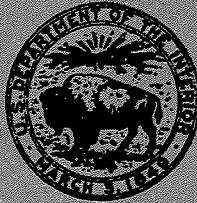


*Budget*

*J.P. 10/18/70*

**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F. Y. 1971**



**PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

**UNITED STATES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**  
**BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F. Y. 1971**



**PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT**  
**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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SUMMARY STATEMENTS



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HIGHLIGHT STATEMENT

The ultimate goals of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the American Indians are maximum economic self-sufficiency, equal participation in American life and equal citizenship privileges and responsibilities. The Bureau is working toward the attainment of these goals through the basic programs of education, social and community development, and economic development of reservation resources.

Involvement is a key word in the Bureau and is taking on a more definitive connotation and is becoming a major factor of emphasis in overcoming the long endured deprivation and hardship of the Indian people. Involvement is an essential ingredient to success. "Learn By Doing" is the master teacher.

The development of Indian capabilities, leadership, and self-sufficiency may require programs involving a somewhat greater degree of risk, recognition of non-economic factors in assessing benefits, an even less physical output than might result from a direct Federal program. Indian assumption of management and operating responsibilities will provide training, experience and motivation that are more effective in the accomplishment of long-range goals.

The Bureau is conscious of the ever increasing financial and economical problems so gravely facing our Nation and its leaders; and therefore, every effort has been made to apply the requested resources wisely, economically, and beneficially to the needs and cause of the American Indian.

Indian Education

The 1971 program for Indian Education provides for the enrollment of increased numbers of children in both public and Federal schools. An additional \$3.2 million is requested for further assistance to public schools educating increased numbers of reservation Indian children. This will also permit the operation of additional kindergartens in public schools educating reservation Indian children. Approximately 79,200 Indian children in public schools will benefit.

An increase of \$1.2 million is requested for basic financial aid to Indian college students. These funds will be used in combination with funds from other resources to assist an estimated 4,500 students.

For Federal schools enrolling Indian children who do not have public school opportunities, increases totaling \$12.7 million are requested. These will provide for the enrollment of 1,000 additional boarding school pupils, 100 additional public school pupils who are housed in Federal dormitories, for expanding the Federal kindergarten program, for raising standards of operation in school programs which have been seriously affected by increasing costs for junior college accreditation of the vocational-technical program at Haskell Institute, and for research and evaluation in areas of direct applicability to Indian education. Federal schools expect to enroll 57,500 children during the next school year. Federally operated dormitories will house an additional 4,200 children who will be attending public schools. The program for Federal schools will be carried out with a more adequate level of textbooks, library books, updated instructional equipment, and other supplies and materials necessary to a program designed to meet the needs of the students. The level of dormitory supplies and furnishings will also be improved in order to give boarding students more comfortable, homelike surroundings. Upon accreditation of Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kansas, the Federal school system will for the first time be able to offer Indian students two years of college.

### Indian Community Services

To combat the problem of the chronically high unemployment rate -- now about 44 percent, with an additional 21 percent underemployed -- this budget proposes a \$3.0 million increase, to \$15.7 million, in funding for relocation services which could increase direct job placement efforts to over 4,000 placements in fiscal year 1971.

Developing new industries on the reservations for job seeking Indians who prefer to stay close to their traditional homes is a companion program to relocation. To become employable, many Indians need job training, either school-type or on-the-job. The 1971 budget would continue funds for these programs at \$25.0 million, resulting in 6,500 initial job placements in that year.

The proposed increase of \$3.9 million in welfare funds reflects both increased costs and the fact that Indians are exercising their entitlement to general assistance in increasing numbers.

At the present time, 64,000 Indian families are living in substandard housing. The Bureau's budget proposal calls for an increase of \$1.1 million to a total of \$8.9 million to renovate and enlarge 4,350 homes and build 230 new homes. The bulk of new home construction on reservations is handled by the Department of Housing and Urban Development under a separate appropriation.

A proposed increase of \$0.7 million would provide additional adult education and community development programs to help illiterate adults obtain the educational skills necessary to improve both their employment opportunities and their abilities to contribute to the self-government of their communities. The funds would also help tribes assume management over and responsibilities for programs, services and municipal functions which in the past have been provided for them.

### Indian Economic Development

An initial amount of approximately \$5.0 million is proposed for a Tribal Development Fund -- a new approach by the Administration to provide equity funds to promote Indian initiative and increased involvement in their own affairs. This fund is complementary to other programs and projects will be chosen from proposals submitted by Indians. This program will introduce the greatly needed element of flexibility in being responsive to Indian needs and desires. Funds will be granted for job and income generating opportunities involving and benefiting Indians on projects that would not ordinarily qualify for loans or credit.

The potential for developing commercial and service enterprises benefitting Indians is virtually untapped. Many reservations are uniquely endowed by scenery, location, and other factors and thus offer special opportunities in meeting the rapidly growing tourism and recreational demands of the Nation. An increase of approximately \$0.7 million will emphasize establishment of Indian entrepreneurship in providing facilities for this tourism and recreational market, and also provide for expansion of the program of extensive liaison with industrial management in existing and expanding industry on or near reservations to increase the number of Indian jobs and the income of Indian employees. Another major element of the 1971 increase will be a systematic and aggressive program to present and publicize economic development potentialities throughout Indian country by means of a program of cooperative advertising in conjunction with the States and with the participation of Indian tribes and organizations.

The proposed increase of over \$0.4 million in Real Property Management Services for Indian people will provide a major effort by qualified mineral technicians to evaluate and market potentially valuable mineral deposits on Indian reservations. Some reservations have potential for major development by mining companies leading to new sources of income and job opportunities.

The increase will provide for greater assistance to Indians in the defense of their water, mineral and land ownership rights in cases of boundary disputes and land title suits. The increase will speed the process of probating Indian estates by more timely preparation of data for heirship determinations. Assistance will be given by experts in preparing complex lease transactions necessary to accomplish new industrial developments, housing developments, and commercial developments.

An increase of \$0.1 million for the real estate appraisal activity will fund an increase in the mineral evaluation and consultation services offered to help the Indian people exploit their mineral and petroleum reserves.

The increase will provide more land use planning services to help develop safe, healthy, and attractive communities, and to guide the growth and development of the Indian lands.

The increase will be used to accelerate our participation in a new program which has made a team of specialized and talented people from Government and private sources available to aid in negotiating leases for major real estate developments.

There are over 650,000 Indians in the United States, 452,000 living on or near reservations held in trust for them by the Federal Government. These Americans live in varying degrees of poverty which stems from cultural differences from the non-Indian society, a lack of educational opportunities and underdevelopment of resources. These handicaps are aggravated by geographical isolation from the rest of our society and a strong emotional feeling about their land. Possession of land gives them a sense of security wholly unrelated to its present or prospective economic value. The psychological fact, which has its counterpart in many non-Indian depressed areas, helps explain why Indians may choose to remain on land which currently offers limited economic support. If the United States is to fulfill its obligations and responsibilities of equality for all, then every effort must be made, every barrier removed and sufficient resources provided to achieve the objective to which we are committed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Comparative Statement of 1970 Appropriation and 1971 Budget Estimate

Appropriations and Activities	Fiscal Year 1970			Fiscal Year 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970
	Appropriation	Pay Cost Supplemental	Amount Available		
<u>EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES:</u>					
1. Educational assistance, facilities and services.....	\$111,303,000	\$8,013,000	\$119,316,000	\$137,122,000	\$+17,806,000
2. Welfare and guidance services.....	29,778,000	608,000	30,386,000	35,217,000	+ 4,831,000
3. Relocation and adult vocational training.....	36,881,000	880,000	37,761,000	40,717,000	+ 2,956,000
4. Maintaining law and order.....	4,741,000	298,000	5,039,000	5,439,000	+ 400,000
Total.....	182,703,000	9,799,000	192,502,000	218,495,000	+25,993,000
<u>RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:</u>					
1. Forest and range lands.....	6,710,000	528,000	7,238,000	6,738,000	- 500,000
2. Fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation.....	140,000	---	140,000	140,000	---
3. Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	10,400,000	792,000	11,192,000	12,246,000	+ 1,054,000
4. Soil and moisture conservation.....	5,975,000	550,000	6,525,000	6,025,000	- 500,000
5. Maintenance of roads.....	4,286,000	350,000	4,636,000	5,129,000	+ 493,000
6. Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	579,000	35,000	614,000	614,000	---
7. Management of Indian trust property.....	7,774,000	671,000	8,445,000	9,105,000	+ 660,000
8. Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	17,988,000	1,436,000	19,424,000	19,889,000	+ 465,000
9. Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1,390,000	16,000	1,406,000	1,404,000	- 2,000
10. Tribal development.....	---	---	---	4,927,000	4,927,000
Total.....	55,242,000	4,378,000	59,620,000	66,217,000	+ 6,597,000

Comparative Statement of 1970 Appropriation and 1971 Budget Estimate (con.)

Appropriations and Activities	Fiscal Year 1970			Fiscal Year 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)1971 Compared with 1970
	Appropriation	Pay Cost Supplemental	Amount Available		
<u>CONSTRUCTION:</u>					
1. Buildings and utilities.....	\$18,337,743 1/	---	\$18,337,743	\$11,566,000	\$- 6,771,743
2. Irrigation systems.....	7,873,000	---	7,873,000	2,700,000	- 5,173,000
Total.....	26,210,743	---	26,210,743	14,266,000	-11,944,743
<u>ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION):</u>					
1. Federal-Aid Highway roads.....	20,000,000	---	20,000,000	20,000,000	---
<u>GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES:</u>	5,013,000	513,000	5,526,000	5,626,000	+ 100,000
GRAND TOTAL.....	289,168,743	14,690,000	303,858,743	324,604,000	+20,745,257

1/ Excludes \$53,257 transferred to other accounts.



EDUCATION &  
WELFARE SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Education and Welfare Services

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$140,693,000	
Supplemental Appropriations, 1969.....	<u>7,076,000</u>	
Total appropriation, 1969.....		\$147,769,000
Total available, 1969.....		147,769,000

Appropriation, 1970.....	176,703,000	
Supplemental Appropriations, 1970.....	<u>15,799,000</u>	
		192,502,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1971

	<u>Base for 1971</u>	<u>Increase 1971</u>	
<u>Educational assistance, facilities and services:</u>			
Assistance to pupils in non-Federal schools.....	\$20,300,000	\$4,400,000	
Operation of Federal school facilities.....	97,225,000	12,701,000	
Community Development and Adult Education.....	1,791,000	705,000	+17,806,000
<u>Welfare and guidance services:</u>			
Direct welfare assistance.....	19,585,000	3,440,000	
Social services.....	5,100,000	498,000	
Welfare housing.....	5,701,000	893,000	+4,831,000
<u>Relocation and adult vocational training:</u>			
Increase in direct employment assistance.....	37,761,000	+2,956,000	+2,956,000
<u>Maintaining law and order:</u>			
Increase, 1971.....	5,039,000	400,000	<u>+400,000</u>
Budget estimate, 1971.....			<u>+25,993,000</u>
			218,495,000

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Fiscal Year 1969	Fiscal Year 1970		
		Total Appropriation	Pay Cost Supplemental	Amount Available
1. Educational assistance, facilities and services.....	\$97,396,861	\$111,303,000	\$8,013,000	\$119,316,000
2. Welfare and guidance services.....	21,261,423	29,778,000	608,000	30,386,000
3. Relocation and adult vocational training.....	24,134,335	36,881,000	880,000	37,761,000
4. Maintaining law and order.....	4,005,893	4,741,000	298,000	5,039,000
Contract authorization.....	-1,056,699	-	-	-
Applied to contract authorization.	1,292,884	-	-	-
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	734,303	-	-	-
Total.....	<u>147,769,000</u>	<u>182,703,000</u>	<u>9,799,000</u>	<u>192,502,000</u>

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Analysis by Activities

Activity	F. Y. 1969 Amount Available	F. Y. 1970 Amount Available	F. Y. 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 compared with 1970
1. Educational assistance, facilities and services.....	\$97,396,861	\$119,316,000	\$137,122,000	\$17,806,000
2. Welfare and guidance services.....	21,261,423	30,386,000	35,217,000	4,831,000
3. Relocation and adult vocational training.....	24,134,335	37,761,000	40,717,000	2,956,000
4. Maintaining law and order.....	4,005,893	5,039,000	5,439,000	400,000
Contract authorization.....	-1,056,699	-	-	-
Applied to contract authorization.....	1,292,884	-	-	-
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	734,303	-	-	-
Total.....	<u>147,769,000</u>	<u>192,502,000</u>	<u>218,495,000</u>	<u>25,993,000</u>

1. Educational Assistance, Facilities and Services

Subactivity	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 compared with 1970
A. Assistance to pupils in non-Federal schools	\$14,487,440	\$20,300,000	\$24,700,000	+\$4,400,000
1. Public schools:				
a. Navajo peripheral	1,618,093	1,800,000	1,950,000	+150,000
b. Other.....	9,920,308	14,652,000	17,702,000	+3,050,000
2. Higher Education...	2,949,039	3,848,000	5,048,000	+1,200,000
B. Federal Facilities.....	81,733,343	97,225,000	109,926,000	+12,701,000
1. Boarding schools...	62,607,736	70,616,000	78,247,000	+7,631,000
(No. of pupils - boarding).....	(36,263)	(37,260)	(38,260)	(+1,000)
(No. of pupils - dormitories for public school enr.)	(4,089)	(4,090)	(4,190)	(+100)
2. Day schools.....	15,289,000	20,320,000	25,090,000	+4,770,000
(No. of pupils)....	(16,208)	(17,850)	(19,240)	(+1,390)
(No. of units).....	(639)	(674)	(729)	(+55)
3. Special services:				
a. Program Direction	2,263,139	3,639,000	3,939,000	+300,000
b. Transportation of boarding school students.....	1,069,875	900,000	900,000	-
c. Indian school boards.....	-	300,000	300,000	-
4. Summer programs....	503,593	1,450,000	1,450,000	-
C. Adult Education and Community Development.	1,176,078	1,791,000	2,496,000	+705,000
Total.....	97,396,861	119,316,000	137,122,000	+17,806,000

A. Assistance to pupils in non-Federal schools: Fiscal year 1970, \$20,300,000; Fiscal year 1971, \$24,700,000; increase \$4,400,000. The increase consists of:



	<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
(1)	\$+150,000	-	\$1,950,000	-	To meet increased costs of peripheral dormitory program.
(2)	+3,050,000	-	17,702,000	-	To meet normal program increases in public schools educating reservation children.
(3)	+1,200,000	-	5,048,000	6	To meet increased need for college scholarship grants to Indian youth.
	<u>\$+4,400,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$24,700,000</u>	<u>6</u>	

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) Contracts with public school districts in eight locations covering increased costs of educating out-of-district Indian children, \$150,000.
- (2) Contracts with State Departments of Education and public school districts for partial costs of educating increased numbers of Indian students and to meet increased operational costs, \$3,050,000.
- (3) Grants to an additional 700 Indian college students, \$1,200,000.

Need for Increase:

(1) Public Schools:

(a) The increase of \$150,000 requested for the peripheral dormitory program is based upon the prior year's expenditures for educational services.

(b) The increase of \$3,050,000 for State contracts is needed to meet additional costs due to increased enrollment, increased operating expenses, and full year costs of kindergarten operations which were funded for part of fiscal year 1970:

\$1,878,000 will provide for an increase in enrollment of 5,200 students, for increased operational costs for districts enrolling eligible Indian children, and for full-year costs of kindergarten operations.

