

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Budget Justification, Fiscal Year 2004

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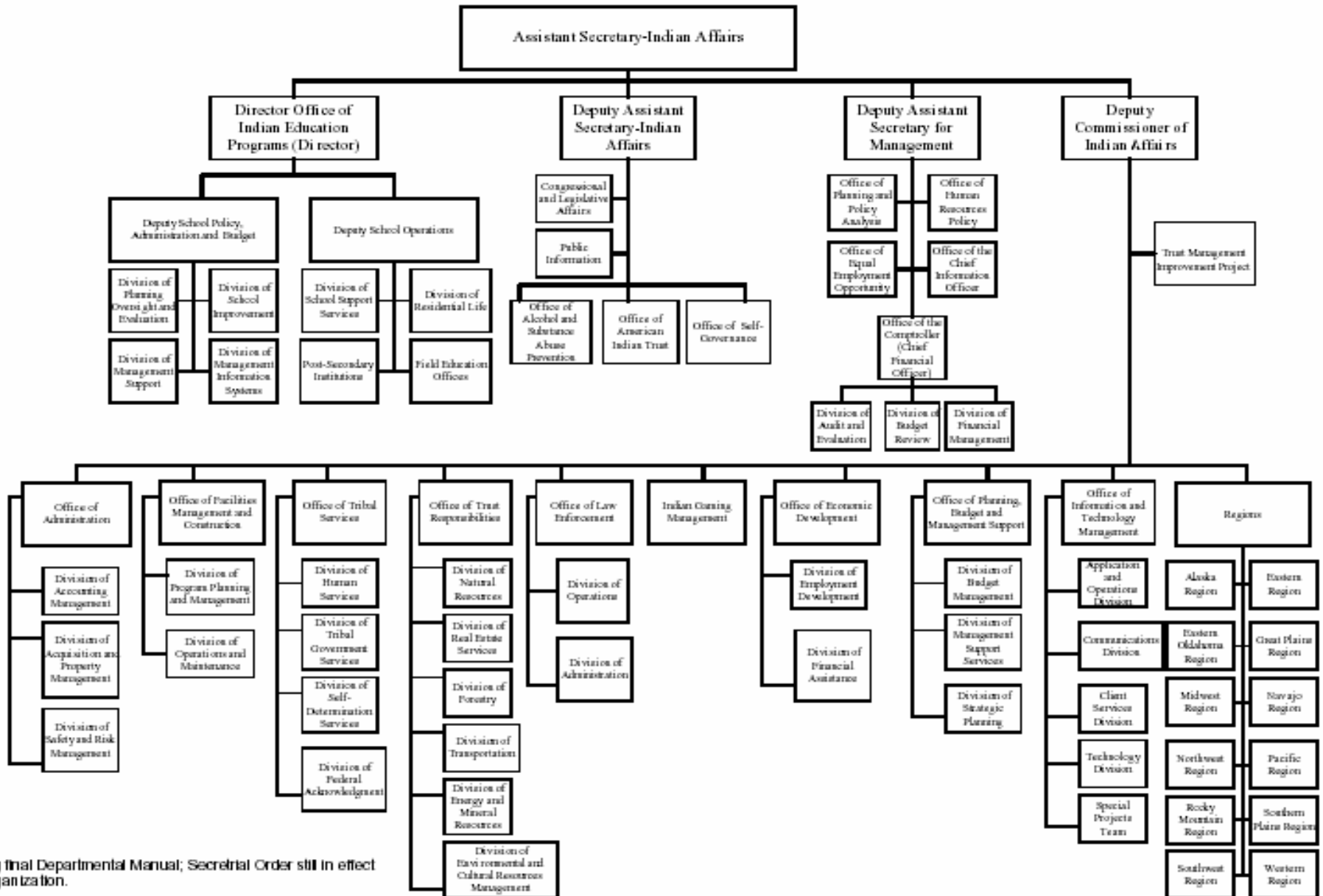
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Bureau of Indian Affairs



Pending final Departmental Manual; Secretarial Order still in effect for reorganization.

SUMMARY TABLE
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

<u>Direct Appropriations</u>		FY 2003 <u>Request</u>	FY 2004 <u>Request</u>	(+/-) <u>From 2003</u>
Operation of Indian Programs	\$(000)	1,835,109	1,889,735	54,626
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>6,831</i>	<i>6,849</i>	<i>18</i>
Construction	\$(000)	345,252	345,154	-98
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>0</i>
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	\$(000)	57,949	51,375	-6,574
	<i>FTE</i>	—	—	—
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	\$(000)	5,493	6,497	1,004
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>3</i>
Indian Land Consolidation Program	\$(000)	7,980	20,980	13,000
	<i>FTE</i>	—	—	—
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	\$(000)	2,251,783	2,313,741	61,958
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>7,181</i>	<i>7,202</i>	<i>21</i>
<u>Permanent Appropriations:</u>				
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	\$(000)	82,546	85,165	2,619
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>0</i>
Quarters Operation and Maintenance	\$(000)	5,183	5,236	53
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>0</i>
White Earth Settlement Fund	\$(000)	3,000	3,000	0
Indian Direct Loan Program Account	\$(000)	2,000	0	-2,000
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	\$(000)	0	0	0
Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund Liquidating Account	\$(000)	0	0	0
Revolving Fund for Loans, Liquidating Account		-4,000	-4,000	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	\$(000)	88,729	89,401	672
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>0</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$(000)	2,340,512	2,403,142	62,630
Direct FTEs	<i>FTE</i>	<i>7,639</i>	<i>7,660</i>	<i>21</i>
Other FTEs (Reimbursable & Allocations)	<i>FTE</i>	<i>2,028</i>	<i>2,028</i>	<i>0</i>
Total Adjusted FTE	<i>FTE</i>	<i>9,667</i>	<i>9,688</i>	<i>21</i>

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

To enhance our efforts to help Indian nations be self-governing, self-supporting, and self-reliant, my Administration will continue to honor tribal sovereignty by working on a government-to-government basis with American Indians and Alaska Natives. We will honor the rights of Indian tribes and work to protect and enhance tribal resources."

George W. Bush
November 1, 2002

OVERVIEW OF FY 2004 BUDGET REQUEST

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 FY 2004 budget provides the Bureau of Indian Affairs (Bureau) with \$2.3 billion, an increase of \$62.0 million above the FY 2003 President's budget. The table below depicts the FY 2004 request without the legislative proposal.

(Amounts in \$000s)

Budget Authority	FY 2003 President's Request	FY 2004 President's Request	FY 2004 Request Changes from FY 2002	
			Amount	Percent
Current	2,251,783	2,313,741	61,958	2.8%
Permanent	88,729	89,401	672	0.8%
Total	2,340,512	2,403,142	62,630	2.7%
<i>Full-Time Equivalents</i>	<i>9,667</i>	<i>9,688</i>	21	0.2%

The Bureau is the primary agency of the Federal Government charged with the responsibility to administer Federal Indian policy and to fulfill 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 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 enacted and a network of Indian agents and subagents was established.

When trade restrictions proved ineffective in maintaining peaceful relations between Indians and their neighbors, 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 the 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/her 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 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 1.5 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 loan guarantees
- \$ 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 importantly, the Bureau's programs are funded and operated in a highly decentralized manner with nearly 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 45 million acres of Tribally-owned land, more than 10 million acres of individually owned land held in trust status and more than 309,000 acres of Federally-owned land[†].

The Bureau is charged with the primary responsibility for administering 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.

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

*Source: Indian Labor Force Report, 2001

†Source: Annual Report of Indian Lands, 1997

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.

No other Federal agency has the complexity and multitude of programs (i.e., land management to law enforcement to education) that the Bureau has in serving the needs of such a diverse consumer.

Organization

Currently, the Bureau has two service components reporting to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs:

The *Deputy Commissioner - Indian Affairs* has line authority over 12 Regional Offices, 58 Agency offices, 1 subagency, 28 field stations, and 3 irrigation project offices. The Deputy Commissioner provides program direction and support through the Offices of Trust Responsibilities, Tribal Services, Planning, Budget, and Management Support, Law Enforcement, Facilities Management and Construction, Economic Development, and Administration.

The *Director of the Office of Indian Education Programs* supervises 24 education line officers stationed throughout the country and two post-secondary schools. During the 2001-2002 school year, the Office of Indian Education Programs supported the operation of 117 day schools, 54 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. As a highly decentralized organization, nearly 95 percent of the Bureau's staff work is performed in schools, Regional and Agency offices, and other field locations.

After a detailed analysis of the current organization and a year-long consultation process with tribal leaders, the Bureau is reorganizing its programs to better focus on trust functions. The new organization, which was announced in December 2002, reflects a synthesis of the views heard during one of the most extensive consultation efforts ever undertaken on any issue relating to Indian Country; over 45 meetings with tribal leaders provided detailed findings and recommendations. To ensure that trust management improvements are sustained, the Bureau will focus on continuing trust management improvements, sound management of natural resources, accurate and timely real estate transactions, and leasing decisions that preserve and enhance the value of trust lands. The new organization will meet fiduciary trust responsibilities, be more accountable at every level, and operate with people trained in the principles of fiduciary trust management. (An organization chart reflecting the reorganization is on page BIA-2.)

The People We Serve

The Bureau's programs serve communities that face great challenges. The 2000 Census[‡] data illustrates that the total American Indian and Alaska Native population grew to 2.5 million, up from 2.4 million reported in the 1999 update to the 1990 census, and almost five times the population reported in 1960. On the Indian reservations, poverty is still commonplace, unemployment and violence are more than the national average and infant mortality, alcoholism, and substance abuse are far in excess of the rest of America. The 2000 census data is not yet available to evaluate changes on these socio-economic characteristics and trends in comparison over the past decade.

The Bureau's 2001 Indian Labor Force Report reports that the Nation's Indian service population was 1.5 million, with a workforce of 795,218. Forty-nine percent of the workforce in Indian Country remained unemployed. Of the 403,714 Indians who were employed in 2001, 33 percent (132,500) were still living below poverty guidelines established by the Department of Health and Human Services.

Tribal self-determination relies on strong Tribal self-governance and self-sufficiency. The Bureau plays a critical role in removing obstacles to building and promoting Tribal self-determination, strong and stable governing institutions, economic development and human capital development.

The Bureau's programs help Tribes improve the quality of life for their members, Tribal government infrastructure, community infrastructure, education, job training and employment opportunities and other components of long term, sustainable development.

FY 2004 BUDGET SUMMARY

As the Trustee for American Indians and Alaska Natives, the Secretary continues to focus on the priority needs in Indian Country that affect the well-being of its citizens for today and tomorrow. The FY 2004 request builds on the Administration's commitment to "leave no child behind," to ensure a strong education foundation for Indian Country's future leaders, and to continue efforts to improve the delivery of programs and trust management responsibilities. The 2004 budget request for the Bureau is \$2.3 billion in current appropriations, an increase of \$62.0 million above the FY 2003 President's budget.

The budget focuses on the resources Tribes need to provide basic reservation programs and develop strong and stable tribal governments, improve education and welfare systems, address critical infrastructure needs, and meet the Secretary's trust responsibilities. The Bureau continues to keep administrative costs low. In FY 2004, administrative costs account for only 12 percent of the requested funds. Almost 9 of every 10 dollars appropriated to the Bureau is provided directly to programs on Indian reservations. The request allows the Bureau to attain its

[‡]Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data.

goals, which are designed to meet the commitment to American Indians and Alaska Natives as outlined in its Annual Performance Plan.

The FY 2004 budget request enhances core existing programs on behalf of the Bureau's 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 approximately 48,000 elementary and secondary students; to the replacement and repair of elementary and secondary schools; 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 24,500 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; and to the repair of structural deficiencies on high hazard dams.

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

For FY 2004, the total request for Operation of Indian Programs is \$1.89 billion, an increase of \$54.6 million over the FY 2003 President's budget.

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 costs of Tribal government operations. Tribes depend on TPA funds for basic 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 funds among most of the 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.

TPA comprises the majority of the Bureau's operating budget. For FY 2004, the TPA activity is funded at \$777.7 million, an increase of \$2.2 million over the FY 2003 President's budget.

To support the Secretary's on-going trust improvement efforts, the Bureau's TPA request includes \$1.5 million in Trust-related program increases for forestry management in FY 2004.

Other Recurring Programs

Education provides the essential tools in which a child can successfully meet the challenges of the 21st century. The FY 2004 budget request of \$528.5 million for School Operations is an increase of \$6.8 over the FY 2003 President's budget. The Bureau is responsible for one of only two major domestic elementary and secondary education system operated by the Federal Government; the other education system managed by the Federal Government is operated by the Department of Defense. As such, it is incumbent that this system incorporates high standards, ensures more accountability, and closes the achievement gap that currently exists. To this end, a

cornerstone of the President's education initiative is to empower more local control of Bureau-operated schools through Tribes contracting/compacting schools or entering into partnerships with private enterprise to manage the schools. The self determination initiative includes an increase of \$3.0 million for Administrative Cost Grants for first year and start-up costs for tribes that contract for school operations.

Non-Recurring Programs

The Bureau requests \$73.5 million in FY 2004, an increase of \$6.2 million above the FY 2003 President's budget. Increases are requested for Noxious Weed Eradication (\$0.1 million), Forestry (\$1.0 million), Minerals and Mining (\$3.0 million), and Endangered Species (\$2.0 million). The request enhances critical resource and trust management programs.

Central Office Operations

The \$99.4 million request includes a net increase of \$26.9 million above FY 2003 President's budget in support of the Secretary's efforts to improve trust management in the Bureau. This request includes \$32 million to improve the Bureau's information resources management; recent action by the Court in *Cobell v. Norton* illustrated the prevalent need for more investment in technology improvements and information technology security upgrades. The Bureau's Information technology program supports both trust and non-related trust. The funding will support a full spectrum of activities to provide a secured environment for the operation of Bureau responsibilities relating to Federal Indian policies including: enterprise architecture, a new secure data network, updated hardware and software to accommodate heightened security needs, and also the operation of current data systems, upgrade new data systems and staffing to oversee and coordinate operations. The request also decreases the request for an operations center in the Trust Services program (\$3.5 million) and General Administration – Executive Direction for elimination of the Trust Management Improvement Project office (\$1.9 million). Within existing resources the Bureau is also implementing activity based costing to ensure better cost identification and linking those costs to the correct programs and desired outcomes.

Regional Office Operations

For FY 2004, \$64.5 million is requested, about \$0.4 million above the FY 2003 President's budget level.

Special Programs and Pooled Overhead

The Bureau requests a total of \$272.6 million, an increase of \$12.0 million above the FY 2003 President's budget. The Department of Justice and the Bureau work in partnership to improve public safety and justice, largely through enhanced law enforcement services. The 2004 budget request includes \$171.1 million for on-going law enforcement programs in Indian Country, including an increase of \$10.0 million for the new detention centers that will become operational in 2004. Thirteen new detention centers have or will come on-line between 2002 and 2005. Either Tribes or the Bureau operates the detention centers. Construction of the detention centers was funded by grants from Justice.

CONSTRUCTION

The Bureau's request for the Construction appropriation is \$345.2 million. Of the overall request, the Education Construction program is \$292.6 million, and approximately 85 percent of the Construction account. The Bureau will continue the emphasis on Tribal contracting for projects, providing support from the Bureau's Office of Facilities Management and Construction until the Tribes and Agencies are fully trained to take over the construction contracting challenge. The Bureau also regularly examines the condition of its facilities to identify health and safety deficiencies and uses a Facility Condition Index to determine whether it is more cost efficient to repair or replace a facility.

The Replacement School Construction program funds replacement of older, unsafe, and dilapidated schools based on a project priority list. In FY 2001 and 2002, the Bureau updated the priority list to add 7 new schools for a total of 20 schools. Of these 20 schools, 17 priority projects have been fully funded through FY 2003. In 2004, \$131.4 million is requested to complete construction of the remaining 3 schools, along with the first 4 schools on the new priority list to be published in FY 2003:

- § Isleta Elementary School, New Mexico
- § Navajo Preparatory School, New Mexico
- § Pueblo Pintado Community School, New Mexico
- § Wingate High School, New Mexico
- § Mescalero Apache Elementary School, New Mexico
- § Turtle Mountain High School, North Dakota
- § Enemy Swim Day School, South Dakota

In addition, \$10.0 million is requested for advance planning and design for new replacement projects, including the 3 schools remaining on the current priority list. Funding for replacement schools is \$16.1 million above FY 2003 level, reflecting an internal transfer of funding from the education Facilities Improvement and Repair program. As a result of the PART review, the 2004 budget reflects a policy change to discontinue providing cost estimates for individual replacement schools until the planning and design documents for the school have been developed to the point where adequate information is available to make a reasonably accurate cost estimate. This generally occurs in the year that construction funds are available for obligation.

The education facilities improvement and repair program is funded at \$148.2 million, a decrease of \$16.2 million over the 2003 President's budget level. This decrease is a result of reassessment of the maintenance backlog, and by removing schools on the replacement list from the maintenance backlog list. This request will continue funding maintenance and major and minor repair projects to reduce the significant backlog of needed repairs. It also continues funding annual maintenance needs at 100 percent of reported needs.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM

The budget proposes to transfer the Indian Land Consolidation program from the Office of the Special Trustee to the Bureau in 2004, and increase funding by \$13.0 million to a total of \$21.0 million in 2004 for nationwide expansion of the program. The program, initiated on a pilot basis in 1999, prevents further fractionation of individual Indian trust allotments by purchasing land from willing sellers and returning it to tribal control for economic development. Approximately four million owners have interests in 10 million acres of individually owned trust lands. If those ownerships continue splitting among more heirs with each generation, there could be 11 million interests by the year 2030. Consistent with PART recommendations, the expanded program will target purchases to reduce future trust management workloads in land title, leasing, accounting and probate functions. Program expansion will include establishing a national finance office to direct and coordinate the program on a nationwide basis.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

This program provides payments to meet Federal requirements for legislated settlements resolving long-standing claims to water and lands by Indian Tribes in Oklahoma, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. The FY 2004 budget request of \$51.4 million includes \$10.0 million for the first installment for the recently enacted settlement for the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw land claims. The final \$22.5 million payment for the Ute Indian Rights settlement is requested. Funding is continued at the 2003 level for Santo Domingo Pueblo settlement, which will also be completed in 2004. The budget also continues funding for the Colorado Ute/Animas LaPlata settlement, the Pyramid Lake settlement, the White Earth settlement, and the Hoopa-Yurok settlement at the 2003 level. The Bureau of Reclamation budget contains construction funding to implement the Colorado Ute/Animas LaPlata settlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM

This program is an integral component of the Bureau's efforts to expand economic development in Indian Country by providing guaranteed and insured loans to Tribes, Alaska Natives, and individual Indian-owned businesses. The budget of \$6.5 million includes a \$1.0 million increase over the 2003 request. This increase supports the Bureau's performance goal to reduce unemployment on Indian reservations. The Bureau guaranteed loan program makes it possible for Indian economic enterprises on or near reservations to get loans who otherwise would not have been able to get a loan from private lenders. The guaranteed loan program is a cost effective method for stimulating economic development in Indian country. The \$1.0 million will fund about \$20 million in additional guaranteed loans. Since 1997, the default rate on these loans has been less than one percent, over 90% of the businesses funded through this program have been successful.

MANAGEMENT EXCELLENCE

The Bureau fully supports the President's management agenda for improving management and performance as well as the Secretary's vision for citizen-centered management excellence. The Bureau continues to promote the Secretary and the Administration's efforts for budget and performance integration in linking investments with performance and outcomes while ensuring its unique role in upholding the government-to-government relationship with Tribes, honoring trust responsibilities, and providing many diverse services to American Indians and Native Alaskans.

As part of the 2004 budget formulation process, the School Operations, School Construction, and Indian Land Consolidation programs were assessed using the Administration's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The PART process identified actions needed to clarify program purpose and design, and provided recommendations to improve strategic planning, program management, and program results.

The Bureau is working with the Department in the development of a Strategic Plan that ensures consistency with the goals and objectives of programs Department-wide. The Bureau is developing an internal performance plan that steps down from the Departmental plan. The internal plan will provide closer guidance to program offices and define their roles and responsibilities in ensuring the success and accountability of their programs in achieving the Departmental outcomes.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

The Bureau provides 88 percent of its appropriations towards program functions, with approximately 12 percent expended for administrative responsibilities. Denoted below is a table illustrating a comparison of administration funding to program funding.

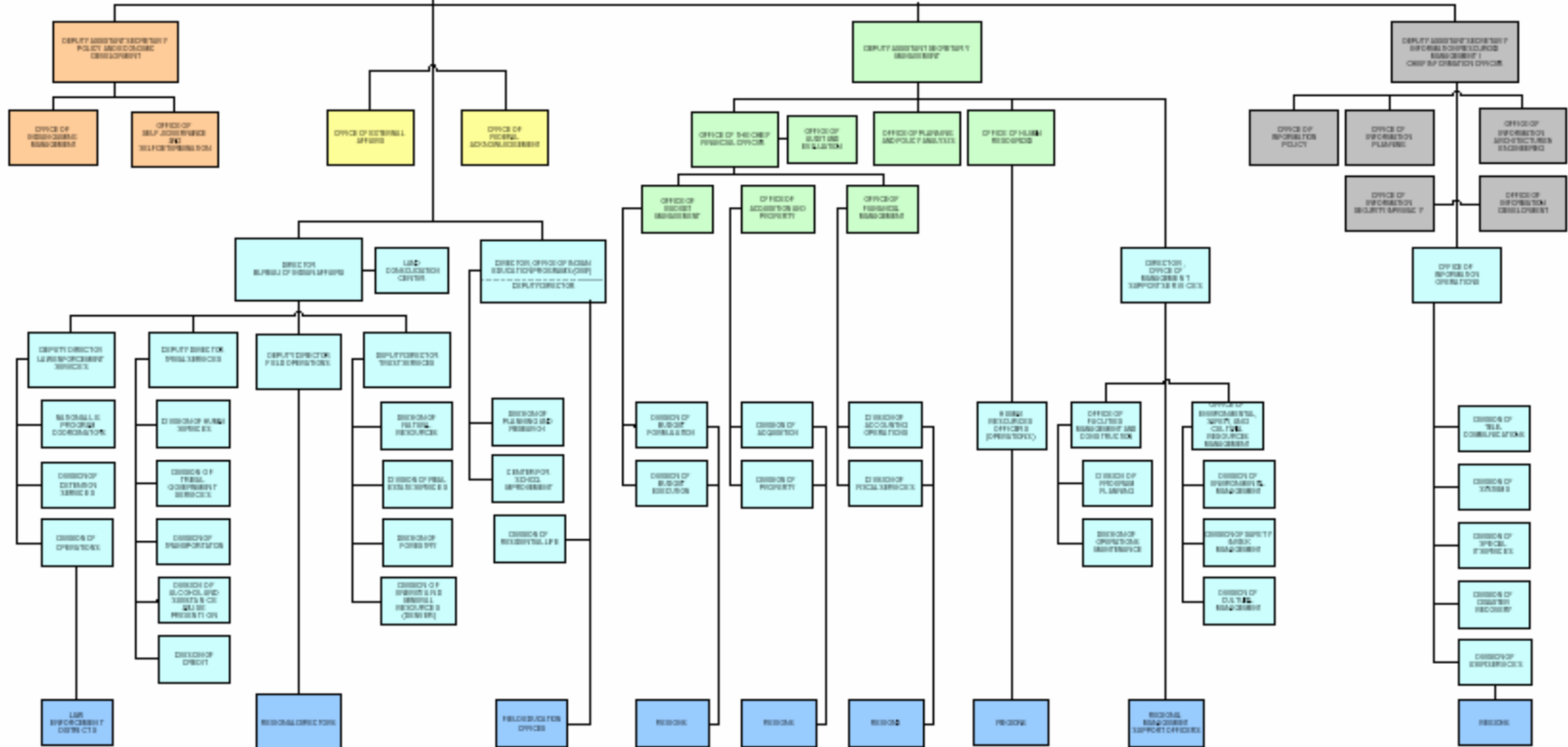
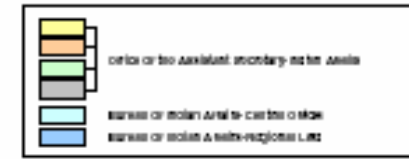
		FY 2002	% of Total	FY 2003	% of Total	FY 2004 RQ	% of Total
TPA	General Administration	24,815	1.4%	25,461	1.4%	25,503	1.3%
COP	General Administration	47,057	2.6%	55,743	3.0%	86,121	4.6%
ROP	General Administration	29,407	1.6%	28,982	1.6%	29,178	1.5%
SPP	General Administration	80,477	4.5%	81,002	4.4%	82,830	4.4%
	Subtotal Gen.Admin	181,756	10.1%	191,188	10.4%	223,632	11.8%
	Program Funds	1,616,725	89.9%	1,643,921	89.6%	1,666,103	88.2%
	Total OIP Direct Program	1,798,481	100.00%	1,835,109	100.00%	1,889,735	100.00%



Indian Affairs

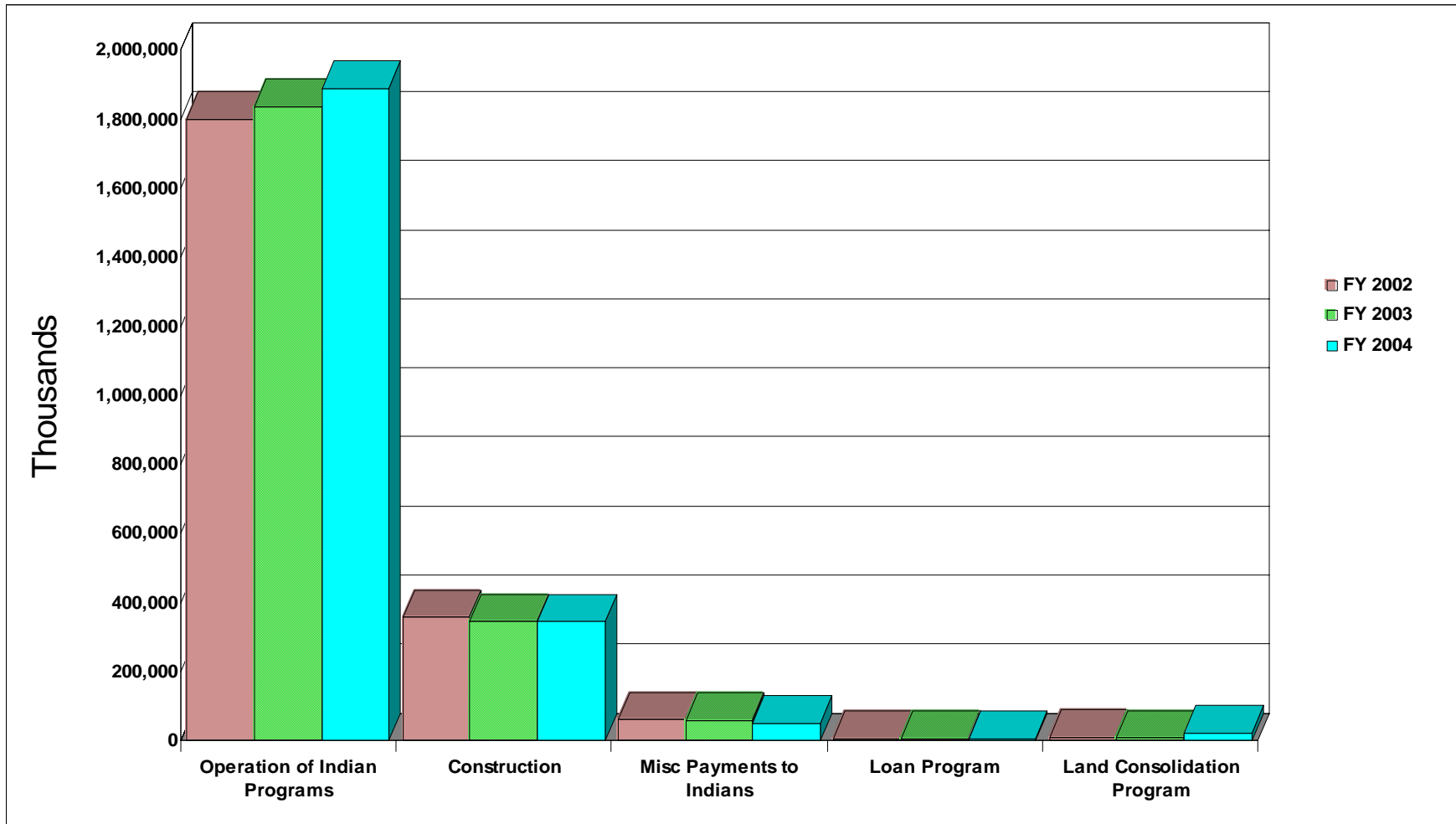
ASSISTANT SECRETARY-INDIAN AFFAIRS
PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY

1/15/2013



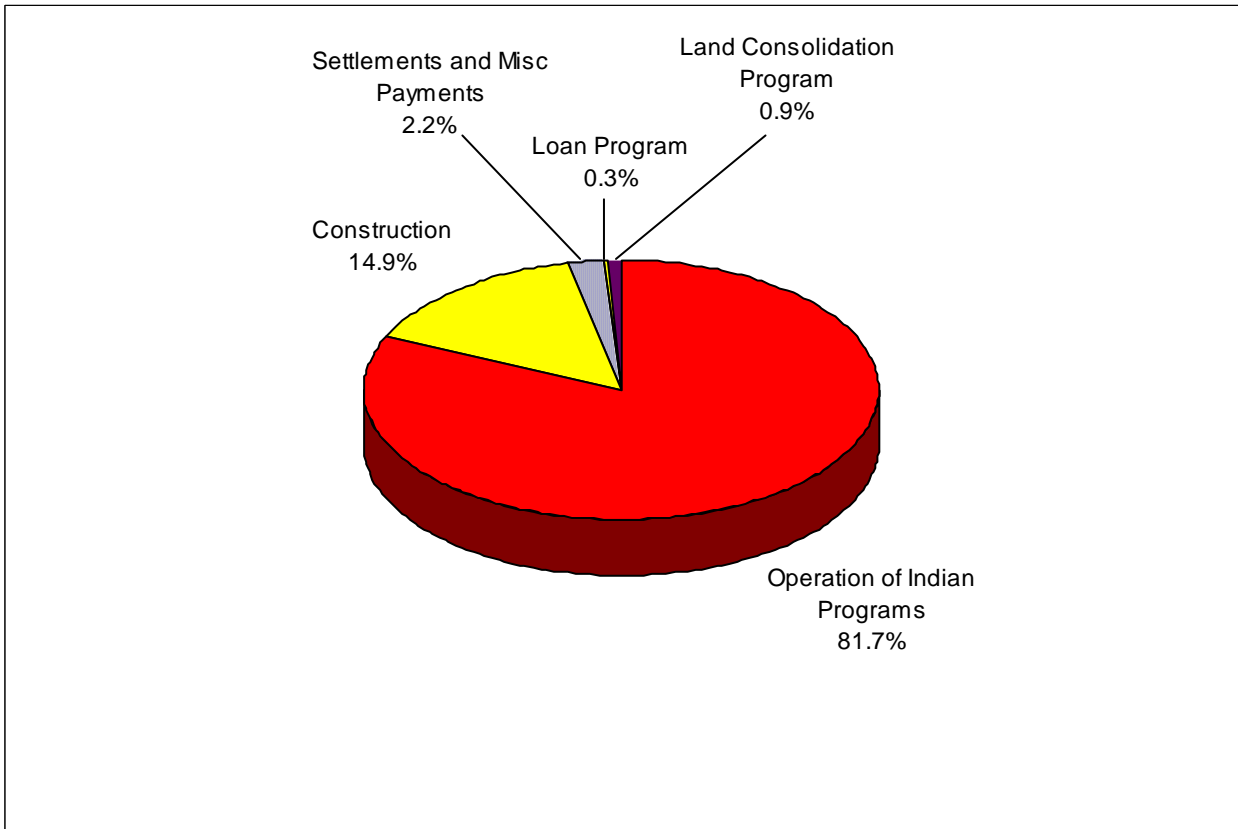
Bureau of Indian Affairs

FY 2004 Request Compared to FY 2002 Actual and FY2003 Estimated Levels
(\$000s)



CATEGORY	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
Operation of Indian Programs	1,798,481	1,835,109	1,889,735
Construction	357,132	345,252	345,154
Misc Payments to Indians	60,949	57,949	51,375
Loan Program	4,986	5,493	6,497
Land Consolidation Program	10,980	7,980	20,980
TOTAL	2,232,528	2,251,783	2,313,741

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Distribution of FY 2004 Budget Request
Direct Appropriations
(\$000s)

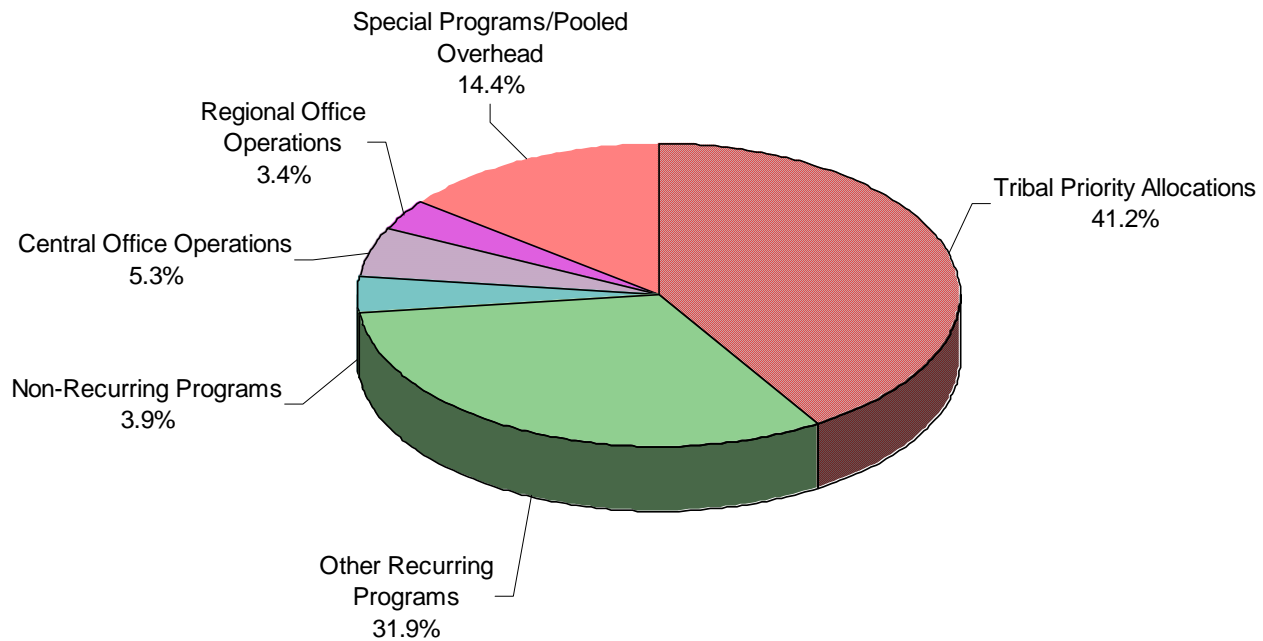


CATEGORY	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request	% of 2004	(+/-) Change
Operation of Indian Programs	1,835,109	1,889,735	81.7%	54,626
Construction	345,252	345,154	14.9%	-98
Settlements and Misc Payments	57,949	51,375	2.2%	-6,574
Loan Program	5,493	6,497	0.3%	1,004
Land Consolidation Program	7,980	20,980	0.9%	13,000
TOTAL	2,251,783	2,313,741	100.0%	61,958

*Amounts do not include the CSRS/Federal Employees Health Benefits legislative proposal.

Distribution of FY 2004 Budget Request Operation of Indian Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

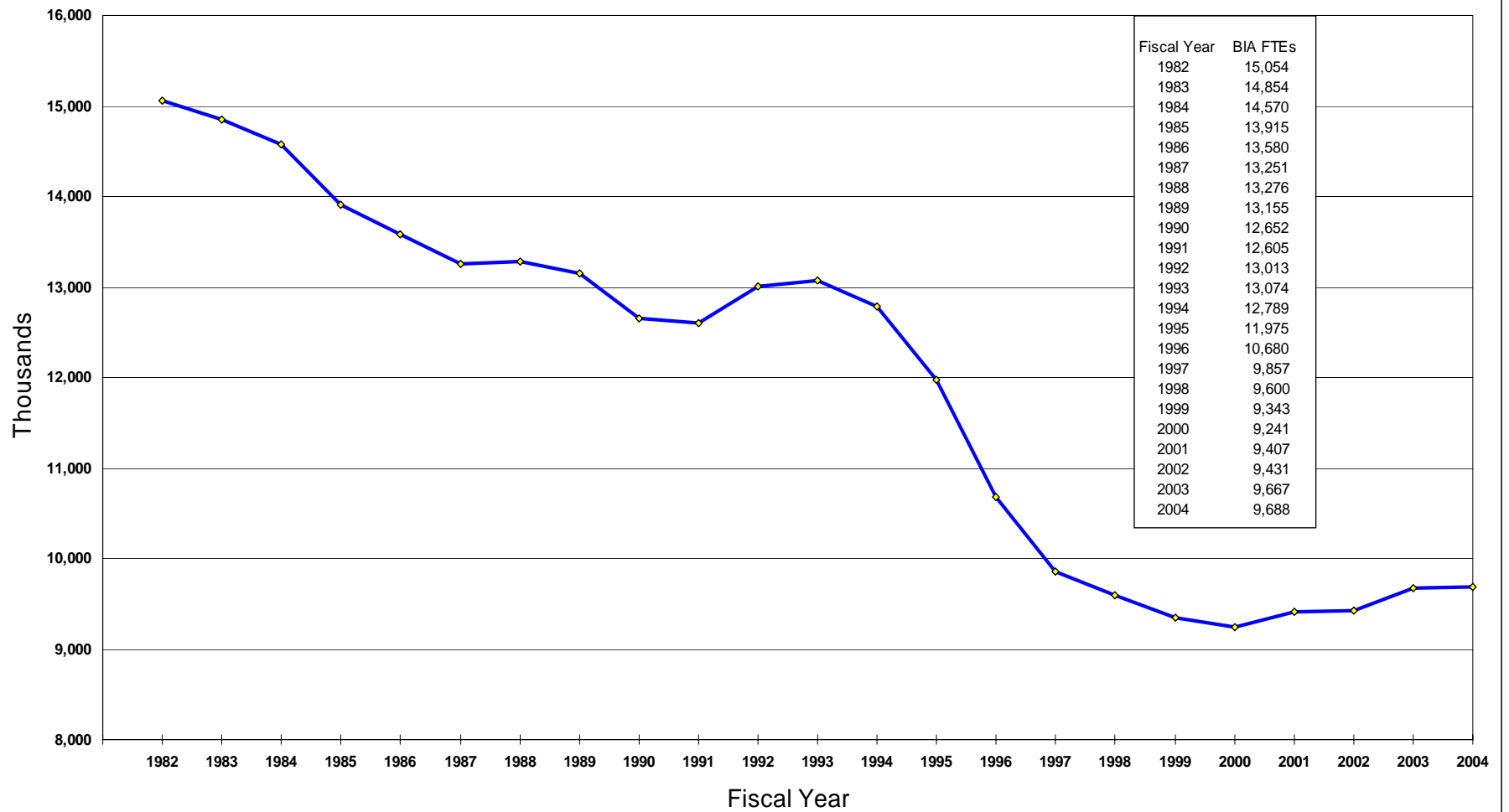


CATEGORY	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request	% of Total	Change From FY 2003 Estimate
Operation of Indian Programs				
Tribal Priority Allocations	775,534	777,689	41.2%	2,155
Other Recurring Programs	594,988	602,063	31.9%	7,075
Non-Recurring Programs	67,385	73,543	3.9%	6,158
Central Office Operations	72,460	99,361	5.3%	26,901
Regional Office Operations	64,094	64,481	3.4%	387
Special Programs/Pooled Overhead	260,648	272,598	14.4%	11,950
TOTAL	1,835,109	1,889,735	100.0%	54,626

		FY02	FY03	
Tribal Priority Allocations	42.2%	752,156	775,534	23,378
Other Recurring Programs	32.5%	586,968	596,192	9,224
Non-Recurring Programs	3.7%	72,798	67,510	-5,288
Central Office Operations	3.9%	58,106	72,490	14,384
Regional Office Operations	3.5%	62,679	64,223	1,544
Special Programs/Pooled Overhead	14.2%	267,102	261,161	-5,941
	100.00%	1,799,809	1,837,110	37,301

Tribal Priority Allocations	775,534
Regional Office Operations	64,223
Other Recurring Programs	596,192
Non-Recurring Programs	67,510
Special Programs/Pooled Overhead	261,161
Central Office Operations	72,490

BIA STAFFING TRENDS: 1982-2004 (Full-Time Equivalents)



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; P.L. 102-171</i> .
	25 U.S.C. 3621 (Indian Tribal Justice Act), 107 Stat. 2009, <i>P.L. 103-176</i> , as amended; 114 Stat. 2778, <i>P.L. 106-559</i> . Authorized through 2007.
Law Enforcement	18 U.S.C. 3055 (Act of June 25, 1948), 62 Stat. 817, <i>P.L. 80-722; 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 2001. Reauthorization is required for the FY 2004 request.

Community Development

Employment Development	25 U.S.C. 309 (Vocational Training), 8/3/56, 70 Stat. 986, <i>P.L. 84-959; 77 Stat. 471, P.L. 88-230; 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; 104 Stat. 4662, 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> .

Resources Management

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, <i>P.L. 96-487</i> .
	43 U.S.C. 1601 (The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act), 106 Stat. 2112-2125, <i>P.L. 92-203</i> .
	25 U.S.C. 3907 (Indian Lands Open Dump Cleanup Act of 1994), 108 Stat. 4164, <i>P.L. 103-399</i> . No expiration.
Navajo-Hopi Settlement	25 U.S.C. 640 et seq. (The Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act of December 22, 1974), <i>P.L. 93-531</i> ; <i>P.L. 102-180</i> , 105 Stat 1230. Expires when President determines that its functions have been fully discharged.

General Administration

Administration	Chief Financial Officers Act, 104 Stat. 2838, <i>P.L. 101-576</i> .
Indian Gaming	25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq. (Indian Gaming Regulatory Act), 102 Stat. 2467, <i>P.L. 100-497</i> ; 105 Stat. 1908, <i>P.L. 102-238</i> . No expiration.

CONSTRUCTION

Facility Construction	25 U.S.C. 631(2)(12)(14) (The Act of April 19, 1950), 64 Stat. 44, <i>P.L. 81-474</i> , 72 Stat. 834, <i>P.L. 85-740</i> . No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 465 (The Act of June 18, 1934), 48 Stat. 984, <i>P.L. 73-383</i> . No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 318a (The Act of May 26, 1928), <i>P.L. 70-520</i> , 45 Stat. 750. No expiration.
Road Construction	23 U.S.C. 104(b)(5)(A) (The Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of April 2, 1987), 101 Stat. 145, <i>P.L. 100-17</i> , as amended by 101 Stat. 1919, <i>P.L. 102-240</i> . No expiration.
	23 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, <i>P.L. 102-240</i> . No expiration.
	23 U.S.C. 202(d) (Transportation Equity Act for the 21 st Century of June 9, 1998), as amended by 112 Stat. 107, <i>P.L. 105-178</i> , as amended by title IX of <i>P.L. 105-206</i> .
Resources Management	Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: San Juan-Chama Project), 76 Stat. 96, <i>P.L. 87-483</i> . No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 3801 (Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994), 108 Stat. 1560. 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, <i>P.L. 99-264</i> . No expiration.
Old Age Assistance Claims Settlement Act	25 U.S.C. 2301 (The Act of October 19, 1984), 98 Stat. 2317, <i>P.L.</i> <i>98-500</i> . 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.

Rocky Boys	<i>P.L. 106-163</i> , Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement and Water Supply Enhancement Act
(Michigan) Great Lakes	Great Lakes Fishing Settlement (Consent Decree) in <i>United States v. State of Michigan</i> .
Shivwits Band	<i>P.L. 106-263</i> , Shivwits Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Water Rights Settlement Act. No expiration.
Santo Domingo	<i>P.L. 106-425</i> , Santo Domingo Pueblo Claims Settlement Act. No expiration.
Colorado Ute Settlement	<i>P. L. 106-554</i> , Colorado Ute Settlement Act Amendments. No expiration.
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indian Claims Settlement	<i>P.L. 106-568</i> , Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Claims Settlement. No expiration.

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 Projects	25 U.S.C. 162a (The Act of November 4, 1983), 60 Stat. 895, <i>P.L. 98-146</i> , Irrigation 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*, *P.L. 100-442*, and *P.L. 107-331*, *116 Stat. 2834*; Ceiling on Guaranteed Loans of \$500 million and raises the limitation on the loan amounts from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

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.

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, [~~\$1,858,986,000~~] \$1,889,735,000 to remain available until September 30, [2004] 2005 except as otherwise provided herein, of which not to exceed [~~\$85,857,000~~] \$85,925,000 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 [~~\$133,209,000~~] \$135,315,000 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 [2003] 2004, 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 \$2,000,000 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 [~~\$452,985,000~~] \$458,524,000 for school operations costs of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs shall become available on July 1, [2003] 2004, and shall remain available until September 30, [2004] 2005; and of which not to exceed [~~\$57,336,000~~] \$55,374,000 shall remain available until expended for housing improvement, road maintenance, attorney fees, litigation support, the Indian Self-Determination Fund, land records improvement, and the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program: *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 [~~\$46,065,000~~] \$46,182,000 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 ongoing grants entered into with the Bureau prior to or during fiscal year 2003 for the operation of Bureau-funded schools, and up to \$3,000,000 within and only from such amounts made available for school operations shall be available for the transitional costs of initial administrative cost grants to tribes and tribal organizations that enter into grants for the operation on or after July 1, 2004 of Bureau operated schools: *Provided further*, That any forestry funds allocated to a tribe which remain unobligated as of September 30, [2004] 2005, may be transferred during fiscal year [2005] 2006 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, [2005] 2006.

Note.-A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

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, pooled overhead general administration (except facilities operations and maintenance), or provided to implement the recommendations of the National Academy of Public Administration's August 1999 report 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 the government-to-government relationship between the United States and that tribe, or that tribe's ability to access future appropriations.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau, 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. Funds made available under this Act may not be used to establish a charter school at a Bureau-funded school (as that term is defined in section 1146 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2026)), except that a charter school that is in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act and that has operated at a Bureau-funded school before September 1, 1999, may continue to operate during that period, but only if the charter school pays to the Bureau a pro rata share of funds to reimburse the Bureau for the use of the real and personal property (including buses and vans), the funds of the charter school are kept separate and apart from Bureau funds, and the Bureau does not assume any obligation for charter school programs of the State in which the school is located if the charter school loses such funding. Employees of Bureau-funded schools sharing a campus with a charter school and performing functions related to the charter school's operation and employees of a charter school shall not be treated as Federal employees for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the "Federal Tort Claims Act"). (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002.*)

**SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Activities, Subactivities	FY 2002 Actual		FY 2003 Request		FY 2004 Information Technology Reduction		Uncontrollable and Related Changes		Program Changes		FY 2004 President's Budget Request		Increase/Decrease From 2003	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS														
Tribal Government	108	378,956	108	388,949	0	-915	0	2,460	0	0	108	390,494	0	1,545
Human Services	125	151,199	125	148,951	0	-350	0	-13	0	0	125	148,588	0	(363)
Education	6	50,037	6	50,165	0	-118	0	-56	0	0	6	49,991	0	(174)
Public Safety and Justice	0	1,417	0	1,382	0	-3	0	-135	0	0	0	1,244	0	(138)
Community Development	255	39,784	255	40,726	0	-96	0	-163	0	0	255	40,467	0	(259)
Resources Management	484	56,743	484	61,517	0	-149	0	161	2	1,500	486	63,029	2	1,512
Trust Services	503	49,205	503	58,383	0	-137	0	127	0	0	503	58,373	0	(10)
General Administration	339	24,815	339	25,461	0	-60	0	102	0	0	339	25,503	0	42
Subtotal Tribal Priority Allocations	1,820	752,156	1,820	775,534	0	-1,828	0	2,483	2	1,500	1,822	777,689	2	2,155
OTHER RECURRING PROGRAMS														
Education	2,786	545,133	2,786	560,793	0	-1,318	0	9,746	0	-1,500	2,786	567,721	0	6,928
Resources Management	19	41,835	19	34,195	0	-81	0	228	0	0	19	34,342	0	147
Subtotal Other Recurring Programs	2,805	586,968	2,805	594,988	0	-1,399	0	9,974	0	-1,500	2,805	602,063	0	7,075
NON-RECURRING PROGRAMS														
Tribal Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Development	0	3,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resources Management	72	32,611	72	30,159	0	-85	0	113	2	6,100	74	36,287	2	6,128
Trust Services	76	37,012	76	37,226	0	-88	0	118	0	0	76	37,256	0	30
Subtotal Non-Recurring Programs	148	72,798	148	67,385	0	-173	0	231	2	6,100	150	73,543	2	6,158
CENTRAL OFFICE OPERATIONS														
Tribal Government	27	2,649	27	2,649	0	-7	0	10	0	0	27	2,653	0	4
Human Services	7	909	7	906	0	-2	0	3	0	0	7	907	0	1
Community Development	9	886	9	873	0	-2	0	4	0	0	9	875	0	2
Resources Management	25	3,476	25	3,482	0	-8	0	14	0	0	25	3,488	0	6
Trust Services	22	3,129	22	8,807	0	-12	0	22	0	-3,500	22	5,317	0	-3,490
General Administration	304	47,057	304	55,743	0	-92	0	345	3	30,125	307	86,121	3	30,378
Subtotal Central Office Operations	394	58,106	394	72,460	0	-123	0	398	3	26,625	397	99,361	3	26,901
REGIONAL OFFICE OPERATIONS														
Tribal Government	4	1,324	4	1,333	0	-3	0	15	0	0	4	1,345	0	12
Human Services	33	3,067	33	3,156	0	-8	0	44	0	0	33	3,192	0	36
Community Development	11	847	11	851	0	-2	0	8	0	0	11	857	0	6
Resources Management	32	4,365	32	5,438	0	-12	0	48	0	0	32	5,474	0	36
Trust Services	221	23,669	221	24,334	0	-59	0	160	0	0	221	24,435	0	101
General Administration	358	29,407	358	28,982	0	-68	0	264	0	0	358	29,178	0	196
Subtotal Regional Office Operations	659	62,679	659	64,094	0	-152	0	539	0	0	659	64,481	0	387
SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND POOLED OVERHEAD														
Education	219	16,039	219	16,243	0	-38	0	49	0	0	219	16,254	0	11
Public Safety and Justice	598	160,652	598	161,039	0	-403	0	511	8	10,000	606	171,147	8	10,108
Community Development	15	8,623	15	1,059	0	-2	0	4	0	0	15	1,061	0	2
Resources Management	0	1,311	0	1,305	0	-3	0	4	0	0	0	1,306	0	1
General Administration	152	80,477	152	81,002	0	-179	0	2,007	0	0	152	82,830	0	1,828
Subtotal Special Programs and Pooled Overhead	984	267,102	984	260,648	0	-625	0	2,575	8	10,000	992	272,598	8	11,950
SUBTOTAL OIP DIRECT PROGRAM	6,810	1,799,809	6,810	1,835,109	0	-4,300	0	16,201	15	42,725	6,825	1,889,735	15	54,626

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 and to/from Regional Office Operations to reflect Tribal reprioritization and subsequent redistribution of the base funding within programs as directed by Tribes and Regional field sites (Regional Offices, Agencies, and Field Stations) 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. "1,979

Transfer funds to/from Tribal Priority Allocations for Self Governance Compacts, pursuant to Title III of the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act (*Public Law 103-413*). "1,442

Additional cost in 2004 of the January 2004 Pay Raise +4,535

Provides for three-quarters of a year pay increase in January 2004, for Federal employees and Tribal contractors.

Additional cost in 2004 of the January 2003 Pay Raise +2,317

Provides for the additional cost of the last quarter of the January 2003, pay increase for Federal employees and Tribal contractors.

DOD Comparability Teacher Pay Raise +5,892

This adjustment is for an additional \$5,892,000 required in 2004 to fund the Department of Defense comparability pay increase for teacher salaries in the 2004-05 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 \$4,595,000 for teachers in Bureau-funded schools operated under contracts and grants in accordance with *Public Law 93-638*, as amended.

Employer Share of Federal Health Benefits Plan +675

The adjustment is attributed to changes in health plan costs paid by the Bureau for the Federal Health Benefits Plan.

(000s)
2004
Request

One Additional Paid Day +600

Provides for the additional paid day in FY 2004.

Unemployment Compensation +200

The adjustment is for changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to *Public Law 96-499*.

Intra-Governmental Payments -156

This is a reduction that represents the NBC and Departmental Working Capital Fund=s share of the general IT reduction.

Workers Compensation Payments +312

The adjustment is for actual charges through June 2002, in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffered accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for 2004 will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147 (b) as amended by *Public Law 94-273*.

GSA Rentals +1,406

An additional \$1,406,000 is required in 2004 to address the uncontrollable cost of GSA rental charges which the Bureau cannot absorb. Increased costs are due to increased rents on GSA-controlled property.

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations

Subactivity		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Tribal Government	\$(000)	378,956	388,949	-915	2,460	0	390,494	1,545
	<i>FTE</i>	106	108	0	0	0	108	0
Human Services	\$(000)	151,199	148,951	-350	-13	0	148,588	-363
	<i>FTE</i>	123	125	0	0	0	125	0
Education	\$(000)	50,037	50,165	-118	-56	0	49,991	-174
	<i>FTE</i>	5	6	0	0	0	6	0
Public Safety and Justice	\$(000)	1,417	1,382	-3	-135	0	1,244	-138
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Development	\$(000)	39,784	40,726	-96	-163	0	40,467	-259
	<i>FTE</i>	250	255	0	0	0	255	0
Resources Management	\$(000)	56,743	61,517	-149	161	1,500	63,029	1,512
	<i>FTE</i>	475	484	0	0	2	486	+2
Trust Services	\$(000)	49,205	58,383	-137	127	0	58,373	-10
	<i>FTE</i>	499	503	0	0	0	503	0
General Administration	\$(000)	24,815	25,461	-60	102	0	25,503	42
	<i>FTE</i>	337	339	0	0	0	339	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	752,156	775,534	-1,828	2,483	1,500	777,689	2,155
	<i>FTE</i>	1,795	1,820	0	0	2	1,822	2

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
 Subactivity: Tribal Government

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Other Aid to Tribal Government	\$(000)	37,886	36,298	-85	-905	0	35,308	-990
	<i>FTE</i>	92	94	0	0	0	94	0
Consolidated Tribal Government Program	\$(000)	61,049	64,846	-153	1,017	0	65,710	864
Self Governance Compacts	\$(000)	133,407	135,500	-319	1,867	0	137,048	1,548
New Tribes	\$(000)	335	0	0	0	0	0	0
ISD Fund (New/Expanded Contracts)	\$(000)	3,000	2,000	0	0	-2,000	0	-2,000
Contract Support	\$(000)	130,209	133,209	-318	424	2,000	135,315	2,106
Tribal Courts	\$(000)	13,070	17,096	-40	57	0	17,113	17
	<i>FTE</i>	14	14	0	0	0	14	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	378,956	388,949	-915	2,460	0	390,494	1,545
	<i>FTE</i>	106	108	0	0	0	108	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Other Aid to Tribal Government (FY 2004: \$35,308,000; FTE 94)

To implement the Secretary's management excellence and accountability goals, the Bureau provides technical assistance to Tribal governments and Tribal organizations to strengthen their capacities for the competitive sourcing of Bureau programs. These efforts also support the Bureau's goal to provide Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations. Program assistance is provided in such areas as policy administrative processes, judgment awards, Tribal membership rolls, Secretarial elections, approval and monitoring of Tribal attorney contracts, comprehensive planning and priority setting, and economic development initiatives.

In accordance with the Departmental goal to promote Indian self-determination, the Bureau will provide technical assistance to Tribal governments in the assumption of new programs and the operation of existing contracted programs by providing training and monitoring. The Bureau's field locations will exercise local delegated authority to approve and award new and expanded contract awards and monitor existing contracted programs. Staff will also administer courts of Indian offenses; request waivers of 25 CFR Part 11, Law and Order on Indian Reservations, when deemed appropriate; ensure an orderly transfer of records and functions when re-assumed 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 by the Bureau.

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

Category	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Estimate
Results of Research – Judgments and Claims	15	15	12
Judgment Fund Distribution Plans	25	25	25
Judgment Fund Distribution/Payment Rolls	15	15	15
Tribal Membership and Census Rolls	620	650	675
Certificates of Degree of Indian Blood	125,000	120,000	110,000
Enrollment and CDIB Appeals	300	4,700*	4,700*
Constitutional Review	350	325	340
Final Action – Constitution	45	45	45
Review Liquor Control Ordinance	40	40	40
Review Codes and Ordinances	300	325	340
Final Action - Code and Ordinance	200	210	215
Charter Review	25	25	30
Final Action – Charter	8	10	10
Secretarial Elections Authorized	30	30	35
Secretarial Elections Held	25	25	30
Approval and Payment of Attorney Contracts	350	340	325
Final Determination of Appeals	150	160	170
Section 81 Contracts (Non-Gaming)	50	50	55
Tribal Budget – Proceeds of Labor	125	125	130
Tribal Budget - Trust Assets	110	110	115
Tribal Operating Budget	100	110	110
Administer Courts of Indian Offenses	12	12	15
Assistance to Newly Recognized Tribes (person hours)	3,500	3,510	3,515
Technical Assistance and Public Inquires (person hours) **	51,800	52,000	53,000

* Sisseton-Wahpeton Judgment appeals – approximately 4,500.

** Based on 700 hours per employee.

Consolidated Tribal Government Program (FY 2004: \$65,710,000)

This program promotes Indian self-determination and improves the quality of life of Tribal communities. The program will allow Tribes to combine various contracted programs and/or grants into one agreement. For example, Scholarships, Johnson O'Malley, Adult Education, and Job Placement and Training programs could be combined under a single Consolidated Tribal Government Program (CTGP) contract. This allows Tribal contractor's greater flexibility in planning their programs and meeting the needs of their communities. The simplified contracting procedure enhances program accountability by reducing paperwork and reporting requirements, and reduces Tribal administrative costs allowing for increased services under these contracts. The CTGP also supports the Bureau Performance goal to provide Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal Governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations. The display in the Appendix shows the distribution of funds for programs within the CTGP by Tribe for FY 2003.

Self Governance Compacts (FY 2004: \$137,048,000)

Self Governance Compacts implement *Public Law 103-413*, the Tribal Self Governance Act of 1994. This program provides funding to new and existing 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. These efforts are in support of the Departmental goal to promote self governance and self-determination. Under Tribal self governance, Tribes will have a greater control and flexibility in the use of these funds, reduced reporting requirements compared to *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 carry over 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 will also be subject to annual audits pursuant to *Public Law 104-156*, the Single Audit Act Amendments and OMB Circular A-133. Tribal participation in self governance began in 1991 with 7 Tribes and total obligations of \$27.1 million. These funds will be 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.

Included in the Appendix are two self-governance displays. The first includes Tribal participation in the self governance program since 1991. The second shows the distribution of the total FY 2004 request for each self-governance Tribe/consortium. The 85 agreements will involve 229 Tribes and reflects an anticipated growth of 4 additional Tribes from the FY 2003 level. Also included in compacts are funds allocated or awarded to self governance Tribes from other Federal programs such as the Bureau of Land Management, the Federal Highway Administration, and manpower training funds from the Department of Labor under *Public Law 102-477*, the Integration of Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act.

Contract Support (FY 2004: \$135,315,000)

This program strengthens and stabilizes the administrative structures of Tribes and Tribal organizations currently contracting and/or compacting under the authority of *Public Law 93-638*, as amended. The program will support the goal of providing Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations. Tribes that exercise *Public Law 93-638* 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 includes Tribal indirect costs. These costs will reflect Tribal contractors' administrative or overhead expenses and are determined through negotiation(s) between a Tribal contractor and the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), which results in a Tribal indirect cost rate expressed in a percentage of the amount contracted. The Bureau is not a participant during the negotiations between the OIG and the Tribes.

Contract Support funds will be 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. The following table

summarizes the total amount of eligible contract support expenses covered by appropriations and this budget request.

	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate
Total Reported Need (\$000)	141,372	143,000	145,000
Amount Funded (\$000)	130,811*	133,209	135,209
<i>Percent Funded</i>	92	93	93

*Includes \$602,000 in FY 2001/2002 Unobligated balances.

Tribal Courts (FY 2004: \$17,113,000; FTE 14)

This program addresses the Departmental goal of providing quality communities for Tribes by ensuring a proper legal regime. The program assists Tribes in strengthening Tribal courts to a level adequate to respond to implementation of the new Trust regulations under 25 CFR 15, Probate for Indian Estates, and 115, Trust Funds for Tribes and Individual. This program also enables Tribes to exercise their rights as sovereign nations by establishing and maintaining their own civil and criminal codes in accordance with local Tribal customs and traditions. More than 250 Tribal justice systems and Courts of Indian Offenses (serving about 40 Tribes) will be supported by these funds.

Tribes utilize these funds for salaries and related administrative costs of judges, prosecutors, defenders, clerks of courts, 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, traditions, 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, Law and Order on Indian Reservations. Bureau staff will 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.

Effective Tribal courts are a key component of efforts to reduce crime in Indian Country. Greater efforts to increase apprehension of criminals, leads to increased workloads for Tribal courts. A reported crime in Indian Country is twice as likely to be a violent crime as compared to one reported elsewhere in the United States. Statistics show that violent crimes continue to plague American Indians. An estimated one in 25 American Indians age 18 or older is under the jurisdiction of the criminal justice system.

Under recent trust reform regulations, Tribal courts will adjudicate additional civil cases in such areas as probate. Once the Tribal court systems assume adjudication of these trust cases, caseload will be monitored through identification and closure of cases to ensure the steady reduction and elimination of the backlog, with special emphasis on those pertaining to trust regulations.

Under the distribution formula developed for the additional funds in FY 2002 (\$1.5 million), the first priority is given to Tribal Courts to ensure effective management of trust fund accounts and

efficient processing of Individual Indian Monies (IIM) accounts by the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians, Office of Trust Funds Management. Because of the high priority given for the effective management of all trust fund accounts, the Bureau will implement revised regulations on IIM accounts. With the new requirements, Tribal courts will make final decisions on recommendations made by Tribal social workers on whether account holders can manage their funds or whether they need guardians.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Activities performed by agency and regional staff:

Category	FY 2002 Actual
Results of Research - Judgments and Claims	15
Judgment Fund Distribution Plans	25
Judgment Fund Distribution/Payment Rolls	15
Tribal Membership and Census Rolls	620
Certificates of Degree of Indian Blood	125,000
Enrollment and CDIB Appeals	300
Final Action – Constitution	45
Review Codes and Ordinances	300
Charter Review	25
Approval and Payment of Attorney Contracts	350
Administer Courts of Indian Offenses	12

The following table outlines goal achievement for FY 2002.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will promote Indian Self Determination by conducting 70 P.L. 93-638 training sessions, providing 2,200 instances of technical assistance and minimizing the impediment to Tribal contracts and compacts.	70	355	+285	The overwhelming increase is due to the Alaska Provider's Conference which took place over several days and offered many different types of P.L. 93-638 training to Tribes and Alaska Natives.
	2,200	3,756	+1,556	The increase is due, in part, to stronger data collection methods as well as the Bureau's push to increase the cooperation and consultation levels provided to Tribes and Alaska Natives.

The Bureau will ensure that 10 Tribal codes and court procedures are developed and 10 Tribal training sessions are implemented to assist Tribal courts in adequately enforcing the regulations under 25 CFR 15, 115.	10	0	-10	The goal targets were estimated without the benefit of baseline data to accurately project goal achievement. The Bureau is reevaluating program capabilities to determine more appropriate goal targets and to determine how to more effectively promote Tribal Court implementation of the new regulations.
	10	3	-7	

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The following table outlines expected goal accomplishments for FY 2003.

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will promote Indian Self Determination by conducting 355 P.L. 93-638 training sessions, providing 3,850 instances of technical assistance	355	355	0	The Bureau plans to provide the same level of training as in FY 2002. Because of a more efficient data collection instrument, it is anticipated that addition technical assistance can be provided and documented.
	3,756	3,850	+94	
The Bureau will ensure that 3 Tribal codes and court procedures are developed and 5 Tribal training sessions are implemented to assist Tribal courts in adequately enforcing the regulations under 25 CFR 15, 115.	0	3	+3	The Bureau has established more realistic goals.
	3	5	+2	

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
 Subactivity: Human Services

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Social Services	\$(000) FTE	29,418 123	31,722 125	-75 0	-133 0	0 0	31,514 125	-208 0
Indian Child Welfare Act	\$(000)	11,645	11,122	-26	-188	0	10,908	-214
Welfare Assistance	\$(000)	89,864	85,857	-202	270	0	85,925	68
Housing Improvement Program	\$(000)	19,634	19,621	-46	37	0	19,612	-9
Other – Human Services	\$(000)	638	629	-1	1	0	629	0
Total Requirements	\$(000) FTE	151,199 123	148,951 125	-350 0	-13 0	0 0	148,588 125	-363 0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Social Services (FY 2004: \$31,514,000; FTE 125)

This program provides for the administration of the Social Services program and supports approximately 950 Tribal and Bureau Social Services and other Human Services staff who will process applications, handle referrals and provide counseling and intensive case management. On-the-ground support to Tribes will be provided by the Bureau for the development of guidelines, Tribal codes, and policies and procedures that enhance the quality and delivery of social services. These efforts directly support the Bureau's goal 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. Statistics regarding child abuse and neglect, child welfare placements, and general assistance caseloads will be compiled to help coordinate cooperative work efforts for improving services to Indian children and families. These funds will help staff develop and provide training material resources on social services for children, elderly, and families. Social workers will also be responsible for the distribution of Welfare Assistance funds to needy eligible Indians as well as monitoring of those resources.

In addressing the Secretary's goal of meeting the trust responsibilities to Tribes, social workers will coordinate with the courts to provide for the management of Individual Indian Monies (IIM) accounts for minors, adults in need of assistance, adults under legal disability, and adults found to be non compos mentis. In addition, they will work with families and guardians in the development of distribution plans and complete assessments and evaluations in support of these plans. The outcome of these actions will result in payments from trust accounts.

In conjunction with *Public Law 104-193*, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Welfare Reform), Agency Offices, like their Central and Regional counterparts, will continue to work with Tribes, States and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to interface with Bureau-administered welfare programs to ensure that Indian clients are referred and receive appropriate services. Since enactment of the law, the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program replaced 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 have been developed by HHS and require inter-agency and inter-Tribal cooperative efforts to provide Tribes with the capability to choose the best methodologies for the provision of welfare assistance, job training, and placement services. The Bureau revised its welfare assistance regulations to incorporate Welfare Reform activities to provide Tribes with the flexibility to redesign general assistance programs to meet their local needs as authorized by the Congress. Agency staff, in concert with their Central and Regional Office colleagues, will work directly with the Tribes to develop redesigned welfare assistance programs which supports the Bureau's goal of increasing the number of Tribes operating comprehensive welfare plans.

Indian Child Welfare Act (FY 2004: \$10,908,000)

This program supports the Departmental goal of providing quality communities for Tribes. The Bureau provides the necessary resources to protect Indian children and prevent the separation of Indian families, as authorized under *Public Law 95-608*, the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (ICWA). The program 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 conditions of Tribal members. Bureau and Tribal social services workers, 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 2002, there were over 30,000 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. The 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 compete annually for funds. Tribal ICWA directors have become central contact points for Tribes and Indian families seeking assistance in temporary and permanent placement of Indian children. 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.

ICWA funds will cover Tribal 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 (FY 2004: \$85,925,000)

This program supports the Departmental goals of providing quality communities by providing for the basic needs of eligible Indians who have no access to such assistance from state or local governments.

As reported in the Bureau's 2001 *Indian Labor Force Report*, of the total labor force, 49 percent¹ (including individuals 65 and older) of Indians living on or near their reservations were unemployed. Of those individuals who were employed, 33 percent were earning wages that were below poverty guidelines. Lack of economic development in Indian Country, rural isolation of many reservations, and low wages, decreases the prospects for employment opportunities for many Indian individuals entering the job market for the first time (i.e., upon high school graduation). Further, 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. Child abuse and neglect referrals for 1992-2002 have averaged almost 30,000 per year. 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 41,000 Indian individuals and families whose incomes are below current state standards.
- Child 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. Adoption and guardian subsidies are available for children who would benefit from this service. This program will provide services to an estimated 4,400 children on a monthly basis.
- Non-Medical Institutional or Custodial Care of Adults: This program provides monthly assistance to about 1,600 disabled adults who are not eligible for care from the 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 will receive an extra monthly financial benefit in addition to their general assistance payments.
- Miscellaneous Assistance: This program funds the burial expenses of approximately 400 deceased indigent Indians whose estates do not have sufficient resources to meet funeral expenses. Additionally, emergency assistance to prevent hardship caused by fire, flood or acts of nature will be provided to about 900 individuals. Disaster assistance is provided in instances where other Federal, state, and county assistance programs are unavailable.

¹ For 2001, tribes determined their available labor work force and unemployment percentage by including tribal members whose age was 16 and over. For 1999, the range was 16 through 64. If the 1999 criteria were used, range 16 through 64 only, the unemployment level would be approximately 43 percent, the same level as reported in 1999. Because many individuals in the 65 and over age group were employed and identified in the total employed category, they were also included in the available or total workforce category.

Public Law 104-193, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, 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, the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). While TANF has a two-year time limitation for individuals to become employed, exemptions have been implemented for reservations with 50 percent or greater unemployment levels.

Because of Welfare Reform, the Bureau revised its current welfare assistance regulations to incorporate Welfare Reform activities and will provide Tribes with the flexibility to redesign welfare programs to meet their local needs. Bureau staff will continue to work with the Tribes to develop comprehensive welfare plans and contribute to meeting one of the Bureau's performance goals of increasing the number of Tribes operating comprehensive welfare plans. In FY 2002, the Bureau assisted an additional 13 Tribes in developing and implementing redesign plans for a total of 78 Tribes assisted since 1999. During FY 2003 and FY 2004, the Bureau proposes to assist an additional 10 Tribes for a cumulative total of 88 Tribes operating redesign plans.

Output Data: Estimates of caseloads, unit costs for institutional and custodial care, child assistance, burial assistance, and disaster and emergency assistance are based on data provided by Bureau Agencies and Tribes. Such factors as past, current, and projected caseload and unit costs trends are 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 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Estimate
a. General Assistance (persons per month)	45,000	41,000	41,000
b. Non-Medical Institutional or Custodial Care of Adults (persons per month)	1,600	1,600	1,600
c. Tribal Work Experience Program (TWEP) (persons per month)	4,000	4,000	4,000
d. Miscellaneous Assistance (burial, disaster, emergency)	900	900	900
e. Child Assistance (persons per month)	4,400	4,400	4,400

Total Welfare Costs by Type (\$000)	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Estimate
a. General Assistance	42,864	38,357	37,625
b. Non-Medical Institutional or Custodial Care of Adults	11,000	11,000	11,000
c. Tribal Work Experience Program (TWEP)	4,000	4,500	5,300
d. Miscellaneous Assistance (burial, disaster, emergency)	2,000	2,000	2,000
e. Child Assistance	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total	89,864	85,857	85,925

FY2002 actual data are not yet available as some participant Tribes are on a calendar year cycle and regulations implementing Public Law 93-638, as amended, allows Tribes up to 90 days after the close of the contract period, to provide a report to the Bureau.

The Bureau revised its welfare assistance regulations and now requires adult and childcare facilities to meet State or Tribal certification standards. These revisions to the regulations assure at least a minimum quality level of services will be provided to residents. In addition, the regulations reinforce the concept that the Bureau is a secondary service system and that the primary providers of services are state and local governments. State Medicaid assistance continues to be the primary service provider of long term care placement.

Housing Improvement Program (FY 2004: \$19,612,000)

The Housing Improvement Program (HIP) improves the quality of life of needy Indians by eliminating substandard housing and homelessness in or near Federally recognized reservation communities. Housing Improvement Program funding provides for needed housing repairs and renovations of existing homes, construction of a modest replacement home, or construction of a modest home for families who do not own a home but have ownership or lease of sufficient land suitable for housing. This program supports the Departmental goal of improving the condition of housing by ensuring that individual Indians residing on or near reservations, who need assistance, receive aid for the basic essential need of shelter. Program funding will be available to Federally recognized Tribes and Tribal organizations for use in providing program services to Indian applicants who meet the eligibility criteria in 25 CFR, part 256. HIP is a safety net program 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.

Approximately 95 percent of the Tribes with eligible applicants operate their HIP programs under contract or compact under the authorities of *Public Law 93-638*, as amended. The remaining Tribes receive program services directly from the Bureau. Funds will be distributed only to those Tribes that provide confirmation of eligible applicants, the category of assistance needed, the estimated project costs for each eligible applicant, and a report of prior year accomplishments.

Eligible Indian applicants receive a grant in the amount of the cost of the housing assistance. Program services are provided to needy Indian applicants who have limited resources (income does not exceed 125 percent of the Department of Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines) and have no other resource for housing assistance; have not received assistance after October 1, 1986, for repairs and renovation, replacement of housing, or down payment assistance; and have not acquired their present housing through a Federally-sponsored housing program that includes such services and assistance.

Below are the three types of funding assistance provided by HIP:

- Category A - repairs to houses that will remain substandard but are needed for the immediate health and/or safety of the occupants;
- Category B - repairs which will bring the housing to standard condition; and
- Category C - C1 -replacement of existing structures, and
C2 -new housing for families who have land but are without a home.

The following table reflects eligible applicant data.

Estimated 2003 HIP Need

Region	Total Number of Eligible HIP Applications FY 2003	Total Renovations Costs (\$000)	Total Number of Renovation Applicants	Total New Construction Costs (\$000)	Total Number of Construction Applicants	Total Funding Required (\$000)
Alaska	969	\$16,543	353	\$65,214	616	\$81,757
Eastern Oklahoma	341	\$6,576	306	\$1,725	35	\$8,302
Eastern	182	\$2,379	92	\$5,337	90	\$7,716
Great Plains	702	\$6,710	262	\$25,403	440	\$32,113
Midwest	508	\$5,291	187	\$20,191	321	\$25,482
Navajo	851	\$767	29	\$48,894	822	\$49,661
Northwest	247	\$5,422	179	\$4,688	68	\$10,111
Pacific	422	\$2,846	92	\$22,972	330	\$25,819
Rocky Mountain	333	\$5,784	227	\$6,177	106	\$11,962
Southern Plains	494	\$9,055	406	\$4,438	88	\$13,493
Southwest	389	\$4,933	200	\$10,642	189	\$15,576
Western	903	\$8,433	305	\$36,808	598	\$45,241
Total	6,341	\$74,739	2,638	\$252,489	3,703	\$327,233

Based on actual FY 2002 construction and renovation costs.

The following table identifies the total number of families that were served in 2002 and projections for 2003 and 2004:

Projections are based on the percent of Category of program services identified for FY 2003 program eligible applicants to the total, and available program services cost data from FY 2000-2002: a) Category B projects @ \$27,991 each; b) 104 Category C-1 projects @ \$64,202 each; and c) 82 Category C-2 projects @ \$61,792.

Workload Data	FY 2002	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Estimate
Renovations	389	400	400
New/Replacement	183	185	186
Total Families Served	572	585	586

Other Human Services (FY 2004: \$629,000)

This program allows tribes the flexibility to design human services programs that better meet the needs of their communities. The program contributes to the Departmental goal of quality communities for Indian tribes by providing aid for basic essential needs such as food, clothing, shelter and other services that improve the conditions for tribal members. Sixteen tribes have chosen to participate in this program.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Bureau's Social Services and Housing Improvement Programs achieved the following goal performance in FY 2002:

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes operating comprehensive welfare plans to 70.	70	78	+8	More Tribes decided to implement comprehensive welfare-to-work plans.
The Bureau will provide repair or replacement work to an additional 585 applicants for a total of 2,182 eligible housing applicants served.	585	572	-13	The cost of projects undertaken in FY 2002 did not allow the Bureau to meet its projected target.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In FY 2003, the Bureau is working to address the following goals under the Social Services and Housing Improvement programs:

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes operating comprehensive welfare plans to 83.	78	83	+5	The Bureau will continue its efforts to promote welfare-to-work reforms at the Tribal level.
The Bureau will provide repair or replacement work to an additional 585 applicants for a total of 2,754 eligible housing applicants served.	572	585	+13	The Bureau will continue to provide the maximum housing assistance possible under HIP.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
 Subactivity: Education

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One-Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Scholarships	\$(000)	27,895	27,953	-66	102	0	27,989	36
Adult Education	\$(000)	2,538	2,696	-6	-193	0	2,497	-199
	FTE	5	6	0	0	0	6	0
TCCCs Supplements to Grants	\$(000)	1,135	1,151	-3	167	0	1,315	164
Johnson O'Malley	\$(000)	17,113	17,019	-40	-105	0	16,874	-145
Other Education	\$(000)	1,356	1,346	-3	-27	0	1,316	-30
Total Requirements	\$(000)	50,037	50,165	-118	-56	0	49,991	-174
	FTE	5	6	0	0	0	6	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Scholarships (FY 2004: \$27,989,000)

Scholarship grants will be awarded by Tribally contracted programs to provide financial aid to eligible American Indian and Alaska Native students attending accredited post secondary institutions. Individual grants will be based on each student's certified financial aid requirements as identified in the U.S. Department of Education's Student Financial Assistance programs. The program addresses the Departmental goal of improving education and welfare systems by providing financial assistance for eligible students to attend higher education classes. The average grant award is about \$3,000, which covers about 18 percent of a student's total financial aid.

Fiscal Year	Number of Grants Awarded	Average Grant Per Student	Total Awards (\$000)	Number of Graduates
2000	9,585	\$3,000	\$28,456	1,000
2001	9,291	\$3,000	\$27,766	1,050
2002	9,021	\$2,910	\$26,999	1,019
2003**	9,300	\$3,000	\$27,895	1,050
2004**	9,500	\$3,000	\$27,975	1,250

** estimated figures for 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 school years

Adult Education (FY 2004: \$2,497,000; FTE 6)

The Adult Education program improves educational opportunities for adult Indians who lack the level of literacy skills necessary for effective citizenship and productive employment. The Adult Education program will also expand and improve existing programs for delivering adult education services, including delivery of these services to educationally disadvantaged Indian adults. The program will enable adults to obtain a GED or the basic skills needed to transition to a community college or job placement. Indian participation in adult basic education and community education and development courses leads to upgraded skills and abilities to match

job placements, which contributes to a stronger local economy in Indian communities and urban areas.

Tribally Controlled Community Colleges (TCCCs) Supplements to Grants (FY 2004: \$1,315,000)

Funding is earmarked by Tribes, for *Public Law 95-471*, the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act, as amended, which authorizes the Bureau to award supplemental grants to selected Tribally controlled community colleges. Currently, five Tribes are providing their respective Tribal colleges with Tribal Priority Allocations funds to supplement the operation of the college programs. These funds will be used for policy development, curriculum additions, and general program operations.

Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants (FY 2004: \$16,874,000)

The Johnson-O'Malley Program (JOM) provides supplementary financial assistance to meet the unique and specialized educational needs of Indian children in public school systems. The JOM program provides funding for eligible Indian students age 3 years through grade 12, except those who are enrolled in Bureau- or sectarian-operated schools. The program will support the Departmental goal to improve education systems for Indian tribes by providing tutoring and counseling and parental involvement programs. This is the only Bureau program that provides for the culturally related and supplementary academic needs of Indian children attending public schools. The current funding serves about 272,000 students in 33 states.

Other - Education (Tribal Design) (FY 2004: \$1,316,000)

This program allows Tribes the flexibility to design education programs that meet the needs of their communities in support of the Departmental goal to provide quality communities for Tribes. For example, several Tribes will utilize these funds to provide for the development and upgrade of existing Tribal employee skills in the use of computer software technology. For FY 2004, 22 Tribes in 6 Regions are participating in this program.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The following table outlines goal achievement for FY 2002.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will confer 1,395 degrees at Tribally Controlled Community Colleges and postsecondary schools.	1,395	1,438	+43	High enrollment levels allowed the goal to be exceeded.
Number of Scholarships awarded	9,300	9,021	-279	Tribes did not identify as many qualified candidates as anticipated. While the number of scholarships was reduced, the amount of each scholarship was marginally increased to offset tuition increases.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The following table outlines expected goal accomplishments for FY 2003.

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will ensure that degrees are conferred at Tribally Controlled Community Colleges and post-secondary schools.	1,438	1,400	-38	The Bureau has established the target at a realistic level based upon student enrollment levels.
Number of Scholarships awarded	9,021	9,300	+279	Communities and students are recognizing the increased value of post-secondary education to improving economic conditions. The Bureau expects to receive a higher level of qualified scholarships candidates.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
 Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One-Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Community Fire Protection	\$(000)	1,417	1,382	-3	-135	0	1,244	-138

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Community Fire Protection (FY 2004: \$1,244,000)

This program supports the Departmental goal to protect lives, property and resources and is 100 percent contracted and subject to the priority setting process of the Tribes. These funds support 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 Tribal buildings.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The Tribes operating Community Fire Protection programs held some 15 formal training sessions for their volunteer firefighters.
- Five Tribes used resources to enter into agreements with local non-Indian communities to provide joint fire protection programs.
- Tribes used resources to update building codes and emergency evacuation plans.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

- The Tribes operating Community Fire Protection programs will continue to provide formal training for tribal firefighters.
- Fire protection efforts will concentrate on home fire inspections to ensure that homes in tribal communities are equipped with new and properly working smoke detectors.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
 Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Job Placement and Training	\$(000)	9,042	9,055	-22	-253	0	8,780	-275
	FTE	1	3	0	0	0	3	0
Economic Development	\$(000)	3,415	3,999	-9	-20	0	3,970	-29
	FTE	11	12	0	0	0	12	0
Road Maintenance	\$(000)	27,327	27,672	-65	110	0	27,717	45
	FTE	238	240	0	0	0	240	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	39,784	40,726	-96	-163	0	40,467	-259
	FTE	250	255	0	0	0	255	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Job Placement and Training (FY 2004: \$8,780,000; FTE 3)

The Job Placement and Training program supports the Departmental goal of providing for Economic Growth in tribal communities by assisting individual adult Indians and Alaska Natives who reside on or near the reservations to obtain education, vocational training and skills sufficient to become gainfully employed. Eligible clients will be afforded an opportunity to meet basic and special training needs at institutions that are recognized by national accreditation associations across the nation offering a wide variety of education in such fields as accounting, computer technology, electronics, early childhood education, and numerous health care professions. Bureau Agency and Tribal staff will provide technical program services such as skills testing, screening, training, job placement, and counseling for their respective Tribal members.

Bureau-wide, there are 215 tribes that will continue to successfully implement *Public Law 102-477*. The law allows Tribes to redesign and integrate other Federally funded employment training, education, child care, welfare reform and related programs to meet their local needs and priorities. *Public Law 102-477* is also an instrumental tool used by the Tribes to address welfare reform under *Public Law 104-193*. The Bureau is the lead agency for implementation and administration of *Public Law 102-477* and provides direct technical assistance to Tribes and exercises full grant authority for the Secretary. The Bureau's Job Placement and Training Program will implement 13 different Federal programs for 3 Federal agencies: the Department of Labor, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of the Interior. The overall inter-agency funding received under *Public Law 102-477* from other agencies is in excess of \$80 million on an annual basis.

The Bureau estimates a success rate of 93 percent for Indian participants in reaching their employment and training objectives will be attained in FY 2004.

Economic Development (FY 2004: \$3,970,000; FTE 12)

The Economic Development program at the Agency level supports the Departmental goal of providing Tribes with the resources necessary to promote economic growth. Agency duties include coordinating the processing of loan guaranty applications and servicing the Bureau's Direct Loans in accordance with the approved loan conditions. The staff will serve as the liaison with Regional or local Federal agency offices on economic development issues, Grant Officer Representative (GOR) responsibilities for Tribal economic development programs and grants, review financial documents requiring Secretarial approval (*25 U.S.C. 81*), and receive requests for mortgages on individual allotments (*25 U.S.C. 483a*). If a Tribe implements an economic development program to meet their particular needs, *Public Law 93-638*, as amended, provides them the flexibility to do so.

Program appropriations are invested through the U.S. Treasury, at particular interest rates, to guarantee loans, should they default. In FY 2002, the Bureau had program resources of \$4.5 million dollars with a subsidy rate of 6 percent, which equated to a \$75 million dollar ceiling. The Bureau funded 45 businesses and created and sustained 1,274 jobs. Some examples are:

- Southern Sandoval Investments – Convenience Store/Gas Station, 10 jobs created;
- Cochiti Community Development Corp. – Golf Course/Convenience Store Expansion, 20 jobs created/retained;
- Pojoaque Pueblo Enterprises Corp. – Commercial Center Expansion, 25 jobs created/retained;
- Laguna Industries, Inc. – Defense Manufacturing, 320 jobs created/retained;
- Squaxin Island Tribe - to purchase real estate; the property will accommodate two departments, Law Enforcement and Natural Resources, 11 jobs created;
- Nisqually Tribe, - to expand the tribe's jail facility to add more beds, jobs created will increase from 5 to 18;
- Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, - for combined dental office and social services center, will create 20 new jobs.

Road Maintenance (FY 2004: \$27,717,000; FTE 240)

The Road Maintenance program serves tribes by preserving the Bureau's transportation system of roads and bridges that provide access to reservation lands for jobs, schools, recreational, and health care facilities. The Bureau is responsible for providing adequate maintenance.

The transportation system consists of 24,500 miles of Bureau-owned roads and 777 Bureau-owned bridges. In addition, the Bureau is obligated to provide the same maintenance activities to another 24,000 miles of non-Bureau owned roads and 3,617 non-Bureau owned bridges located in Indian Country, thus providing a foundation for Tribal economic development and self-determination.

The Bureau will perform adequate maintenance activities on the transportation system by trying to restore its facilities to the "as-built" standard (initially constructed condition). These maintenance activities include, but are not limited to:

- grading roadway surfaces
- cleaning roadsides
- repairing roadside devices
- cleaning and repairing drainage structures (culverts ditches, and pipes, etc.)
- filling potholes
- repairing pavement

In addition, the program will provide:

- emergency maintenance of snow and ice removal
- ferry operation and maintenance
- bridge maintenance
- airstrip maintenance
- heavy equipment maintenance and replacement

Title 23, U.S.C., Highways, requires that the roads and bridges constructed using the Highway Trust Fund (HTF) funds be adequately maintained to protect the public investment. It will also state that, upon a determination by the Secretary of Transportation that the roads and bridges constructed with the HTF funds are not adequately maintained, any further approval of construction projects will be withheld.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 2002, the Job Placement and Training, Economic Development and Road Maintenance programs had the following achievement on their goals:

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will provide for a 93 percent success rate of participants in reaching their educational, training and employment objectives.	93%	92%	-1%	While the Bureau continues to have great success in the P.L. 102-477 program and the Job Placement and Training Programs, the down swing in the economy caused job availability to decline.
The Bureau will provide subsidy leverage to allow for private sector funding of 45 businesses that will create or sustain 900 jobs.	45 900	45 1,274	0 +374	Of the 45 businesses subsidized, several were large scale businesses that were able to provide more jobs than projected.

The Bureau will maintain 2,221 miles of HTF Bureau system paved roads to a passable standard.	2,221 miles	3,683 miles	+1,462 miles	The total miles of HTF paved roads maintained exceed the goal. Most maintenance funds are used for removal of snow and ice in the winter depending on the severity of weather, and any remaining funds are used on other activities on an emergency basis.
The Bureau will maintain 7,070 miles of other surface type Bureau system roads to a passable standard.	7,070 miles	9,345 miles	+2,275 miles	The total miles of other surface (gravel/earth) type exceeded the annual target miles.
The Bureau will inspect and maintain 198 Bureau system bridges to a passable standard.	198 bridges	265 bridges	+67 bridges	The total number of bridges inspected and maintained exceeded the annual target

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

FY 2003 road maintenance performance goal measures have been changed to describe five different levels of road condition to better portray performance results against road standards. Level 1 means that the condition of the road is at 100% of the acceptable standard, Level 2 is at 75%, Level 3 is at 50%, Level 2 is 25%, and Level 1 is at 0%.