\$1,172,000 is needed for increased operational costs of programs now in place in a limited number of schools, providing for special needs of Indian children. This amount will be used as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
Counseling and guidance services	\$ 50,500	To continue counseling and guidance services provided in a limited number of schools having substantial Indian enrollments. This does not provide for any expansion of these services.
Special teachers	46,000	Reading specialists and speech teachers employed to assist classroom teachers in meeting the special needs of Indian children in language development and other areas.
Teacher training	132,500	Funds available for training through other programs are inadequate to meet the need. Teachers well trained in Indian education are the most effective force in strengthening educational opportunity for Indian children.
Teacher aides	63,000	Needed for increased costs of teacher aides employed in public schools. Indian speaking aides have proven invaluable in primary groups of Indian-speaking children.
Visiting coordinators	47,500	Several school districts now employ visiting coordinators to help bring about a closer relationship between the home, school, and other agencies providing services to children. These services have helped improve attendance, reduce dropouts, increase the number of graduates and the level of parental involvement in school affairs.
Boarding home care	310,000	This amount is needed to provide boarding home care in Alaska for 200 additional students, who must leave their local villages to attend high school. These funds are used for boarding home costs, and the State of Alaska provides for tuition and foundation program support costs.
Kodiak Dormitory	350,000	This is needed to provide for 180 students who will be accommodated in the new dormitory at Kodiak, Alaska.
Other	149,000	To meet increased costs of such items as special transportation, tutoring and parental cost items (rental of band instruments, activity and related fees, arts and crafts), and other special education items.
Summer Programs	23,500	An extended school year to include summer programs has proven to be an effective approach in narrowing the educational gap still experienced by far too many Indian children.

The following table shows the expected distribution of funds by States.

<u>AREA</u> State	<u>Amounts</u>		
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Increase</u>
<u>ABERDEEN</u>			
Nebraska	\$ 282,000	\$ 340,000	\$ 58,000
North Dakota	450,000	495,000	45,000
South Dakota	1,138,000	1,273,000	135,000
<u>ALBUQUERQUE</u>			
Colorado	235,000	263,000	28,000
<u>ANADARKO</u>			
Kansas	23,000	45,000	22,000
<u>BILLINGS</u>			
Montana	495,000	761,000	266,000
Wyoming	16,000	45,000	29,000
<u>JUNEAU</u>			
Alaska	2,519,000	3,503,000	984,000
<u>MINNEAPOLIS</u>			
Minnesota	670,000	792,000	122,000
Wisconsin	288,000	364,000	76,000
Iowa	53,000	128,000	75,000
<u>MUSKOGEE</u>			
Oklahoma	1,015,000	1,191,000	176,000
Mississippi	15,000	16,000	1,000
<u>NAVAJO</u>			
New Mexico	2,225,000	2,553,000	328,000
Peripheral Dormitories	1,800,000	1,950,000	150,000
<u>PHOENIX</u>			
Arizona	4,055,000	4,340,000	285,000
Nevada	175,000	190,000	15,000
Utah	-	40,000	40,000
<u>PORTLAND</u>			
Idaho	380,000	422,000	42,000
Washington	600,000	763,000	163,000
<u>SACRAMENTO</u>			
California	-	150,000	150,000
<u>SEMINOLE</u>			
Florida	18,000	28,000	10,000
TOTAL	<u>\$16,452,000</u>	<u>\$19,652,000</u>	<u>\$3,200,000</u>
Total number of students	74,000	79,200	5,200

(2) Higher Education: The increase of \$1,200,000 is requested to provide basic financial aid to Indian college students. Grants are made to those Indian students who cannot qualify for other types of scholarship aid or who require additional funds that cannot be obtained from other sources, and who would

otherwise be unable to attend college. The funds are intended primarily to supplement funds provided by applicants and their families, private and public organizations, colleges and universities, State, tribal groups, and Federal and tribal loans. It is expected that basic aid will be extended to the following number of students in Fiscal Year 1971.

	<u>F. Y. 1970</u>	<u>F. Y. 1971</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Number of students	3,800	4,500	700
Amount of grant	\$3,848,000	\$5,048,000	\$1,200,000

There has been an unusually sharp increase in the number of applications for scholarship aid. As a result, in 1970 it was necessary to reduce the average grant from the anticipated average of \$1,200 to approximately \$1,000 per student. Even with the help of other funding agencies and parental assistance, the great majority of these students entered college with insufficient funds to meet all their requirements.

According to a recent study made by the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, Portland, Oregon, only about 24 percent of the Indian students enrolled in college are able to supplement their resources from other agencies. In another study of Indian high school graduates made by the Southwest Cooperative Laboratory at Albuquerque, New Mexico, it was found that one of the principal reasons for students leaving college was lack of adequate financing.

The amount requested for 1971 will be used in combination with funds from other sources to assist an estimated 4,500 students. The average grant of Bureau funds will be approximately \$1,100 per student.

#### Program of Work.

Public School Operations. Under the Act of April 16, 1934, as amended, commonly called the Johnson-O'Malley Act, the Bureau of Indian Affairs provides supplementary aid to public school districts which face financial problems due to the presence of tax-exempt Indian-owned lands within the district boundaries and the enrollment of relatively large numbers of Indian children.

Many of the school districts on Indian reservations have insufficient funds to operate effective school programs even with State aids and general Federal aid to education programs. Such districts often have little or no tax base. In these districts Johnson-O'Malley aids are used to assure operation of a basic school program.

The funds are made available through contracts with the State Departments of Education on the basis of State plans developed cooperatively by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and each State Department of Education. The plans take into consideration the ratio of Indian children involved, local tax efforts, all other sources of aid available, including other Federal programs of aid to education (Public Laws 81-815, 81-874, and 89-10), and any special situations or needs related solely to Indian children.

Aid is also provided to cover the full per pupil costs of education of Navajo children housed in Federal dormitories who attend out-of-district public schools peripheral to the Reservation. A contract is negotiated with each such district for a specified number of Indian students. In addition to the full cost of education, funds are provided for parental items such as lunches, school supplies, etc.

Higher Education. Grants are made to Indian students who cannot qualify for other types of scholarship aid or who require additional funds that cannot be obtained from other sources, and who would otherwise be unable to attend college.

The funds are intended primarily to supplement funds provided by private and public organizations, colleges and universities, States, tribal groups, and Federal and tribal loans.

This program provides funds primarily for priority students living on or near reservations. Therefore, the thrust of the program in F.Y. 1971 is mainly with this group. To the extent possible, counseling and referral services to lower priority students will be strengthened to assist them in locating other sources of assistance.

The limited grant for each student will necessitate the utilization of funds from other sources to a greater degree. It is proposed to increase the use of the "package" plan in accomplishing this objective. Bureau grant funds will be combined with available funds from States, tribes, colleges and private organizations.

Examples of recent accomplishments.

Enrollment of Indian students in public schools receiving Johnson-O'Malley assistance reached 66,542 in fiscal year 1969, an increase of six percent over 1968. During the same period the number completing elementary school increased 11 percent and the number completing high school increased 9 percent for a total of 2,540 high school graduates.

Data gathered by the Oklahoma State Department of Education revealed that 291 Oklahoma schools receiving Johnson-O'Malley funds had a total enrollment of 152,769, of whom 15,282 or 10 percent were Indian. In the same schools 20 percent of the school board members and 11 percent of the professional staff were Indians. Although this is only one State, it represents approximately 23 percent of the total Johnson-O'Malley enrollment for the period.

Evidence of increased interest and recognition by the States of their responsibility regarding Indian education is evidenced by the action of two State Legislatures. The State of Minnesota appropriated \$150,000 to be used over a two-year period to aid public schools enrolling Indian students who reside on an Indian reservation. This assistance is over and above the State foundation aid. The Legislature also appropriated special funds which will be used to conduct human relations programs for all schools currently receiving Johnson-O'Malley assistance. The Washington State Legislature appropriated special funds for migrant and Indian education in the State.

College Education. Scholarship grants were made to 3,432 students in fiscal year 1969, a 29 percent increase over 1968. Of this number, 241 students graduated in 1969: 4 from two-year programs, 236 from four-year programs, and 1 from a graduate program.

B. Federal Facilities: Fiscal year 1970, \$97,225,000; fiscal year 1971, \$109,926,000; increase, \$12,701,000. The increase consists of:

	<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
(1)	\$+4,100,000	+448	\$99,125,000	8,383	To provide for increased enrollments in Federal schools and dormitories for public school pupils.
(2)	+7,701,000	-	7,701,000	-	To provide sufficient funds for operation of Federal schools and dormitories.



	<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
continued -					
(3)	+600,000	+17	2,500,000	159	To provide for accreditation of Haskell Institute.
(4)	+300,000	+5	600,000	5	To extend the research and evaluation program.
	<u>\$+12,701,000</u>	<u>+470</u>	<u>\$109,926,000</u>	<u>8,547</u>	

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) 448 permanent positions at average annual rate of \$6,300, \$2,820,000; travel \$100,000; supplies and materials for classrooms and dormitories \$682,000; equipment for classrooms and dormitories \$286,000; transportation of things \$36,000; rent, communications and utilities \$102,000; other services \$74,000.
- (2) Teacher salary costs \$2,500,000; supplies and materials for classrooms and dormitories \$2,925,000; equipment for classrooms and dormitories \$1,200,000; library books and materials \$300,000; transportation of things \$70,000; plant operations \$609,000; other services \$97,000.
- (3) Seventeen permanent positions at average annual rate of \$10,000, \$170,000; equipment and supplies for trade and technical areas of instruction \$162,000; books, equipment, supplies and materials for upgrading science laboratory, science library and school library \$198,000; upgrading dormitory furnishings and laundry facilities \$40,000; feeding costs \$30,000.
- (4) Five permanent positions at average annual rate of \$12,000, \$60,000; travel \$6,000; supplies and materials \$6,000; equipment \$3,000; printing and reproduction \$17,000; transportation of things \$1,000; rent, communications and utilities \$5,000; contracts for research studies and projects \$200,000; other services \$2,000.

Need for Increase:

(1) Increased enrollment. An increase of \$4,100,000 is requested for 2,300 additional pupils; 1,200 in 55 new kindergarten units, 1,000 boarding pupils in boarding schools, and 100 in dormitories housing children who attend public schools.

Kindergartens. Indian population estimates for 1970 indicate there will be 16,300 five-year-old Indian children in Indian areas served by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, reports that 72.8 percent of the total five-year-old population in the Nation were enrolled in kindergartens in 1966. It is the goal of the Bureau to provide opportunities for additional Indian children to have the benefits of kindergarten instruction as rapidly as space and funds permit. The increase requested (\$2,400,000) will provide for 55 new units with an estimated increase of 1,200 pupils.

All kindergarten classes will be staffed by a qualified teacher and bilingual teacher-aid. Operating standards call for half day sessions with a maximum of 15 pupils per session. In some locations involving bus transportation, full day sessions will be conducted with a maximum enrollment of 20 pupils per unit. Constant contact will be maintained with parents, principally by the teacher aids,

and parents will be encouraged to participate in school planning and school functions. The following table shows the expected distribution of kindergarten units and enrollment by Areas:

Area	1969		1970		1971		Incr. Units
	No. Units	No. Pupils	Units	Est.No. Pupils	Units	Est.No. Pupils	
Aberdeen	6	157	13	335	21	675	8
Albuquerque	2	42	4	75	16	348	12
Billings	-	-	1	24	1	25	-
Juneau	2	60	6	110	12	227	6
Muskogee	3	50	5	110	6	115	1
Navajo	17	355	31	660	48	941	17
Phoenix	2	46	4	74	13	254	9
Cherokee Agency	2	50	5	135	6	130	1
Seminole Agency	-	-	-	-	1	11	1
Totals	<u>34</u>	<u>760</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>1,523</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>2,726</u>	<u>55</u>

Other Federal School Facilities. \$1,700,000 is requested for increased enrollments in Federal boarding schools and dormitories housing children who attend public schools. Through normal enrollment increases (which have ranged from 297 to 1,982 students each year the past five years), and additional enrollments in new schools completed within the past few years, it is anticipated that an additional 1,000 boarding pupils, 190 day pupils, and 100 dormitory pupils will be enrolled in 1971. Adjustments in funding will not be required where the increase in pupils is distributed among a number of schools with a relatively small increase in each school. Present funding for school operations will not permit absorption of the entire additional pupil load, however, and an increase is requested for 1,000 additional boarding school pupils and 100 additional dormitory pupils to be programmed to those schools having large enrollment increases. Area distribution of this increase is estimated as follows:

Area	Number of Pupils	
	Boarding	Dormitory
Aberdeen	100	10
Albuquerque	100	-
Muskogee	100	90
Navajo	<u>700</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	1,000	100

(2) To provide sufficient funds for operation of Federal schools and dormitories housing children enrolled in public schools. These schools have been operating at a reduced level as a result of rapidly advancing costs in all phases of operations.

Consumer prices as of May 1969 have increased 6.5 percent since May of 1968 and 13.7 percent in the last three years, according to "Economic Indicators" for July 1969. Without increases in appropriations to offset rising costs Bureau schools have been forced to curtail purchases of textbooks and instructional supplies, postpone replacement of dormitory furnishings and supplies, and operate schools with inadequate staffing. Pupil-teacher ratios of 30 to 1 are common. Pupil personnel services (guidance and counseling, recreation, school social work, psychological services and special education) are extremely limited. The only meaningful pupil personnel services are guidance and counseling in secondary schools and these are staffed at less than half of national standards for public schools. Textbooks and other educational and dormitory supplies have been depleted, and summer program activities were drastically curtailed. The increase requested will permit the Federal school system to operate at minimum adequate

standards--giving schools sufficient textbooks and teaching supplies to meet needs of the students, allowing for filling of vacancies, and providing furnishings in dormitories at a level adequate to create a homelike atmosphere and acquaint the students with desirable standards of living as well as to make their surroundings safe and comfortable.

The amounts requested will affect all Federally operated schools, serving over 57,000 Indian children in boarding and day schools and 4,190 children in Federal dormitories who attend public schools. These children are in Federal facilities because of the lack of public education opportunities in their home areas. The majority of the schools are located in isolated areas and operating costs are high due to isolation and the lack of public utilities and recreation facilities that exist in most American communities. In order to give the children the kind of education needed for successful adjustment to today's society and in order to retain qualified staff to provide this education, Federal schools must provide and operate facilities equipped with modern utilities and updated instructional materials. The items covered by this increase are as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
Instructional supplies and equipment	\$1,492,000	To provide an average of \$40 per pupil for textbooks and other instructional materials and supplies, approximating 1968-69 expenditures at top tenth level in Nation of \$9.66 for textbooks and \$27.35 for supplies and materials (10th Annual Cost of Education Index, published in School Management, Jan. 1969).
Dormitory supplies and materials	800,000	For replacement of linens, bedding, and other housekeeping supplies; reading materials for out-of-school hours, clothing and personal effects.
Library books and supplies	300,000	Many children in Bureau schools do not have reading materials in their homes or access to libraries. Bureau schools must therefore supply adequate reading and reference materials to supplement the instruction program.
Kindergarten operations	600,000	To provide an adequate base for established kindergarten units and provide a variety of teaching equipment and reading materials necessary for both indoor and outdoor kindergarten operations.
Equipment replacement	700,000	To provide a minimum base of 1 percent per year replacement for furnishings and equipment having an estimated value of \$50 million and a 10-year life expectancy.
Teacher salary costs	2,500,000	To cover costs of reclassification of teacher positions from GS-7 to GS-9 in accordance with Civil Service standards, and annualization of new positions approved in 1970.
Plant operations	609,000	To cover increases in costs of labor, materials, and services needed in the operation and maintenance of school facilities.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
Vocational-technical programs	700,000	For equipment and materials in high cost vocational technical training such as refrigeration and air-conditioning, heavy equipment operations, electronics, etc. In order to maintain the quality of the vocational-technical training programs schools must have adequate, modern tools of instruction.

(3) To provide for junior college accreditation of Haskell Institute. An increase of \$600,000 is requested to permit Haskell Institute to achieve accreditation as a vocational-technical junior college.

For the past four years, Haskell Institute has offered vocational, technical, and business training at the post high school level. This school has long had an outstanding reputation and its graduates are sought each year by industry and Government, with placement of the majority assured prior to their graduation. Much of its success is due to the fact that the school program has been adjusted as indicated by the needs and demands of employers. As courses became outmoded they were replaced with others to equip students for employment in the changing business and industrial world.

In keeping with the development of junior colleges and additional higher education institutions throughout the United States, Haskell Institute is now working toward accreditation as a vocational-technical junior college. Upon accreditation, it will offer the kind of program conducted in most vocational-technical junior colleges. Students will have the opportunity to select from a three-track program, enrolling in the one best suited to individual interests and capability: a terminal trade-technical program, an associate in arts degree program, or a transfer program to a four-year college.

The increase requested will be used for upgrading the science and school libraries which were devised for high school instruction, for strengthening instructional course materials, and for the staffing needed to put the accreditation committee recommendations in effect by September 1970. Without the means to do this, accreditation of the school will be jeopardized as present funding levels will not permit reprogramming to cover the upgrading needed to meet accreditation requirements.

(4) Research and evaluation. An increase of \$300,000 is requested for research and evaluation in special areas which would be of direct benefit to the program of Indian education. Little research has been done by States, educational, or research institutions which would have applicability to the specific needs of Indian children. Following are examples of the kind of research which may be developed. Findings in projects of this nature would be of benefit in the development of improved education programs for Indian children and may be applicable in both public and Federal school programs.

(a) A controlled experimental project in teaching initially in the Native language with later transfer to English. Comparison of results with the conventional approach would be made.

(b) A controlled experimental project on the effect on the self-image of Indian children of using cultural curricular materials.

(c) An experimental project on the particular effectiveness of using programmed learning with Indian students.

The increase requested would cover the establishment of five positions and other expenses involved in carrying projects forward. It is planned that contracts

would be negotiated with qualified institutions to perform as much of the research activity as possible. The positions requested here are for professional research staff qualified to plan, direct, and monitor projects, and necessary clerical assistance.

Program of Work.

Boarding schools (including dormitories)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Amount	\$70,616,000	\$78,247,000	\$7,631,000
Number of pupils	41,350	42,450	1,100

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

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

Day schools

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Amount	\$20,320,000	\$25,090,000	\$4,770,000
Number of units	674	729	55
Number of pupils	17,850	19,240	+1,390

The majority of those enrolled in Bureau day schools are in the elementary grades with only around 5 percent in high school. The majority of these schools are small schools in isolated locations. Programs are designed to compensate for the effects of isolation and economic and social deprivation experienced in such locations. Kindergarten classes are included for five-year-old children.

Special services

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Increase</u>
(a) Program Direction	\$3,639,000	\$3,939,000	\$ 300,000
(b) Transportation of boarding school students	900,000	900,000	No change
(c) Indian school boards	300,000	300,000	No change

(a) Program Direction covers the salaries and expenses of education employees rendering field supervisory services, as well as the education staff in the Central Office. Responsibilities of these employees include planning the over-all academic and vocational program for Federal schools in cooperation with State and local officials, the development of increased Indian enrollment in public schools, and teacher recruitment and in-service training for Bureau education employees.



(b) This provides for plane, bus, and rail fares, and incidental expenses of transporting pupils from their homes to and from boarding schools.

(c) This subactivity provides for the development, training, and related expenses of Indian school boards.

Summer programs

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Increase</u>
	\$1,450,000	\$1,450,000	No change

Summer programs provide remedial instruction to help Indian youth overcome academic deficiencies; and provide field trips, recreational and camping experiences to broaden the background of the children.

Examples of recent accomplishments.

In 1969, 241 Federal facilities enrolled 56,560 Indian children; 52,471 attended Bureau schools and 4,089 lived in Bureau-operated dormitories and attended public schools. Bureau school enrollment included 760 five-year-old children in 34 new kindergarten units added for the school year 1968-69. Of the total number attending Bureau schools, 73.7 percent were in the elementary grades and 26.3 percent were in high school and post high school grades. A total of 2,039 students graduated from Bureau high schools, and 324 received certificates of completion from post high school courses.

Important steps in curriculum improvement were undertaken during the year. Forty-one Bureau high school science teachers from eight areas received intensive refresher training for teaching the Biological Sciences Curriculum Study (BSCS) course in science classrooms and laboratories. An over-all plan was developed for the establishment of area, agency and school curriculum committees to provide leadership in all subject matter areas. Committees have been appointed for the purpose of identification, selection and evaluation of training needs, and the development of new curriculum guides and course outlines.

C. Adult Education and Community Development: Fiscal year 1970, \$1,791,000; fiscal year 1971, \$2,496,000; increase, \$705,000. The increase consists of:

	<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>			
(1)	\$+100,000	--	\$1,638,000	65	To meet built-in cost increases in on-going adult education programs
(2)	\$+605,000	--	858,000	6	Provide Community Development programs to reduce Indian dependence on BIA services as these are assumed by local Indian communities.

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

(1) Travel and transportation of persons, \$20,000; rent, communications, and utilities, \$10,000; printing and reproduction, \$15,000; supplies and materials, \$20,000; and grants, subsidies and contributions, \$35,000.

- (2) Provide Community Development contract and project funding for the eleven BIA areas at an average of \$50,000 each (\$550,000). Provide training funds to each of eleven BIA areas at an average of \$5,000 each (\$55,000).

#### Need for Increase.

The goal of the Community Development Program is to train and sensitize Bureau staff and Indian leadership alike so that the Federal-Indian relationship can be redefined as one in which tribes assume increasing management over and responsibilities for programs, services, and municipal functions which in the past have been performed for Indians.

A more rapid development of Indian self-sufficiency is impeded by the total or functional illiteracy of many Indian adults. It is estimated that about 75,000 Indian adults are functionally illiterate at the present time. The national average for the 25 and over age group with less than five years of formal schooling is 8%. For the American Indian the rate is 27%. (Data from the 1960 census). This compares with an estimated functional illiteracy rate of American Indian adults of approximately 40%. Functional literacy being defined as ability to perform at fifth grade level, an ability not assured by simply spending five years in school.

The Adult Education Program is designed to offer educational opportunities, including emphasis on literacy training, to Indians who wish to equip themselves with skills which will enable them to make full use of their abilities. This, in turn, will result in Indians being able to obtain employment and do a better job in the judiciary, legislative, and executive bodies of tribal government as well as being better able to evaluate technical advice and make decisions regarding alternative courses of action both in an official and private capacity.

The increasing interest on the part of Indians in participation in General Education Development (GED) and other adult education is in large part a result not only of improved services being offered but also of increased awareness of changing Bureau policy whereby there will be more opportunity for Indians with the necessary skills, most basic of which is literacy, to participate in the management of the programs operating in Indian communities.

The increase of \$100,000 is required to meet increased unit costs as well as to provide for an increase of 2,000 Indian participants in on-going programs.

Within the Community Development program increased emphasis will be placed on contracting with universities and other agencies to establish community development projects in which a transitional position between the Bureau and the Indian people is occupied. This increased contracting effort requires \$550,000 increased funding.

Additional training in the concepts and process of Community Development will be made available to Indian officials and leaders as well as Bureau staff at a cost of \$55,000.

#### Program of Work.

The Adult Education Program will continue to provide the traditional programs of basic literacy education and high school equivalency classes, as well as a program of work designed to develop social skills so important to the individual for self-determination and self-sufficiency. Other areas of endeavor will be home management, health and sanitation, arts and crafts, and basic vocational skills.

Community Development programs will continue BIA staff training; training Indian leaders in community development principles; developing and guiding community

development projects; supervising university and other contracts; and in developing sources of assistance available to all citizens. Special emphasis will be placed in contracting with universities and other agencies to establish community development pilot projects in which a transitional position between the Bureau and the Indian people is occupied.

#### Examples of Recent Accomplishments.

During the past year there have been significant accomplishments in increased Indian self-sufficiency through the Adult Education and Community Development program. Over 39,000 Indians participated in organized learning situations and over 28,000 were given individual counseling through the Adult Education program. Additionally, the Adult Education program was responsible for aiding 700 Indians in obtaining GED certificates.

A ten-member Community Development Committee has been established in the Portland Area Office, reporting directly to the Area Director, charged with the responsibility of implementing CD activities--specifically, greater involvement of the Indians in decision making.

Under a special contract, Central Washington State College has been conducting a program "leading to the orderly, meaningful transition of power and control in decision making from the BIA to certain Indian tribes in the State of Washington." As part of the CD effort, the Portland Area Office has been assisting tribes in assuming greater control over such programs as the Federally-funded summer programs, the special Makah-Quinault Youth Opportunity Programs; in formulating Planning, Programming, Budgeting System proposals for the establishment of tribal positions under Bureau contract; in making decisions formerly made by the Bureau such as the use of Quinault Allottee Committee in which the agency is advocate of decisions affecting land transactions made by the tribal committee; in participating with the Bureau in making decisions relative to the redelegation of authority and the Planning, Programming, Budgeting System.

The Elmo Dayton Community Development project which is a joint effort of the BIA and Montana State University has been directed towards Indian community involvement in meeting deficiencies of educational opportunity. For example, there are four rural school districts in the area with an aggregate population enrollment of about eighty pupils, half of which are Indians. Up to now the principal concern of local school boards has been to be as frugal as possible and thereby avoid local taxation and they have succeeded to the detriment of growth of educational opportunity for the children. Through the Community Development effort the Elmo school board has been persuaded to fund an experimental class in remedial reading, results of which have encouraged two other school boards to apply, with the help of the Community Development Specialist, for Johnson-O'Malley assistance for a like program. The Elmo board is applying for the ESEA Title V funds to finance a teacher's aid position which will bring closer ties between the community and its school. Several other avenues, including school board training, are in early stages of action.

In other areas projects include sponsorship of a regular showing of films in the Elmo Community Center, mineral deposit exploration and assay with assistance from the Montana School of Mineral Science and Technology, community effort to obtain fire protection equipment and organize its use.

Some of the population, both Indian and non-Indian, are beginning to be aware that their communities are susceptible to improvement and that community action can have an impact but as yet, the awareness of most is barely dented.

2. Welfare and Guidance Services

Subactivity	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 compared with 1970
A. General Assistance.. (Caseload)	\$9,179,142 (22,046)	\$14,902,000 (32,650)	\$17,915,000 (36,000)	+\$3,013,000 (+3,350)
B. Other Welfare Assistance:				
(1) Child Welfare.. (Caseload)	3,855,359 (3,288)	4,553,000 (3,500)	4,900,000 (3,500)	+347,000 (None)
(2) Miscellaneous Assistance....	100,850	130,000	210,000	+80,000
C. Social Services.....	4,620,272	5,100,000	5,598,000	+498,000
D. Housing Improvement.	3,505,800	5,701,000	6,594,000	+893,000
Total.....	21,261,423	30,386,000	35,217,000	+4,831,000

A. General Assistance: Fiscal Year 1970, \$14,902,000; fiscal year 1971, \$17,915,000; increase, \$3,013,000. This increase consists of:

	<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>			
(1)	\$+2,293,000	--	\$16,845,000	--	Increased caseload and increased unit costs
(2)	+720,000	--	1,070,000	--	Increase in Tribal Work Experience Program
	<u>+3,013,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>17,915,000</u>	<u>--</u>	

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) Increased caseload of 3,350 persons at a unit cost of \$39 per month per person, \$1,568,000; and increased unit costs for 32,650 persons of \$1.85 per month per person, \$725,000.
- (2) Work experience costs for 2,000 employable assistance recipients on the Navajo Reservation at \$30 per month per worker, \$720,000.

Need for Increase:

(1) Increased caseload and increased unit costs, \$2,293,000. The Federal Government has assumed responsibility for providing financial assistance and other social services to needy Indian residents of reservation communities who do not receive state or county assistance. The 1971 projections for social services and assistance to Indians are based upon caseload history, probable eligibility, recognized trends and changing national assistance concepts.

The increase of \$2,293,000 will provide general assistance to 36,000 persons at a total cost of \$16,845,000. This represents an increase of 3,350 persons over the estimated 1970 caseload and an increase of \$1.85 per month per person in average cost. The increase in caseload reflects primarily a continuing increase in

applications for assistance on the Navajo Reservation, resulting from wider dissemination of information regarding the Bureau's general assistance program. To a lesser extent, this trend is expected also in other reservations in the Southwest and in Alaska. The caseload estimate anticipates that the activities of Employment Assistance, Industrial Development, and other Anti-Poverty programs will compensate for other factors such as population increase and insufficient job opportunities for unskilled labor, which in the past have increased the need for assistance. Increased unit costs are expected, because of increases in state public assistance standards and improved housing for recipients of assistance, requiring higher costs for rent, maintenance, and utilities.

The above estimates do not take into consideration the possible impact of the President's proposal for a revised national welfare assistance program with significant changes in eligibility criteria and Federal financial participation. Such consideration can be given realistically only after the final provisions of the proposed program are known.

(2) Increase in Tribal Work Experience Program, \$720,000. The Tribal Work Experience Program provides work for recipients of Bureau general assistance and has been operating on a pilot basis on 16 reservations.

On these reservations, there was a monthly average of 475 male and 26 female heads of household receiving work activities. This monthly average represented a total of 1,133 male and 96 female heads of household who benefitted from the program.

Of an estimated Navajo labor force of 34,350 on the Navajo Reservation, approximately 16,000 are non-employed. It is estimated that a 2,000 monthly average caseload of heads of household on the Navajo Reservation will benefit from participation in the Tribal Work Experience Program.

B. Other Welfare Assistance: Fiscal Year 1970, \$4,683,000; fiscal year 1971, \$5,110,000; increase, \$427,000.

(1) Child Welfare: Fiscal year 1970, \$4,553,000; fiscal year 1971, \$4,900,000; increase, \$347,000.

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
\$+347,000	--	\$4,900,000	--	Increased unit costs

(2) Miscellaneous Assistance: Fiscal year 1970, \$130,000; fiscal year 1971, \$210,000; increase, \$80,000.

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
\$+80,000	--	\$210,000	--	To meet increased unit costs

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) Increased unit costs of foster and institutional care at \$8.25 per month per child for 3,500 children, \$347,000.
- (2) Increased costs assisting tribes to distribute surplus food commodities, \$60,000; and burial services for 80 persons at \$250 each, \$20,000.

Need for Increase:

(1) Increased unit costs for child welfare services, \$347,000. Necessary foster care and appropriate institutional care will be provided for dependent, neglected, and handicapped Indian children from reservations for whom such care is not available through established welfare agencies.

The child welfare program will require \$347,000 in increased funding, all of a built-in nature. No increase in caseload is estimated. This is on the assumption that recently established federally-aided state foster care programs as part of state programs of Aid to Dependent Children will provide foster care for a number of Indian children, referred by the Bureau.

(2) Miscellaneous assistance will require increased funding, \$80,000. Miscellaneous assistance will include arrangements with some needy tribes for meeting costs of the surplus food commodity program for needy Indian families, and provide burials for needy Indians, and for other costs related to welfare programs.

C. Social Services: Fiscal year 1970, \$5,100,000; fiscal year 1971, \$5,598,000; increase, \$498,000.

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
\$+498,000	--	\$5,598,000	401	To provide contract funds for Social Services primarily on the Navajo Reservation

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

Under contract with the Navajo Tribe and certain Native villages in Alaska, social services to applicants and recipients for general assistance for approximately 3,000 cases at \$166 each, \$498,000.

Need for Increase:

Additional social services with attendant administrative costs required for caseload increase in general assistance. The additional funds requested will be used to contract with tribal groups to provide social services to applicants for and recipients of general assistance. This will be primarily the Navajo Tribe, and also some villages in Alaska.