The following table outlines expected goal accomplishments for FY 2003.

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will provide for a 92 percent success rate of participants in reaching their educational, training and employment objectives.	92%	92%	0%	No Change
The Bureau will provide subsidy leverage to allow for private sector funding of 50 businesses that will create or sustain 1,000 jobs.	45 1,274	50 1,000	+5 -274	The Bureau expects to be able to fund 50 new businesses in FY 2003.
The Bureau will maintain 3,683 miles of HTF Bureau system paved roads to an acceptable standard.	3,683	Level 1: 1,100 miles Level 2: 900 miles Level 3: 900 miles Level 4: 483 miles	0	The miles of road maintained are the same as in the prior year, but the work output has been adjusted to reflect at what road condition level each mile will be maintained.

The Bureau will maintain 9,345 miles of other surface type Bureau system roads to an acceptable standard.	9,345	Level 1: 2,345 miles Level 2: 2,000 miles Level 3: 2,000 miles Level 4: 3,000 miles	0	The miles of road maintained are the same as in the prior year, but the work output has been adjusted to reflect at what road condition level each mile will be maintained.
The Bureau will inspect and maintain 285 Bureau system bridges to an acceptable standard.	265	265	+0	No Change.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Natural Resources, General	\$(000)	4,106	4,824	-11	82	0	4,895	71
	FTE	18	20	0	0	0	20	0
Agriculture	\$(000)	20,426	22,555	-53	64	0	22,566	11
	FTE	202	205	0	0	0	205	0
Forestry	\$(000)	21,623	23,456	-59	51	1,500	24,948	1,492
	FTE	204	207	0	0	2	209	2
Water Resources	\$(000)	3,631	3,648	-9	12	0	3,651	3
	FTE	6	6	0	0	0	6	0
Wildlife and Parks	\$(000)	4,528	4,556	-11	-56	0	4,489	-67
	FTE	5	5	0	0	0	5	0
Minerals and Mining	\$(000)	2,429	2,478	-6	8	0	2,480	2
	FTE	40	41	0	0	0	41	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	56,743	61,517	-149	161	1,500	63,029	1,512
	FTE	475	484	0	0	2	486	2

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Natural Resources, General (FY 2004: \$4,895,000; FTE 20)

This program supports the Departmental goal of serving communities through fulfilling Indian trust responsibilities and improving management of land and natural resources by providing technical assistance to Indian tribes where land and natural resources are trust assets. The technical assistance will be provided through activities performed by Bureau of Indian Affairs Agency staff or under *Public Law 93-638* contracts with tribes for activities associated with the development and management of natural resources on Tribal and individual trust lands. The scope of areas where technical work is conducted includes, but is not limited to forestry, agriculture, range, fish and wildlife, water resources and minerals management. The program provides the Bureau and tribes with the ability to cooperate, consult, collaborate and coordinate with local State and other Federal agencies in support of a broad range of conservation activities. In cooperation with State and other Federal agencies, this program provides staff support for the collaborative management of shared off-reservation resources. Staff will also participate with their counterparts at the Regional and Headquarters levels in the formulation of policy and preparation of regulations and procedures affecting the Bureau's responsibility to better manage Indian trust resources.

Agriculture (FY 2004: \$22,566,000; FTE 205)

This program provides direction and technical guidance to individual Indians, non-Indian operators, Indian tribes and Alaska Natives to improve the management, protection, and development of agricultural trust assets. The program is responsible for the development of conservation and management plans to protect and preserve natural resources on trust and restricted assets.

Forestry (FY 2004: \$24,948,000; FTE 209)

The overall objective of the Indian forestry program is to manage or assist Tribes with the management of their forests consistent with Tribal goals and objectives identified in forest management plans or integrated resource management plans. This contributes to the Departmental goal to manage or influence resource use to promote responsible use and ensure optimal value.

Indian forests cover over 17 million acres with a commercial timber volume of approximately 42 billion board feet with an annual allowable harvest of 779 million board feet. Indian forests are located on 260 reservations in 26 States. Forest management activities consist of forest inventory and management planning 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. These activities ensure the sustainable management of the Indian forest. 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. Associated activities include site preparation, seed/cone collection, planting, greenhouse operations, protection of young stands, weeding, species conversion, and scheduled periodic silvicultural treatments. Over 80 percent of these activities are performed under existing Self-Determination contracts and Self-Governance Compacts. The actual projects will be primarily funded with non-recurring funds.

Timber Harvesting: This component encompasses all elements of the preparation, administration, and supervision of all timber harvesting contracts and permits. In addition to generating revenue for Tribes and individual Indian owners, this activity creates employment for both Tribal and non-Indian communities on and adjacent to Indian forests. Forestry staff maintains timber volume and value records and provide resource accountability. In FY 2003, the Bureau anticipates meeting its timber harvest goal of 550 million board feet.

Forest Inventories and Management Plans: Forest inventories and forest management plans are required for 260 Tribal reservation/properties by *Public Law 101-630*, 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. This activity is undertaken by the Bureau, directly or by Tribes, through *Public Law 93-638* contracts, grants, or compacts. Forest inventory and planning projects will also be funded with non-recurring program funds.

Woodland Management: This program includes; all forest land management activities on lands that are classified as woodlands. By definition woodlands are, forest lands that are less productive than commercial forestlands. The Forestry program was assigned

responsibility for Indian woodlands in 1987. Indian woodlands encompass over 9.4 million acres. Woodland management projects are funded with non-recurring program funds.

Forest Program Management: This component includes forestry program oversight and administrative activities such as program audit reviews and recommendations for follow-up if needed based on findings; management of funds at the Agency and Tribal level; and program management to ensure that the program complies with the applicable laws, procedures, and regulation.

Forest Protection: This component includes the protection of Indian forest resources from insect and disease infestations, and trespass. Tribes develop insect and disease control projects with the Bureau. The proposed projects will be submitted to the Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service) for funding decisions. Funds for approved projects will be transferred to the Bureau for distribution to the Agencies and Tribes.

Water Resources (FY 2004: \$3,651,000; FTE 6)

This program supports the Departmental intermediate goal of improving the management of land and natural resource assets by 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. In FY 2004, funds will be used for continuing efforts to assist tribes in fulfilling the goals associated with research, studies and planning on water management.

Wildlife and Parks (FY 2004: \$4,489,000; FTE 5)

Funds will support Tribal programs geared to meet their needs and efforts in the areas of fisheries management, wildlife management, outdoor recreation management, public use management, conservation enforcement and related fields in support of the Departmental goal to improve the management of land and natural resource assets. Activities conducted by Tribes cover a broad array of diverse fisheries, wildlife, conservation enforcement, public use, habitat management and related programs. Tribal biologists, Tribal wardens and other professional personnel will provide support and assistance to American Indians and Alaska Natives in planning for, conserving and managing their natural resources.

Minerals and Mining (FY 2004: \$2,480,000; FTE 41)

This program supports Bureau staff involved in Tribal mineral resource activities on lands under the jurisdiction of the Great Plains, Southwest, Southern Plains, Eastern Oklahoma, Navajo, Rocky Mountain, Western, and Northwest Regions. It will also support the Bureau goal of encouraging Tribes and individual Indians to protect, preserve, and manage their natural resources in accordance with established Integrated Resource Management Plans (IRMPs). This contributes to the Departmental goal to manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value. The staff will also provide technical assistance to Tribes in the development of IRMPs to include mineral resources.

The surface and subsurface minerals such as oil and gas, coal, coalbed methane gas, uranium, copper, diamonds, gemstones, basalt, geothermal, limestone, phosphate, sand and gravel,

travertine, zeolites, bentonite, gypsum, precious metals, clay, lead, zinc, and sandstone are found on lands in eight Regions. The geo-technical staff help Tribes prepare mine plans; oversee Tribal mine exploration and development; review environmental assessments and impact statements; conduct feasibility studies and perform oil and gas inspection; carry out enforcement and site security activities; lease communication; and work closely with Indian Mineral Development Act agreement negotiations. Additionally, Regional and Agency staff oversees the mineral lease compliance activity for producing and non-producing leases on Indian lands. The Regional and Agency programs administer approximately 4,000 mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on 2.1 million acres of Indian lands generating approximately \$230 million in annual minerals income to Tribes and Indian allottees. In 2002, this program will play a primary role in assuring the Tribes are part of the President's National Energy Plan. Historically, Indian lands have accounted for over 10 percent of the energy production off of Federally managed lands and hold the potential for significantly increasing that percentage.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During FY 2002, the Agriculture staff provided technical assistance and completed the following:

- inventory and research;
- farm and range planning;
- farmland and rangeland improvements;
- rangeland protection;
- services for leasing and permitting services and inspection
- agricultural extension

In 2002, the Minerals and Mining program played a primary role in assuring the tribes were part of the President's National Energy Plan. Historically, Indian lands have accounted for over 10 percent of the energy production off of Federally managed lands and hold the potential for significantly increasing that percentage.

The following table outlines goal achievement for FY 2002.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will provide assistance in support of 17 inter-Tribal resource co-management programs.	17	17	0	No change.
The bureau will provide for the reforestation and improvement of 22.8 percent of the 1.3 million acres of forestlands needing treatment.	52,000 Cum=297,546	56,712 Cum=309,746	+4,712	Favorable weather conditions allowed for additional reforestation efforts.

The Bureau will increase Tribal revenue and jobs by ensuring that forest product sales total 650 million board feet.	650 m	569m	-81m	Domestic and export timber markets continue to be depressed and the 2002 wildland fire season had over 400,000 acres of Indian lands burned which interrupted timber harvesting activities in several Regions.
The Bureau will provide support for 230 Tribal water management projects.	230	238	+8	The Bureau was able to extend support to an additional 8 projects in FY 2002.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Minerals and Mining staff will help tribes prepare mine plans; oversee tribal mine exploration and development; review environmental assessments and impact statements; conduct feasibility studies and perform oil and gas inspection; carry out enforcement and site security activities; lease communitization; and work closely with Indian Mineral Development Act agreement negotiations. Regional and Agency staff will oversee the mineral lease compliance activity for producing and non-producing leases on Indian lands. The Regional and Agency programs will administer approximately 4,000 mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on 2.1 million acres of Indian lands generating approximately \$230 million in annual minerals income to Tribes and Indian allottees.

The following table outlines expected goal accomplishments for FY 2003.

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will provide assistance in support of 17 inter-Tribal resource co-management programs.	17	17	0	No Change
The Bureau will provide for the reforestation and improvement of 27.8 percent of the 1.3 million acres of forest lands needing treatment.	56,712	52,000	-4,712	The Bureau does not expect to have the same ideal conditions for reforestation in FY 2003.
The Bureau will increase Tribal revenue and jobs by ensuring that forest product sales total 550 million board feet.	569	550	-19	Fluctuations in the depressed market and endangered species funding which funds timber marketing permits have caused the Bureau to have to reduce the FY 2003 target for this goal.
The Bureau will provide support for 238 Tribal water management projects.	238	238	+0	The Bureau has been able to maintain this level of assistance for two years and has increased the projected target.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

Program Element		2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Forestry	\$(000's)	24,948	+1,500
	<i>FTE</i>	209	2

Forestry (+\$1,500,000; FTE +2): The sustainable harvest of Indian forest products produces an average of \$120 million annually trust funds for the benefit of both Tribal and individual Indian forest land owners. The proposed increase is essential for the performance of forest management activities that support the production of these trust funds. This funding increase will be targeted on forest management functions that generate trust revenue through harvest, i.e., timber sale planning, preparation, administration and monitoring, and associated environmental documentation. This increment will help close the gap between the annual allowable harvest of 779 million board feet and the current harvest levels. In FY 2004, increased activity will concentrate on the preparation of timber for sale with the actual harvest, taking place in FY 2005. Our goal is to outsource much of the new funding to tribes through 638 contracts and self-governance compacts. Other significant efforts of trust reform are the revision of the entire forestry manual, the revision of existing handbooks and creation of new handbooks that will provide policy and procedural direction in the management of Indian trust forest resources.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
 Subactivity: Trust Services

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Trust Services, General	\$(000) <i>FTE</i>	2,580 15	4,095 17	-10 0	-8 0	0 0	4,077 17	-18 0
Other Rights Protection	\$(000) <i>FTE</i>	2,214 22	2,245 24	-5 0	-158 0	0 0	2,082 24	-163 0
Real Estate Services	\$(000) <i>FTE</i>	27,752 335	30,495 369	-72 0	96 0	0 0	30,519 369	24 0
Real Estate Appraisals	\$(000) <i>FTE</i>	8,348 39	10,542 0	-25 0	33 0	0 0	10,550 0	8 0
Probate	\$(000) <i>FTE</i>	6,061 68	7,661 70	-18 0	24 0	0 0	7,667 70	6 0
Environmental Quality Services	\$(000) <i>FTE</i>	1,257 14	2,326 17	-5 0	140 0	0 0	2,461 17	135 0
ANILCA Programs	\$(000) <i>FTE</i>	579 1	597 1	-1 0	1 0	0 0	597 1	0 0
ANCSA Historical and Cemetery Sites	\$(000) <i>FTE</i>	414 5	422 5	-1 0	-1 0	0 0	420 5	-2 0
Total Requirements	\$(000) <i>FTE</i>	49,205 499	58,383 503	-137 0	127 0	0 0	58,373 503	-10 0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Trust Services, General (FY 2004: \$4,077,000; FTE 17)

This program supports the Departmental goal of fulfilling Indian Trust responsibilities. Funding will provide for overall management for the operation of all trust functions including agriculture and range management; real estate services; probate; environmental cultural resource compliance for all trust management programs; water resources; wildlife and fishery biology, ANCSA and ANILCA programs, and Other Rights Protection. Further, this program will provide staffing to ensure requisite reporting on trust management activities is accomplished.

Other Rights Protection (FY 2004: \$2,082,000; FTE 24)

This program supports the Departmental goal of fulfilling Indian Trust responsibilities and will fund Bureau field staff responsible for providing advice and technical assistance to Tribes and other Agency personnel in various rights protection issues. Bureau staff will consult and cooperate with Tribes involved in negotiating or litigating their water rights; establishing or protecting Tribal treaty hunting, fishing and gathering rights; addressing issues concerning trespass on Tribal trust lands; the protection of Tribal cultural resources; natural resource damage claims; and addressing other unresolved land management issues.

Real Estate Services (FY 2004: \$30,519,000; FTE 369)

This program supports the Departmental goal of fulfilling Indian Trust responsibilities. Program funding will provide the field staff to perform initial land ownership record keeping which is often complicated by highly fractionated ownership and its associated problems, segregated

surface and subsurface ownership, and record keeping for the highly fractionated lands. Program staff will provide real property management, counseling and land use planning services to individual Indian allottees, Tribes and Alaska Natives who own an interest in approximately 56 million acres of trust and restricted land. Decision-making processes are developed through cooperative efforts with Indian landowners for the proper utilization, development and enhancement of Indian trust lands. Trust land leasing activities are 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 3,500 rights-of-way; 8,600 land acquisition requests (i.e., trust-to-trust, restricted-to-restricted, restricted-to-trust, and fee-to-trust); 8,000 sales; 15,200 surface and 1,240 subsurface leases and annually administering approximately 100,000 surface leases; a variety of non-income producing actions (i.e., assignments, modifications, cancellations, and land use counseling) and land records execution. In FY 2004, staff will continue to be devoted to activities associated with trust asset accounting systems and expect to process approximately 42,000 real estate transactions. Additionally, staff will provide detailed and in-depth counseling of landowners on the impacts of the Indian Land Consolidation Act Amendments of 2000.

Real Estate Appraisals (FY 2004: \$10,550,000)

The Office of Appraisal Services provides impartial estimates of value for a variety of specific real property interests on land owned in trust or restricted status for individual American Indians, Alaska Natives and Indian tribes. Various regulations governing Indian trust land transactions require the Secretary of the Interior to obtain valuations. To meet this requirement, an appraisal or other valuation is used to ensure that fair and just compensation is received on Indian land transactions. The types of transactions are varied. Major types include commercial, industrial, recreational, agricultural and other types of leases; rights-of-way; land sales and land exchanges; grazing and range permits; and trespass.

The primary appraisal reform has been to ensure the integrity of the valuation process by establishing an appraisal program that promotes objectivity, independence, professionalism, leadership and accountability. Additional objectives in the reform of Indian land appraisal include ensuring timely, comprehensive valuations through staffing, training, and the introduction of new methods; developing a tracking and monitoring system for appraisal requests; developing nationwide comprehensive valuation practices in accordance with the *Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice*; and updating or generating pertinent provisions in trust program manuals that outline options and administrative procedures for ensuring the timely completion of appraisals.

On March 12, 2002, the Secretary of the Interior realigned Indian trust lands valuation and appraisal functions by delegating “the authority necessary” to carry out the functions to the Special Trustee for American Indians and establishing an Office of Appraisal Services in OST. As stated in the Order, “The realignment will move the lands valuation and appraisal process from the BIA, which is responsible for other realty activity, and ensure the independence, accountability, and oversight of the Indian trust lands valuation and appraisal staff.”

On the June 16, 2002, the appraisal staff was transferred from BIA regional supervision to OST where they reported through 12 regional appraisers to the Chief Appraiser. Effective October 1, 2002, the Acting Special Trustee directed that the Chief Appraiser and the regional appraisers

would report directly to the Assistant Special Trustee. There was no change in the Chief Appraiser's delegated authority for the Indian lands valuation and appraisal function, which in turn is re-delegated by him to the regional appraisers.

As part of the OST reorganization, OAS will be made part of the new Field Operations structure. The Director of OAS will report to the Deputy Special Trustee – Field Operations. This arrangement will advance the realignment that began with the transfer of the Indian trust lands valuation and appraisal function to OST by Secretarial Order in March 2002. The move to OST Field Operations is intended to continue the standardization of Indian land appraisal work under a national office, which should further solidify the professional independence of the appraisers. An effort has been initiated to identify and place a manager with appraisal experience as the head of OAS. This is expected to happen in the second quarter of FY 2003.

Interior has contacted The Appraisal Foundation with the intent of obtaining a thorough and objective review of the Indian land appraisal program focusing on organizational efficiency, regional workload, staff credentials and expertise, and the current methodology used by OAS. The Appraisal Foundation, a non-profit educational organization, advises government agencies and others in regard to appropriate criteria for the licensing, certification and re-certification of qualified appraisers. The Appraisal Foundation report is expected by the end of the 3rd quarter of FY 2003. Findings and recommendations will be integrated with the "To-Be" reengineering of trust business processes.

With the completion of The Appraisal Foundation report and the business process reengineering in FY 2003, in FY 2004 Interior will resume the development and implementation of systems and processes that support the delivery of consistent, efficient and valid appraisal valuation services. This includes an appraisal tracking database, the best property valuation methods for types of property and incorporation of performance metrics to gauge progress towards goals and determine adjustments to resource allocations.

Probate (FY 2004: \$7,667,000; FTE 70)

Funds support probate program staff and program documentation, as well as supporting the on-going probate reform effort to streamline and make more effective and efficient the processing of probates. The program will be responsible for preparation of probate cases for submission to responsible decision makers for determination of legal heirs or devisees and subsequent distribution of the estates. The timely completion of probates is critical because heirs are often dependent upon the income from the lands for meeting their basic living needs. Ensuring that land ownership is current and up-to-date allows the processing of a variety of land transactions that provide economic benefits to the Indian owners.

Environmental Quality Services (FY 2004: \$2,461,000; FTE 17)

This program supports the Departmental goal to protect cultural and natural heritage resources. The Environmental Quality Services program supports the Bureau's responsibility, as a federal agency, to comply with environmental and cultural resources statutes. Program staff will perform or coordinate the compilation and documentation of information to comply with the applicable laws; review compliance with those environmental and cultural resources laws and procedures that apply to all Bureau actions; coordinate initial responses to events that may require natural resources damage assessments; and provide technical assistance on environmental and cultural resources matters to Bureau managers and staff and to Tribes within their Regions.

ANILCA Programs (FY 2004: \$597,000; FTE 1)

This program supports the Departmental goal of fulfilling Indian trust responsibilities 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 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. 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, the Marine Mammal Commission, Eskimo Walrus Commission, Eskimo Whaling Commission, Sea Otter Commission, Porcupine Caribou Commission, Migratory Waterfowl Commission, or 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 1,730 parcels needs to be adjudicated. New Native Allotment applications are being accepted therefore, the number of parcels remaining to be adjudicated has increased. There are 3,765, which remain to be conveyed. 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 90 percent of Native allotment parcels will be addressed by the Tribal realty offices. Related funding has been provided in FY 2003 under Regional Office Operations, Land Records Improvement

ANCSA Historical Places and Cemetery Sites (FY 2004: \$420,000; FTE 5)

This program supports the Departmental goal to protect cultural and natural heritage resources. The program will provide for the thorough investigation and certification of Alaska Native historical places and cemetery sites, Native groups, and Native primary places of residence. The program will produce fair and legally valid certifications that are based on field investigations of the claimed lands and associated historical, archeological and ethnographic research—the combined findings of which are presented in final reports of investigation. This program also managed ANCSA records (which constitute a museum property collection) in a manner that ensures their long-term preservation. To the maximum extent possible, data contained in the ANCSA collection is shared to support Alaska Native cultural heritage and educational programs, Federal and State subsistence management programs, and the protection of Alaska’s

cultural resources. Toward this end, digital copies of ANCSA site records have been transferred to the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer and cooperative agreements have been developed with Alaska Native Tribes and Tribal entities to produce a topical index of the ANCSA oral history collection, which includes 1,900 tape recordings. Work will continue on indexing over the 2,300 ANCSA reports of investigations and over 40,000 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.

At least 35 reports and certifications have yet to be completed; others may be discovered in reviewing ANCSA case files. Implementation of Secretarial Order No. 3220, providing for the reopening of ANCSA 14(h)(1) case files that are presently "closed of record" will significantly increase the program's workload — potentially requiring the reinvestigation and/or re-certification of up to 196 separate ANCSA 14(h)(1) claims.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Trust Services General and Real Estate Services funding provided for the following accomplishments.

- Oversaw the processing and decision making of 39,300 transactions.
- Provided land use and transaction technical advice and assistance on 27,000 transactions.

Other Rights Protection funding provided for the following accomplishments.

- Provided technical advice and assistance to Indian Tribes on rights issues, e.g. hunting, fishing and gathering rights
- Implemented guidance and policies

Probate funding provided for the following accomplishments.

- Prepared and submitted 3,000 probate cases for deciding officials.

ANILCA funding provided for the following accomplishments.

- Ensured 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.
- Advocated to ensure that Native subsistence users, as rural Alaskans, are given priority over other uses.
- Continued to assist Alaska Natives with allotment applications to acquire title to lands and subsequent management.

ANCSA funding provided for the following accomplishments.

- Continued to investigate and certify Alaska Native historical places and cemetery sites, Native groups and primary places of residence.
- Continued work on indexing 2,300+ ANCSA reports of investigation

The following table outlines goal achievement for FY 2002.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will facilitate the growth of trust income by processing 37,000 trust transactions for Tribal and individual Indian landowners, increasing the number of probate cases processed to 3,000, and increasing the boundary designation of trust lands to 2,989 miles and 4,630 monuments.	37,000	39,300	+2,300	The Central Office has developed a new reporting format for collection of transaction data that allows for more accurate and timely responses.
	3000	1004	-1996	Probate case work was transferred to the Office of the Special Trustee and is no longer the responsibility of the BIA. Data reported here is 1 st quarter only. This portion of the goal will be discontinued in FY 2003.
	2989	2207	-782	The surveys of Indian lands and monuments are conducted by BLM. This portion of the goal will be discontinued in FY 2003.
	4630	3660	-970	
Train Bureau and Tribal employees in the areas of environmental management and endangered species	550	994	+444	More demand for training.
Provide technical or financial assistance to Tribes in the areas of environmental management and endangered species preservation	100	180	+80	More requests for assistance were received than predicted.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Trust Services General and Real Estate Services funding is expected to contribute an increase in performance of from 37,000 transactions to 42,000 transactions processed. The Bureau expects to:

- Oversee the processing and decision making of 42,000 transactions.
- Provide land use and transaction technical advice and assistance on 33,000 transactions.
- Field staff will participate on National teams for development of Handbooks.
- Review and provide comments on the Draft Handbooks to ensure that processes defined accurately reflect actual work.

Funding for other rights protection is expected to provide for 200 cases to be processed.

Additional FTE will be hired under the probate program to ensure the issuance of procedural guidance handbooks to implement the new regulations governing the probating of Indian trust and restricted estates. The handbooks will provide uniform guidance and direction in the handling of documentation for the processing of probate cases.

The Environmental Quality Services program will continue to fulfill as many training requests as possible and as many requests for environmental technical assistance as are received.

Funding shows an increase in ANILCA performance and is providing for the following:

- Ensure 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.
- Advocate to ensure that Native subsistence users, as rural Alaskans, are given priority over other uses.
- Continue to assist Alaska Natives with allotment applications to acquire title to lands and subsequent management.
- Develop a report to capture the accomplishments and completions of the program

Funding shows an increase in ANCSA performance and is providing for the following:

- Continue to investigate and certify Alaska Native historical places and cemetery sites, Native groups and primary places of residence.
- Continue to work on indexing the remaining 2,250 ANCSA reports of investigation
- Develop a report to capture the accomplishments and completions of the program

The following table outlines expected goal accomplishments for FY 2003.

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will increase the benefits to Indian tribes and individual owners of trust and restricted lands by increasing the number of real estate transactions to 42,000.	39,300	42,000	+2,700	The Bureau expects to provide better data responses related to trust transactions with further training of field representatives on the new reporting system.
Train Bureau and Tribal employees in the areas of environmental management and endangered species	994	550	-444	The Bureau expects training activities to return normal levels.
Provide technical or financial assistance to Tribes in the areas of environmental management and endangered species preservation	180	100	-80	The Bureau does not anticipate the same level of request as in FY 2002 and has resumed the standard target for this goal.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
 Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. And One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Executive Direction	\$(000)	10,861	10,962	-26	62	0	10,998	36
	FTE	132	132	0	0	0	132	0
Administrative Services	\$(000)	13,551	14,091	-33	38	0	14,096	5
	FTE	201	203	0	0	0	203	0
Safety Management	\$(000)	403	408	-1	2	0	409	1
	FTE	4	4	0	0	0	4	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	24,815	25,461	-60	102	0	25,503	42
	FTE	337	339	0	0	0	339	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Executive Direction (FY 2004: \$10,998,000; FTE 132)

This program provides the core funding for the Office of the Superintendent or Field Representative at the Agency/Field Stations. These line officers provide the planning, direction and line management leadership for the development and implementation of policy initiatives and programs to meet the Departmental strategic goals and objectives. The Agency Superintendents or Field Representatives provide decision-making, direction, public relations, representation of the Bureau to other governmental agencies and private sector organizations, and overall management of assigned resources at the ground level. They are the "front line" in ensuring the Government-to-Government relationship with Tribes is fostered and adhered to in the fulfillment of the Department's goals.

Administrative Services (FY 2004: \$14,096,000; FTE 203)

This program provides the core funding for administrative services provided at the Agency/Field Station level, specifically procurement, property management, financial administration, and *Public Law 93-638* contracts and grants administration. The staff are the administrative backbone of the Agency/Field Station and are essential to the overall operation of offices and the Tribes in their servicing area. The funds will provide for the following key functions at the Agency/Field Station level:

Procurement: 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.

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.

Financial Administration: 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, payroll problem resolution, and maintenance of fiscal records and accounts.

Safety Management (FY 2004: \$409,000; FTE 4)

This program supports the Departmental goal of serving communities by protecting lives, resources and property. Agency staff develop, implement, and review agency safety programs for compliance with Federal laws and regulations and coordinate safety programs with the Tribes. When potentially hazardous conditions are identified in Bureau and Tribal schools, the Agency staff will evaluate and determine necessary corrective actions. Agency and Regional Safety Management programs are closely coordinated and share resources.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Safety Management program accomplished the following:

- 79 safety inspections
- 151 tort claims reviewed
- 75 OWCP claims
- 138 long term OWCP claims
- 30 employee claims processed
- 215 reviewed student injuries
- 175 employees received safety training
- 1500 students and residents trained in Fire Prevention

The Navajo Agency Safety Managers inspected every Navajo workplace during FY 2002, including 66 bureau and tribal schools. All inspections were encoded into the Facility Management Information System (FMIS). Agency Safety Managers provided safety and accident prevention programs to all 66 schools during orientation at the beginning of the school year. The safety staff conducted 10 seat belt surveys during FY 2002. Agency safety staff participated in pre-construction meetings for new construction and renovations for the following schools: Thoreau/Baca; Wingate Elementary; Seba Dalkai; Aneth; Flagstaff Dorm; Dilcon; Shiprock Headquarters; and Navajo Mountain.

The following table outlines performance goal achievement for FY 2002.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will bring prompt pay performance up to 97 percent.	97%	88%	-9%	Goal Not Met. While the Bureauwide prompt pay rate is at 88%, the regional prompt pay level is averaging 92%. Large payments, which are processed at headquarters and under contract, continue to have low performance, which brings down the average.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Agency safety programs will continue to provide safety and health programs to Bureau and Tribal activities at all locations. The agencies will continue implementing the Bureau's Safety and Health Strategic Plan, i.e., support the needs of bureau and tribal safety committees; continue safety and health training for all employees and students; emphasize the usage of the driver improvement program by all employees and encourage supervisors to return injured employees to employment when they are physically capable. Agencies will continue to support Indian tribes, tribal programs, and tribal employees with safety and health concerns.

The safety management program expects to provide for the following:

- 50 safety inspections
- 100 tort claims reviewed
- 50 active OWCP claims
- 125 long term OWCP claims
- 15 employee claims processed
- 100 reviewed student injuries
- 150 employee safety training
- 500 Fire Prevention training (students and reservation residents)

The following table outlines expected goal accomplishments for FY 2003.

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will bring prompt pay performance up to 97 percent.	88	97	+9	The Bureau is analyzing the causes of delinquencies in large payments and intends to correct the problem and improve the prompt pay rate in FY 2003.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
Tribal Priority Allocations

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Protection						
End Outcome Goal 1.3: Protect cultural and natural heritage resources						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Cultural Resources: Percent of cultural properties and collections on DOI inventory in good or stable condition	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Cultural Resources: Percent of participating cultural properties owned by others in good or stable condition.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Natural Heritage Resources: Percent of paleontological localities and collections on DOI inventory in good or stable condition	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Reduce degradation and protect cultural and natural heritage resources						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Stabilize/maintain/restore: X percent historic and prehistoric DOI properties stabilized, maintained, or restored	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Protection Methods: Percent of historic or prehistoric properties benefiting from grant assistance that are protected or restored	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Output Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
# of historic structures inventoried				0	25	25
# of archeological sites inventoried				0	25	25
# of ARPA violations investigated				10	15	5
# of times technical assistance provided to Tribes ("partners") in cultural resource protection				0	100	100

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Use						
End Outcome Goal 2.1: Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value - Energy						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 Planned 2004
Provide for Access: Number of onshore acres available for energy resource exploration/development consistent with applicable management plans or permitting requirements.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Effectively manage and provide incentives for access and development						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Permit Processing: Reduce to X the actual number of pending cases of permits and lease applications that are in backlog status for fluid energy minerals (APD's), solid energy minerals (LBA's) and rights-of-way.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Effective lease and permit management						
Production Verification: Increase number of energy resource compliance inspections and production inspections (oil, gas, coal, geothermal).	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
End Outcome Goal 2.2: Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value – Non-energy						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Access: Number of acres available for non-energy mineral resource exploration and development consistent with applicable management plans	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Provide access to and incentives for non-energy minerals production						
Permit processing: Reduce the average time by X for review and approval of saleable, leaseable, and locatable minerals processing actions	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
End Outcome Goal 2.4: Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value – Forest Products						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Access: Percent of Allowable Sale Quantity offered for sale.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		

Access: Volume of wood products harvested consistent with applicable management plans.	604	650	569	550	570	+20
Intermediate Outcome: Provide access to and incentives for forest products production						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Forest resource opportunities: Percent of acres available for sale of forest and woodland products consistent with current management plans	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Enhance responsible use management practices						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Restoration: Percent of forest and woodland acres with forest restoration and growth enhancements.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve information base, resource management and technical assistance						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Increase the percent of areas available for forest and woodland production that are covered by current management plans based on land use plan evaluations	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Increase the percent of forest/woodland areas with adequate information (soil surveys, vegetation mapping, hydrologic assessments, and wildlife assessments) to support management decisions	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
DOI Strategic Goal: Serving Communities						
End Outcome Goal 4.1: Protect lives, resources, and property						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Injury reduction: Number of fatalities and serious injuries among workers in DOI permitted activities	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Injury reduction: Number of fatalities and serious injuries on DOI managed or influenced lands and waters	New Goal			Baseline TBD		

Intermediate Outcome: Improve public safety and security and protect public resources from damage						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Number of fire incidents leading to damage or loss in Indian communities (BIA goal)	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Facilities Condition: Other facilities, including roads, dams, trails, bridges are in fair or better condition as measured by the Facilities Condition Index. Roads-Paved Roads-Other surface types Bridges Dams	New Goal New Goal New Goal New Goal			Baselines TBD		
End Outcome Goal 4.3: Fulfill Indian Trust Responsibilities						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Beneficiary Services: Percent accuracy and timeliness of information provided to trust beneficiaries	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Indian self-governance and self-determination: Percent of Indian assets managed by Tribes that seek to do so	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve Indian Trust beneficiary services						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Responsiveness: Responsiveness of DOI to Tribal and individual trust concerns and needs (average score)	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve Indian Trust Ownership Information						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Title, boundary and survey information: Percent of tracts for which DOI has data responsibility where real property ownership data are current, standardized and integrated	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Land Conveyances: Increase in the acreage of approved land conveyances completed	New Goal			Baseline TBD		

Intermediate Outcome: Improve management of land and natural resource assets						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Technical Assistance: Percent of Indian trust assets where management activities are managed by Indian tribes	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Leasing: Percent of leases executed with X days cycle time	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Output Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Percent of Wildlife and Parks funding that is contracted to fish and wildlife resource tribes and intertribal fish and wildlife organizations.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
End Outcome Goal 4.4: Quality Communities for Tribes and Alaska Natives						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Education and Welfare: Achieve parity between the Tribal community and U.S. National average on high school graduation, mortality and substance abuse rates	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Economic Growth: Achieve parity between the Tribal community and U.S. National Average on unemployment rates	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Indian Self-governance and Self-determination: Percent of programs managed by Tribes that seek to do so.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve education and welfare systems for Indian Tribes						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Learning outcomes: Percent of students completing Adult education requirements (BIA Goal)	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Housing: Facilities in fair or better condition as measured by the Facility Condition Index -- Percentage of housing meeting quality standards.	6%	10%	10%	10%	10%	0

Output Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Housing: Number of families served	357	585	572	585	585	0
Intermediate Outcome: Promote the economic vitality of Indian Tribes						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Capital: Number of jobs created through capital provided by DOI loans	1238	900	1,274	1,000	1,000	0
Capital: Percent of job retention one year out.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Capital: Cost per job achieved	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Legal Regime: Number of tribes with appropriate legal regime (court system) conducive to economic development where applicable	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Promote Indian Self-governance and Self-determination						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Audit Deficiencies: Reduce audit deficiencies in 638 contracts and compacts	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Output Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Number of <i>P.L. 93-638</i> Training Sessions held	65	70	355	355	355	None
Number of Individuals Trained in <i>P.L. 93-638</i>		750	652	750	750	None

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Other Recurring Programs

Subactivity		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Education	\$(000)	545,133	560,793	-1,318	9,746	-1,500	567,721	6,928
	FTE	2,770	2,786	0	0	0	2,786	0
Resources Management	\$(000)	41,835	34,195	-81	228	0	34,342	147
	FTE	17	19	0	0	0	19	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	586,968	594,988	-1,399	9,974	-1,500	602,063	7,075
	FTE	2,787	2,805	0	0	0	2,805	0

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Recurring Programs
 Subactivity: Education

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One-Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
School Operations	\$(000)	504,015	521,754	-1,227	9,488	-1,500	528,515	6,761
	<i>FTE</i>	2,770	2,786	0	0	0	2,786	0
Tribally Controlled Community Colleges	\$(000)	41,118	39,039	-91	258	0	39,206	167
Total Requirements	\$(000)	545,133	560,793	-1,318	9,746	-1,500	567,721	6,928
	<i>FTE</i>	2,770	2,786	0	0	0	2,786	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

School Operations (FY 2004: \$528,515,000; FTE 2,786)

The Bureau functions in the capacity of a State Education Agency (SEA) for the 185 schools operated on or near Indian reservations. These schools provide pre-K to 12 education for American Indians. This nationwide school system is spread across 23 states in many different Indian communities. It is one of two Federally-operated school systems (the Department of Defense is the other) and the only system operated by the Government that provides basic education programs to the American Indian population. Most schools are located in remote rural areas characterized by poor literacy rates, low income and high unemployment. This program is designed to meet the Department's strategic goal of providing quality communities for Tribes and the Bureau's goal of improving the succession of Indian students to each educational level from childhood development to job placement. (See page 90 for list of Department of Education funding.)

The Bureau's educational programs are administered in a manner consistent with the Tribal needs for cultural and economic well-being and in keeping with the wide diversity of Tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities. The Bureau's long-term goals for education continue to be directed toward elementary and secondary education levels and efforts to improve proficiency, attendance, graduation levels, and technology. The Bureau intends to meet the many challenges in Indian education through improved services and curriculum, community and parental involvement, and by providing access to technology and improved infrastructure. The result will be more Indian graduates with the skills needed to succeed in the future.

Consolidated School Reform Plans (CSRP) have been developed for all schools. CSRPs 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. To determine significant

improvements under the CSRP, the schools are required to submit an annual report at the end of the school year.

During formulation of the 2004 budget, the Administration began using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) to identify strengths and weaknesses of programs and to inform budget, management, and policy recommendations. The process generated extensive information on program effectiveness and accountability.

The principal PART findings for Indian School Operations were:

- The Purpose, Planning, and Management components of the Indian School Operations were all properly aligned, and met established standards for success.
- In 2002, the Bureau instituted a pilot program focused in the 5 lowest performing schools, aimed at helping the faculty improve student achievement test scores. Initial findings indicate that at least 4 of the schools have shown improvement.
- The Results and Accountability components of the PART evaluation identified a number of areas where improvement is considered necessary. These included:
 - 1) Need for an independent review of the effectiveness of the program
 - 2) 43 of 185 schools (23 percent) needed corrective action plans, as defined under Department of Education guidelines, for raising student achievement.
 - 3) Lack of academic performance measures and cost-efficiency measures to provide a valid comparison with public schools in rural areas with high concentrations of Indian children.

The Bureau's OIEP has contracted with a private company, Measured Progress, to develop a tool to measure student achievement in order to assess the effectiveness of the education programs in Bureau-funded schools. Corrective Action Plans have been developed and submitted to the OIEP Center for School Improvement (CSI) in Albuquerque, NM. These plans are being reviewed and assessed as to completeness and expected results. The Bureau will establish common standard goals for achievement in Bureau-funded schools, and develop a measurement instrument to accurately evaluate student achievement and progress towards meeting the goals established in the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLBA 2001). This will also be done with the assistance of the same independent contractor. The Bureau will also develop academic and cost-efficiency measures that are comparable to similarly located public schools. Further information on PART ratings can be found in the Performance and Management Assessments volume of the 2004 President's budget.

The School Operations budget continues the forward funding for the School Year (SY) 2004-2005 for the following programs: Indian School Equalization Program, Indian School Program Adjustments, Student Transportation, Early Childhood Development, and Administrative Cost Grants. Funds appropriated for these programs will become available for obligation on July 1, 2004, to support curriculum planning and purchases, and classroom operations beginning in late August and early September.

Program Subelement		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
ISEP (Formula Funds)	\$(000)	343,933	346,768	-817	8,334	0	354,285	7,517
	<i>FTE</i>	2,129	2,139	0	0	0	2,139	0
ISEP (Program Adjustments)	\$(000)	673	5,665	-2	4	-5,000	667	-4,998
	<i>FTE</i>	5	5	0	0	0	5	0
Early Childhood Development FACE TRM	\$(000)	12,210	15,232	-37	104	500	15,799	567
	\$(000)	[9,291]	[12,271]	[-30]	[68]	[500]	[12,809]	[538]
	\$(000)	[2,919]	[2,961]	[-7]	[36]	0	[2,990]	[29]
	<i>FTE</i>	41	41	0	0	0	41	0
Student Transportation	\$(000)	36,546	38,426	-91	256	0	38,591	165
	<i>FTE</i>	141	143	0	0	0	143	0
Institutionalized Special Needs	\$(000)	3,813	3,815	-9	26	0	3,832	17
	<i>FTE</i>	27	27	0	0	0	27	0
Facilities Operations	\$(000)	55,473	57,570	-136	383	0	57,817	247
	<i>FTE</i>	316	318	0	0	0	318	0
Administrative Cost Grants	\$(000)	43,065	45,971	-115	326	0	46,182	211
Administrative Cost Grants Fund	\$(000)	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000	3,000
Area/Agency Technical Support	\$(000)	7,604	7,617	-18	51	0	7,650	33
	<i>FTE</i>	109	111	0	0	0	111	0
School Statistics ADP	\$(000)	698	690	-2	4	0	692	2
	<i>FTE</i>	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	504,015	521,754	-1,227	9,488	-1,500	528,515	6,761
	<i>FTE</i>	2,770	2,786	0	0	0	2,786	0

Indian School Equalization Program Formula Funds (FY 2004: \$354,285,000; FTE 2,139)

The Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) supports the Departmental goal to provide quality communities for tribes through improved education and welfare systems by providing funding for Bureau-operated, grant and contract elementary and secondary schools. This line item provides funding for teacher and administrative staff salaries, school programs (reading programs, art programs, music programs, etc.), textbooks, and general supplies that are used in the classroom to educate Indian Children. This also funds after school programs (tutoring, language clubs, sports programs, etc.) and other special programs (assemblies, science fairs, etc.) that supplement the educational needs of the students.

In School Year 2003-2004, 185 Federally-operated and contracted schools will serve approximately 48,000 Indian students. Funds will be distributed using the ISEP formula Weighted Student Units (WSUs) to provide basic educational programs for children in grades K through 12 and basic school operation funds to 185 Bureau and Tribal elementary and secondary schools. Based on a total of 86,733 WSUs (the latest actual figure), the level will provide an average of \$4,029 per WSU for basic educational programs.

Public Law 103-382, the Improving America's Schools Act of 1993 (108 STAT. 3992), authorizes tuition payments for out-of-state students boarding at Richfield Dormitory in Richfield, Utah, to be paid from ISEP. Those out-of-state students are funded based on the WSUs generated (147 for SY 2002-2003), rather than the flat rate of \$350,000.

The Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988, *Public Law 100-297* (as amended) authorizes 1.0 percent of the funds appropriated for ISEP be used to create a Director's contingency fund as well as \$600,000 for supplemental funding for schools with declining enrollment (schools experiencing a greater than 10 percent decline in enrollment from the prior year to lessen the impact of reduced ISEP allocations). These amounts are deducted from the ISEP appropriation before calculating the WSU per dollar value.

The per WSU allocation excludes the set asides described above. The per WSU allocation also excludes \$49,400 which was held until adjudication from all appeals to the annual student count were completed. Once these appeals are completed (before June 30, 2003), the balance of fund will be distributed to schools based upon WSU. The total WSU figure includes all of the WSUs generated directly by instructional and residential programs (as identified in tables above), 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 2002-2003 ISEP FUNDING

Schools		Total	WSU			Totals	
Type	Total	ADM	Instructional	Residential	Gifted & Talented	WSU	\$
Day Schools	117						161,132,600
Bureau Operated	34	6,798	9,917	0.00	694	10,611	
Grant/Contract	83	19,691	28,725	0.00	2,097	30,822	
On-Reservation Boarding Schools	47						132,862,900
Bureau Operated	26	9,711	13,976	4,320	619	18,915	
Grant/Contract	21	7,187	10,460	3,914	576	14,950	
Off-Reservation Boarding Schools	7						34,294,400
Bureau Operated	4	1,979	2,952	3,205	113	6,270	
Grant/Contract	3	795	1,164	1,063	151	2,378	
Dormitories	14						10,916,100
Bureau Operated	1	129	0	187	0	187	
Grant/Contract	13	1,619	127	2,457	16	2,600	
Total	185	47,909	67,321	15,146	4,266	86,733	339,206,000

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

School Year 2002-2003 ADM & WSU Data		
PROGRAM	ADM	WSU
Instructional Programs:		
Basic	46,114	61,352
Exceptional Child	7,474	0
Bilingual	26,801	5,360
Gifted & Talented	6,6491	<u>4,266</u>
Total Instructional WSUs		70,978
Residential Programs:		
Boarding Schools		
Basic	7,866	9,960
Intensive Residential Guidance	5,216	2,608
Exceptional Child	232	0
Dormitories		
Basic	1,675	2,117
Intensive Residential Guidance	922	461
Exceptional Child	29	<u>0</u>
Total Residential WSUs		15,146
Total Formula Program		86,124
Small School Adjustment		609
School Board Supplement		<u>0</u>
Total Weighted Student Units		86,733

The following table provides a history and estimates of the ISEP formula funding.

Fiscal Year	School Year	Number of Schools	ADM	WSU	\$ per WSU
1997	1997-98	185	50,373	91,729	3,067
1998	1998-99	185	50,125	90,422	3,199
1999	1999-2000	185	49,076	88,302	3,422
2000	2000-2001	185	48,693	88,182	3,531
2001	2001-2002	185	48,166	87,296	3,730
2002	2002-2003	185	47,909	86,733	3,911
2003*	2003-2004	185	47,909	86,733	3,951
2004*	2004-2005	185	47,909	86,733	4,029

*estimates

ISEP Program Adjustments (FY 2004: \$667,000; FTE 5)

This funding will provide resources for special projects, new activities, and other costs not included in the ISEP formula, such as: training for dormitory staff and teachers to upgrade their education and skills, and replacement of outdated books. BIA operates some Off Reservation Boarding Schools (ORBS) located within the city limits of towns or cities and security is provided by those jurisdictions. Two BIA ORBS (Riverside Indian School in Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Chemawa Indian School in Salem, Oregon) are located on Federal land that is not within the jurisdiction of any local police force. Funds from this line item will provide security guard services at these two schools.

Early Childhood Development – FACE (FY 2004: \$15,799,000; FTE 41)

The Early Childhood Development Program includes funds for the Family and Child Education (FACE) (\$12,809,000) program and the Therapeutic Residential Model (TRM) (\$2,990,000) program.

Family and Child Education: The FACE program provides an education program for children and their parents from birth through grade three in two settings: home and school. The components include: early childhood education, parenting skills, parent and child interaction time, and adult education and training. Each of these components addresses family literacy needs, improves readiness for school, increases high school completion, encourages life-long learning, supports the survival of American Indian languages and cultures, and assists parents to be their child's first and best teacher.

The FACE program was started in 1990 by the Bureau. The program is a two-generation education program that provides services to children, while parents are provided training to help enhance their parenting skills and meet academic needs. The FACE program also prepares parents for gainful employment opportunities and thus an opportunity to move from welfare to work.

The FY 2004 request funds 39 sites. An independent contractor will conduct a study to evaluate the success of the FACE program in raising the achievement level of students in later grades. This requires collecting entry-level data for each student, and then tracking that student over several grade levels. Since state standardized tests are not administered until grade 3, the collection of several grade levels over a large enough population to provide reliable data will take some time. The Office of Indian Education Programs is collecting data and will soon have a criteria-referenced test available, which will assist in providing an ongoing ability to analyze student achievement levels using a culturally appropriate instrument.

The achievement of the FACE program over the past few school years, based on the 2001 data collection, is shown below:

FACE Program Data (actuals)

School Year	Children Served	Adults Served	Families Served	Parental GED Earned	Parental Employment Obtained
1994-1995	1,624	1,570	1,225	72	238
1995-1996	1,720	1,737	1,334	62	162
1996-1997	1,828	1,889	1,417	32	142
1997-1998	1,781	1,894	1,396	46	200
1998-1999	1,481	1,595	1,170	30	200
1999-2000	1,522	1,617	1,190	38	219
2000-2001	1,580	1,500	1,200	30	200
2001-2002	1,860	1,960	1,491	45	332

The FY 2004 program supports sites at the following locations:

FACE Program Sites

School	State	School	State
Takini School	SD	Chi-Ch'il-Tah/Jones Ranch	NM
Kickapoo Nation School	KS	Na'Neelzhiin Ji'Olta (Torreon)	NM
Fond Du Lac Ojibway School	MN	Wingate Elementary School	NM
Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa School	WI	T'iists'oozi' Bi'o'lta (Crownpoint Com.Sch.)	NM
Hannahville Indian School	MI	To'Hajiilee-He (Canoncito)	NM
Blackwater Community School	AZ	Alamo Navajo School	AZ
Pine Hill Schools	NM	Rough Rock Demonstration School	AZ
T'iis Nazbas (Teenospos) Community School	AZ	Chinle Boarding School	AZ
To'haali' (Toadlena) Community School	NM	Ch'ooshgai (Chuska) Community School	NM
Shiprock Northwest (Alternative) High School	NM	Chief Leschi School System (Puyallup)	WA
Little Singer Community School	AZ	Choctaw Schools - Conehatta	MS
Salt River Day School	AZ	Gila Crossing Day School	AZ
Cottonwood Day School	AZ	Little Wound Day School	SD
Low Mountain Day School	AZ	Paschal Sherman	WA
Dunseith Day School	ND	Nenahnezad Community School	NM
Enemy Swim Day School	SD	Coeur d'Alene Tribal School	ID
Beclabito Day School	NM	Mescalero Apache School	NM
Oneida Nation Elementary School	WI	Santa Rosa Boarding School	AZ
Seba Dalkai Boarding School	AZ	St. Francis Indian School	SD
Tiospa Zina Tribal School	SD		

Therapeutic Residential Model: The Therapeutic Residential Model (TRM) program provides services necessary to achieve positive changes in attitudes, behavior and academic performance of Indian youth attending boarding schools. This pilot program was initiated at 3 Bureau boarding schools in FY 2001 with a Congressional appropriation of \$2.9 million. The FY 2004 request is for \$3 million. These three sites are comprised of one on-reservation residential facility, one off-reservation residential facility, and one peripheral dormitory. The Bureau plans to complete an assessment of the pilot projects during SY 2002-2003.

The Bureau's off-reservation and on-reservation boarding schools enroll a large population of students who are considered high risk. Many of these students have been exposed to abuse and neglect, abused drugs and/or alcohol, and engaged in unsafe behavior. In some schools, 80 percent of the students are on probation from the juvenile court system, 40 percent or more are chemically dependent, and the majority of these students are children of alcoholics.

The sites are providing mental health personnel as well as social workers, health care personnel, and support staff to meet the holistic needs of the high-risk students. The staff is comprised of nurses, counselors, social workers, clinical psychologists, and trained residential support staff. The staffing will reflect each school's student population. The provision of appropriate staff and clinical personnel will provide the compensatory assistance that could bring achievement levels closer to norms and prepare students for post-secondary education or employment.

The TRM program is a nine-core program: 1)Comprehensive Mental Health Substance Abuse Services to improve the capability of residential schools to develop and maximize the spiritual, physical, and mental health of all students as a pre-requisite for enhancing life-long learning; 2)comprehensive student screening/assessment to provide each residential school student with an appropriate educational, physical, mental health and psycho-social screening assessment for staff to develop an individual residential and educational plan for every student; 3)intensive staff training to provide intensive, on-going staff training in mental health and therapeutic community principles and practices to all residential, academic, and support staff by trained and accredited professionals; 4)small group living to provide an alternative emotional/physically safe, nurturing, home environment with a reduced student-to-staff ratio for the high-risk student; 5)home, school, community, and tribal interaction to integrate home, school, community, and Tribe to foster understanding of the school's mission through open and active communication. This includes active involvement of the community and home in the school and of the school in the home and community; 6)safe and secure environment to provide a physically safe and nurturing therapeutic community environment, supported with sufficient and appropriate human/facility resources conducive to growth and learning, where every member of the staff is devoted to the total well-being of the students, where there is coordination of all staff and students, and where there is an opportunity to grow and learn together; 7)cultural relevance to integrate culture into all school areas to encourage and raise students' self-esteem, respect, and success by providing opportunities and experiences that allow students to explore their cultural identities/practices and to become aware of their connection and responsibility to Indian

people; 8)Year-Round Program to the Therapeutic Residential Programs may offer a year-round therapeutic program based upon American Indian and Alaska Native spiritual and cultural values; and 9)transition period during which the residential schools will receive adequate human and financial resources, training, and physical plant modification, conversions or additions.

The necessary components of a Therapeutic School program will be implemented in phases. The FACE and TRM programs support the Departmental goal of providing for quality communities by providing students with better home support and/or support from the residential program that would enable them to be more receptive to the teaching/learning process.

Student Transportation (FY 2004: \$38,591,000; FTE 143)

The Student Transportation Program supports the Departmental goal to provide for quality communities by ensuring improved technology, infrastructure and safety management measures to maximize learning opportunities and to ensure the general well-being of American Indian and Alaska Native students. The funds are used for bus fuel, maintenance, replacement and upgrade of vehicles in accordance with National and State transportation standards; and for 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 is provided. In addition, for students in boarding or day schools, bus transportation is provided for sports and other after-school activities.

Since road conditions impact operational expenses, miles driven on unimproved roads are provided an additional 20 percent weight under the current distribution formula. Other factors that impact on the daily transportation cost include:

- X Many schools use 4-wheel drive vehicles instead of traditional school buses because most reservation road systems are unpaved and necessitate use of 4-wheel vehicles. It is 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.
- X Due to the isolation of the reservations, a 20-mile bus route may serve only one child.
- X Kindergarten students must be transported door to door, not left at a common drop site.
- X Schools do not usually share transportation, since they are located in rural areas far from one another.

The following table shows the actual road mileage recorded at day and boarding schools for SY 1997-1998 through 2002-2003. The table does not include air miles. The parents of a significant number of students in boarding schools live in a different state and travel home only at mid-year and for the summer break. The schools are reimbursed at cost (government travel orders) for two round-trip flights for those students to fly home.

	SY1997-98	SY1998-99	SY1999-00	SY2000-01	SY2001-02	SY2002-03
Day Student Miles (000)	15,495	14,436	14,363	14,510	14,732	15,459
Resident Student Miles (000)	344	375	357	363	389	369
Total Miles (000)	15,839	14,811	14,720	14,873	15,121	15,828
Dollars per Mile	\$1.90	\$2.10	\$2.26	\$2.30	\$2.29	\$2.17

Institutional Program for Children with Special Needs (FY 2004: \$3,832,000; FTE 27)

This program supports the performance measure of maximized learning opportunities by providing special education and related services to children with disabilities and those determined to be at-risk socially and emotionally. The Bureau will provide services in FY 2004 to approximately 175 institutionalized Indian children, some of whom have conditions requiring 24-hour institutionalized care. Funding for these services include: occupational and physical therapy, counseling services, audiology, rehabilitation counseling and services, and psychological services for treatment of suicide prevention, alcohol and substance abuse. The Bureau continues to ensure that an appropriate education is provided to eligible Indian children with disabilities and social and emotional needs in the least restrictive environment and as close to their homes as possible. The Bureau will continue to promote partnerships with local Tribal organizations and with state institutions to work with institutionalized students.

Facilities Operations (FY 2004: \$57,817,000; FTE 318)

The Facilities Operations program provides funds for essential operating expenses for all Bureau-funded schools. In FY 2004, the Bureau will provide funding for essential services for educational facilities containing approximately 19.09 million square feet. This includes approximately 752,775 square feet of new education facilities that were added to the Bureau's facilities inventory in FY 2003 (some of the new square footage replaced older facilities, some represents additional facilities or space). Items included in the operations of a Bureau-funded school are: program administration, work supervision, expendable equipment, electricity, heating fuels, communications, scheduled grounds maintenance, GSA vehicle rental, refuse collection and disposal, custodial services, pest control, water and sewer service, and fire/intrusion monitoring (either electronically or by fire watch staffing).

Administrative Cost Grants (FY 2004: \$46,182,000)

Ongoing Grants/Contracts (\$46,182,000): This funding is to provide for schools that have entered into contract or grant status prior to July 1, 2004. The Administrative Cost Grants program supports the Bureau's long-term goal to provide for improved technology, infrastructure and safety management measures to maximize learning opportunities and to ensure the general well-being of American Indians and Alaska Native students by providing funds for essential operating expenses for all Bureau-funded schools. This program provides grants in lieu of Contract Support funds to Tribes or Tribal organizations for school operations. 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 officials or employees from direct program funds and/or other resources that support comparable Bureau-operated programs.

In accordance with Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 *Public Law 100-297*, as amended by the No Child Left Behind Act *Public Law 107-110*, individual grants are determined using an administrative cost percentage rate calculated by the following formula:

$$\frac{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tribe Administered} \\ \text{Program Dollars} \end{array} \right\} \times 11\%}{\left\{ \text{Tribe Administered Program Dollars} \right\}} + \frac{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 600,000 \\ \text{(Std Direct Cost Base)} \end{array} \right\} \times 50\%}{\left\{ 600,000 \right\}}$$

The above formula generates a percentage. This percentage is then multiplied by the Tribal administered program dollars (called the Tribal Direct Cost Base which is the total number of federally appropriated dollars managed by the tribe for education) to calculate the dollars for the Administrative Cost Grant (ACG). The ACG is then equal to this generated value, or \$200,000, whichever is greater.

New Grant Schools (\$3,000,000): The Bureau proposes separate funding for schools that enter into contract/grant status on or after July 1, 2004. As with the Indian Self-Determination Fund for non-education contracts, awards will be made on a first-come, first-serve basis for covering 100% of indirect and start-up costs for the first year of operation (based upon calculated need). This Administrative Cost Grants program supports the Bureau's long-term goal to encourage Tribal self-determination by contracting with the Bureau to manage Bureau-funded schools. Funds appropriated for new Tribal contracts will be annually transferred to the Ongoing Administrative Cost Grant line and a request will be made each year for the next fiscal year's new contracts. This program is designed to ensure that as new schools enter into contract/grant status, that the overall level of Administrative Cost Grant funding will not decline for schools currently in grant/contract status and to help ensure the success of the contracted program.

Area and Agency Technical Support (FY 2004: \$7,650,000; FTE 111)

This program supports the goal of providing improved technology, infrastructure and safety management measures to maximize learning opportunities and to ensure the general well-being of American Indians and Alaska Native students by providing funds for essential operating expenses for all Bureau-funded schools. The Bureau provides technical support and program supervision through 24 education line officers for the 185 Bureau-funded elementary and secondary programs, and the scholarship and adult education programs. The Bureau will continue to provide technical support and program supervision at the same level in School Year 2004-2005. The education line officers are responsible for executing the following duties:

- X represent the Bureau education programs in the working relationships with American Indians, state and local governments, other Federal agencies, and the public;

- X 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;
- X recommend revisions of national policies, programs, procedures and regulations;
- X monitor and evaluate Bureau education programs;
- X 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;
- X direct those agency positions deemed by the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs as "directly and substantially" involved in education, including all contract educator positions;
- X coordinate, monitor, and as appropriate, certify the validity of management information system data collected by these schools; and,
- X enhance technology to improve the data collection.

Management Improvements -- The Bureau will continue to improve administrative practices so that funding for student education programs is maximized. The Bureau's accomplishments in management improvements are summarized below:

No Child Left Behind Act (NCLBA): A number of new requirements were generated by *Public Law 107-110* that will require reform within the Bureau's Office of Indian Education Programs (OIEP). The Bureau has submitted its proposed State Plan to the Department of Education for approval and implementation. The legislation requires that OIEP develop an assessment tool to measure student achievement in Bureau-funded schools and a contract has been initiated to accomplish this objective. The Bureau has also initiated a program to make public a variety of school level information on education standards and education success in local schools. This information will be available to the public in written form and through the use of the Internet.

Administrative Assessment and Program Improvement Guide (AAPIG): A guide was developed and distributed to Bureau-operated schools which details methodology in measuring the effectiveness of the delivery of quality education programs and services to the children and communities served by the Bureau's Office of Indian Education Programs (OIEP). A team comprised of staff from the OIEP's Central Office, Education Line Offices and school representatives developed the guide utilizing a combination of their professional experience and technical expertise. The guide will be used to perform reviews of educational leadership, administrative support services and education programs. The Bureau is currently visiting all schools with a review team and will continue its cyclic review of the Education Line Offices while seeking to refine the process.

Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 (IASA): Under the provisions of IASA *Public Law 103-382* and *Public Law 103-227*, Goals 2000: Educate America Act, all Bureau schools have implemented school reform plans that provide a detailed strategic framework for instituting more challenging curriculum standards and assessment procedures; creating better accountability and management; and implementing benchmarks, timelines and other monitoring tools. The Bureau issues an annual report that summarizes school reform activities, data used to measure performance, and indications of improvement. All school evaluation data is aggregated into a national Bureau report to the U.S. Department of Education. Individual schools and the Bureau school system are held accountable for results.

National Partnerships for Improving Education: The Bureau has initiated two major national partnerships for improving education. The first effort, Access Native America, has cabled and connected 185 schools to the Internet as of January 2002. The overall result of this effort will ultimately be improved data collection capacity, more efficient tracking of student achievement, and increased student learning. The second effort, the Education Personnel Initiative, has improved the overall quality of services to the schools. The quality of school staff affects the overall student achievement. The improvement efforts at the personnel office have resulted in a streamlined, more efficient hiring process that is able to effectively recruit and hire quality teachers and an improved service delivery system thereby reducing employee dissatisfaction and improving staff retention rates.

Training Academies: The Office of Indian Education Programs (OIEP) developed and conducted two training cohorts of a "Principal's Academy" that met in four sessions each that is designed to train new and existing Principals in a variety of programs, policies, and laws that directly relate to effective school operations and reforms. The OIEP is developing a course of instruction for a "School Board Academy" that will train new school board members on their duties and responsibilities as they work with their local schools. The OIEP is planning for the development of an Education Line Officer (ELO) Academy that will train new ELO on their duties and responsibilities.

School Statistics ADP (FY 2004: \$692,000; FTE: 2)

The purpose of this program is to implement a school statistics collection effort at all Bureau-funded schools that will provide current, consistent and accurate processing of school-related data at all levels within the Bureau. This program supports the Departmental goal to improve the educational system in Indian communities by providing improved technology and infrastructure to maximize learning opportunities and to ensure the general well-being of American Indians and Alaska Native students.

The funding provided to date has enabled OIEP to implement the software at 16 sites for feasibility testing. The software has been modified and updated to meet local need. An initial group of school staff has received the requisite training to use the software. The School Statistics project (Representative Date, available September 2005) 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. The data will be used in the following manner:

- X Provide accurate reports on performance measures such as student attendance, retention, and academic achievement.
- X Ensure enrollment projections are sound to improve management and accountability to the maximum degree possible.
- X Distribute School Operations funds earlier in the school year, allowing schools improved management of their funds.

Department of Education Programs

In addition to its annual appropriations, the Bureau also administers and provides technical support to several programs funded by the U.S. Department of Education. For SY 2001-2002, DOE funding totaled \$193.3 million for the following programs:

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, *Public Law 94-142*, as amended by *Public Law 105-17, Part B, Section 611(a) (1)* (\$62,179,630): 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 *Public Law 105-17, Part B, Section 611(3)* (\$15,544,908): Funds are distributed based upon a formula to Tribes with Bureau-funded schools located on their reservations. The funds are used to assist State Education Agencies (SEAs) 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* (\$5,148,148): 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.

Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration Program, *Public Law 105-78* (\$1,905,987): This law provides funds to underachieving schools and holds them accountable for improving student learning.

Education of Homeless Children and Youth, *Public Law 107-110* (\$500,000): 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 107-110* (\$70,821,335): The purpose of this program is to enable schools to provide opportunities for all children served to acquire the knowledge and skills that are contained in the Bureau content standards and to enable them to meet challenging performance standards.

Title II – Part A Teacher Quality Improvement, *Public Law 107-110* (\$14,178,750): 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 II – Part D Enhancing Education Through Technology, *Public Law 107-110* (\$5,148,675): 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 that demonstrate the greatest need for technology.

Title IV - Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, *Public Law 107-110* (\$4,750,000): 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 IV – Part B 21st Century Community Learning Centers, *Public Law 107-110* (\$7,011,765): The 21st Century Community Learning Centers program is a state-administered discretionary grant program in which states hold a competition to fund academically focused after-school activities. While the focus is on improving student academic achievement, other activities associated with youth development, recreation, the arts, and drug prevention, as well as literacy services for parents, are permitted.

Title VI – Part B Rural Education, *Public Law 107-110* (\$406,250): This program provides additional funds to rural districts that serve concentrations of poor students. An Local Education Agency that is eligible to receive funds under the Small, Rural School Achievement program may not participate in the Rural and Low-Income School Program.

Title VII - Bilingual Education Program, *Public Law 103-382* (\$1,005,000): 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 VII - Indian Education Act, *Public Law 107-110* (\$2,769,943): This law provides funds for the special academic and culturally relevant education needs of Indian children.

Title VI – Part A – Subpart 1 – Improving Academic Achievement, Accountability, Grants for State Assessments and Enhanced Assessments, *Public Law 107-110* (\$1,850,000): The Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities program helps develop the assessments required under No Child Left Behind and supports collaborative efforts with institutions of higher education or research institutions to improve the quality of assessments.

Title I – Part B – Subpart 4 – Improving Literacy through School Libraries, *Public Law 107-110* (\$62,500): This program is designed to improve the literacy skills and academic achievement of students by providing them with access to up-to-date school library materials; technologically advanced school library media centers; and professionally certified school library media specialists.

Tribally Controlled Community Colleges and Universities (FY 2004: \$39,206,000)

This program supports the Departmental goal to provide quality communities for tribes by improving education. This program also supports the Bureau's goal to improve the succession of students to each educational level from early childhood development to job placement. The Bureau estimates that 1,400 degrees will be awarded at Tribally Controlled Community Colleges in FY 2004.

Tribally Controlled Community Colleges (TCCCs) are chartered by Tribal governing bodies and governed by local boards of regents. The colleges are primarily located on remote reservations and serve American Indian communities with limited access to other post secondary institutions. They 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.

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. These institutions recognize the importance of providing training-partnership opportunities for students in a community setting through business and industry.

Program Subelement		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One-Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Operating Grants	\$(000)	40,029	37,952	-89	252	0	38,115	163
Technical Assistance	\$(000)	114	114	0	0	0	114	0
Endowment Grants	\$(000)	975	973	-2	6	0	977	4
Total Requirements	\$(000)	41,118	39,039	-91	258	0	39,206	167

Operating Grants (FY 2004: \$38,115,000)

Title I of the Tribally Controlled Community College or Universities 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 TCCCs except Dine College, the Title II institution. Grant funds are distributed to eligible Title I colleges based on a per student allocation according to 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 2004, the Bureau will award ISC grants to 25 TCCCs under the authority of the Tribally Controlled Community College or Universities Assistance Act *Public law 95-471*, as amended.

Grants for tribes and tribal entities for the purpose of developing proposals for the establishment of tribal colleges and universities, and to determine the need and potential for the establishment of such colleges are authorized (see *Public Law 95-471*, Sec 104). Implementing regulations require an eligibility study to be conducted prior to the granting of operational grants (see 25 CFR 41). A positive eligibility study is required by the Act prior to the granting of such funds. An amount not to exceed \$25,000 per entity/school/tribe (not to exceed a total of \$75,000) will be made available (from the budgeted Operations Grants above) by the Office of Indian Education Programs for planning purposes. Granting of such planning funds will be subject to approval by OIEP based upon a preliminary feasibility report (separate from the statutory requirement) and will be administered on a first come, first-serve basis.

The following table displays the actual ISC for FY 2002, the estimate for FY 2003, and the FY 2002 graduates for each college.

Status of Tribally Controlled Community Colleges/Universities

College	State	Indian Student Count		Accreditation ¹	Degrees or Certificate Offered ²	Estimated Number of Enrolled Indian Students	Estimated FY 2002 Graduates
		FY 03 Actual	FY 04 Estimate				
Bay Mills Community College	MI	216	223	C	1, 3, 6	479	48
Blackfeet Community College	MT	454	468	A	1, 2, 3, 6	858	61

¹ The accreditation classifications of the colleges are either: (A) fully accredited by a recognized accrediting association; (B) institution transfer; or (C) candidate status towards accreditation.

² Certificates awarded include (1) Associate of Arts, (2) Associate of Science, (3) Associate of Applied Science, (4) Bachelor of Science, (5) Master of Arts and/or (6) Vocational certificates.

College	State	Indian Student Count		Accreditation ¹	Degrees or Certificate Offered ²	Estimated Number of Enrolled Indian Students	Estimated FY 2002 Graduates
		FY 03 Actual	FY 04 Estimate				
College of Menominee	WI	219	226	A	1, 2, 6	603	28
D-Q University	CA	71	73	A	1, 2, 6	71	7
Dull Knife Memorial College	MT	175	181	C	1, 3, 6	599	28
Fond du Lac Tribal & Community College	MN	174	179	A	1, 2, 3, 6	488	15
Fort Belknap Community College	MT	185	191	A	1, 3, 6	701	21
Fort Berthold Community College	ND	251	259	A	1, 3, 6	246	47
Fort Peck Community College	MT	337	347	A	1, 2, 3, 6	789	34
Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College	WI	362	373	A	1, 3, 6	935	41
Leech Lake Tribal College	MN	223	230	A	3, 6	635	14
Little Big Horn College	MT	291	300	A	1, 6	678	4
Cankdeska Cikana Community College	ND	165	170	A	1, 2, 3, 6	326	17
Little Priest Tribal College	NE	68	70	A	1, 2, 6	311	7
Northwest Indian College	WA	649	688	A	1, 2, 6	3,212	31
Nebraska Indian Community College	NE	107	110	A	1, 2, 3, 6	227	9
Oglala Lakota Community College	SD	1,027	1,058	A	1, 3, 4, 6	2,146	119
Salish Kootenai College	MT	879	905	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	3,101	136
Si Tanka Community College	SD	246	253	C	1, 2, 6	283	27
Sinte Gleska University	SD	716	737	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1,399	78
Sisseton Wahpeton Community College	SD	174	179	A	1, 3, 6	181	10
Sitting Bull College	ND	257	265	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	322	28
Stone Child Community College	MT	271	279	A	1, 2, 3, 6	776	21
Turtle Mountain Community College	ND	639	658	A	1, 2, 3, 6	1,648	77
Title I Total		8,156	8,422			21,014	908

Title II of the Act 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 (up to a limit of \$6,000 per ISC). The following table displays student count, accreditation, degree and graduate information.

Dine College	State	Indian Student Count		Accreditation	Degrees or Certificate Offered	Estimated Number of Enrolled Indian Students	Estimated FY 2002 Graduates
		FY 03 Actual	FY 04 Estimate				
Students	AZ	1,555	1,602	A	1, 2, 3, 6	4,989	189

Technical Assistance (FY 2004: \$114,000)

For FY 2004, technical assistance funds will be provided to assist the Tribal colleges in gaining full accreditation, maintaining quality programs, and identifying new funding sources and programs to enhance the educational opportunities for Indian people. The FY 2004 funding level will allow the Bureau to continue to provide technical assistance at the same level.

Endowment Grants (FY 2004: \$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 2004, \$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.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In SY 2001-2002, the FACE program served 1,860 children and 1,960 adults from a total of 1,491 families in the two settings -- home and school. The program also serves an additional 8,500 children in grades K-3 by supporting teacher training in the High/Scope active learning curriculum, which is implemented in the FACE early childhood classroom and extended through third grade. As a direct result of the skills learned through the participation in FACE, 332 adults gained employment and 45 adults completed their general equivalency diploma (GED) or have earned their high school diploma.

The following table outlines goal achievement for FY 2002:

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Difference	Reason for Difference
The Bureau will provide for a 2 percent increase in the proficiency of students in the areas of Math and Language Arts.	Math 52% Language 52%	Math 50% Language 49%	-2% -3%	The No Child Left Behind requires including special education students in aggregate. Previous reports excluded these from average achievement
The Bureau will increase the student attendance rate at Bureau/Tribal schools to 91 percent	91%	89%	-2%	BIA schools initiating actions to increase parental involvement
The Bureau will improve the percentage of teachers proficient in new assessments.	71%	75%	+4%	New teachers have been trained in new assessment techniques in teaching programs.
The Bureau will provide for 100 percent accreditation at Bureau and Tribal schools.	100%	98%	-2%	Small schools lacking access to sufficient certified staff and funding resources to finance accreditation.

The Bureau will confer 1,395 degrees at Tribally Controlled Community Colleges and postsecondary schools.	1,395	1,438	+43	Enrollment levels allowed the goal to be exceeded.
The Bureau will improve the percentage of teachers proficient in technology.	76%	73%	-3%	Teacher turnover limited ability to reach objectives.
The Bureau will provide for a 10 percent reduction in the incidences of violence among students.	7,623	5,647	-25%	Goal was exceeded due to program of public information and staff training.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In FY 2003, the Institutionalized Special needs program will provide services to approximately 170 Indian children, ages 5-21, who are placed in 47 different institutions. These institutions include private facilities, state-operated institutions, approved private non-profit facilities, and facilities operated by Tribes.

The following table outlines expected goal performance for FY 2003:

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will provide for a 2 percent increase in the proficiency of students in the areas of Math and Language Arts.	Math 50% Language 49%	Math 54% Language 54%	+4% +5%	NCLBA set 12-year planning model for reaching 100% proficiency levels for all students based upon "adequate yearly progress"
The Bureau will increase the student attendance rate at Bureau/Tribal schools.	89%	91%	+2%	The long-term goal is to reach 95% by 2008.
The Bureau will improve the percentage of teachers proficient in new assessments.	75%	75%	0	No change.
The Bureau will provide for 100 percent accreditation at Bureau and Tribal schools.	98%	100%	+2%	The Bureau will continue to assist schools in identifying qualified staff and resources for accreditation process.
The Bureau will confer 1,400 degrees at Tribally Controlled Community Colleges and post-secondary schools.	1,438	1,400	-38	The Bureau has established the target at a realistic level based upon student enrollment levels.
The Bureau will improve the percentage of teachers proficient in technology.	73%	76%	+3%	Training by tech support is expected to be very effective.
The Bureau will provide for a 10 percent reduction in the incidences of violence among students.	5,647	5,082	-10%	The Bureau will continue to comply with NCLBA for safe school objectives.

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

Program Element		2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
ISEP (Program Adjustments)	\$(000)	667	-5,000
Early Childhood Development	\$(000)	15,799	500
Administrative Cost Grants Fund	\$(000)	3,000	3,000
Total Requirements	\$(000)	19,466	-1,500

Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) Program Adjustments (-\$5,000,000): The FY 2003 President’s Budget request contained a proposal to transition all 64 BIA-operated schools to tribally operated schools, or to contract with a private educational management entity to assist in the management of these schools. This proposal was reevaluated, and an alternative, voluntary pilot-program is being developed for future consideration.

Early Childhood Development (+\$500,000): The additional funding for FY 2004 will be used to assess the performance of the FACE program. This will be accomplished through an independent review and analysis of existing and newly collected data. The study will also identify any new data that should be collected in subsequent years that will prepare the foundation for an ongoing ability to assess the program and its effectiveness.

Administrative Cost Grants Fund (New Grant Schools) (+\$3,000,000): An increase of \$3,000,000 is requested to initiate separate grants for planning and first year operations funding for schools entering into new contract/grant status on or after July 1, 2004. It will provide 100% of the funding required to plan for initiating a grant/contract school program, and fund 100% of the first year of operation based upon calculated need. The number of schools operated under contract/grant status by tribes has remained relatively constant over recent years.

Agency	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003 (est.)	FY 2004(est.)
BIA	64	65	64	65	64	58
Grant/Contract	121	120	121	120	121	127

This Administrative Cost Grants program supports the Bureau’s long-term goal to encourage Tribal self-determination by contracting with the Bureau to manage Bureau-funded schools. This is consistent with Tribal expressed goals to gain greater control over their own destiny and economic development. This funding will provide both the incentive and the funding essential to Tribes to do the necessary planning to exercise this self-determination option and do it effectively during the first year of operation when expenses are the greatest.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Recurring Programs

Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Irrigation O&M	\$(000)	10,513	10,053	-24	67	0	10,096	43
	FTE	8	9	0	0	0	9	0
Wildlife and Parks	\$(000)	31,322	24,142	-57	161	0	24,246	104
	FTE	9	10	0	0	0	10	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	41,835	34,195	-81	228	0	34,342	147
	FTE	17	19	0	0	0	19	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Irrigation, Operation and Maintenance (FY 2004: \$10,096,000; FTE 9)

This program supports the Departmental goal to support the prudent management of natural resources on Indian lands by providing funding to operate, maintain, and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructures in accordance with accepted industry practices. The Federal Government is required to fund all or a portion of the facilities because of the established legal mandates.

In FY 2004, the program funds will provide for operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of the 16 Indian irrigation facilities. This includes reimbursement to the Bureau of Reclamation for: water storage costs; continued delivery of water by, and to, irrigation systems as required by law, court order, or contractual agreement; and proportionate cost-share payments legally required to be made to Indian projects that are a part of or adjacent to non-Indian irrigation facilities. Once all mandated expenses are paid, any remaining available funds will be used to support efforts to improve, automate, and reconcile irrigation project accounting records and system maps, and perform urgent repairs and deferred maintenance necessary to ensure the continued operation of irrigation water delivery.

The table below denotes the actual and estimated fund obligations for irrigation operations and maintenance:

Mandated Funding	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Estimate
<u>Court Orders and Legislated Requirements:</u>	\$(000)		
Ft Hall Indian Irrigation Project, Idaho	130	130	130
Ft Hall - Michaud & Minor Units, Idaho	400	400	400
San Carlos Irrigation Project, Arizona	3,000	3,000	3,000
Navajo Irrigation Project, Arizona	5,000	5,000	5,000
Uintah Irrigation Project, Utah	150	150	150
Pyramid Lake, Nevada	15	15	15
Total Court Orders and Legislated Requirements	8,695	8,695	8,695

Mandated Funding	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Estimate
<u>Water Storage (Bureau of Reclamation):</u>	\$(000)		
Wapato Indian Irrigation Project, Washington	692	692	692
Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project, Montana	15	15	15
Total Water Storage (Bureau of Reclamation)	707	707	707
<u>Contracts (Contractual Carriage and OM&R Agreements):</u>			
Tongue River Water Users Association, Montana	25	25	25
Two Leggins/Bozeman Trail Drainage Assn, Montana	15	15	15
Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, New Mexico	350	350	350
Newlands/Fallon Irrigation District, Nevada	200	200	200
Coachella Valley Water District, California	25	25	25
Pojaque Valley Water District, New Mexico	35	35	35
Pine River Irrigation District, Colorado	25	25	25
Total Contracts (Contractual Carriage and OM&R)	675	675	675
Total Obligations	10,077	10,077	10,077

Wildlife and Parks (FY 2004: \$24,246,000; FTE 10):

Program Subelement		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Rights Protection Programs	\$(000)	20,469	16,675	-39	111	0	16,747	72
Fish Hatchery Operations	\$(000)	1,092	1,103	-3	8	0	1,108	5
Fish Hatchery Maintenance	\$(000)	428	432	-1	3	0	434	2
Tribal Mgt. / Development	\$(000)	9,333	5,932	-14	39	0	5,957	25
Total Requirements	\$(000)	31,322	24,142	-57	161	0	24,246	104

This program supports the Departmental goal of fulfilling Indian trust responsibilities by providing for the protection and prudent management of natural resources located on Indian lands, and the meaningful exercise of off-reservation treaty hunting, fishing and gathering rights. In FY 2004, the Wildlife and Parks program will assist American Indians and Alaska Natives in protecting and conserving fish, wildlife and plant resources located on Trust lands, and in co-managing shared resources located in off-reservation settings. The management of multi-jurisdictional fish, wildlife and outdoor recreation resources on Indian reservations and in treaty-ceded areas is a complex process requiring the implementation of comprehensive programs comparable to those conducted by State and Federal fish and wildlife agencies. The shared status of many fish and wildlife resources and the roles and responsibilities of many Tribal governments as resource managers require close coordination with other resource management authorities. Effective Tribal participation promotes and facilitates resource conservation and wise use for the benefit of Tribal and non-Tribal communities alike.

The program supports the development and implementation of fish, wildlife and outdoor recreation management programs on Indian lands, and assists in protecting against the loss, infringement or abrogation of off-reservation treaty hunting, fishing and gathering rights. It will focus 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 interest and concern.

The Bureau will execute and administer contracts and grants with inter-Tribal fish and wildlife authorities, their member Tribes and other fish and wildlife resource Tribes and organizations. Contracted services include the monitoring and regulation of Indian hunting and fishing activity, investigations aimed at conserving fish and wildlife populations and associated habitats, and diverse resource management functions and operations. These programs will permit direct Tribal participation and decision-making as managers of shared fish, wildlife and outdoor recreation resources. Statements of Work and expected results and accomplishments will be negotiated on a contract-by-contract and grant-by-grant basis, with oversight and monitoring of performance conducted by Bureau personnel.

Rights Protection Implementation (FY 2004: \$16,747,000)

Program Element	2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One-Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Western Washington	4,916	4,442	-10	29	0	4,461	19
Timber-Fish-Wildlife	3,041	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia River Fisheries	3,193	3,214	-8	22	0	3,228	14
Great Lakes Resources	4,401	4,110	-9	27	0	4,128	18
Chippewa /Ottawa Fisheries	682	681	-2	5	0	684	3
U.S./Canada Salmon Treaty	4,236	4,228	-10	28	0	4,246	18
Total	20,469	16,675	-39	111	0	16,747	72

Western Washington Fisheries Management (\$4,461,000): Funding for this program will be allocated through contracts with the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC) and associated individual Tribes in northwest Washington. Funds will be used 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 *United States v. Washington* (Boldt Decision). Work will focus on the monitoring and regulation of treaty salmon harvest in the Puget Sound and coastal Washington areas and in co-managing Pacific salmon resources with State and Federal authorities.

Columbia River Fisheries Management (\$3,228,000): Funds for this program will be allocated through contracts with the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) and its member Tribes in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and will be used to implement continuing harvest management, stock assessment, habitat protection, resource 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 will focus on managing and regulating Tribal fisheries within the Columbia River Basin and towards the rebuilding of upriver runs that have been depleted by hydro-power development, habitat degradation and over-harvest.

Great Lakes Area Resources Management (\$4,128,000): Funds for this program will be allocated through contracts with the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission

(GLIFWC) and its member Tribes in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan. Funds will be used to implement continuing harvest management, population assessment, habitat protection, resource 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.

Contracts will also be executed with the 1854 Treaty Authority and its member Tribes in Minnesota to carry out fish and wildlife resource management activities required by rulings and associated Tribal-State agreements in *Grand Portage v. Minnesota*. Funding is directed to develop conservation codes governing off-reservation treaty hunting, fishing and gathering activity, and for associated biological services, conservation enforcement and judicial services program

Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty Fisheries (\$684,000): Funds for this program will be allocated through negotiated contracts with the Chippewa/Ottawa Resources Authority (CORA) and its member Tribes in Michigan to implement an August 2000 agreement negotiated by the Tribes, the State of Michigan and other parties in *United States v. Michigan*. This agreement provides for fisheries sharing plans covering treaty waters in Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron, a fisheries enhancement program, expanded conservation enforcement and other programs. Appropriated funds will support the development of uniform joint Tribal fishing regulations to coordinate enforcement and fisheries enhancement activities, provide for Tribal participation in environmental services programs and facilitate inter-Tribal coordination with other resource management jurisdictions.

US/Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty (\$4,246,000): 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, contracts were executed with the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC), the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC), and their member Tribes in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. The contracts support the continued implementation and coordination of salmon management and rebuilding programs in the Pacific Northwest. Funds will 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.

Fish Hatchery Operations (FY 2004: \$1,108,000)

The Fish Hatchery Operations program will provide funds to 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 help satisfy Indian subsistence and ceremonial needs. Throughout the rest of the country, recreational opportunities created by the stocking of trout, walleye and other species attract numerous sport fishermen to Indian reservations and assist in developing reservation economies.

Fish Hatchery Maintenance (FY 2004: \$434,000)

The Fish Hatchery Maintenance activity will provide funds to fish-producing Tribes based on an annual ranking of project proposals received from Tribes. The ranking factors utilize procedures and criteria in the areas of health and safety, water quality compliance, economic benefits, rights protection and resource enhancement. It is estimated that 50 fish hatchery maintenance projects will be supported in FY 2004.

Tribal Management/Development Program (FY 2004: \$5,957,000)

Contracts will be executed with Tribal fish and wildlife organizations and individual fish and wildlife resource Tribes throughout the country to accomplish various resource management objectives of Tribal governments. 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 that contribute significantly toward meeting the growing national demand for outdoor recreation and tourism and ensure the protection of millions of acres of habitat necessary for the conservation of fish, wildlife and plant resources.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 2002, \$490,000 was distributed to the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society to promote and facilitate communications among fish and wildlife resource Tribes. The Inter Tribal Bison Cooperative and its member Tribes received \$1,600,000 (which reflected an increase of \$454,000 over FY 2001) to restore bison to Indian homelands. The Alaska Subsistence Program was provided \$499,000. Other projects which supported Tribal participation with state and Federal resource management authorities included \$593,000 for the enhancement of wetland and waterfowl resources in the Bureau’s Midwest Region, \$630,000 for the management of recreational resources at Lake Roosevelt (Washington State), \$318,000 for the Upper Columbia United Tribes (UCUT) in Washington State, \$347,000 for the Chugach Regional Resources Commission in Alaska, \$69,000 for the Alaska Sea Otter Commission, and \$803,000 for the Bering Sea Fishermen’s Association. These later six projects were not funded in the FY 2003 request.

The table below lists the other tribes that received funds:

Region	Tribe	Amount	Region	Tribe	Amount
Great Plains	Blackfeet	251,000	Midwest	Stockbridge-Munsee	29,000
	Crow	36,000		White Earth	188,000
	Ft Belknap	61,000	Northwest	Ft. Hall	297,000
	Ft Peck	114,000		Nez Perce	433,000
	Northern Cheyenne	40,000		Yakama	584,000
	Wind River	102,000	Southwest	Ute Mountain	66,000

Region	Tribe	Amount	Region	Tribe	Amount
Midwest	Bad River	179,000	Western	Zuni	86,000
	Great Lake Tribes	31,000		Hualapai	320,000
	Lac Courte Oreilles	97,000		Colorado River	63,000
	Lac du Flambeau	185,000		White Mountain Apache	127,000
	Mole Lake	80,000		San Carlos Apache	70,000
	Red Cliff	254,000		Summit Lake	90,000
	St. Croix	92,000		Uintah & Ouray	33,000
Subtotal		1,522,000	Subtotal		2,386,000
Total					3,908,000

FY 2002 Fish Hatchery funds were distributed as follows:

Region	Tribe	Amount
Midwest	Bad River	59,000
	Lac Courte Oreilles	91,000
	Lac du Flambeau	323,000
	Red Cliff	121,000
Northwest	Hoh	32,000
	Nooksak	37,000
	Quileute	178,000
	Skagit Coop.	37,000
	Stillaguamish	126,000
Western	Summit Lake	101,000
Total		1,105,000

The following table outlines goal achievement for FY 2002:

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will provide for the enhancement of 6,500 acres of wetlands.	6,500 acres	7,200	+700	Due to well laid out resource management plans, the Bureau was able to provide for the enhancement of 700 additional acres of wetlands. Due to the elimination of funding in FY 2003, this goal has been discontinued.
The Bureau will provide for the exercise of off-reservation treaty rights by 43 tribes.	43 tribes	43 tribes	0	Goal met.
The Bureau will provide assistance in support of 17 inter-Tribal resource co-management programs.	17 programs	17 programs	0	Goal met.
The Bureau will provide support for 50 Tribal fish hatchery maintenance projects.	50 projects	36 projects	-14	The average cost per tribal maintenance project funded was higher than estimated.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The following table outlines expected performance for FY 2003:

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will provide for the exercise of off-reservation treaty rights by 43 tribes.	43	43	0	No Change.
The Bureau will provide assistance in support of 17 inter-Tribal resource co-management programs.	17	17	0	No Change.
The Bureau will provide support for 50 Tribal fish hatchery maintenance projects.	36	50	+14	We expect to see a more normal cost per project in FY 2003 than was the case in FY 2002.

**PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
Other Recurring Programs**

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Use						
End Outcome Goal 2.5: Deliver water, consistent with applicable state and Federal law, in an environmentally responsible and cost-efficient manner						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Reliability: Percent of water facilities that do not receive notices of violation under environmental requirements of Federal and State water law	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Complete construction projects to increase delivery infrastructure and water availability						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance - 2003 to Planned 2004
Increased supply: Potential acre-feet made available through completion of projects	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
DOI Strategic Goal: Serving Communities						
End Outcome Goal 4.3: Fulfill Trust Responsibilities						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Indian self-governance and self-determination: Percent of Indian assets managed by Tribes that seek to do so	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve management of land and natural resource assets						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance - 2003 to Planned 2004
Technical Assistance: Percent of Indian trust assets where management activities are managed by Indian tribes	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Output Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance - 2003 to Planned 2004
Percent of Wildlife and Parks funding that is contracted to fish and wildlife resource tribes and intertribal fish and wildlife organizations.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		

DOI Strategic Goal: Serving Communities						
End Outcome Goal 4.4 Quality Communities for Tribes						
End Outcome Measures						
Education and Welfare: Achieve parity between Tribal community and US rural area national average on high school graduation, mortality and substance abuse rates	New Goal				Baseline TBD	
Intermediate Outcome: Improve education and welfare systems for Indian Tribes						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance - 2003 to Planned 2004
Learning Environment: Violence/Drugs: Incidence of violence and substance abuse in BIA schools	8,471	7,623	5,647	6,861	6,175	686
Learning Approach: % Teacher proficiencies in select subject areas: New assessments Technology	73% 67%	71% 76%	75% 73%	78% 76%	82% 80%	4% 4%
Learning Approach: Teacher retention rate	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Learning Approach: Student attendance rate	91%	91%	89%	92%	94%	+2%
Learning Progress: % children able to read independently by the 3 rd grade	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Learning outcomes: % students at proficiency level for math	50%	52%	50%	54%	56%	+2%
Learning outcomes: % students at proficiency level for language arts	50%	52%	49%	54%	56%	+2%
Learning outcomes: % students achieving high school graduation or equivalent			74%	76%	78%	+2%
Output Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Average Student Membership (ISEP Count)	48,166	49,181	47,909	47,909	47,909	No Change
Number of FACE Programs	21	32	32	39	39	No Change
Student Transportation mileage Count and mileage rate	15,121 mi \$2.29	151,121 mi \$2.30	15,828 mi \$2.29	15,828 mi \$2.30	15,828 mi \$2.37	+\$0.07
Principal Training Sessions	15	25	38	50	50	No Change
Education Line Officer Training	0	15	15	15	15	No Change
School Board Training Seminars	1	1	1	4	4	No Change

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs

Subactivity		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Community Development	\$(000)	3,175	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resources Management	\$(000)	32,611	30,159	-85	113	6,100	36,287	6,128
	FTE	66	72	0	0	2	74	2
Trust Services	\$(000)	37,012	37,226	-88	118	0	37,256	30
	FTE	72	76	0	0	0	76	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	72,798	67,385	-173	231	6,100	73,543	6,158
	FTE	138	148	0	0	2	150	2

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs
 Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Agriculture	\$(000)	2,007	2,008	-5	6	100	2,109	101
	FTE	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
Irrigation Drainage	\$(000)	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forestry	\$(000)	16,893	16,964	-42	57	1,000	17,979	1,015
	FTE	46	48	0	0	0	48	0
Water Management, Planning, and Pre-Development	\$(000)	8,050	8,037	-19	25	0	8,043	6
	FTE	4	4	0	0	0	4	0
Unresolved Hunting and Fishing Rights	\$(000)	402	82	0	0	0	82	0
	FTE	10	10	0	0	0	10	0
Minerals and Mining	\$(000)	2,234	2,871	-14	18	3,000	5,875	3,004
	FTE	1	2	0	0	0	2	0
Endangered Species	\$(000)	3,000	197	-5	7	2,000	2,199	2,002
	FTE	3	6	0	0	2	8	2
Total Requirements	\$(000)	32,611	30,159	-85	113	6,100	36,287	6,128
	FTE	66	72	0	0	2	74	2

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Agriculture (FY 2004: \$2,109,000; FTE 2)

In FY 2004, the program supports the Departmental Resource Protection goal of Sustained Biological Communities. This program restores Indian lands infested with invasive species to productive agronomic uses. Weed eradication will assist Tribes and individual American Indians and Alaska Natives in protecting and preserving their natural resources on Trust lands to significantly increase the ability to conduct agricultural activities on those lands. Invasive species contribute to major soil loss and erosion resulting in a significant economic loss to Indian people. This program uses chemical, mechanical, cultural and biological control methods to eradicate invasive species. The primary function of this program is to provide resource protection; however, since the protection of these resources occurs on Tribal lands and is connected to the production of trust revenues from these lands, funding for this program has also been included within the Unified Trust Budget. The Unified Trust Budget supports the Departmental goal of serving Tribal communities by fulfilling Indian trust responsibilities. Continued communication, coordination, consultation and 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.

Forestry (FY 2004: \$17,979,000; FTE 48)

In FY 2004, the Forestry program supports the Department's goal to manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value – forest products and to provide protection and prudent integrated management of forest resources located on Indian forestlands. Key resource areas supporting Indian forestlands include forest products administration, forest inventories and plans, and reforestation. The specific components of the Forestry Program are described below:

Forest Development: Funds provided in FY 2004 assist in efforts to reforest or improve approximately four percent of approximately 1.3 million acres of Indian commercial forestland needing silvicultural treatment. The main program activities are tree planting on approximately 15,000 acres and precommercial thinning of approximately 40,000 acres of overstocked forest areas. Currently, almost 24 percent of Indian commercial forestlands need silvicultural treatments. The program goal is to reduce the inventory of acres needing treatment so the Indian forest owners will benefit from the full productive capacity of their forests and to meet the Bureau's responsibility to manage the Indian forestlands in a sustainable manner. Other program activities include the following: site preparation; tree seed collection; greenhouse operations; protecting young forest stands; weeding; release; and, species conversion. These activities provide employment opportunities for Indian people. Nationwide funding allocations are based upon a formula that weighs commercial forest acres with the annual inventory of forest development needs. At the Regional level, funds are allocated to Tribes and Agencies based on specific forest development projects.

Forest Management Inventories and Plans: The annual performance goal for this program is to complete eight forest inventories and eight forest management plans. The National Indian Forest Resources Management Act of 1990 requires forest management plans for all Indian forests making this a critical program. 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 of the 260 Indian forests have approved forest management plans. Program activities include: scientific measurement of forest stocking; determination 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. Funds are allocated to specific planning or inventory projects identified by the Regions.

Woodland Management: This program includes funding for the following activities: Woodland Management Projects, the Northwest Forest Plan - Timber Harvest Initiative, and the Northwest 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. By definition, woodlands are forestlands that are less productive than commercial forestlands. Funds will be distributed based on a formula that considers each Region's amount of woodlands and project funding needs. Individual project funding decisions are made at the Regional 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.

Northwest Forest Plan - Timber Harvest Initiative: The annual performance goal for this program is to harvest 40 million board feet of timber worth \$6 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 work together to develop environmental compliance documents, prepare timber for sale, and administer timber sale contracts.

Northwest Forest Plan - Ecosystem Restoration ("Jobs in the Woods"): The annual performance goal is 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 goal of this program is to support the prudent management of natural resources on Indian lands by providing Integrated Resource Management Planning (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.

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

This program focuses on assisting Tribes already involved in IRMP development as well as to assist an additional 12 Tribes in initiating the IRMP process. This was 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*. Training workshops will be conducted by the Bureau to assist the Tribes with the design of integrated management processes, which meet their specific needs.

Water Management, Planning, and Pre-Development (FY 2004: \$8,043,000; FTE 4)

The Water Management Planning & Pre-Development program supports the Department's Serving Communities Goal in the Strategic Plan, including the End Outcome Goal of fulfilling Indian trust responsibilities by improving the management of land and natural resource assets. This will be measured by providing technical assistance to tribes with management authority over water, a trust resource. In FY 2004, funds will be used to conduct approximately 238 water management and planning projects for the purpose of managing and conserving Indian water resources for Indian tribes. Projects typically include, but are not limited to, ground and surface water studies regarding quantity and quality of water. Many Tribal projects permit the evaluation and interpretation of technical information enabling Tribes to communicate,

coordinate, consult and collaborate as partners in the management of water resources with Federal, state, and local governments.

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

Funds will also provide for technical training of Tribal youth in the basic skills needed to accomplish key aspects of water resource management, such as stream gauging, quality sampling, initial response to pollution, land surveying, mapping, graphing, and data management and reporting. In FY 2004, approximately 50 Indian youth will be trained in classroom and field activities by Federal and academic professionals, as well as on-the-job training as one-year interns with Tribal governments.

Unresolved Hunting and Fishing Rights (FY 2004: \$82,000; FTE 10)

This program supports the long-term Department goal to protect and exercise prudent management of natural resources on Indian lands. In FY 2004, funding will provide support for the 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 will be 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.

Minerals and Mining (FY 2004: \$5,875,000; FTE 2)

This program will support the Department's goal to manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value. In FY 2004, the Bureau will provide support to tribes for field investigations to identify the existence and location of mineral resources on Indian lands and related work in the pre-development phase. Much of the mineral assessment work acts as a catalyst for future energy and mineral development. This information is the starting place for much exploration work and allows operators and tribes the opportunity to begin determining the worth of these minerals. Funding will also provide for computer modeling and for tribal marketing support of mineral and energy resources.

The Bureau holds in trust and assists Tribes and Indian individuals in managing approximately 56 million acres of land held in trust for Indian individuals and Tribes in the lower 48 states and Alaska. In consultation with Tribes, the Bureau's Office of Trust Responsibilities, Division of Energy and Mineral Resources, assists with the collection of data while overseeing the exploration and development of 1.81 million acres of actively leased oil, gas, and coal. These resources generated \$217 million in royalty revenue paid to Indian individuals and Tribes in 2000 alone. It is estimated that an additional 15 million acres of undeveloped energy and mineral resources may exist on Indian individual and Tribal lands.

The Bureau operates several programs designed to provide technical support and assist Indian individuals and Tribes in the management of their energy and mineral resources. Through collection of exploration data and the completion of a map-based computer data warehouse system, Indian landowners are assisted in the assessment of their energy and mineral resources to

ascertain the potential value of their lands for leasing purposes and to assist in resource planning. Information about land status and the activities that impact this status is key to effective decision-making. To meet these criteria, the following programs have been developed.

Mineral Assessments: The Mineral Assessment Program provides grants to Tribes to evaluate mineral resource potential through the acquisition of exploratory data and the subsequent geoscientific interpretation and to develop Integrated Resource Management Plans. Funds support the development of computer-based systems to make this information readily accessible to the Indian mineral owner. The Mineral Assessment Program is consistent with goals and policies set by the current administration regarding government's trust responsibility to American Indians and the ongoing activities to improve trust asset management. Grants provided by this program support both the President's National Energy Policy and Federal outsourcing initiatives, work that otherwise would be performed by the Government. The goal of achieving new production of Indian energy resources contributes to the Nation's needs while also benefiting the economies of Indian communities. The mineral assessment funding goes directly to Tribes for the determination of mineral resource potential and contributing to the Secretary's trust responsibility for management of these resources.

Development and maintenance of these systems assist Tribes and potential private industry partners in assessing energy potential on Indian lands with the dual goal of increasing domestic production and increasing the number of self-sustaining economies in Indian Country.

Endangered Species (FY 2004: \$2,199,000; FTE 8)

In FY 2004, the program supports the Departmental Resource Protection goal of Sustained Biological Communities. The Endangered Species program addresses the Bureau and Tribal responsibilities associated with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (*Public Law 93-205*), and the related protection and preservation of trust lands and resources. This program supports the Department's long-term goal of improving conditions for the environment, culture resources, and endangered species on Indian lands by conducting activities required to comply with the ESA. In FY 2004, the program will provide resources to accomplish ESA compliance, provide ESA training for Bureau and Tribal personnel to enhance process understanding, provide technical assistance to the Bureau and Tribes for complex ESA-related analyses, and accomplish regulatory compliance in a timely fashion. In order to effectively administer a crucial program of the Bureau and to improve conditions for the endangered species on Indian lands, two training sessions are provided annually for Bureau and Tribal employees in the areas of environmental management and endangered species preservation.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Minerals and Mining program had the following accomplishments:

- Funded 9 tribal proposals to contract field exploration studies to locate mineral resources on Indian trust lands.
- Provided support for 7 National Indian Oil/Gas Evaluation Management System sites.
- The National Indian Energy and Minerals Resources processed 1,091 documents consisting of multi-page textural reports, maps, logs, and images of undiscovered energy and mineral resources.
- Assisted 4 tribes in the development and negotiation of Indian Mineral Development Act agreements.

The major accomplishments in the endangered species program included:

- Approximately \$1.5 million was provided for 7 Pacific Northwest Tribes in the Pacific and Northwest Regions for the recovery of marbled murrelets and implementation of the Northwest Spotted Owl Recovery Plan as it relates to Tribal forest management activities. As a result of providing these funds, the Tribes were able to accomplish surveys needed to realize timely economic development of their timber resources while also providing for the survival and recovery of the marbled murrelet and northern spotted owl. In addition, the funds allow the Tribes to produce some of their own ESA compliance documents, and allow their participation in the ongoing update of the Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan as it affects Tribal activities.
- A total of \$1,355,000 was provided for recovery of the black-footed ferret in South Dakota through continued implementation of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe's Prairie Management Plan. The Management Plan is designed to improve habitat conditions needed to increase the currently limited prey populations for the black-footed ferret, and has resulted in surplus ferrets available for reintroduction in other areas. This will further contribute toward recovery of this species that is culturally important to the Tribe. In addition, black-tailed prairie dog populations are increasing as a result of the prairie management plan, and this may remove the need to list this candidate species under the ESA.
- Two training sessions were provided to Bureau and Tribal employees in the areas of environmental management and endangered species preservation.
- Funding was also provided to 9 Tribes across the country to accomplish a variety of ESA-related activities, including black-tailed prairie dog habitat mapping, piping plover and pallid sturgeon population surveys, implementation of a Tribal Wolf Management Program, grizzly bear monitoring, black-footed ferret habitat mapping, willow flycatcher surveys, and bald eagle nest watching programs. In all cases, these projects either contribute to the information base to support recovery efforts or directly support the implementation of established recovery plans for species listed under the ESA.

The following table outlines goal achievement for FY 2002.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
Restore lands infested with noxious weeds to productive agronomic uses	88,000 acres	90,000 acres	+2,000	Increased cooperative efforts with Federal, State, Local, Tribal weed control groups
Reforestation and improvement of forest lands needing treatment (acres)	52,000	56,712	+ 4,712	Favorable weather conditions allowed for additional reforestation
Increase number of Tribes developing IRMP's by providing grants.	12	10	- 2	The top ten grants expended all funding provided for IRMPs.
Number of Tribal water management projects funded.	230	238	+8	The Bureau successfully funded 238 projects.

Train 550 Bureau and Tribal employees in the areas of environmental management and endangered species preservation	550	994	444	Higher demand for training.
Issue an additional 15 guidance documents on environmental management and endangered species preservation	15	0	-15	Guidance under development but was not final in FY 2002.
Provide technical or financial assistance to 100 Tribes in the areas of environmental management and endangered species preservation	100	180	+80	More requests for assistance were received than predicted.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Minerals and Mining program expects to perform the following activities:

- Fund 10 tribal proposals to contract field exploration studies to locate mineral resources on Indian trust lands.
- Provide support for 9 National Indian Oil/Gas Evaluation Management System sites.
- Assist 6 tribes in the development and negotiation of Indian Mineral Development Act agreements.

The following table outlines expected goal accomplishments for FY 2003.

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will provide for the restoration of 90,000 acres of trust lands infested with noxious weeds to productive agronomic uses.	90,000 acres	90,000 acres	0	No change to goal target.
The bureau will provide for the reforestation and improvement of 22.8 percent of the 1.3 million acres of forestlands needing treatment.	56,712	52,000	- 4,712	The Bureau does not expect to have the same ideal conditions for reforestation in FY 2003.
The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes developing IRMPs by establishing an additional 12 planning grants	10	12	+2	The Bureau expects the grant costs to be more realistic in FY 2003.
The Bureau will provide support for 238 Tribal water management projects.	238	238	0	Goal target was raised to reflect 2 year performance trend.
Train an additional 550 Bureau and Tribal employees in the areas of environmental management and endangered species preservation (3,008 cumulative)	994	550	-444	The Bureau expects training activities to return to normal levels.

Provide technical or financial assistance to 100 Tribes in the areas of environmental management and endangered species preservation.	180	100	-80	The Bureau does not anticipate the same level of request as in FY 2002 and has resumed the standard target for this goal.
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JUSTIFICATION OF 2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

Program Element		2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Agriculture	\$(000)	2,109	100
Forestry	\$(000)	17,979	1,000
Minerals and Mining	\$(000)	5,875	3,000
Endangered Species	\$(000)	2,199	2,000
	<i>FTE</i>	8	2
Total Requirements	\$(000)	28,162	6,100
	<i>FTE</i>	8	2

Noxious Weed Eradication (\$+100,000): The additional funding request of \$100,000 in FY 2004 would allow the Bureau to improve the rate of reduction of infested land by treating an additional 5,000 acres for a total of 93,000 acres. Specifically, the additional funds would be used for early detection and rapid response in accordance with the Executive Order 13112. This increase is a part of a larger Department-wide increase to fight invasive species. The major target is treatment and control of tamarisk and giant salvinia on tribal lands in the Southwest. The subsequent reduction in spread of invasive species and eventual elimination will mean additional income for tribes and individual Indians. The reduction and elimination of invasive species would not only benefit the tribes and individual landowners, but would also benefit neighbor landowners by slowing the spread of invasive species across common boundaries. The Bureau staff provides technical assistance to tribal programs at the field level involving Indian farmers and ranchers. Where conditions permit, the Bureau works with Indian tribes, other federal, state and local agencies to create partnerships in addressing noxious weed eradication. To leverage resources, funds are distributed to weed control programs that include a minimum 50 percent cost-share agreement for the project. It allows coordination with other Federal and state agencies to provide technical assistance funding to support tribal agriculture programs. The majority of funds will be outsourced to the tribes under the authorities of *P. L. 93-638* contracting processes and procedures.

Invasive species pose an enormous threat to the ecological and economic health of Indian Country. They harm native ecosystems and contribute to the predicament of 40 percent of threatened and endangered species. The economic cost associated with invasive species exceeds 100 billion per year nationwide.

Forestry (+\$1,000,000): Funds requested in FY 2004 would enable the Bureau to double the number of Integrated Resource Management Plans (IRMP) grants awarded annually to the Tribes through the authorities of *P. L. 93-638*. The Bureau and Tribes recognize the need for an integrated resource management plan to optimize benefits and address use conflicts on reservations. Increasing the number of plans improves the utilization of Trust resources, which leads to sustainable increases in revenue generated through the management of natural resources

on Trust land. The program will assist Tribes in the development of these plans through three primary components. The first program component is providing development grants to Tribes. The second program component is the development and distribution of resource and support materials. The third program component is training. This effort provides one-to two-hour introductory training at national and regional meetings, one-to two-day training courses to resource managers initiating an IRMP development project, and a five-day intensive planning project design workshops which assist individual Tribes in creating a planning process that best suits their local needs. The creation and use of an IRMP by a tribal government for the development and regulation of tribal resources facilitates self-governance and ensures sovereign control of valued assets.

Minerals and Mining (+\$3,000,000): The proposed increase in FY 2004 funding will be used to implement activities associated with the Administration's energy initiative. Approximately \$1 million of the increase will be used to assist tribes to develop, publish, implement tribal regulations governing the mineral leasing and permitting, and rights of way of tribal lands to encourage energy development on tribal trust and restricted lands as contemplated by the proposed energy legislation. The remaining \$2 million of the increase will be used to fund mineral assessment grants which will enable tribes to obtain mineral studies, testing and other activities that are critical to the ability of tribes to actively participate in the Administration's energy initiative. Studies and testing determine the existence; types of minerals, potential volumes, and marketability of the mineral resources for their lands will ensure that tribes are receiving the optimal benefit of their mineral resources.

Endangered Species (+\$2,000,000, FTE +2): Funds requested in FY 2004 will enable the Bureau to revive and implement improvements to its endangered species program. This is very important for several reasons:

- A variety of economic development activities on Indian lands require species surveys, and development of management plans for compliance with environmental law. Sufficient funds are also needed to implement tribal resource management plans and recovery plans for endangered species. Improvements to the ESA program would result in reduced delays to energy development or other large resource development projects in Indian country. Delays and problems with ESA compliance can directly affect a total of \$498 million per year in revenues from Trust assets.
- A number of species listed under ESA are also culturally important, and considered tribal trust assets.
- In addition to cultural importance, some species listed under the ESA must also be available for Federally recognized and reserved tribal harvest. Ultimately, the tribes are entitled to a harvestable and sustainable surplus of these species populations.

Specifically the increase in FY 2004 funding will be used to provide for surveys, studies, and analyses for ESA compliance activities, in support of the timely implementation of tribal economic development activities. This funding will also provide for the necessary protection and restoration of tribal trust assets. Approximately \$170,000 will be used to hire two additional Regional offices FTE (GS-12) to accomplish ESA compliance activities, including preparation of biological assessments and consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries. These activities must be completed prior to implementation of most tribal projects and

programs. The remaining \$1,830,000 will be used to fund the backlog of endangered species surveys on tribal lands, and to fund tribal projects designed to sustain biological communities and habitats that endangered species depend upon. The surveys are required for ESA compliance prior to economic development project and program implementation, and restoration projects are necessary to sustain and recover threatened and endangered species that are culturally important to tribes and also considered tribal assets.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs
 Subactivity: Trust Services

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One-Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Indian Rights Protection	\$(000)	15,643	15,259	-36	47	0	15,270	11
	FTE	15	15	0	0	0	15	0
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Activities (FERC)	\$(000)	701	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate Services	\$(000)	9,513	11,029	-26	36	0	11,039	10
	FTE	14	17	0	0	0	17	0
Environmental Management	\$(000)	9,816	9,787	-23	32	0	9,796	9
	FTE	30	30	0	0	0	30	0
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	\$(000)	1,339	1,151	-3	3	0	1,151	0
	FTE	12	14	0	0	0	14	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	37,012	37,226	-88	118	0	37,256	30
	FTE	72	76	0	0	0	76	0

Indian Rights Protection (FY 2004: \$15,270,000; FTE 2)

Program Subelement		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One-Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Litigation Support	\$(000)	1,983	1,979	-5	5	0	1,979	0
	FTE	12	12	0	0	0	12	0
Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation	\$(000)	11,000	10,974	-26	35	0	10,983	9
	FTE	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
Attorney Fees	\$(000)	2,660	2,306	-5	7	0	2,308	2
	FTE	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	15,643	15,259	-36	47	0	15,270	11
	FTE	15	15	0	0	0	15	0

Litigation Support (\$1,979,000; FTE 12): This program supports the Departmental goal of fulfilling Indian trust responsibilities. FY 2004 funding will provide litigation support to Indian tribes and the United States to procure services of experts to conduct studies, research, or collect data for presentation in litigation or administrative proceedings. The support will enable Indian tribes to protect, defend, or establish their rights and protect Tribal trust resources to assist them in establishing or defending and protecting Tribal rights or resources. The assistance provides for a broad range of issues, including environmental matters, boundary disputes and treaty rights (i.e. hunting, fishing or gathering rights).

Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation (\$10,983,000; FTE 2): This program will further the Department's strategic goal of serving communities and fulfilling Indian trust responsibilities by improved management of land and natural resources in providing technical assistance. This technical assistance is accomplished by establishing and defining water rights and settling claims through negotiations and in FY 2004, funds will

be used for technical research and studies related to the preparations and/or defense of tribal water rights claims. Program dollars will support both the Bureau and individual Indian tribes involved in the management of water, a trust resource, for which Indian tribes have the right to manage authority. During 2004, approximately 20 negotiation teams will continue on-going negotiations for quantification of water rights reserved for tribal trust lands. These efforts require on-going coordination and consultation with the effected tribes. Program dollars will support approximately 100 projects related to water rights, including the support of some 40 tribes. Most of such efforts are coordinated and administered at the regional levels.

FY 2004 appropriations will be used to aid in the establishment/quantification of water rights reserved for Indian trust lands. Indian water rights associated with a particular tribe and/or Indian trust lands are being considered within nearly 50 stream adjudications and approximately 25 water rights negotiation efforts. The Program also focuses on the instituting of Assessment Teams, related to the establishment of a Federal Negotiation Team for a particular water rights matter. The Program also gives consideration to the need for subsequent programs needed to aid in the administration of water rights settlements, which may include the formation of an Implementation Team. Quantification is being accomplished through state-initiated adjudications or negotiations, both of which require the production of evidence generated from technical studies. Program funds provide support for studies that substantiate U.S. claims for Indian water rights, and the promotion of effective negotiations related to Indian water rights. Typical technical research and studies might 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 amounts of water required for irrigated agriculture and the related engineering and economic studies for water delivery.

Program funds will also support on-going efforts in approximately 8 active litigations involving issues of Indian water rights, as well as the preparation for water rights cases, which may move to active litigation in the near future. These efforts will generally include active cooperation and consultation with other federal agencies and Indian tribes.

Attorney Fees (\$2,308,000; FTE 1): This program supports the Department's goal on fulfilling Indian trust responsibilities. FY 2004 funding will provide attorney fees assistance to Indian tribes to procure legal services to litigate (except against the United States) or negotiate proceedings to protect, defend, or establish their rights and protect Tribal trust resources to assist them in establishing or defending and protecting Tribal rights or resources.

Real Estate Services (FY 2004: \$11,039,000; FTE 17)

The Real Estate Services program supports the Department's goal to ensure the trust responsibility by protecting and preserving trust land and resources. This program enhances the Bureau's ability to protect and preserve trust land and resources for Tribes and Indian individuals who are the beneficial recipients of the trust resources. In FY 2004, staff will provide technical advice, assistance and transaction processing support to the Indian owners to benefit from their lands. This activity is essential to the effective implementation of the Secretary's trust management improvement effort that also addresses deficiencies identified by the Congress, the Office of Inspector General, the General Accounting Office, and the Federal Courts.

Program Subelement		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Unresolved Indian Rights	\$(000)	1,327	1,327	-3	4	0	1,328	1
Cadastral Surveys	\$(000)	6,512	7,991	-19	26	0	7,998	7
Lease Compliance	\$(000)	1,674	1,711	-4	6	0	1,713	2
	FTE	14	17	0	0	0	17	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	9,513	11,029	-26	36	0	11,039	10
	FTE	14	17	0	0	0	17	0

Unresolved Indian Rights Issues (\$1,328,000): This program supports the Department's goal on fulfilling Indian trust responsibilities. In FY 2004, this program will allow Agency and Regional office staff to investigate and resolve trespass and misuse by initiating investigative actions to determine the type and extent of potential damages on behalf of the Indian landowners and seek resolution either through negotiation or litigation initiated by the Department of Justice. The staff will initiate leases, permits, rights-of-way, and other curative actions to prevent further or future abuse. The program focuses on investigation and resolution of the abuse and misuse of trust assets nationwide. The information collected will primarily be used to encourage negotiated settlements and other administrative remedies. Unresolved rights cases require extensive research, technical, and legal review in order to ascertain the validity prior to seeking an equitable resolution. Funds may also be used to support initiation of litigation and resolution by legislation.

Cadastral Survey (\$7,998,000): This program supports the Department's goal on fulfilling Indian trust responsibilities. In FY 2004, the program will assist in the determination of the legal boundaries of Indian trust lands to ensure that property and resources are properly accounted for and protected. The surveys are either original surveys under the Public Lands Survey System (PLSS) or re-surveys that re-establish the boundaries executed in the original survey or restore boundary monuments lost or deteriorated since the original survey. Pursuant to law, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has the statutory authority for the completion of surveys on Indian lands.

The Bureau has an interagency agreement with BLM to meet the Bureau's goal of securing cadastral surveys for Tribal and individually owned Indian trust or restricted lands. The Bureau cannot do these surveys but must provide the funding for the surveys. The funds will also provide for the operation of BLM cadastral survey project offices. Cadastral surveys of Tribal and individually owned Indian trust or restricted boundaries contribute to the protection of trust resources through the identification of specific locations of trust and restricted lands for management purposes by deterring trespass of Indian lands. All Federally recognized Tribes and Alaska Native entities require some exterior boundary surveys, as well as extensive surveys, within the boundaries of their reservations. Since 1989, approximately 9,700 boundary miles have been surveyed. Miles of lands surveyed range from 624 in 1998 to 2207 in 2002.

Lease Compliance (\$1,713,000; FTE 17): The Bureau's program goal is to protect and enhance the Indian leasehold estate. The program provides individual Indian landowners and Tribes with lease compliance activities required of the United States as trustee for Indian-owned real property and to facilitate the best economic use of the land through leasing. Lease compliance funds are allocated to the Regions based on data reported in annual reports with minimum base funding of \$50,000 annually. Additionally, Tribes contract or compact the program under *Public Law 93-638*. Priority is given to activities involving agriculture, housing and business leases. The program ensures that lease activities on trust and restricted Indian lands and their assignees are in compliance with the terms of the leases. These 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. In FY 2004, compliance actions will include physical inspections of lease file and site visits, lease cancellations for non-timely payment, non-rentals, non-compliance with terms of lease, and prevention of future lease violations. Many of the violations identified will require extensive field site visits, which can be in very remote and isolated locations that demand in depth review and expertise.

Environmental Management (FY 2004: \$9,796,000; FTE 30)

The environmental program supports the Department's goal in protecting and preserving trust lands and trust resources by improving environmental, cultural resources and endangered species conditions on Indian lands. In FY 2004, the program will address Bureau programs that have complex and numerous environmental, cultural, and endangered species compliance and enforcement situations. In addition, the program will provide technical and financial assistance to Tribes on environmental management and endangered species preservation.

The goal of this program is to ensure the trust responsibility to protect and preserve trust lands and trust resources. This program will fund the Bureau's environmental auditing program (initial auditor training, audits, and funding corrective actions), personnel and administrative costs at the Central Office, provide a mediator to assist in the resolution of the Tuba City Landfill matter and to continue the development of an environmental module in the Facility Management Information system. Also, funds will be used to continue an interagency agreement with Public Health Service, Center for Disease Control, Agency for Toxic Substance Disease Registry (ATSDR), to advise the Bureau on several projects that have public health effects, such as the Navajo Dip Vat remediation project, selenium in Idaho, and other projects.

In addition, as an on-going cost, the Bureau is contributing to the Interagency Solid Waste Workgroup (comprised of selected employees from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Health and Human Services- Indian Health Service and the Bureau) to address open dumps in Indian Country, a process that the Indian Health Service has estimated will cost \$140 million to complete. The Bureau's contribution will fund specific Tribal projects to close dumps, develop solid waste management infrastructure, and develop alternative waste disposal methods.

Efforts began to systematically upgrade or replace several hundred underground heating oil tanks that, although not regulated, pose a severe risk to groundwater and public health because of their poor condition. To assist with this project, EPA assigned an underground tank specialist to the Bureau for a period of four years, which is expected to end in FY 2006.

The Regions advise administrative officials in complying with environmental laws, regulations, and policies; conduct environmental surveys of property being taken into trust status and environmental audits of Bureau facilities and operations; oversee cleanup of sites contaminated with hazardous waste; assist Tribes with solid waste management; and, respond to environmental emergencies.

In FY 2004, funding will also be used to train approximately 500 Bureau and Tribal environmental staff in the most effective and efficient means of environmental compliance and incident response, and consistent with the program's Annual Performance Goals. Over 1,000 Bureau and Tribal employees have been trained during FY 2003.

Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program (FY 2004: \$1,151,000; FTE 14)

FY 2004 funds will be used to further the mission goal and fulfill the trust responsibility to protect and preserve Indian trust lands and Indian trust resources of the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe by implementing the provisions of the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act of 1974, as amended. Range management plans and grazing control methods are utilized to minimize the damage to rangelands in the former Navajo-Hopi Joint Use Area. Funding will permit field activities including livestock monitoring, issuing of grazing permits, and the removal of livestock trespass on the Navajo and Hopi Partitioned Lands. Additionally, an annual vegetative analysis is conducted and livestock numbers are adjusted based on available vegetation.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The major accomplishments in the environmental management program include the following:

- Developed the Bureau's Environmental Management Audit Program documents, which include Program Guide, Auditor's Handbook, Check sheets on environmental protocols; and Bureau management commitment.
- Obtained and trained 10 internal BIA environmental auditors for conducting Bureau-wide environmental audits.
- Conducted two "pilot" environmental audits under the auditing program to evaluate the audit policy and procedures; and an environmental management review, in conjunction with EPA, at a Bureau agency.
- Implemented an Integrated Pesticide Management (IPM) Program for three Bureau schools. The IPM program provided education to train school personnel on pesticide application and monitoring; and reducing the risk of pesticide use in school.
- The Bureau contributed \$500,000 to the Interagency Solid Waste Workgroup (comprised of selected employees from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Indian Health Service, Department of Defense, Department of Agricultural, and the Bureau) to address open dumps in Indian Country. Six tribes received funding. The contribution was reduced to fund additional environmental projects that were significant.
- The Bureau provided funds for 97 environmental projects in all 12 Bureau Regional Offices that involved the cleanup of contaminated soils, closure of underground storage tanks, removal and disposal of hazardous waster, groundwater monitoring, drinking water analysis, environmental assessments, plugging of oil wells, management plans development, replacement and/or upgrade of sewer lagoons and cleanup of illegal dump sites.

- Provided specific environmental and endangered species training to approximately 1,000 Bureau and Tribal employees.

Funds for the Navajo-Hopi Settlement program were used to maintain range improvements on the Navajo and Hopi partitioned lands including: windmills, fences, cattle guards, spring developments, etc. Vegetation data was gathered to determine carrying capacity for livestock, livestock counts were made, and trespass animals were identified. Preliminary data was gathered for developing grazing regulations for the Navajo Partitioned Lands.

The following table outlines goal achievement for FY 2002.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for change
The Bureau will assist 63 tribes by procuring defense services or private counsel in support of water and land claims and the protection of trust and cultural resources.	63	65	+2	The average cost of assistance was lower than anticipated in FY 2002 which allowed two additional tribes to receive assistance.
The Bureau will fund 80 project proposals for technical research and studies	80	83	+3	The average cost of the proposals received was lower than anticipated which allowed three additional proposals to be funded.
The Bureau will fund 20 Departmental teams involved in land and water quantitative negotiations and implementation of Indian land and water rights claims	20	21	+1	Number of actual teams can vary from year to year.
The Bureau will facilitate the growth of trust income by processing 37,000 trust transactions for Tribal and individual Indian landowners, increasing the number of probate cases processed to 3,000, and increasing the boundary designation of trust lands to 2,989 miles and 4,630 monuments.	37,000	39,300	+2,300	The Central Office has developed a new reporting format for collection of transaction data that allows for more accurate and timely responses.
	3,000	1,004	-1,996	Probate case work was transferred to the Office of the Special Trustee and is no longer the responsibility of the BIA. Data reported here is 1 st quarter only. This portion of the goal will be discontinued in FY 2003.
	2,989	2,207	-782	The Surveys of Indian lands and monuments are being conducted solely by BLM. This portion of the goal will be discontinued in FY 2003.
	4,630	3,660	-970	

Train Bureau and Tribal employees in the areas of environmental management and endangered species	550	994	+444	More demand for training.
Provide technical or financial assistance to Tribes in the areas of environmental management and endangered species preservation	100	180	+80	More requests for assistance were received than predicted.
The Bureau will conduct compliance assistance audits and perform corrective actions at 5 Bureau Field offices.	5	107	+102	A one-time independent audit verification at 105 facilities resulted in an increase in performance.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In FY 2003, Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation funds will be used for technical research and studies related to the negotiation and preparation and/or defense of tribal water rights claims and approximately 20 negotiation teams will continue efforts for the quantification of water rights reserved for tribal trust lands. Program dollars will support approximately 100 projects related to water rights development and quantification, including the support of some 44 tribes. Funds will also be used to aid in the establishment/quantification of water rights reserved for Indian trust lands. Indian water rights associated with a particular tribe and/or Indian trust lands are being considered within nearly 50 stream adjudications and approximately 25 water rights negotiation efforts. Program funds will also support on-going efforts in approximately 8 active litigations involving issues of Indian water rights, as well as the preparation for water rights cases, which may move to active litigation in the near future.

A portion of the attorney fees is statutorily designated for use by the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe pursuant to 25 U.S.C. Section 640-27(a) and each receive \$160,000. Funding for Tribal water rights issues is included in the Bureau's Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation Program.

In FY2003, significant accomplishments in the environmental program will include the following:

- Conduct 10 environmental audits and corrective actions at BIA agencies to determine compliance with federal environmental laws and regulations. This activity supports executive orders, and DOI and BIA policies and procedures; and provides annual refresher auditor's training for the BIA auditors.
- Provide funds to approximately 100 Tribes and Bureau programs for environmental projects on Indian Lands. Environmental projects include storage tank management, toxic substance management, hazardous materials and waste management, water quality management, air quality management, and emergency planning and community right-to-know.
- Provide environmental management and endangered species training to 100 Bureau and Tribal personnel. Training will include awareness training on asbestos, lead, hazardous waste, NEPA, endangered species, emergency planning and community right-to-know, and others.

- Develop the Bureau's greening initiatives as required by executive orders and DOI policy, and BIA auditing program requirements. The greening initiative established a workgroup that will assist the BIA in analyzing strategic action plan.
- Continue development of the environmental module in the Facility Management Information System. This will include encoding data on audit findings, corrective actions, and asbestos management.
- Continue support to the Tribal Interagency Solid Waste Workgroup in addressing open dump on Indian Lands, a process that the Indian Health Service has estimated at \$140,000,000 in order to meet the Federal Municipal Solid Waste Landfill criteria (40CFR Part 258). The Bureau plans to provide funds to at least 2 Tribes.

FY 2003 funds for the Navajo-Hopi Settlement program will be spent at the same level as FY 2002, with the exception of more effort being placed on completing the grazing regulations for the Navajo Partitioned Lands.

The following table outlines expected goal accomplishments for FY 2003.

Goals	2002 Actual	2003 Planned	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will assist 63 tribes by procuring defense services or private counsel in support of water and land claims and the protection of trust and cultural resources.	65	63	0	No Change
The Bureau will fund 83 project proposals for technical research and studies	83	83	0	No Change
The Bureau will fund 20 Departmental teams involved in land and water quantitative negotiations and implementation of Indian land and water rights claims	21	20	-1	The Bureau expects assistance levels to return to the baseline target level.
The Bureau will increase the benefits to Indian tribes and individual owners of trust and restricted lands by increasing the number of real estate transactions to 42,000.	39,300	42,000	+2,700	The Bureau expects to provide better data responses related to trust transactions with further training of field representatives on the new reporting system.
The Bureau will train an additional 550 Bureau and Tribal employees in the areas of environmental management and endangered species preservation.	994	550	-444	The Bureau expects training activities to return to normal levels.
The Bureau will conduct compliance assistance audits and perform corrective actions at an additional five Bureau field offices.	107	10	-97	Independent audit verification is not anticipated in FY 2003.
The Bureau will provide technical and financial assistance to 100 Tribes in the areas of environmental management and endangered species preservation.	180	100	-80	The Bureau does not anticipate the same level of request as in FY 2002 and has resumed the standard target for this goal.

**PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
Non-Recurring Programs**

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Protection						
End Outcome Goal 1.2: Sustain biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allotment and use of water						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Percent of threatened or endangered species listed a decade or more that are stabilized or improved	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Percent of candidate species where listing is unnecessary as a result of conservation actions or agreements	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Invasive species: Percent change from baseline in the number of infested acres	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Invasive species: Percent change from baseline in the number of invasive species populations	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve information base, resource management practices, and technical assistance						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Status and trends: Percent of populations managed or influenced by DOI for which current condition (e.g., quantity and quality) and trend is known	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Create habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Invasive Species: Prevention – Number of new invasive species detected and invasions prevented through monitoring and regulation of known invasion pathways and vectors	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Invasive species: Early detection – Number of new localized infestations of known or suspected invasive species that are detected and assessed	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Invasive species: Rapid response – Percent of new invasive species infestations for which assessments are completed and response actions are initiated before infestation escapes original infestation area	New Goal			Baseline TBD		

Invasive species: control/management – Percent of infested acres and percent of populations of invasive organisms that are managed for containment or eradication	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Use						
End Outcome Goal 2.1 Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value - Energy						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Provide for Access: Number of onshore acres available for energy resource exploration/development consistent with applicable management plans or permitting requirements.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Effectively manage and provide incentives for access and development						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Permit Processing: Reduce to X the actual number of pending cases of permits and lease applications that are in backlog status for fluid energy minerals (APD's), solid energy minerals (LBA's) and rights-of-way.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Effective lease and permit management						
Production Verification: Increase number of energy resource compliance inspections and production inspections (oil, gas, coal, geothermal).	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
End Outcome Goal: EO2.2 Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value – Non-energy						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Access: Number of acres available for non-energy mineral resource exploration and development consistent with applicable management plans	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Provide access to and incentives for non-energy minerals production						
Permit processing: Reduce the average time by X for review and approval of saleable, leasable, and locatable minerals processing actions	New Goal			Baseline TBD		

End Outcome Goal 2.4: Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value – Forest Products						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Access: Percent of Allowable Sale Quantity offered for sale.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Access: Volume of wood products harvested consistent with applicable management plans.	604	650	569	550	570	+20
Intermediate Outcome: Provide access to and incentives for forest products production						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance - 2003 to Planned 2004
Forest resource opportunities: Percent of acres available for sale of forest and woodland products consistent with current management plans	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Enhance responsible use management practices						
Restoration: Percent of forest and woodland acres with forest restoration and growth enhancements.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve information base, resource management and technical assistance						
Increase the percent of areas available for forest and woodland production that are covered by current management plans based on land use plan evaluations	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Increase the percent of forest/woodland areas with adequate information (soil surveys, vegetation mapping, hydrologic assessments, and wildlife assessments) to support management decisions	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Use						
End Outcome Goal 2.1: Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value - Forage						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Responsible Use: Percent of permitted acres maintained at appropriate land conditions and water and air standards	New Goal			Baseline TBD		

Intermediate Outcome: Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Customer satisfaction: Improve satisfaction rating with the livestock grazing permitting process	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Restoration: Percent of acres with DOI range improvements resulting in sustainable grazing	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Grazing trespass cases: Reduce the number of instances of grazing trespass of forage resources by improving compliance with permit terms and conditions	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Baseline information: Increase percent of rangeland areas with adequate information (soil surveys, vegetation mapping, hydrologic assessments, and wildlife assessments) available to support management decisions	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
End Outcome Goal 4.1: Protect lives, resources and property						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Injury reduction: Number of fatalities and serious injuries on DOI managed or influenced lands and waters	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve public safety and security and protect public resources from damage						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Facilities Condition: Building, (e.g., administrative, employee housing) in fair or better condition as measured by the Facilities Condition Index.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Output Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Number of locations receiving environmental audits and corrective actions	22	5	107	10	10	None

End Outcome Goal 4.3: Fulfill Indian Trust Responsibilities						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Beneficiary Services: Provide accurate, timely information to Trust beneficiary	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Indian Self-governance and Self-determination	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome Goal: Improve Indian Trust Ownership Information						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Title, boundary and survey information: Percent of tracts for which DOI has data responsibility where real property ownership data are current, standardized and integrated	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Land Conveyances: Increase in the acreage of approved land conveyances completed	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome Goal: Support Indian Self-Governance and Self-Determination						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Technical Assistance: Percent of technical assistance for Tribal management of trust assets met in timeframe required.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve management of land and natural resource assets.						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance - 2003 to Planned 2004
% of Indian trust assets where activities are managed by Indian tribes: Percent of BIA Wildlife and Parks funding that is contracted to fish and wildlife resource tribes and intertribal fish and wildlife organizations.	--	--	100%	100%	100%	

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Central Office Operations

Subactivity		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Tribal Government	\$(000)	2,649	2,649	-7	11	0	2,653	4
	<i>FTE</i>	24	27	0	0	0	27	0
Human Services	\$(000)	909	906	-2	3	0	907	1
	<i>FTE</i>	7	7		0	0	7	0
Community Development	\$(000)	886	873	-2	4	0	875	2
	<i>FTE</i>	9	9		0	0	9	0
Resources Management	\$(000)	3,476	3,482	-8	14	0	3,488	6
	<i>FTE</i>	23	25		0	0	25	0
Trust Services	\$(000)	3,129	8,807	-12	22	-3,500	5,317	-3,490
	<i>FTE</i>	16	22		0	0	22	0
General Administration	\$(000)	47,057	55,743	-92	345	30,125	86,121	30,378
	<i>FTE</i>	278	304		0	3	307	3
Total Requirements	\$(000)	58,106	72,460	-123	399	26,625	99,361	26,901
	<i>FTE</i>	357	394	0	0	3	397	3

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
 Subactivity: Tribal Government

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Community Services	\$(000)	1,063	1,071	-3	5	0	1,073	2
	FTE	8	9	0	0	0	9	0
Tribal Government Services	\$(000)	1,586	1,578	-4	6	0	1,580	2
	FTE	16	18	0	0	0	18	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	2,649	2,649	-7	11	0	2,653	4
	FTE	24	27	0	0	0	27	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Community Services, General (FY 2004: \$1,073,000; FTE 9)

In accordance with the Secretary's management excellence goal, this program, in consultation with the Tribes, develops policies 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, Office of Tribal Services, to develop and implement policies and to monitor, evaluate and provide technical assistance to address Tribal government, social services, housing, and self-determination issues. The Office also advocates and defends Tribal and Bureau priorities through the annual budget process and prepares statistical reports for the Congress such as the *Indian Labor Force Report*. This program supports the Departmental goal of providing quality communities for Tribes and Alaska Natives by promoting self-governance and self-determination.

The Office has nationwide responsibility for the implementation of the Indian self-determination policies and procedures. The Office provides services through policy, consultation, and training of Bureau and Tribal staff regarding the implementation of *Public Law 93-638*, as amended. In accordance with the Annual Performance Plan, the Office proposes to hold 14 formal 638 training sessions for an expected 750 Tribal staff and Bureau employees. In addition, the Office will provide up to 10 training sessions upon the request of Tribal contractors. The Office will provide almost daily technical assistance to Bureau and Tribal staff and the general public. The Office has a self-determination technical assistance and information website available to all Indian Country as well as Bureau Regions and Agencies, and interested citizens. The website has strengthened the Bureau's support of Tribes and improved their capability to administer self-determination contracts and expand the contracting of Bureau programs. The website address is: www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html.

Delegation for contract approval and award authority is extended to Agency offices. Currently, there are 50 Agencies and 2 Field Offices authorized to approve, award, and administer, self-determination contracts under a delegation of authority.

Tribal Government Services (FY 2004: \$1,580,000; FTE 18

This program supports the Departmental goal of providing quality communities for Tribes and Alaska Natives by promoting self-governance and self-determination. In consultation with the Tribes, this program develops policies 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 Division of Tribal Government Services 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 will prepare and make recommendations for approval and publication of Tribal liquor control ordinances; recognition of Tribal governing bodies for the purpose of awarding funds; and provide dispute resolution and determination of administrative appeals to ensure the Government-to-Government relationship is extended to the proper governing bodies. Staff will 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 will 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 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 appeals for the Secretary's signature of decisions denying eligibility for Federal services, and assist newly recognized Tribes.

The staff will continue to develop working partnerships with the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies that 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 with other Federal agencies 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 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Estimate
Judgment Fund Distribution Plans/Proposed Legislation	5	6	6
Judgment, Membership, Blood Degree Appeals	70	4,700	4,700
Constitutional Review	10	10	15
Final Action – Constitution	10	10	12
Approval of Liquor Control Ordinance	10	10	15

Charter Review	10	15	15
Final Action - Charter	10	10	10
Secretarial Elections Authorized	10	12	12
Waivers and Appointments for Courts of Indian Offenses (CFR)	3	3	3
Development of Program Directives, Regulations, Legislative proposals (person hours)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Technical Reviews, Reports, Public Notice (person hours)	2,100	2,100	2,100
Technical Assistance and Public Inquires (person hours)	2,000	2,000	2,000

* Estimated 4,500 Sisseton-Wahpeton appeals

Pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribes List Act of 1994, Tribes presently may be recognized by an Act of Congress, by a decision of the U.S. Court or by the administrative procedures set forth in part 83 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), "Procedures for Establishing that an American Indian Group Exists as an Indian Tribe."

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

In accordance with the Department's goal to promote self-determination, the BAR staff plans to accomplish six decisions (proposed findings, final determinations or reconsidered final determinations) during FY 2004.

Acknowledgment and Research Goals

Category	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Estimate
Proposed Findings	0	2	2
Final Determinations	3	2	2
Reconsiderations	2	2	2

Workload indicators are as follows: (As of January 2003)

Status of Petitions (Workload)

Action by	Cases	Status
Bureau	12	Active Consideration
Bureau	10	Ready, Waiting for Active Consideration

Petitions Resolved

Action by	Cases	Status
Department	15	Acknowledged
Department	18	Denied
Department	1	Per Department request, clarified through legislation
Department	2	Clarified by other means
Congress	9	Legislative restoration/recognition
Other Means	10	Merged/Withdrawn/Formally Dissolved/Removed

Petitions in Post-Final Decision Appeal Process/Decisions in Litigation

Action by	Cases	Status
IBIA ¹	2	Post Final Decision Appeal Process
Judicial review	0	Decisions in Litigation
Department	0	Reconsideration

Petitions Not Ready for Evaluation

Action by	Cases	Status
Petitioner	193	Partial documentation/only letters of intent/inactive
Congress	6	Legislative action required

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In conjunction with the Great Plains Regional Office, drafted and implemented new procedures for the authority to approve Tribal draw downs of tribal judgment and settlement funds.
- Proposed legislation for the distribution of 4 judgment funds: Western Shoshone Dockets 326K, 326-A-1 and 326-A-2; Gila River Indian Community Dockets 236-C and 236-D; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of Fort Peck Docket 773-87-L; and Quinault Dockets 772-71 to 775-71.

¹ IBIA - Interior Board of Indian Appeals.

- Worked with the Office of Economic Development to seek legislative forgiveness of the three remaining expert assistance loans – Gila River Indian Community, Seminole Nation, and Oglala Sioux Tribe. The Congress has introduced legislation and the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has reported the bills favorably.
- Worked with the Great Plains Region on resolving issues associated with the Mississippi Sioux enrollment process.
- Published the Congressionally mandated Tribal Entities List in the Federal Register.
- Mailed out more than 1,700 Indian ancestry packets, in response to requests from the general public.
- Completed holding public information sessions on Certificates of Degree of Indian Blood, in December 2001. Sessions were held in the Midwest and Pacific Regions, bringing the total to nine general sessions since April 2000. The proposed regulation (New Part 70 of 25 CFR) was published in the Federal Register on April 18, 2000. A work group, comprised of Tribal Government Services regional staff, went through the 177 comments, categorized them for review before a final proposed rule was drafted.
- Completed and distributed, to regional and agency offices as well as Tribes, the FY 2003 Training Handbook and Schedule.
- Completed a compilation of course outlines indicating course content, recommending who should attend the various training sessions, and identifying which courses were needed for awarding official certification.
- A new course was created, “Contract Administration Workshop”, and will be offered three times during FY 2003. This course was created based on input from training evaluation forms completed by Bureau and tribal staff at the end of each training session.
- Revised 13 IAM (Indian Affairs Manual), to authorize the Office of Indian Education Programs to make delegations Self-Determination signature authority.
- Finalized, activated, and distributed, the Awarding Officials Certification System Handbook. As a result of the Handbook, 52 Level I Awarding Officials and 10 Level II Awarding Officials were certified in FY 2002.
- Completed the Congressionally mandated Indian Population and Labor Force Report, for 2001. This required working closely with the Tribes, Agencies, and Regional Offices.
- In conjunction with the Southwest and Navajo regions, supervised the transfer of three parcels, approximately 4,000 (of 22,000) acres of property excess to the needs of the Department of the Army at the Fort Wingate site east of Gallup, New Mexico.

- Worked closely with the Bureau of Land Management and Department of Defense, in facilitating property transfer, based upon agreed clean up procedures pertaining to soil and facilities. Unexploded ordinance is also an issue for some of the parcels at this site. When the transfer is completed, the property will be owned by the Department of the Interior and possibly held in trust for the joint benefit of the Navajo Nation and Zuni Tribe.
- Worked on properties in Wisconsin and Maine for possible transfer to Interior (for the benefit of specific Tribes in those states) once decontamination and level of clean up issues are resolved. A fire management plan was also developed for the properties in response to the high fire danger experienced this past fire season.
- Provided financial support as a sponsor of the National Summit on Emerging Tribal Economies, held in Phoenix, AZ, in mid-September. Also participated at the summit as a vendor, with a booth, and distributed approximately 3,000 pamphlets giving the public information about Community Service programs administered by the Bureau and provided staff and telephone contacts. About 1,500 persons, including tribal leaders, attended.

The following table outlines goal achievement for FY 2002.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will promote Indian Self Determination by conducting 70 P.L. 93-638 training sessions, providing 2,200 instances of technical assistance and minimizing the impediment to Tribal contracts and compacts.	70	355	+285	The unexpected increase is due to the Alaska Provider's Conference which took place over several days and offered many different types of P.L. 93-638 training to Tribes and Alaska Natives.
	2,200	3,756	+1,556	The increase is due, in part, to stronger data collection methods as well as the Bureau's push to increase the cooperation and consultation levels provided to Tribes and Alaska Natives.
The Bureau will ensure that 10 Tribal codes and court procedures are developed and 10 Tribal training sessions are implemented to assist Tribal courts in adequately enforcing the regulations under 25 CFR 15, 115.	10	0	-10	The goal targets were estimated without the benefit of baseline data to accurately project goal achievement. The Bureau is reevaluating program capabilities to determine more appropriate goal targets and to determine how to more effectively promote Tribal Court implementation of the new regulations.
	10	3	-7	

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In accordance with the Annual Performance Plan, staff will review at least one Court of Indian Offenses as well as provide two Tribal courts with technical assistance and training. The reviews, technical assistance, and training will be conducted on-site and will include discussion with community members, people who use the court system, and the 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 following table outlines expected goal accomplishments for FY 2003.

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will promote Indian Self Determination by conducting 355 P.L. 93-638 training sessions, providing 3,850 instances of technical assistance	355	355	0	No change. Because of a more efficient data collection instrument, it is anticipated that additional technical assistance can be provided and documented.
	3,756	3,850	+94	
The Bureau will ensure that 3 Tribal codes and court procedures are developed and 5 Tribal training sessions are implemented to assist Tribal courts in adequately enforcing the regulations under 25 CFR 15, 115.	0	3	+3	The Bureau has established new goals.
	3	5	+2	

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations

Subactivity: Human Services

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Social Services	\$(000)	733	730	-2	3	0	731	1
	FTE	6	6	0	0	0	6	0
Housing Development	\$(000)	176	176	0	0	0	176	0
	FTE	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	909	906	-2	3	0	907	1
	FTE	7	7	0	0	0	7	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Social Services (FY 2004: \$731,000; FTE 6)

This program supports the Departmental goal of providing quality communities for Tribes and Alaska Natives by improving welfare systems. In FY 2004, in consultation with the Tribes, program staff will develop policies and procedures that ensure individual Indians residing on or near reservations who need assistance receive aid for basic essential needs such as food, clothing, shelter and other services that improve the condition of families. Headquarters staff will provide technical expertise to develop new and/or revised regulations for policies and procedures to provide protective, financial planning and counseling services for eligible Indians. Staff will also provide policy and program coordination with other Bureau and Federal agency programs, which include the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Staff will also conduct 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, 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 these 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 HHS, to interface with Bureau-administered welfare programs to ensure that Indian clients are referred and receive appropriate services. The Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program replaced 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 enacted by HHS 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 revised its current welfare assistance regulations to incorporate welfare reform activities and to provide Tribes with adequate flexibility to design their general assistance programs to meet their local needs. With the revisions to the regulations, the Bureau continues to work with the Tribes to redesign their programs to increase the number of Tribes operating comprehensive welfare plans.

Housing Development (FY 2004: \$176,000; FTE 1)

This program supports the Department's goal on providing quality communities for Tribes and Alaska Natives. In FY 2004, the Central Office will monitor *Public Law 93-638* contracts and Self-Governance Compacts and evaluate housing program data used for the distribution of funds.

Staff will coordinate efforts with the Indian Health Service, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Farmers Home Administration, and other Federal agencies to assist needy Indian families to attain decent, safe, and sanitary shelter.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In conjunction with the Department's Solicitor's Office (SO) and the Office of Trust Funds Management (OTFM), held an Individual Indian Money (IIM) Account technical assistance forum in Albuquerque, NM, Minneapolis, MN, and Portland, OR, for Bureau superintendents and staff. Contracting and Self-Governance Tribes also attended.
- Completed the BIA and OTFM Interagency Procedures Handbook. The handbook became effective June 8, 2002.
- Planned and implemented the Interagency Procedures Handbook training for Bureau and OTFM line officers and managers. The training was held in two sessions in Albuquerque, NM during the weeks of August 19, 2002 and August 26, 2002.
- In consultation with the SO, developed a series of seven Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs (DCIA) IIM policy memoranda related to the implementation of 25 CFR, Part 115, Trust Funds for Tribes and Individual Indians.
- Entered into an agreement with the Office of American Indian Trust (OAIT), to conduct annual reviews of the records of supervised self-governance tribal account holders, in order to meet the requirements of 25 CFR Part 115. The account holders are members of self governance Tribes. The agreement was formalized in a memorandum signed by the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Director, Office of Tribal Services, dated August 19, 2002.
- In coordination with Bureau Regional Offices, the Office of Alcohol & Substance Abuse Prevention, and tribal task force members, began the development of an implementation plan to address the President's Executive Strategy on Drug Demand Reduction.

The following table outlines goal achievement for FY 2002.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes operating comprehensive welfare plans to 70.	70	78	+8	More Tribes decided to implement comprehensive welfare-to-work plans.
The Bureau will provide repair or replacement work to an additional 585 applicants for a total of 2,182 eligible housing applicants served.	585	572	-13	The cost of projects undertaken in FY 2002 did not allow the Bureau to meet its projected target, however, assistance was provided to 209 additional applicants.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Social Services and Housing Development programs expect to accomplish the following in FY 2003:

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes operating comprehensive welfare plans to 83.	78	83	+5	The Bureau will continue its efforts to promote welfare-to-work reforms at the Tribal level.
The Bureau will provide repair or replacement work to an additional 585 applicants for a total of 2,754 eligible housing applicants served.	572	585	+13	The Bureau will continue to provide the maximum housing assistance possible.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
 Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Community Development	\$(000)	886	873	-2	4	0	875	2
	FTE	9	9	0	0	0	9	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Community Development (FY 2004: \$875,000 and FTE 9)

This program supports the Departmental goal of promoting the economic vitality of Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives. The Office of Economic Development is responsible for the management, direction and delivery of services that would enhance the factors of tribal economies. In FY 2004, the program will assist in developing and encouraging productive capacity of resources such as land, labor, capital, and technology as well as institutional capacities. In addition, the Office will assist in the development of favorable business climates for Tribes and individual Indians. One primary function of the office will be to serve as the focal point within the Bureau to coordinate and integrate all economic development activities with Tribes, local government agencies, private sector entities and other Federal agencies. The Bureau will utilize innovative approaches to provide assistance to Tribes for a broad spectrum of economic development issues, such as developing policy for integrating the loan guaranty and job placement and training programs. Integration of these programs and partnering with other Federal agencies serves to maximize the financial resources available to Tribes and improve their access to credit, job placement and training programs.

Specifically, funds provided in FY 2004 will be allocated for salaries and operational expenses of the Headquarters technical staff who carry out three major program directive, management and administrative functions as discussed below:

Division of Job Placement and Training: The division is responsible for the direction and administration of program services to Tribes and individual Indians seeking assistance in education, vocational training and employment. This division provides guidance and technical assistance to the Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) and Regional Office operations and for the contracted training programs. In addition, the Bureau is the lead agency for the implementation of the Integration of Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 (*Public Law 102-477*). The Act authorizes the consolidation of all Federal formula-funded employment, training and related programs that Tribes and Tribal organizations contract for with other Federal agencies. There are 13 different Federal programs from other Federal agencies including: The Department of Labor, Department of Human Health Services, and Department of the Interior. The *Public Law 102-477* Grant program has grown dramatically since it began in January 1994. Currently there are 47 grantees serving 240 Tribes nationally. The staff will perform the full scope of grant administration which includes: awarding of grants; financial activities related to the interagency transfers of funds; monitoring grant performance and reporting; and providing on-site technical reviews with each of the participating Tribes.

Division of Financial Assistance: The division (funded separately under the appropriation for Indian Guaranteed and Insured Loans) provides management, direction and operation of the loan guaranty and direct loan programs consistent with the Indian Financing Act of 1974. The loan guaranty program finances Tribal and individual business opportunities for economic development on or near Indian reservations.

The Financial Assistance staff coordinates and directs the development of national policy and budgetary support for the guaranteed and insured loan program, which includes guidelines on loan servicing and debt collection for the direct loan portfolio. The outstanding loan guarantees and direct loans total \$388.1 million. The loan portfolio includes outstanding direct and assigned guaranteed loans (\$136.3 million) and guaranteed loans (\$251.8 million). In FY 2004, the Bureau expects to leverage private capital financing for 65 businesses and create or sustain 1,300 jobs on or near Reservations.

In FY 2004, as required by the Debt Collection Act of 1996, program staff will continue 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, the program staff continues to improve guidance in processing these cases. In addition, the staff provides technical expertise by evaluating Tribal self-sufficiency and Tribal economic development plans.

Economic Development Program: The program collectively focuses on the Departmental goal to improve economic conditions of Indian reservations by providing employment through the education, training and development of Indian people and by providing opportunities for business development. This is consistent with the President's call for improving economies: *"The role of government is to create conditions in which jobs are created, in which people can find work."* The level of unemployment in Indian Country is a constant reminder of the critical need for the Bureau's Community Development program. The program will provide Tribes with the resources necessary to develop a self-sustaining economic base, which in turn will work to empower Tribes.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The guaranteed and insured loan program has been increasing its success rate during recent years and has achieved a success rate of 93 percent in the number of businesses without a default for all loans funded since FY 1992. A total of 668 loans were guaranteed since FY 1992, out of that total, 48 loans have defaulted. The continued success of the program has been a critical part of the Bureau's efforts to reduce historically high unemployment rates in Indian Country.

The following table outlines goal achievement for FY 2002.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will provide for a 93 percent success rate of participants in reaching their educational, training and employment objectives.	93%	92%	-1%	While the Bureau continues to have great success in the P.L. 102-477 program, the Job Placement and Training Programs, and in creating jobs through lending the down swing in the economy still caused job availability to decline.
The Bureau will provide subsidy leverage to allow for private sector funding of 45 businesses that will create or sustain 900 jobs.	45 900	45 1,274	0 +374	Of the 45 businesses subsidized, several were large scale businesses that were able to provide more jobs than projected.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In FY 2003, it is expected that there will be \$88 million combined interagency funding for the employment and training program with an average of 92 percent success rate for all funding sources for Indian participants reaching their employment and training objectives.

The following table outlines expected goal accomplishments for FY 2003.

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will provide for a 92 percent success rate of participants in reaching their educational, training and employment objectives.	92%	92%	0%	No Change
The Bureau will provide subsidy leverage to allow for private sector funding of 50 businesses that will create or sustain 1,000 jobs.	45 1,274	50 1,000	+5 -274	The Bureau expects to be able to fund 50 businesses in FY 2003.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
 Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Natural Resources, General	\$(000)	3,476	3,482	-8	14	0	3,488	6
	FTE	23	25	0	0	0	25	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Natural Resources, General (FY 2004: \$3,488,000; FTE: 25)

This program supports the Departmental goal of fulfilling Indian trust responsibilities by improving the management of land and natural resource assets. In FY 2004, the program will provide policy direction and technical guidance to the Bureau, Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives to improve the management, protection, and development of natural resources. This guidance is provided in the areas of forestry, agricultural and range lands, fish, wildlife, recreation, water resources, surface and subsurface minerals and endangered species. Ongoing support will be provided to Tribes and Bureau field personnel in the management of Indian trust resources through the use of Integrated Resource Management Plans (IRMPs) and spatial data technologies, available through the Indian Integrated Resources Information Program (IIRIP). Program staff will also serve as the primary Bureau coordinators for consultation and collaboration with other Federal, State, local and types of consortiums in matters involving the protection, preservation and management of natural resources considered Indian trust assets.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Initiated actions to implement strategies for developing energy resources.
- Provided 10 additional grants to the number of Indian Tribes receiving grants for Integrated Resource Management Plans for a cumulative total of 44 grants in FY 2002.
- Continued partnership with the U.S. Forest Service for a cooperative education located at Haskell Indian Nations University, National Center for Cooperative Education to provide training in forestry, agriculture and range lands, fish, wildlife and recreation and water resources. This partnership annually supports 20 students nationwide.

The following table outlines goal achievement for FY 2002.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for change
The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes developing IRMPs by establishing an additional 12 planning grants	12	10	-2	The top ten grants expended all funding provided for IRMPs.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

- Continue partnership with the U.S. Forest Service for a cooperative education program located at Haskell Indian Nations University.
- Provide oversight in the development of a draft procedural handbook governing grazing.
- Continue to consult and work with the Navajo Nation in the development of the Navajo partition land grazing regulation. The handbook covers procedural operations in the grazing program. The draft land grazing regulation will govern the issuance of grazing permits on the Navajo partition land.
- Issue the Indian Affairs Manual (IAM) chapter for the forestry program. The forestry chapter outlines the overall responsibilities, dates and space of the program.

The following table outlines expected goal accomplishments for FY 2003.

Goals	2002 Actual	2003 Planned	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes developing IRMPs by establishing an additional 12 planning grants	10	12	+2	The Bureau expects the grant costs to be more realistic in FY 2003.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Programs
 Subactivity: Trust Services

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Trust Services, General	\$(000)	1,170	6,852	-8	14	-3,500	3,358	-3,494
	<i>FTE</i>	5	10	0	0	0	10	0
Real Estate Services	\$(000)	937	935	-2	4	0	937	2
	<i>FTE</i>	7	7	0	0	0	7	0
Real Estate Appraisals	\$(000)	508	507	-1	2	0	508	1
	<i>FTE</i>	1	2	0	0	0	2	0
Land Records Improvement	\$(000)	514	513	-1	2	0	514	1
	<i>FTE</i>	3	3	0	0	0	3	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	3,129	8,807	-12	22	-3,500	5,317	-3,490
	<i>FTE</i>	16	22	0	0	0	22	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Trust Services, General (FY 2004: \$3,358,000; FTE 10)

The Trust Service program will provide funding for the Office of Trust Responsibilities, and the Division of Environmental and Cultural Resources. The program will support the Departmental goal to fulfill Indian trust responsibilities. This will be accomplished by providing coordination and support to the Department's trust reform efforts for improving trust asset management. The program will manage fiscal resources allotted to the Director by formulating policy and guidelines to assist the Bureau and Tribal personnel in efforts to improve conditions associated with environmental compliance, cultural resources, and trust land management held for Indian individuals, Federally recognized Tribes and Alaska Native groups. Tribal requests for funding from the Bureau's Attorney Fees and Litigation Support programs will be reviewed by program staff and coordinated with other Bureau personnel familiar with the issues for which funds are being requested.

Additionally, the Bureau established the Attorney Decision-maker (ADM) program as part of the Department's trust reform efforts to assist the Office of Hearings and Appeals with processing pending probate cases. The ADMs decide without a hearing certain cases that meet outlined criteria and to which the heirs have no objection. As the program becomes institutionalized, the number of cases that fall into this category will increase.

Real Estate Services (FY 2004: \$937,000; FTE 7)

The program will support the Departmental goal of fulfilling Indian trust responsibilities by formulating Real Estate Services policy, performing oversight reviews, evaluating the effectiveness of the regional real estate functions, administering appeals, and performing title research. The program will review and recommend approval/disapproval of requests for declaration of reservation lands and waivers of real estate regulations, and administer the Bureau's nationwide oil and gas lease bonds. The program will review and make recommendations for controversial real estate

transactions. The program also develops regulations and policies affecting real estate services.

Real Estate Appraisals (FY 2004: \$508,000; FTE 2)

The program will support the strategic goal of fulfilling the Indian trust responsibility by improving Indian trust ownership information. The program will provide overall program policy, management, oversight and direction. The program ensures proper preparation of appraisal reports to satisfy industry and Federal appraisal standards and that requests for appraisals affecting trust transactions are timely and accurately processed. The appraisal program provides 1) estimates of market value, market rent, depreciated or salvage value, 2) counseling, cost benefit ratios, feasibility, and rates of return, 3) reviews of appraisal reports prepared by other Federal agencies and contracted appraisals, 4) testimony in administrative and judicial proceedings as expert evaluation witness, and 5) negotiation and monitoring of contracts for appraisal services. Real estate appraisals represent one of the tools used by Bureau deciding officials in making determinations of best interest as well as issuing decisions for transactions affecting Indian-owned trust and restricted lands.

Land Records Improvement (FY 2004: \$514,000; FTE 3)

The Land Records Improvement (LRI) program supports the Departmental performance goal to fulfill the Indian trust responsibility by providing timely data on land title, encumbrance and ownership for trust and restricted lands. Ownership information is essential to the processing of trust transactions and forms the basis for distribution of trust income. The LRI program provides overall program policy, management, coordination and overall guidance in all areas of title and ownership certifications, title recording, title document management and title mapping for the Land Titles and Records offices situated in nine of the 12 Regional offices, thus ensuring the integration of budget and performance. The program serves the legal title needs and requirements of Federal, Tribal and State governments, private individuals, business and financial institutions.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

FY 2002 program performance accomplishments:

- Reviewed and approved 65 tribal requests for attorney fees and litigation support.
- Decided 430 probate cases.
- Completed drafting one procedural handbook.
- Completed development and consultation of one regulation.

In FY 2002 funding allowed for the completion of the following:

- Developed Draft Regulations for 25 CFR 162, Subpart C (Residential leases) & D (Business Leases).
- Developed Draft Handbook for 25 CFR 162, Leases & Permits.
- Nationwide Oil & Gas Lease Bonds Database Maintained at Central Office.
- One Proclamation of Reservation completed.
- Consulted with Tribes on 25 CFR 151, Land Acquisitions
- Policy involvement in the development, deployment and implementation of the title portion of the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System (TAAMS).
- Development of a revised records disposition handbook for the title documents and records.

The following table outlines goal achievement for FY 2002.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will facilitate the growth of trust income by processing 37,000 trust transactions for Tribal and individual Indian landowners, increasing the number of probate cases processed to 3,000, and increasing the boundary designation of trust lands to 2,989 miles and 4,630 monuments.	37,000	39,300	+2,300	The Central Office has developed a new reporting format for collection of transaction data that allows for more accurate and timely responses.
	3000	1004	-1996	Probate case work was transferred to the Office of the Special Trustee and is no longer the responsibility of the BIA. Data reported here is 1 st quarter only. This portion of the goal will be discontinued in FY 2003.
	2989	2207	-782	The surveys of Indian lands and monuments are conducted by BLM. This portion of the goal will be discontinued in FY 2003.
	4630	3660	-970	
Train Bureau and Tribal employees in the areas of environmental management and endangered species	550	994	+444	More demand for training, thus more training sessions provided, than anticipated
Provide technical or financial assistance to Tribes in the areas of environmental management and endangered species preservation	100	180	+80	Most technical assistance is in response to incoming requests. There were more requests than predicted.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

FY 2003 program performance:

- Decide approximately 580 probate cases.
- Ensure development in draft of six procedural processing handbooks for trust programs.
- Ensure development of one regulation governing grazing.
- Establish a configuration management board to govern and establish processes and procedures for dealing with system changes.
- Publish one regulation governing the leasing of Indian land.

FY 2003 funding will allow for the completion of the following goals:

- Publish Proposed Regulations for 25 CFR 162, Subparts C and D.
- Conduct consultation with Tribes on specific items in order to promulgate new land acquisition regulations 25 CFR 151.

- Develop five handbooks for Real Estate Services.

In FY 2003 funding will allow for the completion of the following:

- Policy involvement in the development, deployment and implementation of the title portion of the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System (TAAMS).
- The development of a handbook providing procedural guidance for the recording, custody, maintenance, use and certification of title documents, and the issuance of title status reports for Indian land.

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will increase the benefits to Indian Tribes and individual owners of trust and restricted lands by increasing the number of real estate transactions to 42,000.	39,300	42,000	+2,700	The Bureau expects to provide better data responses related to trust transactions with further training of field representatives on the new reporting system.
Train Bureau and Tribal employees in the areas of environmental management and endangered species.	994	550	-444	The Bureau does not expect the high demand for training in FY 2002 to be common practice and has resumed the standard target for this goal
Provide technical or financial assistance to Tribes in the areas of environmental management and endangered species preservation.	180	100	-80	The Bureau does not anticipate the same level of request as in FY 2002 and has resumed the standard target for this goal.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

Program Element		2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Trust Services, General	\$(000)	3,358	-3,500
	FTE	10	0

Trust Services (-\$3,500,000): With the ongoing consultation with the Tribes, the Bureau and the Department on reorganization, the Bureau is not requesting continuation of these funds within its budget for FY 2004 as a separate initiative. The Bureau is committed to working with the Secretary to determine the best practices for the trust programs as well as the future delivery of those programs to fulfill the trust responsibilities. The Bureau will continue to work closely with the Department as the consultation proceedings and reorganization efforts move forward.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
 Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Assistant Secretary Support	\$(000) FTE	10,208 0	10,207 0	-24 0	41 0	0 0	10,224 0	17 0
Executive Direction	\$(000) FTE	8,966 67	12,233 71	-28 0	49 0	-1,855 0	10,399 71	-1,834 0
Administrative Services	\$(000) FTE	10,815 104	10,657 104	-25 0	43 0	0 0	10,675 104	18 0
Safety Program Management	\$(000) FTE	646 8	654 8	-2 0	3 0	0 0	655 8	1 0
Information Resources Technology	\$(000) FTE	10,989 39	16,544 60	0 0	186 0	31,980 3	48,710 63	32,166 3
Education Program Management	\$(000) FTE	4,534 53	4,539 53	-11 0	19 0	0 0	4,547 53	8 0
Indian Gaming	\$(000) FTE	899 7	909 8	-2 0	4 0	0 0	911 8	2 0
Total Requirements	\$(000) FTE	47,057 278	55,743 304	-92 0	345 0	30,125 3	86,121 307	30,378 3

Assistant Secretary Support

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Office of Deputy Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs								
Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	\$(000)	397	397	-1	2	0	398	1
American Indian Trust	\$(000)	806	806	-2	3	0	807	1
Congressional and Legislative Affairs	\$(000)	214	214	0	1	0	215	1
Executive Secretariat	\$(000)	225	225	-1	2	0	226	1
Public Information	\$(000)	193	193	0	0	0	193	0
Self Governance	\$(000)	1,167	1,167	-3	4	0	1,168	1
Subtotal	\$(000)	3,002	3,002	-7	12	0	3,007	5
Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs (Management)								
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Mgmt.	\$(000)	7,206	7,205	-17	29	0	7,217	12
Total Requirements		10,208	10,207	-24	41	0	10,224	17

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2004 budget request for the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs is \$3,007,000.

Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs: The Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs provides leadership and direction to the staff offices identified below in support of the Assistant Secretary's office and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The position (including FTE) of the Deputy Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs is included in the Office of the Secretary's budget request.

Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention (FY 2004: \$398,000): The Office serves as a focal point for collection and dissemination of information for Bureau programs to combat alcohol and substance abuse. The Office coordinates intra-and inter-agency initiatives that support alcohol and substance abuse prevention efforts in Indian communities. The Office publishes a quarterly newsletter and provides technical advice and assistance to Tribes to aid in the development of effective strategies to deal with alcohol and drug problems in Indian communities.

The Office evaluates and monitors performance and compliance of Bureau programs to meet the goals of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986. The Office coordinates with Bureau alcohol and substance abuse prevention and related activities in the Office of Indian Education programs, Social Services-Emergency Shelters and Child Protection program, and Law Enforcement, Youth Detention Centers, Tribal Courts and Indian Highway Safety program. It also serves as a point of contact for Tribal Coordinating Committees, States and other Federal Government agencies for alcohol and substance abuse prevention issues and policy matters, conducts interagency resources coordination, and provides prevention education, training and technical assistance to Tribes in development of their Tribal Action Plans.

Office of American Indian Trust (FY 2004: \$807,000): The Office serves as the primary liaison between the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs and Federal departments on matters concerning the Federal trust responsibility to Tribes. The Office develops guidelines and standards to ensure that the Department conducts effective consultation with Tribes and that Tribal interests are given full consideration in Departmental decision-making process. The Office coordinates the evaluation of trust functions that are performed by Tribes under self-determination awards. The Office ensures that the Secretary's obligation 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 prepares and monitors Departmental trust protection standards and guidelines and review significant Departmental decisions affecting American Indian trust resources, including treaty rights. The office will provide 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. The Office conducts Department-wide reviews of actions and policies to determine whether such actions or policies negatively impact 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 will also take the lead or assists in Departmental negotiations with Tribal governments and other parties regarding trust claims or issues related to physical trust assets.

Pursuant to trust reform measures taken to improve the management of Indian trust assets, some of the functions of this office will transfer to the Office of the Special Trustee in the new organizational structure and this office will be eliminated.

Congressional and Legislative Affairs (FY 2004: \$215,000): The staff reviews and coordinates legislative planning and Congressional relations for the Bureau. The staff will provide legislative research and assistance in planning, developing, drafting, and analyzing proposed legislation. The staff works in close coordination with the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs in the Office of the Secretary to ensure consistency of Departmental communications with the Congress. In addition, staff coordinates legislative planning and Congressional relations activities of the Bureau with the Congress, 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 reviews draft bills, legislative reports, and witness statements submitted by other agencies, Congressional committees, and OMB to determine potential impacts on the Bureau or Tribes. The staff also maintains the Bureau's Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs homepage at (<http://www.doi.gov/bia/clahome.html>)

Executive Secretariat (FY 2004: \$226,000): The staff tracks time-sensitive correspondence, coordinate replies that cross functional or Bureau lines, and coordinate activities with correspondence staff in the Office of the Secretary. The staff serves as the Bureau's focal point for control and assignment of information requested under the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act.

Public Information Staff (FY 2004: \$193,000): The Public Information staff maintains a liaison with the media, the public, and other Federal and state agencies. Staff will prepare speeches and articles for key Bureau officials, issue news release on major Bureau developments, and provide general publications and multimedia materials in support of Indian affairs.

The office is the primary contact within the Bureau of journalists, writers, and researchers who are seeking information about the Bureau, Federally recognized Tribes and Alaska Native villages, Federal Indian laws and policies, and is the primary source of training and technical assistance for Bureau employees who must interact with the press. The office responds to reporters' queries, provides accurate and timely information on Bureau programs and activities, and helps communicate the Bureau's message for public consumption. The office identifies information for release that is educational and newsworthy, uses different methods and strategies for delivering information into the public domain, provides information that will inform, educate and enlighten its audience, and tracks its effect on the quality of press coverage and public opinion about the Bureau.

The office will continue to facilitate communications at all levels of the Bureau and between the Bureau and core and targeted audiences. The office serves the Assistant Secretary, Deputy Assistant Secretaries, the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Director of the Office of Indian Education Programs by advising on media relations, assisting with developing press and public relations strategies, and facilitating communications with Bureau employees.

It provides general information; print, audio and visual materials concerning the benefits and services the Bureau provides; and disseminates information about the Bureau's programs and activities through press releases; prepares 20-25 speeches a year for the Assistant Secretary; arranges approximately 50 interviews a year for the Assistant Secretary and other Bureau officials; and responds on a daily basis to information requests from the press and general public via written correspondence, telefax, telephone, and electronic mail.

Office of Self Governance (FY 2004: \$1,168,000): The Office implements the Tribal Self Governance Act, including development and implementation of regulations, policies, and guidance in support of self-governance initiatives. The Office negotiates annual funding agreements with eligible Tribes and consortia, coordinates the collection of budget and performance data from self governance Tribes, and resolves issues that are identified in financial and program audits 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 statues and policies. Included in the Appendices is a table illustrating Tribal participation in self-governance since 1991.

The Office completes annual funding agreement negotiations with fiscal year Tribes by June 30 and calendar year Tribes by August 31 of each year for the 81 existing self-governance agreements and four anticipated new agreement for FY 2004. The Office maintains the financial integrity and timely and accurate delivery and reporting of all funds negotiated in the self-governance annual funding agreements.

The program staff works with self-governance Tribes to implement and resolve issues or problems associated with the 80 self-governance agreements covering 225 Federally recognized Tribes. This represents nearly 39 percent of all federally recognized Tribes nationwide. In Alaska, 17 self-governance annual agreements covering 163 (69 percent) Alaska Tribes have been negotiated. The Office provides financial management and contracting services associated with reprogramming and transfer of an estimated \$300 million from Bureau programs and other Federal programs that is allocated or awarded to self-governance Tribes. This transfer includes 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*).

The Office also works with Tribes to submit the annual report required to the Congress regarding the costs and benefits of self-governance and will provide information and technical assistance to prospective self-governance Tribes upon request. It also facilitates 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.

Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs (Management)(FY 2004: \$7,217,000): The Office of the Deputy Assistance Secretary for Indian Affairs (Management) provides executive leadership, guidance and directions to the following operations:

Administrative Services: The staff provides support to all organizations within the Assistant Secretary's office for budget, procurement, personnel, property, and records management.

Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO): The OCIO serves as the primary information technology (IT) advisor to the Assistant Secretary. The OCIO is responsible for the development of policies to guide Indian Affairs operations in the areas of information technology and information resources management. Policies are written in accordance with the Clinger Cohen Act (ICCA), OMB Circular A-130, the Government Information Security Results Act (GISRA), the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA), and the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA). To achieve these goals, the OCIO promotes effective/efficient design and operations; monitors the performance of information technology (IT); recommends modifications, terminations and improvements; and reports annually to the Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs on progress made in improving information technology and information resource management capabilities. The OCIO provides executive information technology oversight of the Bureau, Office of Information Resources Management and the Office of Indian Education Programs, Division of Management Information Systems, and IT technical and budgetary oversight of the Regional offices and information technology operations in the program offices.

Office of the Comptroller: The Comptroller serves as the Chief Financial Officer for Indian Affairs and is responsible for the development of system, policies and procedures to guide Indian Affairs operations in the areas of financial management, contract and grant administration, and real and personnel property management. Activities of the office are largely guided by the Chief Financial Officers Act, the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act, and the Government Management Reform Act and various OMB regulations. Organizations reporting to the Comptroller include:

Division of Audit and Evaluation: The Division provides liaison between organizations in the Bureau and the Office of Inspector General and the General Accounting Office. The Division maintains systems to ensure that all investigative referrals and audits of Indian Affairs operations are promptly resolved and that timely action is taken to correct identified deficiencies. The Division coordinates the resolution of audit findings directed to organizations that receive grants or contracts from Indian Affairs and serves as liaison with departmental offices for the management control program. The Division maintains current information in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance and provides guidance and assistance to Indian Affairs organizations in establishing, testing, and reporting on the effectiveness of management controls and in preparation of annual assurance statements.

The Bureau is responsible for resolving approximately half of all audits issued in the Department of the Interior. The two major categories are: (1) audits of Tribes and Tribal organizations that receive awards from the Bureau, and (2) audits of Bureau operations that are performed by the Office of Inspector General and the General Accounting Office. The staff provides 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.

The Single Audit Act requires that Tribes and Tribal organizations that spend at least \$300,000 of Federal funds in a year have an annual, independent audit to determine if Federal funds have been properly spent and if Federal programs have been operated in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

AUDITS ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Workload and Performance Indicators:	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Tribal Audits:					
Number of open audits at start-of-year	95	69	86	62	116
Number issued during the year	<u>289</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>335</u>
Workload	384	405	211	257	451
Number closed during the year	315	319	141	142	565
Closure Rate	82%	79%	67%	55%	81%
Status of open audits at end-of-year:					
Audits with disallowed costs in collection process	17	24	19	12	6
Management response under review by OIG	6	7	10	48	21
Management response overdue	3	4	16	30	24
Management response not yet due	43	51	25	25	35
Audits of Bureau Operations:					
Number of open audits at start-of-year	9	12	12	11	11
Number issued during the year	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Workload	17	26	13	15	13
Number closed during the year	5	14	2	4	7
Closure Rate	29%	54%	15%	27%	55%

Division of Budget Review: The Division is responsible for coordinating budget priorities of the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Director, Office of Indian Education Programs, assisting these officials in formulating budgets and analyzing submissions for consistency with the policies of the Assistant Secretary and the Secretary. The Division coordinates activities with the Office of Planning and Policy Analysis to ensure that the budget submissions are consistent with the Strategic Plan. The Division conducts periodic reviews in selected areas, as determined by the Assistant Secretary or as requested by the Deputy Commissioner or the Director, Office of Indian Education Programs, to determine if funds are being used in compliance with allocations.

Division of Financial Management: The Division develops systems, procedures, and processes that are necessary for the Bureau to comply with all Federal accounting standards and supplementary reporting requirements. The Division work closely with the Divisions of Accounting Management and Acquisition and Property Management in the Bureau in preparation of annual financial reports, develops plans to correct identified deficiencies in fiscal operations, and assists in implementing corrective actions. The Division will work with all Indian Affairs organizations to implement the President's and the Department's Management reform initiatives. Additionally, the Division will lead the Indian Affairs implementation of Activity Based Costing throughout the organization. The Division also provides training and technical assistance to field and headquarters organizations.

Office of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO): The Office provides Bureauwide direction, guidance, and policy on the promotion of EEO programs, including, but not limited to compliance with the five EEO laws:

- Equal Pay Act of 1963, as amended
- Title VII of the Civil Rights act of 1964, as amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 and the Pregnancy Disability Act of 1978
- Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended
- Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended
- Civil Rights Act of 1991

The Office also monitors the application of the Indian preference policy as required by statute. In fulfilling its requirements, the Office develops and implements affirmative action program plans for recruitment, employment, and upgrading of minorities and women, it also handles a large caseload required in the handling and processing of EEO complaints.

Over the past five years, there was an average of 450 informal contacts with EEO counselors annually. Partly, as a result of the comprehensive training conducted by the Office, approximately 90 percent of these contacts were resolved at the agency and regional level. This compares favorably to the Department-wide resolution success rate of 65 percent. The Bureau typically receives an average of 50 new formal complaints each year. The Bureau has the second largest caseload of any DOI Bureau. While a few of the Bureau's Regions may assist in the handling and processing of EEO complaints of discrimination, it is the Central Office which determines final resolution or whether the case meets the requirement of the law for further action. The Office also provides manager and supervisor EEO training, monitors the effectiveness of the EEO programs and is responsible for special emphasis projects for the Bureau such as its internship program, the Federal Women's Program and the Hispanic Employment Program.

Office of Human Resources Policy: The Office is responsible for the development of comprehensive, current policies to guide all aspects of human resources management, such as work force analysis and succession planning, recruitment, hiring, and retention activities, employee development programs, labor relations, ethics, dispute resolution, and personnel information system. The office monitors and evaluates the servicing personnel organizations in the Bureau and works with Tribal governments that request assistance in establishment or improvement of human resource management policies and procedures.

The staff is responsible for developing and implementing tactical action plans to meet the goals of the Bureaus strategic plan for human resources management and to address the full range of human resources management in the Bureau. The plan encompasses eight strategic actions: (1) plan for future workforce needs; (2) recruit, hire, and promote to achieve a highly qualified and diverse workforce within the parameters of Indian Preference; (3) train and develop for mission and career advancement; (4) recognize excellent performance and discipline fairly;(5) resolve disputes fairly and partner with the Union; (6) communicate

effectively with customers and within the HR community; (7) enhance the quality of work life for all Bureau employees; and (8) provide quality and timely HR support and services.

In FY 2004, the Office will provide structured training to managers, supervisors and field HRM personnel to implement the trust management workforce-planning model Bureau-wide to conduct systematic workforce and succession planning

A critical need to be met in FY 2004 is the establishing of a comprehensive career development program for the Bureau to train and develop employees for mission and career advancement. This effort is in concert with the President's agenda on Human Capital.

Office of Planning and Policy Analysis: The office staff coordinates the formulation of strategic plans and annual performance reports in support of the Government Performance and Results Act, determines the reliability of performance measures, and evaluates Bureau programs for effectiveness. The office is responsible for providing guidance and technical assistance to program offices in the Bureau for the development of manuals that set forth the program and administrative policies of the Bureau and handbooks that document operating procedures. The office publishes and maintains the Indian Affairs Manual and reviews all notices and rules that are prepared for publication in the *Federal Register*. The office provides leadership and coordination to ensure that all special reports that are requested by the Committees on Appropriations are produced in a timely manner.

Executive Direction (FY 2004: \$10,399,000; FTE 71)

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.

Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs: The Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs 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 provides direction to the non-education portions of the Bureau; advises the Assistance 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.

Security Program: The Security Office is responsible for the operation of the personnel security and suitability program for appointees, employees, contractors, consultants, volunteers and employees of Tribes and Tribal contractors; and implementation of physical protection, conduct on Federal property and physical security requirements for buildings and grounds under the charge and control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The office provides organizational leadership and coordination to ensure that Federal suitability and security requirements are effectively and timely implemented. Services are provided to both the non-education and education portions of the Bureau. Emphasis is placed on the support and

continuity of critical functions, protection of trust resources and vital records, securing information technology, and protecting Indian children.

Background Investigations: The Security Office screens, as mandated by OMB Circular A-130, Appendix, Security of Federal Automated Information Resources (A)(3)(a)(c), Personnel Controls, individuals who are authorized to bypass significant technical and operational security controls of the system commensurate with the risk and magnitude of harm they could cause. Screening occurs prior to an individual being authorized to bypass controls and periodically thereafter. The Security Office ensures that the appointment, continuing employment and/or access to Bureau information technology systems, fiscal systems, and individual Indian and Tribal trust resources protects the integrity and promotes the efficiency of the Federal Service. In addition, screening is conducted to ensure that individuals appointed to positions with duties and responsibilities involving possession of firearms and/or regular contact with or control over Indian children have met the standards of character established by the Gun Control Act, 18 U.S.C. 921, the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act, 25 U.S.C. 3207, and the Crime Control Act Requirement for Background Checks, 42 U.S.C. 13041.

Physical Security: The Security Office conducts and supervises physical security surveys and evaluations of government-owned and leased assets occupied by the Bureau. It is responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of security practices, recommending systems or devices to provide adequate protection and safety of the public, personnel, property, intelligence-information, and other sensitive or classified materials by assuring that personnel are adhering to established policies and practices. The Security Office is responsible for conducting surveys and analyses to identify critical and vulnerable facilities and sites, and possible threats against them. Security personnel consult with operating and program personnel to devise protection systems to provide maximum security with the least interference to the Bureau's mission critical functions. It also advises and monitors the installation of inventory and control procedures to assure protected material and vital records are maintained.

Homeland Security Coordination: In addition to Security staff stationed at several key Regional Offices, staff also includes a Chief of Security, a Physical Security Specialist and Security Specialist Trainees. The Chief of Security serves as the Bureau's anti/counter-terrorism coordinator as directed by the Secretary, Order Number 3234, dated October 16, 2001. The Chief of Security is responsible for developing and implementing a national anti/counter terrorism and physical safety plan for the Bureau; reporting, communicating, and disseminating information from the field to the Deputy Commissioner and from the Deputy Commissioner to the field; coordinating assessments and identification of requirements to ensure adequate systems/procedures to support the Bureau's mission critical functions and facilities and protection of the public, employees, information technologies and vital records; recommending and developing, as necessary, comprehensive Bureau policy and guidelines for physical security; and recommending modification of programs based on studies and evaluations.

Office of Planning, Budget, and Management Support: The Office provides Bureauwide direction and guidance in all aspects of the Federal budget process and leads the Bureau's strategic planning process for non-education programs. The Office also provides certain management support services to Headquarters organizations, including space management in the Washington metropolitan area. Organizations reporting to the Office are as follows:

- The Washington Finance Office serves as the accounting office for Headquarters and as a financial accounting liaison between the various National Business Center offices, other Federal Agencies' financial offices, the Office of the Inspector General and the Bureau's Senior and Operational Management. The staff produces financial reports; assists the Director, Office of Planning, Budget and Management Services, in complying with the Chief Financial Officer Act requirements; the General Accounting Office directives that are related to financial policies and procedures; respond to Congressional and Freedom of Information Act inquiries relating to financial accounting activity.
- The Division of Budget Management provides professional and technical leadership and assistance in the development of the Bureau's annual budget request, justifications and presentation to the Congress; ensures that budgets for programs other than education are executed in accordance with governing laws and regulations and are based on established procedures for administrative control of funds. Division staff closely coordinates work with budget staff from the Office of Indian Education Programs and with other appropriate Bureau and Departmental Offices, as well as with staff of the Office of Management and Budget and the Committees on Appropriation.
- The Division of Strategic Planning provides Bureauwide support in the development and modification of strategic plans, establishment of annual performance goals and integration of these plans with budget proposals, as required by the Government Performance and Result Act, for non-education programs. Staff coordinates the required reporting to the Department, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Congress. Staff also serves as the Bureau's lead on customer service and benchmarking of services for the non-education programs.
- The Division of Management Support provides overall administrative support functions to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs, including budgetary, financial management and space management responsibilities for offices housed in the Main Interior Building.
- Personnel Service functions for the Bureau staff (duty stationed Washington, DC) are provided by the Bureau's Southern Plains Regional Office.

Administrative Services (FY 2004: \$10,675,000; FTE 104)

Administrative Services will continue to achieve minimum acceptable standards for successful administrative processes by improving internal controls and fiscal integrity in the area of accounting management, acquisition/property management, and safety management in order to formulate and publish a Financial Audit in compliance with the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990.

Office of Administration: The office staff provides management, oversight and coordination of administrative and support organizations, activities, and functions, which cross program, directorates, Regions, and other organizational lines in the areas of accounting management, acquisition, property, and the Safety program. The staff coordinates administrative management reviews in the assigned program areas to meet regulatory and legislative requirements. These reviews are performed in major administrative functions as they pertain to accounting management, acquisition, and property management. It 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 specific areas of responsibilities. Organizations reporting to the Office are as follows:

- The Division of Acquisition and Property Management staff provides policy and systems planning, analysis, formulation, and development; internal and administrative control 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, the Office of Indian Education Programs, Office of Facilities Management and Construction and the Indian Arts and Crafts Board. The staff provides Bureauwide policy, planning, and oversight for maintaining and strengthening the acquisition of goods services and products, and financial (grants) assistance to Indians and Indian organizations and businesses. The staff continues to implement the Federal Activities Inventory Reform (FAIR) Act, which is responsible for reviewing commercial in-house functions and determining contractibility to tribes, tribal organizations or commercial entities. In FY 2003, the Bureau identified 282 positions to be outsourced by direct conversion in FY 2004. Also, the Bureau submitted a plan to study outsourcing of an additional 1,096 positions. Some of these positions will require an A-76 study to be completed while other positions are targeted for direct conversion. In addition the staff continue providing further guidance and instruction on competitive outsourcing, and serve as a member of the Competitive Sourcing Committee.

The Bureau will continue its oversight of the Bank of American Charge Card program. The Bureau continues to reengineer the processes to use the card as both a purchase and payment mechanism, especially for those recurring small dollar cost such as delivery services, e.g., Federal Express. In addition the staff oversees acquisition workforce training and implementation of corrective actions for the Bureau's material weakness identified in acquisition as mandated by OMB Circular A-123 on weakness designation by providing appropriate documentation of its corrective actions to the Department office overseeing the material weakness issues.

The staff also provides policy and systems development, oversight of property balances in the Federal Financial System (FFS) general ledger accounts and conducts internal and administrative control reviews of the Bureau's real and personal property management programs. These core functions include the management of the employee quarters, mail, space, inventory, energy, motor vehicles, printing and publications, reprographics activities and museum property accountability. The staff provides technical assistance and training, as well as serving as the liaison for all Bureau-owned, leased real and

personal property assets which include office, warehouse, storage and special purpose space employee quarters, GSA-controlled and delegated lease space.

Management, accountability, and coordination of personal and real property assets in FFS and its Fixed Assets Subsystem are a major function of the office. Staff ensures compliance with environmental and historical preservation laws and 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 DC, Denver, CO, and Albuquerque, NM.

The staff works with the Bureau's Office of Facilities Management and Construction to ensure compliance with the Energy Policy Act 1992 and Executive Order 12902, utilizing energy efficient technologies in Bureau facilities and leased buildings. The Bureau continues to pursue innovative approaches to be in compliance with Executive and Congressional directives on energy conservation. The Bureau also ensures compliance with Executive Order 13031, the Federal Alternative Fuel Vehicle Program, and monitors Bureau compliance with the Order on a nationwide basis.

This staff also manages all of the Bureau's museum property collections housed in Bureau field offices and non-Federal repositories in the preservation efforts of museum property. The museum program provides oversight for compliance with Federal laws and mandates, including the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and curation of federally associated archaeological collections.

Museum property management is a Department wide material weakness. Each bureau is responsible for implementing actions necessary to correct deficiencies in both accountability and preservation of museum property that will be closely monitored by the Department.

- The Division of Accounting Management primary responsibility is accountability. This accountability is accomplished through maintaining funds controls; revenues and financing sources; assets; fund balances with the U.S. Treasury; investments; accounts receivable; direct loans and loan guarantees; property, plant, and equipment accounts; liabilities, payroll; employee benefit programs; contract authority; taxes, and other fiscal resources. The Division is also responsible for maintaining effective procedures and efficient operations consistent with current policy and programmatic requirements. Considerable resources are applied to these programs as represented by operations in support of undelivered orders, accruals, and other estimates; and reclassification of accounts and other operational, procedural, and system revisions in response to changes in accounting policies, legislation, and regulatory guidance.

The Division of Accounting Management must guarantee that all financial, accounting, and budgetary programs and operations are administered in compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Federal accounting standards and concepts as issued

by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, Joint Financial Management Improvement Program requirements for financial and mixed automated systems. Office of Management and Budget and General Accounting Office guidance as applicable and other pertinent laws and regulations. The Division of Accounting Management demonstrates its performance of these functions through the production of an Annual Accountability Report that includes unqualified audited Financial Statements, evidence of commitment to constant improvement in the achievement of excellent service and performance standards.

The Division of Accounting Management is the Bureau of Indian Affairs' focal point for addressing the President's Management Agenda Balanced Scorecard Initiative on Financial Improvement. This requires the Division to ensure all financial and mixed automated systems meet the Federal financial management system requirements and applicable Federal accounting and transaction standards; financial information is provided in an accurate and timely manner; financial and performance management systems are integrated and support day-to-day operations; the Bureau is able to achieve an annual unqualified and timely audit opinion on its annual financial statements and incurs no material internal control weakness or instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations as verified by external auditors; the Bureau exercises proper and efficient administrative control of funds; and that the Bureau head is able to provide unqualified assurance as to the Bureau's system of management, accounting, and administrative controls.

The Division of Accounting Management is responsible for providing expert guidance and accurate, timely, and relevant information to the Bureau's various functional programs and management thereby enabling better decision-making and more efficient management of resources. The Division of Accounting Management strives to provide excellent operational performance and outstanding service and customer support to the Bureau's offices and programs, Tribes, Tribal Organizations, individual Native Americans, vendor community, and other government entities. The Division of Accounting Management plays a key role in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Interior's ability to fulfill its fiduciary responsibility to the Native American population, as well as to the American taxpayer stakeholder.

Safety Program Management (FY 2004: \$655,000; FTE 8)

The Division of Safety Program will continue to 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. The goal of this program is to provide a safe and healthful working environment for all employees and to ensure an optimum level of safety for the visiting public.

The Safety Management Program administers the Bureau's Federal Employees Compensation Act/Office of Workers' Compensation Programs Injury Compensation Program and the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act and the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees Claims Act. The Office also strives to ensure that facility safety inspections are accomplished Bureauwide, including Indian schools; ensures 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; ensures all workplaces are inspected annually in accordance with 29 CFR Part 1960.25; review all new

construction plans, including renovations; and administers the Indian Highway Safety Program. This program, funded by the U.S. Department of Transportation, provides financial assistance to Indian Tribes for highway safety projects designed to reduce the high incidence of alcohol-related traffic crashes on Indian Reservations.

The Division ensures a building plan and specification review is accomplished for all new construction, all major facility improvement and repair projects and some minor improvement and repair projects. This is a one-time review and accuracy is paramount. Currently, two division safety and health specialists review the plans and specifications; accomplish the periodic and final inspections; and perform day-to-day safety and health responsibilities. Their review of the construction plans and their inspection functions are exemplary, however, the projected workload will require additional manpower for the Division to meet its obligations.

Information Resources Technology (FY 2004: \$48,710,000; 63 FTE)

To carry out the Department's mission and ensure protection of its assets and reduce the Bureau's liability from lawsuits, in FY 2004, the Bureau will begin to strengthen the management controls over its information systems (IS) infrastructure through the development of the Enterprise Information Management (EIM) architecture strategy and the development of the TrustNet. Following the information technology (IT) guidance provided by the Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA) and OMB Circular A-130, the EIM and TrustNet projects will build greater security, consistency, and efficiency into information technology management across the Bureau. This project supports the Presidents Management Agenda and the Departmental Management goals on Technology Security and Efficiency. The goal of the Information Resources Technology program is to: (1) support Bureau of Indian Affairs business and administrative functions through the use of modern, automated systems, techniques and processes for management; (2) maintain strict cost control; and, (3) measure efficiency, timeliness and overall quality of Bureau customer service through the use of customer satisfaction surveys and service level agreements. The Office of Information Resources Management (OIRM) supports the Bureau's Administrative and Support Services goal to improve the fiscal integrity and internal controls for the Bureau.

The Office implements IT policies, standards, plans and processes for improved data processing, application development and maintenance, networking communications, infrastructure support, and IT security. Currently, OIRM provides networking and technical automated data processing functions to support and maintain over 50 systems including 16 mission critical and 18 program essential Bureau-wide programs. The nationwide network supports 12 Regional Offices, 86 Agencies, the Office of Trust Funds Management, *Public Law 93-638* compact and contract Tribes, and Bureau contracted service offices.

Additionally, OIRM designs and maintains a wide-area network (BIANET) to support and facilitate access to various application systems, such as the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System (TAAMS), FFS, Federal Personnel and Payroll System (FPPS), Interior Department Electronic Acquisitions System, Social Services Automated System (SSAS), Land Records Information System, and the Integrated Records Management System (IRMS). IRMS includes the following subsystem modules: Individual Indian Monies; Owner System; Lease Distribution System; People System; and the Royalty Distribution and Records Management System. Other OIRM activities include ensuring that the technical interfaces with the National Business Center in Denver, Colorado, are constantly maintained for the virtual private exchange connections, which allows the

Bureau to access Departmental systems such as FFS and FPPS.

Education Program Management

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Education Program Management	\$(000)	2,435	2,409	-6	10	0	2,413	4
	FTE	24	24	0	0	0	24	0
Education Personnel Services	\$(000)	2,099	2,130	-5	9	0	2,134	4
	FTE	29	29	0	0	0	29	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	4,534	4,539	-11	19	0	4,547	8
	FTE	53	53	0	0	0	53	0

Education Program Management (FY 2004: \$2,413,000: FTE 24)

Under *Public Law 95-561* the Office of Indian Education Programs (OIEP) manages education programs for the Bureau in Pre-K to 12 and post-secondary Bureau-funded schools. Through this office, the Director, OIEP, provides policy direction for the nine educational programs and 11 flow-through programs and exercises line authority over 24 line offices and 2 post secondary schools. The staff at the education line offices and field locations supervise Bureau off-reservation residential schools, peripheral dormitories housing Indian students attending public schools, and local on-reservation day and boarding schools.

The Office enhances self-determination by providing funding directly to local school authorities and by entering into grant and contract relationships with local tribal authorities to manage schools. The OIEP uses approximately one percent of the total Bureau education budget for program administration including operations and support staff. The program staff provides 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. Of the 185 Pre-K to 12 schools funded by the Bureau, 122, or 66 percent of these schools will be managed by local tribal authorities by FY 2004.

The Office provides educational evaluation and research in support of the Bureau-funded schools and other educational programs in support of the President's commitment to Indian education. The OIEP staff provides technical assistance to the 185 elementary and secondary schools. Other technical support includes Adult Education, Higher Education Scholarships, Tribally Controlled Community Colleges and the two post secondary institutions, Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute and the Haskell Indian Nations University.

The OIEP has established the School Improvement Center located in Albuquerque, NM, to improve management. The Center will be responsible for establishment of curricula guidelines, education standards, policies and national education goals in accordance with school improvement legislation. In addition, the staff is responsible for the coordination of school improvement plans and monitoring to schools and education offices to ensure implementation of program requirements and use of funds. Over the last four years, student achievement in Bureau-funded schools has improved over five percent on average. The nationwide average improvement in student achievement over this

same time period is less than one percent.

Education Personnel Services (FY 2004: \$2,134,000: FTE 29)

The Education Personnel Services Office, located in Albuquerque, NM, develops improved personnel management for the local schools, and provides technical assistance. The staff provides 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 educators' personnel system as required by the Education Amendments of 1978, *Public Law 95-561*, position classification, labor relations, and personnel management.

Indian Gaming Management (FY 2004: \$911,000; FTE 8)

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, Secretarial procedures for class III gaming, and Tribal/State compacts.

In addition to the tasks described above, the Office reviews and approves fee-to-trust applications and leases; coordinates with other Federal agencies on gaming-related issues such as taxation of Indian gaming revenues/operations; NEPA compliance; training and technical assistance to Tribes and/or Federal personnel; and financing/accounting issues related to agreements.

The Office works closely with the National Indian Gaming Commission, Department of Justice, Internal Revenue Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Indian gaming industry associations. Efforts will continue in areas pertaining to regulations on land acquisitions for gaming purposes under 25 CFR 151 and regulations for two-part determinations 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 Tribes the ability to operate their 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, business surrounding the reservation have grown, Tribal programs in health, housing and education have improved, and the lives of individual Indians have improved.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 2002, the Bureau's Division of Financial Management achieved its overall goal of obtaining an unqualified audit opinion for the fourth consecutive year. The Division continued to address its material weakness and reportable conditions as identified in the audit as two of the nine prior year findings were eliminated. The Division progressed in transitioning work from its primary contractor, the National Business Center, with a goal of achieving improved accounting operations and reporting.

The Security Office screened and initiated Background Investigations for 370 current employees and appointees of the Navajo Region, 75 current employees of the Pacific Region, 100 current employees of the Southwest Region, and 300 current employees of the Western Region.

The Office of Human Resources Policy drafted a new, updated Merit Promotion Plan for the Bureau that incorporates new recruitment and staffing policies and practices in accordance with Department and Office of Personnel Management requirements.

The Safety Program Management trained approximately 1,223 Bureau employees in areas of safety and health. The Office of Workmen's Compensation Program Cost Reduction Program realized a savings of \$619,073 to the Bureau's workers' compensation cost. A Safety and Health Handbook was finalized for field managers and supervisors. This Interior-wide initiative will provide for safe and healthful working conditions for Bureau employees. The Handbook will be disseminated in FY 2003. In FY 2002, hundreds of Bureau employees received driver improvement training. This Interior-wide Motor Vehicle Safety Initiative was needed to reduce the high incidence of motor vehicle crashes involving Interior employees. The Bureau conducted hundreds of seat belt surveys to ensure compliance with Bureau requirements.

The following activities were accomplished by the Safety Management program:

- 21 accidents investigated
- 22 active workers compensation cases
- 1223 Bureau employees trained
- 254 Tribal employees trained
- 35 highway safety projects reviewed
- 3 Tort Claims processed
- 7 employees claims processed
- 2200 responses to technical assistance requests
- 22 safety complaints investigated
- 140 safety committee meetings held
- 115 long term OWCP cases managed
- 56 safety inspections conducted and reports entered in FMIS
- 93 plan reviews conducted
- 135 uniform accessibility actions

Listed below are FY 2002 accomplishments for the OIRM program:

- Performed IT security training to IT security staff, computer users, managers, and system administrators.
- Transitioned from an outsourced network configuration to a Bureau hosted FTS2001 telecommunications network
- Implemented firewalls and intrusion detection systems at the three Internet portals that support the Internet connectivity utilized by the wide area network.
- Redesigned the Domain Name Services (DNS) that allows the routing of Internet Protocol (IP) numerical addresses to Internet name addresses.
- Increased Lotus Notes workload capabilities that allow for additional databases, team rooms, and calendars.

The major accomplishments in Education Program Management include:

- The OIEP sponsored the first Native Culture Education Conference in Portland, Oregon in March 2002, where models for teaching American Indian Culture in BIA schools were highlighted. Another conference is planned for March 2003, in Minneapolis.
- A contract was initiated to establish a consolidated student information database to track student attendance, achievement and need for services in order to facilitate involvement, notification, and knowledge of parents of students in BIA-funded schools.
- Conducting on-site validation visits at 31 schools and eight agencies using the Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (CIMP) to improve management. Also providing necessary training and technical support to schools to implement the CIMP improvement protocols.
- Co-developing---with Lightspan and the Center for Technology---the Council Fire Website, that provides teachers access to culturally relevant materials and resources.
- Supporting the Principal's Academy for 25 principals
- Organized and conducted the third annual "Special Education Law Institute".
- Conducted field education specialist training on the principles of effectiveness of the *Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act*.
- Provided training to Education Line Officers, educators, teachers, and other key staff on the No Child Left Behind Act and how this related to the Comprehensive School Reform Plan.

The following are FY 2002 performance goal results:

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will improve 3 of the 7 internal controls cited by the Inspector General in FY 2000 to eliminate administrative weaknesses and ensure an unqualified audit opinion.	3	2000 Internal Controls 3 (3)	0	Goal Met. During FY 2001, the Bureau reduced internal control weaknesses from 7 to 3. The Bureau has continued to work with regional accounting officers in FY 2002 to assist in resolving the 3 remaining weaknesses.
The Bureau will bring prompt pay performance up to 97 percent.	97%	88%	-9%	Goal Not Met. Large payments, which are processed at headquarters and under contract, continue to have a low performance, which brings down the average.
The Bureau will develop a customer satisfaction survey for the Office of Law Enforcement Services and distribute the cleared Office of Tribal Services survey.	2 nd survey developed	2 nd Survey Developed	0	Goal Not Met. While both surveys have been developed, the redirecting of staff to high priority matters made it impossible to complete the necessary information collection clearance paperwork. This goal has been discontinued in FY 2003.
	1 st survey distributed	1 st Survey not distributed	-1	
The Bureau will improve the percentage of teachers proficient in new assessments.	71%	75%	+4%	New teachers have been trained in new assessment techniques in teaching programs.

The Bureau will provide for 100 percent accreditation at Bureau and Tribal schools.	100%	98%	-2%	Small schools lacking access to sufficient certified staff and funding resources to finance accreditation.
The Bureau will improve the percentage of teachers proficient in technology.	76%	73%	-3%	Teacher turnover limited ability to reach objectives.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Division of Financial Management goal remains to achieve an unqualified audit opinion. Furthermore, the Division plans to eliminate the material weaknesses and reportable conditions as it implements its corrective actions plans. The Division will continue its strive towards the President's Management Agenda Balanced Scoreboard Initiative on Financial Improvement.

The Self Governance Office will work with Tribes and the Office of the Inspector General in resolving identified audit issues and closing out the OMB Circular A-133 audits within a 60 day time frame throughout FY 2003.

The Self Governance Office will support an estimated 85 annual funding agreements involving 226 Tribes. The Office expects to increase fund obligations, which would reflect an estimate of additional road construction funds from the Federal Highway Administration to be included in self-governance agreements as authorized by the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (*Public Law 105-178*).

The Office of Human Resources Policy will work with Bureau management to create a viable performance appraisal program in which performance standards, developed jointly by employees and supervisors, are consistent with the responsibilities described in the position descriptions. The Office has developed a workforce-planning model to determine the Bureau's staffing requirements to carry out its trust management responsibilities.

The Security Program will develop guidance and training for field personnel and conduct vulnerability assessments of 50 Bureau-controlled facilities.

The Safety Management Program will continue to provide administrative support to the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians. The Safety Management Program will also continue with the Federal Worker 2000 Initiative that highlights concern for the thousands of Federal workers injured on-the-job annually and the high cost associated with those injuries. The program will continue implementing the Bureau's Safety and Health Strategic Plan, i.e., support the needs of safety and health committees; continue safety and health training for all employees; emphasize the usage of the driver improvement program by all employees and encourage field locations to return injured employees back to gainful employment when they are physically able to do so. In addition, the program will continue to assist Indian Tribes with safety and health concern.

The Safety Management programs expects to have the following accomplishments in FY 2003:

- 2500 Bureau employees trained

- 200 Tribal employees trained
- 50 highway safety projects reviewed
- 5 Tort Claims processed
- 10 employees claims processed
- 2500 responses to technical assistance requests
- 20 safety complaints investigated
- 160 safety committee meetings held
- 125 long term OWCP cases managed
- 75 safety inspections conducted and reports entered in FMIS
- 100 plan reviews conducted
- 150 uniform accessibility actions

The Office of Information Resource Management Technology will focus on the following items:

- Design and install a new web-based automated system for tracking the Departmental and Bureau information collections from requests through approval to archiving.
- Define boundary definitions of critical Trust applications and implement a plan of action to correct and mitigate risks.
- Continue development and implementation of the Bureau Information Security program.
- Create development and production of Bureau web servers.
- Implement a secure remote access solution that allows electronic mail users access to electronic mail accounts.
- Establish an Executive Configuration Control Board chaired by the Chief Information Officer and technical working groups to evaluate IT proposals.
- Update security patches to IT servers.

FY 2003 performance goals:

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will improve the remaining 3 internal controls cited by the Inspector General in FY 2000 to eliminate administrative weaknesses and ensure an unqualified audit opinion.	4	3	-1	The Bureau eliminated 4 of the seven internal controls in FY 2002 which leaves only 3 remaining in FY 2003.
The Bureau will bring prompt pay performance up to 97 percent.	88	97	+9	The Bureau is analyzing the causes of delinquencies in large payments and hopes to correct the problem and improve the prompt pay rate in FY 2003.
The Bureau will improve the percentage of teachers proficient in new assessments.	75%	75%	0	No change.
The Bureau will provide for 100 percent accreditation at Bureau	98%	100%	+2%	The Bureau will continue to assist schools in identifying qualified staff and resources

and Tribal schools.				for accreditation process.
The Bureau will improve the percentage of teachers proficient in technology.	73%	76%	+3%	Training by tech support is expected to be very effective.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

Program Element		2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Executive Direction	\$(000)	10,399	-1,855
Information Resources Technology	\$(000) <i>FTE</i>	48,711 <i>63</i>	31,980 <i>3</i>
Total Requirements	\$(000) <i>FTE</i>	59,110 <i>63</i>	30,125 <i>3</i>

Executive Direction – TMIP Office (-\$1,855,000): The Bureau is not requesting continuation of these funds within its budget for FY 2004 as a separate initiative.

Information Resources Technology (+\$31,980,000; FTE: +3): The additional funds requested will begin to assist the Bureau in establishing systems life cycle management that will allow the Bureau to comply with the *Cobell v Norton* litigation, the Clinger- Cohen Act (CCA), OMB Circular A-130, the Government Information Security Results Act (GISRA), the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA), and the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA). Funding increases will also enable the Bureau to begin meeting programmatic requirements in the Bureau programs including Trust Responsibilities, Indian Education Programs, Law Enforcement Services, Tribal Services, Economic Development, and Management and Administration. This will affect the achievement of the Departmental goals of: Resource Protection, Resource use, and Serving Communities.

In addition, funds are required to establish systems life cycle management practices in the area of investment management, portfolio management, business case development, configuration management, asset management, architecture development, and standards' definition for security and electronic government capabilities. The Bureau will address these issues by: 1) improving the Bureau's infrastructure, which will help to provide a secure environment for data and resources; 2) improve the linkages between the Bureau's mission, goals, objectives, and program business and information strategies. This will allow expanded communication with customers and business partners, which will be sufficiently flexible to accommodate shifts in agency workloads. In order to meet these goals, the Bureau will need powerful and diverse server technology, a flexible communications network, and a powerful standard desktop platform. The major information technology capital investments to be funded in FY 2004 include the following:

Project Name	2003 Planned	2004 Projected	Difference
Integrated Records Mgmt System	3,780	4,040	260
Land Records Information System	620	660	40
Social Services Automated System	220	230	10

Osage Annuity System	70	160	90
Oil & Gas	170	170	0
Lotus Notes	900	1,000	100
<u>Total Capital Investments</u>	5,760	6,260	500

The FY 2004 program objective is to continue achievements under the Capability Maturity Module (CMM), which is necessary to establish systems life cycle management. The following are major areas that the Bureau will focus on in FY 2004:

- Continue operations and maintenance of the Bureau's wide area network.
- Continue implementation of the Bureau's information security program.
- Establish a capital planning and investment control implementation.
- Establish new policies for information resources management and technology.
- Improve customer service.

The following table provides the summary of fund increases requested for FY 2004:

Description	Cost and Schedule Goals			Planned Cost \$(000)
	Schedule		Duration	
	Start Date	End Date	Days	
TrustNet				
Intrusion Detection Operational	10/03	9/04	365	7,500
Network Redesign Operational	10/03	9/04	365	3,100
Enterprise Information Management (EIM)				
Security Measures Implemented	10/03	6/04	275	9,322
Life Cycle Management Implemented	10/03	7/04	305	4,899
Configuration Management Implemented	10/03	1/04	120	805
Enterprise Architecture	10/03	9/04	365	956
Enterprise Software Licenses/Maintenance	10/03	9/04	365	2,550
Capital Assets Planning	10/03	9/04	365	183
IT Audit Liaison	10/03	9/04	365	185
Information Technology				2,480
<u>Total Project Costs</u>				31,980

TrustNet (\$10,600,000): The Trust Network (TrustNet) will transition the Bureau's network (BIANET) to a standards-based network backbone that leverages existing networks, platforms, and computing environments to provide secure, timely, and controlled access to Trust data. The Bureau is the managing organization, operating within the Department, which is responsible for the operation of TrustNet. Primary customers served by the TrustNet are Bureau employees, and the 562 American Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives. In addition to its primary customers, TrustNet will provide services to other Departmental Bureaus that have an interest in the Trust data captured on the network. The primary and immediate agencies currently identified as partners in the TrustNet initiative include the following:

Owner of Trust Business Function	Trust Business Function
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Title recordation, Trust asset management Collection activities, Probates
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians	Accounting, Recordation of collections Investments, Disbursements

Bureau of Land Management	Cadastral survey Oil & Gas pre/post leasing
Office of Surface Mining	Coal mining reclamation
Office of Hearing and Appeals	Probates and Appeals
Minerals Management Service	Royalty collection Compliance auditing
Department of the Treasury	Depository for funds

To ensure the security of data, products, and services, the information will reside in an environment characterized by multiple levels of sensitivity. The TrustNet will incorporate various security principles as integral components of the total TrustNet architecture. These security measures will include the perimeter firewalls at Internet connection points; separate, additional firewalls facing the internal network; intrusion detection and management; a secure remote access solution for external customers; perimeter anti-virus protection; Web content filtering; incident monitoring and response; and perimeter router access control.

The TrustNet will utilize a standards based approach that can be applied across the Department's networks. This initiative will include the replacement of the current government-owned routers with service provider owned and managed routers. These actions will make the service provider responsible for maintenance, upgrades, configuration changes, and replacements. The current T1 telecommunication lines, from Central Office to the Regional Office, will be replaced with DS3 technology that will allow the Bureau to meet future bandwidth requirements.

Security (\$9,322,000): A programmatic approach to a Bureau Security Program includes other items including implementation standards for hardware, software, key management, and cryptographic module selection. Additional security improvements that will be made include contract services for a comprehensive review on the use of encryption software for Trust processes between internal and external interfaces with other organizations including OST, MMS, BLM, and OHA and initial investigation of a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) encryption system for Trust systems. A review on the use of password authentication devices for the Bureau Trust systems will be performed and a contractor will perform implementation of password authentication devices, possibly smart cards or tokens. Performance of annual system security plan reviews for approximately 20% of all Bureau systems will be outsourced to the private sector. Review of security plans will include system descriptions, management controls, operational controls, and technical controls. The Bureau will perform an annual review of Bureau systems to ensure that appropriate separation of duties is enforced. In addition, risk assessments will be performed for approximately 20% of all Bureau systems. Systems will be evaluated for major risk factors such as the value of the system or application, threats, vulnerabilities, and the effectiveness of current or proposed safeguards.

The Bureau will develop an effective solution for disaster recovery and continuity of operations for the Unisys, Local Area Network (LAN), and Lotus Notes platforms. Contractor services will be acquired for physical security audits at the Reston OIRM facility and Albuquerque Disaster Recovery site. Physical and environmental security controls will be updated to protect the facility housing system resources, the system resources themselves, and the facilities used to support their operation. The Bureau will also implement an automated inventory tool that will collect hardware data and limited software data including the basic operating system information and the version of applications installed on the client PC.

Life Cycle Management (\$4,899,000): Systems life cycle management will be implemented to ensure compliance with the Bureau's Systems Life Cycle Handbook, OMB Circular A-130, and common IT management standards. Reviews will include compliance on systems documentation, hardware & software standard platforms, project status (including cost), achievement of documented goals & milestones, and compliance with the various regulatory requirements. The Bureau will contract services for a project management certification program for IT staff involved with projects supporting the management of the Departments Trust Responsibilities. System documentation for existing, newly acquired, and operational systems will be reviewed and updated to ensure compliance with the Bureau's Systems Life Cycle Handbook, appropriate Department, Bureau, and OMB regulations, as well as, other industry standards. Additional IT policies will be developed and implemented as the current environment changes and as new technology is made available.

Configuration Management (\$805,000): A formal configuration management (CM) processes and system will be implemented for the Bureau to ensure that systems are properly installed and maintained, and that changes are controlled to lessen the negative impact to the Bureau's IT infrastructure. Additional funds will provide contractor support in managing the CM repository, and the process for requesting system modifications. The Bureau will contract services for the performance of configuration management reviews that will be conducted for approximately 20% of all Bureau systems. In addition, a generic change tracking tool and a configuration version control system will be acquired and implemented. These software tools will assist system owners in the migration of the correct versions from one environment into another. This will include migration from a development area into a testing environment or a testing environment into a production environment.

Enterprise Architecture (\$956,000): The Enterprise Architecture for the Bureau will consist of three practice areas: Trust Architecture, Non-Trust Architecture, and the Infrastructure Architecture. The sound application of the information technology to meet long-term needs is critical to the success of the Bureau. The Bureau must have an information technology platform that will support streamlined and consolidated back office processing centers.

The Bureau will contract services for the annual review of the Bureau's key businesses, information, application and technology strategies and their impact on our business functions and processes. As the business needs of the Bureau change, the Enterprise Architecture will evaluate the business processes, information flows, business relationships, and application descriptions, to determine any opportunities for data sharing and interoperability between program applications. The enterprise architecture will be updated to determine and reflect the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in order to develop a future picture of how the Bureau will improve business processes and the information technology that will support the programmatic decisions.

The creation of the Trust Architecture will model Trust business processes. It will follow the Trust business process across Bureaus within the DOI, which will result in the initial integration of architectures with the OST, MMS, BLM, & OHA and the subsequent integration of all Bureau Trust architectures. The Bureau Trust Architecture will be integrated into the DOI IT and business architectures. The completion of the Trust Architecture is required to resolve a breach of Trust in the *Cobell v. Norton* litigation. The Non-Trust Architecture practice area involves the modeling and architecting of the non-Trust business processes, functions, activities and programs of the Bureau.

These processes and activities include Education, Law Enforcement, Tribal Services, Social Services, Economic Development, etc. The Infrastructure Architecture practice area involves the modeling and architecting of the administrative business processes, functions, activities and programs of the Bureau.

Enterprise Software Licenses/Maintenance (\$2,550,000): A Bureau standard configuration will need to be acquired for every piece of hardware utilized by Bureau employees. The scope of this investment includes all operations, support, and maintenance of the Bureau's standard suite of office automation applications; desktop graphical user interface (GUI) environment; local area network standards; desktop/office standards; and test center operations. To secure an enterprise platform for server and desktop operating systems current operating systems must be replaced, requiring additional funding. Most current desktop and server operating systems will strengthen network and desktop security.

Capital Asset Planning (\$183,000): A capital planning and portfolio management system, for the Bureau's IT system investments will be implemented to ensure compliance with the Clinger-Cohen Act. The system will streamline the IT investment decision-making process and life cycle management of these investments as a companion to the Department and Bureau Capital Planning and Investment Control processes and will assist the Agency head, Agency sponsor, system owners, project managers and IT staff with the tools necessary to assess, document, and review IT investments in terms of mission support, strategic alignment, schedule, performance, costs, risks, and return on investment.

IT Audit Liaison (\$185,000): An IT audit liaison will assist OCIO, OIRM, & system owners with resolution to any outstanding audit and investigation findings, review and monitor open findings and recommendations and ensure that action plans have been created.

Information Technology (\$2,480,000): The Department is undertaking significant information technology reforms to improve the management of IT investments, to improve the security of systems and information, and to realize short and long-term efficiencies and savings. The Department is taking a corporate approach that will include consolidated purchases of hardware and software, consolidation of support functions including helpdesks and email support, and web services, and coordination of training.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
Central Office Programs

DOI Strategic Goal: Serving Communities						
End Outcome Goal 4.1: Protect Lives, Resources, and Property						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Injury reduction: Number of fatalities and serious injuries among workers in DOI permitted activities						
End Outcome Goal 4.3: Fulfill Indian Trust Responsibilities						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Beneficiary Services: Percent accuracy and timeliness of information provided to trust beneficiaries	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Indian self-governance and self-determination: Percent of Indian assets managed by Tribes that seek to do so	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve Indian Trust beneficiary services						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Responsiveness: Responsiveness of DOI to Tribal and individual trust concerns and needs (average score)	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve Indian Trust Ownership Information						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Title, boundary and survey information: Percent of tracts for which DOI has data responsibility where real property ownership data are current, standardized and integrated	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Land Conveyances: Increase in the acreage of approved land conveyances completed	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve management of land and natural resource assets						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Technical Assistance: Percent of Indian trust assets where management activities are managed by Indian Tribes	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Leasing: Percent of leases executed with X days cycle time	New Goal			Baseline TBD		

End Outcome Goal 4.4: Quality Communities for Tribes and Alaska Natives						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Education and Welfare: Achieve parity between the Tribal community and U.S. National average on high school graduation, mortality and substance abuse rates	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Economic Growth: Achieve parity between the Tribal community and U.S. National Average on unemployment rates	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Indian Self-governance and Self-determination: Percent of programs managed by Tribes that seek to do so.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve education and welfare systems for Indian Tribes						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Housing: Facilities in fair or better condition as measured by the Facility Condition Index -- Percentage of housing meeting quality standards.	6%	10%	10%	10%	10%	0
Healthy people: Percent of individuals with alcohol abuse problems	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Healthy people: Percent of individuals with drug abuse problems	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Output Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Housing: Number of families served	357	585	572	585	585	0
Intermediate Outcome: Promote the economic vitality of Indian Tribes						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Capital: Number of jobs created through capital provided by DOI loans	1238	900	1,274	1,000	1,000	0
Capital: Percent of job retention one year out.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Capital: Cost per job achieved	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Legal Regime: Number of Tribes with appropriate legal regime (court system) conducive to economic development where applicable	New Goal			Baseline TBD		

Intermediate Outcome: Promote Indian Self-governance and Self-determination						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Audit Deficiencies: Reduce audit deficiencies in 638 contracts and compacts	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Output Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Number of <i>P.L. 93-638</i> Training Sessions held	65	70	355	355	355	None
Number of Individuals Trained in <i>P.L. 93-638</i>		750	652	750	750	None

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Regional Office Operations

Subactivity		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Tribal Government	\$(000)	1,324	1,333	-3	15	0	1,345	12
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>
Human Services	\$(000)	3,067	3,156	-8	44	0	3,192	36
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>0</i>
Community Development	\$(000)	847	851	-2	8	0	857	6
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0</i>
Resources Management	\$(000)	4,365	5,438	-12	48	0	5,474	36
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>0</i>
Trust Services	\$(000)	23,669	24,334	-59	160	0	24,435	101
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>0</i>
General Administration	\$(000)	29,407	28,982	-68	264	0	29,178	196
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>0</i>
Total Requirements	\$(000)	62,679	64,094	-152	539	0	64,481	387
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>627</i>	<i>659</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>659</i>	<i>0</i>

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Regional Office Operations
 Subactivity: Tribal Government

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Community Services	\$(000)	177	176	0	1	0	177	1
	FTE	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
All Other Aid to Tribal Government	\$(000)	1,147	1,157	-3	14	0	1,168	11
	FTE	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	1,324	1,333	-3	15	0	1,345	12
	FTE	1	4	0	0	0	4	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Community Services, General (FY 2004: \$177,000; FTE 1)

This program supports the Department's goal of providing quality communities for tribes and Alaska natives. In FY 2004, this program will support activities performed by Agency staff or under *Public Law 93-638* contracts with Tribes for activities associated with Tribal governments. The program provides Tribal operations support on a Region-wide basis to Bureau field staff. It contributes to the Bureaus' achievement in providing Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments.

All Other Aid to Tribal Government (FY 2004: \$1,168,000; FTE 3)

This program supports the Department's goal of providing quality communities for tribes and Alaska natives. One of the Department's strategies is to promote Indian self-determination and the Bureau will accomplish this by enhancing training and technical assistance to promote opportunities for Tribal governments and Tribal organizations to assume direct operation of Bureau programs through competitive sourcing under the authority of *Public Law 93-638*, as amended. Regional Office staff provide technical assistance to Tribal governments and organizations in strengthening their capacities toward self-determination. Assistance is provided in areas such as policy, administrative matters and processes, judgment awards, Tribal membership rolls, Secretarial elections, and monitoring of Tribal attorney contracts. In addition, 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.

A table reflecting activities performed by Bureau Region and Agency Tribal operations personnel in the performance of core residual functions is found below. The Regions maximize their available resources through a combined effort to provide services where needed by both the Regional and Agency staff levels to accomplish the Bureau's mission.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Distributed about \$130 million in Contract Support Funds to approximately 500 Tribes contracting and compacting Bureau programs.

- Distributed approximately \$2 million to some 30 Tribes in Indian Self-Determination funds to address start up and contract support requirements for new or expanded contract programs.

Major activities performed by regional and agency staff during the fiscal year:

Category	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Estimate
Results of Research - Judgments and Claims	15	15	15
Judgment Fund Distribution Plans	25	25	25
Judgment Fund Distribution/Payment Rolls	15	15	15
Tribal Membership and Census Rolls	620	650	675
Certificates of Degree of Indian Blood	125,000	120,000	110,000
Enrollment and CDIB Appeals	300	4,700*	4,700*
Constitutional Review	350	325	340
Final Action – Constitution	45	45	45
Review Liquor Control Ordinance	40	40	40
Review Codes and Ordinances	300	325	340
Final Action – Code and Ordinance	200	210	215
Charter Review	25	25	30
Final Action – Charter	8	10	10
Secretarial Elections Authorized	30	30	35
Secretarial Elections Held	25	25	30
Approval and Payment of Attorney Contracts	350	340	325
Final Determination of Appeals	150	160	170
Section 81 Contracts (Non-Gaming)	50	50	55
Tribal Budget - Proceeds of Labor	125	125	130
Tribal Budget - Trust Assets	110	110	115
Tribal Operating Budget	100	110	110
Administer Courts of Indian Offenses	12	12	15
Assistance to Newly Recognized Tribes (person hours)	3,500	3,510	3,515
Technical Assistance and Public Inquires (person hours) Based on 700 hours per employee	51,800	52,000	53,000

The following table outlines performance goal achievement for FY 2002:

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will promote Indian Self Determination by conducting 70 P.L. 93-638 training sessions, providing 2,200 instances of technical assistance and minimizing the impediment to Tribal contracts and compacts.	70	355	+285	The unexpected increase is due to the Alaska Provider's Conference which took place over several days and offered many different types of <i>P.L. 93-638</i> training to Tribes and Alaska Natives.
	2,200	3,756	+1,556	The increase is due, in part, to stronger data collection methods as well as the Bureau's push to increase the cooperation and consultation levels provided to Tribes and Alaska Natives.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The following table outlines expected performance goal achievement for FY 2003:

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will promote Indian Self Determination by conducting 355 P.L. 93-638 training sessions, providing 3,850 instances of technical assistance	355	355	0	No Change.
	3,756	3,850	+94	Because of a more efficient data collection instrument, it is anticipated that additional technical assistance can be provided and documented.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Regional Office Operations
 Subactivity: Human Services

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Social Services	\$(000)	672	738	-2	22	0	758	20
	FTE	9	9	0	0	0	9	0
Housing Development	\$(000)	2,395	2,418	-6	22	0	2,434	16
	FTE	23	24	0	0	0	24	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	3,067	3,156	-8	44	0	3,192	36
	FTE	32	33	0	0	0	33	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Social Services (FY 2004: \$758,000; FTE 9)

This program supports the Department's goal to provide quality communities for tribes and Alaska natives. In FY 2004, the Regional Office staff will be responsible for technical supervision of the social services program including: development and operation of the Regional social services program; technical assistance to and consultation with Tribes and Indian organizations with respect to the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) programs; coordination of social services policies and programs with other Federal, State, and local agencies; program reviews; training; and supervision of Regional ICWA programs. In addition, Regional staff conduct field program reviews to monitor proper program administration by Bureau and Tribal staff.

In addressing the Secretary's goal of meeting the trust responsibilities to American Indians, staff, in coordination with the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians, Office of Trust Funds Management, will coordinate and monitor Individual Indian Monies (IIM) trust responsibilities at the field level, ensuring compliance with 25 CFR 20, Financial Assistance and Social Service Programs and 25 CFR 115, Trust Funds for Tribes and Individual Indians.

Other major duties include, in conjunction with *Public Law 104-193*, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Welfare Reform), Regional Offices, like their Central Office and Agency counterparts, continuing to work with Tribes, States and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to interface with Bureau-administered welfare programs to ensure that Indian clients are referred and receive appropriate services. Since enactment of the law, the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program replaced 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 were enacted by HHS and require inter-agency and inter-Tribal cooperative efforts to provide Tribes with the capability to choose the best methodologies for the provision of welfare assistance, job training, and placement services. Due to Welfare Reform, the Bureau revised its welfare assistance regulations to incorporate Welfare Reform activities and to provide Tribes with the flexibility to redesign general assistance programs to meet their local needs as authorized by the Congress. Regional Office staff, in concert with their Central Office and Agency colleagues, work directly with the

Tribes to develop redesigned welfare assistance programs which allows the Bureau to meet one of the performance goals of increasing the number of Tribes operating comprehensive redesign plans.

Housing Development (FY 2004: \$2,434,000; FTE 24)

This program supports the Department's goal of providing quality communities for tribes and Alaska natives. In FY 2004, the Regional Office staff monitor *Public Law 93-638* contracts and Self-Governance Compacts. Staff evaluate, compile, and refine housing program data. Such data are utilized for the distribution of funds to ensure that funds are equitably distributed for the eligible applicants with the greatest housing needs. This contributes to the goal of ensuring 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 quality of life in Indian communities.

To further meet the Administrations management reform for improved accountability, staff monitor Tribal and Federal compliance with regulations and policies by providing oversight for contracts, project activities, and inspection during construction. Staff coordinate efforts with the Indian Health Service, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Farmers Home Administration, and other Federal agencies to assist needy Indian families to attain decent, safe, and sanitary shelter.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Distributed approximately \$43 million in general assistance to some 45,000 individual Indians and families, whose income is below state standards and who do not qualify for state operated programs.
- Distributed approximately \$11 million in adult care assistance to support about 1,600 disabled Indian adults who do not qualify for any other Federal or state assistance.
- Distributed \$30 million to provide support for about 4,400 abandoned or neglected children who have been placed in foster homes, private or Tribal group day care homes, or residential setting designed to provide special care.
- Coordinated housing renovations to some 389 Indian families though out the country. Services are provided to only those individual Indian and families most in need and who are not qualified or eligible to receive assistance from other Federal or state programs.
- Coordinated the construction of new homes for about 185 Indian families. Services are provided to only those individual Indian and families most in need and who are not qualified or eligible to receive assistance from other Federal or state programs and is provided only when existing structures cannot be renovated to standard conditions or when eligible applicants have land but are without a home.

The following table outline performance goal achievement for FY 2002:

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes operating comprehensive welfare plans to 70.	70	78	+8	More Tribes decided to implement comprehensive welfare-to-work plans.
The Bureau will provide repair or replacement work to an additional 585 applicants for a total of 2,182 eligible housing applicants served.	585	572	-13	The actual cost of projects exceeded estimates.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The following table outline expected performance goal achievement for FY 2003:

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes operating comprehensive welfare plans to 83.	78	83	+5	The Bureau will continue its efforts to promote welfare-to-work reforms at the Tribal level.
The Bureau will provide repair or replacement work to an additional 585 applicants for a total of 2,454 eligible housing applicants served.	572	585	+13	The Bureau will continue to provide the maximum housing assistance possible.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Regional Office Operations
 Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Economic Development	\$(000)	847	851	-2	8	0	857	6
	FTE	11	11	0	0	0	11	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Economic Development (FY 2004: \$857,000; FTE 11)

This program supports the Departmental goal of promoting economic vitality of Indian tribes and Alaska Natives. In FY 2004, the Bureau estimates that the Loan Guaranty program will fund 55 new businesses resulting in an estimated 1,100 jobs that will be created or sustained. Regional Office staff review loan applicants' eligibility for guaranty and lenders' adherence to loan guaranty and loan insurance program requirements. Based on independent loan analysis, the Regional staff recommend approval or disapproval on new loan guarantee requests made within their delegated authorities at 25 U.S.C. 1481. On loan guaranty requests that exceed Regional approval authorities the Regional staff submit written recommendations to Headquarters for final approval. Following approval, Regional Offices prepare documents for obligation of subsidy costs and commitments of loan ceiling; monitor collateral for loans; maintain original loan documentation files; process supplemental interest payments; and collect premium payments from lenders. Regional Offices also provide direct service to tribes when there is no agency program staff to assist them.

Regional Offices approve and monitor lender guarantee agreements, conduct collateral inspections, remain in contact with borrowers, lenders and reporting credit bureau agencies, assisting and recommending action on lenders' prospective problem loan workouts or cancellations, send demand letters to borrowers for loan compliance, and initiate debt collection procedures such as foreclosure and administrative offset. The Regional staff prepares monthly debt collection reports for Headquarters. The staff is a liaison with other regional or local Federal agency offices on economic development projects. In addition, Regional Office staff is a Contract Officer Representatives for economic development programs and grants tribes have contracted. The staff review and recommend action on requests for mortgages on individual land allotments (25U.S.C. 483a). The staff also reviews the applicability of Subchapter II—Contracts with Indians, 25 U.S.C. Section 81 to assist non-Indian businesses in pursuing business opportunities in Indian Country to provide income and jobs for Indians on the Reservations. Failure to comply with the requirements of Section 81 can result in non-Indian party's loss of any right to compensation for the services it provides to Tribes.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The following table outlines performance goal achievement in FY 2002:

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will provide subsidy leverage to allow for private sector funding of 45 businesses that will create or sustain 900 jobs.	45 900	45 1,274	0 +374	Of the 45 businesses subsidized, several were large scale businesses that were able to provide more jobs than projected.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The following table outlines expected performance in FY 2003:

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will provide subsidy leverage to allow for private sector funding of 50 businesses that will create or sustain 1,000 jobs.	45 1,274	50 1,000	+5 -274	The Bureau expects to be able to fund 50 businesses in FY 2003.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Regional Office Operations
Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Natural Resources, General	\$(000)	1,396	1,400	-3	13	0	1,410	10
	FTE	6	7	0	0	0	7	0
Agriculture	\$(000)	558	560	-1	4	0	563	3
	FTE	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Forestry	\$(000)	1,072	1,075	-3	12	0	1,084	9
	FTE	14	14	0	0	0	14	0
Forest Marketing Assistance	\$(000)	161	161	0	-1	0	160	-1
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Resources	\$(000)	560	627	-1	5	0	631	4
	FTE	6	6	0	0	0	6	0
Wildlife and Parks	\$(000)	373	373	-1	4	0	376	3
	FTE	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Minerals and Mining	\$(000)	245	1,242	-3	11	0	1,250	8
	FTE	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	4,365	5,438	-12	48	0	5,474	36
	FTE	26	32	0	0	0	32	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Natural Resources, General (FY 2004: \$1,410,000; FTE 7)

This program supports the Departmental goal of fulfilling Indian trust responsibilities by providing technical assistance to Indian Tribes that manage their own Indian trust assets. In FY 2004, this will be accomplished primarily at the Regional Office level where staff provides coordination, consultation, collaboration, and assistance to Tribes in the planning and management of Indian trust assets that are renewable natural resources on Tribal trust land.

Functions to be performed by Regional staff include enhancing Tribal management of Indian natural resources through the use of Integrated Resource Management Plans (IRMPs), conducting annual program reviews, range inventories necessary to assess range conditions, and adjusting stocking rates as necessary to protect and preserve natural resources on Indian lands while providing maximum economic benefits to Indian landowners and ranchers. Staff assist in carrying out the reforms outlined in the American Indian Agricultural Resources Management Act, 25 U.S.C. 3701 *et seq.* (1994) and the implementing regulations, 25 CFR Parts 162, 166.

Trust management reforms that the Bureau will implement, includes establishing range conservation plans consistent with Tribal IRMPs for each permit approved by the Bureau; implementation of policies to standardize processes utilized in granting permits on Indian lands; and determining and accounting for the value of leases and permits to individual landowners and Tribal entities.

Funds are used exclusively for salaries and related operational expenses to perform the day-to-day project oversight activities. Primary activities include coordination, consultation and collaboration of program functions and information systems with local, Federal, State, and Tribal governments as well as private organizations and preparation of communication related to the Bureau's management of those natural resources that constitute Indian trust assets. Technical assistance is also provided to Tribes in the application of spatial data technology and use of automated cartography for resource management plan

Agriculture (FY 2004: \$563,000; FTE 2)

This program supports the Department's goal to manage or influence resources use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value of forage. In FY 2004, this program will provide direction, planning, policy implementation guidance and technical guidance and training to Indian tribes operating programs under Public Law 93-638 and Bureau offices to improve the planning, management, protection, conservation and development of agricultural trust assets, including the Noxious Weed program and the development of conservation measures and resource management plans. This program supports the goal of assisting American Indians and Alaska Natives in protecting and preserving Indian natural resources, Indian trust lands and shared off-reservation resources. The regional program serves as coordinator for other federal and state agencies in their effort to provide technical assistance funding to support Indian agricultural programs and activities.

Forestry (FY 2004: \$1,084,000; FTE 14)

This program supports the Department's goal to manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value of forest products. In FY 2004, Regional Offices will perform functions associated with the administration of the Forestry program in support of the Departmental goal for forest products. Active working relationships are maintained with other Federal, State, industry, and private forestry organizations on forestry issues of mutual concern. The staff support the planning and scheduling of Bureau-wide forestry activities by providing program oversight to ensure regulations, policy requirements, and technical standards are met for sound Trust management. Regional staff also provide forestry assistance to Tribes with smaller Trust land acreage and on public domain allotments where there are no Agency forestry staff, thus becoming the "frontline" of support to Tribes. Additionally, as a result of Self-Determination contracting and Self-Governance compacting, Regional Office forestry staff provide services directly to an increasing number of Tribes that operate their own forestry programs. Technical assistance is provided to Tribes, Agency Offices, and Alaska Native Corporations. Technical functions to be performed include: formulation and implementation of policies for the appraisal of forest products; technical assistance for forest and log measurements; 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 (FY 2004: \$160,000)

This program supports the Department's goal to manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value of forest products. FY 2004 funding will be distributed to the Regional Offices based on commercial timberland acres in support of the Departmental goal of providing for the administration of forest product sales. The 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 and employment opportunities for Indian people on and off reservations.

Water Resources (FY 2004: \$631,000; FTE 6)

This program supports the Department's goal to fulfill Indian trust responsibilities. This program supports the implementation of Water Resources and Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation programs designed to develop Indian water settlements, monitor collection of data for pending settlements, and provide technical support to tribal governments in litigation/negotiation activities at the Regional office levels. In FY 2004, these efforts will assist American Indian and Alaska Natives in the protecting and preserving of their natural resources on trust lands and shared off-reservation resources. Funds will be used to support Regional offices with responsibilities associated with engineering, economics, water resources management, budgetary resources management, and related activities. These funds will be used exclusively for salaries/wages, travel, and related administrative expenses in oversight activities. Regional staff work/coordinate with several Departmental water rights negotiation teams, and other Federal, non-Federal, and tribal agencies engaged in water resources/rights activities, agencies such as, USGS, US EPA, BOR, FWS, OSM, Jicarilla Nation, Elephant Butte Irrigation District Grant County Public Utility District and several other entities.

This program helps with research, inventory of water resources, management and planning and predevelopment project needs for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians in their concerns regarding the impact of recharging by the Coachella Valley Water District on their existing ground water quality and quantity. After completion of the inventory/research the tribe researches a computer model best suited for the existing situation to protect the ground water for both, quality and quantity.

Wildlife and Parks (FY 2004 \$376,000; FTE 2)

This program supports the Departmental goal of fulfilling trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes by assisting them in protecting and preserving their natural resources on trust lands and shared off-reservation resources. Regional Office staff assists Tribes in protecting treaty hunting, fishing, and gathering rights, and conserving and developing fish, wildlife and outdoor recreation resources. Key support functions performed by the staff include contract administration, technical assistance, coordinating resource management and rights protection issues among Bureau and Tribal personnel, and serving as a 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 administration of *Public Law 93-638* contracts and grants with 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 (FY 2004: \$1,250,000; FTE 1)

This program supports the Department's goal to manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value of energy and non-energy minerals. In FY 2004, Regional Office staff will provide expert geo-technical services to Tribes involved in oil and gas exploration and drilling, field operations and sales, and liaison with other Federal agencies, Tribal governments, and individual Indian mineral owners to ensure effective communication in royalty management activities. Royalty management activities include site

security, field inspection of overall operations, bonding issues, and production verification. The Regional 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. These efforts promote the Departmental goals. This goal is further supported by providing the technical assistance to mineral resource Tribes to establish and utilize Integrated Resource Management Plans (IRMPs) in the management of Tribal resources.

Additionally, the program plays a major role in the implementation of the Commission on the Fiscal Accountability of the Nation's Energy Resources (Linowes Commission) recommendations. These efforts are to assure accurate accountability for revenues generated from minerals activity on Indian lands by providing direct technical support to Tribal mineral programs. Linowes staff are stationed at the Great Plains, Southern Plains, Eastern Oklahoma, Navajo, Western (Uintah and Ouray Agency), and Northwest Regions.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During FY 2002, the Agriculture staff provided assistance, direction and guidance on the following:

- inventory and research;
- farm and range planning;
- farmland and rangeland improvements;
- rangeland protection;
- services for leasing and permitting services and inspection
- agricultural extension

Regional Office staff provided essential technical assistance to tribes, individual owners, Alaska Native Corporations, and agencies, which resulted in the following accomplishments:

- Harvest of 569 million board feet of timber.
- \$85 million of trust revenue generated for tribes and individual Indian beneficiaries.
- 13,749 acres reforested.
- 42,468 acres were pre-commercially thinned.
- Completion of the new Forestry Manual (53 IAM).
- Conducted 6 Regional Forestry meetings to facilitate technology and information transfer.

In 2002, Mineral and Mining staff assisted in providing technical assistance to Tribes in the implementation of the President's National Energy Plan on Indian trust lands. A report of energy & mineral opportunities was developed and impediments to energy and mineral leasing were identified.

The following table outlines performance goal achievement for FY 2002:

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes developing IRMPs by establishing an additional 12 planning grants	12 Cum = 46	10 Cum = 44	-2	The Bureau funded the top 10 IRMP grant proposals in FY 2002.
The bureau will provide for the reforestation and improvement of 22.8 percent of the 1.3 million acres of forestlands needing treatment.	52,000 Cum=297,546	56,712 Cum=309,746	+4,712	Favorable weather conditions allowed for additional reforestation efforts.
The Bureau will increase Tribal revenue and jobs by ensuring that forest product sales total 650 million board feet.	650 m	569m	-81M	Domestic and export timber markets continue to be depressed and the 2002 wildland fire season had over 400,000 acres of Indian lands burned which interrupted timber harvesting activities in several Regions.
The Bureau will assist 63 Tribes by procuring defense services or private counsel in support of water and land claims and the protection of trust and cultural resources.	63	65	+2	Actual costs were lower than estimated.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

During FY 2003, the Agriculture staff will continue to provide assistance, direction and guidance on the following:

- inventory and research;
- farm and range planning;
- farmland and rangeland improvements;
- rangeland protection;
- services for leasing and permitting services and inspection
- agricultural extension

Regional Office staff will continue to provide essential technical assistance to tribes, individual owners, Alaska Native Corporations, and agencies, which will result in working toward the following accomplishments:

- Harvesting of (million board feet) of timber.
- \$85 million of trust revenue generated for tribes and individual Indian beneficiaries.
- Reforesting of acres.
- Conduct Regional Forestry meetings to facilitate technology and information transfer.

The Regional Offices will provide coordination, collaboration, consultation, and technical assistance to tribes, individual beneficiaries, Alaska Native Corporations, and agencies in the planning and management of Indian trust forest assets. Continue to maintain working relationships with other agencies and organizations that assist or are concerned with issues of mutual concern regarding forest resources. Technical functions will be performed including: formulation and implementation of policies for the appraisal of forest products; technical assistance for forest and log measurements; 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.

The Regional Office Mineral and Mining staff provide expert geo-technical services to Tribes involved in oil and gas exploration and drilling, field operations and sales, and liaison with other Federal agencies, Tribal governments, and individual Indian mineral owners to ensure effective communication in royalty management activities.

The following table outlines expected performance for FY 2003:

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes developing IRMPs by establishing an additional 12 planning grants.	10	12	+2	The Bureau will continue to provide the maximum number of IRMP grants possible in FY 2003.
The Bureau will provide for the reforestation and improvement of 27.8 percent of the 1.3 million acres of forestlands needing treatment.	56,712	52,000	-4,712	The Bureau does not expect to have the same ideal conditions for reforestation in FY 2003.
The Bureau will increase Tribal revenue and jobs by ensuring that forest product sales total 550 million board feet.	569	550	-19	Fluctuations in the depressed market caused the Bureau to have to reduce the FY 2003 target for this goal.
The Bureau will assist 63 Tribes by procuring defense services or private counsel in support of water and land claims and the protection of trust and cultural resources.	65	63	-2	The Bureau does not expect the same low cost cases as were supported in FY 2002 and have restored the goal to its original target.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Regional Office Operations
Subactivity: Trust Services

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Trust Services, General	\$(000)	2,447	2,455	-6	-40	0	2,409	-46
	FTE	15	15	0	0	0	15	0
All Other Indian Rights Protection	\$(000)	296	235	-1	2	0	236	1
	FTE	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Real Estate Services	\$(000)	7,140	7,213	-17	66	0	7,262	49
	FTE	53	57	0	0	0	57	0
Land Titles and Records Offices	\$(000)	11,486	12,133	-29	111	0	12,215	82
	FTE	129	142	0	0	0	142	0
Land Records Improvement	\$(000)	2,083	2,079	-5	19	0	2,093	14
	FTE	3	3	0	0	0	3	0
Environmental Quality Services	\$(000)	217	219	-1	2	0	220	1
	FTE	3	3	0	0	0	3	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	23,669	24,334	-59	160	0	24,435	101
	FTE	203	221	0	0	0	221	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Trusts Services General (FY 2004: \$2,409,000; FTE 15)

This program supports the Department's goal to fulfill the Indian trust responsibility by protecting and preserving Tribal and individual trust lands and trust resources. FY 2004 funds will enable Regional Office staff to advise and provide technical assistance to Tribes and Regional/Agency offices on a variety of issues affecting trust lands and trust resources. Depending on the needs of a particular Regional Office, the staff may serve as technical experts in matters dealing with rights protection, environmental management and compliance, preservation and protection of cultural resources, agriculture and range management, real estate services activities and general trust land and land title issues affecting Tribal and Individual trust properties and resources. Some of the functions performed within this program do not fall within the scope of other trust services programs or are too minimal at a specific location to support full time staff. In collaboration with Tribal staff, the Bureau provides technical assistance for Integrated Resource Management Plans (IRMP) to ensure wise use and conservation of trust resources. Additionally, this staff may be called upon to provide guidance to Tribes seeking financial assistance to procure the services of private legal counsel and technical experts in the absence of Federal representation.

All Other Indian Rights Protection (FY 2004: \$236,000; FTE 1)

This program supports the Departmental goal to fulfill the Indian trust responsibility by protecting and preserving Tribal and individual treaty rights. Bureau staff funded under this program consult and cooperate with Tribes involved in any of the following: negotiating or litigating their water rights; establishing or protecting Tribal treaty hunting, fishing and gathering rights; addressing issues concerning trespass on Tribal trust lands; protecting of Tribal cultural resources; natural resource damage claims; and addressing other unresolved land management issues. The functions performed by program personnel will depend on the services and technical expertise required by the Tribes within the jurisdiction of the office and are not otherwise available within other

programs. In some instances, the staff provide technical support to Departmental teams involved in negotiating Tribal water rights claims and may be called upon to review Tribal applications for financial assistance from the Bureau's Attorney Fees and Litigation Support programs.

Real Estate Services (FY 2004: \$7,262,000; FTE 57)

This program supports the Department's goal to fulfill the Indian trust responsibility by protecting and preserving Tribal and individual treaty rights. The purpose of the Real Estate Services program at the Regional Office level is to protect and maintain the integrity of trust lands and trust resources through preservation of these resources. In FY 2004, the Regional Offices will provide policy direction, technical assistance, training, administrative review, and monitoring in the evaluation of Agency real property operations, thus, ensuring budget and performance integration. These responsibilities include, but are not limited to: deciding appeals of Agency actions, assisting in the negotiation of *Public Law 93-638* contracts for realty related functions, litigation support, and review of real property initiatives. Regional Offices also review and approve numerous real estate services transactions, e.g. acquisition, disposal, surface and sub-surface lease, appraisal, and land use planning proposal transactions for Tribes who have contracted or compacted the program as well as those Tribes and individuals for whom the Regional Office serves as an agency office. Other Real Estate duties include environmental coordination, rights-of-way, easements, exchanges, partitions, patents in fee, removal of restrictions, permits, probate and estate planning, and initiation of rights protection issues such as trespass and land damages. Although the majority of transactions will be prepared at the Agency level, Regional Offices are responsible for completing the technical review of real estate transactions and serving as the approval authority for 638 contract and self-governance Tribal transactions. In addition to these obligations, a substantial amount of staff hours will provide technical and procedural process guidance in the development of the trust asset management systems. The Regional Offices, combined with the Agencies and Tribal contracted Real Estate program offices, will ensure that the Indian owners have the ability to benefit from the resources on approximately 56 million acres of land.

Land Titles and Records (FY 2004: \$12,215,000; FTE 142)

In FY 2004, the Land Titles and Records Office (LTRO) program provides for the ongoing normal operating costs of the nine land title and records program offices which is consistent with the Departmental goal of fulfilling the Indian trust responsibility by Improving Indian trust ownership information. The mission of the LTRO program is to maintain timely and certified Federal title, encumbrance and ownership services and to provide land title services that are accurate, timely, accountable and efficient which includes complete title, ownership and encumbrance for all Federal Indian trust and restricted lands. In FY 2004, the program staff will continue processing all incoming title documents for recording and maintenance and title requests and prevent the growth or creation of new title backlogs. In addition to the normal operational duties, the program staff will continue to devote significant staff time to the implementation and development of trust assets management systems, including quality assurance actions.

Land Records Improvement (FY 2004: \$2,093,000; FTE 3)

This program supports the Department's goal of fulfilling the trust responsibility by Improving Indian trust ownership information. The Land Records Improvement (LRI) program at the Alaska Region processes documents associated with the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906 that enables eligible Alaska Natives to receive an allotment of land. FY 2004 funds will be used to cover costs associated with the administration of the program, title recovery cases, litigation title recovery cases, contest complaints, and other litigation and survey costs. Failure of the Federal Government

to timely issue allotment certificates may place the Federal Government at a liability risk. Approximately 38 percent of the 10,000 applications filed prior to the repeal of the Act (December 1971) have not been processed.

Environmental Quality Services (FY 2004: \$220,000; FTE 3)

This program supports the Department's goal of fulfilling the trust responsibility by protecting and preserving Tribal assets in compliance with environmental, cultural resources and endangered species laws. This program consists of those aspects of the Bureau's compliance with statutory mandates on environmental and cultural resources protection that have been delegated to the regions. In FY 2004, the program will partially fund the Bureau's compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, by conducting environmental and cultural resources analyses prior to taking any federal action, such as the construction of a road or the approval of a tribal lease.

Regional staff will provide technical assistance on environmental, cultural resources and endangered species management to Regional and Agency managers and Tribes. Training will also be provided to Bureau and Tribal employees, including the review of proposed actions for compliance with applicable laws and conducting initial responses to events that may require natural resources damage assessments

As this program operates under the procedures set forth in regulations implementing the laws with which it complies, program activities change little from year to year. Regional staff will document between 600 to 700 actions in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Endangered Species Act; review nearly 100 actions proposed by other Federal agencies that may potentially affect Indian lands; administer 50 to 100 permits issued under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and investigate 30 to 75 related violations; conduct 400 to 700 surveys of Indian lands for cultural resources or endangered species; respond to several incidents of possible damage to natural resources; and provide training in environmental, cultural resources or endangered species management to at least 100 Bureau and Tribal employees. In FY 2004, the Bureau staff will continue to generate the activities at similar levels. This is the main source of funding for Regional Office staff to address environmental concerns in Indian Country

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Trust Services General funding allowed for the completion of the following:

- Worked with Agencies on transactions that affected Tribes and individual landowners.
- Provided technical assistance to Tribes regarding trust resources for environmental management, lease compliance and the protection of cultural assets.
- Assisted Tribes in the development of Tribal Integrated Resource Management Plans.

All Other Indian Rights Protection funding allowed for the completion of the following:

- The Regional Offices worked with the Tribal and individual trust landowners on the negotiation or litigation of trust lands or trust resources.
- Worked on trespass cases involving rights-of-way.
- Assisted Tribes with encroachment issues.

Real Estate Services funding allowed for the completion of the following:

- The Regional Offices performed a number of functions for Tribes and individual Indians.

Generally, the programs work with the Tribes and individual landowners in the day-to-day processing of the transactions.

- The Offices worked on a number of litigations cases with the Solicitor's Offices and Department of Justice.
- Worked with Central Office in the development of draft regulations for 25 CFR 162, Subpart C&D. The purpose was to develop regulations for Leasing and Permitting on Tribal and individual Indian owned lands. Subpart C was for residential purposes and Subpart D was for business purposes.
- Worked with Central Office on a draft handbook for 25 CFR 162. Leases & Permits.
- Worked with Tribes that contract or compact trust programs. This entailed working with these tribes on the investigation of cases and the review and approval of the transactions that involved acquisitions and disposal, surface and subsurface leasing appraisals, land use planning, rights-of-way, land exchanges and other transactions.

Land Title and Records Office funding allowed for the completion of the following:

- Improved title records for trust transactions.
- Worked on numerous backlogged cases for the different tribes and individual Indians.
- Worked on the implementation and development of trust assets management systems.

Land Records Improvement funding allowed for the completion of the following:

- Processed approximately 300 allotment applications.

The following table outlines performance goal accomplishments for FY 2002:

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will facilitate the growth of trust income by processing 37,000 trust transactions for Tribal and individual Indian landowners, increasing the number of probate cases processed to 3,000, and increasing the boundary designation of trust lands to 2,989 miles and 4,630 monuments.	37,000	39,300	+2,300	The Central Office has developed a new reporting format for collection of transaction data that allows for more accurate and timely responses.
	3000	1004	-1996	Probate case work was transferred to the Office of the Special Trustee and is no longer the responsibility of the BIA. Data reported here is 1 st quarter only. This portion of the goal will be discontinued in FY 2003.
	2989	2207	-782	The Surveys of Indian lands and monuments are being conducted solely by BLM. This portion of the goal will be discontinued in FY 2003.
	4630	3660	-970	
Train Bureau and Tribal employees in the areas of environmental management and endangered species	550	994	+444	More demand for training.
Provide technical or financial assistance to Tribes in the areas of environmental management and endangered species preservation	100	180	+80	More requests for assistance were received than predicted.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Trust Services General program expects to complete the following:

- Guidance to Tribes seeking financial assistance for legal council and technical experts in required expertise areas.
- Help the agencies and Tribes with agricultural and range management plans.

The All Other Rights Protection program expects to complete the following:

- Settle water rights cases for Tribes.
- Complete investigations and submit to Solicitors Offices.
- Provide technical support to several Tribes in the protection of cultural, hunting and fishing rights.

The Real Estate Services program expects to complete the following:

- Trust land acquisitions for Tribes and individual Indians.
- Process a number of rights-of-way for Tribes and individual Indians.
- Work on teams for the EDS “AS IS” Model for business processes.
- Complete a number of leases in both surface and sub-surface for Tribes and individual Indians.

The Land Titles and Records Office is expected to complete the following:

- Correct ownership records.
- Process Title Status Reports for the Agency transactions.

The Land Records Improvement program is expected to complete the following:

- Process approximately 250 allotment applications.

The following table outlines the expected accomplishments for FY 2003:

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will increase the benefits to Indian tribes and individual owners of trust and restricted lands by increasing the number of real estate transactions to 42,000.	39,300	42,000	+2,700	The Bureau expects to provide better data responses related to trust transactions with further training of field representatives on the new reporting system.
Train Bureau and Tribal employees in the areas of environmental management and endangered species	994	550	-444	The Bureau expects training activities to return to normal levels.
Provide technical or financial assistance to Tribes in the areas of environmental management and endangered species preservation	180	100	-80	The Bureau does not anticipate the same level of request as in FY 2002 and has resumed the standard target for this goal.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Regional Office Operations
 Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Executive Direction & EEO	\$(000)	2,627	2,599	-6	141	0	2,734	135
	FTE	24	24	0	0	0	24	0
Administrative Services	\$(000)	15,517	15,068	-35	79	0	15,112	44
	FTE	177	177	0	0	0	177	0
Personnel Services	\$(000)	3,803	3,824	-9	9	0	3,824	0
	FTE	54	56	0	0	0	56	0
Safety Management	\$(000)	794	802	-2	-3	0	797	-5
	FTE	13	15	0	0	0	15	0
Facilities Management	\$(000)	3,793	3,808	-9	14	0	3,813	5
	FTE	54	54	0	0	0	54	0
Information Resource Mgmt.	\$(000)	2,873	2,881	-7	24	0	2,898	17
	FTE	32	32	0	0	0	32	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	29,407	28,982	-68	264	0	29,178	196
	FTE	354	358	0	0	0	358	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Executive Direction and EEO (FY 2004: \$2,734,000; FTE 24)

This program provides the core funding for the Office of the Regional Director and supporting clerical staff at the Bureau's 12 Regional Offices located throughout the nation. The Regional Directors are the line officers providing direct Bureau management support to Tribes in each of their respective servicing areas. They are key Regional decision makers providing management, leadership, and accountability. They ensure all assigned programs are developed to meet the goals and strategies of the Department and execute all authorities and responsibilities delegated by the Secretary through the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs. The Regional Directors 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 Indian trust responsibility.

Activities include policy review and formulation; 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 Regional Directors have direct responsibility for EEO compliance with legal policies, procedures, standards, and requirements.

Administrative Services (FY 2004: \$15,112,000; FTE 177)

This program provides the core funding for administrative services offered at the Regional Office level, including procurement, property management, budget, and accounting. These functions are provided by each Regional Office to locations within its servicing area. Centralized services at the Regional level improve service efficiencies, cost effectiveness, administrative control, and fiscal integrity of programs. The Regional Offices provide administrative services by regulating and accounting for resources used to achieve the Bureau's mission and uphold mandates as required by

Federal statutes such as the Performance and Results Act, and the Indian Self-Determination Act, as amended. Each activity is a direct operating service in support of Federal trust program activities and serves as a back up to field locations by supplementing services at those locations. Staff also provide technical advice and assistance to Tribes within their servicing area, particularly related to *Public Law 93-638* contract and grant programs.

Personnel Services (FY 2004: \$3,824,000; FTE 56)

This program provides staff support services and activities in the development, coordination, and administration of Region-wide human resources programs such as personnel management and classification. The staff provide advice to Regional managers on all aspects of Federal personnel management. They furnish Regional staff technical leadership on national labor-management relations and negotiations, position and pay management. Personnel services staff administer executive resources and positions, employee relations, and employee training and development.

Safety Management (FY 2004: \$797,000; FTE 15)

This program supports the Departmental goal of protecting lives, resources, and property by reducing the number of fatalities and serious injuries among workers in DOI-permitted activities. The funds support Regional safety officers and staff in ensuring safe and healthy work environments for Bureau employees, students, and the public. This program, the main support for administrative costs associated with the Regional Safety Office program, must cover all expenses associated with fulfilling the required Region-wide duties.

Regional safety staff ensure compliance with safety codes on new construction of buildings and ongoing maintenance of facilities and investigate and report deficiencies found in Federal structures (all Federal buildings, GSA-leased buildings, Tribally-owned buildings housing Federal services, and Tribally-leased GSA buildings). The Regional staff 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. In addition, the staff ensure that Regional workplaces are in compliance with the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Executive Order 12196, and 29 CFR Part 960, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards. They assist employees in processing workers' compensation claims and investigate accidents/incidents that could potentially result in a tort claim against the Government. The staff ensure all accident/incident reports are entered into the Department's Safety Management Information System. They see that facility inspections are accomplished Region-wide and all workplaces are inspected annually. The program provides technical assistance to other Federal and Tribal programs.

The Regional Safety Program contributes to the Bureau's Facility Management program by entering safety and health inspection data into the Facility Management Information System (FMIS), which helps to determine the priority of projects needing immediate attention.

Facilities Management (FY 2004: \$3,813,000; FTE 54)

This program supports the Departmental goal of protecting lives, resources, and property by ensuring the efficient use of resources for new construction, renovation, and maintenance of Bureau-funded facilities. These funds provide essential services for management of 3,684 buildings, excluding quarters, with approximately 21.2 million square feet of space. These funds provide the core funding for Regional Office Facilities Management staff on a Region-wide basis.

Staff have the responsibility of ensuring that projects are accomplished at the Region and Agency locations.

The Regional 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; energy conservation and environmental protection expertise; and facilities training to Agencies and Tribes. Many construction projects are handled at the Regional level by Regional Facilities Management staff who negotiate with Tribes on contracting/compacting a construction project. This time-intensive effort requires in-depth knowledge of construction project requirements (i.e., scope of work) and technical expertise and experience to ensure that existing laws and mandates are followed. Also, the staff serve as Contracting Officer's Representatives (CORs) on the projects and provide the procurement staff information necessary to ensure contract compliance by the contractor.

Regional Office staff support the Agency facility programs including: 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, and telecommunications and alarms; diagnosis of problems in electrical and mechanical systems; and identification and development of need specifications and cost estimates for project repairs. Regional staff input data and support the Bureau's FMIS, an inventory of requirements needed at Bureau facilities nationwide.

Information Resources Technology (FY 2004: \$2,898,000; FTE 32)

Funds support the Regional Information Resource Management (IRM) staff at the 12 Regional Offices. The program goals are: (1) support Bureau business and administrative functions through the use of modern, automated systems, techniques, and processes for management; (2) maintain strict cost control; and (3) measure efficiency, timeliness, and overall quality of Bureau customer service with customer satisfaction surveys and service level agreements. The Regional Information Resources Technology offices support the Administrative and Support Services goal to improve the Bureau's fiscal integrity and internal controls. Requested funds provide the basic operational support to meet programmatic requirements in the Bureau programs, including Trust Responsibilities, Indian Education Programs, Law Enforcement Services, Tribal Services, Economic Development, and Management and Administration. This will affect the achievement of the Departmental goals of Resource Protection, Resource Use, and Serving Communities. To achieve these goals, the Regional IRM staff provide, administer, and oversee the information resources needs and requirements. Staff provide essential computer support at Agency and Field Station locations, as well as, some Education (line officers) and Law Enforcement locations. This support is key to effective communication and productivity throughout the different Regions. In many Regions, the field locations are remote, resources for hiring and training government staff are insufficient, and access to contractors to meet on-site IT requirements is limited.

The Regional IRM staff provide technical support and assistance for information technology systems, information resources management, local application system development, and hardware and software procurement, including Local Area Networks (LANs). Staff assist in developing needs assessments for ADP services, planning ADP-related projects, and providing programming services on an as-needed basis for both Regional and Agency locations. Other responsibilities

include supporting equipment, software installation and maintenance at Regional Office and Agency locations, including installation assistance and connectivity to the LANs. The Regional IRM staff oversee and approve Regional IT acquisition requests under \$25,000 and provides IT training for field staff, as appropriate. To assist Regional and Agency staff in improving productivity, Regional IRM staff continue to implement new management and administrative information systems and modify existing systems.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Regional Safety Program accomplished the following:

- 97 planned reviews of projects
- 1,223 personnel trained
- 315 accidents Investigated
- 185 Office of Workmen's Compensation Program (OWCP) long term cases
- 380 active OWCP cases
- 352 Tort Claim cases
- 2,200 technical assistance requests
- 95 complaints investigated
- 41 agency evaluations
- 267 safety inspections

Approximately 1,200 regional employees received safety and health training. Hundreds of employees received motor vehicle driver improvement training. Regional Safety Programs were instrumental in reducing the BIA OWCP Chargeback Cost by \$619,073. Approximately 200 seat-belt surveys were conducted at Bureau locations. All Regions participated in DOI's annual Safety Day. Numerous safety-related activities for employees were conducted (e.g., health fairs, vehicle inspections for safety equipment, poster contests in schools, agency compound clean-ups, seat belt surveys and other worthwhile activities). Seat-belt usage is emphasized at all staff meetings.

The following table outlines performance goal achievement for FY 2002.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will award 10 Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R) projects to reduce unsafe conditions at Bureau facilities.	10	4	-6	Goal Not Met. The Bureau was unable to award 6 of the FI & R projects due to funding and design clarification problems. These issues are being resolved and the Bureau expects to award the remaining 6 projects during FY 2003.
The Bureau will bring prompt pay performance up to 97 percent.	97%	88%	-9%	Goal Not Met. While the Bureauwide prompt pay rate is at 88%, the regional prompt pay level is averaging 92%. Large payments, which are processed at headquarters and under contract, continue to have low performance, which brings down the average.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Regional Safety program expects to accomplish the following:

- 75 planned reviews of projects
- 2,500 personnel trained
- 300 accidents investigated
- 250 OWCP long term cases
- 500 active OWCP cases
- 300 tort claim cases
- 2,500 technical assistance requests
- 100 complaints investigated
- 25 agency evaluations
- 472 safety inspections

The program continues to provide administrative support to Trust Fund Management activities at all field locations. The Regions will continue with the Federal Worker 2000 Initiative that highlights concern for the thousands of Federal workers injured on-the-job annually and the high cost associated with those injuries. The Regions will continue implementing the Bureau's Safety and Health Strategic Plan, i.e., support the needs of safety and health committees; continue safety and health training for all employees; emphasize the usage of the driver improvement program by all employees; and encourage supervisors to return injured employees back to gainful employment when they are physically able. The Regions will continue to assist Indian tribes with safety and health concerns.

The following table outlines expected performance for FY 2003:

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will award 10 Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R) projects to reduce unsafe conditions at Bureau facilities.	4	10	+6	The Bureau does not anticipate the same design complications to arise on the FY 2003 projects.
The Bureau will bring prompt pay performance up to 97 percent.	88	97	+9	The Bureau is analyzing the causes of delinquencies in large payments and intends to correct the problem and improve the prompt pay rate in FY 2003.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
Regional Office Programs

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Protection						
End Outcome Goal 1.3: Protect cultural and natural heritage resources						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Cultural Resources: Percent of cultural properties and collections on DOI inventory in good or stable condition	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Cultural Resources: Percent of participating cultural properties owned by others in good or stable condition.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Natural Heritage Resources: Percent of paleontological localities and collections on DOI inventory in good or stable condition	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Reduce degradation and protect cultural and natural heritage resources						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Stabilize/maintain/restore: X percent historic and prehistoric DOI properties stabilized, maintained, or restored	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Protection Methods: Percent of historic or prehistoric properties benefiting from grant assistance that are protected or restored	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Output Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
# of historic structures inventoried				0	25*	25
# of archeological sites inventoried				0	25	25
# of ARPA violations investigated				10	15	5
# of times technical assistance provided to Tribes ("partners") in cultural resource protection				0	100	100

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Use						
End Outcome Goal 2.1: Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value - Energy						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Provide for Access: Number of onshore acres available for energy resource exploration/development consistent with applicable management plans or permitting requirements.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Effectively manage and provide incentives for access and development						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Permit Processing: Reduce to X the actual number of pending cases of permits and lease applications that are in backlog status for fluid energy minerals (APD's), solid energy minerals (LBA's) and rights-of-way.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Effective lease and permit management						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Production Verification: Increase number of energy resource compliance inspections and production inspections (oil, gas, coal, geothermal).	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
End Outcome Goal 2.2: Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value – Non-energy						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Access: Number of acres available for non-energy mineral resource exploration and development consistent with applicable management plans	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Provide access to and incentives for non-energy minerals production						
Permit processing: Reduce the average time by X for review and approval of saleable, leasable, and locatable minerals processing actions	New Goal			Baseline TBD		

End Outcome Goal 2.4: Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value – Forest Products						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Access: Percent of Allowable Sale Quantity offered for sale.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Access: Volume of wood products harvested consistent with applicable management plans.	604	650	569	550	570	+20
Intermediate Outcome: Provide access to and incentives for forest products production						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Forest resource opportunities: Percent of acres available for sale of forest and woodland products consistent with current management plans	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Enhance responsible use management practices						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Restoration: Percent of forest and woodland acres with forest restoration and growth enhancements.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve information base, resource management and technical assistance						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Increase the percent of areas available for forest and woodland production that are covered by current management plans based on land use plan evaluations	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Increase the percent of forest/woodland areas with adequate information (soil surveys, vegetation mapping, hydrologic assessments, and wildlife assessments) to support management decisions	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
DOI Strategic Goal: Serving Communities						
End Outcome Goal 4.1: Protect lives, resources and property						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Injury reduction: Number of fatalities and serious injuries among workers in DOI permitted activities	New Goal			Baseline TBD		

End Outcome Goal 4.3: Fulfill Indian Trust Responsibilities						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Beneficiary Services: Percent accuracy and timeliness of information provided to trust beneficiaries	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Indian self-governance and self-determination: Percent of Indian assets managed by Tribes that seek to do so	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve Indian Trust Ownership Information						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Title, boundary and survey information: Percent of tracts for which DOI has data responsibility where real property ownership data are current, standardized and integrated	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Land Conveyances: Increase in the acreage of approved land conveyances completed	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve management of land and natural resource assets						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Technical Assistance: Percent of Indian trust assets where management activities are managed by Indian tribes	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Leasing: Percent of leases executed with X days cycle time	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Output Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Percent of Wildlife and Parks funding that is contracted to fish and wildlife resource tribes and intertribal fish and wildlife organizations.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		

Intermediate Outcome: Support Indian self-governance and self-determination						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Technical Assistance: Percent of technical assistance for Tribal management of trust assets met in timeframe requested	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
End Outcome Goal 4.4: Quality Communities for Tribes and Alaska Natives						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Education and Welfare: Achieve parity between the Tribal community and U.S. National average on high school graduation, mortality and substance abuse rates	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Economic Growth: Achieve parity between the Tribal community and U.S. National Average on unemployment rates	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Indian Self-governance and Self-determination: Percent of programs managed by Tribes that seek to do so.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve education and welfare systems for Indian Tribes						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Housing: Facilities in fair or better condition as measured by the Facility Condition Index -- Percentage of housing meeting quality standards.	6%	10%	10%	10%	10%	0
Output Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Housing: Number of families served	357	585	572	585	585	0
Intermediate Outcome: Promote the economic vitality of Indian Tribes						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Capital: Number of jobs created through capital provided by DOI loans	1238	900	1,274	1,000	1,000	0
Capital: Percent of job retention one year out.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Capital: Cost per job achieved	New Goal			Baseline TBD		

Intermediate Outcome: Promote Indian Self-governance and Self-determination						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Audit Deficiencies: Reduce audit deficiencies in 638 contracts and compacts	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Output Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Number of <i>P.L. 93-638</i> Training Sessions held	65	70	355	355	355	None
Number of Individuals Trained in <i>P.L. 93-638</i>	--	750	652	750	750	None

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead

Subactivity		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Education	\$(000)	16,039	16,243	-38	49	0	16,254	11
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>0</i>
Public Safety and Justice	\$(000)	160,652	161,039	-403	511	10,000	171,147	10,108
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>598</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>606</i>	<i>8</i>
Community Development	\$(000)	8,623	1,059	-2	4	0	1,061	2
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>
Resources Management	\$(000)	1,311	1,305	-3	4	0	1,306	1
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
General Administration	\$(000)	80,477	81,002	-179	2,007	0	82,830	1,828
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>0</i>
Total Requirements	\$(000)	267,102	260,648	-625	2,575	10,000	272,598	11,950
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>944</i>	<i>984</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>992</i>	<i>8</i>

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
 Subactivity: Education

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Post Secondary Schools	\$(000)	14,711	14,917	-35	45	0	14,927	10
	FTE	217	219	0	0	0	219	0
Special Higher Education Scholarships	\$(000)	1,328	1,326	-3	4	0	1,327	1
Total Requirements	\$(000)	16,039	16,243	-38	49	0	16,254	11
	FTE	217	219	0	0	0	219	0

Post Secondary Schools

Program Subelement		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Haskell Indian Nations University	\$(000)	9,069	9,249	-22	28	0	9,255	6
	FTE	148	149	0	0	0	149	0
Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute	\$(000)	5,642	5,668	-13	17	0	5,672	3
	FTE	69	70	0	0	0	70	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	14,711	14,917	-35	45	0	14,927	9
	FTE	217	219	0	0	0	219	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Post Secondary Schools (\$14,927,000; FTE 219)

This program supports the Departmental goal of improving education systems for Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives. There are two fully accredited universities in the Bureau's education system that will assist Indian students in preparing for job placement in a variety of technical fields. FY 2004 funds provide operating costs for Haskell Indian Nations University (Kansas) and the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI) (New Mexico), and will allow the Bureau to pursue its annual performance goal to increase the number of degrees conferred at Tribally Controlled Community Colleges and post secondary schools.