The general assistance caseload increased from a monthly average of 22,046 persons in 1969 to an estimated 32,650 persons in 1970, but there was no increase in funds for staff. This required social workers on many reservations to reduce counseling and services to children in foster homes and other necessary activities to be occupied with general assistance applications and determinations of eligibility. Average monthly caseloads are in excess of 150 cases per social worker, including general assistance, child welfare, and counseling. The caseload will increase further in 1971. In addition, there is work with tribal courts, community groups, and other agencies. If additional staff services are not provided, it will make it very difficult to handle appropriately applicants for and recipients of general assistance, and will permit a bare minimum of casework services to families to encourage efforts toward self-support, prevent family breakdown, and assist Indian people to secure services and assistance from other agencies.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: General assistance has been provided to meet the basic living needs of indigent Indians living on reservations who cannot provide for themselves. On 16 reservations, tribes have been assisted to develop tribal work experience programs to provide a variety of work opportunities for persons receiving general assistance. Over 1,200 persons have been employed in these programs. Many were considered to be only marginally employable, and yet some have already moved into permanent employment. For a number of others, as a result of steady work, there has been noticeable improvement in family stability and decrease in use of alcohol. Indian children without homes, or who cannot live at home, have been provided with foster care, and children who are physically or mentally handicapped have been provided with special care. Counseling and guidance have been provided to improve family relationships and to help Indians to help themselves by use of available resources. There has been liaison and consultation with Federal, State, and county welfare agencies to assure that Indian people receive the assistance and services to which they are entitled.

D. Housing Improvement: Fiscal Year 1970, \$5,701,000; fiscal year 1971, \$6,594,000; increase, \$893,000. The increase consists of:

	<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>			
(1)	\$+893,000	--	\$6,594,000	41	To provide for increase in the number of families assisted.

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

(1) Repair 600 existing houses at an average cost of \$1,133 (repairs not necessarily to standard condition), \$680,000; build 30 new houses at an average cost of \$7,100, \$213,000.

Need for Increase:

Based on a 1969 survey of Indian housing there are now some 94,000 Indian families and only 26,000 existing dwellings in standard condition. Houses which can be renovated to standard condition number 17,000. A total of 51,000 new homes are required to replace existing substandard dwellings and to provide dwellings for families now living with other families in overcrowded conditions.

Program of Work: Emphasis of the Bureau's Housing Improvement Program (HIP) will continue to be on renovation and enlargement of existing housing. During 1971, approximately 4,350 houses will be improved.

The renovation effort is an important element in reducing the total cost of achieving the goal of eliminating substandard Indian housing. The average cost of renovating houses to standard condition is only \$2,000; while the average cost of providing new housing, under the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs, is approximately \$14,000. These cost differences indicate the direct savings that can be achieved if we act quickly enough to halt the deterioration before it gets to the point where existing houses are not salvageable.

Concomitant with these direct savings are the indirect savings generated by providing decent, safe and sanitary shelter, thus reducing the health and social costs created by an unsafe and unsanitary environment. An estimated 230 houses will be constructed in 1971 for families in situations where no other program can meet their needs.

The 1971 funding required for the HIP program is \$6,594,000 (an increase of \$893 thousand). The housing program, wherever possible, will be coordinated with the Office of Economic Opportunity and Labor Department training programs and tribal work experience programs to provide both construction training and home improvement.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: In fiscal year 1969 some 200 new homes were constructed and over 2,700 repaired. During fiscal year 1970, the program will provide more adequate or improved housing conditions for some 3,950 Indian families (3,750 repairs and 200 new).



3. Relocation and Adult Vocational Training

Subactivity	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 compared with 1970
A. Relocation Services.	\$8,557,854	\$12,761,000	\$15,717,000	\$2,956,000
B. Adult Vocational Training.....	15,576,481	25,000,000	25,000,000	--
Total.....	\$24,134,335	\$37,761,000	\$40,717,000	\$2,956,000

A. Relocation Services: Fiscal year 1970, \$12,761,000; fiscal year 1971, \$15,717,000; increase \$2,956,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
	Amount	Positions			
(1)	+\$296,000	--	\$6,855,000	331	Increase subsistence grants to relocatees
(2)	+\$510,000	--	\$6,712,000	--	Increase services in Residential Family Training Center
(3)	+\$450,000	--	\$450,000	--	To continue and increase services in Solo Parent Project
(4)	+\$900,000	--	\$900,000	--	Increase subsistence grants and tuition and related costs for institutional trainees
(5)	+\$800,000	--	\$800,000	--	Increase number of on-the-job trainees and an increase in training periods
	+\$2,956,000	--	\$15,717,000	331	

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) Increase the average yearly cost per individual served by \$80 to meet the increased cost of living (\$80 X 3,690 individuals served), \$296,000.
- (2) Increase the number of trainees served by 315 (315 X \$1,620 - which is cost of average of 4 months in training), \$510,000.
- (3) Serve an additional 80 individuals and maintain maximum use of facilities for entire year (80 trainees X average yearly cost \$5,000 plus 75 trainees X \$666 increase to annualize cost of trainees in training), \$450,000.

- (4) Increase the average yearly cost per trainee by \$106 to meet the increased cost of living, and tuition and related costs (\$106 X 8,460 individuals served), \$900,000.
- (5) Increase average training period from approximately 20.5 weeks to 25 weeks (285 X \$800 average yearly cost plus 3,965 X \$145 increase in training costs) and serve an additional 285 on-the-job trainees, \$800,000.

Need for Increases:

An increase of \$296,000 is needed for subsistence grants to relocatees authorized as a result of the increase in living costs at destination locations; \$510,000 for Family Residential Training Centers is to increase the number of trainees by 315; \$450,000 will be needed to continue the Solo Parent pilot project started in late fiscal year 1970, and to maintain maximum use of the facilities for the entire year by serving 155 trainees, up 80 from fiscal year 1970; \$900,000 is needed for an increase in subsistence grants, and tuition and related costs authorized for institutional training students authorized as a result of the increase in living and school costs at the training locations; and an increase of \$800,000 will be needed to enter into additional on-the-job training contracts resulting from increased emphasis on industrial development on Indian reservations which will result in approximately 285 additional on-the-job trainees to be served. Also, an estimated increase in the average training period from 20.5 weeks to 25 weeks is expected.

B. Adult Vocational Training: Fiscal year 1970, \$25,000,000; fiscal year 1971, \$25,000,000; no change.

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount Positions</u>		<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
--	--	\$25,000,000	339	To provide training which will lead to self-support.

Program of Work.

The estimate of \$15,717,000 for Relocation Services and \$25,000,000 for Adult Vocational Training will provide services to 18,080 Indians in fiscal year 1971. Funds from Relocation Services are to be used to supplement AVT funds. The services will be provided as follows:

	<u>Persons Served</u>			
	<u>FY 1969</u>	<u>FY 1970</u>	<u>FY 1971</u>	<u>Change</u>
Institutional Training	4,730	8,535	8,615	+80
(Regular Institutional Trainees)	(4,730)	(8,460)	(8,460)	(--)
(Solo Parent)	(--)	(75)	(155)	(+80)
On-the-Job Training	3,800	3,965	4,250	+285
Direct Employment	4,005	4,900	5,215	+315
(Relocatees)	(2,780)	(3,690)	(3,690)	(--)
(Residential Trainees)	(1,225)	(1,210)	(1,525)	(+315)

### Examples of Recent Accomplishments.

Since the inception of the Employment Assistance Program through June 30, 1969, 34,454 single persons or heads of families were placed directly into employment from which 73,227 persons benefitted. During Fiscal Year 1969 there were 2,726 new entries into institutional vocational training increasing the total served since inception of P.L. 959 to 23,979 entries, 15,640 completions, 6,773 discontinuances with 1,566 still in training at the end of the fiscal year. From this training about 16,045 initial skilled job placements have resulted, benefitting approximately 27,275 persons. On-the-job training placements have totalled 10,804 benefitting 32,410 persons.

The family residential training centers at Madera, California, and Roswell, New Mexico are operated under contract by Philco-Ford Corporation and Thiokol Chemical Corporation respectively. Since inception these centers have accommodated 1,609 entries of which 721 have completed and 432 have discontinued with 456 families still in training. These centers have become extremely popular with Indian people in the lower education and lower skills group. The United Tribes Employment Training Center at Bismarck operating under contract with the United Tribes Development Corporation and subcontract with the Bendix Corporation was established in fiscal year 1969 and was to become fully operative in fiscal year 1970 with a training capacity of 160 students.

On October 12, 1967, "Joint Statement of Principles of Cooperation" was entered into with the Bureau of Prisons. The objective being to assist Indian offenders to achieve self-dependence upon their release from confinement through help in acquiring needed skills, changes in attitudes and other resources necessary to adjust acceptably to the community. From October 1967 through June 30, 1969, 155 parolees were assisted. Of these 99 have completed training or are still in the program and 56 dropped out.

During 1969 there were 7,241 Indian youths furnished assistance in acquiring summer employment through the efforts of Employment Assistance and other agencies.

4. Maintaining Law and Order

Activity	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 compared with 1970
Maintaining Law and Order.....	\$4,005,893	\$5,039,000	\$5,439,000	\$+400,000

Maintaining Law and Order. Fiscal year 1970, \$5,039,000; fiscal year 1971, \$5,439,000; increase, \$400,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
\$+400,000	--	\$5,382,000	283	To meet built-in cost increases

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

Replace 30 police vehicles at average cost of \$1,800 (\$54,000); cost increase in maintenance and operation of police vehicles (\$21,000); increase of 3,000 Indian court cases at \$25 per case (\$75,000); increase cost of jail operations for the care and feeding of 1,500 additional prisoners at \$33 per prisoner in reservation jails and off-reservation contract facilities (\$50,000); increased cost and participation in on-going training programs (\$50,000); increased overtime pay for officers not qualified for premium compensation (\$100,000); and cost increase for other segments of program such as supplies, travel, evidence purchases, etc. (\$50,000).

Need for Increase.

Crime on Indian reservations continues to be a serious problem. Statistics for the last four years (fiscal years 1966 - 1969) reflect an increase of 20.7% in the total number of reported crimes, which are projected to reach about 94,000 in fiscal year 1971, a 46% increase over the six-year (1966-1971) period. Corresponding increases also occurred in arrest, detention, court cases and related law and order activities. This increase in program operations requires a minimum of \$400,000 for built-in increase to maintain current program effectiveness.

Program of Work.

The maintenance of law and order on Indian reservations, where States do not have jurisdiction, is a Federal-tribal responsibility. Program services include crime and delinquency prevention, investigation and enforcement, Indian courts, jail operations and rehabilitation. Services are provided to an estimated 280,000 Indian residents, in addition to other residents and non-residents located on reservations comprising a service area of about 96,000 square miles on 83 Indian reservations located in 14 States.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments.

A formalized training program for Indian police was established and is in operation at the Indian Police Academy, Roswell, New Mexico. In four training sessions, now of 10 weeks duration, 138 officers have successfully completed the training. Of the 54 who entered the Academy with less than a high school

level education, 40 successfully passed examinations and received GED (high school) diplomas from the State of New Mexico. Such accomplishment by the participants was in addition to their regular police training curriculum.

Several 3 to 4-day workshop/seminar type training sessions have been held in various locations of the country for Indian Court Judges in an effort to give them a better understanding of the 1968 Indian Civil Rights Act and to improve and upgrade the caliber of judicial services available on Indian reservations. These sessions have illustrated both the need and desire on the part of judges and tribal governments for a concentrated and continuing training program for Indian court personnel in the field of Civil Rights, judicial administration and operational procedures.

Positive steps were taken in full cooperation with a number of tribal governments to further involve the tribes to a greater extent in the decision making and actual operation of reservation criminal justice systems. Contracts for tribal management were increased approximately \$250,000 over the fiscal year 1969 level of \$450,000.

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Education and Welfare Services

	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	8,934	9,549	10,019
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	614	542	559
Average number of all employees.	9,286	9,614	9,957
Average GS grade.....	7.5	7.5	7.6
Average GS salary.....	\$8,699	\$9,560	\$9,755
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$7,108	\$7,819	\$8,601

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior  
 Appropriation Title: Education and Welfare Services

Bureau of  
 Indian Affairs

	Actual 1969	Estimate 1970	Estimate 1971	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing:</u>				
Total obligations...	\$146,798,512	\$192,945,301	\$218,495,000	\$+25,549,699
Contract authorization (48 U.S.C. 50d-1)...	-1,500,000	-1,500,000	-1,500,000	-
Applied to contract authorization (48 U.S.C. 50d-1).....	+1,292,884	+1,056,699	+1,500,000	+443,301
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	1,177,604	-	-	-
Appropriation.....	147,769,000	182,703,000	218,495,000	+35,792,000
Proposed Supplemental due to Civilian Pay increase.....	-	9,799,000	-	-9,799,000
<u>Obligations by Objects:</u>				
11 Personnel compensation...	72,669,320	87,088,000	93,666,000	+6,578,000
12 Personnel bene- fits.....	5,414,832	6,380,000	6,868,000	+488,000
21 Travel and trans- portation of persons.....	3,468,250	3,514,000	4,259,000	+745,000
22 Transportation of things.....	1,413,105	1,488,000	1,708,000	+220,000
23 Rent, communications, and utilities..	3,512,987	3,566,000	4,302,000	+736,000
24 Printing and reproduction...	128,323	134,000	250,000	+116,000
25 Other services..	6,313,405	6,365,000	6,849,000	+484,000
26 Supplies and materials.....	15,446,667	15,944,000	20,684,000	+4,740,000
31 Equipment.....	589,217	1,244,000	3,587,000	+2,343,000
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	40,342,406	69,922,000	79,222,000	+9,300,000
Subtotal.....	149,298,512	195,645,000	221,395,000	+25,750,000
Deduct quarters and subsistence charges..	-2,500,000	-2,700,000	-2,900,000	-200,000
Total obligations..	146,798,512	192,945,000	218,495,000	+25,550,000

RESOURCES  
MANAGEMENT



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Resources Management

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$50,240,000	
Second supplemental appropriation, 1969.....	<u>2,700,000</u>	
Total appropriation, 1969.....		\$52,940,000
Appropriation, 1970.....	55,242,000	
Pay cost supplemental.....	<u>4,378,000</u>	
Total appropriation, 1970.....		59,620,000
Unobligated balance available from fiscal year 1969 2nd supplemental.....		<u>+150,000</u>
Total available, 1970.....		59,770,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1971

	<u>Base for 1971</u>	Increase or Decrease <u>1971</u>	
<u>Forest and range lands</u>			
A forestry program reduction.....	\$5,396,000	-\$650,000	-650,000
<u>Agricultural and industrial assistance</u>			
To provide for training of Indians in business management	1,942,000	+ 47,000	
Reservation program reduction.....	2,263,000	- 3,000	
To provide for additional industrial development opportunities.....	1,330,000	+ 717,000	
To provide for more tribal officials involvement in tribal government.....	1,369,000	+ 107,000	
To provide for assistance to Indians in development of housing programs.....	2,073,000	<u>+ 186,000</u>	+1,054,000

	<u>Base for 1971</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease 1971</u>	
<u>Soil and moisture conservation</u>			
Program reduction.....	6,525,000	-500,000	-500,000
<u>Maintenance of roads</u>			
To provide for upgrading maintenance of Indian roads.....	4,636,000	+493,000	+493,000
<u>Management of Indian trust property</u>			
To provide contractual services for Real Property.....	4,940,000	+450,000	
To provide consultant services for Real Estate Appraisal..	1,827,000	+110,000	
To provide for the Employee Compensation Fund.....	400,000	+100,000	+660,000
<u>Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities</u>			
To provide for maintenance of new facilities.....	19,424,000	+465,000	+465,000
<u>Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems</u>			
Program reduction.....	1,406,000	- 2,000	- 2,000
<u>Tribal development</u>			
To provide for a program used by tribes for commercial economic development.....	---	+4,927,000	+4,927,000
Net increase, 1971.....		+	<u>46,447,000</u>
Budget estimate, 1971.....			<u>66,217,000</u>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Analysis by Activities

Activity	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	Fiscal Year 1970			
		Total Appropriation	Balance Available 1969 2nd Supplemental	Pay Cost Supplemental	Amount Available
1. Forest and range lands.....	\$5,698,557	\$6,710,000	\$150,000	\$528,000	\$7,388,000
2. Fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation.(1).....	1,191,002	140,000	---	---	140,000
3. Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	8,967,719	10,400,000	---	792,000	11,192,000
4. Soil and moisture conservation...	5,930,416	5,975,000	---	550,000	6,525,000
5. Maintenance of roads.....	4,121,227	4,286,000	---	350,000	4,636,000
6. Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	556,866	579,000	---	35,000	614,000
7. Management of Indian trust property	7,594,163	7,774,000	---	671,000	8,445,000
8. Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	16,703,936	17,988,000	---	1,436,000	19,424,000
9. Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems...	1,375,367	1,390,000	---	16,000	1,406,000
Unobligated balance available start of year.....	---	---	-150,000	---	-150,000
Unobligated balance available end of year.....	150,000	---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	650,747	---	---	---	---
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>52,940,000</b>	<b>55,242,000</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>4,378,000</b>	<b>59,620,000</b>

(1) \$120,002 made available from unobligated balance of the "Resources Management" appropriation by authority of Section 102, General Provisions, Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1969.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Analysis by Activities

Activity	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970	Page Refer- ence
1. Forest and range lands.....	\$5,698,557	\$7,388,000	\$6,738,000	-\$650,000	39
2. Fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation..(1).....	1,191,002	140,000	140,000	---	42
3. Agricultural and industrial assistance.	8,967,719	11,192,000	12,246,000	+1,054,000	44
4. Soil and moisture conservation.....	5,930,416	6,525,000	6,025,000	- 500,000	56
5. Maintenance of roads.....	4,121,227	4,636,000	5,129,000	+ 493,000	58
6. Development of Indian arts and crafts..	556,866	614,000	614,000	---	63
7. Management of Indian trust property....	7,594,163	8,445,000	9,105,000	+ 660,000	66
8. Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	16,703,936	19,424,000	19,889,000	+ 465,000	73
9. Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1,375,367	1,406,000	1,404,000	- 2,000	75
10. Tribal development.....	---	---	4,927,000	+4,927,000	78
Unobligated balance available start of year	---	-150,000	---	+150,000	
Unobligated balance available end of year	+150,000	---	---	---	
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	+650,747	---	---	---	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>52,940,000</b>	<b>59,620,000</b>	<b>66,217,000</b>	<b>+6,597,000</b>	

(1) \$120,002 made available from unobligated balance of the "Resources Management" appropriation by authority of Section 102, General Provisions, Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1969.