Historically, the distribution of funds for Haskell and SIPI was based on student enrollment. A distribution formula was developed in FY 1999 at the request of the U.S. Senate and is comparable to the manner in which community colleges and universities are funded. This distribution formula has 10 funding components including: instruction, student services, academic support, residential room and board, textbooks, equipment replacement, residence hall personnel, institutional support, and intercollegiate athletics. The primary elements of the formula are as follows: the number of student credit hours taught by discipline; the total student enrollment; the numbers of residential and commuter students per term; and the expenditures for institutional support and equipment.

Haskell Indian Nations University (FY 2004: \$9,255,000; FTE 149): Haskell is an accredited university operated by the Bureau that provides educational opportunities to Indian students regardless of tribal affiliation. The University is located on a 320-acre campus in Lawrence, Kansas. This location provides an opportunity for American Indian/Alaska Native students to learn in an area rich in American Indian history and cultural heritage. Students study in a diverse setting with representatives from many parts of the country representing many different tribes and heritages. The programs offered are those that have been identified as important to the development of human capital that can be used to contribute to the economic success of American Indian communities and Alaska Native villages.

Haskell provides higher education opportunities 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 offering three associates degrees and four baccalaureate degrees. Students may enroll in one of the academic degree programs: Associate of Applied Science, Associate of Science, Associate of Arts, and a Bachelors in Elementary Education, Indian Studies, Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, and Business Administration. All of these integrate American Indian and Alaska Native content into the curricula. The Haskell Training Center also provides training for the dormitory residential staff of Bureau-funded boarding schools.

In 1995, Haskell implemented its first baccalaureate program – an elementary education program. Students graduating from this program are certified to teach kindergarten through ninth grades in Kansas and other states with similar programs. In 1998, Haskell was approved by the North Central Accreditation Association to offer the baccalaureate programs in Indian Studies, Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, and Business Administration. The institution also 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 Department of the Interior.

Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI) (FY 2004: 5,672,000; FTE 70): SIPI is a technical school that provides training to Tribal and Alaska Native students in a variety of specialized technical skills. The school is located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and is accredited by the North Central Accreditation Association to award Liberal Arts and Computer Science associate degrees and certificates (or partially transferable school-to-work associate degrees) in all its available programs. SIPI has additional programs in Environmental Science, Electronics and Semiconductor Manufacturing Technologies, which include computer-integrated science, mathematics, technical communications, industry internships, technical design (Auto-

CAD/CIMS), and project-based, remote sensing applications. The training opportunities provided by SIPI are a complement to those provided at Haskell University and provide different skills that are needed for community development and success in an increasingly technical global economy.

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 2000	Spring* 2001	Fall 2001	Spring* 2002	Fall 2002	Spring* 2003	Fall 2003	Spring* 2004
Haskell	921	920	1028	975	978	995	1,050	950
SIPI	679	1,152	759	1,200	845	1,250	912	1,261
Total	1,600	2,072	1,787	2,175	1,823	2,245	1,962	2,211

* SIPI has a trimester system. The spring count includes summer enrollment.

Number of Graduates	Actual		Actual		Projected			
	Fall 2000	Spring* 2001	Fall 2001	Spring* 2002	Fall 2002	Spring* 2003	Fall 2003	Spring* 2004
Haskell	20	88	29	100	31	100	40	120
SIPI	32	63	19	63	36	65	39	69
Total	52	151	48	163	67	165	79	189

* SIPI has a trimester system. The spring count includes summer graduates.

Special Higher Education Scholarships (FY 2004: \$1,327,000)

As Tribes seek to develop their communities in economically deprived areas of our nation, there are many low-density skills that are required (such as law, education, medicine, engineering, business administration and social work). Because these skills are low-density or require advanced degrees, Haskell and SIPI cannot efficiently develop the appropriate training programs. Tribal leaders need resources to develop the human capital for these required skills. The Special Higher Education Scholarships Program supports the President's commitment to education and the Bureau's long-term goal to improve the succession of Indian students to each educational level from early childhood development to job placement by providing supplemental financial assistance to Indian students for graduate level study. Emphasis is placed on students pursuing the professions of law, education, medicine, natural resources, engineering, business administration and social work. In FY 2004, the Bureau funded 299 scholarships at an average award of \$3,803. Funds are also provided to the summer Law Institute for American Indians for a pre-law preparatory course for Indian students entering the field of law. The number of scholarships by field of study during the 2000-2004 academic years is as follows:

Scholarship Awards	2000 Academic Year (Actual)	2001 Academic Year (Actual)	2002 Academic Year (Actual)	2003 Academic Year (Estimated)	2004 Academic Year (Estimated)
Field of Study:					
Law	69	71	73	75	75

Scholarship Awards	2000 Academic Year (Actual)	2001 Academic Year (Actual)	2002 Academic Year (Actual)	2003 Academic Year (Estimated)	2004 Academic Year (Estimated)
Education	35	36	37	42	42
Business	30	31	32	35	35
Health Professions	79	81	83	88	88
Engineering	4	4	5	6	6
Natural Resources	10	10	11	12	12
Other Fields	36	37	38	41	41
Total	263	270	279	299	299

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The following table outlines goal achievement for FY 2002:

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Difference	Reason for Difference
The Bureau will confer 1,395 degrees at Tribally Controlled Community Colleges and postsecondary schools.	1,395	1,438	+43	Enrollment levels allowed the goal to be exceeded.
Increase number of scholarships awarded to students for higher education.	280	279	-1	Tribes did not identify as many qualified candidates as anticipated. While the number of scholarships was reduced, the amount of each scholarship was marginally increased to offset tuition increases.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The following table outlines the expected goal achievement for FY 2003:

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will confer 1,400 degrees at Tribally Controlled Community Colleges and postsecondary schools.	1,438	1,400	-38	The Bureau has established the target at a realistic level based upon student enrollment levels.
Increase number of scholarships awarded to students for higher education.	279	299	+20	Communities and students are recognizing the increased value of post-secondary education to improving economic conditions. The Bureau expects to receive a higher level of qualified scholarship candidates.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
 Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Indian Police Academy	\$(000)	2,358	2,375	-6	7	0	2,376	1
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>0</i>
Law Enforcement	\$(000)	158,294	158,664	-397	504	10,000	168,771	10,107
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>545</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>588</i>	<i>8</i>
Total Requirements	\$(000)	160,652	161,039	-403	511	10,000	171,147	10,108
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>598</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>606</i>	<i>8</i>

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Indian Police Academy (FY 2004: \$2,376,000; FTE 18)

This program supports the Departmental goal of providing quality communities for tribes by enhancing public safety. 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. In FY 2004, Academy staff will provide basic police and detention training and numerous advanced training courses, such as child abuse investigation procedures, community policing, use of force, firearms instruction, archeological resource protection, police management and supervision, crime scene processing and detention and dispatcher training courses for Tribal and Bureau law enforcement, telecommunications and detention officers. The 16-week basic police recruit training course is mandatory for all newly employed Bureau law enforcement officers, satisfactory completion of the training is a condition of employment. The course is also offered to Tribal law enforcement officers. Tribal officers are also required to satisfactorily complete a basic police training course, however, they may opt to utilize State training courses. The basic Adult detention officer training is six weeks in duration and the Juvenile Basic detention program is 6.5 weeks; both programs are required for all Bureau and Tribal detention officers. In addition, both Bureau and Tribal law enforcement personnel must satisfactorily complete 40 hours of annual in-service training.

The Academy training staff ensures law enforcement personnel in Indian Country receive the most modern and up to date training to deal with the challenging issues facing law enforcement today. The Academy is offering additional field outreach training courses as well as in-service training in the areas of Special Response, Peer Support, Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, and Firearms Training. The funding increases provided by the Congress in prior years for the Academy have improved the quality of services offered and increased the number of graduate/certified Indian Country law enforcement personnel. Through affective strategic planning the Academy has been able to meet the demands for increased training programs.

The following table illustrates the number of Tribal and Bureau personnel trained in FY 2002, with the projections for FY 2003 and FY 2004:

Title of Training Course/Program	FY 2002 Actual Trained	FY 2003 Projected Trained	FY 2004 Projected Trained
Basic Police Law Enforcement (16-week program)	150	200	200
Basic Detention Officer Training (Juvenile and Adult programs)	120	150	200
Basic Law Enforcement Radio Communications	70	100	100
Basic Criminal Investigator Training	20	60	60
Advanced Training - Instruction programs, under cover schools and Advance Investigation Schools	210	250	275
Outreach training on gangs, officer safety, use of force, ethics, law enforcement television network, judgmental evaluations	200	350	400
Child Abuse and Exploitation Training	0	100	100
Police Officer In-Service Training	120	240	300
Criminal Investigator In-Service Training	35	180	200
Chief of Police In-Service Training (BIA and Tribal)	150	170	170
Supervisory Detention Officer Training	50	120	150
Law Enforcement Supervisory Training Program	40	160	200
Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country	900	900	900
Community Oriented Policing	120	150	150
Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT)	100	*0	*0
Human Resources and Domestic Violence Intervention Training (Regional)	1,250	1,250	1,250
Total	3,535	4,380	4,655

*There is not new funding for the Gang Resistance Education and Training Program (GREAT)

In addition to enhanced staffing and training, the Bureau and the Department of Justice (DOJ) continue to improve crime reporting in Indian Country. Funds will provide for the administration of the Branch of Police Information Management (PIM), which is chiefly responsible for implementing the Indian Law Enforcement Information Network (INLINE) throughout Indian Country for Bureau and Tribal law enforcement programs. The INLINE system automates Bureau and Tribal law enforcement programs on a nationwide basis in accordance with *Public Law 100-690*, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. The staff provides software and hardware, local area network installation, training, and technical support to Bureau and Tribal INLINE users. Currently, 57 of the 203 Tribal and Bureau law enforcement programs are connected to the INLINE system. INLINE allows for Bureau and Tribal law enforcement programs to contribute to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). This system provides for improved criminal statistical data from law enforcement programs in Indian Country.

Law Enforcement (FY 2004: \$168,771,000; FTE 588)

This program supports the Departmental goal of providing quality communities for tribes by enhancing public safety. This program will emphasize standardization and professionalism of Bureau/Tribal law enforcement programs in Indian Country. The Bureau will continue to partner with other Federal, state and local law enforcement organizations to ensure that core law enforcement needs of Indian communities are met. The Bureau has adopted a Community-Oriented Policing philosophy that involves both law enforcement and the community. As part of the Bureau's commitment to Community-Oriented Policing, the Indian Police Academy now provides 30 hours of instruction to all new recruits. This instruction will introduce new recruits to the concepts of establishing partnerships with tribal governments and problem solving strategies.

The Bureau will continue to upgrade detention services in Indian Country and will attempt to make detention centers more professional while working with the American Jail Association in recognizing Indian country jail practitioners. The utilization of these standards will assist in establishing a professional detention services work force. The Office of Law Enforcement Services, in close coordination with Tribal programs, has developed a three-phase strategic plan to assist new detention centers to become fully operational. Phase one consists of the initial hiring of administrative personnel to develop policy and procedures, monitor the construction, and develop operations plans for the facility. In phase two, the funding will be used to hire supervisory personnel and provide training to the new staff. Phase three funding will be used for operational costs of the detention center. This three-phase plan will ensure buildings are ready for operation as soon as construction is completed. It also provides planning time to ensure all buildings are constructed and operations are compliant with Bureau and American Correctional Associations standards. Of the 69 detention facilities identified in Indian Country, 53 are affiliated with different Tribal reservations in 18 states. Of these facilities, Tribal governments manage 49 and 20 are managed by the Bureau.

The production, distribution and abuse of illegal drugs continue to pose a serious threat to the safety and security of the citizens of Indian Country. The Bureau's drug enforcement agents will continue to implement strategies to dismantle drug trafficking networks in Indian Country. Information from the Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies suggest that the level of drug trafficking across the United States borders has increased. Bureau law enforcement intelligence indicates intentional targeting of Indian reservations by Mexican nationals due to a reduced law enforcement presence in Indian Country as compared to other parts of the United States. If not contained, this threat affects non-Indian communities neighboring Indian Country as well. Law enforcement agencies note a direct relationship between methamphetamine distribution and violent crime, particularly domestic violence, child abuse and aggravated assault. Bureau drug enforcement agents will continue to work with local Bureau and Tribal officers who are the primary responders to assist them in understanding drug interdiction in Indian Country. A primary focus with the schools is the Drug Abuse and Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) and Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) programs.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Funds totaling \$5.0 million were specifically provided in FY 2002 for Tribes to hire additional detention personnel to address the staffing needs associated with new detention facilities. In FY 2002, there were a total of 73 detention facilities in Indian Country. This includes four new facilities that have completed construction under the DOJ Corrections Program grants. The Bureau has emphasized a need for improvement in the area of detention that includes providing appropriate level of staffing for these new facilities and increasing the training for the detention staff.

The Bureau calculated crime rate data utilizing the same statistical strategy as DOJ, which included the determination of both Part I (violent) and Part II (non-violent) crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. A safe community with a sufficient number of law enforcement officers who are properly trained and equipped is a component of the basic foundation for the overall effectiveness of self-sustaining Tribal governments.

The Indian Police Academy trained 3,535 Bureau and Tribal law enforcement officers. Additionally, 700 sworn law enforcement officers were hired with an attrition rate of 9 percent. The Bureau continued to coordinate with Tribal law enforcement programs on vehicle replacement and equipment updates.

The following table outlines goal achievement for FY 2002:

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will reduce the Indian Country crime rate to 13.5 percent.	13.5%	2002 Data Not Yet Available FY 2001 19%	--	Final crime statistics are not yet available for FY 2002, however, final 2001 crime statistics showed an increase in the crime rate to 19% due to the following: *Improved reporting by citizens *Improved response to criminal activity, more citizens are encouraged to report crime *Increase detection of criminal activity by additional law enforcement officers.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Bureau expects to achieve the highest level of professionalism in law enforcement by becoming only the second Federal law enforcement agency to receive nationally recognized

accreditation through the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). All Bureau-operated law enforcement programs will complete the exhaustive accreditation process to become certified by the Commission. The process for accreditation includes developing a CALEA-approved policy and procedure manual to provide clear direction in completing law enforcement operations and promote consistency, professionalism and standardization for a national law enforcement program. All Bureau-operated law enforcement programs will be required to demonstrate compliance and their performance will be assessed annually through a quality control program. After accreditation is achieved; the Bureau will encourage Tribal programs to receive accreditation by CALEA.

The number of Internal Affairs investigation, both criminal and administrative, will be reduced as more Bureau/Tribal law enforcement programs become professionalized as a result of this accreditation.

The Bureau intends to increase the number of Inspections and Evaluations of both Bureau/Tribal law enforcement programs. These inspections assist the Bureau/Tribal programs to identify deficiencies in their programs to improve the services they provide to the citizens of Indian Country.

The Indian Police Academy has a partnership with the DOI University to create a specialized management program to meet the needs of Law Enforcement and regulatory personnel.

The following table outlines expected goal achievement for FY 2003:

Goals	2001 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will reduce the Indian Country crime rate to 16 percent.	19% 2002 Data Not Yet Available	16 %	- 3 %	The bureau expects the additional police presence as well as the efficiency attributed to accreditation to allow for a reduction in the crime rate in FY 2003.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

Program Element		2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Law Enforcement	\$(000's) <i>FTE</i>	168,774 588	+10,000 +8

In FY 2004, an additional \$10 million will be needed to fund the operational costs for five new facilities providing an additional 1,069 juvenile and adult detention beds. Staffing and operational budgets have been developed for each of these facilities, with three facilities being operated by the Bureau. Adequate staffing and operational funding need to be identified to ensure the facilities, once completed, do not remain idle. Furthermore, the DOJ is considering the construction of an additional four facilities. According to the report, Indian Country jails have also seen an increase in operating over capacity from 118% to 126% on the peak day surveyed in

the past year. Examples of the overcrowding include Pine Ridge reporting 168 inmates in the jail with a capacity of 22; Tohono O'Odham Detention center in Arizona reporting 112 inmates in a jail with a rated capacity of 34; Crow Detention reporting 36 inmates being held in a facility with 14 bed capacity. Overall, there were a total of 21 facilities reporting overcapacity rates of above 150%.

The increase in staff will also assist in providing appropriate supervision in programs for both adult and juvenile inmates to assist in reducing the recidivism rate currently being experienced in Indian Country. This increase in staffing levels will also assist Indian Country jails in reducing the suicide attempt rates currently being experienced in our facilities. As reported by BJS, these statistics have been rising from 151 in 2000 to 169 in 2001. Appropriate staffing levels will reduce this rate of attempts while the bed capacity in Indian Country jails is increased.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
 Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontroll. And One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	\$(000)	1,552	1,059	-2	4	0	1,061	2
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Indian Arts and Crafts Board (\$1,061,000; FTE 15): The Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB) implements the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990 (the Act) (*Public Law 101-644*); registers trademarks for arts and crafts marketing purposes on behalf of Tribes and their members; 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 crafts businesses; and assists emerging artists to enter the market. Portions of program costs are absorbed through user fees. Annual sales of Indian arts and crafts total more than \$1 billion.

The IACB's activities are not duplicated in either the Federal or private sector. The IACB's policies are determined by its five Commissioners, who serve without compensation. The activities of the IACB support the goals of the Department in promoting self-determination and economic self-sufficiency of the federally recognized Tribes and their members, as well as the protection of our Nation's cultural resources. Under the current DOI strategic plan, the IACB supports the end outcome goal of advancing quality communities for Tribes.

The top priority of the IACB is the enforcement and implementation of the Act, which was enacted in response to growing sales of arts and crafts products misrepresented as being produced by Indians. The Act is a truth-in-advertising law that prohibits 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 craftspeople, businesses, Tribes, and consumers. The Act also protects Indian cultural heritage and supports the move by the Tribes and their members toward achieving economic self-reliance. Additionally, the Act permits the IACB to register, without charge, trademarks of genuineness and quality with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) on behalf of Tribes and their members. This important trademark provision is intended to build market visibility and promote genuine Indian arts and crafts.

In FY 2004, the IACB will continue to fund a full-time attorney through the Office of the Solicitor, Division of General Law, to strengthen its ability to encourage, receive, and process complaints under the Act. With the attorney's assistance, the IACB will improve its ongoing interagency coordination with the FBI, Tribal organizations, and State consumer protection agencies. Additionally, the attorney will assist the IACB to launch the developing program to register trademarks, through the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, for Indian Tribes and their members. The IACB will promote its trademark

registration program through on-site meetings with Tribal governments and their members. The IACB will also publish an educational brochure, *Why and How to Register Trademarks to Promote and Protect Your Work*, to encourage Indian trademark registration, and will continue to work with the USPTO to expand their Tribal Insignia Program. As the IACB trademark registration program expands and is incorporated with its existing certification program, there will be a significant increase in the public recognition, value, and reliance on products marketed with the Indian trademark/IACB certification identification tags of authentic Indian craftsmanship and origin.

The IACB will upgrade its website that promotes Indian arts and crafts businesses and provides the public with information on the Act, to include the ability to file on-line complaints regarding potential Act violations, information on the toll free Act complaint line, and information on the new trademark program. Other programs will include the publishing of a *Source Directory* of Indian owned and operated arts and crafts businesses to promote the collections of each IACB museum and the regional artists and artisans represented in these collections. The IACB will also revise its brochure for Indian artisans, *Copyrights, Certification, and Trademarks*, and develop related promotional marketing activities.

The IACB will also continue to support three regional museums: the Sioux Indian Museum, Rapid City, South Dakota; Museum of the Plains Indian, Browning, Montana; and the Southern Plains Indian Museum, Anadarko, Oklahoma. These museums play a vital role in promoting authentic Indian arts and crafts through their permanent exhibitions, changing promotional sales exhibitions, and public education activities. They serve as distribution points for information and publications on the Act. Museum staffs also serve as advocates to educate the public on the Act and to encourage submission of valid complaints of violations under the Act. The museums serve as major economic, cultural, and educational attractions in their respective regions. The museums enjoy strong support from the Tribes in the regions and are staging points for regional and national promotions for the economic benefit of emerging Indian artists and craftspeople.

Through the coordination of the Act compliance and enforcement activities, the trademark registration program, and museum and marketing activities, the IACB will continue to support the economic development efforts of Tribes by working to ensure that only authentic Indian art and crafts are offered for sale in the marketplace.

During FY 2004, the IACB will also continue to develop new ways to expand and enhance its Indian Arts and Crafts Act implementation activities through a nationwide outreach program. This program educates the Tribes, Indian arts and crafts industry, and the buying public about the Act's requirements and prohibitions to encourage the broadest possible compliance. Particular focus will be placed on raising the visibility and understanding of the newly published implementing regulations for the Indian Arts and Crafts Enforcement Act of 2000, an amendment to the Act. The outreach program includes in-depth on-site meetings and teleconferences with Tribes, arts and crafts organizations, and related State and federal government entities. Additionally, the IACB will continue to build upon the annual national media campaign promoting the understanding of and compliance with the Act in key consumer, arts and crafts industry, and tourism publications.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 2002, the IACB worked toward increasing the public awareness of the Act. For example, through the national distribution of over 63,000 of the IACB's *Know the Law and Indian Arts and Crafts Act (How to File a Complaint)* brochures, the buying public was persuaded to follow the consumer tips, provided to help ensure the purchase of authentic Indian arts and crafts, and to request the necessary documentation to protect buyers from unscrupulous vendors. This distribution raised the visibility of the Act's requirements and prohibitions within the Indian arts and crafts industry and worked to encourage the broadest possible compliance. The brochures also encouraged members of the public and industry to submit valid complaints to assist in active enforcement of the Act. Additionally, the IACB surveyed Tribes across the country to determine which ones had non-member Indian artisan certification programs and to educate the Tribes about this important option under the Act. In FY 2002, the IACB collected approximately \$77,590 in user fees, minus \$29,465 for costs to hire fee collector companies, for a net of \$48,125. User fees are expended to support operational costs and special programs at the IACB's three museums.

The Following table outlines goal achievement in FY 2002:

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The IACB will establish a Trademark program.	Establish Trademark Program	Program Not Established		Goal Not Met. Legislation that would allow the establishment of the program is pending with the final passage of S.2711.
The IACB will promote an additional 15 Indian artist sale exhibitions for a cumulative total of 71 artists promoted.	<u>71</u>	71	0	Goal was met.
The IACB will increase public access to museum property by 1 percent for a total of 292,249 visitors.	292,249	308,036	+15,787	Goal Exceeded. There was an unusual increase in visitors due to major exhibitions where IACB had pieces on loan.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In FY 2003, the IACB continues to actively investigate potential violations of the Act throughout the country, in conjunction with the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and various United States Attorneys. To assist in this top priority, the IACB has a toll-free number to encourage the filing of complaints of potential violations of the Act and to encourage the public to come forward with questions about or suggestions for improving enforcement of the Act. The IACB is building upon previous national and regional collaborations with the Federal Trade Commission and is a co-sponsor of the 2003 Alaska Native arts and crafts campaign to promote and protect the economic livelihood of Alaska Native artists and artisans through Federal and State laws. The IACB is also sponsoring seminars on the Act in key arts and crafts production areas, including the Hopi Reservation, Arizona, and continues to

work closely with Tribal, Federal, and State law enforcement, consumer protection, tourism, and economic development programs. To further expand the Act's visibility, the IACB began Phase II of its annual national media campaign promoting the understanding and compliance of the Act, and is broadening its local and regional advertisements to publications in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Alaska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, and other major Indian arts and crafts marketing areas.

The IACB is launching its trademark program and producing a handout to promote the registration of trademarks by Indian Tribes and their members for arts and crafts marketing purposes.

The Indian Arts and Crafts Enforcement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-497), an amendment to the Act, required significant revisions and amplification of the existing Act regulations representing an extensive regulatory project for the IACB in FY 2003. Following an in-depth consultation period, in which all Tribal leaders of federally recognized Tribes were contacted and invited to appoint designated officials to participate, the IACB gathered and incorporated information obtained from these Tribal consultations, as well as public comments, to publish the amendment's final regulations in the *Federal Register*. Copies of these new regulations will be distributed to over 6,000 members of the Indian arts and crafts industry, media, consumers, and Federal, State, and regional officials.

The following table outlines expected goal achievement for FY 2003:

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The IACB will successfully complete 15 trademarks	No Program	15	+15	The program will be established with the passage of S.2711 which provides legislation that changes the trademark provisions of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act to resolve conflicts with the Lanham (Trademark) Act that have suspended program establishment.
The IACB will promote an additional 15 Indian artist sale exhibitions for a cumulative total of 86 artists promoted.	71	86	+15	The IACB will continue to promote an additional 15 exhibitions.
The IACB will ensure public access to museum property.	308,036	295,172	-12,864	FY 2002 visitor totals were unusually high due to pieces on loan to major exhibits. The IACB does not anticipate having the same amount of pieces on loan in FY 2003 and, therefore, the projected target for visitors has been set at a 1% increase over the 2002 target.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs/Pooled Overhead
 Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Indian Integrated Resources Information	(\$000)	1,311	1,305	-3	4	0	1,306	1

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Indian Integrated Resource Information (\$1,306,000):

Funds requested will be used to provide a decentralized computer center to provide Geographic Information System (GIS) remote access to field offices. In addition, the program will continue development of specialized geo-spatial databases to support management, continue development and production of thematic maps depicting status of resources, facilities, services and potential impacts, design and produce special request maps and provide training and technical assistance to Bureau field staff. This program supports the Bureau's long-term goal to provide prudent management of natural resources on Indian lands. This is accomplished by providing expert technical support in geo-spatial data technologies to all levels of the Bureau and Indian tribes to facilitate the implementation and utilization of geo-spatial data technologies throughout the Bureau; provide on-call capability to develop and produce special thematic maps; and, to create and maintain unique geographic databases to support Bureau executive management initiatives.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 2002, the program accomplished the following:

- Developed and maintained specialized geo-spatial databases to support executive management initiatives concerning the effective management of Indian lands.
- Maintained a centralized computer center that provides remote access to field offices and the public for Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis, mapping and database development.
- Developed and produced 200 special request thematic maps depicting the status of resources, facilities, services and potential impacts of management activities associated with Indian lands.
- Mapped 250 irrigation systems
- Provided program support for application, use and interpretation of GIS data, Global Positioning System (GPS) data and remotely sensed data from aircraft and satellites.
- Provided client services support for specialized GIS training, help desk for spatial data technology, and GIS acquisition support

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes developing IRMPs by establishing an additional 12 planning grants for a cumulative total of 58 grants established.	12	10	-2	Grant amount did not allow for funding more than 10.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In FY 2003, the program will accomplish the following:

- Continue providing decentralized computer center to provide GIS remote access to field offices
- Continue development of specialized geo-spatial databases to support management
- Continue development and production of thematic maps depicting status of resources, facilities, services and potential impacts
- Design and produce special request maps
- Provide training and technical assistance to Bureau field staff

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
 Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Related Support Services	\$(000)	35,112	33,589	-80	457	0	33,966	377
Employee Displacement Costs	\$(000)	4,235	2,231	-5	7	0	2,233	2
Facilities Management	\$(000)	41,130	45,182	-94	1,543	0	46,631	1,449
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>0</i>
Total Requirements	\$(000)	80,477	81,002	-179	2,007	0	82,830	1,828
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>0</i>

Related Support Services

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One- Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Intra-Governmental Payments	\$(000)	16,994	17,711	-42	-103	0	17,566	-145
Worker's Compensation	\$(000)	8,975	9,240	-22	340	0	9,558	318
Unemployment Compensation	\$(000)	9,143	6,638	-16	220	0	6,842	204
Total Requirements	\$(000)	35,112	33,589	-80	457	0	33,966	377

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Related Support Services (\$33,966,000): The Related Support Services 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. Funds provided for these common support services are denoted below:

Intra-Governmental Payments (\$17,566,000): Requested funds will cover intra-governmental payments for services provided or administered by the Department, the United States Geological Survey, the Bureau of Reclamation, the United States Postal Service, and the General Services Administration. Payments are made through the centralized billing process towards activities within the Working Capital Fund and the National Business Center (NBC). The NBC charges include assessments for the following department-wide services: oversight of major administrative systems such as the Federal Personnel and Payroll System and the Federal Financial System; DOI University; Employee and Public Services, Security Program; Facilities Management Services, Support Services, Space Management Services and Technology and Telecommunications services.

Workers' Compensation Payments (\$9,558,000): Reimbursements to the Department of Labor for on-the-job injury payments based on the Department of Labor's charge back billing list for the Department from July 1, 2000, to June 30, 2001.

Unemployment Compensation (\$6,842,000): Reimbursements to the Department of Labor, on a prorated share, for unemployment compensation payments allocated based on percentages obtained from the contractor's match of actual state charges with the Department's payroll records for the period October 1, 1999 through September 30, 2002.

Employee Displacement Costs (\$2,233,000):

Payment of mandated separation costs to Bureau employees who are separated from the Federal employment due to Tribal contracting of Federal programs under *Public Law 93-638*, as amended. These costs include severance pay and lump sum annual leave payments.

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 of the Interior 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 cover such costs. The Bureau has no other source of funding except other program funds with which to pay these required costs.

Facilities Management (\$46,631,000; FTE 152):

GSA Rentals (\$21,521,000): Requested funding will be used to pay the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental costs of office and special purpose space for Bureau administrative support staff at Bureau-wide locations. The space rentals include 129 leases for 1.3 million square feet of identified space Bureau-wide. In FY 2003, the Bureau effectively reduced the square footage, which would have resulted in cost reductions. However, these cost reductions are offset by increases in GSA Controlled Space due to changes in GSA's leasing and pricing policies, which includes building security and inflation. Costs to negotiate new leases are increasing by as much as eight to 10 percent as current leases expire. These are factors beyond the control of the Bureau.

Direct Rentals (\$4,874,000): Requested funding will be used to provide space and physical facilities to operate Bureau programs at locations where Bureau-owned facilities are not available. The Direct Rental program will provides payments for 26 direct leases for space throughout the Bureau. The leases will encompass a total of approximately 323,629 square feet of office and special purpose space and land. The table below illustrates the name and location plus square feet of space to be leased Bureau-wide in FY 2004:

Direct Leases

Building Name and Location	Square Feet
McCombs Building, Okmulgee, OK	354
Great Lakes Agency, Ashland, WI	2,090
New Town Civic Center, New Town, ND	2,999
Ely Parker Bldg, Reston, VA	33,357
Records Storage Facility, Herndon, VA	5,600
Muskogee Regional Office, Muskogee, OK	4,000
Fire Mgmt Office, Okmulgee, OK	1,200
Bear Soldier Bingo Hall	1,400
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, Winnebago, NE	7,080
Natural Res. Fisheries Building, Hoh River, WA	2,264
Taos Forestry Guard Station, Taos, NM*	0
Mescalero Detention Center, Mescalero, NM	5,440
Ramah Navajo Agency, Ramah, NM	12,445
Fort Belknap Agency, Harlem, MT	7,700
Eastern Navajo Agency, Tuba City, AZ	2,160
Taholah Field Office, Taholah, WA	10,362
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska (Law Enforcement)	4,200
Eastern Regional Office, Nashville, TN	10,638
Winnebago Field Office (Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska)	303
Southern Plains Region, Anadarko, OK	24,486
Anadarko Agency, Anadarko, OK	15,452
Southern Plains Region, Anadarko, OK	7,099
Office of Law Enforcement Services, Albuquerque, NM	19,000
Office of Law Enforcement, Nambe, NM	4,000
All Indian Pueblo Council Building, Albuquerque, NM	140,000
Forestry, Double Eagle, Albuquerque, NM ----Ramp	0
TOTAL	323,629

*Lease is for 5 acres of land to store fire and forestry trucks, vehicles and equipment

Technical Training (\$160,000): Requested funding will be used to provide training nation-wide for Bureau, Contract and Grant employees in areas of preventive maintenance. This training, known as “The Facilities Increased Excellence through Increased Training (FIXIT), enhances the knowledge of trainees regarding the requirements and methods to properly operate and maintain safe facilities and mitigate life safety problems. It promotes adherence to environmental and code compliance laws, policies, and regulations. The Bureau established this office to address material weaknesses identified in the Facilities Management program. Approximately 500 to 600 employees attend the facilities management training classes annually. It is anticipated that approximately 30 training courses will be offered in FY 2004 in facilities management.

Facilities Operations (\$15,849,000; FTE 109): Funds requested in FY 2004 will be used for the Facilities Operations program which consists of 1,424 Bureau-wide administrative type buildings, including offices, fire stations, shops, garages, warehouses, communication repeaters and utility plants. Equipment consists of heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), boilers, furnaces, fire alarms and sprinklers, radio

repeaters, and security systems. Utility systems include potable water wells, treatment, and tanks, sewage treatment, streetlights, fire hydrants, emergency sirens and electrical service. Ground inventories include sidewalks; driveways, fencing, parking lots, landscaping, grass, and trees. The program covers approximately 4,312,176 square feet of space. Funds are distributed to the Regions to cover operational costs where facilities are located. Distribution of funds to the Regions is based on regional and local rates of services. Services include the following: electrical, gas, heating oil, plant operations, water, sewer, refuse disposal, pest control, communications base equipment, fire protection, custodial, and grounds maintenance services. Funds are also used to purchase products required to keep these services operational.

The operations program includes the Bureau's law enforcement facilities which consist of 57 buildings (comprising approximately 605,259 gross square ft., equipment, utility systems and adjacent grounds. These facilities are located on approximately 45 sites in 12 states. Buildings include offices, adult and juvenile detention facilities, and courtrooms. Equipment that requires maintenance at these facilities consists of HVAC systems, boilers, furnaces, fire hydrants, and emergency warning systems. Ground inventories requiring maintenance include sidewalks, driveways, and parking lots. Since the Bureau's Law Enforcement facilities houses inmates, uninterrupted operation of these systems is essential. The program also provides funds to ensure compliance with codes such as *29 CFR 1910.1030 Blood Borne Pathogens* that prevents the spread of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Hepatitis B Virus. Compliance with the regulations requires increased protective clothing, incident response, and custodial services such as increased cleaning frequency of bathrooms and cells.

Facilities Maintenance (\$4,227,000; FTE 43): Funds requested in FY 2004 will be used for daily maintenance of 1,424 Bureau buildings. Services are provided for the facilities inventory as described above under the Operations section. Maintenance activities conducted include preventative, routine, cyclical and emergency unscheduled work for all buildings, equipment, utility systems and grounds structures. Deferred maintenance causes premature breakdowns as deterioration becomes a safety or functional deficiency and must be added to the deferred maintenance backlog that will eventually require major repair or replacement.

The Facilities Maintenance activity includes costs of the Bureau's 57 law enforcement buildings as described in the previous section. Through 2004, an additional 17 buildings with estimated gross square feet of 454,980 new spaces will be added to the inventory with an approximate cost of \$3,021,414. Individual databases for locations are updated through the Facilities Management Information System (FMIS). This automated tracking system includes work tickets, building history, building and asset inventory, and backlog of deferred maintenance. New inventory will be recorded in the database each year, as replacement, new construction or major renovations are completed, on projects funded by the Department of Justice. Once these facilities are operational, the Bureau undertakes responsibility for their operation and maintenance and includes them in the inventory.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 2002 the following list identified the location and type of facility and square feet to be maintained:

Location	Type	Sq. Ft.
C56-01 Ft. Peck, MT	Transitional Living	11,336
N32-01 Shiprock, NM	Agency Administration Bldg	34,400
F52-01 Red Lake, MN	Justice Complex	50,000
LES Detention Centers O&M	Detention Centers	101,865
70% Operations/30% Maintenance	Various types	4,260,135

Of the program square footage listed above, 70% of the funding is for operations and 30% is for maintenance.

The facilities maintenance program maintained 4,312,176 square feet of space, which is an increase of 95,736 square feet over what was projected for FY 2002.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Technical Training program will establish a “Mini-Institute” that will offer 23 courses with an expected enrollment of 400 individuals. Courses will range from preventive maintenance of facilities to life safety. Additional activities will include hosting approximately seven facilities management training courses at various sites.

The following list identifies the location, type of facility, estimated gross and estimated funded square feet scheduled to be added for maintenance to the Bureau’s facilities inventory in FY 2003:

Location	Type of Facility	Est. Sq. Ft.	Cost
Ft. Peck Agency Headquarters, MT - C56-01	Detention Center Transitional Living unit	11,336	39,676
Gila River Indian Community, AZ - H57-11	Detention Center, Center Expansion	28,000	81,666
Peach Springs, AZ - H68-02	Hualapai , Juvenile and Rehab Center	18,900	22,050
San Carlos Agency Hdqtrs, AZ - H58-11	Detention Center, Correctional Facility	19,100	55,708
Sault St. Marie, MI	Detention Center	8,000	28,000
Red Lake Band of Chippewa, MN - F52-01	Detention Center, Justice Complex	50,000	350,000
Red Lake, MN – F52-01	Detention Center	13,500	47,250
Mississippi Choctaw, MS - S78-01	Detention Center, Justice Complex	95,138	198,655
Northern Cheyenne Agency Hdqtrs, MT - C57-01	Juvenile Detention Center	14,800	25,900
Ft. Berthold, ND - A04-01	Three Affiliated Tribes Detention Unit	7,800	27,300
Zuni Agency Headquarters, NM - M70-01	Juvenile and Adult Detention Center	20,800	72,800
Shoshone Paiute, NV - H64-01	Juvenile Correction Center	18,000	63,000
Rosebud Agency Headquarters, SD - A07-01	Juvenile Correction Center	51,646	180,761
Oglala Tribe Correction Center, SD	Correction Center	54,360	63,420
Colville Justice Center, WA	Justice Center	33,600	58,800
Detention Center Totals		444,980	1,314,986

Location of Non-Education New Space	Type of Facility	Est.Gross Sq. Ft.	Cost
Fort Berthold Agency Headquarters, ND – A04-01	Fire Station	2,300	5,206
Mandaree Roads Shop, ND – A04-06	Fire Station	1,000	2,264
White Shield Roads Shop ND – A04-08	Fire Station	1,000	2,264
Standing Rock Agency Headquarters, ND - A10-01	Storage	1,960	4,434
Carnegie Soil and Moisture CU, Oklahoma - B06-03	Office	1,375	3,112
Blackfeet Agency Headquarters, MT – C51-01	Roads Shops	84,331	938
Fort Peck Agency Headquarters, MT - C56-01	Water Storage	0	0
Northern Cheyenne Agency Headquarters, MT - C57-01	Office	554	1,253
	Storage	202	458
	Garage	257	581
	Garage	1,440	3,259
	Garage	1,800	4,076
Colorado River Agency Headquarters, Parker AZ - H51-01	Office	2,760	6,246
	Ramada	8,400	19,013
	Shed	96	217
Poston (Irrigation Operations), AZ - H51-06	Ramada	1,344	3,042
Fort Apache Agency Headquarters (Whiteriver), AZ - H52-01	Storage	480	1,088
McNary, AZ H52-02	Storage	135	306
	Greenhouse	19,208	43,475
	Greenhouse	9,360	21,187
Limestone Fire Lookout, AZ - H52-05	Forestry	1,010	2,287
	Dormitory	1,010	2,287
	Forestry	1,010	2,287
Papago Agency Headquarters, (Sells) AZ – H54-01	Storage	250	565
Pima Agency Headquarters, (Sacaton) AZ - H57-11	Storage	1,037	2,347
Truxton Canon Agency Hdqtrs, (Valentine) AZ - H68-01	Shed	280	635
Ute Mountain Agency Headquarters, CO - M45-01	Forestry Building	1,057	1,042
Total Non-Education Facilities		143,656	133,869
Total Detention Centers and Total Non-Education 2003		588,636	1,448,855

The Bureau intends to increase the square footage of space maintained to 4,906,221, which is an increase of 498,309 square feet over the FY 2002 actual square footage.

2004 PERFORMANCE SUMMARY Special Programs and Pooled Overhead

DOI Strategic Goal: Serving Communities						
End Outcome Goal 4.4: Quality Communities for Tribes and Alaska Natives						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Education and Welfare: Achieve parity between the Tribal community and U.S. National average on high school graduation, mortality and substance abuse rates	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Economic Growth: Achieve parity between the Tribal community and U.S. National Average on unemployment rates	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Public Safety: Achieve parity between tribal community and U.S.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		

National Average on violent crime						
Intermediate Outcome: Improve education and welfare systems for Indian Tribes						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Learning outcomes: Percent of students completing Adult education requirements (BIA Goal)	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Promote the economic vitality of Indian Tribes						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Preserve the integrity and promote the marketability of authentic Indian arts and crafts products through trademark registration (BIA Goal)				15 Trademarks Registered	15 Trademarks Registered	No Change
Intermediate Outcome: Enhance Public Safety						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Violent Crime – Crime rate = Part I Violent Crimes per 100,000 inhabitants	16.5%	13.5%	19%	16%	14%	-2%
Output Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Number of Law Enforcement Officers Hired	644	663	663	663	700	+37
Number of Law Enforcement officers trained/certified	2,336	2,000	3,535	4,380	4,655	+275
Attrition Rate	11%	9%	9%	9%	9%	No Change
Number of tort claims	New Measure			Baseline TBD		
Number of Law Enforcement offices accredited	New Measure			Baseline TBD		
Number of Law Enforcement programs that will pass on site visits by CLEA staff	New Measure			Baseline TBD		
Number of Law Enforcement programs completing self-assessments annually	New Measure			Baseline TBD		
Number of Law Enforcement programs that will be reviewed by Professional standards staff (Inspection & Evaluation) for accreditation compliance	New Measure			Baseline TBD		

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Operation of Indian Programs
Program and Financing Schedule (In millions of dollars)

		2002	2003	2004
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Identification Code: 14-2100-0-1-999				
Direct Program:				
00.01	Tribal priority allocations.....	801	795	800
00.02	Other recurring programs.....	669	594	610
00.03	Non-recurring programs.....	67	73	76
00.04	Central office operations.....	69	81	99
00.05	Regional office operations.....	64	76	65
00.06	Special program and pooled overhead.....	253	277	277
09.07	Reimbursable program.....	172	174	174
10.00	Total new obligations.....	2,095	2,070	2,101
Budgetary resources available for obligations:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	411	297	250
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	1,964	2,003	2,061
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations.....	25	20	20
22.22	Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts.....	2		
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations.....	2,402	2,320	2,332
23.95	Total new obligations.....	-2,095	-2,070	-2,101
23.98	Unobligated balance expiring or withdrawn.....	-9		
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	297	250	230
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation.....	1,800	1,835	1,890
40.36	Unobligated balance rescinded.....	-10		
40.73	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 107-206.....	-1		
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary).....	1,789	1,835	1,890
Reappropriation:				
50.00	Reappropriation.....	1		
50.00	Reappropriation.....	9		
53.00	Reappropriation (total discretionary).....	10		
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash).....	153	168	171
68.10	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired).....	12		
68.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary).....	165	168	171
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	1,964	2,003	2,061
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year.....	218	270	332
73.10	Total new obligations.....	2,095	2,070	2,101
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	-2,016	-1,988	-1,987
73.40	Adjustments in expired accounts (net).....	-7		
73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations	-25	-20	-20
74.00	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired).....	-12		
74.10	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired).....	17		
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year.....	270	332	426
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	1,372	1,342	1,381
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances.....	644	646	606
87.00	Total outlays (gross).....	2,016	1,988	1,987
Offsets Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources.....	-161	-158	-160
88.40	Non-Federal sources.....	-7	-10	-11
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash).....	-168	-168	-171
Against gross budget authority only:				
88.95	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexp).....	-12		
88.96	Portion of offsetting collections (cash) credited to expired accounts	15		
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	1,799	1,835	1,890
90.00	Outlays.....	1,848	1,820	1,816
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover the cost of fully accruing retirement:				
99.00	Budget authority.....	22		
99.01	Outlays.....	22		

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS
Object Classification (In millions of dollars)**

		2002	2003	2004
Identification Code: 14-2100-0-1-999		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
	Direct obligations:			
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	183	185	187
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	106	107	108
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	19	19	19
11.9	Total personnel compensation.....	308	311	314
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	83	83	84
13.0	Benefits for former personnel.....	3	3	3
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	18	16	16
22.0	Transportation of things.....	15	13	13
23.1	Rental payments to GSA.....	20	20	20
23.2	Rental payments to others.....	1	1	1
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	24	24	24
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	1	1	1
25.1	Advisory and assistance services.....	6	5	5
25.2	Other services.....	809	796	816
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts.....	46	43	46
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	2	2	2
25.5	Research and development contracts.....	2	2	2
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	3	3	3
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons.....	1	1	1
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	35	30	30
31.0	Equipment.....	24	20	24
32.0	Land and structures.....	1	1	1
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	521	521	521
99.0	Direct obligations.....	1,923	1,896	1,927
99.0	Reimbursable obligations.....	172	174	174
99.9	Total new obligations.....	2,095	2,070	2,101

Personnel Summary

Direct:				
	Total compensable workyears:			
1001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	6,831	6,831	6,849
Reimbursable:				
	Total compensable workyears:			
2001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	686	686	686
Allocation account:				
	Total compensable workyears:			
3001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	694	694	694

ANALYSIS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES BY ACTIVITY

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Account: Construction (010-76-14-2301)

Activity	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate
1. Education Construction			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	292,503	292,717	292,634
Unobligated balance, start of year	58,756	140,194	98,011
Recoveries from prior years	1,323	500	500
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	(402)	0	0
Total BA available	352,180	433,411	391,145
Less obligations	(211,986)	(335,400)	(303,000)
Unobligated Balance End of Year (FTE-Direct)	140,194	98,011	88,145
2. Public Safety and Justice			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	5,541	5,046	5,044
Unobligated balance, start of year	2,610	1,330	1,376
Recoveries from prior years	81	0	0
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	0	0	0
Total BA available	8,232	6,376	6,420
Less obligations	(6,902)	(5,000)	(5,000)
Unobligated Balance End of Year (FTE-Direct)	1,330	1,376	1,420
3. Resources Management Construction			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	50,645	39,173	39,162
Unobligated balance, start of year	10,993	12,242	2,415
Recoveries from prior years	4,510	3,500	3,500
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	(461)	0	0
Total BA available	65,687	54,915	45,077
Less obligations	(53,445)	(52,500)	(51,500)
Unobligated Balance End of Year (FTE-Direct)	12,242	2,415	(6,423)
4. General Administration			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	8,443	8,316	8,314
Unobligated balance, start of year	2,587	2,837	2,153
Recoveries from prior years	81	0	0
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	0	0	0
Total BA available	11,111	11,153	10,467
Less obligations	(8,274)	(9,000)	(8,000)
Unobligated Balance End of Year (FTE-Direct)	2,837	2,153	2,467
5. Tribal Government Construction			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation			
Unobligated balance, start of year			
Recoveries from prior years			
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	863	0	0
Total BA available	863	0	0
Less obligations	(863)		
Unobligated Balance End of Year	0	0	0
6. Emergency Response			
BA available for obligation:			
Unobligated balance, start of year	598	53	16
Total BA available	598	53	16
Less obligations	(545)	(37)	(11)
Unobligated Balance End of Year	53	16	5
7. Reimbursable Programs			
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections	43,750	20,000	21,000
Unobligated balance, start of year	5,887	30,000	0
Total BA available	49,637	50,000	21,000
Reimbursable Obligations	(19,637)	(50,000)	(21,000)
Unobligated Balance End of Year (FTE-Reimbursable Programs)	30,000	0	0
8. CSRS/FEHBP Full Cost Proposal			
Account Totals			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	357,132	345,252	345,154
Unobligated balance, start of year	81,431	149,656	66,971
Recoveries from prior years	5,995	4,000	4,000
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections	43,750	20,000	21,000
Reprogramming Tribal Government Construction	0	0	0
Total BA available	488,308	518,908	437,125
Less direct obligations	(282,015)	(401,937)	(367,511)
Reimbursable obligations	(19,637)	(50,000)	(21,000)
Total Obligations	(301,652)	(451,937)	(388,511)
Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	(37,000)	0	0
Unobligated Balance End of Year	149,656	66,971	48,614
Personnel Summary			
Direct Program Full-time equivalent	336	346	346
Reimbursable Program Full-time equivalent	48	48	48
Allocation Program From Federal Highway	600	600	600

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 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, [\$346,305,000] \$345,154,000 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 [2003] 2004, 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 as required by 25 U.S.C. 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 disputes between the Secretary and any grantee concerning a grant shall be subject to the disputes provision in 25 U.S.C. 2508(e).

Note – A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Justification of Proposed Language Changes
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Construction

Deletion: “construction of”

Deletion: “the construction of”

Negotiations with the Navajo Nation to establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) are being initiated. Construction of additional facilities is being deferred until the MOU is finalized and signed.

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 the 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 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.

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 the 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.

23 U.S.C. 202(d) (Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century of June 9, 1998), as amended by 112 Stat. 107, *P.L. 105-178*, as amended by title IX of *P.L. 105-206*.

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 nonreimbursable 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.

Summary of Requirements
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Construction

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2003 President's Budget Request		346	345,252
Additional cost in 2004 of January 2003 Pay Raises	120		
2004 Pay Raise	172		
2004 Information Technology Reduction	(390)		
Total, Uncontrollable Changes			(98)
Program Changes:			
Education Construction			
Replacement School Construction			16,171
Employee Housing			0
Facilities Improvement and Repair			(16,171)
Public Safety and Justice Construction			
Facilities Improvement and Repair			0
Fire Protection			0
Resources Management Construction			
Irrigation Project Construction			0
Engineering and Supervision			0
Safety of Dams			0
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Activities			0
Dam Maintenance			0
General Administration Construction			
Telecommunications Improvement and Repair			0
Facilities Improvement and Repair			0
Construction Program Management			0
Total Requirements (2004 Request)		346	345,154

<u>Justification of Uncontrollable Changes</u>	<u>2004 Request (000s)</u>
 Additional cost in 2004 of January Pay Raise	
2003 Pay Raise	120
2004 Pay Raise	172
<p>These adjustments are for an additional amount needed in 2004 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.1 percent pay increases effective in January 2003 and the additional costs of funding an estimated 2.0 percent January 2004 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series. Adjusting for such reforms as delayering organizations, competing work that might more appropriately be done in the private sector, re-examining position grades, and management streamlining will be used to offset a portion of the added costs.</p>	
2004 Information Technology Reduction	(390)

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The Bureau owns or provides funding for a considerable number and broad variety of buildings and other associated facilities across the nation included buildings with historic and architectural significance. The Bureau's construction program is a multifaceted, intricate operation that encompasses the areas of Education, Public Safety and Justice, Resource Management, and General Administration. The education facilities serve 185 schools that provide educational opportunities for approximately 48,000 students. Also, the Bureau provides funding for 2,132 administrative buildings at approximately 80 reservation agencies. Other facilities include dormitories, road, forestry and detention facilities, over 100 irrigation facilities, and 117 high and significant hazard dams. Additionally, program subactivities have elements that include minor improvement and repair, roof repair and replacement, portable classrooms, emergency repairs, demolition and reduction of excess space, environmental projects, telecommunication improvement and repair, seismic safety, and emergency management systems.

The Bureau is continually striving to correct code and standard deficiencies such as providing access for persons with disabilities. A number of schools require extensive repair or total replacement, as they are unable to meet current Education program requirements or national standards and codes such as the Uniform Building Codes and National Fire Codes. Some schools lack adequate administrative space, modern laboratory classrooms, and major elements to support information technology.

The Bureau continues to work on its multi-phased inventory and backlog validation project, which is essential to the overall facilities program administration by providing accountability and integration of budget allocations and project performance. The Facilities Management Information System (FMIS) has improved efforts to maintain an accurate inventory of Bureau education, public safety and justice, and general administration construction requirements.

The FY 2004 President's request reflects a policy change to no longer provide cost estimates for individual projects for replacement schools or facilities improvement and repair until the planning documents and design for the projects are developed to the point where adequate information is available to make a reasonably accurate cost estimate.

In the area of Resource Management, of the approximately 400 high and significant hazard dams in the Department of the Interior, the Bureau is responsible for 117 dams on the Department's Technical Priority Ranking List. Hazard classification shows the most realistic adverse impact on human life and on downstream development if a dam fails. The hazard is "high" if the loss of life would be more than six persons or the economic loss excessive (for example, involving extensive urban, industrial, or agricultural use or an outstanding natural resource.) The hazard is "significant" if the loss of life would be one to six persons or the economic loss appreciable (involving a rural area with notable agriculture or industry). The average age of the dams is about 72 years.

In concert with the Department, the Bureau has developed a Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Construction Plan. Each fiscal year plan reflects the projects of greatest

need in priority ranking order with special focus first on critical health and safety requirements. The Bureau has undertaken an intense effort at its field locations on development of the Plan.

The President’s commitment to “leave no child behind” extends beyond the academia to the classroom and buildings themselves. The facilities which house tomorrow’s leaders have experienced vast improvements as a result of a major financial investment in education facilities. The Bureau has made substantial advancement in its efforts to reduce the backlog of deferred maintenance and capital improvements. With the FY 2004 request, the Bureau will fund the remaining 3 replacement school projects listed on the updated 2001 Education Replacement Construction List, and 4 of the projects on the 2003 List (included in the FY 2004 Education Construction proposal) to be published in the *Federal Register*.

For FY 2004, a total of \$345,154,000 is requested for the Bureau’s construction programs:

Category	Request
Education Construction	292,634,000
Replacement School Construction	141,354,000
Employee Housing	3,119,000
Facilities Improvement & Repair (FI&R)	148,161,000
Public Safety and Justice	5,044,000
Facilities Improvement and Repair	1,404,000
Fire Safety Coordination	169,000
Fire Protection	3,471,000
Resources Management	39,162,000
Irrigation Project: Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	13,091,000
Engineering and Supervision	2,106,000
Survey and Design	308,000
Safety of Dams	20,968,000
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Activities	702,000
Dam Maintenance	1,987,000
General Administration	8,314,000
Telecommunications Improvement & Repair	918,000
Non-Education F I&R	1,264,000
Construction Program Management	6,132,000
Total - FY 2004 Request	345,154,000

ANALYSIS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES BY ACTIVITY

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Account: Construction (010-76-14-2301)

Activity	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate
1. Education Construction			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	292,503	292,717	292,634
Unobligated balance, start of year	55,594	135,809	93,226
Recoveries from prior years	100	100	100
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	(402)	0	0
Total BA available	347,795	428,626	385,960
Less obligations	(211,986)	(335,400)	(303,000)
Unobligated Balance End of Year (FTE-Direct)	135,809	93,226	82,960
2. Public Safety and Justice			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	5,541	5,046	5,044
Unobligated balance, start of year	1,370	9	5
Recoveries from prior years	0	0	0
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	0	0	0
Total BA available	6,911	5,055	5,049
Less obligations	(6,902)	(5,050)	(5,049)
Unobligated Balance End of Year (FTE-Direct)	9	5	0
3. Resources Management Construction			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	50,645	39,173	39,162
Unobligated balance, start of year	14,693	17,572	8,145
Recoveries from prior years	5,695	3,900	4,200
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	(461)	0	0
Total BA available	70,572	60,645	51,507
Less obligations	(53,000)	(52,500)	(51,500)
Unobligated Balance End of Year (FTE-Direct)	17,572	8,145	7
4. General Administration			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	8,443	8,316	8,314
Unobligated balance, start of year	2,287	2,456	1,772
Recoveries from prior years	0	0	0
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	0	0	0
Total BA available	10,730	10,772	10,086
Less obligations	(8,274)	(9,000)	(8,000)
Unobligated Balance End of Year (FTE-Direct)	2,456	1,772	2,086
5. Tribal Government Construction			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation			
Unobligated balance, start of year			
Recoveries from prior years			
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	863	0	0
Total BA available	863	0	0
Less obligations	(863)		
Unobligated Balance End of Year	0	0	0
6. Emergency Response			
BA available for obligation:			
Unobligated balance, start of year	598	53	16
Total BA available	598	53	16
Less obligations	(545)	(37)	(11)
Unobligated Balance End of Year	53	16	5
7. Reimbursable Programs			
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections	44,501	19,500	21,000
Unobligated balance, start of year	5,500	30,501	0
Total BA available	50,001	50,001	21,000
Reimbursable Obligations	(19,500)	(50,001)	(21,000)
Unobligated Balance End of Year (FTE-Reimbursable Programs)	30,501	0	0
Account Totals			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	357,132	345,252	345,154
Unobligated balance, start of year	80,042	149,400	66,164
Recoveries from prior years	5,795	4,000	4,300
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections	44,501	19,500	21,000
Reprogramming Tribal Government Construction	0	0	0
Total BA available	487,470	518,152	436,618
Less direct obligations	(281,570)	(401,987)	(367,560)
Reimbursable obligations	(19,500)	(50,001)	(21,000)
Total Obligations	(301,070)	(451,988)	(388,560)
Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	(37,000)	0	0
Unobligated Balance End of Year	149,400	66,164	48,058
Personnel Summary			
Direct Program Full-time equivalent	336	346	346
Reimbursable Program Full-time equivalent	48	48	48
Allocation Program From Federal Highway	600	600	600

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Construction
 Subactivity: Education Construction

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Replacement School Construction	(\$000)	127,799	125,223	-160	120	16,171	141,354	16,131
Employee Housing Repair	(\$000) FTE	3,114 0	3,120 2	-4 0	3 0	0 0	3,119 2	-1 0
Facilities Improvement and Repair	(\$000) FTE	161,590 242	164,374 242	-167 0	125 0	-16,171 0	148,161 242	-16,213 0
Total Requirements	(\$000) FTE	292,503 242	292,717 244	-331 0	248 0	0 0	292,634 244	-83 0

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The objective of the Education Construction program is to provide safe, functional, economical, and energy efficient facilities for approximately 48,000 Indian students attending 185 Bureau-operated or funded schools and dormitories in eligible Indian communities located in 23 states. The Education Construction Program supports the Department of the Interior's (DOI) goal of serving communities through improved education systems for Tribes. The President made a commitment to Indian country in 2000, to eliminate by 2006 the \$942 million deferred educational maintenance backlog of code (e.g., fire) and standard (e.g., building) deficiencies. During FY 2001 and 2002, appropriated funds were obligated to education construction projects sufficient to reduce the backlog to \$752 million, with the expectation of comparable or greater reductions in the future years. The education facilities are operated by the Bureau, Tribes, or Tribal organizations.

The major activities associated with the Education Construction program are as follows:

- The *Replacement School Construction* program provides for total replacement or major additions to portions of existing facilities in instances where rehabilitation, upgrade, or repair of the existing facilities is not economically feasible or as a result of student capacity exceeding needs, required functional changes, and costs. The *Advance Planning and Design* program provides architectural and engineering services, including value engineering, for replacement schools and major renovation work.
- The *Employee Housing Repair* program provides repair for approximately 3,900 housing units in remote locations necessary for employees and their families.
- The *Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R)* program is primarily focused on addressing health, safety, code and standard deficiency issues 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.

The Bureau annually updates its Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Construction Plan. The current Plan includes Fiscal Years 2004 to 2008. The Plan represents projects with the greatest needs ranked in priority order with a major focus on critical health, safety, and critical resource protection. An intense effort was undertaken by the Bureau to develop the current Plan that focuses on protecting lives, resources, and property. The Bureau's backlog of code and standard deficiencies, which provides the basic data for ranking, is periodically being upgraded; therefore, the priority ranking of projects may be reordered in outyear budgets.

The Bureau is now using a facility condition index (FCI) to assist in determining when it is more cost-effective to replace rather than repair an existing facility. The FCI also provides a baseline from which the Bureau will measure and track improvements in asset conditions. The facilities condition index for Bureau schools is .25 in 2003. A score of .1 is the threshold for fair/good. For the purpose of calculating the FCI, a project is considered complete once it is funded. Funds provided through 2004 will reduce the overall score for the Bureau's portfolio to .213, with an increasing number of schools moving to fair/good condition.

The activities performed by the Education Construction program are consistent with the Administration and Departmental Mission and Goal of serving Tribal communities through constructing or rehabilitating schools to provide a safer and healthier environment for Indian students.

In support of the Department's four "C"s, the Bureau encourages communication with clients by consulting on all aspect of construction projects as authorized by *P. L. 93-638* contracts and *P. L. 100-297* grants, which results in active participation by tribes, tribal organizations and school boards. The Bureau complies with applicable Federal, state and tribal health, safety, disabled, and building code requirements for education facilities in accordance with 25 U. S. C. 2005 (a).

During formulation of the 2004 budget, the Administration began using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) to identify strengths and weaknesses of programs and to inform budget, management, and policy activities regarding recommendations. The process generated extensive information on program effectiveness and accountability including the need for additional performance measures.

The principal PART findings for Indian School Construction program are:

- The program had limited flexibility to adjust funds appropriated to a specific project when there are delays or changes due to planning or design which impact the original cost estimate for the project.
- Recent designs for replacement schools and major improvement and repair projects may not adequately reflect trends, such as a declining student population.
- No comparison exists between BIA funded schools and similar sized State school projects.
- Planning is insufficient to ensure that the President's commitment to eliminate the school facility backlog will be met by 2006.
- The program has established new measures based on the PART review. The future ratings will be based on new measures, and the program will continue to develop additional measures as necessary.

To address the PART findings, BIA will:

- Refrain from identifying Replacement and major Facilities Improvement and Repair construction cost estimates until such time as project planning and designs are sufficiently developed to assure accurate cost estimates. This will eliminate individual project “earmarks” in the President’s Annual Budget and appropriations reports.
- Establish efficiency measures such as reducing the time lag between Tribal/school receipt of construction funding and completion of project, and evaluate the cost per square foot of Bureau projects compared to national, State, or Regional averages.
- Complete an independent study comparing the cost of recently constructed BIA schools to schools built by states in similar locations.

Replacement School Construction (\$141,354,000): The budget request of \$141,354,000 will provide funding for construction of the three schools remaining on the Education Facilities School Construction List published in January 2001, and four of the nine schools from the Bureau’s new Education Facilities Replacement School Construction Priorities List scheduled to be published in the Federal Register in FY 2003. Any remaining funds will be used to replace the next schools on the list.

The Bureau’s five-year Maintenance and Construction Plan supports the President’s Initiative to reduce the maintenance backlog and supports the Bureau’s strategic goals and annual performance plans to provide safe and functional facilities for clients. Numerous deficiencies exist associated with health, safety, disability access, classroom size, computer and communications technology space. Extensive repair or total replacements are needed for these deteriorated structures, which no longer meet required building codes and standards.

The Bureau has developed a Facilities Management Information System (FMIS) to improve the management and efficiency of construction and building maintenance projects. The FMIS has assisted project managers to effectively make decisions on projects and to track improvements and facility conditions. The capabilities of the developing FMIS will support e-government functions when the Internet access is restored to the Bureau.

The additional funds will address all corrective items at the funded school facilities and permit deletion of the highest priority items in the maintenance backlog of health and safety deficiencies. The Bureau complies with applicable Federal, State, and Tribal health, safety, disabled, and building code requirements for education facilities in accordance with 25 U.S.C. 2005 (b).

In FY 2004, the Bureau proposes to fund the construction of the following seven schools listed on the Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List published in January 2001 and the new Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List, scheduled to be published in the Federal Register in FY 2003:

Project	State	FY 2003 Enrollment
Turtle Mountain High School	ND	578
Mescalero Apache Elementary School	NM	590
Enemy Swim Day School	SD	112
Isleta Elementary School	NM	274
Navajo Preparatory School (Phase II)	NM	205
Wingate High School (Phase II)	NM	731
Pueblo Pintado School	NM	336
Advance Planning and Design	Multiple Sites	

*Any remaining funds will be used to replace the remaining schools.

Turtle Mountain High School, ND (Ranked #18): The Tribe has been working on a master- planning document for the school that will consider student enrollment and space needs.

The increasing enrollment at the grades 9-12 school led to the use of portable classrooms to help alleviate overcrowding. The overcrowded conditions affecting the elementary and middle schools will be reviewed in the Tribe's planning document.

Mescalero Apache Elementary School, NM (Ranked #19): The Pre-K-12 school was constructed by the Mescalero Apache Tribe with tribal funds and completed in August 2002, after fire destroyed the original K-6 elementary school in 1990. It is occupied for the school year. Seventeen portable classrooms were installed to house the K-6 grades as well as grades 7-12. The school was not Bureau-funded at that time, but the BIA assisted with site improvements and classroom furnishings. Because it was critical to replace the 12-year-old temporary school, the Tribe used their own funds. The Bureau will reimburse the Tribe based on negotiating a fair and reasonable size and construction cost.

Enemy Swim Day School, SD, (Ranked #20): Enemy Swim Day School is the last school (#20) on the BIA Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List of January 2001. This project will provide a replacement school in Waubay, S.D., for students in grades K-8. There will also be a Family and Child Education (FACE) program at the school.

The replacement school will correct deficiencies such as:

- deteriorated buildings and building systems for heat, lighting, fresh air, water and sewer;
- exposing the students to inclement weather during class changes;
- lack of labs for science and computer study, library, special education and gifted classroom programs.

Isleta Elementary School, NM (Ranked #1): Isleta is the first ranked school on the Bureau's new Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priorities List for FY 2003. The replacement school project for the school will provide a new elementary school for grades K-6.

The main school building was constructed in about 1927 of adobe and wood. The remainder of the program is housed entirely in portable structures over 20 years old. The portables are a safety and health hazard, facilities are in poor condition, and the school falls below modern education standard codes due to its small size.

Navajo Preparatory School (Phase II), NM (Ranked #2): This project is a Partial Replacement of facilities for the Navajo Preparatory School. Phase II of this project, for grades 9-12, ranked #2 on the Bureau's new Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priorities List as of FY 2003. Phase I funding is provided through FY 2002 FI&R funding.

Phase I,

- the Facilities Improvement and Repair Project, included upgrading two dormitories and the library,
- building a new gym, and
- replacing of infrastructure for water and sewer lines and improved access for fire trucks.

Phase II,

- the project funded from Replacement School funds includes kitchen/cafeteria addition, classrooms and media center, office space, dormitories, maintenance shop and bus garage; infrastructure development and upgrades.

Of the 14 buildings comprising the school, 11 have been rated with poor building conditions. The current facilities were mostly built in the 1940's and 1950's.

Wingate High School Phase II, NM (Ranked #3): Wingate High School construction will be accomplished in two phases.

Phase I,

- A Facilities Improvement and Repair project will complete the following: site selection, infrastructure development, athletic fields and track, basketball courts, parking, telephone, and telephone lines, and new dormitory construction.

Phase II,

- From replacement school funds includes construction of classrooms; language, computer science labs, new space for administration, media center, physical education, dining and kitchen, and auditorium.

The existing school buildings are all over 40 years old with average poor building condition, further supporting the need for a replacement school. Planning studies indicate that the current site of the school, with over 60 acres of land, is the most suitable location for the replacement school. Phasing of the construction accommodates use of the current site.

Pueblo Pintado Community School, NM (Ranked #4): A Partial Replacement of school facilities at Pueblo Pintado will renovate and replace existing facilities that do not currently meet the education program standards, and have exceeded their design life. Preliminary planning will use the existing site so site modifications will be minimized.

Space is lacking for core programs (computer instruction, science lab instruction, fine arts, vocational education, special education programs), over one half of the education buildings are portables, and all the permanent buildings are 40 years old.

Status of Three Remaining Projects on the Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List of January 2001

PROJECT		STATUS
18*	Turtle Mountain High School	A <i>PL 93-638</i> planning contract was awarded in the 2 nd quarter of FY 2002 and completed in the 1st quarter of FY 2003. A <i>P.L. 93-638</i> -design contract expected to be awarded in the 3 rd quarter FY 2003 and scheduled for completion in the 4 th quarter of FY2003. <i>P.L. 93-638</i> construction contract is expected to be awarded in the 2 nd quarter FY 2004 and scheduled to be completed in the 4 th quarter FY 2005.
19	Mescalero Apache School	Tribe has constructed the school using own funds. Construction is completed. Negotiations for reimbursement are ongoing.
20*	Enemy Swim Day School	<i>PL 100-297</i> Planning Grant was awarded in 4 th quarter in FY 2002. Design Grant is expected to be awarded in the 2nd quarter in FY 2003 and expected to be completed in the 4th quarter of FY 2003. Construction Grant will be awarded in the 4th quarter FY 2003, with construction to start in the 1st quarter FY 2004 and be completed in the 4 th quarter FY 2005.

Note: Some of the above schools are undergoing a review relative to student enrollment projections, which may affect their proposed schedules.

The Bureau continues to encourage the use of various legislative authorities to accomplish construction project work. Approximately 80 percent of all projects funded in FY 2004 will use grants, contracts and compacts under the following authorities to complete project work: *Public Law 93-638*, as amended; *Public Law 100-297*; and *Public Law 103-413*, Title IV (Self-Governance Compacts).

Advanced Planning and Design (\$10,000,000): Funds for advance planning and design will be used to provide preliminary planning information, design specifications, user requirements, and the associated project working drawings and specifications for construction. Project planning and design must be completed prior to construction funding so that program and funding decisions can be properly made. In FY 2004, planning and design work will be provided for the five schools that are on the Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority list as of FY 2003, a scheduled to be published in the Federal Register. The five school include the following: Bread Springs Day School (Phase II), Ojo Encino Day School, Chemawa Indian School Dormitory, Beclabito Day School, and Leupp Boarding School. Any funds remaining after the five schools complete planning and design work will be used for other replacement schools on the Priority List.

Funds are also required for other design-related activities, such as performance of value engineering, feasibility studies, facility condition investigations, and environmental assessments. In addition, preparation, development, and distribution of design and procedural manuals will be updated and/or developed. Technical reference material on

construction costs and other documents that are necessary to provide for a comprehensive and efficient construction program will also be acquired.

Employee Housing Repair (\$3,119,000; FTE 2): In FY 2004, the Bureau will address the following projects which are recorded as Employee Housing deferred maintenance backlog deficiencies in the Facilities Management Information System (FMIS):

Category Count	Project Category	Components	Cost Estimate
3	Administrative	Condition surveys, feasibility assessments, project oversight.	155,000
126	Life Safety Compliance	Fire/smoke alarm/detection systems, furnaces, stoves (hoods, exhaust fans), electrical circuits-equipment.	400,000
45	Health Code Compliance	Potable water (pipes, wells, filters, quality), sewage (pipes, manholes, septic tanks, drain fields), bathroom fixtures (tubs, sinks, toilet bowls), kitchen fixtures (disposals, sinks, dishwashers).	469,100
28	Environmental Code Compliance	Asbestos (tile, pipe lagging, siding, fireproof panels, tests), lead (paint, pipe, soil, tests), radon (monitoring, sealing, ventilation), PCBs (transformers/ ballasts). Underground tanks and above ground tanks.	724,100
110	Uniform Building Code	Roofing/Gutters/Soffits (replace, major repair, insulation (fiberglass, foam, other), lighting, cabinets/counter-tops, walls, doors, windows, floors (linoleum, carpet, wood) Paint/interior, exterior, siding/wood/vinyl/metal/stucco. Sidewalks, driveways, steps, yard (grass, gravel, other).	507,000
2	Accessibility Code Compliance	Ramps, doors/hardware, fixtures, alarms (strobe).	109,000
6	New or Replacement Construction	In addition to above work, this amount will be used to construct new or replace housing at various locations.	754,800
		Total	\$3,119,000

Facilities Improvement and Repair (\$148,161,000; FTE 242): The budget request for Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R) is \$148,161,000. Although this is a net program decrease of \$16,172,000 from the 2003 enacted level, funding for the FY 2004 Replacement School Construction is increased by the same amount. Funds requested in FY 2004 will be used to improve the safety and functionality of facilities for the program's customers and support the President's and the Department's initiative to improve education of Indian children by insuring that facilities are in fair or better condition as measured by the Facility Condition Index (FCI). The FI&R program will award seven major FI&R projects to reduce unsafe conditions at educational facilities. Approximately 52 roofs will be replaced, multiple minor improvement projects will be accomplished, 30 portable classrooms will be provided, multiple environmental projects undertaken, and 23 buildings will be demolished to reduce excess space. The Bureau 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. The Bureau will seek to maximize the use of existing educational facilities by improving or rehabilitating these facilities in lieu of complete new construction.

Program Management (\$1,225,000): Funds requested will be used to assist in defraying the cost for administrative overhead associated with the increased responsibilities for execution of the program on a Bureau-wide basis. Specifically, the staff will manage planning, design and construction contracts with Tribes, Tribal organizations and

commercial vendors; provide technical assistance to *P. L. 93-638* contractors and *P. L. 100-297* grantees who choose to manage the planning, design and construction phases of projects. Funds will also be used to pay for a staff of 10 FTEs to inspect construction in progress, so they may ensure that safety and health standards are met and to ensure that construction work conforms to the approved drawings and specifications.

Facilities Maintenance (\$50,247,000): Facilities Maintenance funds will be used to conduct preventive, routine, cyclical, and unscheduled maintenance for all buildings, equipment, utility systems and ground structures. The focus is to retard deterioration of education facilities and reduce the maintenance backlog while providing safe and functional schools throughout the Bureau. Funds will provide for needed maintenance services for: 1) equipment, including heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, boilers and other pressure vessels, 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; and 3) ground inventories including sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, landscaping, grass and trees.

In FY 2004, approximately 19,000,000 square feet of space will be maintained in all Bureau school facilities. This square footage includes new space that will be added as a result of school replacement, portable buildings, and space expansion through major FI&R work. The following table identifies the school, type of facility expansion, and square feet scheduled to be added to the Bureau's facilities inventory in FY 2004.

FY 2004 New and Renovated Facilities Additional Square Footage

School Location	Type of Expansion	Est. Sq. Ft.
Lower Brule Day School, SD	3 Portable Classrooms	2,700
Tis Nazbas Community School, AZ	3 Portable Classrooms	2,700
Dennehotso Boarding School, AZ	6 Portable Classrooms	5,400
Kaibeto Boarding School, AZ	3 Portable Classrooms	2,700
Rocky Ridge Boarding School, AZ	3 Portable Classrooms	2,700
Winslow Dormitory, AZ	2 Portable Classrooms	1,800
Santa Fe Indian School - Phase II, NM	School Replacement	112,000
Polacca Day School, AZ	School Replacement	77,104
Second Mesa Day School, AZ	School Replacement	73,112
St. Francis Indian School, SD	School Replacement	125,000
Jicarilla Dormitory, NM	Major FI&R	24,245
Riverside Indian School Gym, OK	Major FI&R	29,900
Lower Brule Day School - Phase II, SD	Major FI&R	12,930
Hunters Point Boarding School, AZ	Major FI&R	8,000
Chilchinbeto Day School, AZ	Major FI&R	2,008
Takini High School, SD	Major FI&R	10,000
Okreek School, SD	Major FI&R	65,108
Cherokee Central High School, NC	Major FI&R	195,368
Total Square Footage		752,775

Major FI&R Projects (\$49,613,000)

Circle of Life Survival School, MN: This project will complete the deferred maintenance backlog items for the Circle of Life Survival Day School. The school serves 135 students in grades K-12. The following are major items to be addressed in the school project:

- School: Repair air distribution system, hardwood floors, and roofing.
- Site work: Replace concrete driveway.

Little Eagle Day School, SD: This project is to complete the deferred maintenance backlog items for the Little Eagle Day School. The school serves 85 students in grades K-8. The following are major items to be addressed in the school project:

- Building 223: replace commercial overhead door, replace window units.
- Building 224: replace cabinets, siding; carpet; flooring, and roofing.
- Elementary Day School, 234: replace insulated panels, wood siding, roofing, shower, and handicap accessible ramps and drinking fountains to the building, commercial overhead door, water closet; floor tile, air compressor unit, metal interior door, shower, and steam kettle/cooker and site work.

Lake Valley Navajo School, NM: This project is to complete the backlog items for the Lake Valley Boarding School. The school serves 104 day students, which includes 60 boarding students in grades K-8. The following are major items to be addressed in the school project:

- Site: Remove LP gas tanks and fuel oil storage tanks; replace domestic water mains, sewer mains and service lines, and sidewalk; install underground telephone and data communication system; upgrade fire alarm system and security cameras throughout school campus.
- Building 119176: Facility Management Shop – replace plumbing system, windows and doors.
- Building 179161: Boarding School – Replace water cooler, furnace, exterior doors, and double hung windows.
- Building 710: Storage – Demolish and replace with new storage building.
- Building 720: Library; Replace windows, furnace, driveway.
- Building 733: Shop – Replace exterior door, panel board, windows, and roofing.
- Building 734: School – Replace exterior insulation, ceiling insulation, lighting fixtures in gym, hot water boiler treatment system, wood gym floor, and asbestos tile; reinforce roof throughout the building.

Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI), NM: This project is to complete the deferred maintenance backlog items for the Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute. The technical institute serves 818 academic students, which includes 440 residential students (2002-2003 school year). The following are major items to be addressed in the school project:

- Site: Replace and install additional exterior lighting, centrifugal pump, pipe for chilled water supply; hot water supply, return lines and domestic water lines; install underground conduit lines for central fire alarm wiring, security surveillance, and telecommunications fiber optic cabling;

- Item items to be repaired/replaced in the following buildings: 101 – Office; 102 – Multi-Purpose; 103, 104, 105 and 106 Academic; 108 Gymnasium, 109 Cafeteria, 110 - Utility Plant and 113 and 114 - Dormitories: install additional receptacles and replace electrical services; replace high voltage safety switches in each of the buildings; replace transformer, centrifugal pumps, and rooftop utility fans.
- Additional work items to each of the buildings are: Bldg 101- replace mechanical ductwork; install fire rated walls and doors and fire dampers; Bldg 104 - replace air handling unit; Bldg 106 - replace asbestos floor tiles; Bldg 108 – replace gym flooring and bleachers; Bldg 109 - replace commercial walk-in coolers and freezer; build addition for boiler room; replace lighting and power system; Bldgs 113 and 114 - replace generator; drain lines, restrooms, electrical service, and distribution system.

San Felipe Elementary School, NM: The Bureau’s FI&R work on this project will complete the identified critical health and safety code deficiencies for the school. The school serves 380 students in grades K-7. The following are major items to be completed in this project:

- Construct an addition to existing Building 711 to house the middle school students; new gymnasium; special and general education classrooms to meet overcrowded conditions. This project will eliminate a number of portable classrooms currently utilized as the existing main facility.
- Existing conditions: San Felipe Pueblo Elementary School was originally constructed in 1982 to serve 200 students. The school is approved to serve students in Grades K-8, and the increasing enrollment has an adverse impact on the education program. Nearly 50 percent of the students are housed in old portable buildings without proper handicapped accessibility, or lighting, heating, and air conditioning, resulting in poor air quality. The main school has a multi-purpose room used, as a cafeteria/gymnasium and lunch must be served in three shifts of meals to accommodate all the students. Physical Education is limited, as the school has no gymnasium. San Felipe Pueblo Elementary School lacks adequate space to perform several essential core academic programs including computer technology and special education programs. The school is inadequate to meet today’s educational needs.
- Site: Remove LP Gas Tanks and fuel oil storage tanks; replace domestic water mains, sewer mains and service lines; sidewalk; underground telephone and data communication system; upgrade fire alarm system and security cameras through school campus.
- Building 1191716: Facility Management Shop – replace plumbing system; windows and doors
- Building 710: Storage – Demolish and replace with storage building
- Building 720: Library – Replace windows, furnace, driveway
- Building 734: School – replace exterior insulation, boiler treatment system, wood gym floor and asbestos tile; reinforce roof throughout building

Crystal Boarding School, NM: This project is to complete the deferred maintenance backlog items for the Crystal Boarding School. The school serves 180 students, which includes 67 boarding students in grades K-6. The following are major items to be addressed in the School project:

- Site work: Remove LP gas tanks and replace domestic water mains, service lines, sewer mains, pump house and sewer lagoon; install central fire alarm system throughout campus.
- Building 301 School: Replace existing building constructed in 1935 as backlog work exceeds replacement value. Major deficiency items in the existing building are lighting, power system, plumbing, and heating system
- Building 302 School: Replace boiler.
- Building 303 Fire Station: Replace roofing, unit heater and roof beam.
- Building 319 Dormitory: Construct dormitory addition to accommodate overcrowding; replace roofing and boiler.
- Building 320 Dormitory: Rework HVAC system; replace oil burner, domestic water mains, service lines, roofing; and construct new restrooms.
- Building 330 Shop: Replace insulation system, windows throughout exterior and heating system
- Building 340 School: Replace siding, windows, roofing, lighting and power system; install handicapped ramp
- Building 342 School: Replace water cooler, furnace, and sidewalk; construct new restrooms.

Kinlani Bordertown (Flagstaff) Dormitory, AZ: Project Description: This project is to complete the maintenance backlog items for the Flagstaff Dormitory. The Dormitory serves 150 students in grades 9-12. The following are major items to be addressed in the School project:

- Site work: replace asphalt paving and fire alarm system; construct facility management shop
- Dormitory 701: replace exterior insulation, heating system equipment, windows, elevator; construct new restrooms; replace electrical service, roofing, water closets, counter tops and student desks in each room, shower compartments; install fire-rated drywall covering to replace wood panels; replace pipe (water and gas lines) throughout building.
- Dormitory, 702: Exceeds 70 percent of replacement value; replace building with new dormitory. Major deficiencies include: repair roof; replace exterior insulation; install wheel chair lifts; replace plumbing system, heating system, windows, and asbestos floor tiles.
- Multi-Purpose, 703; replace exterior insulation, windows/awning, commercial water heater; upgrade gym facility with expansion to meet high school basketball court facilities; replace heating system, walk in freezer, and refrigerator.

Portable Classroom Buildings (\$2,500,000): The procurement of portable classroom buildings enables the Bureau to ensure children of a healthy and safe environment and relieve classroom congestion. Portable facilities remain the property of the Federal Government. The following schools will be provided with portable classrooms in FY 2004:

Location	No. of Classroom Buildings
Rocky Ridge Boarding School, AZ	3
Winslow Residential Hall, AZ	2
T'iis Nazbas (TeeNosPos) School, AZ	3
Dennehostso Boarding School, AZ	6
Kaibeto Boarding School, AZ	3
Porcupine Day School, SD	2
Sicangu Owayawa Oti (Rosebud), SD	3
Red Rock Day School, AZ	3
John F. Kennedy Day School, AZ	3
Indian Township School, NC	2
Total	30

Roof Repair/Replacement (\$6,000,000): Funds will address roofing deficiencies in various Bureau education facilities. Buildings need to be re-roofed on a periodic basis to prevent leakage and moisture (rain and snow) from penetrating the building and causing structural, electrical, and other damage. Projects are placed in priority ranking order to protect Government property and prevent future adverse effects to programs housed in these facilities. Providing roof repairs and replacements will contribute to the Bureau's protection of its capital investments and assure that education program functions continue uninterrupted.

Design activities have been completed for the buildings identified in the table below. The cost for roof repair and/or replacement varies due to such factors as location, size, existing condition, and roof materials. The following is a list of roofing projects currently planned for FY 2004:

School	Building Number(s)
Cibecue Community School, AZ	326,333,
Havasupai School, AZ	1022, 1023, 1024
Theodore Roosevelt School, AZ	224
San Simon School, AZ	625, 626
Santa Rosa School, AZ	449
Papago High School, AZ	800
Santa Clara Day School, NM	742, 743, 744, 748, 749, 756, 757, 758, 762, 763, 764
San Juan Day School, NM	723
Jones Academy, OK	514
Riverside Indian School, OK	223, 268, 278
American Horse School, SD	438
Pine Ridge School, SD	201A, 303
Standing Rock Office (OIEP), ND	194
Tate Topa School (4 Winds), ND	301
White Shield School, ND	414
Standing Rock School, SD	143
Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School, SD	2005
Loneman Day School, SD	971
Tohatchi, NM	21, 125, 126
Hunters Point Boarding School, AZ	423
Cove Day School, NM	315, 316

School	Building Number(s)
Sanostee, NM	711, 712, 713, 714
TecNosPos, NM	641, 645, 656, 658, 660, 661
Lukachukai Boarding School, NM	202

Inventory Validation and Condition Assessments (\$3,500,000): Funds will be used to continue the cyclic inventory and backlog condition assessment validation project. Inventory validation is crucial to the effective management of Bureau facilities, especially for determining the distribution of appropriated funds for construction and operation and maintenance of Bureau- or Tribally-operated education facilities. In 25 USC section 2005(a)(6), three-year cyclic reviews will be required instead of the previous five-year cycle. Condition assessments and inventory cyclic reviews will be conducted at approximately 60 locations, which encompasses approximately 7.8 million square feet of facilities space.

With the implementation of the FMIS database, it is essential to continue Bureau-wide training on all facets of the system. The FMIS system includes modules for inventory, backlog, project management, budget, shop order systems, planning and annual work planning. The training program is crucial for facility management program staff that must maintain current and accurate information at all levels of the program. In FY 2004, the following training will be provided:

Courses	Training Goals	Total Estimated Participants
Level I	FMIS 40 Hour Course	105
Level II	FMIS Refresher Course	165
Specialty Course	Project Management	40
Specialty Course	Safety Management	30

The cyclical reviews identify critical and non-critical deficiencies for code compliance in Bureau and Tribally operated education facilities. This information includes, but is not limited to, all buildings, structures, towers, grounds and equipment, including newly constructed or remodeled buildings and/or structures operated by the Bureau and Tribes for education programs. Information is also collected regarding costs for the purpose of determining operations and maintenance, construction, and deferred maintenance needs. The cyclic review information improves construction project planning, budget allocation and forecasting, and identification of needed repairs in all Bureau- and Tribally-operated education facilities.

Minor Improvement and Repair (MI&R) (\$15,076,000): The funds requested for FY 2004 will be used to correct the backlog of priority safety deficiencies, beginning with critical safety work items (S-1). The priority order for correcting deficiencies in the MI&R program is 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

High priority backlogs will be accomplished bureau-wide as identified in the backlog reduction plan. These funds are utilized for the performance and administration for correcting work items not normally encountered in the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program, such as installation of handicapped fixtures and equipment, and renovation of utility systems. The following table denotes distribution of funds to various Regions and locations in FY 2004:

Regions/Schools	Amount
Great Plains	2,800,000
Southern Plains	600,000
Rocky Mountain	600,000
Midwest	876,000
Eastern Oklahoma	1,500,000
Eastern	700,000
Western	2,000,000
Southwest	900,000
Navajo	2,700,000
Northwest	1,000,000
Education (Haskell)	700,000
Education (SIPI)	700,000
Total	15,076,000

Environmental Projects/Assessments/Inspections/Abatement (\$9,000,000): The Bureau's environmental program addresses Bureau facilities that have complex and numerous environmental compliance and enforcement issues. Additionally, there are various ownerships and operational responsibilities imposed on the Bureau's organizational units (e.g., Office of Indian Education Program, Office of Indian Programs, and Office of Law Enforcement), including the necessity of the Bureau to ensure that educational facilities are in compliance with federal environmental laws and regulations that protect human health and the environment. Environmental projects are completed by commercial contract, on-going *Public Law 96-638* contracts, as amended, *Public Law 100-297* grants, force accounts or in conjunction with planned FI&R projects. The Bureau's environmental auditing program identified the following key areas necessary to comply with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements: storage tank management, toxic substances management, hazardous material/wastes management, emergency planning and community right-to-know, water quality management, and air quality management.

In order to continue addressing EPA compliance issues affecting educational facilities, funds will be used to rectify environmental deficiencies at educational facilities. Environmental issues that pose an immediate harm to the safety of the facility users or identified by the Bureau's environmental management audit program will be funded based on a priority ranking system using the following factors:

- Priority 1: Areas with actual or potential immediate harm to human health or the environment.
- Priority 2: Areas with potential for significant liability or other potential to inhibit the facilities from meeting the mission of the Bureau, but not Priority 1.
- Priority 3: Regulatory (i.e., laws, regulations, executive orders, and official DOI, or BIA (policies) finding that is not Priority 1.

Asbestos: Asbestos is a known carcinogen that can increase the potential for individual long-term health effects if exposed to elevated levels. Asbestos, found at many Bureau schools, may have the potential to expose children and staff to health risks if it becomes friable. The Bureau will continue efforts in performing or updating asbestos re-inspection under the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA); abate friable asbestos containing materials that exist in educational facilities and provide AHERA awareness training for school personnel.

Lead-based Paint: Lead is considered the number one environmental threat that can cause adverse health effects in young children. Lead-based paint can be found at many Bureau schools and associated living quarters. This may result in children being vulnerable to lead exposure. The Bureau will continue efforts to thoroughly assess and abate lead-based paint at elementary schools and associated quarters; and provide lead awareness training for school personnel.

Underground/Aboveground Storage Tank: The Bureau will continue efforts to remove and upgrade heating oil tanks at schools and associated quarters. Although these tanks are not regulated, they are generally in poor condition and many have leaked into the soil or groundwater, which could potentially contaminate school or local drinking water supplies. The Bureau currently has an agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency, under which an EPA employee will be on assignment to the Bureau to address heating oil tank management Bureau wide.

Drinking and Waste Water Systems: The Bureau will continue efforts to upgrade drinking water and waste water systems associated with schools. Many drinking water systems are old and easily contaminated which could threaten the health of the school students and employees. Also, waste water systems are in poor condition leading to annual discharges of sewage into waterways violating Federal law.

Hazardous Waste Management: The Bureau will continue efforts in removing and properly disposing of hazardous chemicals from schools as required by the Resource Conservation & Recovery Act. Many of the chemicals are outdated, off-spec, and are improperly stored and have the potential to leak and contaminate school property. In addition, funds will provide hazard awareness training for school personnel.

Molds (in-door air quality): Indoor exposure to mold and mildew is being increasingly recognized at Bureau schools and facilities, resulting in a variety of health related effects on children, employees at schools, and the public. Although mold is not regulated, the growth of mold can increase the potential for allergic health problems, delay school sessions, and create a potential for environmental liability. The Bureau will thoroughly assess and abate mold contaminations that exist at Bureau schools and provide mold awareness training for school personnel.

The following is a breakdown of environmental projects proposed for funding in FY 2004:

PROJECT	NATURE OF WORK	COST
Navajo Region	Friable asbestos abatement	2,000,000
Nationwide	AHERA reinspections and friable asbestos abatement at schools	2,000,000
Nationwide	Lead-based paint assessments and abatements at elementary schools and associated	1,000,000
Nationwide	Removal of leaking underground storage tanks, remediation of contaminated soil	1,000,000
Nationwide	Upgrade drinking and waste water systems to avoid health problems and discharges	1,000,000
Nationwide	Environmental training for facility staff on asbestos, lead-base, hazardous waste,	100,000
Nationwide	Hazardous waste assessment, removal, and disposal.	1,000,000
Nationwide	PCB ballast removal, radon assessments and abatements, emergency response to hazardous materials spills	900,000
Total:		9,000,000

Advance Planning and Design (\$6,000,000): The funds will be used for planning and design for the FI&R projects included in the Department's Five-Year Deferred Maintenance/Construction Plan. 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. The following projects will be in planning or design stages: Greasewood Springs Community School, AZ; Winslow Dormitory, AZ; Chemawa Indian School, OR; Northern Cheyenne Tribal School, MT; Tate Tope School, MN; Nay Ah Shing School, MN; and Ch'ooshai School, NM.

Emergency Repair (\$2,000,000): This Bureau program makes funds available for immediate repair/correction of deficiencies that meet emergency criteria at education facilities. Immediate emergency repair and correction of deficiencies prevent exposure to injury and allow continuation of daily program operations. Funding will be provided on an as-needed basis to correct unforeseen deficiencies. The projects will be completed through Bureau force account or emergency contracts. Examples of emergency repairs consist of: repair or replacement of mechanical and utility system components; corrections of immediately hazardous safety conditions; damages caused by fire; and acts of nature (i.e.; tornadoes, floods, snow, ice, lightning).

Demolition/Reduction of Excess Space (\$2,000,000): 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 Government. Tribal requests for ownership and transfer of vacant facilities requires 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. In FY 2004, funds will be distributed to Regions for the scheduled demolition of the following buildings:

REGION	LOCATION	BLDG. NO.	BLDG. TYPE	SQ. FT.
Navajo Region	Wingate HS, NM	524	Dormitory	36,230
Navajo Region	Wingate HS, NM	526	Dormitory	36,230
Navajo Region	Chinle, AZ	9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19	Historic Quarters	10,684
Navajo Region	Chinle, AZ	21, 22, 23	Historic Offices	5,960
Eastern Region	Conehatta, MS	408, 415, 424	School	20,607
Eastern Region	Conehatta, MS	407, 409, 411	Shop, Warehouse	2,107
Eastern Region	Conehatta, MS	413, 426	Pump House	417
Eastern Region	Conehatta, MS	416	Dormitory	4,288
Eastern Region	Conehatta, MS	424	Other	36
Total:				116,559

Education Telecommunications (\$1,000,000): The funds will be used for the narrow band conversion mandated by 47 CFR, Section 300 would replace all backbone wideband two-way radio equipment by January 1, 2005, for all Very High Frequency (VHF) and by January 1, 2008, for all Ultra High Frequency (UHF). The Bureau will provide the equipment and infrastructure systems for conversion to the narrowband technology. The replacement of the equipment and infrastructure must be completed by January 1, 2005, as stated in the National Telecommunications and Information Administration's (NITIA) spectrum efficiency mandate. Without narrowband conversion and use-outdated radios, the Bureau could face life/safety situations that may affect school children, and law enforcement officers. Infrastructure systems and radio mobile/portable units will be provided to all Bureau schools.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Replacement School Construction: During FY 2002, the bureau reduced the FY 2001 backlog by \$117.556 million in support of the President's commitment for backlog reduction. This resulted in reducing the overall backlog of \$942,000 million down to \$824,444 million.

In FY 2002, funds were provided for the replacement of seven schools identified in the table below. By replacing the seven schools, the backlog will be reduced by \$71.8 million in support of the President's commitment for backlog reduction. The table denotes the status of each project.

Rank	Replacement Schools	Contract/Grant Authority	Status
6b	Wingate School (Phase II), NM	Commercial	100% Planning
7	Polacca Day School, AZ	<i>P.L. 93-638</i>	50% Design
8	Holbrook Dormitory, AZ	<i>P.L. 100-297</i>	10% Planning
9a	Santa Fe Indian Sch. (Phase I), NM	<i>P.L. 100-297</i>	50% Design
10	Ojibwa Indian School, ND	<i>P.L. 100-297</i>	100% Planning
11	Conehatta Tribal School, MS	<i>P.L. 100-297</i>	Construction complete (Cost-share)
12	Paschal Sherman Indian Sch., WA	<i>P.L. 100-297</i>	10% Design

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
Award 6 new schools for construction	6	5	1	Ojibwa School not yet awarded due to Inspector General's audit findings.

In FY 2002, funds provided for Advance Planning and Design work were used to accomplish planning and design tasks associated with the following schools: Kayenta Boarding School, Tiospa Zina Tribal School, Wide Ruins Community School, Low Mountain Boarding School, and St. Francis Indian School. These schools are on the Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List published in January 2001.

Employee Housing: This program provides repairs for approximately 3,900 housing units in remote locations for employees and their families. The following table denotes accomplishments in the program in FY 2002:

No. of Projects	No. of Completions	Project Category	Components	Cost
12	8	Administrative	Condition Surveys, feasibility assessments, project oversight	250,000
84	65	Life Safety Compliance	Fire/Smoke Alarm/ detection systems, furnaces, stoves (hoods, exhaust fans), electrical circuits-equipment	844,443
60	21	Health Code Compliance	Potable water (pipes, wells, filters, quality), sewage (pipes, manholes, septic tanks, drainfields), bathroom fixtures (tubs, sinks, toilet bowls), kitchen fixtures (disposals, sinks, dishwashers).	229,903
71	51	Environmental Code Compliance	Asbestos (tile, pipe lagging, siding, fireproof panels, tests), lead (paint, pipe, soil, tests), radon (monitoring, sealing, ventilation), PCBs (transformers/ballasts), underground tanks and above ground tanks.	517,048
224	86	Uniform Building Code	Roofing/Gutters/Soffits (replace, major repair, insulation (fiberglass, foam, other), lighting, cabinets/countertops, walls, doors, windows, floors (linoleum, carpet, wood). Paint/interior, exterior, siding/wood/vinyl/metal/stucco. Sidewalks, driveways, steps, yard (grass, gravel, other)	1,218,375
2	1	Accessible Code Compliance	Ramps, doors/hardware, fixtures, alarms (strobe).	54,231
453	213			\$3,114,000

Facilities Improvement and Repair: In FY 2002, major accomplishments in the Facilities Improvement and Report program element include the following:

- The Facilities Maintenance program maintained approximately 18,000,000 square feet of space at all Bureau school facilities. The square footage includes new space that was added as a result of 35 new portable buildings, 7 replacement schools, 3 classroom addition projects, 2 major FI&R projects, a bus barn, and a field house as follows:

FY 2002 Accomplishments

School Location	Type of Expansion	Estimated Square Feet
Ojo Encino Day School, NM	4 Portable Classrooms	7,584
Little Eagle Day School, SD	1 Portable Classroom	896
Gila Crossing, AZ	2 Portable Classrooms	1,792
Crow Creek Tribal School, SD	4 Portable Classrooms	3,584
Dibe Yazhi Habitiin, NM	2 Portable Classrooms	1,792
Pinon Community School, AZ	3 Portable Classrooms	2,688
Enemy Swim Day School, SD	4 Portable Classrooms	3,584
Kayenta Community School, AZ	8 Portable Classrooms	7,168
Menominee Tribal School, WI	4 Portable Classrooms	3,584
Jemez Day School, NM	1 Portable Classroom	896
Hopi Jr./Sr. High School, AZ	2 Portable Classrooms	1,792
Fond du Lac School, MN	School Replacement	86,294
Chitimacha, School, LA	Classroom Addition	5,583
Pyramid Lake School, NV	Bus Barn	2,000
Pyramid Lake School, NV	Field House	3,300
San Ildefonso School, NM	Classroom Addition	3,824
Blackwater Community School, AZ	Classroom and Equipment Room	6,900
Conehatta Elementary School, MS	School Replacement	72,124
Huerfano Dormitory, NM	Major FI&R	36,000
Many Farms High School, AZ	School Replacement	43,376
Shiprock Alternative School, NM	School Replacement	122,804
Zia Day School, NM	School Replacement	44,401
Seba Dalkai School, AZ	School Replacement	88,247
Sac & Fox	School Replacement	61,509
Riverside School Gym, OK	Major FI&R	29,900
Total		641,622

- Major FI&R program - four projects were awarded for construction under the Major FI&R program. These projects are Navajo Preparatory School (FY 2002 FI&R project work included upgrading buildings 19, 20, and 21 and water and sewer lines replacement. In FY 2003, Navajo Preparatory School was converted to “New School” status which

Rank	Project	Contract/Grant Authority	Funds Obligated	Status
1	Dilcon Boarding School, AZ	Commercial	86,568	100% Planning & Design completed
2*	Navajo Preparatory School, NM	P.L. 100-297	714,665	99% Design completed
3	Jicarilla Dormitory, NM	Commercial	117,350	80% Design completed
4	Mariano Lake Community Sch, NM	P.L. 93-638	0	10% Design completed
5*	Bread Springs Day School, NM	Commercial	389,514	20% Planning completed
6	Riverside Indian School, OK	Commercial	1,043,366	90% Design completed
7	Ramah Dormitory, NM	P.L. 100-297	306,178	20% Design completed
8*	Beclabito Day School, NM	P.L. 93-638	384,587	5% Planning completed
9	Cherokee Elem School, NC	P.L. 93-638	554,867	5% Planning completed
10	Tohajiilee-He School, NM	Commercial	242,994	99% Design completed

includes

*Construction projects that ranked high enough in the 2001 application process to be placed on the FY 2003 priority ranking list for replacement schools.

Includes construction of a kitchen/cafeteria, classrooms and media center, office space, dormitories, maintenance shop, bus garage, infrastructure development and upgrade.), Ramah Dormitory, Beclabito Day School, and Cherokee Elementary. The remaining six

projects will be awarded in FY 2003. The following table denotes the status of each project:

The following table outlines performance goal achievement for FY 2002.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
Award 6 new schools for construction	6	5	-1	Ojibwa School not awarded due to Inspector General's audit findings.
Award 10 major Facilities Improvement & Repair projects	10	4	-6	There were delays due to projects exceeding capital budgets and design evaluation and clarifications.

- Portable Classroom Buildings – Thirty five portable classroom buildings have been funded or completed at the following schools:

FY 2002 Accomplishments (Portable Classrooms)

Location	No. of Classroom Buildings
Ojo Encino Day School, N	4
Little Eagle Day School, SD	1
Gila Crossing, AZ	2
Crow Creek Tribal School, SD	4*
Dibe Yazhi Habitiin (Borrego Pass) Day School, NM	2
Pinon Community School, AZ	3*
Enemy Swim Day School, SD	4
Kayenta Community School, AZ	8
Menominee Tribal School, WI	4
Jemez Day School, NM	1
Hopi Jr/Sr. High School, AZ	2
TOTAL	35

Note: Crow Creek – Funds used for site work for the portable classrooms.
Pinon – Pending consultation letter.

- Roof Repair/Replacement 57 roofs were funded and are currently in planning, design or construction in 26 schools.

Roof Replacement	Buildings #s
Papago High School, AZ	302,803
Cibecue School, AZ	324
Sherman Indian School, CA	62, 64
John F. Kennedy Sch, AZ	T30,T31,4104
Haskell Indian Nations University, KS	115,116,117,118,106,124,125
Laguna Elementary School, NM	1125,1125
Santa Clara	741
Pine Hill School, NM	801,804,806,814,909,936
Greaswood Community School Sch, NM	711

San Juan Sch, NM	721
Tesuque Day Sch, NM	952
Taos Day Sch, NM	796,797
Dilcon Day Sch, AZ	200,201,204,792,793,794
Dennehotso Sch, AZ	201,246,251
Rock Point Comm Sch, AZ	421,425
Kaibeto Boarding Sch, AZ	401,405
Pine Springs, Boarding Sch, AZ	601
Navajo Mtn Brding Sch, UT	520,521,522
Red Lake Day Sch, AZ	862,868,869
Rocky Ridge Sch, AZ	38
Tuba City Brding Sch, AZ	296
Torreon Day School, NM	534
Crownpoint Brding Sch, NM	3001,3012
Dzilh-Na-O-Dith-Hle Sch, NM	4008
Loneman Day Sch, SD	13
Eagle Butte Boys and Girls Dorm, SD	2002,2004

- Emergency repairs totaled 85 work items for a total of \$2,001,579.
- Inventory and Backlog Validation: In FY 2002, the Bureau completed 25 percent of the multi-phased inventory and backlog validation project. In addition, numerous training classes were conducted in the Facilities Management Information System (FMIS) with the following components and 585 students attending: Level 1 – Introduction to FMIS, 140 students; Level II - FMIS for System Users, 375 students; Level II - FMIS Refresher, 35 students; and, Level IV, Specialty Courses – 35 students.
- Minor Improvement and Repair: The following table denotes \$13,548,442 provided to the Regional Offices to correct safety deficiencies in the various backlog categories:

Backlog Count	Backlog Category	Funded
12	E-Energy	373,507
59	H-Handicap	837,650
342	M-Physical Plant	5,816,542
2	P-Programmatic	54,095
410	S-Safety	6,442,731
1	X-Environmental	23,917
826	TOTAL	13,548,442

- Environmental Projects/Assessments/Inspections/Abatement - The following work was accomplished in the program:
 - AHERA reinspections were conducted at 68 schools to update management plans; provided asbestos awareness training for personnel.
 - Cleanup activities for asbestos abatement occurred at various locations in the Navajo, Great Plains, Midwest, and Eastern Regions.
 - Emergency response activity relating to asbestos, lead, mold, and petroleum products occurred at several schools throughout the regions.
 - Hazardous waste removal and disposal occurred at several sites in the Navajo Region.
 - Cleanup activities for underground and aboveground storage tanks occurred at educational and non-educational facilities at numerous locations in the Navajo and Great Plains Regions.

- Asbestos – In compliance with the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA), mandatory inspections were performed at the Bureau schools in the following regions:

Region	School
Navajo Region - 11 schools:	Chinle Boarding School, Many Farms High School, Rough Rock Community School, Lukachukai Community School, Wide Ruins Community School, Toadlena Community School, Navajo Preparatory School, Ojo Encino Day School, Lake Valley School, Aneth Community School, Nenanzah Day School
Great Plains Region – 5 schools	Standing Rock Community School, Pine Ridge School, Pierre Indian Learning Center, Theodore Jamerson School, Porcupine Day School
Midwest Region – 2 schools	Flandreau Indian School, Circle of Nations Indian School
Eastern Region – 1 school	Cherokee Central High School

- Lead-Based Paint - Remediation training occurred in the Navajo Region.
- Underground storage tank removal was completed at the following 13 schools:

Region	School
Navajo Region – 10 schools:	Greyhills Academy, Dennehotso Boarding School, Kaibeto Boarding School, Kayenta Community School, Teec Nos Pos Community School, Lukachukai Community School, Rocky Ridge Boarding school, Rough Rock Community School, Shonto Community School, Toadlena Community School
Great Plains Region – 3 schools:	Little Eagle School, Mandaree School, He Dog School

- Drinking and waste water systems – The Many Farms High School drinking and waste water system was upgraded.
- Audit Corrective Actions - The environmental audit program launched its first audit in March 2002. Four agencies have been audited; however, funding for corrective action has not been determined. Corrective action was ordered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and was issued under a consent agreement with the Navajo Region. Under the agreement, work is ongoing and will be funded based on the Region’s request.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Replacement School Construction: The six schools shown below received funding for construction in FY 2003 under the Replacement School Construction program. By replacement of these six schools identified in the table below the backlog will be reduced by \$67.7 million in support of the President’s commitment for backlog reduction. The schools are listed on the Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List of January 2001:

Rank	Replacement Schools	Contract/Grant Authority	State
9b	Santa Fe Indian School (Phase II)	P. L. 100-297	NM
13	Kayenta Boarding School	P. L. 100-297	AZ
14	Tiospa Zina Tribal School	P. L. 100-297	SD
15	Wide Ruins Boarding School	P. L. 100-297	AZ

16	Low Mountain Boarding School	<i>P. L. 93-638</i>	AZ
17	St Francis Indian School	<i>P. L. 100-297</i>	SD

Advance Planning and Design work is scheduled for the five schools listed below. The #18 - #20 schools are ranked in the Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List of January 2001 (FY 2003 List with #1 and #2 scheduled to be published in the Federal Register):

Rank	Project	State
18	Turtle Mountain High School	ND
19	Mescalero Apache School (Reimbursement)	NM
20	Enemy Swim Day School	SD
1	Isleta Day School	NM
2	Navajo Preparatory school	NM
3	Wingate High School (Ph II)	NM
4	Pueblo Pintado	NM

The following table denotes the status of all replacement school projects on the 2001 priority list:

**Status of Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List as of FY 2000, With Additions
(Published in Federal Register on January 9, 2001)**

PROJECT		STATUS
1	Tuba City Boarding School	PL 93-638 Contract with Tribe. Planning completed 1st Qtr, FY 2001. Design completed 2 nd Qtr, FY2003. The delay is due to The Navajo Nation not awarding the planning and design contract. Construction award planned for 3 rd Qtr, FY2003. Project completion planned for 4 th Qtr, FY2004.
2	Second Mesa Day School	<i>P.L. 100-297</i> Grant with Hopi Tribe. Planning completed 2 nd Qtr, FY97. Design awarded 2 nd Qtr, FY97 and is 40% complete. Delays due to Site Selection by Tribe. Project completion planned for 4 th Qtr, FY2005.
3	Zia Day School	P.L. 93-638 Contract. Planning and design completed 4 th Qtr, FY2000; Construction completed in 4 th Qtr, FY2002. Project close out is pending.
4	Baca/Thoreau (Dlo'ay Azhi) Consolidated Community School	Commercial Design-Build contract. Planning completed 3 rd Qtr, FY2001. Design 40% complete with Construction start in 3rd Qtr, FY2002. Project is scheduled to be completed 4 th quarter FY 2003.
5	Lummi Tribal School	Self- Governance Compact Design/Build with Tribe. Planning was completed 2nd Qtr, FY2002. Design at 20% and Construction due for completion in 4 th Qtr, FY2005. Delay is due to construction and budget overruns.
6a	Wingate Elementary School (Phase I)	Commercial Design/Build Contract. Planning completed 3 rd Qtr, FY2000. Design at 20% and construction due to start 3rd Qtr, FY2003 and be completed 4 th Qtr, FY2004. Delayed construction start to coincide with Phase II project.
6b	Wingate Elementary School (Phase II)	Planning complete 3 rd Qtr, FY2000. Design-build project incorporated with Phase I. Construction due to start in 3 rd quarter FY 2003. The project to be completed 4 th quarter FY 2004.
7	Polacca Day School	PL 93-638 contract with the Hopi Nation. Planning complete 2 nd Qtr, FY2002. Design due to be completed 4 th Qtr, FY2004. Construction due for award 1 st Qtr, FY 2004 and for completion 4 th Qtr, FY2005. Delay is due to the Tribe not making timely completion of environmental assessments and archeological clearances.
8	Holbrook Dormitory	PL 100-297 grant with Holbrook Dorms Inc. Planning completed in the 4 th Qtr, FY2001. Design due to be completed 4 th Qtr.FY2003. Construction expected to start in 1 st Qtr, FY 2004 and completed by 1 st Qtr, FY 2006.
9a	Santa Fe Indian School - Ph I	Commercial Design Build Project. Master Plan completed in the 3 rd Qtr, FY 2001; Design was awarded in 3 rd quarter of FY 2001; design is due for completion 3rd Qtr, FY2003. Construction due to begin 3rd quarter of FY 2003 and is scheduled to be completed in 2 nd quarter FY 2004.
9b	Santa Fe Indian School Phase II	Commercial Design-build project - Phases I & II overlapping. Planning was completed in the 3 rd quarter 2001. Design due for completion 3rd Qtr, FY2003. Construction due for completion 2 nd Qtr, FY2004.
10	Ojibwa Indian School	PL 100-297 grant with Tribe. Planning started in 3 rd quarter of FY 2001; Design due for award 3rd Qtr, FY 2003. Construction scheduled for award 4 th Qtr, FY 2003 and completion by 4th Qtr, FY 2005. Delays due to reduction in student enrollment projection as per OIG report.

PROJECT		STATUS
11	Conehatta Elementary School	PL 100-297 Cost Share Demonstration Grant with Tribe. Tribe started construction with own funds and Bureau contributed 6.9 million in the 3 rd quarter of FY 2001. Project complete.
12	Paschal Sherman Indian School	PL 100-297 Grant Design/Build project with Colville Confederated Tribes. Planning completed 2 nd Qtr, FY 2002. Design is 40% and construction scheduled to start in May 2003. Project completion in 4 th Qtr, FY2004. Delays due to change in administrative changes to tribal project team.
13	Kayenta Boarding School	PL 100-297 Grant with Kayenta School Board Inc., Planning due for completion 3 rd Qtr, FY2003. Design completion scheduled 3 rd Qtr, FY 2004. Construction due for completion 4 th Qtr, FY 2006. Delays due to change in administrative changes to tribal project team.
14	Tiospa Zina Tribal School	P.L. 100-297 Grant Design-build project with Tribe. Planning complete 3 rd Qtr, FY 2002. Design completed 1 st Qtr, FY2003. Construction due for award 2nd Qtr, FY 2003 and completion by 4 th Qtr, FY 2004.
15	Wide Ruins Community School	P.L. 100-297 Planning scheduled to be completed in the 3rd quarter FY 2003. Design due for completion 3 rd Qtr, FY 2004. Construction scheduled for completion 2ndQtr, FY 2006.
16	Low Mountain Boarding School	PL 93-638 Contract. Planning started in 4 th quarter 2001 and is due for completion 3 rd Qtr, FY2003. Design completion is scheduled for completion 2nd Qtr, FY2004. Construction is scheduled for completion 2 nd quarter FY 2006. Delays due to review of planning documents.
17	St. Francis Indian School	PL 100-297 Grant with Tribe. Planning was awarded in 3rd quarter FY 2002 and is due for completion 3 rd Qtr, FY2003. Design is due for completion 2nd Qtr, FY 2004. Construction is due for completion 2nd Qtr, FY 2006. Delays due to Ed Spec/POR development.
*18	Turtle Mountain High School	PL 93-638 Contract with Tribe. Master planning due for completion in 3 rd Qtr, FY2003. Design completion due 3rd Qtr, FY 2004. Construction completion due 3rd Qtr, FY 2006. Anticipated delays due to redefining the replacement project.
19	Mescalero Apache School	Tribe has constructed the school using own funds. Construction is completed. Negotiations for reimbursement are ongoing.
*20	Enemy Swim Day School	PL 100-297 Grant with Tribe. Planning award in 4 th quarter in FY 2002 and scheduled for completion in 3 rd Qtr, FY 2003. Design completion due 2nd Qtr, FY 2004. Construction completion scheduled for 4 th quarter FY 2006.

***Note:** Some of the above schools are undergoing a review relative to student enrollment projections, which may affect their proposed schedules.

The Bureau continues to encourage the use of various legislative authorities, *Public Law 100-297*; and *Public Law 103-413*, Title IV (Self Governance Compacts), and *Public Law 93-638* to accomplish construction project work. In 2003, all six replacement-school construction projects will be awarded under *P.L. 100-297* and *P.L. 93-638* authorities.

Employee Housing Repair: In FY 2003, 359 projects recorded on the Employee Housing deferred maintenance backlog deficiencies in the Facilities Management Information System (FMIS) will be addressed as denoted in the following table:

	Project Category	Components	Cost Estimates
2	Administrative	Condition surveys, feasibility assessments, project oversight	165,000
148	Life Safety Compliance	Fire/smoke alarm/detection systems, furnaces, stoves (hoods, exhaust fans), electrical circuit-equipment	572,800
56	Health Code compliance	Potable water (pipes, wells, filters, quality), sewage (pipes, manholes, septic tanks, drain fields), bathroom fixtures (tubs, sinks, toilet bowls), kitchen fixtures (disposals, sinks, dishwashers).	550,900
32	Environmental Code Compliance	Asbestos (tile, pipe lagging, siding, fireproof panels, tests), lead (paint, pipe, soil, tests), radon (monitoring, sealing, ventilation), PCBs (transformers/ballasts), underground tanks and above ground tanks.	875,000

	Project Category	Components	Cost Estimates
118	Uniform Building Code	Roofing/Gutters/Soffits (replace, major repair, insulation (fiberglass, foam, other), lighting, cabinets/counter-tops, walls, doors, windows, floors (linoleum, carpet, wood). Paint/interior, exterior, siding/wood/vinyl/metal/stucco. Sidewalks, driveways, steps, yard (grass, gravel, other).	706,000
3	Accessibility Code Compliance	Ramps, doors/hardware, fixtures, alarms (strobe).	250,300
359			3,120,000

Facilities Improvement and Repair:

Facilities Maintenance - In FY 2003, approximately 18,284,000 square feet of space will be maintained in all Bureau school facilities. This square footage includes the new space (501,033 square feet) that will be added as a result of new portable buildings and space expansion through major FI&R and replacement school projects; it also includes a reduction of 197,700 square feet of space planned for demolition or transfer as it is no longer required for education programs (See the Demolition/Reduction of Excess Space section for description). The following table identifies the school, type of facility expansion, and square footage scheduled to be added to the Bureau's facilities inventory in FY 2003.

FY 2003 New and Renovated Facility Additional Square Footage

School Location	Type of Expansion	Est. Sq. Ft.
Kayenta Boarding School, AZ	Replacement School (Phase I Dorms)	40,660
Holbrook Dormitory Replacement, AZ	Replacement Dormitory	41,814
Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, NM	Science Building	62,000
Riverside Indian School, OK	10 Portable Classrooms	8,960
Noli Indian School, CA	5 Portable Classrooms	4,480
Lower Brule Day School, SD	3 Portable Classrooms	2,688
Naa Tsis' Aan (Navajo Mountain), UT	4 Portable Classrooms	3,584
Laguna Elementary School, NM	6 Portable Classrooms	5,376
Tiospaye Topa School, SD	4 Portable Classrooms	3,584
Baca/Thoreau, NM	Replacement School	80,000
Hopi High School Addition, AZ	FI&R	1,800
Tiospa Zina, SD	FI&R	107,913
Jicarilla Dorm, NM	FI&R	24,245
Mariano Lake, NM	FI&R	19,264
Riverside Indian School, OK	FI&R	50,738
Pine Hill Dorm, NM	FI&R	20,439
Navajo Prep, NM	Replacement School (Phase I)	23,488
TOTAL		501,033

Major FI&R Projects – All major facilities improvement and repair work performed on the projects identified below will contribute to completion of backlog items as documented and validated in the Bureau's Facilities Management Information System (FMIS).

Lower Brule - Phase II, SD: The project will provide for a new six-classroom addition, modify the heating system with an energy savings geothermal system to address unsafe building conditions and correct deficiencies to all current health, safety and handicap codes and standards. The project scope was re-defined to allow the school to accomplish the upgrading of the existing facility and to provide the additional space required for the growing student population in the Lower Brule area. Energy related work includes replacing light fixtures in rooms, upgrading the electrical, and replacing the cooling system.

Circle of Nations (Therapeutic Dormitory), ND: This project will provide the Circle of Nations with a new therapeutic dormitory for students in grades 4-8, at Wahpeton, North Dakota. Included in the project is site development (parking, access road, lighting, sidewalks, landscaping) and utilities (water, sewer, power, gas, and telephone service) for the new building(s). The new dormitory will be located on the existing campus. Besides the normal residential living and administrative spaces provided at Bureau-funded boarding schools, the dormitory will provide space for health and social service professionals such as clinical psychologists, child psychologists, substance abuse counselors, social workers, health educators, and education and parent use space. Section 566 of *Public Law 103-382* authorizes the Bureau to establish demonstration schools based on the therapeutic model to provide services necessary to achieve positive changes in attitudes, behavior and academic performance of Indian youth attending boarding schools.

Hunters Point Boarding School, Hunters Point, AZ: This project will replace school Building No. 410, built in 1954, which has exceeded its useful life and is not cost-efficient to renovate in order to meet all current health, safety, handicap codes and standards. Building replacement is the most efficient means to provide a safe, efficient, and functional school facility for the students and staff. The new facility includes two classrooms, library, computer lab, cooking classroom, janitor's closet, and mechanical/electrical rooms. The Hunters Point Boarding School serves students on part of the vast Navajo Nation reservation in Arizona. Students from the surrounding communities are quite remote from this school location and most families have incomes below the national poverty level. Energy related work includes replacing the entire steam heating system, insulation, heating/cooling system and electrical system work.

Wingate High School Phase I, Fort Wingate, NM: Wingate High School is located 12 miles southeast of Gallup, New Mexico. The Wingate High School serves 730 students in grades 9-12, which includes 583 students in the dormitories (FY 2002-2003 ISEP counts). The Wingate High School ranked #4 on the BIA's new Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List as of FY 2003 scheduled to be published in the Federal Register.

- This project was originally a Facilities Improvement and Repair project. Wingate High School is now ranked as a replacement school project, and it is not in the best interest of the Government to continue with the improvement and repair project. Instead, the FI&R funds have been redirected to Phase I of the replacement school project.

Chilchinbito Day School, Chilchinbito, AZ: This project will include all backlogged repairs at this school, serving 125 students in grades K-8. The following are major items to be addressed in the school project:

- Elementary Day School: Replace and repair aging roofing other than the northeast section, and replace lighting and power system throughout the interior of the building.
- Site work: Design and construct single bay fire station, classroom restrooms, and storage space, and central alarm panel (for fire training). Work also includes design/construction of tank refilling station, to be located outside and away from the building.

Energy related work included lighting, water heater, windows, furnace and cooler.

Takini Day School, Howes, SD: The school serves 188 students in grades K-12. The following are major items to be addressed in the school project:

- Replace fire alarm control panel, leaking sewer lagoon, ceiling tiles, water cooler, steel exterior door, concrete floor slab, wood gym floor, fire alarm control panel, and single ply membrane (weathered) throughout roof.
- Remove underground storage tank and site work.

Energy related work included in the project is the replacement of the water heater, installation of insulated pipe, replacement of the cooling system, skirting, carpeting and windows.

Okreek School, Okreek, SD: This project includes backlog items for the Okreek School. The school serves students in grades K-12. The following are major items to be addressed in the school project: Elementary Day School: Install new interior elevator to accommodate ADA requirements, location to be determined.

Energy related work included in the project is the replacement of lighting, steam meter and electrical service.

Cherokee Central School, Cherokee, NC: This project will include backlog items for the Cherokee Central Day School. The school serves 487 students in grades 7-12. The following are major items to be addressed in the Secondary Day School, Building 77, project:

- Replace ceiling, classrooms, conference room, offices, library, and multi-purpose rooms.
- Replace windows on first floor and lighting fixtures throughout building.
- Replace heating system equipment and pool water filtration and skimmer system.

Energy related work items included in this project are the replacement of windows, lighting, water heater, cooler, air compressor and heating system.

Theodore Roosevelt Boarding School, Fort Apache, AZ: This project will include backlog items for this school, serving 119 students in grades 6-8. The following are major items to be addressed in the school project:

- Site work.
- Warehouse 218 and 221: Demolish (aged, deteriorated, unstable, and unsafe).
- Elementary Boarding School, 229: Replace heating systems, plumbing system, lighting and power system, and replace cooling system equipment.

Energy related work included in the project are the replacement of the heating and cooling system(s), installation of new insulation throughout interior and replace lighting and power system.

Cheyenne Eagle-Butte School, Eagle Butte, SD: This project includes backlog items for the Cheyenne Eagle-Butte Boarding School. The school serves 901 students in grades K-12. The following are major items to be addressed in the school project:

- Dormitory, 2002: Replace flooring.
- Dormitory, 2004: Replace plywood roof sheathing for entire roof Building 2004.
- Secondary Boarding School: Replace siding and heating system.
- Site work.

Energy related work included in the project are the installation of new roof, replacement of the heating system and lighting, and upgrading of the old deteriorated plumbing system in dormitory restrooms.

Portable Classroom Buildings - Portable buildings' purpose is to serve as an alternative to relieve overcrowded classrooms or protect children from unsafe and unhealthy environments in existing facilities. The portable buildings are to remain the property of the Federal Government and may be moved to news sites if a replacement or addition provides permanent classrooms at the location.

The following schools will be provided with portable classrooms in FY 2003:

Location	No. of Classroom Buildings
Riverside Indian School, Riverside, OK	10
Noli Indian School, Hemet, CA	5
Lower Brule Day School, Lower Brule, SD	3
Laguna Elementary School, Laguna, NM	6
Tiospaye Topa School, Ridgeview, SD	4
Naa Tsis'Aan (Navajo Mountain) School, Navajo Mountain, UT	4
Total	32

Roof Repair/Replacement - Funds will address roofing deficiencies in various Bureau education facilities. A building must be re-roofed on a periodic basis to prevent moisture (rain and snow) from penetrating the building and causing major damage. Projects are ranked in priority ranking and are intended to protect Government property and enable the programs housed in these facilities to operate effectively. The cost for roof repair and/or replacement varies due to such factors as location, size, existing condition, and roof materials.

Design activities were completed in FY 2002 for the FY 2003 roofing projects identified in the following table:

School	Building Number(s)
Choctaw Central School	237, 256
Four Winds Tribal School	3
American Horse School	2
Navajo Preparatory School	19, 20, 21
Shonto Community School	648, 673, 676
Coeur d'Alene Tribal School	1T
Jemez Day School	800
Cibecue Community School	323, 325, 336
San Simon School	624
Sherman Indian School	46, 69

Keams Canyon School	46, 48
Theodore Roosevelt School	225, 230
John F. Kennedy School	406, 411
Hopi Education Headquarters	4
Sequoyah High School	4, 101, 102, 112, 113
Jones Academy	535, 535A, 536, 573, 574

Inventory and Backlog Validation: Cyclic reviews of 33 percent of the inventory per year will be conducted in accordance with 25 USC section 2005(a)(6) rather than the current five-year cyclic reviews previously required. Condition assessments and inventory cyclic reviews will be conducted at approximately 61 school locations with approximately 7.8 million square feet.

Additionally, with the implementation of the Facilities Management Information System (FMIS) database, it will be essential to continue Bureau-wide training on all facets of the system. Condition assessments are performed Bureau-wide and the findings are downloaded monthly into the FMIS.

FMIS includes modules for inventory, backlog, project management, budget, shop order systems, planning and annual maintenance work planning. The training program will be crucial for the facility management program staff to maintain current and accurate program information. In FY 2003, the following training will be provided:

Courses	Training Goals	Total Est. Participants
Level I	FMIS 40 Hour Course	100
Level II	FMIS Refresher	150
Level III	Safety Training	25
Level IV	Project Management	50
TOTAL		325

Minor Improvement and Repair (MI&R): In FY 2003, funds will be provided to the following regions to focus on critical safety work items (S-1):

Regions/Schools	TOTAL
Great Plains	3,000,000
Southern Plains	800,000
Rocky Mountain	800,000
Midwest	900,000
Eastern Oklahoma	1,500,000
Eastern	615,937
Western	1,808,687
Southwest	1,000,000
Navajo	2,838,559
Northwest	1,108,687
Education (Haskell)	1,026,565
Education (SIPI)	1,026,565
Total	16,425,000

Environmental Projects/Assessments/Inspections/Abatement: The environmental issues that will be addressed in FY 2003 are those posing a direct threat to the safety of the facility users.

The following is a breakdown of environmental projects proposed for funding in FY 2003:

PROJECT	NATURE OF WORK	COST
Navajo Region	Many Farms High School, Lift Station replacement	105,000
	Greasewood School, replace vinyl asbestos floor tile	300,000
	Rough Rock Demonstration School, remove 32 USTs at quarters	100,000
Nationwide	AHERA re-inspections and friable asbestos abatement at schools	2,500,000
	Lead-based paint assessments and abatements at elementary schools and associated quarters	2,500,000
	Removal of leaking underground storage tanks, remediation of contaminated soil and groundwater, replacement of tanks	2,000,000
	Upgrade drinking and waste water systems to avoid health problems and discharge of sewage	160,000
	AHERA training for facility staff	35,000
	Corrective actions at educational facilities under Bureau environment auditing program	1,945,000
	PCB ballast removal, hazardous waste removal, radon assessments and abatements, emergency response to hazardous materials spills	1,355,000
Total		11,000,000

Advance Planning and Design: This program component covers planning and design for the FI&R projects included in the Department's five-year Maintenance and Construction Plan. Planning funds are used to establish and define the scope of each project that will be designed (drawings and specifications). Design funds are used to prepare drawings and specifications for competitive procurement. Indian self-determination contractors and/or Tribally controlled school grantees will accomplish approximately 80 percent of the planning and design for their schools.

Advance planning and design work is included for the following major FI&R projects: Lower Brule (Phase II), Circle of Nations Therapeutic Dorm, Hunters Point Boarding School, Wingate High School, Chilchinbito Day School, Takini School, Okreek School, Cherokee Central High School, Theodore Roosevelt School, and Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School.

Emergency Repair: This program will perform immediate repair/correction of deficiencies at education facilities where emergency criteria are met. Immediate emergency repair and correction of deficiencies prevent exposure of people to injury and allow continuation of daily program operations.

Demolition/Reduction of Excess Space: This program develops plans and executes demolition or transfer of space no longer needed for education programs. Facilities are determined excess to program needs when it is not economically feasible to renovate to an acceptable level of life/safety code compliance. These vacant facilities may pose health, safety, and security risks, with demolition or transfer of the facilities determined to be in the best interest of the Government. Tribal requests for ownership of vacant facilities requires the Bureau to remove all hazardous building materials such as asbestos and lead-based 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.

In FY 2003, funds will be distributed to Regions for the scheduled demolition of the following buildings:

REGION	LOCATION	BLDG. NO	BLDG TYPE	SQ. FT.
Navajo Region	Holbrook, AZ	751	Dormitory	35,028
		752	Gymnasium	4,776
	Teec Nos Pos, AZ	648	Duplex	2,006
		649	Duplex	2,269
		650	Duplex	2,006
		651	Duplex	2,006
		652	Duplex	2,006
		653	Duplex	2,006
		646	Duplex	1,488
		655	Duplex	1,260
		728	Duplex	1,452
Chinle Headquarters	9	Historic Quarter	1,540	
	11	Historic Quarter	1,534	
	12	Historic Quarter	1,079	
	13	Historic Quarter	491	
	14	Historic Quarter	2,084	
	16	Historic Quarter	1,138	
	17	Historic Quarter	1,138	
	19	Historic Quarter	1,680	
	21	Historic Office	3,929	
	22	Historic Office	902	
	23	Historic Warehouse	1,129	
Great Plains Region	Oglala Community School	201	Old High School	53,036
		283	Dormitory	35,877
		218	Dormitory	35,877
Total				11,197,737

Education Telecommunications: The funds for the narrow band conversion mandated by 47 CFR, Section 300, would replace all backbone wideband two-way radio equipment by January 1, 2005, for all Very High Frequency (VHF) and by January 2, 2008, for all Ultra High Frequency (UHF). Infrastructure systems and radio mobile/portable units will be provided to all Bureau schools. The replacement of the equipment and infrastructure is to be completed by January 1, 2005, as stated in the National Telecommunications and Information Administration's (NTIA) spectrum efficiency mandate. If systems are not converted by January 1, 2005, the Bureau will not be in compliance with the law; all non-compliant radio systems may be terminated. Without narrowband conversion and having on hand outdated radios, the Bureau may face life/safety situations that could affect children, law enforcement officers, and the general public.

In FY 2003, the Bureau will provide the equipment and infrastructure for approximately 10 radio systems at BIA school locations on the priority list for conversion to the narrowband technology.

The following table outlines expected goal achievement for FY 2003.

Goals	2001 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
Award 6 new schools for construction	5	6	+1	The Bureau expects to get this goal back on track and achieve the full target of 6 schools being awarded construction contracts/grants.

Award 10 major Facilities Improvement & Repair projects	6	10	+4	The Bureau expects to get this goal back on track and achieve the full target of 10 FI & R projects being awarded contracts/grants.
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JUSTIFICATION OF 2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

Program Element		2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Replacement School Construction	\$(000)	141,354	+16,171
Facilities Improvement and Repair	\$(000)	164,374	-16,171

Replacement School Construction (+\$16,171,000): The increase in funds reflects an internal transfer from the education Facilities Improvement and Repair program. Funds were transferred because based on the facility condition index, funds would be more efficiently spent by replacing some structures rather than repairing or renovating them.

Facilities Improvement and Repair (-\$16,171,000): As indicated above, the decrease reflects a transfer to the Replacement School Construction program. This program's funds are used to address major and minor repair projects thus reducing the backlog of needed repairs caused by aging and deferred maintenance. As facilities are brought up to acceptable condition, BIA is making every effort to prevent a new backlog from developing by ensuring that the ongoing maintenance activities are not neglected.

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Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Construction
 Subactivity: Public Safety & Justice Construction

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Facilities Improvement and Repair	(\$000)	1,404	1,405	-2	1	0	1,404	-1
	FTE	1	2	0	0	0	2	0
Fire Safety Coordination	\$(000)	165	169	0	0	0	169	0
	FTE	2	3	0	0	0	3	0
Fire Protection	\$(000)	3,972	3,472	-4	3	0	3,471	-1
Total Requirements	(\$000)	5,541	5,046	-6	4	0	5,044	-2
	FTE	3	5	0	0	0	5	0

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The objective of the Public Safety and Justice Construction program is to provide safe and functional facilities for program clients. The projects and activities performed by the Public Safety and Justice Construction program are consistent with the Departmental goal to serve tribal communities by providing law enforcement facilities in fair or better condition as measured by the Facilities Condition Index.

The major program elements associated with the Public Safety and Justice Construction program are as follows:

The Facilities Improvement and Repair program primarily focuses on improvements and repairs or renovation of the 37 Bureau-owned facilities to correct critical health and safety (S-1) items.

Fire Safety Coordination provides basic support activities for the Bureau's structural fire protection program covering schools, detention center, and all other Bureau facilities.

Fire Protection focuses on fire safety needs and concerns in educational facilities and ensures fire protection responses by governmental fire departments and brigades in Indian communities. The program ensures compliance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements. The Bureau's Fire Protection program provides a broad range of structural fire protection systems for Bureau-owned or –administered properties.

Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R) (\$1,404,000; FTE 2)

The FI&R program includes minor improvement and repair (MI&R), environmental, and emergency repair of Bureau-owned law enforcement facilities. In FY 2004, project work will continue on backlog work items, which address critical health and safety (S-1) and environmental (hazardous materials) items at the 34 Bureau-operated facilities.

Minor Improvement and Repair (MI&R) (\$776,000) - In FY 2004, the MI&R program will continue to correct priority safety deficiencies, beginning with critical safety work items (S-1). The priority order for correcting deficiencies in the MI&R program is 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

MI&R work will be accomplished Bureau-wide by each location where feasible. These are work items not normally encountered in the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program. Due to the need for immediate correction, critical health and safety items cannot await funding within a designed project under the FI&R program.

In an ongoing effort to optimize funds and maximize the use of existing facilities and continue to correct and reduce the critical health and safety hazards in the detention facilities, funds requested in FY 2004 are to be allocated to the Bureau's Regions to address critical safety work items. The correction of items will improve the Bureau's compliance with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements; Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements; Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS); other life safety code requirements; and, minimize the Bureau's exposure to litigation and use of unsafe facilities. The following is a list of planned distributions to correct safety deficiencies:

REGION	AMOUNT
Great Plains	123,000
Rocky Mountain	130,000
Midwest	120,000
Western	123,000
Southwest	80,000
Navajo	70,000
Northwest	130,000
Total	776,000

Environmental Projects (\$500,000) - The environmental program addresses Bureau facilities that are faced with many complex environmental compliance and enforcement situations. The key areas for compliance include storage tank management, toxic substances management, hazardous materials/waste management, emergency planning and community right-to-know, water quality management, and air quality management necessary to comply with EPA requirements. The amount requested will allow the Bureau to continue correction of environmental deficiencies and to reduce potential environmental liabilities at law enforcement facilities. Environmental deficiencies identified by a Bureau program or by the Bureau's environmental management audit program will be funded based on a priority ranking system using the following factors:

- Priority 1: Areas with actual or potential immediate harm to human health or the environment.

- Priority 2: Areas with potential for significant liability or potential to inhibit the facilities from meeting the mission of the BIA, but not Priority 1.
- Priority 3: Regulatory (i.e., laws, regulations, Executive orders, and official DOI or BIA policies) finding that is not Priority 1.

To improve environmental performance and to protect human health and the environment at law enforcement facilities, funds will be distributed to the following Regions:

REGION	COST
Rocky Mountain	100,000
Eastern	100,000
Northwest	100,000
Southwest	100,000
Great Plains	100,000
TOTAL	\$500,000

Emergency Repair (\$102,000) - The FY 2004 funds requested will be provided to the Bureau programs on an as-needed basis to correct unforeseen deficiencies. This is the only program that has funds available for immediate repair and correction of deficiencies that meet the law enforcement facilities' emergency criteria. Emergency repairs are from the occurrence of unforeseen deficiencies, which require immediate corrective action to allow the continued day-to-day operation of programs. The projects are to be completed at each location through Bureau force account (local offices of the Bureau have authority to hire personnel for specified time periods for emergency or special purposes) or emergency contracts. These funds will also be provided for technical assistance and for immediate correction of unanticipated life/safety and other facility deficiencies to prevent exposure to injury. 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, and lightning); and, vandalism.

Condition Assessments (\$26,000) - In FY 2004, the Bureau will conduct 33% cyclic inventory, backlog condition assessment reviews. Inventory validation and condition assessment cyclic reviews are planned for 12 locations, which cover approximately 208,000 square feet.

To maintain current and accurate information on facilities, cyclic reviews of the Bureau-wide backlogs and inventories will be performed on a three-year cycle. This information includes, but is not limited to, all buildings, structures, towers, grounds and equipment operated by the Bureau Facility Management program. Data elements collected in the assessments include building use, condition, improvements and repairs needed to address code compliance deficiencies, programmatic needs, health and safety issues, cost estimates, ADA assessments and infrastructure assessments. In the inventory cyclic reviews the following data elements are collected: square footage figures, building and room use, major electrical and mechanical systems, floor plans and site plans, newly constructed or remodeled facilities. Cyclic reviews provide crucial information for operations and maintenance, construction and deferred maintenance needs.

Through its appropriations, DOJ also provides funds for major FI&R projects to Tribes on a competitive basis. The table below denotes funds provided by DOJ¹ from FY 1997 to 2002 for both construction and FI&R projects:

Project/Facility Name	State	Amount
Hualapai Juvenile Detention and Rehabilitation Center	AZ	3,500,000
Fort Peck-Assiniboine Transitional Living Unit	MT	1,838,868
Mississippi Choctaw Justice Complex	MS	997,164
San Carlos Adult/Juvenile Correctional facility	AZ	10,787,272
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Justice Complex	MN	11,216,083
Northern Cheyenne Juvenile Detention center	MT	7,463,538
Shoshone Paiute Juvenile Correction Facility	NV	4,016,668
Pueblo of Zuni Adult/Juvenile Correctional Facility	NM	4,434,000
Oglala Sioux Tribe Correctional Center	SD	1,327,659
Rosebud Juvenile Correctional facility	SD	9,268,770
Colville Justice Center	WA	7,079,550
Nisqually Detention Unit	WA	371,473
Three Affiliated Tribes of Ft. Berthold	ND	3,872,909
Salt River Indian Community	AZ	10,000,000
Gila River Indian Community	AZ	6,000,000
Sault Ste Marie	MI	1,652,925
Lower Brule	SD	TBD
Tohono O'Odham	AZ	TBD
TOTAL		83,826,879

Fire Safety Coordination (\$169,000; FTE 3)

In FY 2004, the funds requested will continue to be used for staff support for the Bureau's structural fire protection program covering schools, detention centers, and all other Bureau facilities.

Fire Protection (\$3,471,000)

This program addresses concerns associated with deficiencies in the educational facilities and ensures fire protection response by governmental fire departments and organizations involved with providing fire protection to their respective communities. The Bureau Fire Protection program complies with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements and addresses all fire safety needs for Bureau schools, dormitories, and facilities. The Bureau continues to invest in fire trucks and equipment for emergency responses. In most areas, makeshift facilities are used as fire stations and these stations are unsafe, unsecured, substandard, old, and are even a fire/safety hazard.

In FY 2004, the Structural Fire Protection Program will continue to provide fire-safe facilities. This will be accomplished by retrofitting sprinkler systems in educational facilities. These systems will be installed in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association 13,

¹ Source: Department of Justice, Corrections Project Office.

Standard for the Installation of sprinkler systems or NFPA 13R, Standard for Residential Sprinkler Systems. The funds requested will enable the program to complete approximately 196,500 square feet of building space denoted in the following table:

Region	Agency	Sq. Ft.	Amount
Great Plains	Rosebud (Girls Dormitory)	41,288	329,304
Great Plains	Crow Creek High School	62,587	500,696
Navajo	Leupp Boarding School	92,625	741,000
Total		196,500	1,571,000

Fire Stations (\$1,100,000) - Bureau locations do not have adequate facilities for the proper security and storage of fire trucks and other equipment. To help protect the investment of fire trucks and equipment, fire stations will be constructed. Project construction locations are currently being validated and are not yet available, however the Bureau estimates that \$1,100,000 will be used for construction of storage facilities.

Fire Trucks (\$600,000) - The Bureau will provide replacement fire trucks at the locations shown below. The cost is \$150,000 per fire truck.

Region	Location	Truck
Southwest	Isleta Elementary School	150,000
Navajo	Black Mesa Community School	150,000
Western	U&O Havasupai	150,000
Rocky Mountain	Busby School	150,000
Total		600,000

Fire Equipment (\$200,000) - Funding will also be provided to replace worn or damaged fire equipment used by Bureau and Tribal fire departments. The Bureau will also provide fire training to its firefighters. Details are as follows:

Equipment	Amount
Fire Equipment	100,000
Training and Education	100,000
Total	200,000

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The Minor Improvement and Repair program distributed \$775,000 to 7 Regional Offices that have identified significant serious backlog items associated with critical health and safety work items, mechanical, electrical, and utility systems. Approximately 52 projects were addressed.
- In order to effectively record the data and valid the backlog inventory and conditions assessments in the FMIS system by end users at the Regions and field locations, 60 training sessions were conducted.

- A total of \$500,000 was provided to address Underground Storage Tank (UST) sites, remove leaking USTs, friable asbestos abatement and other projects identified through audits performed by the Bureau environmental auditing program.
- The Fire Protection program completed a total of 4,570,346 square feet of dormitory and school space, which includes installation of sprinkler systems and upgrading fire alarm systems. Construction was performed through an Inter-Agency Agreement with both GSA and the Corps of Engineers.
- Investments were also made in new modular fire stations for two isolated locations, Low Mountain Boarding School, AZ and Crystal Boarding School, NM. Three replacement fire trucks were also purchased for the following locations, Alamo Day School, NM, Pine Spring Day School, AZ, and Hunters Pointe Boarding School, AZ.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Minor Improvements and Repair program distributed \$775,000 to 7 Regional Offices that have identified significant serious backlog items associated with critical health and safety work items, mechanical, electrical, and utility systems. Approximately 60 projects will be addressed.

- The Condition Assessment/Inventory Validation will review approximately 12 locations encompassing approximately 208,000 square feet of space.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Construction
 Subactivity: Resources Management Construction

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Irrigation Project Construction	(\$000) <i>FTE</i>	25,325 <i>11</i>	13,095 <i>11</i>	-15 <i>0</i>	11 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	13,091 <i>11</i>	-4 <i>0</i>
Engineering and Supervision	(\$000) <i>FTE</i>	2,074 <i>20</i>	2,106 <i>22</i>	-2 <i>0</i>	2 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	2,106 <i>22</i>	0 <i>0</i>
Survey and Design	(\$000) <i>FTE</i>	308 <i>1</i>	308 <i>1</i>	0 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	308 <i>1</i>	0 <i>0</i>
Safety of Dams	(\$000) <i>FTE</i>	20,951 <i>11</i>	20,975 <i>14</i>	-24 <i>0</i>	18 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	20,969 <i>14</i>	-6 <i>0</i>
Operations of Non-Federal Dams (FERC)	(\$000) <i>FTE</i>	0 <i>0</i>	702 <i>1</i>	-1 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	701 <i>1</i>	-1 <i>0</i>
Dam Maintenance	(\$000) <i>FTE</i>	1,987 <i>3</i>	1,987 <i>3</i>	-2 <i>0</i>	2 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	1,987 <i>3</i>	0 <i>0</i>
Total Requirements	<i>FTE</i>	50,645 <i>46</i>	39,173 <i>52</i>	-44 <i>0</i>	33 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	39,162 <i>52</i>	-11 <i>0</i>

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Irrigation Project Construction (\$13,091,000; FTE 11)

This program supports the Departmental goal to deliver water consistent with applicable state and Federal law, in an environmentally responsible and cost-efficient manner. 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 individual Tribal 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 benefiting both Indians and non-Indians. Irrigation construction fulfills the obligations the United States entered into pursuant to enacted legislation, including the Snyder Act (25 U.S.C. 13). Within the past 130 years, the Bureau has built over 100 irrigation projects/systems.

The Irrigation Project Construction program consists of two basic types of facilities: projects and systems. Irrigation projects are the largest irrigation facilities operated by the Bureau and have specific legislation directing their construction, operation, and maintenance. These projects comprise several hundred thousand acres of land mainly located in the Southwest and Northwest and are commercially based enterprises where rates are charged by the Bureau to recover operation and maintenance costs. The costs are paid by both the Indian and non-Indian irrigators. Irrigation systems comprise 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.

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 criteria denoted below.

First Priority Group

Irrigation projects, systems, or areas for which the U.S. Government must provide construction funds based on:

Congressional mandate - *Public Law 87-483*
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 Department's Office of the Solicitor, the Bureau takes this into consideration for modifying the priority for that irrigation system.

Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (\$13,091,000; FTE 11): The construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP) is authorized under *Public Law 87-483*, as amended, as a settlement of a specific issue and is the sister project of 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 Nation to develop agricultural

economy on the lands of the NIIP. NAPI is a diverse, viable business enterprise that directly contributes over \$30 million dollars annually to the regional economy. NAPI-related activities employ over 200 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 65,000 acres in Project Blocks 1-8. The remaining 45,000 acres of land remains uncultivated because the completion of the Project Blocks 9-11 is approaching 30 years behind schedule.

The FY 2004 appropriation provides for rehabilitation activities in the following areas at a reduced level or deferred as appropriate to future budget years:

- Continue rehabilitation of the main canal system and the correction of other transfer deficiencies.
- Continue rehabilitation of Block 9 pumping plants and laterals.
- Continue furnishing and installing supervisory control equipment. Construction of 34.5kV and 13.8kV overhead power lines to serve project-pumping plants.
- Rehabilitation of ESA Section 7 consultation mitigation features.
- Ongoing Endangered Species Act work as required by a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (FWS) biological opinion. This work must continue to meet BIA's commitments to FWS and the Secretary in the Recovery Implementation Program with other Federal, State, and Tribal entities. Also other environmental research studies.
- Office of Inspector General mandated deficiency correction work must be continued to ensure the stable delivery of water to the crops. (Cost is related to Facilities Transfer Correction)
- Payment for miscellaneous minor contracts and for contract modifications.
- Payment for claim settlement cost related to the Gallegos Pumping Plant Completion contract.
- Payment to Western Area Power Administration project power cost.
- Payment to Reclamation for providing construction management and designs for future work.

In addition to the activities listed above, funds may be used for the relocation of Navajo Indian families from project lands and for compensation for grazing rights and structures; to continue environmental-related studies on the project; and, to provide technical assistance to the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry (NAPI) in evaluating farming practices in order to reduce construction costs, operation and maintenance costs, and environmental risks. Also funds may be used to supplement new on-farm development activities and perform deferred maintenance on completed facilities. These funds may also be used to perform maintenance on completed segments of the facilities as necessary to ensure reliable and efficient delivery of available water.

The NIIP has been under construction for approximately 40 years. At the end of FY 2003, NIIP will be 63 percent complete. The backlog of maintenance on constructed facilities and infrastructure has increased and is now a major component of total cost to complete 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 Nation, is in good working order and in accordance with accepted industry standards. Completion of NIIP is projected in the year 2012 or beyond at the current funding level.

The BIA is negotiating with the Navajo Nation to establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) identifying activities and addressing responsibilities to initiate the turnover of completed blocks to the Navajo Nation and identify the date of project completion. Construction of additional facilities is being deferred until the MOU is finalized and signed.

Engineering and Supervision ((\$2,106,000; FTE 22)

FY 2004 funding will continue to support the goal to delivery water in an environmentally responsible manner by supporting irrigation program and project management activities at the Agency, Regional and Central Offices including the following:

- Direct technical support.
- Provide day-to-day management assistance on over 100 irrigation projects and systems. Oversight and monitoring of projects and systems.
- Perform administrative and management functions.
- Continue 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 Government for the operation and maintenance and construction costs, where applicable.
- Continue reconciliation of irrigation and power records and supporting activities.
- Perform critical technical and automation support functions necessary to document the Federal government's irrigation and power infrastructure.

Operation and maintenance of irrigation and power projects are required because they belong to the Government and, once constructed, are an ongoing Federal obligation to properly operate and maintain these projects to ensure they are safe and provide the service for which they were authorized. Without proper maintenance, the facilities' infrastructure deteriorates and become unsafe and inefficient, resulting in the loss of the Federal investment.

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 also identified other needed management actions for implementation to improve the overall management of irrigation projects on Indian reservations.

PIRT's reconciliation of 16 project operation and maintenance (O&M) records and 3 project construction records has resulted in the Bureau identifying past due debt which was processed in accordance with the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. PIRT will continue the reconciliation of irrigation project water user O&M and construction records of the major projects operated by the Bureau where assessments are levied to recover the Government's costs to operate and maintain them. Record reconciliation is an ongoing audit accounting function performed to ensure records conform to required accounting procedures.

Survey and Design (308,000; FTE 1)

The Survey and Design program supports the departmental goal to ensure the reliability of water facilities by providing planning and technical support activities necessary to enhance and improve the Bureau's Resources Management Construction program performance. In addition, funds are used to develop information required for rehabilitation and maintenance reports for the major irrigation projects operated by the Bureau. The Office of Inspector General (OIG) audits and debt reconciliation in recent years have placed emphasis on irrigation project surveys of farmable lands to ensure assessments are being levied appropriately. This includes the digitized mapping of irrigated lands, irrigated land classification studies, and other technical activities in direct support of developing critical information used to manage irrigation projects and systems.

Safety of Dams (\$20,969,000; FTE 14)

This program supports the Departmental goal to improve public safety and security and protect public resources from damage. 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 (Reclamation) has departmental oversight responsibility and oversees implementation of the Secretarial Order. Reclamation develops and regularly updates a Technical Priority Rating (TPR) list of all Departmental dams in the program. The TPR is based on technical data that establishes 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. Once determined, the list is submitted to the Department's 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.

Based on the TPR list, the Bureau is responsible for 117 of the over 400 high and significant hazard dams in the Department. The Bureau's dams include 48 dams of the top 100 hazardous dams on the TPR list.

In 1992, Reclamation recommended an annual funding level of \$30 million should be provided for the Bureau's dam safety program. This funding level was recommended to ensure timely progress on correcting the deficiencies in the Bureau dams. 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 Bureau has been unable to realize Reclamation's recommended level of funding, therefore the program is unable to progress in a manner consistent with protecting the public safety by mitigating hazardous conditions at its dams.

The funds provided in FY 2004 are used to accomplish the following:

- Complete final and conceptual designs on other high and significant hazard dams.
- Perform inspection and evaluation activities on other high and significant hazard dams.
- Maintain and exercise the emergency management systems installed at Bureau dams should a dam fail.
- Inspect and evaluate Bureau dams for safety conditions and address security issues.

Safety of Dams Construction (\$16,150,000): Modification construction activities will be conducted at the following dams:

Weber Dam	Walker River Indian Reservation, Nevada	4,400,000
Tarheel Dam	Coquille Indian Reservation, Oregon	125,000
Santa Ana Dam	Santa Ana Pueblo, New Mexico	2,000,000
Fourth Creek Dam	Coquille Indian Reservation, Oregon	125,000
Tabor Dam (Phase II)	Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana	3,500,000
Wheatfields Dam	Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona	2,500,000
Pablo Dam	Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana	3,500,000
TOTAL		16,150,000

Rehabilitation construction is planned for the above dams to correct identified safety deficiencies in accordance with Federal guidelines and Department/Bureau directives. The corrective actions include repair and rehabilitation to address possible seepage, hydrology, static stability, dynamic stability, and landslide problems.

Emergency Management Systems (EMS) (\$2,250,000): Funds will be used to ensure the early warning systems (EWS) and emergency action plans (EAP) are developed, implemented, and maintained effectively. The EWS and EAP are critical components of the Bureau's EMS. Inoperable systems and ineffective plans could adversely impact a given population, property, or the environment.

Safety of Dams Inspections and Program Coordination (\$2,569,000): The funds 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 provide the information necessary to determine and identify dams presenting a high or significant hazard to the public safety and the physical condition of the dams. The 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 percent of the Bureau's dams are in conditionally poor or worse condition, requiring frequent inspections and evaluation.

Operations of Non-Federal Dams (FERC) (\$701,000; FTE: 1)

The program performs administrative activities and technical 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 FERC. There are approximately 270 hydroelectric facilities on, or affecting, Indian lands. It is anticipated that between the years 2001 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. The Nation's need for renewable hydropower generation on Indian reservations and within treaty-protected territory is expanding rapidly, placing greater demands on BIA's FPA-related regulatory and trust responsibilities. To efficiently and effectively promote this important renewable energy source, the BIA must continue to work with

tribes and private industry to process over 200 expiring and new hydropower licenses involving Indian trust resources by 2010. In addition, there will be licensings of new hydropower facilities that may have impacts on Trust resources that may require Secretarial attention

Under the Federal Power Act (Act), Section 4(e), the Secretary is responsible for identifying and establishing mandatory 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, protections of Indian trust lands and trust assets were generally not factors included. This has resulted in, and contributes to, loss in economic development opportunities and poor natural resources management. Tribes strive for economic stability; this program helps them to achieve that goal. Under Section 10(e) of the Act, economic recovery is authorized for the impacts of the (re) licensing process and hydropower operation. The current relicensing phase of existing facilities is the first opportunity for the Secretary to exercise the Federal trust responsibility under the Act since the original licenses were issued over fifty years ago. The relicensing process can take several years to complete requiring continuing BIA participation during the process.

Currently, there is a lot of relicensing of non-federal dams in progress. Actual studies need to be performed each year depending on the dynamics of the individual relicensing application. Studies can cost from \$10,000 to over \$200,000, depending on the complexity of the technical issues involved. Each relicensing usually requires more than one study. From FY 1999 through FY 2001, 44 hydropower licenses were identified for renewal with possible impacts on Trust lands. For FY 2002 an additional 7 licenses are expected to start the relicensing process. In many cases the actual impacts on Trust lands cannot be definitively determined until technical research and studies are performed. The historical funding level for this program has not allowed the Secretary to adequately address all of the technical issues necessary to ensure Trust resources are fully protected. BIA project costs are reported annually to FERC for recovery through licensing fees.

Fiscal Year	New Relicense Applications
1999 – 2001	44
2002	7
2003	16
2004 – 2010	120

Dam Maintenance (\$1,987,000; FTE 3)

The Dam Maintenance program supports the Departmental goal to improve public safety and security and protect public resources from damage. The Indian Dams Safety Act, Public *Law 103-302*, authorizes the Bureau’s Safety of Dams Program. The FY 2004 appropriations will be used to perform recurring and repair maintenance on the identified Bureau high and significant hazard dams. Funds are distributed in accordance with the Department’s Technical Priority Rating (TPR) listing of high and significant hazard dams. These funds are also used to perform annual maintenance required to keep dams from deteriorating into an unsafe condition. The funds will be distributed first to recurring maintenance to keep the existing structures working properly. Dam Maintenance funds are used to maintain all projects throughout their useful life.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project funding provided for construction activities in the following areas:

- Rehabilitated the main canal system and the correction of other water transfer facilities.
- Began construction of Block 9 pumping plants and laterals (Stage 1 of 3).
- Procured supervisory control equipment.
- Completed construction of Block 8 pumping plant and pipe laterals.
- Began construction of subsurface drains.
- Performed rehabilitation on completed facilities.
- Supplemented on-farm development.

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 67 percent complete.

Engineering and Design funds were used to support irrigation program and project management activities at the Agency, Regional and Central Offices.

Operation and maintenance of irrigation and power projects are required because they belong to the Government and, once constructed, are an ongoing Federal obligation to properly operate and maintain these projects to ensure they are safe and provide the service for which they were authorized. Without proper maintenance, the facilities' infrastructure deteriorates and become unsafe and inefficient, resulting in the loss of the Federal investment. 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) reconciled irrigation project water user records to help correct deficiencies identified by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG). Where possible, the PIRT also identified other needed management actions for implementation to improve the overall management of irrigation projects on Indian reservations.

PIRT's reconciliation of 16 project operation and maintenance (O&M) records and 3 project construction records has resulted in the Bureau identifying past due debt which was processed in accordance with the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. PIRT continued the reconciliation of irrigation project water user O&M and construction records.

The major accomplishments in the Safety of Dams program included:

- Performed modification construction activities on three dams listed below.
- Completed final and conceptual designs on three dams listed below.
- Performed Inspection and evaluation activities on other high hazard dams.
- Maintained and exercised the emergency management systems installed at Bureau dams should a dam fail.
- Inspected and evaluated Bureau dams for safety conditions and to address security issues.

The Safety of Dams Construction program provided for modification construction at the following dams:

Santa Ana Dam	Santa Ana Pueblo, New Mexico	6,500,000
Lake Capote Dam	Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado	6,500,000
Acoma Dam	Acoma Pueblo, New Mexico	1,200,000
TOTAL		14,200,000

Rehabilitation construction was accomplished on the above dams to correct 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.

Conceptual (C) and Final (F) Design Work

Tarheel Dam	Coquille Indian Reservation, Oregon (F)	500,000
Allen Dam	Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota (F)	300,000
Fourth Creek Dam	Oregon (C)	250,000
TOTAL		1,050,000

FERC funds were used to perform administrative activities and technical 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 FERC. There are approximately 270 hydroelectric facilities on, or affecting, Indian lands. It is anticipated that between the years 2001 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. The Nation's need for renewable hydropower generation on Indian reservations and within treaty-protected territory is expanding rapidly, placing greater demands on BIA's FPA-related regulatory and trust responsibilities. To efficiently and effectively promote this important renewable energy source, the BIA must continue to work with tribes and private industry to process over 200 expiring and new hydropower licenses involving Indian trust resources by 2010. In addition, there will be licensings of new hydropower facilities that may have impacts on Trust resources that may require Secretarial attention

Costs incurred by the Bureau for activities associated with FERC are tracked by individual projects in the Bureau's Federal Finance System and reported annually to the FERC. The United States Government, through FERC, uses the Bureau's reports to recover costs through licensing fees. In FY 2003, activities of this program will be transferred to the Bureau's Resource Management Construction program.

The following table outlines FY 2002 goal performance achieved.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
Cumulative number of dams with completed priority rehabilitation construction.	2 Cumulative total = 19	2 Cumulative total = 19	0	No Change.
Cumulative number of dams with completed recurring and repair maintenance.	6 Cumulative total = 15	6 Cumulative total = 15	0	No Change.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP) construction funds requested will provide for continuation of ongoing activities for the NIIP. The request does not include funds for new construction activities as requested in prior years in response to a recent review of the Navajo Nation's economic enterprise, Navajo Agricultural Products Industries (NAPI). This review indicates that the enterprise needs to address some management infrastructure issues. A delay in new construction funding for Block 9 and the common infrastructure would allow the enterprise to make the necessary changes and begin managing the operation of the project in a more effective manner. There is no change in the Bureau's long-term intent to complete the construction of the NIIP. Remaining funds would allow for the continued funding of operation and maintenance requirements in FY 2003. At this level of funding, it is projected that NIIP will be completed in the year 2040 or beyond. The FY 2002 new construction funds projected that NIIP should be 67 percent complete; Block 9 is projected at approximately 20 percent complete and the common infrastructure is expected to continue at 67 percent complete.

Funds provided in FY 2003 will also enable the NIIP project 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 for which, by law, the Bureau is responsible for funding while the project is under construction. These funds will continue to beneficially impact the economy of the geographic area and the Nation, including employment and multiplier benefits to local, regional and national economies. The NIIP, through NAPI, impacts other than local areas through national and international marketing of consumer goods produced by the NAPI.

FY 2003 Engineering and Design funds will be used to support irrigation program and project management activities at the Agency, Regional and Central Offices. Operation and maintenance of irrigation and power projects are required because they belong to the Government and, once constructed, are an ongoing Federal obligation to properly operate and maintain these projects to ensure they are safe and provide the service for which they were authorized. Without proper maintenance, the facilities' infrastructure deteriorates and become unsafe and inefficient, resulting in the loss of the Federal investment.

The Power and Irrigation Reconciliation Team (PIRT) continued to reconcile irrigation project water user records to help correct deficiencies identified by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG). Where possible, the PIRT also identified other needed management actions for implementation to improve the overall management of irrigation projects on Indian reservations.

PIRT's reconciliation of 16 project operation and maintenance (O&M) records has resulted in the Bureau identifying debt. This debt was processed in accordance with the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. PIRT will continue the reconciliation of irrigation project water user O&M and construction records until completed. It is project to be completed in FY 2005

The funds provided for Safety of Dams in FY 2003 will allow the Bureau to:

- Perform modification construction activities on four dams listed below.
- Complete final and conceptual designs on four dams listed below.
- Perform inspection and evaluation activities on other high hazard dams.
- Maintain and exercise the emergency management systems installed at Bureau dams should a dam fail.
- Inspect and evaluate Bureau dams for safety conditions and address security issues.

Safety of Dams Construction: Modification construction activities will be conducted at the following dams:

Tarheel Dam	Coquille Indian Reservation, Oregon	3,100,000
Fourth Creek Dam	Coquille Indian Reservation, Oregon	3,100,000
Canyon Diablo Dam	Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona	6,000,000
Tabor Dam Ph. 1	Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana	1,500,000
TOTAL		13,700,000

Rehabilitation construction is planned for the above dams to correct identified safety deficiencies in accordance with Federal guidelines and Department/Bureau directives. The corrective actions include repair and rehabilitation to address possible seepage, hydrology, static stability, dynamic stability, and landslide problems.

Conceptual (C) & Final (F) Design:

Asaayi Dam	Navajo Indian Reservation, New Mexico (C)	450,000
Allen Dam	Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota (F)	400,000
Tsaile Dam	Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona (C)	300,000
Wheatfields Dam	Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona (F)	700,000
TOTAL		1,850,000

Safety of Dams Inspections and Program Coordination: The FY 2003 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 on the hazard classification and conditions of the Bureau's 117 high and significant hazard dams.

The following table outlines expected goal performance for FY 2003.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
Cumulative number of dams with completed priority rehabilitation construction.	2	2 Cumulative total = 21	0	No Change.
Cumulative number of dams performing recurring maintenance.	6	117	+111	This goal has been revised to track the recurring maintenance on all BIA high and significant hazard dams.

In FY 2003, FERC funds are being used to perform administrative activities and technical 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 FERC. There are approximately 270 hydroelectric facilities on, or affecting, Indian lands. It is anticipated that between the years 2001 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. The Nation's need for renewable hydropower generation on Indian reservations and within treaty-protected territory is expanding rapidly, placing greater demands on BIA's FPA-related regulatory and trust responsibilities. To efficiently and effectively promote this important renewable energy source, the BIA must continue to work with tribes and private industry to process over 200 expiring and new hydropower licenses involving Indian trust resources by 2010. In addition, there will be licensings of new hydropower facilities that may have impacts on Trust resources that may require Secretarial attention

BIA costs for this program are tracked by project in the Federal Finance System and reported annually to the FERC. The costs are then recovered by the United States Treasury through licensing fees. In FY 2003, funding for this program is transferred to Construction, Resources Management, and Operation of non-Federal Dams (FERC).

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Construction
 Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	(\$000)	917	918	-1	1	0	918	0
	<i>FTE</i>	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
Facilities Improvement and Repair	(\$000)	1,262	1,264	-1	1	0	1,264	0
	<i>FTE</i>	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Construction Program Management	(\$000)	6,264	6,134	-7	5	0	6,132	-2
	<i>FTE</i>	42	42	0	0	0	42	0
Total Requirements	(\$000)	8,443	8,316	-9	7	0	8,314	-2
	<i>FTE</i>	45	45	0	0	0	45	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The General Administration Construction program includes the following:

- *Telecommunications Improvement and Repair program* provides technical assistance, guidance, and administration on matters concerning Bureau telecommunication systems and facilities.
- *Facilities Improvement and Repair program* strives to 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,
- *Construction Program Management* provides strategic, tactical, and liaison support for the facilities program operated by the Bureau.

The activities carried out by the program are consistent with the Administration and Departmental Mission and Goal of serving Tribal communities.

The FY 2004 budget request for General Administration Construction is \$8,314,000 and 45 FTE.

Telecommunications Improvement and Repairs (\$918,000; FTE 2)

Radio Narrowband Conversion: In FY 2004, funds will be used to continue converting from wide band 2-way radio equipment to narrowband technology. This includes development of Bureau wide strategic plan (assessment and design) for radio sites throughout the Bureau. This also includes completing on-going Very High Frequency (VHF) onsite projects to narrowband. These funds will be used for management, administration, training, and technical assistance.

Radio Frequency Assignments: In FY 2004, the Bureau will continue efforts on the maintenance, management, and administration of all radio frequency assignments (RFA). All RFAs require a five-year cyclical review and renewal in order to remain on the airwaves.

Improvement and Repair: In FY 2004, the Bureau will continue efforts to maintain and upgrade telephone and radio infrastructures to ensure Bureau programs have adequate and compatible technology to carry out its mission. Funds requested would also be used to replace systems that do not fall within the narrowband requirements. Included under the telecommunications (voice) responsibility categories is the maintenance of FTS 2001 services. Work in these areas includes related administrative services such as cancellation, ordering, and acceptance of services, and calling cards.

Emergency Repair: In FY 2004, funds will be provided to the Bureau programs on an as-needed basis in the event of unforeseen circumstances affecting telecommunications. These funds will be used for management, administration, providing technical assistance, approval and funding for the immediate correction, repair, or replacement of unanticipated life/safety and other facility deficiencies affected by the Bureau telecommunication infrastructure. Emergency repair and correction of these deficiencies prevents potential life/safety matters and impairment for telecommunications infrastructures and systems for Bureau personnel, programs, and the general public. Examples of emergency repairs includes: repair or replacement of radio towers and base stations; telephone infrastructure; and correction of immediately hazardous safety conditions; damage caused by fire; acts of nature (i.e., lightning, tornados, floods, snow, and ice); and vandalism.

Facilities Improvement & Repair (FI&R) (\$1,264,000; FTE 1)

The funds requested would allow the Bureau to perform FI&R work on the existing facilities in lieu of new construction and to perform project work associated with critical health and safety backlog items.

The Bureau's Office of Facilities Management and Construction (OFMC) have incorporated maintenance backlog issues into the budget planning for the past several budget cycles. The strategy is to stabilize or reduce the maintenance backlog through increased funding requests, which would allow the facilities program to address corrective construction and FI&R project work. Completion of these projects eliminates the highest priority items in the maintenance backlog of health and safety deficiencies.

Condition Assessments: In FY 2004, OFMC will continue the cyclic inventory validation and backlog condition assessment projects, which are crucial to overall facilities operations, especially for the distribution of (and the accounting for) appropriated funds for construction and operation and maintenance of Bureau and Tribally-operated education facilities. Inventory validation and condition assessment cyclic reviews are planned for approximately 50 locations covering 1.7 million square feet in FY 2004.

To maintain current and accurate facilities data, three-year cyclic reviews will be performed at all locations Bureau-wide. Data acquired on the cyclic reviews includes building conditions, identified backlog of improvements and repairs required for code compliance, programmatic needs, health and safety deficiencies, ADA assessments,

infrastructure assessments and cost estimates. Cyclic inventory reviews consist of compiling a comprehensive inventory of building size, building and room use, major electrical and mechanical systems, equipment, current floor plans and site plans for facilities operated by the Bureau Facility Management program and Tribes. It is also includes an inventory of newly constructed and remodeled facilities. Cyclic reviews will constitute a fundamental data source, which the program will use to optimize the scarce budgetary resources for operations and maintenance, construction and deferred maintenance needs.

Minor Improvement and Repair: Funds requested in FY 2004 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 is 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 be deferred until a project can be designed for them under the FI&R program.

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 six Regions for addressing critical safety work items. Correction of these items is critical for the Bureau's compliance with ADA requirements; Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) statutory requirements; Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards; other life safety code requirements. Such compliance will minimize the Bureau's exposure to litigation attributed to the use of unsafe facilities. The following is a list of planned distributions to correct safety deficiencies:

Region	Cost
Great Plains	120,000
Rocky Mountain	115,000
Midwest	105,000
Western	110,000
Southwest	90,000
Navajo	110,000
Total	650,000

Environmental Projects: In FY 2004, funds will be used to continue addressing critical environmental issues affecting Bureau-owned non-educational facilities. These funds will be provided on an as-needed basis to Bureau programs to correct environmental deficiencies in accordance with EPA requirements. In addition, the funds will be used for corrective actions identified by the Bureau's environmental management auditing program. These corrective actions include the following key areas for environmental compliance: storage tank management, hazardous materials/wastes management, toxic substances

management, emergency planning and community right-to-know, water quality management, and air quality management.

Emergency Repair: Funds requested in FY 2004 will be used to correct unforeseen deficiencies. This program is for immediate repair and correction of deficiencies that meet emergency criteria. Further, funds will be used to provide technical assistance and immediate correction of unanticipated life/safety and other facility deficiencies affecting Bureau personnel, programs and the general public. Emergency repair and correction of deficiencies prevent exposure to injury and allow continuous daily operation of programs.

Demolition/Reduction of Excess Space: In FY 2004, requested funds will allow the program to accommodate planning for demolition or transfer of excess property.

Construction Program Management (\$6,132,000; FTE 42)

Office of Facilities Management and Construction: In FY 2004, funds requested will be used to support the Office of Facilities Management and Construction in fulfilling the trust responsibilities by providing safe and functional facilities for program clients. The Bureau's Office of Facilities Management and Construction (OFMC), located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, manage the construction program. The OFMC develops, implements and administers policies and procedures; plans, formulates, executes and manages the facilities budgets; and provides fiscal and programmatic administration, management, monitoring and evaluation of the facilities programs on a Bureau-wide basis. The OFMC is also responsible for the Federal facilities construction program and operations and maintenance programs that can be performed by the Federal Government or through Indian self-determination, contract, grant or compact with Tribal organizations.

Seismic Safety Data: In FY 2004, funds requested will be used for structural design of buildings requiring seismic retrofiting. In addition, 20 Bureau schools are scheduled for structural evaluations. This program is in compliance with provisions of Executive Order 12941, Seismic Safety of Existing Federally Owned or Leased Buildings, which requires federal agencies to assess and enhance the seismic safety of existing buildings that were designed and constructed without adequate seismic design and construction. The following buildings include approximately 13,440 square feet of floor space:

Location	Building #	Building Type	Sq Ft	Est. Cost
Sherman Indian High School, Riverside CA	71	Office	3,470	69,400
Noli School, Noli, CA	101	Cafeteria	3,110	62,200
Shoshone Elementary School, Duckwater, NV	127T	School/Classroom	6,860	102,900
Total			13,440	234,500

Facilities Management Information System (FMIS) Project: Funds requested in FY 2004 will be used for the design and development of FMIS version 2.0. Version 2.0 will include modules for work tickets, work planning, preventive maintenance and environmental services. Also included in the fund request is the annual cost for upgrade and maintenance of the system software and hardware. Additional costs include annual user fees and maintenance agreement costs for the Oracle, R. S. Means, Citrix, Visual

Basic Enterprise and other software used in the continued implementation of the FMIS design.

The design and development of the base version of the FMIS system was completed and deployed in FY 2001. The FMIS base version includes modules for inventory, deferred maintenance backlog, safety tracking, project management and budget. In FY 2001, FMIS was deployed and staff trained at 146 administrative hub sites, which provide 100 percent coverage of approximately 320 Bureau locations with facilities programs. Throughout FY 2004 OFMC will continue deployment and training on FMIS at additional Bureau locations as connectivity becomes available.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- For the Radio Narrowband conversions an additional 10 radio sites were prepared for conversion to narrowband technology.
- Backlog validations - Conditions Assessments: The Bureau conducted inventory validations at 65 locations encompassing approximately 2.8 million square feet. In addition, the Bureau completed cyclic reviews at 22 locations consisting of 950,000 total square feet.
- The Facilities Improvement and Repair MI&R program distributed \$783,298 to Regional offices that have identified significant serious backlog items associated with critical health and safety work items which include mechanical, electrical, and utility systems.
- The Facilities Improvement and Repair (MI&R) corrected approximately 15 backlog deficiencies.
- The Western Region performed a site assessment to begin the design and construction in upgrading the Valentine wastewater treatment plant for the Truxton Canyon field office as required by the Clean Water Act. The wastewater treatment plant is overflowing and plans are underway to prevent sewage discharge.
- The emergency repair program processed 13 emergency projects to correct deficiencies that meet emergency criteria.
- The Seismic Safety program negotiated with the Bureau of Reclamation for structural design of the following buildings:

Location	Building No.	Building Type	Sq. Ft.	Est. Cost
Sherman Indian High School, Riverside, CA	5	Health Center/Shops	11,120	56,400
Shoshone Elementary School, Duckwater, NV	129T	Gym	5,812	31,200
Pascal Sherman School, Omak, WA	2T	Office	6,240	32,400
Total			23,172	120,000

- Demolition and Space Reduction program demolished 5,000 square feet of space at the Western Nevada Agency Headquarters, (Owyhee).

A Work Ticket module was deployed in FMIS. Additionally, a design was completed and development began in FMIS Working Planning and Environmental Services modules. Annual user fees and maintenance agreement costs for the Oracle, R.S. Means, Citrix, Visual Basic Enterprise and other software were used in the continued implementation of the FMIS design.

The following table outlines goal achievement in FY 2002.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
10 radio sites prepared for conversion to narrowband	10 sites prepared cum = 34	10 sites prepared cum = 34	0	

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Bureau expects to prepare 10 radio sites for conversion to narrowband technology for a cumulative total of 44 systems prepared. There will be three Regions, or 25 percent of the Regions, remaining for VHF narrowband transitions after FY 2003.

Condition assessment cyclic reviews and inventory validation are planned for approximately 50 locations, which cover 1.7 million square feet. The following course will be available to users to enable full implementation of the Facilities Management Information System (FMIS):

Courses	Training Goals	Total Est. Participants
Level I	Introduction to FMIS	40
Level II	FMIS Upgrade for System Users	79
Level III	FMIS refresher Course	25
Level IV	Project Management	20
Total		164

The following is a list of fund distributions to correct safety deficiencies under the Minor Improvement and Repair program in the respective Regions:

Region	Cost
Great Plains	150,000
Rocky Mountain	100,000
Midwest	100,000
Western	100,000
Southwest	75,000
Navajo	125,000
Total	650,000

The following are Environmental Projects projected to be accomplished in FY 2003:

- Maintenance repairs of regulated underground storage tanks in the Minnesota Agency.
- Removal of contaminated soils in the Red Lake and Colville Agency.
- Site Characterization of roads compound in the Fort Hall Agency.
- Asbestos, lead, mold, and PCB assessments in the Fort Hall Agency.
- Removal of hazardous waste and petroleum product (used oil) in the Colville Agency.

The Environmental program will also continue to address critical environmental issues affecting Bureau-owned non-educational facilities. Pursuant to compliance with EPA requirements, project based work will continue to abate hazardous materials in Bureau-owned non-education

facilities. In addition, the Bureau will continue development of new projects to remediate environmental hazards as they are identified in facilities Bureau-wide.

The Demolition Reduction of Excess Space program will be planning for demolition or transfer of the Bureau's excess property.