1. Forest and Range Lands

Activity or Sub-activity	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970
(a) Forestry.....	\$3,891,459	\$5,396,000	\$4,746,000	-\$650,000
(b) Range lands...	1,807,098	1,992,000	1,992,000	---
Total.....	5,698,557	7,388,000	6,738,000	- 650,000

(a) Forestry: Fiscal year 1970, \$5,396,000; fiscal year 1971, \$4,746,000; decrease \$650,000. The decrease consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		Total	Total	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
<u>-\$650,000</u>	<u>-25</u>	\$4,746,000	348	Program reduction.

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

1. Encouraging and assisting the Indians to participate in all phases of forestry activities through expanded employment and engagement in logging and wood-using business enterprises.
2. Developing the forests to harvest the full allowable cuts in accordance with sustained-yield forestry principles.
3. Applying forest cultural practices such as reforestation and timber stand improvement to raise the productive capacity of the forest lands, and increase the allowable cut.
4. Protecting the forests from fire, insects, disease and trespass.

Examples of recent accomplishments: Trends in sales of Indian timber are as follows:

Timber Cut Under Contract, Paid Permit, and  
Special Allotment Timber Cutting Permits

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Volume Cut (M ft. B.M.)</u>	<u>Receipts</u>
1966	847,860	\$14,298,820
1967	823,959	15,950,529
1968	959,859	21,085,247
1969	974,000	32,700,000
1970 (estimate)	950,000	28,500,000
1971 (estimate)	875,000	26,250,000

Timber sale receipts are the prime source of income on many reservations. Annually recurring stumpage revenues enable many tribes to establish tribal enterprises, conduct tribal governments, and pay for services to help promote advancement of tribal members. The annual allowable cut from the Indian forests is currently calculated at 1.04 billion board feet scribner log scale. The reduced program for 1971 will provide for an actual harvest of 875 million board feet or about 84% of the allowable cut.

Indian Participation in the Forestry Program: It is Bureau policy to encourage the tribes to make their funds available to finance part of the cost of their forest management. In Fiscal Year 1969, 19 tribal groups contributed \$686,738 to their forestry programs.

Repayment of Appropriated Federal Funds: Under authority of the Act of February 14, 1920, as amended, administrative deductions are made from timber sale receipts. They are deposited in the Treasury, as Miscellaneous Receipts, or in appropriate tribal accounts, depending upon the source of expenditures. In Fiscal Year 1969, the deductions earned for deposit in the Treasury were \$2,459,000; and for deposit in tribal accounts, \$679,000. Estimates for Fiscal Year 1971 are: Federal, \$1,975,000; Tribal, \$545,000.

- (b) Range lands: Fiscal year 1970, \$1,992,000; fiscal year 1971, \$1,992,000; "no change".

Program of work: Determining the quantity, quality, condition, and potential production capabilities of 40 million acres of Indian owned rangeland; designing plans for developing and managing these grazeable resources for livestock production in optimum harmony with all other feasible uses and benefits for wildlife, forests, recreation, watershed protection, farmsteads, and industrial and urban expansion; establishing rangeland development and utilization standards; translating these standards into range and livestock management plans specifying the conditions under which grazing privileges can best be granted in accord with proper numbers and classes of livestock and time and duration of grazing seasons which will achieve the highest economic return consistent with undiminished perpetual use.

Rangeland areas are delineated to formulate practical use units and to furnish maximum encouragement and opportunity for use by Indians. Range condition and trend studies and forage utilization checks are made to guide adjustments in stocking rates, seasons of use, unit and pasture boundaries and to determine kinds and locations of range water and other rangeland developments and improvements needed. Over 70% of Indian rangelands are located in the arid southwest where range water deficiencies must be relieved by deep wells, paved catchment basins, and pipelines.

Rangeland programs implement a substantial contribution by Indian rangelands to a vital livestock industry by furnishing 7,000,000 animal unit months of grazing which produces livestock products with an annual gross value of \$62,000,000. Range inventories and other technical data indicate an average potential grazing capacity 50 percent greater than the current estimated proper stocking. This potential can only be reached through an understanding and application of the basic principles of prudent range management by the range users over a period of time, and after development of necessary physical range improvements. Emphasis is, therefore, given to the educational and training phases of the program to motivate and encourage the Indians to adopt the management and development techniques necessary to achieve the potential. Assistance is furnished to the Indian tribes in the allocation of grazing privileges to their members. Grazing privileges not needed for these allocations are advertised and permitted after competitive bidding.

Examples of recent accomplishments. Indian use of Indian rangeland reached 90% in 1967. The importance of rangelands to the Indians' economy is reflected by grazing rental cash receipts of \$4,905,000 in 1968 as compared to \$3,933,164 in 1965 with an additional \$7,895,000 value of grazing for which no charge is made or a charge less than the fair market value is made by tribes for use by tribal members.

Adoption of better livestock and range management practices by Indian ranchers is progressing. On the Navajo reservation, where traditional obsolete grazing practices persist, an Interior Conservation Award was received by the Willie Shirley family in 1967 for outstanding accomplishment in range and livestock management improvement that raised forage production from an average of 20-40 pounds per acre to 1,000 pounds per acre which has resulted in an increase in gross annual income from livestock production from \$6,720 to \$34,800. This achievement has so vividly demonstrated its advantages that many more Navajo stockmen are now scheduling the adoption of similar improvement plans including use unit and pasture fencing which has traditionally been taboo.

Upgrading breeding stock quality by Hualapai Indian stockmen over the past ten years has increased average breeding cow weights from 700 pounds to 930 pounds. Rangeland development has increased forage production from an average of 216 pounds per acre to 1,460 pounds per acre on treated areas. Improved breeding stock plus improved rangeland plus better livestock management has increased the average weight of steers at market time from 582 pounds in 1964 to 624 pounds in 1966, with an increase in sale price per head from \$117.40 to \$153.32.

Application of a plan of range and livestock management improvement on 99,734 acres by the Laguna Pueblo Tribe has increased the cow unit support capacity from 460 head in 1962 to 587 in 1967, increased the calf crop from 55% to 85%, increased the average weaning weight from 335 pounds to 428 pounds, has increased pounds of beef produced from 34,755 to 213,572 with an increase in value from \$25,427 to \$64,072.

2. Fire Suppression and Emergency Rehabilitation

Activity	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970
Fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation.	\$1,191,002	\$140,000	\$140,000	--

Fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation. Fiscal year 1970, \$140,000; fiscal year 1971, \$140,000; "no change".

Program of work: Funds under this activity, together with available tribal funds are used to pay the cost of suppression and emergency prevention of fires on or threatening forest and range lands on Indian reservations, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned areas which will not or have not naturally reseeded within a period of time to adequately prevent soil erosion, water pollution, siltation, and losses of watershed and other economic values.

Reasonable estimates for Fiscal Year 1971 costs are not possible. The many variables such as weather conditions, effectiveness of prevention, pre-suppression, and suppression programs have marked effects on the number, location, and size of fires, and the eventual costs of suppression. Neither can the necessity for emergency rehabilitation be forecast or costs estimated until the fires are extinguished and the situations evaluated. Severity of the burn, ground slope, rainfall, wind, and soil conditions are factors which determine the needed rehabilitation prescriptions required, if any.

Examples of recent accomplishments.

	Calendar Years					5-year Average
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
No. of fires.	1,072	888	1,308	1,225	1,122	1,123
Average acres per fire....	31	51	25	28	39	33
Area burned (acres):						
Timberlands.	9,560	2,369	5,334	7,919	11,346	7,305
Brush and grasslands.	23,802	42,721	26,769	25,852	31,905	30,210
Total area burned...	33,362	45,090	32,103	33,771	43,251	37,515
Estimated damage	\$203,441	\$166,156	\$424,924	\$490,850	\$257,312	\$308,537



Calendar Years

<u>Causes of Fires</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
(a) Man.....	55%	54%	54%	67%	65%
(b) Lightning.....	45%	46%	46%	33%	35%

Obligations for each of the last five fiscal years were:

<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>\$419,657</u>	<u>\$324,546</u>	<u>\$592,295</u>	<u>\$880,915</u>	<u>\$1,191,002</u>

### 3. Agricultural and Industrial Assistance

Activity or Sub-Activity	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970
(a) Agriculture extension.....	\$1,908,802	\$2,215,000	\$2,215,000	---
(b) Credit operations	1,784,789	1,942,000	1,989,000	+\$47,000
(c) Reservation programs.....	1,650,495	2,263,000	2,260,000	- 3,000
(d) Commercial & industrial development.....	753,668	1,330,000	2,047,000	+717,000
(e) Tribal operations	1,026,016	1,369,000	1,476,000	+107,000
(f) Housing development	1,843,949	2,073,000	2,259,000	+186,000
Total.....	8,967,719	11,192,000	12,246,000	+1,054,000

- (a) Agriculture extension: Fiscal year 1970, \$2,215,000; fiscal year 1971, \$2,215,000; "no change".

Program of work. Extension agents counsel with individual Indians, families and groups on problems of everyday living with emphasis on family economics, homemaking, youth development through 4-H and other youth organizations and community development.

Through organized educational methods, Indians are encouraged to recognize and to take advantage of opportunity for social and economic betterment.

The estimate of \$2,215,000 will permit the Bureau to fund extension contracts at the current funding level. It does not, however, provide for cost increases that may take place over the fiscal year 1970 contract cost level.

Examples of recent accomplishments. In 1969, extension services were available to approximately 35,000 Indian families living on Indian reservations. There were over 14,000 Indian youths in 4-H or other youth clubs. This represents about 15 percent of the eligible Indian youth.

- (b) Credit operations: Fiscal year 1970, \$1,942,000; fiscal year 1971, \$1,989,000; increase \$47,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Position</u>	
+\$47,000	\$1,989,000	152	Train Indians in business management.

#### Cost Factors Involved in Increase

Three contracts at approximately \$15,000 \$47,000

Need for increase. (1) Training Indians in business management. Funds are needed to pay for contracts with Indian organizations to enable them to provide training for managers and employees of Indian enterprises in taxation, merchandising, extension of credit, purchasing, selling, financial reports, and other matters.

Indian enterprise managers are being required to provide complete and detailed reports on unemployment insurance, social security payments, and reports. Some Indian enterprises have been subjected to tax penalties because of failure to provide required information. Training of managers is needed to meet customary requirements and to avoid unnecessary costs to Indian enterprises.

Training of managers of Indian operated stores is needed in merchandising and credit extension. Enterprise managers need assistance in determination of adequate mark-ups and profit margins. They also need assistance in arriving at a method of determining amounts to be paid to Indian craftsmen for their products, and in extension of credit to Indian customers, record keeping, etc.

It is intended that contracts will be entered into with Indian organizations to enable them to contract for the type of assistance needed. Funds are required to supplement grants available from other sources to contract with educational institutions to establish business management training courses for Indians.

Program of work. Financing is basic in the program for the development and utilization of Indian resources. Operations are patterned to meet the requirement of expanding Indian participation and self-reliance in business ventures. The objective is to utilize Indian resources and enterprises in a manner that will insure maximum Indian employment, income, and training through management participation.

Activation of the Indian economic development program requires that financing be approached in many different ways. Every industrial, commercial, or business development requires planned financing, whether it is to be operated on an individual, tribal or cooperative basis, or as a joint venture in association with non-Indian interests. Assistance is required: (1) to seek and obtain financing from private sources; (2) to determine the economic soundness of new ventures; (3) to insure the most business-like operations; and (4) to minimize dependence upon special Federal financing of Indians.

The Bureau's credit program requires Indians to exhaust all possible sources of private and customary government financing, and to utilize their own funds to finance developments, before loans by the United States through the Bureau are considered. The program is conducted in accordance with the guidelines in the report of the task force of the President's Committee on Federal Credit Programs.

Examples of recent accomplishments. The total volume of financing has increased from \$100.4 million in 1959 to \$383 million in 1969. Customary institutions supplied 66 percent, Indian organizations 27 percent, and loans from the revolving fund account for 7 percent during 1969. This substantial increase in financing of Indians is indicative of the need for capital for the development of reservation resources. Most of the capital must be borrowed.

(c) Reservation programs (Program coordination). Fiscal year 1970, \$2,263,000; fiscal year 1971, \$2,260,000; a decrease of \$3,000.

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		Total	Total	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
<u>-\$3,000</u>	<u>--</u>	\$2,260,000	145	Program reduction

Program of work. To bring together, on a continuing basis, basic information on people, natural resources, and funds for use in program development comparison, evaluation, analysis, and the selection of alternatives and priorities. To analyze the consequences of current trends, anticipate future events where possible, question conventional wisdom and stimulate long-range innovation to solve problems confronting the Indian people.

Annual surveys on over 110 reservations will continue to be conducted to provide basic income and employment data compatible with MIS requirements. The surveys also include a modest demographic data base program. This part of the program is designed to establish and maintain registers containing permanent demographic information about the members of the service population. Analyses of this information will result in the identification areas where new program emphasis should be exerted.

The involvement of Indian leaders in budgeting, program planning, development and execution will continue to be stressed. Within available resources, Indian tribes will be assisted in all phases of integrated programming including the compilation of supporting data, multiple source funding and in the selection of alternatives. Contracting with Indians to do demographic and other reservation studies and surveys will continue to be stressed.

Close cooperation with the Bureau of Census will continue in order to obtain maximum usable data about Indians from the 1970 Census.

Continuing efforts are being made to improve the Bureau's data base and to develop a modern data gathering and use system (Management Information System).

The use of judgment funds paid to tribes for reservation programming purposes will continue to be coordinated with other reservation programs, and the process of withdrawing Federal supervision from tribes where directed by Congress will also continue.

Examples of recent accomplishments. A model for comprehensive reservation planning was developed. The Zuni tribal government worked closely with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other agencies in the formulation and implementation stages of the planning. The result is a comprehensive plan for development of the Zuni Reservation and a technique applicable to development planning on other reservations. Program plans were formulated by each agency, off-reservation school, and special irrigation project. These plans were forwarded to Washington for inclusion in the consolidated Bureau of Indian Affairs Program Memorandum.

By working closely with the Bureau of Indian Affairs Transportation Program, a road user benefit model was developed. The model allows decision makers to rank sections of roads designated for road improvement expenditures on the basis of the amount of savings that would accrue to vehicle operators on a before-versus-after-improvement assessment. The user benefit model has been integrated into the road inventory.

Illustrative demographic projections from 1969 to 1976 were prepared for some 60 agencies (field offices) for use in program planning. They included population by age, labor force, families, and school census. (Two levels, based on alternative birth and migration rates, were provided to assist the Agency Office in selecting a projection for the 1972 Program Memorandum.)

As a part of the continuing Management Information Systems development, a Planning, Programming and Budgeting data system is being implemented. This system as envisioned will record on a computer file current and projected funding, staffing and program accomplishments on an agency (field offices) basis. The system will also record funding adjustments and their impact on staffing and planned accomplishments. Computer reports will be automatically prepared to show program changes for by the agencies and the tribal leaders. Agency data will be consolidated for Areas and the Central Office to allow increased program planning and control capability. In addition, we are currently conducting interviews with all BIA managerial levels to define overall Management Information Systems requirements. This will lead into the system definition and preliminary system design of the Bureau-wide Management Information System later this fiscal year.

In accord with the continuing responsibilities of the Office of Program Coordination, other functions included the following: Prepared Program Memorandum material on Indian Involvement. Originated and coordinated legislative reports on proposed amendments to the California Rancheria Act, as amended; amendment to a California Rancheria Distribution Plan; issuance of a California Rancheria terminal proclamation. Worked with the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Department on special tribal budget matters. Assisted in the evaluation of a tribal group's ongoing procedures and programs, and assisted in the development of Plans of Operation for two tribal groups.

- (d) Commercial and industrial development. Fiscal year 1970, \$1,330,000; fiscal year 1971, \$2,047,000; increase of \$717,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		Total	Total	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
(a) \$200,000	--	\$200,000	--	Cooperative advertising program.
(b) 292,000	--	292,000	--	Economic feasibility studies for Indian areas, Hiring of consultants to aid tribal leaders in economic development programs.
(c) 225,000	--	225,000	--	Management training programs such as industrial development, commercial ownership, motel management, etc.
<u>717,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>2,047,000</u>	<u>120</u>	

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

- (a) Cooperative advertising program -- \$200,000  
 (b) Economic feasibility studies --- 292,000  
 (c) Indian management training programs - 225,000

Need for increase. (1) Cooperative advertising program. The competition in attracting branch plants is very keen with many Indian tribes lacking funds to make known their human and physical resources to American enterprise seeking branch plant operations serving American markets. In the past, the Indian tribes have had to depend on the limited advertising provided by some states and industry. Corporations need to be apprised of these Indian area opportunities so as to provide the necessary jobs for those seeking to remain near their reservations. The trainable labor force, properly utilized, could do much to provide income and alleviate poverty on reservations. (2) Economic feasibility studies for Indian areas. In order to induce industries to consider Indian areas as potential sites for economic development, there is a need to supply industries with factual studies pointing out the potential opportunities available in their area. These studies will evaluate the human, physical, and economic resources of the area as well as pointing out the necessary infrastructure needs to bring about real economic growth. Many of the Indian tribes which have not benefited from America's development lack the necessary funds to provide these studies, or funds to hire consultants capable of guiding them in their development efforts. Industry demands facts and information in considering new areas and this will be a valuable tool in accelerating their development programs. (3) Management training programs. Indian leadership needs to be selected, trained and retained in their areas to provide jobs and income. Many firms seeking branch location in Indian areas prefer to have supervisors, foreman and middle management who are Indians, familiar with their own people. To accomplish this, it is necessary to select, train and provide this middle management staff with those most familiar with the culture, education, and needs of their own people. There are many public and private management training programs which need financial support to accomplish this objective.

Examples of recent accomplishments. As of the end of fiscal year 1969, 166 industrial and commercial enterprises had been established on or near Indian areas. Several additional plants are in the final negotiation stages. A great deal is dependent upon the availability of corporation capital expenditure funds at reasonable interest rates. The Bureau is working with eight plants that seem certain to locate before the close of 1970.

Authority has been given to inaugurate the Bureau's plant follow-up and expansion program. It is anticipated the percentage of Indian workers will be increased from some 48 percent of our total labor force to our minimum goal of 65 percent Indian workers in the plants located on or near Indian reservations.

Inovations this past year find Indians owning manufacturing plants on or near their lands, such as the Fort Peck Tribal Industries in Poplar, Montana, and Cherokee Nation Industries, Inc. at Stilwell, Oklahoma. Total employment at Fort Peck is 123 of which 121 are Indian workers whereas Cherokee Nation has 33 employees of whom 28 are Indian workers.

The following list of recently established firms show current and potential employment of Indians at full capacity:

Fairchild Semiconductor Division	
Product:	Electronic components
Current employment:	1,202
Indian employment:	1,177
Expected employment at full capacity:	1,302

General Dynamics Corporation

Product: Missile components  
 Current employment: 218  
 Indian employment: 196  
 Expected employment  
 at full capacity: 445

Fort Peck Tribal Industries

Product: Maintenance and repair of rifles  
 Current employment: 123  
 Indian employment: 121  
 Expected employment at full capacity: 182

Burnell-Nytronics, Inc.

Product: Electronic components  
 Current employment: 153  
 Indian employment: 144  
 Expected employment  
 at full capacity: 200

Guild Arts and Crafts, Inc., Ashland

Product: Artist's supplies  
 Current employment: 125  
 Indian employment: 122  
 Expected employment  
 at full capacity: 175

Sequoyah Carpet Mills, Inc.

Product: Tufted carpet  
 Current employment: 635  
 Indian employment: 172  
 Expected employment  
 at full capacity: 800

White Swan Industries, Inc.

Product: Furniture  
 Current employment: 132  
 Indian employment: 121  
 Expected employment  
 at full capacity: 350

Prest Wheel of Arizona

Product: Outdoor lawn furniture  
 Current employment: 65  
 Indian employment: 59  
 Expected employment  
 at full capacity: 330

(e) Tribal operations. Fiscal year 1970, \$1,369,000; fiscal year 1971, \$1,476,000; increase, \$107,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		Total	Total	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
+\$107,000	--	\$1,476,000	121	To obtain greater involvement in tribal government by tribal members & tribal officials.

### Cost Factors Involved in Increase

Ten intensive training sessions for tribal groups, at an average cost of \$10,000 each; \$100,000; and \$7,000 for travel and administrative cost.

Need for increase. Effective tribal governments are essential if economic and social programs are to achieve results. Today, failure to achieve many of the anticipated results arises largely from the polarization of tribal political factions. The basis for much of this can be found in misunderstandings of what governmental machinery now exists or the lack of adequate machinery. Only with the growing understanding by tribal groups of the weaknesses of their present institutions and a better awareness of the alternatives can real progress be made. Otherwise, the end result is that necessary decisions and actions are not made or performed by the tribal government and, too frequently, the Federal Government makes the decisions or performs the actions for the Indians involved.

Representative government depends on voter participation. One of our major areas of concern will be to assist tribal governments to overcome voter apathy. Elections must become meaningful in terms of representation. This question is further spotlighted by the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 guaranteeing "equal protection" and "due process." Apportionment problems exist in almost half of the some 168 tribal groups organized pursuant to approved constitutions (excludes Alaska).

Even where voter apathy is being overcome, the failure of many Indians to accept the decision of the majority continues. Drawn out election disputes can bring effective government to a standstill. Since the passage of the Indian Reorganization Act, the basic structure of tribal governments has evolved along the lines of constitutions and by-laws conceived of at that time. Considerable time has been spent assisting and encouraging tribes in their "updating" of these documents, but, other than tentatively, no thought has been given to the possibility that in certain cases, this form of government is not that which would be most advantageous to the tribe involved.

Program of work. Under the general program of improved leadership and government it is planned to make available grass roots workshops designed to orient some 270 tribal governing bodies, on a continuing basis, in the operation of civic government and to make them aware of their responsibilities under their tribal governing documents and other laws including the Civil Rights Act of 1968. In conjunction with this, tribal governments will be assisted in understanding better their total environment and to work more effectively within it. This will involve building up a series of contacts with the non-Indian community so that increasing reference to and greater rapport between tribal governments and the non-Indian communities can be established. A major effort will be made to encourage improved communications between the Indian people and their government whereby greater popular participation in government will become possible in order that tribal government can understand the desires of those it represents and the services it must furnish to fulfill their needs. We shall develop and have available alternative techniques which are necessary if tribal government is to become a meaningful partnership between those who govern and the governed.

Comprehensive studies of tribal government systems in problem areas will be carried out as part of the initial effort to determine where and why governing bodies are inadequate and to use as a basis for improvement or change, if indicated. Such improvement or change may require training which ranges from the basics of how to conduct a meeting to modern management techniques.



The work resulting from awards of the Indian Claims Commission must continue. There are 301 cases awaiting action by the Commission. It is estimated that in Fiscal Year 1971, 45 awards (vs 37 in Fiscal Year 1970) totaling about \$160 million, will be finalized by the Indian Claims Commission. With the increase in the membership of the Indian Claims Commission and the concern of Congress that the remaining cases be consummated by April 1972, a sharp increase in the number of final awards is expected. This will require tribes to determine programs for use of judgment awards and preparation of membership rolls. These actions will result in an increasing number of requests for assistance from the Bureau, as well as a requirement for processing enrollment appeals for decision by the Secretary.

Examples of recent accomplishments. Responsibilities relating to compromises, attorney contracts and expert witness contracts were executed timely. There is a tendency toward compromise settlements which necessitates somewhat more Bureau participation; however, no delay has been experienced as yet.

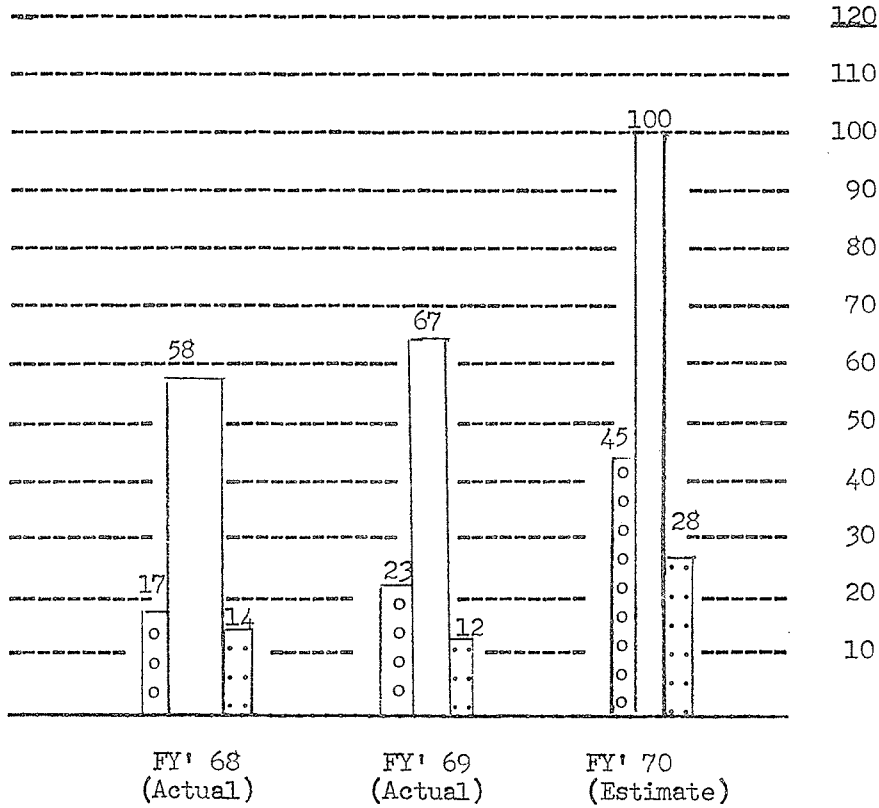
Of the total workload of the past two fiscal years, the field and Washington Office staff completed about one-fifth and one-fourth of the respective workloads. The workload for the Fiscal Years 1968 and 1969 and the first half of 1970 has been about level. However, with acceleration of awards being granted the carryover workload will increase and delays are possible.

Groups requesting actions on tribal constitutions and charters were given assistance with no requests going unanswered.

Rolls for the distribution of the California and Creek judgment funds are currently being made. Total enrollment estimated on each of these two rolls is 50,000. A significant increase in the number of appeals will result. Delay in the completion of rolls can be caused by a backlog of cases in the appeal process.

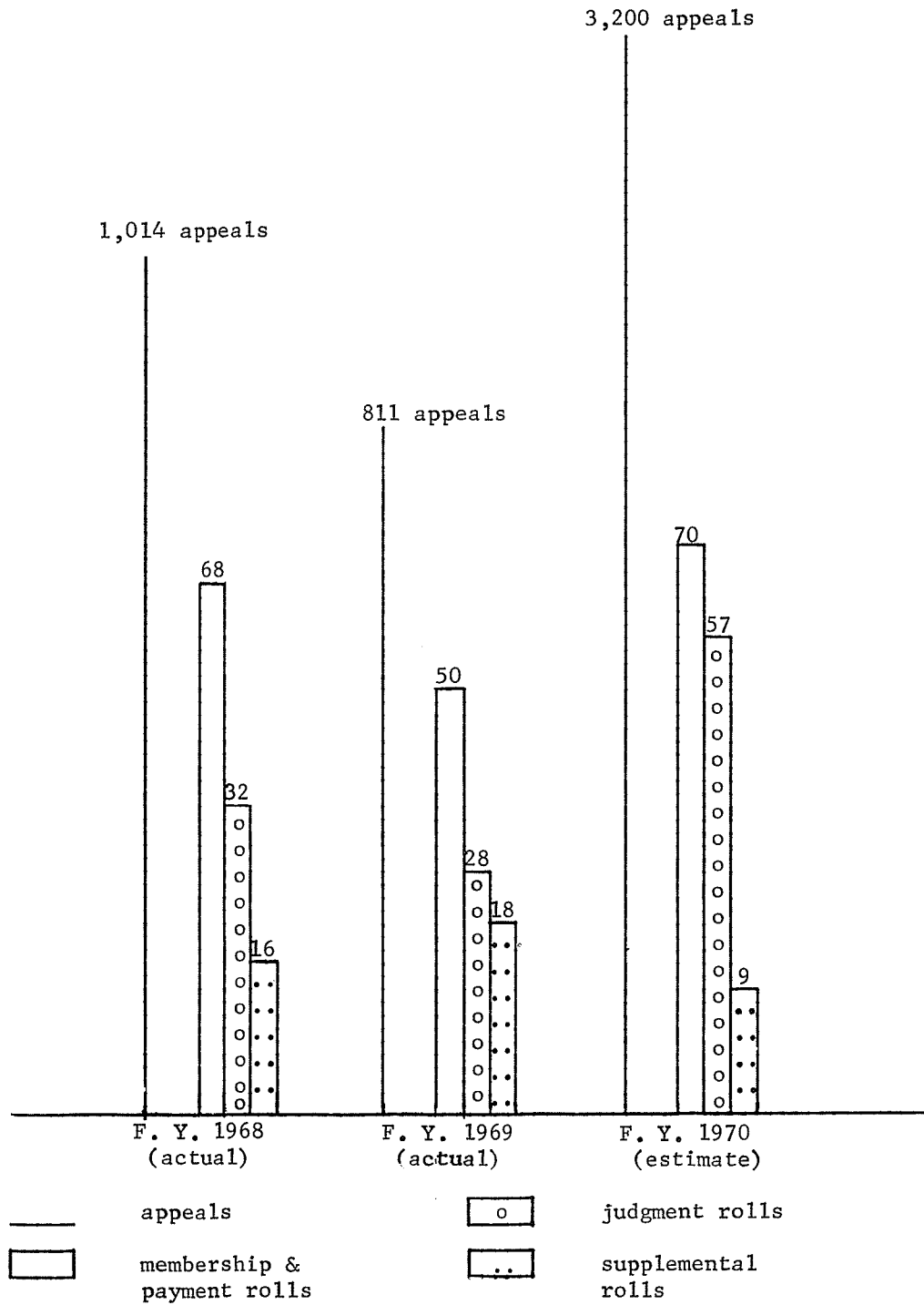
The following charts show the level of accomplishments for the past two fiscal years, as well as projections for the current fiscal year.