The Seismic Safety Data program activity will retrofit the following facilities, which will encompass approximately 50,212 square feet of floor space:

Location	Building	Building Type	Sq. Ft.	Est. Cost
Sherman Indian High School, Riverside, CA	66	Gym	38,230	114,690
St. Stephens Indian School, St. Stephens, WY	128	School/Classroom	9,232	46,160
Paschal Sherman School, Omak, WA	3T	Office	2,750	27,500
Total			50,212	188,350

The Facilities Management information System Project will continue development to version 2.0. This version includes modules for work tickets, work planning, preventive maintenance and environmental services. Enhancements to the base system for improvements includes the budget module, backlog module and project management module. In addition, reports for all modules will be developed and enhanced.

The following table outlines expected goal achievement for FY 2003.

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change (+/-)	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
10 radio sites prepared for conversion to narrowband	10 sites prepared cum = 34	10 sites prepared cum = 44	0	

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2004 -2008**

***Bureau of Indian Affairs*
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Bureau Priority/Ranking	18
Planned Funding FY	2004
Funding Source: Education Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Turtle Mountain High School (New Construction)			
Project No.: 04A1N	Unit/Facility Name: Turtle Mountain High School (New Construction)		
Region/Area/District: Great Plains Region	Congressional District: 0	State: ND	

Project Justification

Project Description:

The Turtle Mountain High School, located in Belcourt, North Dakota, will be evaluated and a determination will be made regarding the need for additional space. This school ranks number 18 on the BIA's Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priorities List as of January 2001. The school serves students in grade 9-12. As of May 2002, the Turtle Mountain Tribe was working on a master planning study for the proposed school that will evaluate and validate student enrollment and space needs for students. The results of this study will establish a basis on which the Bureau and Tribe can negotiate enrollment and space requirements. The current enrollment for Turtle Mountain High School in FY 2003 ISEP is 578 students.

At this time, the budget estimated cost has not been determined. If funds are made available through an annual appropriation, this school will be considered for construction funding.

Scope of Project

The school project for the Turtle Mountain school may consist of additions to the existing buildings for an increased number of students. The school square foot size will be based on the current student enrollment utilizing a formula projecting enrollment through construction completion year and applying the need to the education space standards.

The construction of the school will be designed utilizing greening building products and to the greatest extent possible will conserve water and energy sources.

Current Conditions:

The increasing enrollment at Turtle Mountain High School has affected the adequacy of the 21-year-old school. The school was originally designed for 420 students, but has since increased to 578 students. Portable classrooms have been installed to help alleviate the overcrowded conditions. Space originally provided for student counseling, health care, staff conference rooms, teacher's lounge, and hallways are used for educational purposes. The annual building inspection reports continue to note a high number of building deficiencies related to the gradual deterioration of the facility caused from the overcrowding in the facility. The overcrowded conditions require consideration of new space for the high school. The overcrowded conditions in the education program also extend to the elementary and middle school programs that will be evaluated as part of the Master Plan involving the high school. Consideration may be given to increasing their space requirement as part of the total site improvement.

The existing middle school facility's current enrollment is 334 students, and Turtle Mountain has an overcrowded elementary school, with a current enrollment of 604 students.

Project Need/Benefit:

The project expected outcomes are:

- The need for additional classroom space for the school is supported by the student enrollment increases and the necessity to provide appropriate education programmatic space.
- Construction costs and efficiency will be obtained through buildings materials and building systems developed during design of the facility.
- Operation and maintenance savings will result through energy efficient facilities that function within design capabilities causing more effective use of fiscal resources.

- Alleviate overcrowded conditions in the current high school, and also evaluate and consider space additions for the middle school and the elementary school to alleviate overcrowding of all Turtle Mountain Community Schools.
- In completing this project, it would contribute to a healthy and safe education learning environment
- Accessibility to up-to-date educational classroom technologies.
- Enhance student-learning environment.
- Enhance professional staff's teaching environment.

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 300 Analysis Required: YES: X NO:

Project Costs and Status

<p><u>Project Cost Estimate:</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work</td> <td>Amount</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$ _____</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work</td> <td>\$ _____</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ _____</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table>	Deferred Maintenance Work	Amount	%		\$ _____		Capital Improvement Work	\$ _____	100	Total Project Estimate:	\$ _____	100	<p><u>Project Funding History:</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY 2003 budget</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Planned Funding:</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Future Funding to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ _____	FY 2003 budget		Planned Funding:	\$ _____	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ _____	Total:	\$ _____
Deferred Maintenance Work	Amount	%																					
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<p>Class of Estimate (Circle one): A B C <u>D</u> DM Estimates Good Until (mm/yy) 10/03</p>																							
<p>Dates:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Sch'd</u></td> <td><u>Actual</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award:</td> <td>10/04</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Complete:</td> <td>09/06</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		<u>Sch'd</u>	<u>Actual</u>	(qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award:	10/04		Project Complete:	09/06		<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 8/21/02</p> <p>Unchanged Since Department Approval: Yes: X No:</p>													
	<u>Sch'd</u>	<u>Actual</u>																					
(qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award:	10/04																						
Project Complete:	09/06																						

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2004 – 2008**

***Bureau of Indian Affairs*
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Bureau Priority/Ranking	19
Planned Funding FY	2004
Funding Source: Education Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Mescalero Apache Tribal Replacement School			
Project No.: 04M1N		Unit/Facility Name: Mescalero Apache Tribal Replacement School	
Region/Area/District: Southwest Region		Congressional District: 2	State: NM

Project Justification

Project Description:

The Mescalero Apache Tribal School, Project No. 04M1N, is located in Mescalero, New Mexico. The Tribe has built a new Pre-K-12 school with the capacity to serve approximately 1,600 students. However, the BIA is not in agreement with the enrollment projection. The current enrollment for FY 2003 ISEP enrollment at 590 students. The budget will be negotiated on current enrollment policy. The Mescalero School is ranked #19 on the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priorities List as of January 2001. Construction funds will be used to reimburse the Mescalero Apache Tribe for the school at a cost the BIA considers fair and reasonable. Negotiations for Operations and Maintenance will be for the square footage allowed by the space guidelines for the 590 students. BIA will seek reprogramming authority to reallocate funds to the next school on the replacement school list.

In February 1990, the K-6 Mescalero public elementary school burned down. The Mescalero Tribe replaced the public school with 17 portable classrooms to house the K-6 grades as well as grades 7-12. Although the school was not Bureau-funded, the BIA assisted the Tribe by providing site improvements and furnishings for the classrooms. The urgency with which the school was replaced created site, building, and utility problems. Tribal expectation that the "temporary facility" would be shortly replaced resulted in required maintenance and major improvements being deferred. As a result, the portable classrooms and mechanical systems in the classrooms no longer provide the healthy, functioning, cost effective educational environment required by the school's educational program. Also, Building and Education Accreditation inspection reports indicate the existing school site is within a designated flood plain, the site is not properly drained (flooding occurred in 1995), the utilities for the site are not adequately sized, the facility has less than the required number of restrooms, and the temporary school was never intended to adequately meet the requirements of handicapped accessibility nor the educational program. The 12-year-old temporary school needed to be replaced at this time; thus, using their own funds, the Tribe has proceeded with the replacement of the school.

Project Need/Benefit:

The project expected outcomes are:

An analysis of the educational program needs for Mescalero Apache School reflects a school setting that is deficient in education space. The structures are severely inadequate for educational functions due to the design and deficiencies of the facility. The need for school replacement is supported by student enrollment and the necessity to provide appropriated education programmatic space.

Costs and efficiencies for this project will be attained through building materials, energy systems, building design, and efficient construction of the new facility. Operation and maintenance savings will result by replacement of deteriorated facilities that function below design capability causing inefficient use of funds and human resources. Facilities in poor condition require a disproportionate level of staff time for maintenance and repair, and interfere with accomplishment of preventive program activities. Furthermore, new school facilities will:

1. Assure student learning by accessibility to up-to-date educational technologies.
2. Reduce costs of repairs.
3. Enhance professional staff's teaching environment.

Administrator's time can be devoted to education programs rather than being distracted by malfunctioning facilities, equipment, and inadequate classroom sizes.

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 300 Analysis Required: Yes No:

Project Costs and Status

<u>Project Cost Estimate:</u> Deferred Maintenance Work \$ _____ Capital Improvement Work \$ _____ Total Project Estimate: \$ _____		Amount % 100 100	<u>Project Funding History:</u> Appropriated to Date: \$ _____ FY 2003 budget Planned Funding: \$ _____ Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ _____ Total: \$ _____	
Class of Estimate (Circle one): A B C <u>D</u> DM Estimates Good Until (mm/yy) 10/03				
Dates: (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award: 9/02 Project Complete: 5/01		<u>Sch'd</u> <u>Actual</u>	Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 8/21/02	
			Unchanged Since Department Approval: Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No:	

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2004 – 2008**

Bureau of Indian Affairs
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Bureau Priority/Ranking	20
Planned Funding FY	2004
Funding Source: Education Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Enemy Swim Day School Replacement			
Project No.: 04A2N	Unit/Facility Name; Enemy Swim Day School Replacement		
Region/Area/District: Great Plains Region	Congressional District: 0	State: SD	

Project Justification

Project Description:

The Enemy Swim Day School is ranked number 20 on the BIA Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List as of January 2001. This project will provide a replacement school for grades K-8, plus a Family and Child Education (FACE) program in Waubay, S.D.

The replacement school project for Enemy Swim Day School will consist of a new building. The school square foot size will be based on the current student enrollment utilizing a formula-projecting enrollment through construction completion. The education space needs will be determined by the education specifications that are being developed, the Bureau's education space standards, the square foot per student, and the cost per square foot. BIA will seek reprogramming authority to reallocate funds to the next school on the replacement school list.

The construction of the replacement school will be designed utilizing greening building products and to the greatest extent possible will conserve water and energy resources.

Current Conditions:

The existing School was built in 1938 of wood construction. To bring the main school building up to health and safety standards and to meet handicapped codes would be very costly and not cost effective to correct some of the code requirements considering the building construction. Safety reports indicate structural problems coupled with the fact that this facility has a high-risk fire hazard because of the wood construction. The present enrollment is 112 students. In addition to the original school building, there are six current portables, which provide the K-8 program with classrooms, offices, and a garage.

Some of the major deficiencies noted at Enemy Swim Day School are:

- All of the buildings are deteriorated, and the building systems related to the provision of heat, lighting, fresh air, water and sewer are inadequate to meet the needs of the users.
- The present separation of portable classroom from each other results in exposure of the students to inclement weather during changes in classes and adversely affects the function of the education program.
- The school is badly in need of a science lab, computer lab, library, classrooms for the gifted, and special education programs.
- The lack of space devoted to specialized classrooms and labs results in the school being unable to meet the requirements for Middle School Accreditation for the 6-8 grades.

The existing school, after completion of the new facility, will be offered to Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe through transfer of ownership. If the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe does not take ownership of the buildings, BIA will consider demolition. Sale of the facilities by BIA will not be an option because of the trust land status.

Project Need/Benefit:

The project expected outcomes are:

- The need for full school replacement is supported by the necessity to provide appropriated education programmatic space.
 1. The analysis of the educational program needs for Enemy Swim Day School reflects a school setting that is grossly deficient in specialized education space.
 2. This project will provide education program space for science lab, computer lab, library, classrooms for gifted and special education programs, and administrative office space.
 3. The main school structure is severely inadequate for educational functions due to the design.
 4. The main school building was built in 1938 of wood construction. To bring the building up to health and safety standards and to meet handicapped accessibility codes would be very costly and impossible to correct some of the code requirements because of building construction.
 5. Facilities that are in poor condition require a disproportionate level of staff time for maintenance and repair.
 6. The building systems have exceeded their useful design life and unscheduled repairs are constantly required to keep the aging systems operable. Existing building conditions include but are not limited to corroded water and sewer piping systems; deteriorated electrical wiring and lighting systems; handicap inaccessible restrooms; single pane windows and decayed and leaking roofing system.
 7. Improved operations and maintenance costs for this project will be obtained though energy efficient building and systems design and construction.
 8. Provides accessibility to up-to-date educational technologies.
 9. Enhances student-learning capabilities.
 10. Allows Educators to devote more time to Education programs rather than being distracted by malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Operation and maintenance savings will also be a result of replacement of deteriorated facilities that function below design capability causing inefficient use of resources.

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 300 Analysis Required: Yes No: X

Project Costs and Status

<p><u>Project Cost Estimate:</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Amount</u></td> <td><u>%</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work</td> <td>\$ _____</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work</td> <td>\$ _____</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ _____</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table>			<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ _____		Capital Improvement Work	\$ _____	100	Total Project Estimate:	\$ _____	100	<p><u>Project Funding History:</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY 2003 Budget</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Planned Funding FY 2004</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Future Funding to Complete Project</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> </table>		Appropriated to Date:	\$ _____	FY 2003 Budget		Planned Funding FY 2004	\$ _____	Future Funding to Complete Project	\$ _____	Total:	\$ _____
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<p>Dates:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Sch'd</u></td> <td><u>Actual</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award:</td> <td>10/03</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Complete:</td> <td>07/05</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			<u>Sch'd</u>	<u>Actual</u>	(qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award:	10/03		Project Complete:	07/05		<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 12-04-02</p> <p>Unchanged Since Department Approval: Yes: X No:</p>														
	<u>Sch'd</u>	<u>Actual</u>																							
(qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award:	10/03																								
Project Complete:	07/05																								

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2004 – 2008**

***Bureau of Indian Affairs*
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Bureau Priority/Ranking	1
Planned Funding FY	2004
Funding Source: Education Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Isleta Day School Replacement School			
Project No: 04M2N		Unit/Facility Name: Isleta Day School Replacement School	
Region/Area/District: Southwest Region		Congressional District: 1	State: NM

Project Justification

Project Description:

The Isleta Day School is located in Isleta, New Mexico. The proposed replacement school will serve Pre-K–6 grade students. This Replacement School rank #1 on the BIA’s new Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priorities List as of FY 2003 scheduled to be published in the Federal Register.

No cost estimate has been determined at this time. The cost estimate will be established when the planning and design have progressed to the point where a reasonable cost can be determined. If there are remaining funds, BIA will seek reprogramming authority to reallocate funds to the next school on the replacement school list.

The proposed replacement school project for Isleta includes a new Pre-K-6 elementary school. The school’s size will be based on the current student enrollment utilizing a formula-projecting enrollment through the construction completion year. Preliminary requirements for Isleta Day school facility and site are:

- Interdisciplinary classrooms: (Pre-K-6)
- Dedicated Classrooms (Computer Lab, Practical/ Fine Arts, Teacher Area, storage)
- Special Education
- Administration
- Library
- Physical Education
- Food Services – Dining
- Support Services (Custodial closet, maintenance storage/shop)
- Common passageways, restrooms, etc.
- Site Developments include: Site acreage required for this project is 14 acres – yet to be determined and finalized)
- Site Electrical
- Site Gas Distribution and Electrical
- Sanitation Sewer
- Water Well, Tank, and Main
- Play Area & Equipment (allowance)

The construction of the replacement school will be designed utilizing greening building products and to the greatest extent possible will conserve water and energy sources.

Existing Conditions: Isleta Elementary Schools is located south of the Village Proper at the Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico. The school complex consists of 16 buildings. The only permanent structure was constructed in the 1932 and was designed to serve 35 students. The current enrollment at Isleta Day School is 274 students. The 70-year-old Main School Building is constructed of 16-24 inch hand made adobe bricks and a ceiling supported by huge vigas. There are no facilities for physical education so they students must go off campus to utilize the Tribal Recreation Center. The students are also housed in 15 portable structures that are over 20 years old. Many of the portables on the west side of the campus are bordered to the South by a lagoon that poses health and safety problems. The condition assessment conducted at Isleta Day School shows the average condition of the facilities rated as poor. The school size is grossly inadequate to meet today’s education standard codes. The size of the existing site is inadequate for construction of the new school.

Some of the major deficiencies identified in the current facilities are:

1. All of the building systems have long exceeded their useful life and temporary repairs have been made to keep the aging systems operable.

2. These types of building were not constructed to support modern technology. As a result, most building system modifications, such as wiring, plumbing and ventilation ducts, cannot be integrated into the existing wall and ceiling structures.
3. The exposed system modifications would compromise the aesthetics of the original structure.
4. At present, Isleta Day School is lacking the space to perform several core programs including arts. The site is also lacking vital support space including a health unit, a conference room and a facilities maintenance shop.
5. Evaluations of this facility by the validation contractor confirm:
 - a. Corroded water and sewer piping systems,
 - b. Deteriorated electrical wiring and lighting systems,
 - c. Handicap inaccessible restrooms,
 - d. Inefficient windows that leak air which allows dirt and sand into the school space,
 - e. Decayed and leaking roof systems and a multitude of other deficiencies.

The existing school, following completion of the new facility, may be offered to the Pueblo of Isleta for transfer of ownership. If the Pueblo of Isleta does not take ownership of the buildings, BIA will consider demolition.

Project Need/Benefit:

The project expected outcomes are:

- The need for complete school replacement is supported by student enrollment and the necessity to provide appropriated education programmatic space.
 1. The analysis of the educational program needs for Isleta Elementary School reflects a school setting that is grossly deficient in education space.
 2. The only permanent structure is severely inadequate for educational functions due to the design and the fact that the facility was built for a significantly smaller school population.
 3. Facilities are in poor condition and require a disproportionate level of maintenance and repair.
 4. All of the building systems have exceeded their useful design life and unscheduled repairs are frequently necessary to keep the aging systems operable. Existing building conditions include but are not limited to corroded water and sewer piping systems; deteriorated electrical wiring and lighting systems; handicap inaccessible restrooms; energy inefficient windows and decayed and leaking roofing system.
- Costs efficiencies for this project will be obtained through more energy efficient buildings and building systems developed during the design and construction of the new facility.
- Provide space to perform several core programs that are not currently available in the existing facilities such as: art health unit, and special education laboratories.
- Provides accessibility to up-to-date educational technologies.
- Enhances student-learning environment.
- Education Administrator can spend more time administering the Education programs rather than being distracted with malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Operation and maintenance savings will occur as a result of replacement of deteriorated facilities that function below design capability.

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 300 Analysis Required: Yes X No:

Project Costs and Status

<table> <tr> <td><u>Project Cost Estimate:</u></td> <td>Amount</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work</td> <td>\$ _____</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work</td> <td>\$ _____</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ _____</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Project Cost Estimate:</u>	Amount	%	Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ _____		Capital Improvement Work	\$ _____	100	Total Project Estimate:	\$ _____	100	<table> <tr> <td colspan="2"><u>Project Funding History:</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY 2003 Budget</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Planned Funding:</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Future Funding to</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Complete Project:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Project Funding History:</u>		Appropriated to Date:	\$ _____	FY 2003 Budget		Planned Funding:	\$ _____	Future Funding to	\$ _____	Complete Project:		Total:	\$ _____
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<p>Class of Estimate (Circle one): A B C <u>D</u> DM Estimate good until (mm/yy) 10/04</p>																											
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Dates:	<u>Sch'd</u>	<u>Actual</u>																									
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2004 – 2008**

***Bureau of Indian Affairs*
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Bureau Priority/Ranking	2
Planned Funding FY	2004
Funding Source: Education Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Navajo Preparatory School Replacement School – Phase II (Partial)			
Project No.: 04N2N	Unit/Facility Name; Navajo Preparatory School Replacement School (Partial)		
Region/Area/District: Navajo Region	Congressional District: 3	State: NM	

Project Justification

Project Description:

Construct partial replacement of facilities for the Navajo Preparatory School. This partial replacement school ranks #2 on the BIA's new Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priorities List as of FY 2003 scheduled to be published in the Federal Register. Partial replacement in this application process indicates not all of the facilities at this location need replacement.

At this time, planning and design are necessary to establish the complete size, scope, and cost of the proposed project. If the cost is less than requested budget, the BIA will seek reprogramming authority to reallocate funds to the next school on the replacement school list.

Scope of Project Improvements Phase I

- This project was originally a Facilities Improvement and Repair project to complete items for the Navajo Preparatory School.
- Remodel and upgrade existing buildings 19, 20 and 21 (two buildings are dormitories and one building houses the library) to classrooms.
- Construction of a gymnasium
- Replacement of utility infrastructure (water lines, sewer lines) and fire truck access throughout the campus

Scope of Project Improvements Phase II

- This phase of the project will be funded from the Replacement school.
- Provide addition to kitchen/cafeteria for food preparation building 31
- Construct facilities to include:
 1. Classroom space and media center
 2. Administration office space
 3. Dormitories to accommodate additional students in accordance with CFR Subpart H - National Dormitory Criteria 36.75 (c)
 4. Construct Maintenance Shop and Bus Garage

This phase requires planning and design to establish the project scope and cost. The construction of this partial replacement school will be designed utilizing greening building products and to the greatest extent possible conserve water and energy resources.

Current Conditions

The Navajo Preparatory School is located in Farmington, New Mexico, and serves a 9-12 high school. The school complex currently consists of 9 educational buildings totaling 71,814 square feet, and 5 dormitory buildings totaling 40,582 square feet. Most of the existing facilities were constructed in the early 1940's and 1950's. The building condition ratings for all but 3 buildings are poor.

Major deficiencies identified in the current facilities are:

- The permanent structures on the site were constructed in the early to mid 1900's.
 1. The buildings were not constructed to support modern technology.
 2. Most building system modifications, such as wiring, plumbing and ventilation ducts, would not be integrated into the existing wall and ceiling structures.
- All of the building systems have long exceeded their useful design life, and unscheduled repairs are constantly necessary to keep the aging systems operable.
- The permanent buildings show considerable settlement cracking which effects structural stability.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2004 – 2008**

***Bureau of Indian Affairs*
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Bureau Priority/Ranking	3
Planned Funding FY	2004
Funding Source: Education Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Wingate High School – Phase II			
Project No.: 04N3N		Unit/Facility Name: Wingate High School – Phase II	
Region/Area/District: Navajo Region		Congressional District: 2	State: NM

Project Justification

Project Description:

Wingate High School is located at Fort Wingate, 12 miles southeast of Gallup, New Mexico. The Wingate High School serves 731 students in grades 9-12, which includes 584 students in the dormitories (FY 2003 ISEP counts). The Wingate High School ranked as #3 on the BIA's new Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List as of FY 2003 scheduled to be published in the Federal Register.

The budget estimated for this project has yet to be determined. If the cost is less than requested budget, the BIA will seek reprogramming authority to reallocate funds to the next school on the replacement school list.

Scope of Project – Phase I

- This project was originally a Facilities Improvement and Repair project to complete numerous items for the Wingate High School.
- Site selection – the existing school site has been selected based on the following rationale:
The site topography has already been developed for building uses and would require little preparation before construction.
The site geology and soils have also been prepared for construction and this would require little modification before construction of a new high school.
The existing site has potable water supplied by three existing wells.
- Phase I work will include development of infrastructure to include: excavation of site, fine grading, pavement, sidewalks, street lighting, site electrical, site gas distribution, sanitation sewer, sanitation sewer lift station, water mains, storm drains; football, baseball, and softball fields and track; fencing, basketball courts, parking area, telephone and cabling, and construction of new dormitories.

Scope of Project – Phase II

- Phase II of the project will be from Replacement School funding.
- Phase II work will include construction of academic buildings to include (classrooms, language labs, computer labs, science labs, home economics, practical arts, fine arts, vocational education, business program, drivers education, special education, administration, media center, physical education, dining and kitchen, auditorium, and support (storage, restrooms, mechanical, custodial, etc.).
- The academic building's size and scope will be determined with completion of planning and development of education specifications and design.

The construction of this partial replacement school will be designed utilizing greening building products and to the greatest extent possible conserve water and energy resources.

Current Conditions

The existing school complex consists of 9 educational buildings totaling 184,576 square feet and 6 dormitory buildings totaling 164,522 square feet.

Some of the major deficiencies identified in the current facilities are:

- The buildings were constructed in the mid-1960's
- These buildings were not constructed to support modern technology.
- Most building's systems such as wiring, plumbing and ventilation ducts cannot be integrated into the existing wall and ceiling structures.
- All the building systems have exceeded their useful design life and temporary repairs are constantly required to keep the

aging systems operable.

Evaluations of these facilities confirm:

- Corroded water and sewer piping systems
- Deteriorated electrical wiring and lighting systems.
- Lacking handicap accessible restrooms
- No energy efficient windows
- Decayed and leaking roofing systems and other deficiencies.

Project Need/Benefit:

The project expected outcomes are:

- Analysis of the educational program needs for Wingate High School reflects a school that is deficient in education space.
- The permanent structures are inadequate for current educational functions and housed students.
- Reduced costs and improved efficiencies will result from this project through more energy efficient buildings and modern building systems.
- The building systems have exceeded their useful life and unscheduled repairs are required to keep the aging systems operable. Existing building conditions include but are not limited to corroded water and sewer piping systems; deteriorated electrical wiring and lighting systems; lack of handicap accessible restrooms; energy inefficient windows and decayed, leaking roofing system.
- Provide space to perform core programs that are not currently available or appropriately housed in the existing facilities such as: classroom space, administration space, media center and food preparation.
- Operation and maintenance savings will result by replacement of deteriorated facilities that function below design capability causing increased use of resources.
- Allow accessibility to up-to-date educational technologies.
- Enhance student-learning environment.
- Allows Administrator to devote more time to Education programs rather than being distracted with malfunctioning of facilities and equipment.

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 300 Analysis Required: Yes No:

Project Costs and Status

<p><u>Project Cost Estimate:</u></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Amount</td> <td style="text-align: center;">%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$ _____</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$ _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$ _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100</td> </tr> </table>		Amount	%	Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ _____		Capital Improvement Work	\$ _____	100	Total Project Estimate:	\$ _____	100	<p><u>Project Funding History:</u></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Appropriated to Date:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY 2003 Budget</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Planned Funding:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Future Funding to Complete Project:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ _____</td> </tr> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ _____	FY 2003 Budget		Planned Funding:	\$ _____	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ _____	Total:	\$ _____
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<p>Class of Estimate (Circle one): A B C <u>D</u> DM Estimate Good Until (mm/yy) 10/04</p>																							
<p>Dates: <u>Sch'd</u> <u>Actual</u></p> <p>(qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award: 10/04 Project Complete: 07/06</p>	<p>Project Data Sheet Unchanged Since Prepared/Last Department Updated: 12-04-02 Approval: Yes: X No:</p>																						

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2004 – 2008**

***Bureau of Indian Affairs*
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Bureau Priority/Ranking	4
Planned Funding FY	2004
Funding Source: Education Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Pueblo Pintado School Replacement			
Project No: 04N4N	Unit/Facility Name: Pueblo Pintado School Replacement		
Region/Area/District: Navajo Region	Congressional District: 2	State: NM	

Project Justification

Project Description:

Pueblo Pintado Community School is located approximately 55 miles north of Grants, NM. Fiscal Year 2002-2003 ISEP student count indicates 336 academic students in grades K-8, which includes 178 students in the dormitories. This Replacement School rank #4 on the BIA's new Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priorities List as of FY 2003 scheduled to be published in the Federal Register.

If the cost is less than requested budget, the BIA will seek reprogramming authority to reallocate funds to the next school on the replacement school list.

The construction of the replacement school will be designed utilizing greening building products and to the greatest extent possible will conserve water and energy sources.

Scope of Project

The partial replacement school project will consist of renovation and replacement of existing facilities that currently have exceed their useful life or do not currently meet the education program standard needs. Buildings being considered for replacement are: kitchen, dormitory, school buildings, and gymnasium. An evaluation will be made to determine feasibility for replacement or renovation based, in part, on education standard requirements. The gymnasium is also utilized for administrative offices. The construction estimates will be based on construction/renovation on the existing site; therefore, minimal site modifications will be required. Project descriptions and budgets will be determined as planning and design are accomplished.

Existing Conditions

The existing school complex consists of 8 educational buildings totaling 40,734 square feet and one dormitory totaling 25,025 square feet. Of the eight educational buildings, five are portable structures. The permanent structures on the site were constructed in the early 1960's. At present, Pueblo Pintado is lacking the space to perform several core programs including computer instruction, science lab instruction, practical arts, fine arts, vocational education, and several special education programs. The site is also lacking a health unit, conference room and physical education showers and locker rooms. The dormitory is lacking space for living room and conference room.

During the condition assessment conducted at Pueblo Pintado School the average condition of the facilities was rated poor which supports the need for school construction.

Project Need/Benefit:

The project expected outcomes are:

The need for partial school replacement is fully supported by the student enrollment and the necessity to provide appropriated education programmatic space based on deficiencies noted:

The analysis of the educational program needs for Pueblo Pintado School reflects a school setting that is grossly deficient in education space.

1. The structures are inadequate for current educational functions as a result of the original design of the facility being for a much smaller school population and as a result of the facilities' age. These buildings were constructed in the early 1960's.
2. Facilities in poor condition require a disproportionate level of staff time devoted to maintenance and repair and adversely impact accomplishment of preventive maintenance.
3. All of the building systems have long exceeded their useful design life and unscheduled repairs are constantly required to keep the aging systems operable. Existing building conditions include:
 - Corroded water and sewer piping systems;
 - Deteriorated electrical wiring and lighting systems;
 - Lack of handicap inaccessible restrooms;
 - Decayed and leaking roofing system.

This project will develop more energy efficient buildings and building systems during design, using the latest materials and construction methods.

The new facilities will provide space to perform several core programs that are not currently available such as computer instruction, special education program space, health unit, counseling space, and conference room.

Operation and maintenance savings will be realized as a result of replacing deteriorated facilities that function far below design capability causing inefficient use of scarce funding resources.

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 300 Analysis Required: Yes No:

Project Costs and Status

<u>Project Cost Estimate:</u> Deferred Maintenance Work \$ _____ Capital Improvement Work \$ _____ Total Project Estimate: \$ _____	Amount 100 100 %	<u>Project Funding History:</u> Appropriated to Date: \$ _____ FY 2003 Budget Planned Funding FY 2004 \$ _____ Future Funding to \$ _____ Complete Project: Total: \$ _____
Class of Estimate (Circle one): A B C <u>D</u> DM Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): 10/03		
Dates: (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award: Project Complete:	<u>Sch'd</u> 09/04 08/06	Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 12/04/02 Unchanged Since Department Approval: Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No:

**PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
CONSTRUCTION**

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Use						
End Outcome Goal 2.5: Deliver water, consistent with applicable state and Federal law, in an environmentally responsible and cost-efficient manner						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance - 2003 to Planned 2004
Reliability: Percent of water facilities that do not receive notices of violation under environmental requirements as defined by Federal and State law.	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Operate and maintain a safe and secure infrastructure						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance - 2003 to Planned 2004
Facilities are in fair or better condition as measured by the Facilities Condition Index	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Complete construction projects to increase delivery infrastructure and water availability						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance - 2003 to Planned 2004
Increased supply: Potential acre-feet made available through completion of projects	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
DOI Strategic Goal: Serving Communities						
End Outcome Goal 4.1: Protect lives, resources and property						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance - 2003 to Planned 2004
Injury reduction: Number fatalities and serious injuries on DOI managed or influenced lands and waters	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve public safety and security and protect public resources from damage						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance - 2003 to Planned 2004
Facilities condition: Other facilities, including roads, dams, trails, bridges are in fair or better condition as measured by the Facilities Condition Index	New Goal			Baseline TBD		

Output Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance - 2003 to Planned 2004
Vegetation maintenance performed on dams				100%	100%	
Early Warning System maintenance performed on dams				40	62	
End Outcome Goal 4.4: Quality communities for Tribes						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance - 2003 to Planned 2004
Education and Welfare: Achieve parity between the Tribal community and U.S. National average on high school graduation, mortality and substance abuse rates	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve education and welfare systems for Indian Tribes						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance - 2003 to Planned 2004
Learning environment: Facilities condition – Facilities in fair or better condition as measured by the Facility Condition Index	Poor	.265	Poor .265	Poor .250	Poor .213	
Output Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance - 2003 to Planned 2004
Award 7 new schools for construction	6	6	5	6	7	+1

Standard form 300 July 1964				
		DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		
		BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS		
		CONSTRUCTION		
		Program and Financing Schedule (In millions of dollars)		
		2002	2003	2004
Identification Code: 010-76-2301		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Obligations by program activity				
0001	Education construction.....	212	335	303
0002	Public safety and justice construction.....	7	5	5
0003	Resource management construction.....	53	53	52
0004	General administration.....	8	9	8
0005	Tribal Government.....	1	0	0
0006	Emergency response.....	1	0	0
0907	Reimbursable program.....	20	50	21
1000	Total new obligations.....	302	452	389
Budgetary resources available for obligation				
2140	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	81	149	66
2200	New budget authority (gross).....	402	365	367
2210	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations.....	6	4	4
2221	Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts.....	-37	0	0
2390	Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	452	518	437
2395	Total new obligations.....	-302	-452	-389
2440	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	149	66	48
New budget authority (gross), detail				
4000	Discretionary Appropriation.....	357	345	346
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
6800	Offsetting collections (cash).....	20	20	21
6810	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired).....	25	0	0
6890	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary).....	45	20	21
7000	Total new budget authority (gross).....	402	365	367
Change in obligated balances				
7240	Obligated balance, start of year.....	230	204	321
7310	Total new obligations.....	302	452	389
7320	Total outlays (gross).....	-297	-331	-355
7345	Recoveries of prior year obligations.....	-6	-4	-4
7400	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired).....	-25	0	0
7440	Obligated balance, end of year.....	204	321	351
Outlays (gross), detail				
8690	Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	126	99	101
8693	Outlays from discretionary balances.....	171	232	254
8700	Total outlays (gross).....	297	331	355
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
8800	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources.....	-9	-6	-6
8840	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources.....	-11	-14	-15
8890	Total offsetting collections (cash).....	-20	-20	-21
Offsets against gross budget authority only:				
8895	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired).....	-25	0	0
Net budget authority and outlays				
8900	Budget authority.....	357	345	346
9000	Outlays.....	277	311	334
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:				
9900	Budget authority.....	1	1	1
9901	Outlays.....	1	1	1

Standard form 300 July 1964				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
CONSTRUCTION				
Object Classification (In millions of dollars)				
		2002	2003	2004
Identification Code: 010-76-2301		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Object Classification				
Direct obligations				
111	Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent.....	12	13	14
113	Personnel compensation: Other than full-time permanent.....	6	6	6
119	Total personnel compensation.....	18	19	20
121	Civilian personnel benefits.....	4	4	4
210	Travel and transportation of persons.....	1	1	1
233	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	1	1	1
251	Advisory and assistance services.....	1	3	1
252	Other services.....	27	65	65
253	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts.....	33	62	55
254	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	14	30	30
255	Research and development contracts.....	1	1	1
257	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	1	1	1
260	Supplies and materials.....	4	10	8
310	Equipment.....	4	7	3
320	Land and structures.....	80	96	86
410	Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	76	91	81
990	Direct obligations.....	265	391	357
990	Reimbursable obligations.....	20	50	21
Allocation Account				
111	Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent.....	2	1	1
121	Civilian personnel benefits.....	1	1	1
252	Other services.....	3	2	2
253	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts.....	1	1	1
320	Land and structures.....	8	5	5
410	Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	2	1	1
990	Allocation account.....	17	11	11
999	Total new obligations.....	302	452	389
Personnel Summary				
Direct:				
	Total compensable workyears:			
1001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	336	346	346
Reimbursable:				
	Total compensable workyears:			
2001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	48	48	48
Allocation Account:				
	Total compensable workyears:			
3001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	600	600	600

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, [\$60,949,000] \$51,375,000, to remain available until expended; of which [\$24,870,000] \$32,636,000 shall be available for implementation of enacted Indian land and water claim settlements pursuant to Public Laws 101-618, 107-331 and 102-575, and for implementation of other enacted water rights settlements; of which [\$5,068,000 shall be available for future water supplies facilities under Public Law 106-163;] [\$12,011,000] \$18,739,000 shall be available pursuant to Public Laws 99-264, 100-580, 106-263, 106-425, and 106-554.

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

BURAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Land and Water Claims Settlements and Miscellaneous
Payments to Indians

Deletions: “\$5,068,000 shall be available for future water supplies facilities under Public Law 106-163;”

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Laws 106-163 and 106-263 the Federal Government fulfilled its financial commitment with the FY 2003 appropriations.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Activities, Subactivities	FY 2002 Enacted		FY 2003 Estimate		Uncontrollable and Related Changes		Program Changes		FY 2004 President's Budget Request		Increase/Decrease From 2003	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians												
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Adm.)	0	625	0	625					0	625	0	0
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement	0	250	0	250					0	250	0	0
Indian Water Rights Settlements:												
Ute Indian Rights Settlement	0	24,728	0	24,728			(2,234)		0	22,494	0	(2,234)
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement	0	142	0	142			0		0	142	0	0
Rocky Boys	0	7,950	0	5,068			(5,068)		0	0	0	(5,068)
(Michigan) Great Lakes Fishing Settlement	0	6,254	0	0			0		0	0	0	0
Shivwits Band	0	5,000	0	16,000			(16,000)		0	0	0	(16,000)
Santo Domingo Pueblo	0	2,000	0	3,136			6,728		0	9,864	0	6,728
Colorado Ute	0	8,000	0	8,000			0		0	8,000	0	0
Torres Martinez	0	6,000	0	0			0		0	0	0	0
Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Settlement	0	0	0	0			10,000		0	10,000	0	10,000
TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS	0	60,949	0	57,949	0	0	(6,574)	0	0	51,375	0	(6,574)

Justification of Program and Performance

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

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements	\$(000)	60,074	57,074	0	0	-6,574	50,500	-6,574
Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	\$(000)	875	875	0	0	0	875	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	60,949	57,949	0	0	-6,574	51,375	-6,574

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements (FY 2004: \$50,500,000)

Program Element		2002 Enacted	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Ute Indian Rights Settlements <i>P.L. 102-575</i>	\$(000)	24,728	24,728	0	0	-2,234	22,494	-2,234
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement <i>P.L. 101-618</i>	\$(000)	142	142	0	0	0	142	0
Rocky Boy's Water Rights Settlement <i>P.L. 106-163</i>	\$(000)	7,950	5,068	0	0	-5,068	0	-5,068
(Michigan) Great Lakes Fishing Settlement Consent Decree	\$(000)	6,254	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shivwits Band <i>P.L. 106-263</i>	\$(000)	5,000	16,000	0	0	-16,000	0	-16,000
Santo Domingo Pueblo <i>P.L. 106-425</i>	\$(000)	2,000	3,136	0	0	6,728	9,864	6,728
Colorado Ute <i>P.L. 106-554</i>	\$(000)	8,000	8,000	0	0	0	8,000	0
Torres Martinez <i>P.L. 106-568</i>	\$(000)	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw Settlement PL 107-331	\$(000)	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Requirements	\$(000)	60,074	57,074	0	0	-6,574	50,500	-6,574

FY 2004 appropriations will be used to implement the Federal statutes ratifying the enacted Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements, achieving the Departmental goal of fulfilling Indian trust responsibilities. Funding will provide for settlement payments for Ute Indian Rights, Pyramid Lake Water Rights, Santo Domingo Pueblo, Colorado Ute, and Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw as outlined above.

Miscellaneous Payments to Indians (FY 2004: \$875,000)

Program Element		2002 Enacted	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Admin.) <i>P.L. 99-264</i>	\$(000)	625	625	0	0	0	625	0
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement <i>P.L. 100-580</i>	\$(000)	250	250	0	0	0	250	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	875	875	0	0	0	875	0

FY 2004 appropriations will be used to implement the Federal statutes ratifying the enacted miscellaneous settlement payments to tribes, achieving the Departmental goal to fulfill Indian trust responsibilities.

White Earth Settlement Act (\$625,000): The White Earth Reservation Land Settlement program 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 contracted under the authorities of *Public Law 93-638*, as amended, to the White Earth Reservation Business Committee. In FY 2004, the Bureau estimates that 600 compensation payments will be made.

Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act (\$250,000): The funds are used to fulfill the Federal Government's responsibility under *Public Law 100-580*, the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act. Section 2 of the Act requires that the Secretary spend not less than \$5 million for the purpose of acquiring land or interests in land pursuant to subparagraph (A) of the law. In FY 2004, the Bureau's Pacific Regional Office and the Yurok Tribe will continue the identification of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Yurok Reservation that are available for purchase in compliance with the Act. Other activities will include working with the Tribe on Economic Self-Sufficiency as provided in Section 10 and other provisions of the settlement.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements

Ute Indian Rights Settlement (\$24,728,000): The Ute Indian Rights Settlement, enacted under Title V of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (*Public Law 102-575*), authorized payments totaling \$198.5 million (in January 1991 dollars) for the settlement of the Tribe's water rights claims. All funds authorized under the Act are indexed until appropriated and payments of a lesser amount are subject to an adjustment of interest income that would have been earned on the unpaid amount.

Section 505(a) authorizes \$125 million for the Ute Tribal Development Fund, payable in three equal installments annually. For FY 1997 through 2002, \$149.439 million was deposited into the Tribal Development fund of which \$16.405 million was for an interest adjustment on the unpaid balance.

Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Settlement (\$142,000): In FY 2002, the funds were used for the following activities: \$30,000 for continued payments to the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District for water rights service within the New Lands Irrigation District for water being acquired under the Truckee River Water Quality Settlement; and \$112,000 for documentation of the Truckee River Operating Agreement and for Federal Water Master costs in preparing for its implementation. The agreement, when completed, must be submitted to the U.S. District Courts for Nevada and California for approval of changes to the Orr Ditch Decree (Nevada) and the Truckee River General Electric Decree (California). The documentation is in support of those filings with the court and their legal defense. The Tribe, Sierra Pacific Power Company, the States of Nevada and California, and the Bureau of Reclamation share the funding for the Federal Water Master equally.

Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's (\$7,950,000): Through FY 2002, appropriations totaling \$15.932 million have been provided in accordance with the settlement's provision. The Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation Indian Reserved Water Supply Enhancement Act of 1999, *Public Law 106-163*, authorized \$21 million to be appropriated to the Chippewa Cree Fund. The authorization includes \$3 million for Tribal compact administration, \$3 million for economic development, and \$15 million for a future water supply system for the reservation.

(Michigan) Great Lakes Fishing Settlement (\$6,254,000): Funds provided in FY 2002 completed the one-time Federal commitment of \$8.25 million to implement the 20-year Consent Decree in *United States v. Michigan* on behalf of five Michigan treaty fishing Tribes: Bay Mills Indian Community, Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Little River Band of Ottawa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians.

Shivwits Band (\$5,000,000): Funds appropriated in FY 2002 represent the first installment in the overall funding required to fulfill the United States financial obligations associated with the settlement. The Shivwits Band of the Paiute Indian tribe of Utah Water Rights Settlement Act, *Public Law 106-263*, authorizes \$21 million to be deposited into a trust fund prior to FY 2004 for construction, operation, and maintenance of water facilities. In FY 2002, the funds constituted the Band's share of costs to initiate planning and construction of the St. George water reuse facility.

Santo Domingo Pueblo (\$2,000,000): Funds provided in FY 2002 represent the first installment of the Federal Government's commitment to the Pueblo in fulfillment of the requirements of the law. The Santo Domingo Claims settlement Act of 2000, *Public Law 106-425*, authorized \$15 million to be appropriated over three consecutive years to settle the Pueblo of Santo Domingo's land, boundary and trespass claims against the United States and third parties. The funds are to be deposited in the Pueblo of Santo Domingo Land Claims Settlement Fund in the Department of Treasury for use by the Pueblo to acquire lands within the exterior boundaries of the Pueblo's aboriginal occupancy area, for education, economic development programs for the youth and the elderly, and other purposes that are identified in plans and budgets approved by the Pueblo of Santo Domingo council and the Secretary.

Colorado Ute (\$8,000,000): The Colorado Ute Settlement Act Amendments of 2000, *Public Law 106-554*, authorizes \$40 million to be appropriated over the FY 2002 – 2006 period, in five equal annual payments. Funds provided in FY 2002 represent the first year of funding for the settlement. Funds were deposited into the Tribal Resource Fund as part of the settlement of outstanding water rights claims of the Tribes on the Animas and La Plata River to: complete construction of, and operate and maintain a reservoir, a pumping plant, a reservoir inlet conduit, and appurtenant facilities to divert and store water from the Animas River to provide a municipal and industrial water supply; and to deliver the use of such components, specified municipal and industrial waste allocation to the San Juan Water Commission, Animas-La Plata conservancy District, State of Colorado, La Plata Conservancy District of New Mexico, Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute Tribes, and the Navajo Nation.

Torres-Martinez (\$6,000,000): The FY 2002 appropriations fulfilled the Federal Government's commitments under the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indian Claims Settlement Act, Title VI, *Public Law 106-568*. This settlement resolved longstanding issues associated with the inundation of Tribal and allottee lands within the Torres-Martinez Indian Reservation in California.

Miscellaneous Payments

White Earth Settlement Act: In FY 2002, the White Earth Reservation Land Settlement funding supported 910 compensation payments.

Hoopa-Yurok: In FY 2002, \$202,000 was provided to the Yurok Tribe; \$48,000 was used by the Pacific Region staff for salaries, travel and related expenses to continue identification of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Yurok Reservation. To date, \$2.5 million has been appropriated for land purchase(s) under the provisions of Section 2 of the Act. The requirements under Section 4 to complete the Settlement Roll and Section 6 to provide payments to persons on the Settlement Roll have been accomplished.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements

Ute Indian Rights Settlement (\$24,728,000): The Title V of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (*Public Law 102-575*), authorized payments totaling \$198.5 million (in January 1991 dollars) for the settlement of the Tribe's water rights claims. All payments have been made except:

Section 505 (a), (b), (c), and (f) authorizes \$28.5 million for reservoir, stream, habitat, and road improvements. Approximately \$22.494 million is required in FY 2004 to fulfill the requirements of this section of the Act.

Section 506(a) of the Act authorizes \$125 million for the Ute Tribal Development Fund. The FY 2003 installment of the \$24.728 million will provide the final payment to fulfill the requirements of this section of the Act.

Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Settlement (\$142,000): In FY 2003, the funds are being used for the following activities: \$30,000 for continued payments to the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District for water rights service within the New Lands Irrigation District for water being acquired under the Truckee River Water Quality Settlement, expenses related to the transfer of water rights for that purpose and for water rights work associated with the Truckee River Operating Agreement; and \$112,000 for documentation of the Truckee River Operating Agreement and for Federal water Master costs in preparing for its implementation.

Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's (\$5,068,000): Funds requested in FY 2003 will fulfill the commitment for planning, designing, construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of water supply facilities for the reservation as authorized in the settlement.

Shivwits Band (\$16,000,000): Funds requested in FY 2003 will fulfill the United States financial obligations for construction, operation, and maintenance of water facilities.

Santo Domingo Pueblo (\$3,136,000): The FY 2003 request provides the second installment against the \$15 million authorization.

Colorado Ute (\$8,000,000): Funds requested in FY 2003 represents the second installment against the \$40 million authorization.

Miscellaneous Payments

White Earth Settlement Act: In FY 2003, the White Earth Reservation Land Settlement will support approximately 600 compensation payments.

Hoopa-Yurok Settlement: In FY 2003, the Bureau's Pacific Regional Office and the Yurok Tribe are continuing the identification of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Yurok Reservation that are available for purchase in compliance with the Act and are continuing to work with the Tribe on economic self-sufficiency as provided in Section 10 and other provisions of the settlement.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

Program Element		2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Ute Indian Rights Settlements	\$(000)	22,494	-2,234
Rocky Boys	\$(000)	0	-5,068
Shivwits	\$(000)	0	-16,000
Santo Domingo	\$(000)	9,864	6,728
Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Settlement	\$(000)	10,000	10,000
Total Requirements		42,358	-6,574

Ute Indian Rights Settlement (Indian Land and Water Claim Settlement and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians) (-\$2,234,000): Sections 505(a), (b), (c), and (f) authorize \$28.5 million for reservoir, stream, habitat, and road improvements. This \$22.494 million request will fulfill the requirements of the Act.

Rocky Boys Water Rights Settlement (-\$5,068,000): *Public Law 106-163* authorized \$21 million to be appropriated to the Chippewa Cree Fund. No additional funds are required since the fund payment will be made in FY 2003.

Shivwits Band of Paiute Water Rights Settlement Act (-\$16,000,000): *Public Law 106-263* authorized \$24 million to be appropriated for the Shivwits Settlement. The FY 2003 request, along with the Department's request of \$3 million, completes the Federal commitment under Section 11 (b) and (c) of the statute.

Santo Domingo Pueblo (+\$9,864,000): The FY 2004 request of \$9.864 million represents the final installment of payments under *Public Law 106-425*.

Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Settlement (+\$10,000,000): The Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations Claims Settlement Act, extinguishes claims arising out of the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nation's interest in the Disclaimed Drybed Lands of the Arkansas River in Oklahoma and the construction, maintenance and operation of the McCellan-Kerr Navigation Way. The Act provides \$40 million in appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of establishing a Tribal Trust Fund for the benefit of each of the Indian Nations, respectfully as follows:

- 50 percent to be deposited into the trust fund account established for the Cherokee Nation.
- 37.5 percent to be deposited into the trust fund account established for the Choctaw Nation.
- 12.5 percent to be deposited into the trust fund account established for the Chickasaw Nation.

Annual appropriations of \$10 million are authorized in fiscal years 2004 – 2007. The FY 2004 budget requests the first installment of payments.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
Settlements

DOI Strategic Goal: Serving Communities						
End Outcome Goal 4.3: Fulfill Trust Responsibilities						
Intermediate Outcome: Improve Indian trust beneficiary services						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance - 2003 to Planned 2004
Responsiveness: Responsiveness of DOI to Tribal and individual trust concerns and needs (average score)	<u>New Goal</u>			Baseline TBD		

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Program and Financing Schedule (in millions of dollars)

		2002	2003	2004
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Identification Code: 14-2303-0-1-452				
Obligations by program activity				
00.01	White Earth Reservation Claims Settlement Act.....	1	1	1
00.02	Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement.....	25	25	27
00.04	Rocky Boys.....	8	5	0
00.05	(Michigan) Great Lakes Fishing Settlement.....	6	0	0
00.09	Shivwits Band.....	5	16	0
00.10	Santo Domingo Pueblo.....	2	3	9
00.11	Colorado Ute.....	8	8	8
00.12	Torres-Martinez.....	6	0	0
00.13	Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations.....	0	0	10
00.14	Yurok Tribe.....	0	3	0
00.15	Old Age Assistance Payments.....	0	1	0
00.16	Hoopa-Yurok Settlement.....	0	0	1
10.00	Total new obligations.....	61	62	56
Budgetary resources available for obligation				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	8	8	4
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	61	58	51
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	69	66	55
23.95	Total new obligations.....	-61	-62	-56
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	8	4	0
New budget authority (gross), detail				
Discretionary				
40.00	Appropriation.....	61	58	51
Change in obligated balances				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year.....	2	0	2
73.10	Total new obligations.....	61	62	56
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	-62	-58	-52
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year.....	0	2	6
Outlays (gross), detail				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	55	52	46
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances.....	7	6	6
87.00	Total outlays (gross).....	62	58	52
Net budget authority and outlays				
89.00	Budget authority.....	61	58	51
90.00	Outlays.....	62	58	52
Object Classification				
Direct obligations				
25.2	Other services.....	7	7	7
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	54	55	49
99.99	Total new obligations.....	61	62	56

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed and insured loans, [~~\$5,000,000~~] \$5,797,000, 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 [~~\$72,464,000~~] \$94,567,700.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the guaranteed loan program, [~~\$493,000~~] \$700,000.

Note – A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (*P.L. 107-229*, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

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 the subsidy costs associated with the guaranteed and insured loans 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. Guaranteed and insured loans are targeted to projects with an emphasis on 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	2002 Enacted	2003 President's Budget Request	2004 Information Technology Reduction	Uncontrol. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Administrative Expenses	486	493		+4	+203	700	+207
<i>FTE</i>	4	4		0	+3	7	+3
Guaranteed Loan Subsidy	4,500	5,000		0	+797	5,797	+797
Total Requirements	4,986	5,493		+4	+1,000	6,497	+1,004
<i>FTE</i>	4	4		0	+3	7	+3

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Indian Guaranteed and Insured Loan Program provides capital on a reimbursable basis to Tribes, Alaska Natives, and individual Indian entrepreneurs to help develop and utilize Indian resources enabling Indians to exercise responsibility for the utilization and management of their own resources. This program supports the Departmental goal of serving communities by promoting the economic vitality of Indian tribes and Alaska Natives.

The Bureau may guarantee or insure up to 90 percent of loans made by private lenders to Tribes, Alaska Natives, and individual Indian-owned businesses whose activities provide an economic development impact on Indian reservations. Currently, the Bureau's loan portfolio totals \$388.1 million, including outstanding direct and assigned guaranteed loans (\$136.3 million) and guaranteed loans (\$251.8 million). The Bureau expects to leverage private sector financing for 65 new businesses and create 1,300 jobs on or near Indian reservations. Most Tribes continue to invest in community infrastructure development, including water and sewer systems, Tribal farms, solid waste transfer stations, Tribal office complexes, Tribal cultural institutes, recreational attractions, including golf courses and recreation vehicle parks. These Tribal developments generate a ripple effect that promotes business opportunities for individual Indian entrepreneurs and Tribal enterprises that utilize guaranteed and insured loans to meet their financing needs, further enhancing reservation economies. Non-Indian border communities also experience additional business and employment opportunities. The guaranteed and insured loan program has achieved a success rate of 93 percent in the number of businesses without default for all loans funded since fiscal year 1992. To date, 668 loans have been guaranteed since FY 1992 –out of that total, 48 loans have defaulted. The prudent use of the guaranteed and insured loan program has enabled loan recipients to improve their socio-economic conditions as well as those of their respective communities, through their own productive efforts.

Administrative Expenses: The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661) established this account to support the administrative costs of executing guaranteed and insured loans, including those made prior to FY 1992 for which funds were appropriated under the Indian Guaranty and Insurance Fund. Funds requested in FY 2004 will be used to pay for salaries,

training and travel costs of program staff. The program staff (including three additional FTEs) will continue to administer the program, develop program policies, oversee regulatory compliance, and review and recommend action on increased levels of requests for loan guaranties and insured loans from approved lenders. The Office will continue to develop new markets for the Loan Insurance Program implemented in FY2003 by attracting new lenders to finance small Indian businesses. Insured loans are even more attractive to lenders now due to the Indian Financing Act Amendments of 2002, which increased the limit from \$100,000 to \$250,000. As required by the Indian Financing Act Amendments of 2002, the Office will develop a secondary market for the Bureau's guaranteed and insured loans through development and implementation of regulations and contracting with fiscal agents in the private sector for central registration and fiscal transfer agent functions. The Office will pursue additional collection actions, as necessary, including cases where suits may be filed against lenders where instances of fraud or misrepresentation are determined on claims for losses that have been paid to lenders by the Loan Guarantee and Insurance Program in the secondary market. As required by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, program staff will continue to transfer all direct loan and assigned guaranteed loan delinquencies in excess of 180 days to the Department of Treasury. The Office will continue to fund an attorney/advisor in the Office of the Solicitor, specializing in corporate law, to provide counsel to staff in resolving legal issues associated with the administration of the program. The oversight responsibility, management and support activities of this program are discussed in the Bureau's Central Office Operations, Community Development - Division of Financial Assistance program activity.

Guaranteed Loan Subsidy: Subsidy payments are made to the Guaranteed and Insured Loan Financing Account as loans are disbursed. In FY 2004, the \$5.8 million will subsidize \$94.6 million in guaranty and insured loan commitments at a subsidy rate of 6.13 percent.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2002, the Guaranteed and Insured Loan program disbursed approximately 56 loans, utilizing 100 percent of the available guaranteed loan ceiling of \$74,910,575.

Goals	2002 Planned	2002 Actual	Change	Reason for Change
The Bureau will provide subsidy leverage to allow for private sector funding of 45 businesses that will create or sustain 900 jobs.	45	45	0	Of the 45 businesses subsidized, several were large scale businesses that were able to provide more jobs than projected.
	900	1,274	+374	

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2003, the Bureau estimates that the Guaranteed and Insured Loan program will disburse approximately 50 loans, utilizing 100 percent of the available guaranteed loan ceiling of \$72,464,000.

Goals	2002 Actual	Planned 2003	Change	Comments/ Explanation of 2003
The Bureau will provide subsidy leverage to allow for private sector funding of 50 businesses that will create or sustain 1,000 jobs.	45 1,274	50 1,000	+5 -274	The Bureau expects to be able to fund 50 new businesses in FY 2003.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

Program Element		2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Administrative Expenses	\$(000's)	700	+203
	<i>FTE</i>	7	+3
Guaranteed Loan Subsidy	\$(000's)	5,797	+797
Total Requirements	\$(000's)	6,497	+1,000
	<i>FTE</i>	7	+3

Administrative Expenses, (+\$203,000): The increase in funding would enable the Bureau to hire three additional FTEs. A larger staff is necessary to address a growing number of loan requests. The staff must also continue developing program policies, oversee regulatory compliance, and review and recommend action for the growing program.

Guaranteed Loan Subsidy, (+\$797,000): The increased funding request would enable the Bureau to guarantee a portion of the \$36 million backlog of loan requests, including loans above the policy limit of \$7.5 million. The increase in funding would result in the creation of approximately 15 new businesses, representing 300 additional jobs and related job training opportunities.

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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 1992 and beyond (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

NEGATIVE SUBSIDY RECEIPT ACCOUNT	FY 2003 Budget Authority
Guaranteed Loan Downward Reestimate Subsidy Budget Authority	-3,589

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

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; maintain 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 derived by estimating costs and receipts and entering them into a subsidy model developed by the Office of Management and Budget. Lender fees and interest earnings entered in the escrow account affect the subsidy rate positively. Default payments and interest or supplemental payments affect the subsidy 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 all documents and approvals are completed for a guaranteed loan, the subsidy costs are obligated and transferred to the Financing Account. At this point the approved loans are only commitments by the U.S. 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 financing account are used to pay for defaults and interest supplements.

The subsidy reestimates, required by the FCRA (Section 504 (F)), were calculated at the end of FY 2002 for cohort years 1992 through 2000 using actual data. This process resulted in downward re-estimates of the FY 2003 subsidy cost. The reestimate indicated that all cohorts required lower subsidy amounts. As a result, the Bureau will transfer \$3,589,100 to the Negative Subsidy Receipt Account.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund Liquidating Account

14-4410-0-3-452

Program and Performance

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records 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 Fund Liquidating Account

Program Element		2003 President's Budget Request	Uncontroll- able and Related Changes	Program Changes	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003
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

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund Liquidating Account pays interest subsidies and defaults 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. All 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: Funds provided are used to pay interest subsidies on loans that have appropriate loan agreement.

Losses on Defaulted Loans: In the past several years, the defaults against this account have been low. For example, the FY 2002 beginning balance for (pre 1992) defaulted guaranteed loans in this account was \$26 million. However, during FY 2002 \$4 million (approximately 15 percent) was collected. In FY 2003 it is estimated that 18 percent of the remaining \$22 million will be collected.

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Direct Loan Program Account

14-2627-0-1-452

Program and Performance

As required by the Federal Credit reform Act of 1990, this account records the subsidy cost associated with direct loans obligated in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of direct loans that resulted from obligations in any year). The subsidy amounts are estimated on a present value basis.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Indian Direct Loan Program Account

PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION	2003 Budget Authority
Direct Loan Upward Reestimate of Subsidy Budget Authority	\$1,795

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Upward Reestimate of FY 2003 Direct Loan Subsidy: Under the Direct Loan Program from FY 1992 through FY 1995, annual appropriations included an estimated subsidy cost for these loans. This program ceased to offer loans to Tribally-owned enterprises or Indian-owned businesses at the end of FY 1995, however the existing direct loans (including any modifications) are still serviced by the Bureau.

Like the Guaranteed and Insured Loan program, the direct loan program required subsidies to be calculated on each year's lending authority. The direct loan subsidy reestimates, required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (*Public Law 101-508, Section 504(F)*), were calculated at the end of FY 2002 for cohorts Fiscal Years 1992 through 1995 using actual, historical data. The reestimates resulted in an upward adjustment of FY 2003 subsidy cost. Combined, all cohorts had insufficient subsidy in the amount of \$1,794,681. The Bureau is requesting to exercise its permanent indefinite appropriation authority provided by the Act to make the cohorts whole.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Direct Loan Financing Account

14-4416-0-3-452

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 direct loans committed in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of direct loans that resulted from obligations in any year). The amounts in this account are a means of financing and are not included in the budget totals.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Indian Direct Loan Financing Account

NEGATIVE SUBSIDY RECEIPT ACCOUNT	FY 2003 Budget Authority
Direct Loan Downward Reestimate Subsidy Budget Authority	0

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Indian Financing Act of 1974 (*Public Law 93-262*), as amended, combines three separate accounts into one fund to make loans for economic development to Indian 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; maintain balances as reserves for the payment of defaults; records interest income from Treasury; and pays defaults, as necessary.

Direct loan subsidy rates are derived by estimating costs and receipts, then entering them into a subsidy model developed by the Office of Management and Budget. Interest earnings entered in the escrow account affect the subsidy rates positively, while default 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.

The subsidy reestimates, required by the FCRA (Section 504 (F)), were calculated at the end of FY 2002 for cohorts Fiscal Years 1992 through 1995 using actual, historical data. This process resulted in only upward reestimates of the FY 2003 subsidy costs, which means funds will not need to be transferred to the negative subsidy receipt account.

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 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

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

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 subsidy payments. 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. The cumulative balance of outstanding direct loans at the end of FY 2002 was approximately \$34 million.

P&F6

Standard form 300 July 1964				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT				
Program and Financing Schedule (In millions of dollars)				
		2002	2003	2004
Identification Code: 010-76-142628		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
General Fund Credit Receipt Accounts				
0101	Indian loan guarantee, downward reestimates of subsidies.....	3	4	0
Program and Financing				
<i>Obligations by program activity</i>				
0002	Guaranteed loan subsidy.....	4	5	5
0007	Reestimates of loan guarantee subsidy.....	1	0	0
0009	Administrative expenses below reporting threshold.....	1	1	1
1000	Total new obligations.....	6	6	6
<i>Budgetary resources available for obligation</i>				
2200	New budget authority (gross).....	5	5	6
2395	Total new obligations.....	-6	-6	-6
<i>New budget authority (gross), detail</i>				
4000	Discretionary Appropriation.....	5	5	6
<i>Change in obligated balances</i>				
7240	Obligated balance, start of year.....	4	5	5
7310	Total new obligations.....	6	6	6
7320	Total outlays (gross).....	-4	-5	-5
7440	Obligated balance, end of year.....	5	5	5
<i>Outlays (gross), detail</i>				
8690	Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	1	1	1
8693	Outlays from discretionary balances.....	3	4	4
8700	Total outlays (gross).....	4	5	5
<i>Net budget authority and outlays</i>				
8900	Budget authority.....	5	5	6
9000	Outlays.....	4	5	5
Credit Subsidy Data - Policy				
<i>Guaranteed loan levels supportable by subsidy budget authority</i>				
2150-01	Indian guaranteed loan.....	75	72	84
2159-01	Total loan guarantee levels.....	75	72	84
<i>Guaranteed loan subsidy (in percent)</i>				
2320-01	Indian guaranteed loan.....	600	691	613
2329-01	Weighted average subsidy rate.....	600	691	613
<i>Guaranteed loan subsidy budget authority</i>				
2330-01	Indian guaranteed loan.....	4	5	5
2339-01	Total subsidy budget authority.....	4	5	5
<i>Guaranteed loan subsidy outlays</i>				
2340-01	Indian guaranteed loan.....	4	5	5
2349-01	Total subsidy outlays.....	4	5	5
<i>Guaranteed loan upward re-estimate subsidy budget authority</i>				
2350-01	Indian guaranteed loan.....	1	0	0
2359-01	Total upward re-estimate budget authority.....	1	0	0
<i>Guaranteed loan upward re-estimate subsidy outlays</i>				
2360-01	Indian guaranteed loan.....	1	0	0
2369-01	Total upward re-estimate subsidy outlays.....	1	0	0
<i>Guaranteed loan downward re-estimate subsidy budget authority</i>				
2370-01	Indian guaranteed loan.....	-4	-4	0
2379-01	Total downward re-estimate subsidy budget authority.....	-4	-4	0
<i>Guaranteed loan downward re-estimate subsidy outlays</i>				
2380-01	Indian guaranteed loan.....	-4	-4	0
2389-01	Total downward re-estimate subsidy outlays.....	-4	-4	0
<i>Administrative expense data</i>				
3510-01	Budget authority below reporting threshold.....	4	0	0
Object Classification				
<i>Direct obligations</i>				
410	Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	5	5	5
995	Below reporting threshold administrative expenses.....	1	1	1
999	Total new obligations.....	6	6	6
Personnel Summary				
<i>Direct total compensable workyears:</i>				
1001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	4	4	7

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT
Program and Financing Schedule (In millions of dollars)

		2002	2003	2004
Identification Code: 010-76-14-4415		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Obligations by program activity				
0001	Interest subsidy	6	1	1
0802	Downward Reestimates.....	2	3	0
0804	Interest on reestimates.....	1	1	0
	Direct Program by Activities-Subtotal (1level).....	3	4	0
1000	Total new obligations.....	9	5	1
Budgetary resources available for obligation				
2140	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	49	49	62
2200	New financing authority (gross).....	9	18	18
2390	Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	58	67	80
2395	Total new obligations.....	-9	-5	-1
2440	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	49	62	77
New financing authority (gross), detail				
	Discretionary: Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross):			
6800	Offsetting collections (cash).....	9	18	18
Change in obligated balances				
7240	Obligated balance, start of year.....	0	0	3
7310	Total new obligations.....	9	5	1
7320	Total financing disbursements (gross).....	-9	-2	-2
7440	Obligated balance, end of year.....	0	3	3
8700	Total financing disbursements (gross).....	9	2	2
Offsets against gross financing authority and financing disbursements				
	Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
8800	Payments from program account.....	-5	-5	-5
8825	Interest on uninvested funds.....	-3	-5	-5
8840	Non-Federal sources.....	-1	-8	-8
8890	Total, offsetting collections (cash).....	-9	-18	-18
Net financing authority and financing disbursements				
8900	Financing authority.....	0	0	0
9000	Financing disbursements.....	1	-16	-16
Status of Guaranteed Loans				
Position with respect to appropriations act limitation on commitments				
2111	Limitation on guaranteed loans made by private lenders.....	75	72	84
2150	Total guaranteed loan commitments.....	75	72	84
2199	Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loan commitments.....	60	58	67
Cumulative balance of guaranteed loans outstanding				
2210	Outstanding, start of year.....	184	222	261
2231	Disbursements of new guaranteed loans.....	65	65	66
2251	Repayments and prepayments.....	-25	-25	-25
2261	Adjustments: Terminations for default that result in loans receivable.....	-2	-1	-1
2290	Outstanding, end of year.....	222	261	301
Memorandum				
2299	Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loans outstanding, end of year.....	178	209	241

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT (Continued)				
Program and Financing Schedule (In millions of dollars)				
		2002	2003	2004
Identification Code: 010-76-14-4415		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Addendum				
Cumulative balance of defaulted guaranteed loans that result in loans receivable				
2310	Outstanding, start of year.....	24	25	25
2331	Disbursements for guaranteed loan claims.....	2	1	1
2351	Repayments of loans receivable.....	-1	-1	-1
2361	Write-offs of loans receivable.....	0	0	-1
2390	Outstanding, end of year.....	25	25	24
Balance Sheet				
ASSETS				
1101	Federal assets: Fund balances with Treasury.....	0	0	0
<i>Net value of assets related to post-1991 acquired defaulted guaranteed loans receivable</i>				
1501	Defaulted guaranteed loans receivable, gross.....	25	25	24
1505	Allowance for subsidy cost (-).....	0	0	0
1599	Net present value of assets related to defaulted guaranteed loans.....	25	25	24
1999	Total assets.....	25	25	24
LIABILITIES				
2204	Non-Federal liabilities: liabilities for loan guarantees.....	25	25	24
2999	Total liabilities.....	25	25	24
NET POSITION				
3100	Appropriated capital.....	0	0	0
3999	Total net position.....	0	0	0
4999	Total liabilities and net position.....	25	25	24

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT					
Program and Financing Schedule (In millions of dollars)					
		2002	2003	2004	
Identification Code: 010-76-14-4410		Actual	Estimate	Estimate	
Budgetary resources available for obligation					
2140	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	2	3	0	
2200	New budget authority (gross).....	3	1	1	
2240	Capital transfer to general fund.....	-2	-5	-2	
2390	Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	3	-1	-1	
2440	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	3	0	0	
New budget authority (gross), detail					
6000	Mandatory Appropriation.....	1	0	0	
6900	Offsetting collections (cash).....	2	1	1	
7000	Total new budget authority (gross).....	3	1	1	
Change in obligated balances					
7320	Total outlays (gross).....	0	-1	-1	
Outlays (gross), detail					
8697	Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	0	1	1	
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays					
8840	Offsetting collections (cash), Non-Federal sources.....	-2	-1	-1	
Net budget authority and outlays					
8900	Budget authority.....	1	0	0	
9000	Outlays.....	-2	0	0	
Status of Guaranteed Loans					
Cumulative balance of guaranteed loans outstanding					
2210	Outstanding, start of year.....	17	9	3	
2251	Repayments and prepayments.....	-8	-6	-3	
2290	Outstanding, end of year.....	9	3	0	
Memorandum					
2299	Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loans outstanding, end of year.....	7	2	0	
Addendum					
Cumulative balance of defaulted guaranteed loans that result in loans receivable					
2310	Outstanding, start of year.....	26	22	18	
2351	Repayments of loans receivable.....	-4	-4	-3	
2361	Write-offs of loans receivable.....	0	0	-1	
2390	Outstanding, end of year.....	22	18	14	
Balance Sheet					
ASSETS					
1101	Federal assets: Fund balances with Treasury.....	3	3	3	
Net value of assets related to pre-1992 direct loans receivable and acquired defaulted guaranteed loans receivable					
1701	Defaulted guaranteed loans (gross).....	23	23	23	
1702	Interest receivable.....	11	11	11	
1703	Allowance for estimated uncollectible loans and interest (-).....	-20	-20	-20	
1704	Defaulted guaranteed loans and interest receivable, net.....	14	14	14	
1799	Value of assets related to loan guarantees.....	14	14	14	
1901	Other Federal assets: Capitalized Assets.....	0	0	0	
1999	Total assets.....	17	17	17	
LIABILITIES					
2104	Federal liabilities: Resources payable to Treasury.....	17	17	17	
2999	Total liabilities.....	17	17	17	
NET POSITION					
3999	Total net position.....	0	0	0	
4999	Total liabilities and net position.....	17	17	17	

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
INDIAN DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT					
Program and Financing Schedule (In millions of dollars)					
		2002	2003	2004	
Identification Code: 010-76-142627		Actual	Estimate	Estimate	
General Fund Credit Receipt Accounts					
0101	Indian direct loans, downward reestimates of subsidies.....	1	0	0	
Program and Financing					
<i>Obligations by program activity</i>					
0005	Upward reestimate.....	0	1	0	
0006	Interest on reestimate.....	0	1	0	
1000	Total new obligations (object class 41.0).....	0	2	0	
<i>Budgetary resources available for obligation</i>					
2200	New budget authority (gross).....	0	4	0	
2395	Total new obligations.....	0	-2	0	
<i>New budget authority (gross), detail</i>					
6000	Mandatory Appropriation.....	0	2	0	
6900	Offsetting collections (cash).....	0	2	0	
7000	Total new budget authority (gross).....	0	4	0	
<i>Change in obligated balances</i>					
7310	Total new obligations.....	0	2	0	
7320	Total outlays (gross).....	0	-4	0	
<i>Outlays (gross), detail</i>					
8697	Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	0	4	0	
<i>Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays</i>					
8800	Offsetting collections (cash) from Federal sources.....	0	-2	0	
<i>Net budget authority and outlays</i>					
8900	Budget authority.....	0	2	0	
9000	Outlays.....	0	2	0	
Credit Subsidy Data					
<i>Direct loan upward re-estimate subsidy budget authority</i>					
1350-01	Indian direct programs.....	0	2	0	
1359-01	Total upward re-estimate budget authority.....	0	2	0	
<i>Direct loan upward re-estimate subsidy outlays</i>					
1360-01	Upward re-estimates subsidy outlays.....	0	2	0	
1369-01	Total upward re-estimate outlays.....	0	2	0	
<i>Direct loan downward re-estimate subsidy budget authority</i>					
1370-01	Downward re-estimates subsidy budget authority.....	-1	0	0	
1379-01	Total downward re-estimate budget authority.....	-1	0	0	
<i>Direct loan downward re-estimate subsidy outlays</i>					
1380-01	Downward re-estimates subsidy outlays.....	-1	0	0	
1389-01	Total downward re-estimate subsidy outlays.....	-1	0	0	
Object Classification					
<i>Direct obligations</i>					
1410-01	Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	0	2	0	
<i>Appropriation (total)</i>					
6250-01	Mandatory authorizing committee.....	0	2	0	
<i>Spending authority from offsetting collections</i>					
6990-01	Mandatory, authorizing committee.....	0	2	0	
<i>Offsetting collections, Federal sources</i>					
8800-01	Mandatory, authorizing committee.....	0	2	0	
<i>Outlays from new authority</i>					
9111-01	Mandatory, authorizing committee.....	0	2	0	
<i>Outlays from new offsetting collections</i>					
9311-01	Mandatory, authorizing committee.....	0	2	0	

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN DIRECT LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT
Program and Financing Schedule (In millions of dollars)

		2002	2003	2004
Identification Code: 010-76-14-4416		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
<i>Obligations by program activity</i>				
0001	Interest paid to Treasury.....	2	6	1
0802	Downward re-estimate.....	1	0	0
1000	Total new obligations	3	6	1
<i>Budgetary resources available for obligation</i>				
2140	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	7	5	0
2200	New financing authority (gross).....	3	5	3
2260	Portion applied to repay debt.....	-1	-2	-2
2390	Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	9	8	1
2395	Total new obligations.....	-3	-6	-1
2440	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	5	0	0
<i>New financing authority (gross), detail</i>				
6800	Discretionary: Spending authority from offsetting collections (cash).....	3	5	3
<i>Change in obligated balances</i>				
7240	Obligated balance, start of year.....	0	0	4
7310	Total new obligations.....	3	6	1
7320	Total financing disbursements (gross).....	-3	-2	-2
7440	Obligated balance, end of year.....	0	4	3
8700	Total financing disbursements (gross).....	3	2	2
<i>Offsets against gross financing authority and financing disbursements</i>				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
8800	Federal sources.....	0	-2	0
Non-Federal sources:				
8840	Collections of loans.....	-2	-2	-2
8840	Revenues, interest on loans.....	-1	-1	-1
8890	Total offsetting collections (cash).....	-3	-5	-3
<i>Net financing authority and financing disbursements</i>				
8900	Financing authority.....	0	0	0
9000	Financing disbursements.....	1	-3	-1
Status of Direct Loans				
<i>Position with respect to appropriations act limitation on obligations</i>				
1111	Limitation on direct loans.....	0	0	0
1131	Direct loan obligations exempt from limitation.....	0	0	0
1150	Total direct loan obligations.....	0	0	0
<i>Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding</i>				
1210	Outstanding, start of year.....	23	20	17
1251	Repayments: Repayments and prepayments.....	-2	-2	-3
1263	Write-offs for default, Direct loans.....	-1	-1	-1
1290	Outstanding, end of year.....	20	17	13

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
INDIAN DIRECT LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT (Continued)				
Program and Financing Schedule (In millions of dollars)				
		2002	2003	2004
Identification Code: 010-76-14-4416		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Balance Sheet				
ASSETS				
	Net value of assets related to post-1991 direct loans receivable			
1401	Direct loans receivable, (gross).....	20	17	0
1402	Interest receivable.....	2	2	0
1405	Allowance for subsidy cost (-).....	-3	-3	0
1499	Net present value of assets related to direct loans.....	19	16	0
1999	Total assets.....	19	16	0
LIABILITIES				
2104	Federal liabilities: Resources payable to Treasury.....	19	16	0
2999	Total liabilities.....	19	16	0
NET POSITION				
3300	Cumulative results of operations.....	0	0	0
3999	Total net position.....	0	0	0
4999	Total liabilities and net position.....	19	16	0

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT
Program and Financing Schedule (In millions of dollars)

		2002	2003	2004
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Identification Code: 010-76-14-4409				
Budgetary resources available for obligation				
2140	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	4	4	0
2240	Capital transfer to general fund.....	0	-4	0
2390	Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	4	0	0
2440	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	4	0	0
New budget authority (gross), detail				
6900	Mandatory: Offsetting collections (cash).....	4	4	4
6947	Portion applied to repay debt.....	-4	-4	-4
6990	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total mandatory).....	0	0	0
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays				
8840	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources.....	-4	-4	-4
Net budget authority and outlays				
8900	Budget authority.....	-4	-4	-4
9000	Outlays.....	-4	-4	-4
Status of Direct Loans				
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding				
1210	Outstanding, start of year.....	35	34	33
1263	Write offs for default: Direct loans.....	-1	-1	-1
1290	Outstanding, end of year.....	34	33	32
Statement of Operations				
0101	Revenue.....	3	3	3
0102	Expense.....	-1	-1	-1
0105	Net income or loss (-).....	2	2	2
Balance Sheet				
ASSETS				
Net value of assets related to pre-1992 direct loans receivable and acquired defaulted guaranteed loans receivable:				
1601	Direct loans , gross.....	34	33	32
1602	Interest receivable.....	7	7	7
1603	Allowance for estimated uncollectible loans and interest.....	-10	-10	-10
1604	Direct loans and interest receivable, net.....	31	30	29
1699	Value of assets related to direct loans.....	31	30	29
1999	Total assets.....	31	30	29
LIABILITIES				
2104	Federal liabilities: Resources payable to Treasury.....	31	30	29
2999	Total liabilities.....	31	30	29
NET POSITION				
3999	Total net position.....	0	0	0
4999	Total liabilities and net position.....	31	30	29

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

White Earth Settlement Fund

14-2204-0-1-452

Program and Performance

The White Earth Reservation Land Settlement Act of 1985 (*Public Law 99-264*, as amended) 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 2002, payments were made to 9,891 claimants in the amount of \$19,209,012 of originating compensation and \$33,239,201 in interest for a total of \$52,448,213. Compensation is paid for the fair market value as of the date of questionable taking of allotted land, less any compensation actually received, plus compound interest to the date of payment. *Federal Register* publication has ratified titles for 1,982 claims. There are an additional 35 claims still pending publication with the Office of Hearings and Appeals.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
WHITE EARTH SETTLEMENT FUND				
Program and Financing Schedule (In millions of dollars)				
		2002	2003	2004
Identification Code: 14-2204-0-1-452		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Program and Financing				
<i>Obligations by program activity</i>				
0001	Direct program activity.....	3	3	3
1000	Total new obligations (object class 41.0).....	3	3	3
<i>Budgetary resources available for obligation</i>				
2200	New budget authority (gross).....	3	3	3
2395	Total new obligations.....	-3	-3	-3
<i>New budget authority (gross), detail</i>				
6000	Mandatory Appropriation (indefinite).....	3	3	3
<i>Change in obligated balances</i>				
7310	Total new obligations.....	3	3	3
7320	Total outlays (gross).....	-3	-3	-3
<i>Outlays (gross), detail</i>				
8697	Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	3	3	3
<i>Net budget authority and outlays</i>				
8900	Budget authority.....	3	3	3
9000	Outlays.....	3	3	3
Object Classification				
<i>Direct obligations</i>				
252	Other services.....	1	3	3
320	Land and structures.....	7	10	20
999	Total new obligations.....	8	13	23
Personnel Summary				
<i>Direct total compensable workyears:</i>				
1001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	4	4	7

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations

14-9925-0-2-999

Program and Performance

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	Uncontroll. and One Time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Claims and Treaty Obligations	\$(000)	41	41	0	0	41	0
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	\$(000)	104	50	0	55	105	+55
O&M Indian Irrigation Systems	\$(000)	22,702	22,376	0	671	23,047	+671
	FTE	251	258	0	0	258	0
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Systems	\$(000)	53,712	58,721	0	1,830	60,551	+1,830
	FTE	134	136	0	0	136	0
Alaska Resupply Program	\$(000)	1,420	1,358	0	63	1,421	+63
	FTE	5	6	0	0	6	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	77,979	82,546	0	2,619	85,165	+2,619
	FTE	390	400	0	0	400	0

Plans and Accomplishments (\$81,412,000;FTE 410): Program elements are provided below:

Claims and Treaty Obligations (\$40,500)

A. **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*).

B. **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*).

C. **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*).

Indian Arts and Crafts Board (\$105,000)

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 license use of photographs; and charging rent in museum shops. The user fee revenues are used for ongoing operations of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board.

O&M Indian Irrigation Systems (\$23,047,000; FTE 258): These funds are obtained through the annual collection from water users of assessments against irrigation lands in the 17 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) water storage reservoirs, diversion structures, pumping plants; (2) canals, pumping plants, water control structures; and (3) 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 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 (\$60,551,000; FTE 136): 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) power generating facilities, power substations, and electrical switching stations; (2) transmission lines, distribution lines, and power substations; and (3) 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, and residential, commercial, and local government services.

The Bureau makes every effort, within the constraints of physical and fiscal limitations, to operate, maintain, and rehabilitate the power projects constructed and owned by the United States for utilization by Indian and non-Indian power consumers and users. 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 (\$1,421,000; FTE 6): 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		2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	\$(000)	105	+55
O&M Indian Irrigation Systems	\$(000)	23,047	+671
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Systems	\$(000)	60,551	+1,830
Alaska Resupply Program	\$(000)	1,421	+63
Total Requirements	\$(000)	85,124	+2,619

Indian Arts and Crafts Board (+\$55,000) The FY 2004 increase is the result of revised estimates in anticipated receipts for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board.

O&M Indian Irrigation Systems (+\$671,000): The FY 2004 increase is the result of revised estimates based on economic assumptions in anticipated revenue earnings from the irrigation projects.

Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Systems (+\$1,830,000): The FY 2004 increase is the result of revised estimates based on economic assumptions in anticipated revenue earnings from the power projects.

Alaska Resupply Program (+\$63,000): The FY 2004 increase is the result of revised estimates in anticipated receipts for the Alaska Resupply Program.


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
PROGRAM AND FINANCING SCHEDULE (in millions of dollars)

		2002	2003	2004
Identification code: 14-9925-0-2-452		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Unavailable Collections				
01.99	Balance, start of year.....	0	0	0
Receipts:				
02.20	Deposits, operation and maintenance, Indian irrigation systems.....	22	22	22
02.21	Alaska resupply program.....	1	1	1
02.22	Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	53	58	59
02.40	Earnings on investments, operation and maintenance, Indian irrigation syst.....	1	1	1
02.42	Earnings on investments, Indian irrigation projects.....	1	1	1
02.99	Total receipts and collections.....	78	83	84
05.00	Appropriations: Miscellaneous permanent appropriations.....	-78	-83	-85
07.99	Balance, end of year.....	0	0	0
Program and financing				
Obligations by program activity:				
00.02	Operation and maintenance, Indian irrigation systems.....	24	25	27
00.03	Power systems, Indian irrigation projects.....	54	55	55
00.04	Alaska resupply program.....	1	3	3
10.00	Total new obligations.....	79	83	85
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	57	58	58
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	78	83	85
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	135	141	143
23.95	Total new obligations.....	-79	-83	-85
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	58	58	58
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Mandatory:				
60.20	Appropriation (special fund).....	78	83	85
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year.....	10	12	12
73.10	Total new obligations.....	79	83	85
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	-76	-83	-83
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year.....	12	12	12
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.97	Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	18	17	17
86.98	Outlays from mandatory balances.....	58	66	66
87.00	Total outlays (gross).....	76	83	83
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	78	83	85
90.00	Outlays.....	77	83	83
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
92.01	Total investments, start of year: Federal securities: Par value.....	64	64	38
92.02	Total investments, end of year: Federal securities: Par value.....	64	38	38
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:				
99.00	Budget authority.....	1	1	1
99.01	Outlays.....	1	1	1
Object Classification				
11.1	Personnel compensation: full-time permanent.....	22	20	21
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	13	6	6
22.0	Transportation of things.....	1	6	6
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	17	7	7
25.2	Other services.....	22	18	19
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts.....	3	7	7
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	1	19	19
99.9	Total new obligations.....	79	83	85
Personnel Summary				
Direct: Total compensable workyears:				
1001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	400	400	400

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

14-5051-0-1-452

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS

Program Element		2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	Uncontrol. and one time Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
 ation and Maintenance of Quarters	\$(000)	4,800	5,100	0	-200	4,900	-200
	FTE	59	59	0	0	59	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

This program supports the Departmental goal to improve public safety and security and protect resources from damage by ensuring the condition of employee housing. The program will provide safe, sanitary and energy efficient housing quarters for Bureau personnel in remote areas. Receipts continue to decline due to *P. L. 100-297* Grant Schools assuming rental rate collections and disposal activities associated with demolition and transfer to tribes and other eligible entities. The quarters Operation and Maintenance (O&M) program manages approximately 3,600 quarters units. Primarily, the quarters are used to house teachers at Bureau schools, law enforcement and administrative personnel. At least, fifty percent of all the units are over 30 years in age. In FY 2004, approximately 265 quarters units will be funded under the Education Construction, Employee Housing program for improvements and repairs. Rental receipts collections take care of operations and maintenance of all quarter units.

The maintenance cost of these older units often surpasses rental receipts because of lower rental rate assessments. Rental rates take into consideration such factors as isolation (remoteness) and physical conditions of the quarters. Over eighty-three percent are in fair to poor condition and one percent in obsolete condition. Approximately 3,200 units are in fair condition.

Rental receipts are collected and distributed by the Regions. Funds are expended for O&M activities at the agency/school locations where the monies are collected. Occasionally, because of dire needs, Regional Directors distribute funds to locations, other than the location it was collected from.

The Bureau's Office of Facilities Management and Construction and the Division of Acquisition and Property Management at the headquarters level will provide: policy guidance and direction; maintain liaison with the Department Quarters program; oversee and monitor the implementation of rental rates, Consumer Price Index (CPI) adjustments; and, conduct policy compliance and management reviews and issue monthly funding allocations. The Regions/Agencies will provide: on-site compliance reviews; coordinate preventive and unscheduled maintenance; routine and emergency repairs and improvement, and maintain and update quarters inventory and O&M work tickets. The Agencies' and locations' Facilities Management staff will provide O&M services to the quarters units.