- o New Awards granted by Indian Claims Commission and Court of Claims
- o Yearly workload, including carryover cases from previous fiscal year
- o Awards disposed of through enacted legislation



AWARDS GRANTED AND DISPOSITION WORKLOAD BY FISCAL YEARS

The sharp increase in the number of appeals estimated for F. Y. 1970 over previous years is due to the large number of applicants for enrollment pursuant to legislation involving Indians of California (75,352) and Creeks (70,000).



(f) Housing development. Fiscal year 1970, \$2,073,000; fiscal year 1971, \$2,259,000; increase, \$186,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
<u>+\$186,000</u>	<u>---</u>	\$2,259,000	138	To increase assistance to Indians in the development and management of housing programs.

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

Assist local Indian Housing Authorities with revenues too small to sustain efficient operations at this time (32 Housing Authorities at average of \$3,000 each,) \$96,000;

Contract with Indian tribes to provide assistance in obtaining housing projects from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (9 tribes at an average of \$10,000 each), \$90,000.

Need for increase. There continues to be a relatively large and long-standing need for housing in Indian areas. This is due mainly to the fact that the normal channels that provide long-term mortgage capital do not operate for Indians in these areas because of the low incomes and remote locations.

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 reaffirmed the national housing goal of "a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family;" and declared that "the highest priority and emphasis should be given to meeting the housing needs of those families for which the national goal has not become a reality."

Based on a 1969 survey of Indian housing there are now some 94,000 Indian families and only \$26,000 existing dwellings in standard condition. A total of 51,000 new dwellings are needed to replace existing substandard dwellings and to provide dwellings for families now living with other families in overcrowded conditions. An additional 17,000 existing substandard dwellings can be renovated to standard condition.

The objective of the Housing Development program is to eliminate substandard Indian housing in the 1970's in accordance with the joint plans of HUD, IHS and BIA. The Bureau of Indian Affairs' Housing Program is largely dependent upon inputs from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The technical and administrative assistance provided to the tribes such as developing their housing project applications and proposals for financial assistance from HUD is at a relatively small cost compared to the benefits received. For example, under the present agreement, if we are able to furnish or pay for the staff support required, HUD can be expected to provide some \$85 million worth of financial assistance to the Indian people per year.

The continuing and increasing inputs of housing with all its attendant complexities pose serious managerial and administrative problems. The policy of the program is to allow the Indian people to "run their own show" thereby undertaking the responsibilities of the ever increasing complexities of modern living. In order for the Indian people to obtain this technical help it is intended that we utilize the Buy Indian provisions and contract with the tribes to hire the needed assistance. In addition, the increasing responsibilities of the local Indian Housing Authorities have pointed up the need for well qualified Executive Directors and/or managerial and administrative personnel. Where justified the Bureau intends to support the local Indian Housing Authorities

financially in order that the Housing Authorities may be able to attract the qualified people they so badly need.

To continue to fail to provide this assistance to local Indian Housing Authorities early in the program would seriously jeopardize the soundness of the program and may impair HUD's ability and willingness to provide a continued flow of housing funds.

Program of work. The Bureau will provide technical and administrative assistance to tribes in developing housing project applications and proposals for financial assistance under Federal housing programs, HUD programs of the Housing Assistance Administration are expected to provide 6,000 new houses for Indians in Fiscal Year 1971. Increased Bureau assistance will be required in training and assistance to tribal housing authorities because of their increased management responsibilities due to the increasing number of housing units completed for occupancy. By the end of Fiscal Year 1971, the housing authorities will have 11,000 units in occupancy and an additional 6,000 units will be under construction and nearing the occupancy stage. Efficient administration by the housing authorities is essential to achieve maximum benefits for the families by exercising proper administrative and management practices. In addition, such practices will assure the continued flow of financial assistance from HUD for new projects. Housing Development Program funding of \$2,259,000 is required to keep pace with these expanding programs.

Examples of recent accomplishments. As of June 30, 1969, a total of 4,200 HUD-assisted units were completed and under management by Indian Housing Authorities and an additional 800 units were under construction. During fiscal year 1970 construction is expected to begin on 6,000 additional HUD-assisted units.

4. Soil and Moisture Conservation

Activity	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970
Soil and moisture conservation.	\$5,930,416	\$6,525,000	\$6,025,000	-\$500,000

Soil and moisture conservation. Fiscal year 1970, \$6,525,000; fiscal year 1971, \$6,025,000; decrease \$500,000. The decrease consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
-\$500,000	-25	\$6,025,000	469	Program reduction.

Program of work. During the last few years program direction has placed greater emphasis on training Indian people so that through increased use of agricultural resources by Indians themselves, and the improvement of their management abilities, they will be able to gain a greater part of the \$143,000,000 in agricultural products now being harvested annually from Indian lands by non-Indians. This decreased amount of monies available for the 1971 fiscal year will substantially reduce this training assistance. Professional employees capable of giving this type of assistance will be reduced by 25 positions. Two special informational, technical assistance and management training projects will be eliminated. These projects are specifically designed for increased and better communication with Indian people to help them become better prepared to make necessary decisions concerning the use and management of their resources. Three selected range development projects having a high payoff potential with immediate returns to Indians will also have to be postponed. These selected projects are also designed to demonstrate efficient range resource use with the intent of using them as a training tool in the program work with Indians.

The 1971 program will provide at a reduced rate, assistance in farm, ranch, watershed, and reservation planning for the utilization and development of Indian soil, water, forage resources. These plans will be based on information provided by soil and range inventories being made as a part of this program with maximum involvement of the Indian owner and/or land user in the planning.

The soil and moisture technicians work directly with Indian people in an effort to teach them the advantages of taking care of their soil, forage, and water resources, and to encourage and assist them in using these resources themselves. This close working relationship makes it possible to do a better job of planning for the use and development of these resources. A high percentage of these technicians are members of the local tribe who understand local customs and the need for conservation. These persons are a part of work units which are often located away from agency and area headquarters, so that they are accessible to the Indian, the lessee, and close to the land with which they are concerned. These technicians have the closest possible direct contact with Indians in the area they serve. Conservation measures are

are designed to fit each set of soil, slope, and erosion condition so as to: (1) correct ravages of erosion and depletion; (2) protect still-productive land against erosion and depletion; (3) improve productivity of the soil; and (4) control sediment which contributes nationally over 50 percent of the pollution to our streams and lakes. One of the main objectives of this program is to hold the silt on the farm instead of permitting it to be washed into the streams and lakes.

The estimate of \$6,025,000 will provide for the following major program features:

1. Land use investigations and planning.....		\$1,850,000
2. Application of measures.....		3,167,000
(a) Soil stabilization and improvement.....	\$1,687,000	
(b) Water management.....	1,480,000	
3. Operation and maintenance.....		<u>1,008,000</u>
	Total.....	<u>6,025,000</u>

Examples of recent accomplishments. Soil and Moisture Conservation accomplishments continue to be good on Indian lands. There is an apparent increase in involvement, in the use and management of Indian agricultural resources by those Indians using and managing these resources. Individual and group contacts made with Indian people each year, by the program, are beginning to be effective in helping Indian people to make their own decisions about the use and management of their resources. In 1969 a great number of individual contacts of this kind were made in addition to the 5003 separate group meetings, with 119,210 individuals in attendance, held to assist Indians to better use and manage their resources.

To date, the Bureau has completed soil and range inventories on approximately 88 percent of the open Indian land to be mapped. Data of this kind make possible accurate planning of new areas and the revision of older plans. It is anticipated that inventories will be completed on Indian lands by 1974 if the present rate of inventories is maintained. This program furnishes technical assistance to the range management program by making the soil and range inventory and to the irrigation program by doing the necessary soils inventory work for developing irrigation farming.

Cooperators are continuing their investments in the program by increasing the application of practices such as brush control, cover crops, cropping systems, reseeding and fertilization. These are practices that improve the productivity of Indian lands and make conservation economically sound. In 1968 the co-operators' investment in the soil and moisture work was \$32,846,529.

At the outset of the program it was necessary to emphasize construction to rapidly develop water management to control the ever-increasing erosion hazard. In some areas now, with a large percentage of the construction phase of the long-range soil and moisture program completed, increased emphasis is placed on soil stabilization and improvement and training Indian people in agricultural resource use and management.

5. Maintenance of Roads

Activity	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970
Maintenance of roads.....	\$4,121,227	\$4,636,000	\$5,129,000	+\$493,000

Maintenance of roads: Fiscal year 1970, \$4,636,000; fiscal year 1971, \$5,129,000; increase, \$493,000. The increase consists of:

	<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		Total	Total	<u>Explanation</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
(1)	+\$421,000	--	\$4,141,000		Upgrade quality & quantity of Regular Maintenance on heavy traffic road
(2)	+ 72,000	--	697,000		
	<u>+ 493,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>5,129,000</u>	<u>337</u>	Upgrade quality of Occasional Maintenance on light traffic roads.

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

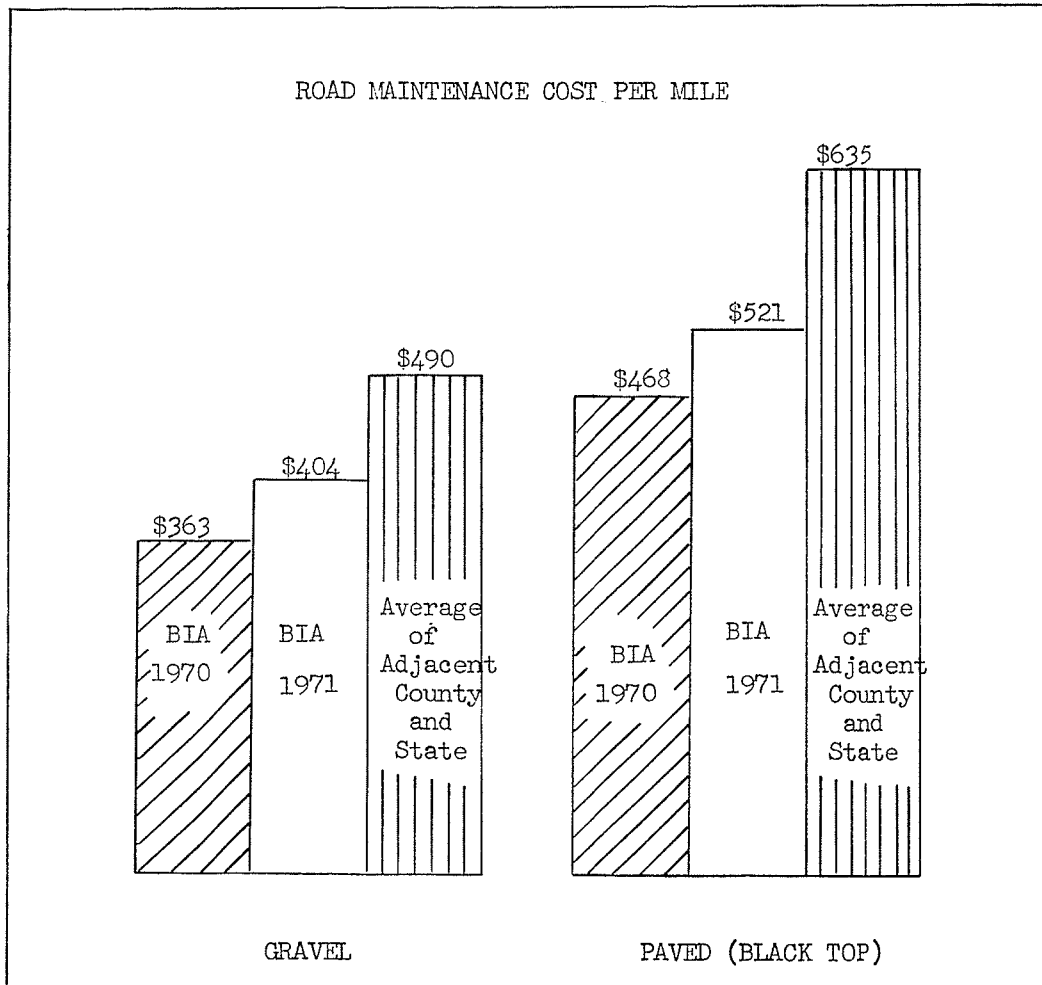
- (1) Regular maintenance on 9,646 miles of heavy traffic roads  
@ approximately \$37 increase per mile, \$421,000.
- (2) Occasional maintenance on 7,962 miles of light traffic roads  
@ approximately \$14 increase per mile, \$ 72,000.

Need for increase. (1) Upgrading quality and quantity of regular maintenance on heavy traffic roads, \$421,000: There are 9,646 miles of the heavy traffic roads which require regular maintenance. These roads provide access to the reservation, to schools, to communities, and include the local roads which directly serve the Indian homes and school bus routes. The Bureau road system is being improved and the speed and volume of traffic has consistently increased; thereby causing greater damage and a need of preventing or correcting hazardous or delaying conditions. Bridge maintenance requires more attention. National emphasis has been placed upon inspection and maintenance of all bridges as a result of the President's Task Force on Bridge Safety. This increase will also allow the upgrading of 156 miles which previously received only occasional maintenance. This proposed program will allow \$429 per mile per year for regular maintenance which is an approximate increase of \$37 per mile. (2) Upgrade quality of occasional maintenance on light traffic roads, \$72,000. There are 7,962 miles of Indian reservation roads which extend into the forests, range land, and the more isolated areas of the reservation. Work is held to a minimum on these roads because they serve light traffic. However, they must allow traffic to move freely if the Indian is to benefit from the land and to allow the government to carry out the trust responsibility. In the Indian forests these roads are the net work for management and forest protection. As the reservations develop, these roads become more important and require more work. The increase will allow \$87 per mile per year for these roads which is an approximate increase of \$14 per mile.



Program of work. The estimate of \$5,129,000 will permit the Bureau to continue routine maintenance of 40 flight strips, 17,608 miles of roads, and 527 bridges on 177 Indian reservations in 23 states.

- a. Regular maintenance - 9,646 miles of heavy traffic roads - \$4,141,000; this sum provides for surface blading, repairing base failures, patching surface, shoulder and slope maintenance, replacement of traffic control signs, snow removal, ditch cleaning, and maintenance of drainage facilities. Average cost of \$429 per mile per year.
- b. Occasional maintenance - 7,962 miles of light traffic roads - \$697,000; this sum provides for work required to keep secondary roads and trails open to travel, such as blading, removing slides, filling washouts, removing fallen trees, and occasional shaping. Frequency of this maintenance varies with need and from monthly to not more than once a year on some of the less important trails. Average cost of \$87 per mile per year.
- c. Heavy maintenance (major restoration) - \$145,000; this sum provides for reshaping roadbed, resurfacing, major repairs to bridges and culverts.
- d. Special maintenance - \$120,000; this sum provides for the repair of major damage caused by storms, fires, floods, etc.



Graph shows BIA road maintenance costs compared with average costs at adjacent States and counties.

- e. Flight strip maintenance - \$26,000; this sum provides for surface blading of 40 flight strips which serve Indian communities for emergency air transportation.