FY 2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

For FY 2002, the Quarters program collected \$4,800,000 in rental receipts to address some of the administrative and maintenance, health, life and safety requirements. Rental receipts decreased due to P.L. 100-297 Grant Schools and assuming the rental rate collections and the demolition or transfer of approximately 400 units. The following table denotes activities performed for the operation and maintenance of quarters:

Workload and Performance Indicators	FY 2002 Actual
Total Number of Regional Surveys Implemented Annually	3
Number of CPI-Adjustments & Employee Rental Deduction Report Actions Performed (CPI adjustments are not controlled by the Bureau and Regions could have as many as two per year).	7,232
Total Number of Employee Complaints, Appeals, and Other Inquires Responded To.	75
Total Number of Required Occupancies Actions Approved and/or Denied.	160
Total Quarters Units Inventories Updated Annually.	3,616
Total Number of Intra/Interagency Agreement and Outleasing Permits Prepared for Non-Bureau Tenants and <i>P.L. 93-638</i> and <i>P.L. 100-297</i> Contractors and Grantees associated with Bureau schools. (This increase in activity in Non-Bureau tenants and <i>P.L. 93-638</i> and <i>P.L. 100-297</i> contractors/grantees associated with Bureau schools.)	400
On-Site Policy Compliance and Management Reviews Performed.	2
Number of Quarters Units Receiving O&M Funds Annually.	5

FY 2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The following table denotes the activities, which are expected to be performed for the operation and maintenance of quarters:

Workload and Performance Indicators	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Estimate
Total Number of Regional Surveys Implemented Annually	3	3
Number of CPI-Adjustments & Employee Rental Deduction Report Actions Performed (CPI adjustments are not controlled by the Bureau and Regions could have as many as two per year).	7,000	7,000
Total Number of Employee Complaints, Appeals, and Other Inquires Responded To.	75	75
Total Number of Required Occupancies Actions Approved and/or Denied.	160	160
Total Quarters Units Inventories Updated Annually.	3,500	3,500
Total Number of Intra/Interagency Agreement and Outleasing Permits Prepared for Non-Bureau Tenants and <i>P.L. 93-638</i> and <i>P.L. 100-297</i> Contractors and Grantees associated with Bureau schools. (This increase in activity in Non-Bureau tenants and <i>P.L. 93-638</i> and <i>P.L. 100-297</i> contractors/grantees associated with Bureau schools.)	400	400
On-Site Policy Compliance and Management Reviews Performed.	5	7

Workload and Performance Indicators	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Estimate
Number of Quarters Units Receiving O&M Funds Annually.	3,500	3,500

JUSTIFICATION OF 2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

Program Element		2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	\$(000)	4,900	-200-
Total Requirements	\$(000)	4,900	-200

Operation and Maintenance of Quarters (-\$200,000): The FY 2004 decrease is the result of revised estimates in anticipated receipts for the Bureau's Quarters program. Receipts continue to decline due to *P.L. 100-297* Grant Schools assuming rental rate collections and disposal activities associated with demolition and transfers to tribes and other eligible entities.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY Operation and Maintenance of Quarters

DOI Strategic Goal: Serving Communities						
End Outcome Goal 4.1: Protect lives, resources, and property						
End Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Injury reduction: Number of fatalities and serious injuries among workers in DOI permitted activities	New Goal			Baseline TBD		
Intermediate Outcome: Improve public safety and security and protect public resources from damage						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance 2003 to Planned 2004
Facilities condition: Buildings (e.g. administrative, employee housing) in fair or better condition as measured by the Facilities Condition Index	New Goal			Baseline TBD		

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS
PROGRAM AND FINANCING SCHEDULES (in millions of dollars)

		2002	2003	2004
Identification code: 14-5051-0-1-452		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Unavailable Collections				
01.99	Balance, start of year.....	0	0	0
02.20	Receipts: Rents and charges for quarters, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.....	5	5	5
05.00	Appropriations: Operation and maintenance of quarters.....	-5	-5	-5
07.99	Balance, end of year.....	0	0	0
Program and Financing				
<i>Obligations by program activity</i>				
00.01	Operations and Maintenance.....	5	5	5
10.00	Total new obligations.....	5	5	5
<i>Budgetary resources available for obligation</i>				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	3	3	3
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	5	5	5
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	8	8	8
23.95	Total new obligations.....	-5	-5	-5
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	3	3	3
<i>New budget authority (gross), detail</i>				
Mandatory:				
60.20	Appropriation (special fund).....	5	5	5
<i>Change in obligated balances</i>				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year.....	1	2	2
73.10	Total new obligations.....	5	5	5
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	-4	-4	-4
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year.....	2	2	2
<i>Outlays (gross), detail</i>				
86.97	Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	4	4	4
<i>Net budget authority and outlays</i>				
89.00	Budget authority.....	5	5	5
90.00	Outlays.....	4	4	4
Object Classification				
<i>Direct obligations</i>				
11.1	Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent.....	3	3	3
99.5	Below reporting threshold.....	2	2	2
99.9	Total new obligations.....	5	5	5
Personnel Summary				
Direct:	Total compensable workyears:			
1001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	58	58	58

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

For consolidation of fractional interests in Indian lands and expenses associated with redetermining and redistributing escheated interests in allotted lands, and for necessary expenses to carry out the Indian Land Consolidation Act of 1983, as amended, by direct expenditure or cooperative agreement, [\$7,980,000] \$20,980,000, to remain available until expended and which may be transferred to the Office of the Special Trustee and Departmental Management.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Land Consolidation

14-2103-0-1-452

Program and Performance

This appropriation funds a program to consolidate fractional interests in Indian lands. Funds will be used to purchase small partial interests from willing individual Indian landowners. Consolidation of these interests is expected to reduce the Government's costs for managing Indian lands and promote economic opportunity on these lands. This program is authorized under the Indian Land Consolidation Act Amendments of 2000 (*P.L. 106-462*) and other authorities.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Indian Land Consolidation Program Account

Program Element	2002 Actual	2003 President's Budget Request	Uncontroll and one time Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Change From 2003 (+/-)
Indian Land Consolidation Program	10,980	7,980	0	13,000	20,980	13,000
<i>FTE</i>	9	21	0	3	24	3

Note: FTE includes 6 per project site. 18 FTE currently on board in FY2003 at Midwest Region, Great Lakes Agency and 3 FTE at Great Plains Region, Rosebud Agency.

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Indian Land Consolidation Program supports the Department's trust responsibilities by reducing the rate of exponential growth of fractionated ownership interests in Indian land. The Department is proposing in FY 2004 to realign the appropriation from OST to the BIA. The program has supported land acquisitions in the Midwest and Great Plains regions, re-vesting requirements under Youpee, and training, information dissemination, and inheritance law changes required under the Amendments to Indian Land Consolidation Act (ILCA).

During the formulation of the 2004 budget, the Administration initiated the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) to identify strengths and weaknesses of programs in budget, management, and policy areas. The PART review of the Indian Land Consolidation Program, a pilot project initiated in 1999, was conducted by OMB and Department examiners at BIA's Midwest Region and Great Lakes Agency locations. The PART findings on program effectiveness and accountability are:

- The pilot projects need to be better targeted to statutory purposes and objectives, such as reducing federal trust management operations and coordinating federal purchases with tribal development plans before the program is made permanent.
- There is a high level of interest and voluntary participation by willing sellers.
- The rate of fractionation has been reduced, but the total number of ownership interests remained about the same due to additional inheritance transfers during 1999-2002.
- The federal purchase cost averages \$328 per interest acquired. Federal acquisition costs could be recovered sooner if targeted to landowners with Individual Indian Money (IIM) trust accounts. Closing IIM accounts would save about \$143 per account annually based on historical Trust Funds Accounting System costs.
- Significant federal probate costs can be avoided in the future by acquiring all ownership interests from willing sellers. Probate administration costs about \$3,200 per decedent.

In response to these finds, the Administration will:

- Implement a strategic plan to guide national program expansion to other tribal reservations, to address a myriad of training, policy, land valuation, information technology, reporting and statistic data collection.

- Target federal acquisition to reduce future costs in trust management functions, such as managing land title records, administering land leases, distributing lease payments to IIM accounts, and processing probate actions.
- Quantify federal program impacts, including new measures on net reductions in target ownership interests and federal benefit-cost ratios, for a report to Congress.
- Develop legislative amendments, such as those to consolidate revenue accounts, and guidelines for waiving full/partial repayment of purchase costs.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2002, the major accomplishments in the Indian Land Consolidated program include:

- Acquired 10,699 ownership interests thereby elevating Lac du Flambeau tribal ownership to majority of interests in the highly fractionated allotments on the reservation.

	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	Cumulative Total
Program Expenditure:					16,278
Land Acquisition	1,893	3,759	3,055	6,761	15,468
Administration	69	202	203	336	810
Program Performance:					
Interests Acquired:	8,178	17,523	10,788	10,699	47,188
Average Cost	\$231	\$215	\$283	\$632	\$328
Interests of 2% or less					42,862
% of interests acquired					90.8%

- Eliminated Department's responsibility for 479 IIM accounts.
- Added two additional cooperative agreements with the Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota and the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community of Michigan for information dissemination and on-reservation tribal government participation in land acquisitions from willing sellers.
- Contracted with Booz Allen and Hamilton for a review of pilot project processes at Great Lakes Agency. Obtained positive findings and recommendations for additional improvements both for current project operations and a national expansion.
- Convened national training and feedback initiative on the content, program implications and interim implementation guidance on the ILCA Amendments of 2000 for BIA employees, tribal government officials and employees.
- Conducted remaining scoping and program information gathering sessions on ILCA estate planning implementation for FY2003 activities leading to legislatively mandated Certification by the Secretary of Interior that certain requirements of the Act are completed;
- Focused resources on development of estate planning materials, training and seminars for BIA and tribal staff as well as individual Indian landowners.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2003, significant accomplishments in the Indian Land Consolidated Program will involve:

- Complete strategic plan and build infrastructure for a national pilot program expansion that emphasizes training and policy needs, land valuation systems enhancement, information technology enhancement, integration and standardization, operations management, outsourcing of support tasks, and improved program execution and standardized business processes.
- Continue to address Youpee estate redistributions to ensure that purchases include any potential redistributed interests of the seller.
- Continue the Indian land acquisition program to acquire additional fractional interests of 2 percent or less from willing sellers at current pilot sites and select one additional pilot site in FY 2003. The following table denotes sites of acquisitions:

PILOT RESERVATIONS ADDED TO PROGRAM BY FISCAL YEAR			
2001	2002	2003	2004
-Bad River Chippewa of Wisconsin -Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa of Wisconsin -Lac du Flambeau Chippewa of Wisconsin	-Keweenaw Bay Indian Community of Michigan -Red Cliff Chippewa of Wisconsin	-Fond du Lac Chippewa of Minnesota -Rosebud Sioux Tribe of South Dakota -1 new site to be determined	2 new sites to be determined

- Continue ICLA implementation and provide ongoing-estate planning training for BIA employees, tribal government employees (*P.L. 93-638* contracts and compacts) and information and assistance to individual Indian landowners.
- Publish notice in the *Federal Register* certifying actions taken by the Secretary to inform landowners of the ILCA amendments and to invoke the inheritance prohibitions.
- Enhance tribal cooperative agreements to address land consolidation plans and reservation-based socio-economic development.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

Program Element		2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Indian Land Consolidation Program	(\$000)	20,980	13,000
	FTE	24	3

Indian Land Consolidation Program (+\$13,000,000; FTE 3): Additional resources are needed to implement a coordinated and targeted purchase program on a nationwide basis. In FY 2003, the BIA will establish a national program management office to develop and guide this planned program expansion. The increased funding will enable the program to address the following areas:

- Redefine future applications at Midwest region to coordinate tribal economic development and land acquisition proposals by negotiating amended cooperative agreements.
- Expand program based on FY 2003 selection criteria to two new projects with high concentration of fractional ownership.

- Proactive involvement with new projects to coordinate land acquisition programs and economic development activities.
- Utilize contractual and cooperative arrangements with Tribes or private entities to support the purchase of individual interests on behalf of the Department.
- Develop legislative package to address needed revisions to ILCA.
- Implement activity based cost analysis to fully capture costs of program including outreach, appraisal methods, title search, administrative expenses, etc.

Part of the FY 2004 increase will be used to annualize costs of staff hired in FY 2003. The program will enable the Bureau to manage assets effectively and to provide beneficiary services by verifying, tracking, and maintaining the land, natural resource, and fund asset ownership information. It would also assist in gaining greater tribal socio-economic benefit from Indian land consolidation opportunities.

**PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
Indian Land Consolidation Program**

DOI Strategic Goal: Serving Communities						
End Outcome Goal EO4.3: Fulfill Indian Trust Responsibilities						
End Outcome Measures						
Acquire sufficient number of individual owner interests in each allotment to achieve tribal majority ownership and enhance socio-economic benefits of Indian land consolidation.						
Intermediate Outcome IO4.3.1: Improve Indian Trust Beneficiary Services						
Intermediate Outcome Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Performance - 2003 to Planned 2004
IM4.3.1.02: Responsiveness of DOI to Tribal and individual trust concerns and needs	Cooperative agreements with tribes 3	Cooperative agreements with tribes 5	5	Cooperative agreements with tribes 8*	Cooperative agreements with tribes 10**	2 additional agreements with tribes +2

Output Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Plan	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Plan	FY 2004 Plan	Change in Perfor- mance - 2003 to Planned 2004
Acquire sufficient interests per allotment to achieve 30-51% tribal ownership in total allotments on <i>initial reservations</i> .			3			
Acquire sufficient interests per allotment to exceed 51% tribal ownership in total allotments on <i>initial reservations</i> .				3	2	+2
Achieve 25% tribal ownership interests in total allotments or selected parcels within Indian Land Consolidation Plan on <i>additional reservations</i>				2	2	+2

* Cooperative agreements exist with the Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau, Bad River and Red Cliff Chippewa Tribes of Wisconsin, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community of Michigan. Agreements to be completed in 2003 include the Fond du Lac Chippewa of Minnesota, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of South Dakota and one new project site.

** Project new cooperative agreements in FY2004 at two additional project sites to be determined in 2003.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS
PROGRAM AND FINANCING SCHEDULES (in millions of dollars)

		2002	2003	2004
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Identification code: 14-5051-0-1-452				
Unavailable Collections				
01.99	Balance, start of year.....	0	0	0
02.20	Receipts: Rents and charges for quarters, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.....	5	5	5
05.00	Appropriations: Operation and maintenance of quarters.....	-5	-5	-5
07.99	Balance, end of year.....	0	0	0
Program and Financing				
Obligations by program activity				
00.01	Operations and Maintenance.....	5	5	5
10.00	Total new obligations.....	5	5	5
Budgetary resources available for obligation				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	3	3	3
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	5	5	5
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	8	8	8
23.95	Total new obligations.....	-5	-5	-5
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	3	3	3
New budget authority (gross), detail				
Mandatory:				
60.20	Appropriation (special fund).....	5	5	5
Change in obligated balances				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year.....	1	2	2
73.10	Total new obligations.....	5	5	5
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	-4	-4	-4
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year.....	2	2	2
Outlays (gross), detail				
86.97	Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	4	4	4
Net budget authority and outlays				
89.00	Budget authority.....	5	5	5
90.00	Outlays.....	4	4	4
Object Classification				
Direct obligations				
11.1	Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent.....	3	3	3
99.5	Below reporting threshold.....	2	2	2
99.9	Total new obligations.....	5	5	5
Personnel Summary				
Direct: Total compensable workyears:				
1001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	58	58	58

STATUS OF CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTIVES
January 2003

Committee Request	Due Date	Status
<p><u>Report on child abuse and welfare.</u> The managers direct the Bureau to develop a study dealing with child abuse and child welfare. This study should detail the adverse effects of child abuse on American Indians and Alaska natives. As part of the study the Bureau should provide recommendations for reducing incidents of child abuse including the potential for developing cost-shared pilot projects with tribal organizations, States, and non-profit organizations. The Bureau should provide this study to the Committees by April 30, 2003.</p>	4/30/2003	Underway by the Bureau.
<p><u>Report on Pilot to have Tribes Build Tribally controlled schools.</u> At the conclusion of the five-year demonstration program, the Secretary shall report to Congress as to whether the demonstration program has achieved its purposes of providing additional tribes fair opportunities to construct tribally controlled schools, accelerating construction of needed educational facilities in Indian Country, and permitting additional funds to be provided for the Department's priority list for construction of replacement educational facilities.</p>	2007	Pilot program still in progress.
<p><u>Obstacles to Implementing the Land Consolidation Act.</u> Not later than September 30, 2003, the Department should report to the Congress on the obstacles that are preventing the full implementation of not only the pilot but the implementation of the Indian Land Consolidation Act Amendments of 2000.</p>	9/30/2003	Underway by the Bureau managers.
<p><u>Battery Pulse Technology Assessment.</u> The Bureau should report to the Committee by December 31, 2002, on its plans to comply with this direction. Beginning with the fiscal year 2004 budget request, the budget submission should include an accounting of the extent to which battery pulse technology is being employed and the savings expected and realized as a result of the use of this technology.</p>	12/31/2002	Department coordinated with the Bureau in preparation of the report.
<p><u>Crownpoint Institute of Technology Report on Revenues and Expenditures.</u> The Committee has deferred consideration of funding because of confusion about various funding sources for support of CIT. The Committee required CIT to supply a report detailing total revenues and expenditures</p>	12/31/2001	Underway. Report drafted and submitted to Department for review.
<p><u>Level of Service to the Kickapoo Tribe.</u> The Committee directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs to report on the delivery of service in Maverick County, Texas to the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma and the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas. The report should include the current level of services provided, the mechanisms by which the</p>	10/30/2000	Underway. The Southern Plains Region has prepared preliminary draft report.

Committee Request	Due Date	Status
services are provided, and any recommendations for improving delivery of services.		
<u>Review of the after-acquired non-contiguous, land-in-trust process as it relates to gambling.</u> The Committee directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a review of the after acquired, non-contiguous, land-in-trust process as it relates to gambling, including all applications which have been considered or are being considered at this time, and report back with recommendations to deal with this problem.	11/15/2000	Underway. The General Accounting Office issued a report on the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act: Land Acquired After the Act's Passage. This report included off reservation acquisitions for gaming and will be utilized as the basis for the report. A preliminary draft report has been prepared by program staff.
<u>Assessment on need to construct juvenile detention center in the Pacific Northwest.</u> The Committee directs the Bureau to submit a comprehensive assessment of the need to construct a juvenile detention facility for Native American youth in the Pacific Northwest. The Bureau should include the merits and drawbacks of each potential location studied and attempt to estimate inmate population by location	01/31/2001	Report was completed and sent to the Congress in July of 2002.
<u>Report on Implementation of the Timber-Fish-Wildlife, Forest and Fish Report.</u> The Committee would like to receive a report from the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission on the work the tribes have done to date, progress being made on key issues, as well as a statement of any additional work necessary to implement the plan.	09/01/2001	The report was completed by the Northwest Commission and submitted to Congress in September 2001.
<u>Report on Implementation of the Recommendations in the 1999 National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) report.</u> The Committee directs the Bureau to provide the Committee with periodic updates as the Bureau continues to implement the NAPA recommendations.	No date specified.	The Departmental Manual implementing the organizational changes has been written and undergoing review within the Department. The Chief Information Officer and the Chief Financial Officer positions have been filled.
<u>Sharing Facilities Among BIA-funded and Charter Schools.</u> The Secretary of the Interior shall evaluate the effectiveness of Bureau-funded schools sharing facilities with charter schools and prepare and submit a report on the finding of that evaluation to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House.	06/15/2001	Report was completed and sent to the Congress in January 2002.
<u>Support for Tribally Controlled Community Colleges.</u> The managers direct the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges (TCCCs), the United Tribes Technical College (UTTC) and the Crownpoint Institute of Technology (CIT) to provide a report that describes the programs and services of each institution. The report will also include all sources of funding that support each institution's operations and facilities, and the amount of funding by source for the school's most recent fiscal year, the past fiscal year, and any proposed program expansion or changes in operations for the budget year. This report	12/31/2000	Underway. OIEP has received input from UTTC, CIT, and TCCCs. Additional data requested from UTTC and CIT. Preliminary draft report prepared and undergoing internal review.

Committee Request	Due Date	Status
<p>should be submitted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs by December 31st each year. The Bureau is directed to provide a consolidated summary of the reports in conjunction with its annual budget submission to the Congress.</p>		
<p><u>Proposal for Distance Learning Project.</u> The Rocky Mountain Technology Foundation is directed to provide an annual report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The report will describe the complete proposal for this Distance Learning Project, its relationship to other similar projects, and what has been accomplished to date with these funds.</p>	<p>No date specified.</p>	<p>Underway.</p>
<p><u>Compliance with Single Audit Act.</u> The managers direct the Department to report back to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations detailing to what extent tribes in the lower 48 States, as well as those tribes in Alaska, have been in compliance with the requirements of this Act. If it is found that the tribes are not conforming with these audit requirements, the Secretary shall provide recommendations to the Committees that could be put in place to ensure that tribes comply with the Single Audit Act.</p>	<p>No date specified.</p>	<p>Underway. The Bureau has a policy to impose sanctions on those tribes which have not complied with the Single Audit Act requirements. Information on compliance with the Act is being updated and report being revised with current data.</p>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE
(Total Employment)

Grade	2002 Estimate	2002 Actual	2003 YTD 2-28-03	2004 Estimate
ES-5	5	4	3	3
ES-4	2	2	3	3
ES-3	8	8	7	7
ES-2	4	4	5	5
ES-1	4	3	2	2
Subtotal	23	21	20	20
GS/GM-15	69	72	73	73
GS/GM-14	212	209	205	205
GS/GM-13	359	334	346	346
GS-12	661	662	678	678
GS-11	604	614	603	603
GS-10	31	35	34	34
GS-9	498	498	505	505
GS-8	203	204	214	214
GS-7	499	537	542	542
GS-6	402	423	417	417
GS-5	910	920	888	888
GS-4	552	578	526	526
GS-3	235	261	194	194
GS-2	25	50	26	26
GS-1	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	5,260	5,397	5,251	5,251
Ungraded	1,392	1,397	1,191	1,191
Education Pay System:				
CE/CY 1-8	2,750	2,738	2,757	2,757
CE/CY 9-16	1,334	1,317	1,324	1,324
CY 17-24	81	88	88	88
AD 00-09	125	125	133	133
Subtotal	5,682	5,665	5,493	5,493
Total Employment (actual/projected) at end of fiscal year	10,965	11,083	10,764	10,764

Note: This is actual employees, not FTE.

DISTRIBUTION OF ISEP FUNDS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 2002-2003

NUMBER	STATE	NAME	ADM	WSU	ISEP
1	AZ	Black Mesa Community School	63.00	106.89	418,600
2	AZ	Blackwater Community School	87.00	134.61	527,100
3	AZ	Casa Blanca Day School	370.00	576.15	2,256,200
4	AZ	Chilchinbeto Day School	125.00	171.29	670,800
5	AZ	Chinle Boarding School	417.00	795.38	3,114,700
6	AZ	Cibecue Community School	448.00	697.53	2,731,500
7	AZ	Cottonwood Day School	277.00	408.40	1,599,300
8	AZ	Cove Day School	56.00	93.39	365,700
9	AZ	Dennehotso Boarding School	246.00	476.45	1,865,800
10	AZ	Dilcon Boarding School	372.00	684.85	2,681,900
11	AZ	Flagstaff Dormitory	150.00	187.50	734,300
12	AZ	Gila Crossing Day School	444.00	669.50	2,621,800
13	AZ	Greasewood Springs Community School	295.00	551.89	2,161,200
14	AZ	Greyhills High School	436.00	848.60	3,323,100
15	AZ	Havasupai School	84.00	131.49	514,900
16	AZ	Holbrook Dormitory	122.00	185.00	724,500
17	AZ	Hopi Day School	120.00	185.29	725,600
18	AZ	Hopi High School	743.00	1,140.21	4,465,100
19	AZ	Hotevilla Bacavi Community School	153.00	244.05	955,700
20	AZ	Hunters Point Boarding School	147.00	324.16	1,269,400
21	AZ	Jeehdeez'a Academy (Low Mountain)	235.00	472.73	1,851,200
22	AZ	John F. Kennedy Day School	212.00	314.85	1,233,000
23	AZ	Kaibeto Boarding School	349.00	594.93	2,329,700
24	AZ	Kayenta Boarding School	493.00	953.55	3,734,100
25	AZ	Keams Canyon Boarding School	92.00	158.55	620,900
26	AZ	Kin Dah Lichi'i Olta (Kinlichee)	189.00	273.61	1,071,500
27	AZ	Leupp Boarding School	276.00	512.77	2,008,000
28	AZ	Little Singer Community School	86.00	131.06	513,200
29	AZ	Lukachukai Boarding School	385.00	728.06	2,851,100
30	AZ	Many Farms High School	418.00	931.25	3,646,800
31	AZ	Moencopi Day School	173.00	271.17	1,061,900
32	AZ	Naa tsis'aan (Navajo Mtn. Boarding)	101.00	226.46	886,800
33	AZ	Nazlini Boarding School	123.00	243.93	955,200
34	AZ	Pine Springs Day School	92.00	139.01	544,400
35	AZ	Pinon Dormitory	290.00	467.91	1,832,300
36	AZ	Polacca Day School	193.00	285.56	1,118,300
37	AZ	Red Rock Day School	246.00	364.92	1,429,000
38	AZ	Rock Point Community School	427.00	697.07	2,729,700
39	AZ	Rocky Ridge Boarding School	146.00	263.89	1,033,400
40	AZ	Rough Rock Demonstration School	527.00	1,281.20	5,017,200
41	AZ	Salt River Day School	294.00	425.80	1,667,400
42	AZ	San Simon School	240.00	343.56	1,345,400
43	AZ	Santa Rosa Boarding School	287.00	455.41	1,783,400
44	AZ	Santa Rosa Ranch School	53.00	82.67	323,700
45	AZ	Seba Dalkai Boarding School	202.00	300.53	1,176,900
46	AZ	Second Mesa Day School	172.00	247.62	969,700
47	AZ	Shonto Preparatory School	532.00	858.90	3,363,500

DISTRIBUTION OF ISEP FUNDS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 2002-2003

NUMBER	STATE	NAME	ADM	WSU	ISEP
48	AZ	T'iis Nazbas (Teecnospos) Community Sch.	274.00	578.40	2,265,000
49	AZ	Theodore Roosevelt School	119.00	305.56	1,196,600
50	AZ	Tohono O'odham High School	149.00	228.00	892,800
51	AZ	Tonalea (Red Lake) Day School	282.00	388.28	1,520,500
52	AZ	Tuba City Boarding School	1,024.00	1,567.87	6,139,800
53	AZ	Wide Ruins Community School	178.00	343.58	1,345,500
54	AZ	Winslow Residential Hall	159.00	231.75	907,500
55	CA	Noli School	179.00	278.20	1,089,400
56	CA	Sherman Indian High School	597.00	1,981.10	7,758,000
57	FL	Ahfachkee Day School	113.00	165.55	648,300
58	FL	Miccosukee Indian School	104.00	149.15	584,100
59	IA	Meskwaki (Sac & Fox) Settlement School	124.00	184.72	723,400
60	ID	Coeur d'Alene Tribal School	39.00	73.58	288,100
61	ID	Sho-Ban School District No. 512	138.00	200.28	784,300
62	KS	Kickapoo Nation School	112.00	182.56	714,900
63	LA	Chitimacha Day School	74.00	107.09	419,400
64	ME	Beatrice Rafferty School	101.00	126.27	494,500
65	ME	Indian Island School	90.00	119.04	466,200
66	ME	Indian Township School	117.00	149.50	585,400
67	MI	Bahweting Saulte Ojibwa School	154.00	234.55	918,500
68	MI	Hannahville Indian School	141.00	213.76	837,100
69	MN	Bug-O-Nay-Ge Shig School	261.00	401.43	1,572,000
70	MN	Circle Of Life Survival School	135.00	217.86	853,100
71	MN	Fond Du Lac Ojibway School	192.00	292.21	1,144,300
72	MN	Nay Ah Shing School	247.00	379.63	1,486,600
73	MS	Boque Chitto Elementary School	138.00	212.16	830,800
74	MS	Choctaw Central High School	546.00	1,136.50	4,450,500
75	MS	Choctaw Central Middle School	201.00	331.22	1,297,100
76	MS	Conehatta Elementary School	193.00	288.58	1,130,100
77	MS	Pearl River Elementary School	459.00	679.62	2,661,400
78	MS	Red Water Elementary School	99.00	149.21	584,300
79	MS	Standing Pine Elementary School	76.00	121.85	477,200
80	MS	Tucker Elementary School	100.00	157.77	617,800
81	MT	Blackfeet Dormitory	129.00	187.10	732,700
82	MT	Northern Cheyenne (Busby) Tribal Schools	244.00	330.05	1,292,500
83	MT	Two Eagle River School	127.00	187.64	734,800
84	NC	Cherokee High School	1,171.00	1,888.13	7,393,900.00
85	ND	Circle of Nations School (Wahpeton)	201.00	698.54	2,735,500
86	ND	Dunseith Day School	143.00	231.60	906,900
87	ND	Mandaree Day School	195.00	332.41	1,301,700
88	ND	Ojibwa Indian School	331.00	532.40	2,084,900
89	ND	Standing Rock Community School	666.00	1,124.64	4,404,100
90	ND	Tate Topa Tribal School (Four Winds)	455.00	720.43	2,821,200
91	ND	Theodore Jamerson Elementary School	131.00	193.40	757,400

DISTRIBUTION OF ISEP FUNDS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 2002-2003

NUMBER	STATE	NAME	ADM	WSU	ISEP
92	ND	Trenton	63.00	96.06	376,200
93	ND	Turtle Mountain Elementary/Middle School	938.00	1,500.12	5,874,500.00
94	ND	Turtle Mountain High School	578.00	930.00	3,641,900
95	ND	Twin Buttes Day School	38.00	93.50	366,100
96	ND	White Shield School	138.00	239.80	939,100
97	NM	Alamo Navajo School	384.00	598.40	2,343,300
98	NM	Atsa Biyaazh Community School	277.00	413.12	1,617,800
99	NM	Aztec Dormitory	88.00	115.28	451,400
100	NM	Baca Community School	164.00	245.71	962,200
101	NM	Beclabito Day School	87.00	145.81	571,000
102	NM	Bread Springs Day School	142.00	218.99	857,600
103	NM	Ch'ooshgai (Chuska) Community School	433.00	759.90	2,975,800
104	NM	Chi-Ch'il-Tah / Jones Ranch	199.00	372.03	1,456,900
105	NM	Crystal Boarding School	180.00	354.27	1,387,300
106	NM	Dibe Yazhi Habitiin Olta, Inc	169.00	241.31	945,000
107	NM	Dlo'ay Azhi Community School	166.00	422.66	1,655,100
108	NM	Dzilth-na-o-dith-hle Community School	328.00	550.66	2,156,400
109	NM	Hanaa'dli Community School/Dormitory Inc	122.00	192.05	752,100
110	NM	Isleta Elementary School	274.00	408.90	1,601,300
111	NM	Jemez Day School	158.00	227.83	892,200
112	NM	Jicarilla Dormitory	26.00	55.95	219,100
113	NM	Laguna Elementary School	301.00	463.52	1,815,100
114	NM	Laguna Middle School	189.00	263.37	1,031,400
115	NM	Lake Valley Navajo School	104.00	252.93	990,500
116	NM	Mariano Lake Community School	231.00	429.51	1,682,000
117	NM	Mescalero Apache School (Mescalero)	590.00	963.14	3,771,700
118	NM	Na'Neelzhiin Ji'Olta (Torreon)	356.00	523.26	2,049,100
119	NM	Navajo Preparatory School	205.00	581.25	2,276,200
120	NM	Nenahnezad Boarding School	288.00	566.86	2,219,800
121	NM	Ohkay O'Wingeh (San Juan) Community Sch.	68.00	135.33	530,000
122	NM	Ojo Encino Day School	228.00	327.30	1,281,700
123	NM	Pine Hill Schools	502.00	995.80	3,899,600
124	NM	Pueblo Pintado Community School	336.00	831.45	3,256,000
125	NM	San Felipe Pueblo Elementary School	380.00	595.24	2,331,000
126	NM	San Ildefonso Day School	22.00	40.91	160,200
127	NM	Sanostee Day School	84.00	136.35	533,900
128	NM	Santa Clara Day School	132.00	218.65	856,200
129	NM	Santa Fe Indian School	608.00	1,509.62	5,911,700
130	NM	Shiprock Alternative Dormitory	89.00	186.90	731,900
131	NM	Shiprock Northwest High School	163.00	296.20	1,159,900
132	NM	Sky City Community School	275.00	415.48	1,627,000
133	NM	T'iists'oozi' Bi'o'lta(Crwnpnt Comm Sch)	537.00	898.70	3,519,300
134	NM	Taos Day School	147.00	239.05	936,100
135	NM	Te Tsu Geh Oweenge Day School (Tesuque)	16.00	33.30	130,400

DISTRIBUTION OF ISEP FUNDS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 2002-2003

NUMBER	STATE	NAME	ADM	WSU	ISEP
136	NM	To'haali' (Toadlena) Community School	203.00	469.52	1,838,600
137	NM	To'Hajilee-He (Canoncito)	370.00	548.95	2,149,700
138	NM	Tse'ii'ahi'(Standing Rock)Community Sch.	131.00	195.61	766,000
139	NM	Wingate Elementary School	674.00	1,694.43	6,635,400
140	NM	Wingate High School	731.00	2,033.30	7,962,400
141	NM	Zia Day School	87.00	135.77	531,700
142	NV	Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School	11.00	28.50	111,600
143	NV	Pyramid Lake High School	123.00	199.44	781,000
144	OK	Carter Seminary	62.00	119.38	467,500
145	OK	Eufaula Dormitory	93.00	162.66	637,000
146	OK	Jones Academy	184.00	325.00	1,272,700
147	OK	Riverside Indian School	596.00	1,851.26	7,249,500
148	OK	Sequoyah High School	329.00	812.00	3,179,800
149	OR	Chemawa Indian School	413.00	1,298.75	5,085,900
150	SD	American Horse School	232.00	377.25	1,477,300
151	SD	Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School	901.00	1,553.30	6,082,700
152	SD	Crazy Horse School	332.00	554.23	2,170,400
153	SD	Crow Creek Reservation High School	391.00	1,058.88	4,146,600
154	SD	Crow Creek Sioux Tribal Elementary Sch.	162.00	259.48	1,016,100
155	SD	Enemy Swim Day School	112.00	170.49	667,600
156	SD	Flandreau Indian School	379.00	1,248.75	4,890,100
157	SD	Little Eagle Day School	85.00	127.71	500,100
158	SD	Little Wound Day School	910.00	1,470.93	5,760,200
159	SD	Loneman Day School	335.00	584.75	2,289,900
160	SD	Lower Brule Day School	272.00	478.33	1,873,100
161	SD	Marty Indian School	306.00	635.60	2,489,000
162	SD	Pierre Indian Learning Center	265.00	867.10	3,395,600
163	SD	Pine Ridge School	1,004.00	1,770.41	6,932,900
164	SD	Porcupine Day School	214.00	341.24	1,336,300
165	SD	Rock Creek Day School	35.00	61.75	241,800
166	SD	Sicangu Owayawa Oti (Rosebud Dorm)	140.00	235.90	923,800
167	SD	St. Francis Indian School	587.00	969.82	3,797,800
168	SD	Takini School	188.00	321.99	1,260,900
169	SD	Tiospa Zina Tribal School	389.00	603.06	2,361,600
170	SD	Tiospaye Topa School	221.00	379.98	1,488,000
171	SD	Wounded Knee School District	152.00	285.27	1,117,100
172	UT	Aneth Community School	216.00	407.23	1,594,700
173	UT	Richfield Dormitory	92.00	135.18	529,400
174	WA	Chief Leschi School System (Puyallup)	503.00	680.85	2,666,200
175	WA	Lummi High School	89.00	138.40	542,000
176	WA	Lummi Tribal School System	208.00	278.26	1,089,700
177	WA	Muckleshoot Tribal School	129.00	184.52	722,600
178	WA	Paschal Sherman Indian School	131.00	261.11	1,022,500
179	WA	Quileute Tribal School	56.00	95.77	375,000

DISTRIBUTION OF ISEP FUNDS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 2002-2003

NUMBER	STATE	NAME	ADM	WSU	ISEP
180	WA	Wa He Lut Indian School	139.00	190.58	746,300
181	WA	Yakima Tribal School	89.00	140.98	552,100
182	WI	Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa School	245.00	370.60	1,451,300
183	WI	Menominee Tribal School	235.00	352.82	1,381,600
184	WI	Oneida Tribal School	330.00	491.09	1,923,100
185	WY	St. Stephens Indian School	237.00	348.91	1,366,300
Total			47,909.00	86,783.51	339,844,900

Total includes 92 ADM, 147.18 WSU and \$576,400 for the out of state students at Richfield Dormitory in lieu of \$350,000.

NAME	STATE	TOTAL DAY MILES	TOTAL BOARDING MILES	CHARTER/ COMMERCIAL COSTS	ANNUAL AIR COSTS	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION FUNDS
Black Mesa Community School	AZ	502.40	0.00	\$0	\$0	196,500
Blackwater Community School	AZ	150.02	0.00	\$0	\$0	58,700
Casa Blanca Day School	AZ	301.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	118,000
Chilchinbeto Day School	AZ	364.40	0.00	\$0	\$0	142,500
Chinle Boarding School	AZ	832.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	325,500
Cibecue Community School	AZ	286.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	112,100
Cottonwood Day School	AZ	751.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	293,900
Cove Day School	AZ	241.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	94,300
Dennehotso Boarding School	AZ	235.40	140.00	\$0	\$0	93,300
Dilcon Boarding School	AZ	554.60	227.00	\$0	\$0	218,900
Gila Crossing Day School	AZ	328.16	0.00	\$0	\$0	128,300
Greasewood/Toyey Consolidated	AZ	599.64	138.88	\$0	\$0	235,700
Greyhills High School	AZ	895.40	625.00	\$0	\$0	355,600
Holbrook Dormitory	AZ	0.00	292.00	\$0	\$0	2,500
Hopi Day School	AZ	132.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	51,900
Hopi High School	AZ	2,542.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	994,400
Hotevilla Bacavi Community School	AZ	112.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	43,800
Hunters Point Boarding School	AZ	305.08	202.72	\$0	\$0	121,100
Jeehdeez'a Academy (Low Mountain) Incorp.	AZ	808.40	431.40	\$0	\$0	319,900
John F. Kennedy Day School	AZ	446.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	174,400
Kaibeto Boarding School	AZ	458.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	179,400
Kayenta Boarding School	AZ	89.00	124.00	\$0	\$0	35,900
Keams Canyon Boarding School	AZ	199.20	42.00	\$0	\$0	78,300
Kin Dah Lichi'i Olta (Kinlichee)	AZ	666.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	260,700
Leupp Boarding School	AZ	750.80	0.00	\$0	\$0	293,600
Little Singer Community School	AZ	651.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	254,800
Lukachukai Community School	AZ	429.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	168,000
Many Farms High School	AZ	1,800.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	704,000
Moencopi Day School	AZ	98.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	38,600
Navajo Mountain Boarding School	AZ	169.80	24.00	\$0	\$0	66,600
Nazlini Boarding School	AZ	315.20	137.40	\$0	\$0	124,500
Pine Springs Day School	AZ	435.10	0.00	\$0	\$0	170,200
Pinon Dormitory	AZ	460.70	363.80	\$0	\$0	183,300
Polacca Day School	AZ	287.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	112,400
Red Rock Day School	AZ	472.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	184,800
Rock Point Community School	AZ	962.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	376,300
Rocky Ridge Boarding School	AZ	428.80	0.00	\$0	\$0	167,700
Rough Rock Demonstration School	AZ	1,288.00	2,842.60	\$0	\$0	528,400
Salt River Day School	AZ	186.50	0.00	\$0	\$0	72,900
San Simon School	AZ	652.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	255,300
Santa Rosa Boarding School	AZ	316.90	469.78	\$0	\$0	128,000

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT TRANSPORTATION FUNDS IN SCHOOL YEAR 2002-2003*

NAME	STATE	TOTAL DAY MILES	TOTAL BOARDING MILES	CHARTER/ COMMERCIAL COSTS	ANNUAL AIR COSTS	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION FUNDS
Santa Rosa Ranch School	AZ	321.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	125,500
Seba Dalkai Boarding School	AZ	453.56	0.00	\$0	\$0	177,400
Second Mesa Day School	AZ	219.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	85,800
Shonto Boarding School	AZ	1,077.80	326.60	\$0	\$0	424,400
T'iis Nazbas (Teecnospos) Community Sch.	AZ	481.80	205.20	\$0	\$0	190,200
Theodore Roosevelt School	AZ	82.70	1,905.00	\$0	\$0	48,900
Tohono O'odham High School	AZ	1,273.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	498,100
Tonalea (Red Lake) Day School	AZ	649.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	253,800
Tuba City Boarding School	AZ	320.80	0.00	\$0	\$0	125,500
Wide Ruins Boarding School	AZ	804.00	121.20	\$0	\$0	315,500
Winslow Residential Hall	AZ	47.70	971.60	\$0	\$0	27,100
Noli School	CA	1,450.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	567,200
Sherman Indian High School	CA	0.00	6,036.00	\$75,326	\$370,900	498,700
Ahfachkee Day School	FL	46.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	18,000
Miccosukee Indian School	FL	96.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	37,500
Meskwaki (Sac & Fox) Settlement School	IA	140.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	54,900
Coeur d'Alene Tribal School	ID	155.18	0.00	\$0	\$0	60,700
Sho-Ban School District No. 512	ID	268.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	104,900
Kickapoo Nation School	KS	715.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	279,900
Chitimacha Day School	LA	7.80	0.00	\$0	\$0	3,100
Beatrice Rafferty School	ME	236.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	92,400
Indian Island School	ME	118.40	0.00	\$0	\$0	46,300
Indian Township School	ME	45.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	17,700
Behweting Saulte Ojibwa School	MI	274.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	107,400
Hannahville Indian School	MI	1,071.10	0.00	\$0	\$0	418,900
Bug-O-Nay-Ge Shig School	MN	1,945.50	0.00	\$0	\$0	760,900
Circle Of Life Survival School	MN	470.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	183,900
Fond Du Lac Ojibway School	MN	1,895.80	0.00	\$0	\$0	741,400
Nay Ah Shing School	MN	1,354.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	529,700
Boque Chitto Elementary School	MS	174.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	68,100
Choctaw Central High School	MS	1,416.60	371.00	\$0	\$0	557,200
Conehatta Elementary School	MS	160.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	62,600
Red Water Elementary School	MS	105.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	41,100
Standing Pine Elementary School	MS	123.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	48,200
Tucker Elementary School	MS	82.90	0.00	\$0	\$0	32,400

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT TRANSPORTATION FUNDS IN SCHOOL YEAR 2002-2003*

NAME	STATE	TOTAL	TOTAL	CHARTER/	ANNUAL	TOTAL
		DAY	BOARDING	COMMERCIAL	AIR	TRANSPORTATION
		MILES	MILES	COSTS	COSTS	FUNDS
Busby School	MT	935.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	365,900
Two Eagle River School	MT	654.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	256,000
Cherokee Central School	NC	1,365.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	534,100
Circle of Nations (Wahpeton) Boarding Sch.	ND	0.00	9,001.00	\$64,620	\$57,125	200,000
Dunseith Day School	ND	247.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	96,900
Mandaree Day School	ND	376.86	0.00	\$0	\$0	147,400
Ojibwa Indian School	ND	560.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	219,100
Standing Rock Community School	ND	1,564.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	611,800
Tate Topa Tribal School (Four Winds)	ND	569.90	0.00	\$0	\$0	222,900
Theodore Jamerson Elementary School	ND	36.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	14,200
Trenton School	ND	252.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	98,800
Turtle Mt. Elem. & Middle School	ND	1,468.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	574,200
Twin Buttes Day School	ND	172.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	67,300
White Shield School	ND	363.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	142,100
Alamo Navajo School	NM	477.04	0.00	\$0	\$0	186,600
Aztec Dormitory	NM	0.00	114.00	\$0	\$0	1,000
Baca Community School	NM	354.06	0.00	\$0	\$0	138,500
Beclabito Day School	NM	258.68	0.00	\$0	\$0	101,200
Bread Springs Day School	NM	392.96	0.00	\$0	\$0	153,700
Chi-Ch'il-Tah / Jones Ranch	NM	544.60	204.20	\$0	\$0	214,800
Chuska/Tohatchi Consolidated School	NM	677.80	0.00	\$0	\$0	265,100
Crownpoint Community School	NM	631.40	221.00	\$0	\$0	248,900
Crystal Boarding School	NM	379.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	148,500
Dibe Yazhi Habitiin Olta, Inc.	NM	640.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	250,300
Dlo'Ay Azhi Community School	NM	138.54	350.40	\$0	\$0	57,200
Dzilh-na-o-dith-hle Community	NM	888.92	567.20	\$0	\$0	352,600
Huerfano Dormitory	NM	95.50	64.00	\$0	\$0	37,900
Isleta Elementary School	NM	161.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	63,200
Jemez Day School	NM	30.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	12,000
Laguna Elementary School	NM	326.56	0.00	\$0	\$0	127,700
Laguna Middle School	NM	223.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	87,500
Lake Valley Navajo School	NM	349.80	489.80	\$0	\$0	141,100
Mariano Lake Community School	NM	268.20	119.40	\$0	\$0	105,900
Mescalero Apache School	NM	622.32	0.00	\$0	\$0	243,400
Na'Neelzhiin Ji'Olta (Torreon)	NM	529.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	206,900

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT TRANSPORTATION FUNDS IN SCHOOL YEAR 2002-2003*

NAME	STATE	TOTAL	TOTAL	CHARTER/	ANNUAL	TOTAL
		DAY	BOARDING	COMMERCIAL	AIR	TRANSPORTATION
		MILES	MILES	COSTS	COSTS	FUNDS
Navajo Preparatory School	NM	0.00	2,490.00	\$0	\$0	21,600
Nenahnezad Boarding School	NM	281.90	0.00	\$0	\$0	110,200
Ohkay O'Wingeh Community School	NM	76.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	29,700
Ojo Encino Day School	NM	539.40	0.00	\$0	\$0	211,000
Pine Hill Schools	NM	847.72	771.92	\$0	\$0	338,200
Pueblo Pintado Community School	NM	497.76	1,279.34	\$0	\$0	205,800
San Felipe Day School	NM	216.80	0.00	\$0	\$0	84,800
San Ildefonso Day School	NM	109.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	42,900
Sanostee Day School	NM	347.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	135,800
Santa Clara Day School	NM	31.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	12,200
Santa Fe Indian School	NM	627.70	805.50	\$20,448	\$4,463	277,400
Shiprock Alternative High School	NM	988.80	1,009.20	\$0	\$0	395,500
Sky City Community School	NM	200.26	0.00	\$0	\$0	78,300
Taos Day School	NM	93.36	0.00	\$0	\$0	36,500
Te Tsu Geh Oweenge Day School (Tesuque)	NM	79.10	0.00	\$0	\$0	30,900
To'haali' (Toadlena) Community School	NM	616.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	241,100
To'Hajjilee-He (Canoncito)	NM	496.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	194,200
Tse'ii'ahi' (Standing Rock) Community Sch.	NM	479.24	0.00	\$0	\$0	187,400
Wingate Elementary School	NM	453.00	1,528.00	\$0	\$0	190,400
Wingate High School	NM	78.00	2,604.00	\$0	\$4,316	57,500
Zia Day School	NM	96.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	37,800
Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School	NV	20.90	0.00	\$0	\$0	8,200
Pyramid Lake High School	NV	789.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	308,600
Carter Seminary	OK	41.00	385.00	\$0	\$0	19,400
Eufaula Dormitory	OK	0.00	3,299.00	\$0	\$0	28,700
Jones Academy	OK	0.00	6,790.00	\$2,354	\$113,324	174,700
Riverside Indian School	OK	46.00	10,894.00	\$0	\$505,884	618,600
Sequoyah High School	OK	219.00	2,361.00	\$0	\$26,626	132,800
Chemawa Indian School	OR	0.00	3,878.50	\$20,074	\$571,776	625,600
American Horse School	SD	741.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	289,800
Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School	SD	972.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	380,100
Crazy Horse School	SD	822.80	0.00	\$0	\$0	321,800
Crow Creek Reservation High School	SD	596.00	5,642.00	\$792	\$18,037	301,000
Crow Creek Sioux Tribal Elementary School	SD	157.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	61,400
Enemy Swim Day School	SD	481.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	188,100

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT TRANSPORTATION FUNDS IN SCHOOL YEAR 2002-2003*

NAME	STATE	TOTAL DAY MILES	TOTAL BOARDING MILES	CHARTER/ COMMERCIAL COSTS	ANNUAL AIR COSTS	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION FUNDS
Flandreau Indian School	SD	0.00	5,838.00	\$100,178	\$95,679	246,600
Little Eagle Day School	SD	254.90	0.00	\$0	\$0	99,700
Little Wound Day School	SD	1,522.90	0.00	\$0	\$0	595,600
Loneman Day School	SD	557.96	0.00	\$0	\$0	218,200
Lower Brule Day School	SD	348.40	0.00	\$0	\$0	136,300
Marty Indian School	SD	347.56	3,655.00	\$4,000	\$0	171,700
Pierre Indian Learning Center	SD	0.00	8,673.25	\$11,826	\$2,470	89,700
Pine Ridge School	SD	1,566.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	612,500
Porcupine Day School	SD	755.10	0.00	\$0	\$0	295,300
Rock Creek Day School	SD	9.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	3,500
Sicangu Owayawa Oti (Rosebud Dormitory)	SD	0.00	1,046.00	\$0	\$0	9,100
St. Francis Indian School	SD	1,354.10	0.00	\$0	\$0	529,600
Takini School	SD	803.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	314,300
Tiospa Zina Tribal School	SD	1,040.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	406,900
Tiospaye Topa School	SD	934.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	365,300
Wounded Knee School District	SD	270.80	0.00	\$0	\$0	105,900
Aneth Community School	UT	747.28	0.00	\$0	\$0	292,300
Richfield Dormitory	UT	0.00	1,620.00	\$16,708	\$0	30,800
Western Navajo Agency - Sevier	UT	22.40	0.00	0	\$0	8,800
Chief Leschi School System (Puyallup)	WA	2,258.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	883,400
Lummi High School	WA	313.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	122,400
Lummi Tribal School System	WA	385.40	0.00	\$0	\$0	150,700
Muckleshoot Tribal School	WA	213.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	83,300
Paschal Sherman Indian School	WA	754.10	541.00	\$0	\$0	299,600
Quileute Tribal School	WA	281.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	110,000
Wa He Lut Indian School	WA	696.10	0.00	\$0	\$0	272,200
Yakima Tribal School	WA	399.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	156,300
Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa School	WI	623.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	243,800
Menominee Tribal School	WI	306.52	0.00	\$0	\$0	119,900
Oneida Tribal School	WI	462.50	0.00	\$0	\$0	180,900
St. Stephens Indian School	WY	458.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	179,200
Total:		85,881.44	92,238.89	\$316,326	\$1,770,601	36,476,800

Self-Governance Tribal Participation

Participation and Staff Levels	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003 Est.	FY 2004 Est.
Number of annual funding agreements	7	16	18	28	29	53	60	64	67	75	77	80	81	85
Number of Tribes covered under annual funding agreements ¹	7	51	53	95	96	190	202	206	210	216	219	222	225	229
Obligations (\$000) awarded under annual funding agreements	27,100	49,000	60,700	123,500	133,200	157,200	169,200	199,300	214,400	271,400	290,540	278,905	300,000 (Est.)	310,000 (Est.)
OSG obligations (\$000)	555	596	695	789	860	933	1,092	1,131	1,118	1,088	1,142	1,167	1,167	1,167

¹The number of annual funding agreements differs from the number of participating Tribes since consortia of Tribes, specifically in the State of Alaska, have one agreement that serves numerous Tribes. The number of Tribes may vary during a given year and from one year to the next depending upon Tribal decisions to be included in or removed from consortia agreements/

	FISCAL YEAR	PROGRAM NAME	CTGP BY PROGRAM	2002 TOTAL CTGP BY COMPACT
1	Aleutian Pribilof Islands Assn.	Undistributed pay cost	10,058	
		SUB-TOTAL		10,058
2	Bristol Bay Native Assn.	638 Pay Cost	3,541	
		SUB-TOTAL		3,541
3	Cherokee	Planning (Tribal Govt.)	75,376	
		Communications (Tribal Govt.)	201,002	
		Registration (Tribal Govt.)	326,629	
		Tribal Services (Human Svcs.)	904,511	
		Higher Education (Education)	929,636	
		Adult Education (Education)	75,377	
		SUB-TOTAL		2,512,531
4	Choctaw	Natural Resources	967,243	
		Administrative	625,757	
		Law Enforcement	283,000	
		Law Enforcement Adjustment 1999	-200,000	
		Social Services	435,200	
		SUB-TOTAL		2,111,200
5	Chugachmuit	Tribal Development	420	
		SUB-TOTAL		420
6	Copper River Native Assn.	Consolidated Tribal Govt.	260	
		SUB-TOTAL		260
7	Fond du Lac	Aid to Tribal Government	46,000	
		Appellate Courts	19,800	
		Forest Management	57,900	
		Conservation Enforcement	98,900	
		Scholarships	159,000	
		Direct Employment	10,600	
		Adult Vocational Training	67,600	
		Social Services	24,500	
		Community Fire Protection	1,300	
		Credit and Financing	14,700	
		Natural Resources/ Water Quality	28,500	
		Water Resources	25,000	
		SUB-TOTAL		553,800
8	Grand Portage	Svcs to Children, Elderly & Fam	59,146	
		Scholarships	41,164	
		Adult Vocational Training	17,618	
		Direct Employment	2,468	
		Natural Resources	29,293	
		Forestry	55,665	
		Water Resources	39,035	
		Economic Development	15,203	
		Wildlife & Parks	78,858	
		Aid to Tribal Government	66,739	
		Community Fire Protection	881	
		SUB-TOTAL		406,070
9	Kootenai of Idaho	Tribal Government Program	157,200	
		Law Enforcement Adjustment 1999	-24,600	
		SUB-TOTAL		132,600
10	Metlakatla	Tribal Court	91,320	
		Police Department	487,051	
		Fire Department	53,081	
		Law Enforcement Adjustment 1999	-491,952	
		Forestry	221,733	
		Fisheries	167,145	
		Hatchery	264,498	
		Social Services	137,558	
		Fishery Enforcement	68,000	
		Realty	64,357	
		Higher Education	61,957	
		SUB-TOTAL		1,124,748
11	Modoc	Community Services	31,100	
		Aid to Tribal Government	7,400	
		Social Services	16,000	
		Indian Child Welfare	29,300	
		Scholarships	2,600	
		Adult Education	500	
		Direct Employment	2,500	
		Adult Vocational Training	3,200	
		SUB-TOTAL		92,600
12	Seneca-Cayuga	Other Aid to Tribal Government	169,713	
		Adult Education	3,000	
		Scholarships	22,000	
		Job Placement & Training	9,015	
		Across the Board Reduction (Adj)	-448	
		SUB-TOTAL		203,280
13	Nulato	Aid to Tribal Government	9,208	
		SUB-TOTAL		9,208
14	Seldovia	Scholarships	6,015	
		Adult Education	1,761	
		SUB-TOTAL		7,776
15	Tanana Chiefs Conference	Aid to Tribal Government	38,939	
		SUB-TOTAL		38,939
16	Gila River	Aid to Tribal Government	14,100	
		SUB-TOTAL		14,100

CALENDAR YEAR	PROGRAM NAME	CTGP BY PROGRAM	2002 TOTAL CTGP BY COMPACT
Grand Ronde	Indian Child Welfare Act	64,876	
	Aid to Tribal Government	106,297	
	Social Services	278,766	
	Adult Education	24,353	
	Tribal Court	49,605	
	Forestry	298,030	
	<i>Adjs for Gen Red/ Pay Costs in 1996</i>	-47,698	
	Community Services General	14,971	
		SUB-TOTAL	
Kaw	Aid to Tribal Government	74,192	
	Social Services	9,108	
	Tribal Courts	1,811	
	Law Enforcement	103,865	
	Law Enforcement Adjustment 1999/ 2001	-103,865	
	Economic Development	2,277	
	Agriculture	8,321	
	Indian Child Welfare	35,329	
	Real Estate Services	24,494	
	Adult Education	9,578	
	Scholarships	85,725	
		SUB-TOTAL	
Nisqually	Tribal Government	100	
		SUB-TOTAL	100
Sac & Fox - Oklahoma	Adult Education	6,015	
	Direct Employment	4,817	
	Community Fire Protection	2,397	
	Tribal Courts	17,479	
	ATTG	98,903	
	Law Enforcement	58,039	
	Scholarships	49,615	
	Social Services	21,315	
	Self-Determination	763	
	Credit	3,825	
	Agriculture	15,420	
	Wildlife & Parks	9,611	
	Real Estate Services	51,467	
	SUB-TOTAL		339,666
Santa Clara Pueblo	Law & Order	201,506	
	Law Enforcement Adjustment 1999-2000	-190,306	
	Realty	55,513	
	Aid to Tribal Government	52,011	
	Tribal Courts	37,769	
	Adult Vocational Training/ Educ.	30,618	
	Wildlife & Parks	17,883	
	SUB-TOTAL		204,994
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa	Higher Education (Education)	144,000	
		SUB-TOTAL	144,000
Siletz	Consolidated Tribal Govt.	1,284	
		SUB-TOTAL	1,284
Swinomish	Adult Education	3,966	
	Higher Education/ Scholarship	18,640	
	Law Enforcement	242,694	
	Law Enforcement Adjustment 1999-2000	-230,000	
	SUB-TOTAL		35,300
Assoc of Village Council Pres.	Aid to Tribal Government	8,604	
		SUB-TOTAL	8,604
	GRAND TOTAL	8,995,114	8,995,114

APPENDIX 9

FY 2002 PERFORMANCE AT-A-GLANCE

APPENDIX 10

GPRA Program Activity	Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal
<p>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.</p>	<p>Long-term Goal 1: By 2005, the Bureau will promote Indian Self-Determination by enhancing training and technical assistance by more than 200 percent and minimizing impediments to Tribal contracting, compacting and grants.</p>	<p>01.01.01.01.02: The Bureau will promote Indian Self-Determination by conducting 70 <i>P.L. 93-638</i> training sessions, providing 2,200 instances of technical assistance sessions and minimizing the impediment to Tribal contracts and compacts.</p>
	<p>Long-term Goal 2: By 2005, the Bureau will strengthen Tribal Courts to assist in responding to their implementation of the revised regulations under 25 CFR 15, 115, Trust Funds for Tribes and Individual Indians.</p>	<p>01.01.02.01.02: The Bureau will ensure that 10 Tribal codes and court procedures are developed and 10 Tribal training sessions are implemented to assist Tribal courts in adequately enforcing the regulations under 25 CFR 15,115.</p>
<p>PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE MISSION GOAL: To provide quality investigative and police services and technical expertise to Tribes.</p>	<p>Long-term Goal 1: By 2005, the Bureau will improve law enforcement services on Indian lands and preserve public safety for the citizens of Indian Country by reducing the 2000 crime rate by 6 percent.</p>	<p>02.02.01.01.02: The Bureau will reduce the Indian Country crime rate to 13.5 percent.</p>

Target Performance	Actual Performance	Comments
<p>Training Sessions 70</p> <p>Technical Assistance 2,200</p>	<p>Training Sessions 355</p> <p>Technical Assistance 3,756</p>	<p>Goal Exceeded. The Bureau provided 355 training sessions, exceeding the projected target by 285. The large increase was due to the Alaska's Provider's Conference that was several days in length and offered different types of <i>P.L. 93-638</i> training to Tribes and Alaska Natives. The Bureau will continue its efforts to increase Tribal knowledge and expertise in all areas of <i>638</i> to promote Tribal operation of Bureau programs.</p> <p>Goal Exceeded. The Bureau provided 3,756 <i>638</i> technical assistance sessions, exceeding the target by 1,556. This increase was due to better data collection and emphasis on increasing the cooperation and consultation provided to Tribes and Alaska Natives. The Bureau will continue its efforts to increase Tribal knowledge and expertise in all areas of <i>638</i> to promote Tribal operation of Bureau programs.</p>
<p># of codes developed 10</p> <p># of training sessions 10</p>	<p># of codes developed 0</p> <p># of training sessions 3</p>	<p><i>Goal Not Met.</i> Implementation of this goal was not undertaken until FY 2002. The goal targets were estimated without the benefit of baseline data to accurately project goal achievement. The Bureau will reevaluate program capabilities to determine more appropriate goal targets and to determine how to more effectively promote Tribal Court implementation of the regulations under 25 CFR 15, 115.</p> <p>Goal Not Met. Same as above.</p>
<p>Crime per 10,000 inhabitants 13.5%</p>	<p>No Data</p>	<p><i>No Report.</i> Crime statistics are gathered by calendar year and are not available until January of the next year. The Bureau is attempting to modify data collection to include all reporting sources into the monthly reporting process being implemented by the Office of Law Enforcement Services (OLES). Final data for FY 2002 will be included in the FY 2003 Performance Report.</p> <p>FY 2001 Report</p> <p>Goal Not Met. Although the crime rate in Indian Country increased in FY 2001, this increase reflected an improvement in the effectiveness of law enforcement. Because of the additional officers, citizens felt better protected and were more likely to report crimes and press charges. Also, the greater numbers of patrols possible resulted in a greater detection of crimes in progress and the apprehension of criminals. Incomplete data that OLES has collected throughout FY 2002 indicate that crime rate statistics are improving.</p>

Bureau of Indian Affairs

APPENDIX 10

<p align="center">GPRA Program Activity</p>	<p align="center">Long-Term Goal</p>	<p align="center">FY 2002 Annual Goal</p>
<p>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT MISSION GOAL: Strengthen Tribal communities through the development of self-sustaining economies and improved human and physical infrastructure.</p>	<p>Long-term Goal 1: By 2005, the Bureau will improve human capital in Indian communities and reduce the unemployment rate in Indian Country to 38 percent.</p>	<p>Indian Country Unemployment Rate</p>
		<p>02.03.01.01.02: The Bureau will increase the success rate of participants in reaching their educational, training and employment objectives to 87 percent.</p>
		<p>02.03.01.02.02: The Bureau will provide subsidy leverage to allow for private sector funding of 45 businesses that will create or sustain 900 jobs.</p>
		<p>02.03.01.03.02: The Bureau will increase Tribal revenue and jobs by ensuring that forest product sales total 650 million board feet.</p>

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Target Performance	Actual Performance	Comments
41%	No Data	<i>No Report.</i> Unemployment statistics in Indian Country are calculated in the Biannual Labor Force Report. The FY 2001 Report showed the unemployment rate in Indian Country was 49%. Such data will not be compiled and reported until 2003. This data will be included in the 2003 Performance Report.
93%	92%	<i>Goal Not Met.</i> While the Bureau continues to have great success in the P.L. 102-477 program and the Job Placement and Training Programs, the down swing in the economy caused job availability to decline. The Bureau was able to maintain the 92% success rate achieved in FY 2001, a 27% increase over FY 1999 levels, but was unable to gain the 1% increase projected. Despite the continued decline in the economy, an external factor over which the Bureau has no control, all efforts will be made to work in conjunction with the loan program to create additional jobs in Indian Country and increase our success rate.
# Subsidized 45 # Jobs 900	# Subsidized 45 # Jobs 1,274	<i>Goal Met.</i> The Bureau provided subsidy leverage to 45 businesses. <i>Goal Exceeded.</i> Of the 45 businesses subsidized, several were large scale businesses that were able to provide more jobs than projected. In FY 2002, the loan subsidy program created/sustained 1,274 jobs. To assist in reducing unemployment in Indian Country and to promote successful Job Placement and Training participants, the Bureau will continue to operate the guaranteed loan program at maximum capacity.
Board Feet 650 million	Board Feet 569 mil	<i>Goal Not Met.</i> Domestic and export timber markets continue to be depressed and the 2002 wildland fire season had over 400,000 acres of Indian lands burned which interrupted timber harvesting activities in several Regions. The Bureau will continue to work toward achieving the highest level of timber market sales possible in FY 2003.

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APPENDIX 10

GPRA Program Activity	Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal
<p>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT MISSION (CONTINUED)</p>	<p>Long-term Goal 2: By 2005, the Indian Art and Crafts Board (IACB) will promote the economic development of Indians through their arts and craftwork. The IACB will initiate 60 trademark registrations for Indian arts and crafts marketing purposes; promote 75 Indian art exhibitions; and promote public awareness of authentic Indian art by increasing public access to museum property by 5 percent; and increase public awareness and understanding of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990.</p>	<p>02.03.02.01.02: The IACB will establish a Trademark program.</p>
		<p>02.03.02.02.02: The IACB will promote an additional 15 Indian artist sale exhibitions for a cumulative total of 71 artists promoted.</p>
		<p>02.03.02.03.02: The IACB will increase public access to museum property by 1 percent for a total of 292,249 visitors.</p>
	<p>Long-term Goal 3: By 2005, the Bureau will improve the quality of life in Indian communities.</p>	<p>02.03.04.01.02: The Bureau will provide repair or replacement work to an additional 656 applicants for a total of 1,896 eligible housing applicants served.</p>
		<p>02.03.04.03.02: The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes operating comprehensive welfare plans to 45.</p>
	<p>Long-term Goal 4: By 2005, the Bureau will improve Highway Trust Fund (HTF) constructed and other Bureau system 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>02.03.05.02.02: The Bureau will award (FI&R) 10 Facilities Improvement and Repair projects to reduce unsafe conditions at Bureau facilities.</p>

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Target Performance	Actual Performance	Comments
Establish Trademark Program	Program Not Established	<i>Goal Not Met.</i> Legislation that changes the trademark provisions of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act (IACA) to resolve conflicts between the Lanham (Trademark) Act and IACA is pending with the final passage of the FY2003 DOI Appropriations Act. This will enable the Board to establish the trademark program.
Exhibitions 71	Exhibitions 71	<i>Goal Met.</i> The IACB promoted 15 Indian art sale exhibitions. We will continue to promote Indian artist sale exhibitions at the same level for FY 2003.
Visitors 292,249	Visitors 308,036	<i>Goal Exceeded.</i> The IACB increased public access to museum property for a total of 308,026. This exceeds the projected target by 15,787 visitors, due to an increase in visitors at major exhibitions. The IACB will continue to provide the maximum level of visitation possible.
# Assisted (Cum.) 585 (2,182)	# Assisted (Cum.) 572 (2,169)	<i>Goal Not Met.</i> While the Bureau did not achieve the projected goal target, they did provide repair and replacement work to 572 eligible applicants, and increase of 209 applicants over FY 2001 levels. The Bureau will continue its efforts to promote welfare-to-work reforms at the Tribal level.
# Cum. Tribes 70	# Cum. Tribes 78	<i>Goal Exceeded -</i> The Bureau increased the number of comprehensive welfare plans to 65, an additional 20 plans beyond what was projected. The inception of Welfare-to-Work reforms within the <i>P.L. 102-477</i> program has greatly contributed to the increase in welfare plans.
Miles 1,800	Miles 2,221	<i>Goal Exceeded -</i> The Bureau maintained 3,683 miles of paved roads to a passable standard. This exceeds the projected target by 1,462 miles. The Bureau will continue to provide the maximum maintenance possible under current resources.

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APPENDIX 10

<p align="center">GPRA Program Activity</p>	<p align="center">Long-Term Goal</p>	<p align="center">FY 2002 Annual Goal</p>
<p>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CONTINUED</p>	<p>Long-term Goal 4 Continued:</p>	<p>02.03.04.02.02: The Bureau will maintain 7,070 miles of other surface type Bureau system roads to a passable standard.</p>
	<p>02.03.04.03.02: The Bureau will inspect and maintain 198 Bureau system bridge to a passable standard.</p>	
	<p>Long-term Goal 5: By 2005, the Bureau will improve the safety and functionality of Bureau schools and facilities for clients.</p>	<p>02.03.05.01.02: The Bureau will begin replacement construction on 6 primary and secondary schools on the FY 2001 Replacement School Construction Priority List.</p>
	<p>02.03.05.02.02: The Bureau will award 10 Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R) projects to reduce unsafe conditions at Bureau facilities.</p>	
	<p>02.03.05.03.02: The Bureau will meet 63 percent of the reported need required to operate detention facilities.</p>	
	<p>02.03.05.04.02: The Bureau will prepare 10 radio sites for conversion to narrowband technology.</p>	
	<p>02.03.05.05.02: The Bureau will replace 3 of the 19 fire trucks noted on the 2002 Fire Truck list as being unsafe or unserviceable.</p>	
	<p>Long-term Goal 6: By 2005, the Bureau will ensure that Bureau-owned dam structures do not create unacceptable risks to public safety, welfare, property, the environment, and cultural structures by completing construction on 26 dams and maintenance on 9 dams.</p>	<p>02.03.06.01.02: The Bureau will complete rehabilitation construction on 2 dams for a total of 19 dams with completed construction and will complete recurring and repair maintenance on 6 dams for a total of 15 dams with completed repair maintenance.</p>

Target Performance	Actual Performance	Comments
Miles 7,070	Miles 9,345	<i>Goal Exceeded.</i> The Bureau maintained 9,345 miles of other surface type roads to a passable standard. This exceeds the projected target by 2,275 miles. The Bureau will continue to provide the maximum maintenance possible under current resources.
# Bridges 198	# Bridges 265	<i>Goal Exceeded.</i> The Bureau provided inspection and maintenance to 265 bridges, and increase of 67 over the projected target. The Bureau will continue to provide the maximum maintenance possible under current resources.
2001 List Schools 6	2001 List Schools 5	<i>Goal Not Met.</i> The Bureau awarded 5 of the projected 6 new school construction projects. Ojibwe School was not awarded due to pending resolution of issues related to enrollment and facility square footage. The Bureau expects to resolve these issues and award for Ojibwe School during the 2 nd quarter of FY 2003.
FI&R Projects 10	FI&R Projects 4	<i>Goal Not Met.</i> The Bureau was unable to award 6 of 10 new FI&R Projects due to funding and design clarification problems. The remaining 6 projects are expected to be awarded during the 2 nd quarter of FY 2003. nine FI&R projects in FY 2001. Several ongoing projects were managed in FY2002: SIPI Science Building, Quileute Tribal Building, Riverside Indian School, Santa Fe Indian School, Hopi High School, Chinle Boarding School, Aneth Community School, Tiospa Zina School, Kayenta Boarding School, Lake Valley School, Las Oreilles Ojibwa School, and Flagstaff Dormitory.
% level of need 63%	% level of need 63%	<i>Goal Met.</i> The Bureau is currently operating its Law Enforcement facilities at 63% of need. The Bureau will strive to make more operating costs available in FY 2003.
# Prepared (Cum.) 10 (34)	# Prepared (Cum.) 14 (48)	<i>Goal Exceeded.</i> The Bureau awarded a contract to develop a plan for narrowband conversion, including validation of each region's inventory for accuracy, usage and frequency management. Full implementation of the plan is expected in FY 2003.
2001 List Trucks 3 (3)	2001 List Trucks 3 (3)	<i>Goal Met.</i> Three new fire trucks were serviced and delivered to 3 sites on August 29, 2002. The Bureau will continue replacing the remaining 19 fire trucks noted on the 2002 Fire Truck list as being unsafe and unserviceable.

<p style="text-align: center;">2 (19)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dam Maintenance (Cum.) 6 (15)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2 (19)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dam Maintenance (Cum.) 6 (15)</p>	<p><i>Goal Met.</i> Washakie Dam had successful first fill and is in final closeout. Kyle dam is undergoing first fill.</p> <p>Goal Met. There are 117 BIA Dams throughout the West that are a High or a Significant hazard to the public. All 117 dams received funding for recurring maintenance. The 6 Dams that were provided repair maintenance in 2002 were: Dulce Southwest, Tsaille Navajo, Tabor, Lower Dry Fork, Equalizer, and Jocko – Northwest.</p>
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APPENDIX 10

<p align="center">GPRA Program Activity</p>	<p align="center">Long-Term Goal</p>	<p align="center">FY 2002 Annual Goal</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES MISSION GOAL: Improve the fiscal integrity and internal controls in the areas of property management, data and records management, procurement, and finance and improve processes for management and employee improvement.</p>	<p>Long-term Goal 1: The Bureau will provide for continued achievement of minimum acceptable standards for successful administrative processes by improving internal controls and eliminating identified material weaknesses/high risk factors, producing unqualified opinions to the financial statements, maintaining prompt payment performance at 97 percent, and utilizing customer service surveys to measure efficiency, timeliness and overall quality of Bureau customer service.</p>	<p>02.04.01.01.02: The Bureau will improve 3 of the 7 internal controls cited by the Inspector General in FY 2000 to eliminate administrative weaknesses and ensure an unqualified audit opinion.</p>
		<p>02.04.01.02.02: The Bureau will bring prompt pay performance up to 97 percent.</p>
		<p>02.04.01.03.02: In FY 2002, the Bureau will develop a customer satisfaction survey for the Office of Law Enforcement Services and distribute the cleared Office of Tribal Services Survey.</p>
	<p>Long-term Goal 2: By 2005, the Bureau will ensure a capable, well-staffed workforce with vital skills necessary to carry out all aspects of Bureau services and duties by lowering staffing needs to 3 percent and training needs by 6 percent.</p>	<p>02.04.02.01.02: In FY 2002, the vacancy/staffing need rate will be lowered by 1 percent.</p>
		<p>02.04.02.02.02: In FY 2002, the Bureau will establish a baseline level of training need.</p>

Target Performance	Actual Performance	Comments
Internal Controls 3 (3)	Internal Controls 3 (3)	<i>Goal Met.</i> During FY 2001, the Bureau reduced internal control weaknesses from 7 to 3. The Bureau continued to work with regional accounting officers in FY 2002 to assist in resolving the 3 remaining weaknesses.
Prompt Pay 97%	Prompt Pay 88%	<i>Goal Not Met.</i> While the Bureau-wide prompt pay rate is 88%, the regional prompt pay level averaged 92% large payments, which are processed at headquarters and under contract, continue to have a low performance, which brings down the average. The Bureau is analyzing the causes of delinquencies in large payments and hopes to correct the problem and improve the prompt pay rate in FY 2003.
2 nd Survey Developed ----- 1 ^s Survey Distributed	2 nd Survey Developed ----- 1 ^s Survey Not Distributed	<i>Goal Not Met.</i> The redirecting of resources to higher priority matters caused the Bureau to be unable to achieve this goal. While both surveys have been developed, the redirecting of staff to high priority matters makes it impossible to complete the necessary information collection clearance paperwork.
Level of Funding Need 5%	Level of Funding Need 5%	<i>Goal Not Met.</i> Although the staffing need did not improve, staffing and retention initiatives in the form of recruitment and retention bonuses and allowances increased substantially in FY 2002. A draft Bureau Merit Promotion Plan, including hiring flexibilities, is in the final stages of development to assist in increasing staffing levels.
Baseline Established	Baseline Not Established	Goal Not Met. The Bureau hired a full-time Organizational Employee Development Specialist within the Office of Human Resources to develop, establish and manage BIA-wide training and program development.

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APPENDIX 10

<p align="center">GPRA Program Activity</p>	<p align="center">Long-Term Goal</p>	<p align="center">FY 2002 Annual Goal</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Long-term Goal 1: By the end of School Year 2004-2005, the Bureau will improve the succession of Indian students to each educational level from early childhood development to job placement.</p>	<p>02.05.01.01.02: The Bureau will provide for a 4 percent increase in the proficiency of students in the areas of Math and Language Arts.</p>
		<p>02.05.01.01.02: The Bureau will improve the attendance rate at Bureau and Tribal schools by 1 percent.</p>
		<p>02.05.01.03.02: The Bureau will improve the percentage of teachers proficient in new assessments by 5 percent.</p>
		<p>02.05.01.04.02: The Bureau will provide for 100 percent accreditation at Bureau and Tribal schools.</p>
		<p>02.05.01.05.02: The Bureau will confer 1,395 degrees at Tribally Controlled Community Colleges and postsecondary schools.</p>
	<p>Long-term Goal 2: By the end of SY 2004-2005, the Bureau will provide for an improvement in technology, infrastructure, and safety management measures to maximize learning opportunities and to ensure the general well being of American Indian and Alaska Native students.</p>	<p>02.05.02.01.02: The Bureau will improve the percentage of teachers proficient in technology use by 2 percent.</p>
		<p>02.05.02.02.02: The Bureau will provide for a 10 percent reduction in the incidences of violence among students.</p>
		<p>02.05.02.03.02: The Bureau will provide for \$2.30 in Indian student transportation funding in an effort to bring funding up to a rate comparable to the national average.</p>

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Target Performance	Actual Performance	Comments
Math 54% Language 52%	Math 50% Language 49%	<i>Goal Not Met.</i> The No Child Left Behind requires including special education students in aggregate. Previous reports excluded these from average achievement.
Attendance 91%	Attendance 89%	<i>Goal Not Met.</i> BIA schools are initiating actions to increase parental involvement. Greater parental involvement is anticipated to encourage higher rates of attendance by students.
Proficiency 71%	Proficiency 75%	<i>Goal Exceeded.</i> New teachers have been trained in new assessment techniques in teaching programs.
Accreditation Provided 100 %	Accreditation Provided 98%	<i>Goal Not Met.</i> There are a number of small schools that lack access to sufficient certified staff and funding resources to finance accreditation.
Degrees Conferred 1,395	Degrees Conferred 1,438	<i>Goal Exceeded.</i> Enrollment levels allowed the target to be exceeded by 43. Twenty-four of the 25 TCCC reports indicated a total of 1,227 degrees conferred, Haskell reported 129, and SIPI reported 82 degrees for a total of 1,438 conferred.
Proficiency Rate 76 %	Proficiency Rate 73%	<i>Goal Not Met.</i> The high amount of teacher turnover limited the ability of BIA to meet its improved proficiency objective.
Incidences -10% Cum = 7,623	Incidences -25% Cum. 5,647	<i>Goal Not Met.</i> The high amount of teacher turnover limited the ability of BIA to meet its improved proficiency objective.
Mileage Funding \$2.30	Mileage Funding \$2.29	<i>Goal Met.</i> Transportation funds for School Year 2001-2001 were distributed at \$2.29 per mile, a .01 difference between the target and actual achievement. The Bureau will continue to strive for parity between transportation funding in Indian Country and the National Average.

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<p align="center">GPRA Program Activity</p>	<p align="center">Long-Term Goal</p>	<p align="center">FY 2002 Annual Goal</p>
<p>RESOURCES MANAGEMENT MISSION GOAL: To assist American Indian and Alaska Natives in protecting and preserving their natural resources on Trust lands and shared off-reservation resources.</p>	<p>Long-term Goal 1: By 2005, the Bureau will restore and enhance natural resources on Tribal Lands.</p>	<p>03.06.01.01.02. The Bureau will provide for the reforestation and improvement of 22.8 percent of the 1.3 million acres of forestlands needing treatment.</p>
		<p>03.06.01.02.02. The Bureau will provide for the restoration of 88,000 acres of trust lands infested with noxious weeds to productive agronomic uses.</p>
		<p>03.06.01.03.02. The Bureau will provide for the enhancement of 6,500 acres of wetlands.</p>
		<p>03.06.01.04.02. The Bureau will provide support for 230 Tribal water management projects.</p>
	<p>Long-term Goal 2: By 2005, the Bureau will provide support for Tribes to exercise their off-reservation hunting and fishing rights, to manage and conserve fish and wildlife resources on Indian lands, and for the operation of Tribal Fish Hatchery operation and maintenance programs.</p>	<p>03.06.02.01.02. The Bureau will provide for the exercise of off-reservation treaty rights by 43 Tribes.</p>
		<p>03.06.02.02.02. The Bureau will provide assistance in support of 17 inter-Tribal resource co-management programs.</p>

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Target Performance	Actual Performance	Comments
<p>Acres 52,000 Cum = 297,546</p>	<p>Acres 56,712 Cum = 309,746</p>	<p><i>Goal Exceeded.</i> Final Forestry data show that 4,712 additional acres were reforested beyond the projected target. The Bureau will continue to operate the reforestation program at the maximum level possible for FT 2003.</p> <p>Adjustments have been made to the final forestry numbers for FY 1999 and FY 2000. The Annual Forestry Report, which confirms final forestry numbers, is submitted to the Congress between January and March of each year and adjustments are made up until that time. There was a 40 acre increase in FY 1999 and a 7,448 acre increase in FY 2000 due to regions submitting corrected data after the estimated totals were provided for performance reporting purposes.</p>
<p>Acres 88,000 Cum = 448,000</p>	<p>Acres 90,000 Cum = 450,000</p>	<p><i>Goal Exceeded -</i> The Bureau was able to restore 90,000 acres of trust land infested with noxious weeds, an increase of 2,000 acres over the projected target. The Bureau expects to continue to achieve this level of success in the weed eradication program in FY 2003.</p>
<p>Acres 6,500 Cum = 37,200</p>	<p>No Data</p>	<p><i>No Report.</i> Wetlands data will be available in late December and included in the FY 2003 Performance Report.</p>
<p>Projects 230</p>	<p>Projects 238</p>	<p><i>Goal Exceeded.</i> The Bureau was able to fund 238 water management projects, which is an increase of eight projects beyond the projected target. The Bureau expects to continue to achieve this level of success in water management projects in FY 2003.</p>
<p>Tribes Assisted 43</p>	<p>Tribes Assisted 43</p>	<p><i>Goal Met.</i> The Bureau executes and administers contracts and grants with inter-Tribal fish and wildlife authorities to provide services to their member tribes. In FY 2002, assistance was provided to the following authorities which extend to 43 tribes: Western Washington Fisheries Management, Washington State Timber-Fish-Wildlife, Columbia River Fisheries Management, Great Lakes Area Resources Management, Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty Fisheries, and the US/Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty. The Bureau will continue to provide this level of assistance to Tribes to ensure the protection of their off-reservation treaty rights.</p>
<p>Tribes Assisted 17</p>	<p>Tribes Assisted 17</p>	<p><i>Goal Met.</i> Primary funding was distributed to the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society to promote communications among fish and wildlife resource tribes; the Inter-Tribal Bison Cooperative and its member Tribes; the enhancement of wetlands and waterfowl resources in the Midwest Region; the Northwest Region for management of recreational resources at Lake Roosevelt for the Upper Columbia United Tribes; the Chugach Regional Resources Commission in Alaska; the Alaska Sea Otter Commission; the Bering Sea Fisherman's Association; and the Alaska Subsistence Program. Funding was also distributed to various Tribes in the Great Plains, Midwest, Northwest, Southwest, and Western regions to assist in the development of fish and wildlife codes and regulations. The Bureau will continue to provide this level of assistance to Tribes to ensure their accomplishment of resource management objectives.</p>

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GPRA Program Activity	Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal
<p>RESOURCES MANAGEMENT MISSION GOAL (CONTINUED):</p>	<p>Long-term Goal 2 (Continued):</p>	<p>03.06.02.03.02. The Bureau will provide support for 50 Tribal Fish Hatchery maintenance projects.</p>
	<p>Long-term Goal 3. By 2005, The Bureau will increase the number of Integrated Resource Management Plans (IRMPs) to 50.</p>	<p>03.06.03.01.02. The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes developing IRMPs by establishing an additional 8 planning grants.</p>
<p>TRUST SERVICES MISSION GOAL: Ensure the Trust responsibility to protect and preserve Trust lands and Trust resources.</p>	<p>Long-term Goal 1: The Bureau will ensure that obligations under the Federal Indian trust responsibility are performed in accordance with the standards required by the laws and governmental policies of the United States.</p>	<p>03.07.01.01.02. The Office of American Indian Trust (OAIT) will perform 70 trust evaluations.</p>
	<p>Long-term Goal 2: By 2005, the Bureau will improve the assistance provided to Tribes in establishing and defining water and land claims through negotiation.</p>	<p>03.07.02.01.02. The Bureau will assist 63 Tribes by procuring defense services or private counsel in support of water and land claims and the protection of trust and cultural resources.</p>
		<p>03.07.02.02.02. The Bureau will fund 20 Departmental teams involved in land and water quantitative negotiations and implementation of Indian land and water rights claims.</p>

03.07.02.02.02. The Bureau will fund 82 project proposals for technical research and studies.

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Target Performance	Actual Performance	Comments
<p>Projects 50</p>	<p>Projects 36</p>	<p><i>Goal Not Met.</i> The Bureau funded 36 maintenance projects that benefited Tribes in the Midwest, Northwest, and Western regions. The projects funded in FY 2002 were large in size and impact, so the full 50 targeted projects could not be funded. The Bureau will continue to provide the highest level and quality of fish hatchery maintenance possible in FY 2003 to assist in the hatching, rearing, and stocking of salmon, steelhead trout, walleye, and other fish species to support sustenance, ceremonial needs and commercial and sport fisheries for Indians and Alaska Natives.</p>
<p>Grants (Cum.) 12 (46)</p>	<p>Grants (Cum.) 10 (44)</p>	<p><i>Goal Not Met.</i> The Bureau funded the top 10 IRMP grant proposals in FY 2002, which fully expended available grant funding. In FY 2003, the Bureau will continue to provide the maximum grants possible for the development of IRMPs.</p>
<p>Evaluations 67</p>	<p>Evaluations 67</p>	<p><i>Goal Not Met.</i> Three Tribes requested to have their evaluations rescheduled late in the fourth quarter of FY 2002. In the spirit of cooperation, the Bureau agreed to reschedule these Tribes, and the evaluations are expected to take place during the first quarter of FY 2003.</p>
<p>Tribes Assisted 63</p>	<p>Tribes Assisted 65</p>	<p><i>Goal Exceeded.</i> The lower cost of representation for particular representation allowed the Bureau to support two additional tribes in procuring legal representation for support of water and land claims. The Bureau will continue to review and fund as many eligible requests as funding allows.</p>
<p>Teams 20</p>	<p>Teams 21</p>	<p><i>Goal Exceeded.</i> The Bureau provided funding for approximately 21 negotiation teams, associated with this goal. This included funding associated with actual negotiation, settlement process, and implementation. The funds were provided in the following Regions, and in the following numbers: Northwest (5 Teams funded), Southwest (6 Teams funded), Rocky Mountain (4 Teams funded), Pacific (2 Teams funded), and Western (4 Teams funded). The Bureau will continue to fund as many negotiation teams as possible.</p>

Project Proposals 82	Project Proposals 83	<i>Goal Exceeded.</i> The Bureau provided funding for Technical Research and Studies, associated with this goal, in the following Regions and numbers: Northwest (10 projects), Southwest (10 projects), Rocky Mountain (7 projects), Western (5 projects), Pacific (10 projects), Great Plain (9 projects), Eastern (4 projects), Eastern Oklahoma (6 projects), Midwest (9 projects), Alaska (4 projects), Navajo (9 projects). The Bureau will continue to provide the highest level of assistance possible to Tribes for technical research and studies.

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GPR Program Activity	Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal
TRUST SERVICES MISSION (CONTINUED):	Long-term Goal 3: By 2005, the Bureau will improve conditions for the environment and endangered species in Indian Country.	03.07.03.01.02. The Bureau will train 500 Bureau and Tribal employees in the areas of environmental management and endangered species preservation.
		03.07.03.02.02. The Bureau will conduct compliance assistance audits and perform corrective actions at 5 Bureau Field offices.
		03.07.03.03.02. The Bureau will issue an additional 15 guidance documents on environmental management and endangered species preservation.
		03.07.03.04.02. The Bureau will provide technical or financial assistance to 100 Tribes in the areas of environmental

		management and endangered species preservation.
	Long-term Goal 4: By 2005, the Bureau will facilitate the growth of trust income through an increase in the efficient processing of trust transactions for Tribal and individual Indian land owners.	03.07.02.02.02. The Bureau will facilitate the growth of trust income by processing 37,000 trust transactions for Tribal and individual Indian landowners, increasing the number of probate cases processed to 3,000 and increasing the boundary designation of trust lands to 2,989 miles and 4,630 monuments.

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FY 2002 PERFORMANCE AT-A-GLANCE - Page 9

GPR Program Activity	Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal
Cumulative Trained 550	Cumulative Trained 994	<i>Goal Exceeded.</i> The Bureau provided environmental training for 444 individuals over the projected target. Due to a higher request than anticipated for NEPA Phase I and ARPA education, additional training sessions were held and additional individuals received training. The Bureau does not expect this to be common practice, but will continue to fulfill as many training requests as possible during FY 2003. BIA has exceeded its projected target by providing funding to an additional two project proposals. Because the number of proposals that will actually be submitted is unknown, the Bureau cannot project higher than the target level of 80 in FY 2002.
Audits Cumulative 5	Audits Cumulative 107	<i>Goal Exceeded.</i> The Bureau conducted 2 audits and a one-time independent verification audit was conducted of 105 BIA facilities pursuant to a consent agreement by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The Bureau does not expect this to be a recurring incident and will conduct 5 audits and execute necessary corrective actions in FY 2003.
Guidance Docs Cum. 41	Guidance Docs Cum. 26	<i>Goal Not Met.</i> Several guidance documents are under development but were not completed by the end of the fourth quarter. The Bureau expects the remaining documents to be completed during the first quarter of FY 2003. With the completion of these final guidance documents, this goal will be complete and there fore discontinued in FY 2001.

<p>Tribes Assisted 100</p>	<p>Tribes Assisted 180</p>	<p><i>Goal Exceeded.</i> The Bureau had more requests from the Tribes on technical assistance in environmental management than was anticipated. Thus, assistance levels exceeded the target level. While the Bureau does not anticipate this level of requests to continue, we will continue to provide assistance to Tribes as requested within allowable funding.</p>
<p>Transactions 37,000</p> <p>3,000</p> <p>2,989</p> <p>4,630</p>	<p>Transactions 39,300</p> <p>1,004</p> <p>2,207</p> <p>3,660</p>	<p><i>Goal Exceeded.</i> The Central Office has developed a new reporting format for collection of transaction data that allows for more accurate and timely responses. The Bureau expects to provide better data responses related to trust transactions with further training of field representations on the new system.</p> <p>The electronic Probate system was interrupted under court order during the final month of the 1st quarter and the Probate casework was transferred to the Office of the Special Trustee and is no longer the responsibility of the BIA. This portion of the goal will be discontinued in FY 2003.</p> <p><i>Goals Not Met.</i> The surveys of Indian land and monuments on these lands are being conducted by the BLM. Any data that BIA would report would be from BLM and not from BIA program work. This portion of the goal will be discontinued in FY 2003.</p>

DIVIDER TABS FOR BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

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