Area Budget classification breakdown for fiscal year 1971

Area	Total Funds	Miles Heavy Traffic	Amount Regular Maint.	Miles Light Traffic	Occa- sional Maint.	Amount Heavy Maint.	Amount Special Maint.	Amount Airstrip Maint.
Aberdeen...	\$829,000	1,591	\$775,000	119	\$34,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	--
Albuquerque	453,000	826	343,000	1,470	87,000	10,000	10,000	\$3,000
Anadarko...	100,000	128	60,000	188	20,000	10,000	10,000	--
Billings...	564,000	806	422,000	917	112,000	20,000	10,000	--
Juneau.....	60,000	23	26,000	9	5,000	10,000	10,000	9,000
Minneapolis	246,000	402	195,000	104	26,000	15,000	10,000	--
Muskogee...	110,000	330	90,000	-	--	10,000	10,000	--
Navajo.....	1,010,000	2,360	871,000	527	107,000	10,000	10,000	12,000
Phoenix....	770,000	1,640	616,000	2,187	132,000	10,000	10,000	2,000
Portland...	663,000	1,280	510,000	2,295	133,000	10,000	10,000	--
Sacramento.	160,000	171	122,000	50	13,000	15,000	10,000	--
Washington.	164,000	89	111,000	96	28,000	15,000	10,000	--
Total..	5,129,000	9,646	4,141,000	7,962	697,000	145,000	120,000	26,000

Examples of recent accomplishments. The Bureau is responsible for the maintenance of 17,608 miles of roads and 527 bridges on 177 Indian reservations located in 23 states. The roads serve the non-taxable Indian lands, schools, health centers, community centers and routes of transportation between the Indian home and market or place of employment. The Bureau is responsible for these roads because the Indian lands are not served adequately by state or county roads. Generally, in Indian country the county organization does not exist or if it does it is not financially able to provide a road service.

This program will provide routine road and bridge maintenance to a system of roads which is classified as follows:

Feeder or access roads -	3,721 miles
Community streets -	498 miles
Local roads -	7,914 miles
Service roads -	5,475 miles
Bridges -	35,786 feet

There are 2,012 miles of pavement, 1,018 miles of all-weather gravel surface, and 14,573 miles of roads not surfaced or with an inadequate surface which at times becomes difficult or impassable.

6. Development of Indian Arts and Crafts

Activity	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970
Development of Indian arts and crafts....	\$556,866	\$614,000	\$614,000	---

Development of Indian arts and crafts: Fiscal year 1970, \$614,000; fiscal year 1971, \$614,000. "No change".

Program of work: The function of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board is to encourage and promote the development and expansion of Indian arts and crafts so as to improve the economic status of the Native American as well as to assist in developing and preserving a valuable American heritage. As specified by the Act creating the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Public Law 355-74th Congress, the Board, through its staff of arts and crafts specialists and its museum, exhibition and publication programs, engages in experimentation and provides advisory assistance to Indian artists and craftsmen with the objectives of (1) establishing high standards of workmanship, (2) developing new products which have good market potential, (3) assisting in the development of production-marketing centers and (4) promoting products and artistic works created by outstanding Indian, Eskimo and Aleut artists and craftsmen.

As important tools in implementing its program activities, the Indian Arts and Crafts Board is responsible for the operation and development of three Museum and Crafts Centers devoted to the conservation, preservation and interpretation of the finest collections of Indian arts in existence today, namely, the Sioux Indian Museum and Crafts Center, Rapid City, South Dakota; the Museum of the Plains Indian and Crafts Center, Browning, Montana; and the Southern Plains Indian Museum and Crafts Center, Anadarko, Oklahoma. Regionally these Museum and Crafts Centers are the cultural focal point of more than 130,000 Indians, and a source of great pride to the cities and states in which they are located. In addition to carrying out a Museum program to preserve and protect the rare and invaluable artifacts entrusted to their care, the Museums are currently actively engaged in development of specific services offered under the Board's programs, including special educational activities, the creation and presentation of special exhibitions, and the research and compilation of technical, educational and promotional publications, all of which are necessary to meet the increasing needs of Indian peoples and to extend vital services to educational, cultural, and other professional institutions.

Examples of recent accomplishments: During the past year, the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, in cooperation with the National Park Service and the Alaska Native Brotherhood, Sitka Camp No. 1, established a Southeastern Indian Cultural Center, located at Sitka National Monument, Alaska. The Center, an educational program designed to perpetuate the crafts and culture of the Indian of Southeastern Alaska as well as to encourage an awareness of native culture among the public at large, provides a program of instruction and demonstration aimed at promoting and marketing arts and crafts traditional to the area such as basketry, skin and beadwork, tanning, woodcarving, and design and sewing ceremonial costumes. The program is conducted under the supervision of a Tlingit Indian assisted by Native experts in the various crafts.

During Fiscal Year 1966, the University of Alaska, in cooperation with the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, established an Extension Center for Arts and Crafts at the University in College, Alaska, to provide further technological management leadership training opportunity for those advanced Native craftsmen who can benefit from further experience at the University. Beginning the current school year, the Board funded ten one-year scholarship grants in order to develop Native craftsmen who can provide management and leadership to Alaska crafts communities throughout the State. The Extension Center, through its own and the Board's staffs, continue to work toward the establishment of village arts and crafts production-sales centers throughout the State.

Since the early 1960's, there has been a significant increase in the demand for good quality traditional and contemporary Native American arts and crafts as evidenced by the rapid financial growth of Indian owned and operated crafts organizations such as the Qualla Arts and Crafts Mutual, located on the Cherokee Indian Reservation in North Carolina, and the Choctaw Crafts Association, located on the Choctaw Indian Reservation in Mississippi, yet the total picture on these Reservations is a lack of sufficient production to supply outlets desiring to sell quality arts and crafts. As a solution to the problem, the Indian Arts and Crafts Board initiated, beginning in 1964, a series of short term demonstration workshops in an effort to encourage all interested craftworkers to perpetuate and improve traditional craft work, to improve techniques and to introduce new media through which the Native American might express himself and at the same time improve his economic position in society. During the past year, demonstration workshops were conducted in craft media such as pottery, weaving, basketry, woodturning, painting and design, and sculpture. Through the efforts of the Board, financial assistance for the necessary materials, supplies, instructor salaries, transportation, and workshop facilities were provided by various interested governmental and non-governmental agencies. The demonstration workshop program has been successful and the Board will continue the program as long as there is a demonstrated need.

In Fiscal Year 1968 the Board began development of two of the Museum and Crafts Center facilities operated and administered under its programs and also initiated work to coordinate varied program activities and services such as the creation of special exhibitions and publications. The major thrust of this phase of the Board's programs is directed to promoting and interpreting works created by contemporary Indian, Eskimo and Aleut artists and craftsmen, and to bring these works to the attention of a larger and more diversified audience. Through the coordination of these varied activities, the Board seeks to offer services focusing on contemporary Native American arts which directly benefit both the Indian and general public, Indian artists and craftsmen, students and scholars of Indian culture, and merchandizers in the field of arts and crafts, and to assist and coordinate the cultural activities of local, state and other federal agencies interested in furthering the development of contemporary Indian arts and crafts.

During the past year, work was undertaken to continue the development of the Sioux Indian Museum and Crafts Center in Rapid City, South Dakota, and the Museum of the Plains Indian and Crafts Center in Browning, Montana. Through the cooperation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, new special exhibition galleries were created and equipped to conform to professional Museum standards, by remodeling portions of the existing facilities at both institutions. The newly created special exhibition galleries enabled the Board to immediately

begin a continuing program of special exhibitions directed to promotional showings of works of art by contemporary Indian artists and craftsmen. In addition the Board organized a major traveling exhibition of contemporary Plains Indian arts and a cooperative program was developed in conjunction with state Arts Councils to establish an itinerary for showings of the exhibition during the next two years at cultural institutions throughout western states. Development of the educational activities initiated last year at the Museum and Crafts Centers was continued through regularly scheduled school tours of the Museum and Crafts Center galleries and special exhibitions. Additionally, the Board created a slide lecture kit entitled CONTEMPORARY INDIAN AND ESKIMO CRAFTS OF THE UNITED STATES, which is being distributed nationally both through the Board's Museum and Crafts Centers and, by cooperative arrangement, through the American Craftsmen's Council.

The Board also issued two major publications devoted to important recent developments in contemporary Native American arts. The first of these publications, entitled INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN ARTS, presents the unique educational programs at this institution, operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and is illustrated with outstanding works of art created by the Indian, Eskimo and Aleut students attending the Institute. GRAPHIC ARTS OF THE ALASKAN ESKIMO, is the first comprehensive publication to promote the varied and unique works created by contemporary Alaskan Eskimo graphic artists.

In addition to technical and marketing advice provided to Indian artists and craftsmen, a variety of advisory services and expertise was also provided to other agencies and organizations at the local, state and federal levels. As an example, through the Board's advisory services significant works of art by outstanding contemporary Native American artists and craftsmen were included in an extensive exhibition of present-day American crafts of the United States, acquired and organized by the Johnson Wax Company, which is currently being toured to major museums and galleries throughout the nation. Also, at the request of the United States Information Agency, the Board organized an exhibition of contemporary Indian crafts of the United States which will be shown at the U. S. Pavilion at the Japan World Exhibition in Osaka, Japan, during 1970. Through the development of these activities and services, the Board was enabled to provide valuable advice and assistance to numerous other agencies and organizations including the American Craftsmen's Council, the Smithsonian Institution, colleges, universities, museums as well as commercial galleries, art dealers and crafts shops throughout the United States.

7. Management of Indian Trust Property

Activity of Sub-activity	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970
(a) Land management	\$6,105,695	\$6,767,000	\$7,327,000	+\$560,000
(b) General trustee services.....	1,154,700	1,278,000	1,278,000	--
(c) Employees' compensation payments.....	333,768	400,000	500,000	+ 100,000
Total.....	7,594,163	8,445,000	9,105,000	+ 660,000

(a) Land management. Fiscal year 1970, \$6,767,000; fiscal year 1971, \$7,327,000; increase, \$560,000. The increase consists of:

Real property management. Fiscal year 1970, \$4,940,000; fiscal year 1971, \$5,390,000; increase, \$450,000. The increase consist of:

	<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>			
(1)	+ \$200,000	--	\$200,000	--	Provide contract mineral expertise for assisting Indians in marketing and developing their mineral resources.
(2)	+ 150,000	--	150,000	--	Provide contract to make systems redesign and rewrite computer programs of the land ownership records.
(3)	+ 100,000	--	100,000	--	Provide contract for expertise to assist tribes in water rights mineral rights and land boundary suits.
	<u>450,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>5,390,000</u>	<u>429</u>	

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) Four contracts @ \$50,000 for mineral expertise \$200,000
- (2) One contract @ 150,000 for systems redesign 150,000
- (3) Four contracts @ 25,000 for water rights expertise 100,000



Need for increase. The Bureau will launch a major effort to develop valuable mineral resources on Indian lands in F.Y. 1971. To do so, technical and legal services must be provided. At least 23 reservations have been identified as having mineral deposits with potential for mineral exploration and development.

In order for Indians to capitalize on these mineral resources, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has the trust responsibility to analyze the market, prepare geologic data, prepare economic data, prepare and issue advertisements, and analyze bids and proposals. Many mining companies are interested in leasing and developing Indian mineral resources. Millions of dollars in lease bonus bids and annual royalties can be expected as a result of this effort. Development of known mineral assets can lead to the creation of many new job opportunities for Indians. If the necessary technical services can be performed through contract in F.Y. 1971, the development potential on many reservations can be realized in the near future. Indian tribes and individuals cannot afford the outlays required to perform these technical services and the capital required for mineral development. A sum of \$200,000 is required for contracting technical services required for mineral development.

A sum of \$150,000 is requested for the redesign and rewriting of the present automated land ownership record system. The maintenance of land ownership information on Indian land is one of the most important and most complex trust functions of the Bureau. Due to fractionated heirship status of most Indian-owned land, title records must be maintained by computer processing. It is typical that a single small parcel of land is owned in common by 10 to 100 heirs. Since lands are held in trust by these heirs, the Bureau is responsible for issuing title ownership reports for all real estate actions and for probate purposes.

The Bureau began developing ownership records by computer processing almost nine years ago; therefore, present systems designs date back to that time. Upgrading of programs has taken place continually over the past years to meet several changes in computer hardware. Despite this upgrading of programs, no major systems redesign has been undertaken due to costs and limited staff. To date there are 4.4 million records and 700,000 title documents in the data bank. Upon completion the data bank will contain six million records. The file will grow at a rate of 12,000 new documents per year. Thousands of title status reports will be issued each year based on this data bank.

A general systems redesign is needed in this land ownership records program immediately to take maximum advantage of the computer equipment now being used by the Bureau. Because the original systems design and computer programs were developed piecemeal and for use on older equipment, data processing of our programs is inefficient, requiring an average rerun of 25% to 30% for job failure. Redesign is necessary in order to implement the interfacing of land records data with related management applications, such as, an automated lease payment system, automated land sale proceeds distribution system, soils inventories, and other management information systems.

There are several current and pending legal suits between Indian tribes and States and corporations over water rights, mineral rights and land boundaries. This Bureau is responsible for assisting these Indian owners in these suits. Such cases require special technical skills which are not available in the present staff and will, therefore, be obtained through contract services. Millions of dollars of real estate assets are at stake in current and pending proceedings. In addition, reservation real property management support activities are greatly needed to carry out essential program services. These support activities can be achieved by contract to local qualified Indian people. For the above needs a sum of \$100,000 is requested.

Program of work. The Real Property Management program will provide technical real estate management services for Indian landowners of 39.4 million acres of tribal land and 11 million acres of individually owned trust land. These services are carried out under Federal laws and Federal regulations. The basic purpose of this activity is to protect the rights of Indian landowners and aid them in the development of the resources. Real estate services include: maintenance and recording of land ownership records; rendering title and ownership status reports; preparing and recording wills, preparing probate records, preparing various deeds, exchanges, partitions and other transfer documents; conducting advertisements for sale and aiding in negotiations for sales and purchases of land; preparing applications for patents in fee; issuing orders removing restrictions; and preparing legal documents for dozens of types of real estate actions.

The program will provide sound economic advice; prepare legal documents, prepare advertisements and aid in negotiations. Subsurface leasing and permitting include oil and gas plus other minerals. Professional services will be rendered, including economic, engineering, and legal advice.

Indian tribes and individual owners now contribute substantially to the cost of processing leases and sales. Yet even with these contributions the volume of leases and rising cost to perform services have held back the available market potential.

Efforts will be made to assist tribal groups and organizations in the assumption of a greater role in real estate management. These include tribal leasing functions, tribal land purchases, programs for consolidations of fractionated interests, and land exchange programs.

Technical services will be provided to assist in community developments, such as, road construction, school construction, and housing developments. Interests of tribes and individuals will be represented in legal cases of boundary disputes, water rights and mineral rights questions.

Examples of recent accomplishments. The Papago Tribe in cooperation with the Bureau has completed negotiations with the El Paso Natural Gas Company and Hecla Mining Company for the assignment and modification of the Transarizona mining lease on Papago Tribal lands. The companies have agreed to pay the tribe \$3.7 million in return for the tribe's acceptance of the assignment to Hecla of a 50% interest in the lease, and other conditions which will clear the way for commencement of mining operations. This activity was generated upon El Paso drilling the Transarizona leased area locating a copper ore body approaching half a billion tons covering .7% copper. This income was very timely and will be of major assistance to the tribe in the recovery period following the drought that occurred on the reservation this year.

Three commercial leases were consummated on the Seminole Reservation, Hollywood, Florida. The tribe participated in the negotiations concerning these high value sites for a mobile home manufacturing plant and two mobile home parks. In all three instances, economic rent was included in the leases as well as the other benefits of development and employment.

A recreational development lease has been completed for the Cochiti Pueblo which has a great many advantages for the future of the area. Potentially, a new community will be created north of Albuquerque bringing many opportunities for work, Indian participation and an enhanced standard of living to the people of this Pueblo. The tribal council will receive a rental reflecting the worth of their property, which in turn will revolve into the economy of all members of the tribe. The Bureau is assisting and guiding the tribe in these negotiations, which will have long-lasting benefits through income and community developments.

SURFACE LEASING DATA

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Income</u>
1959	4,535,104	\$9,443,516
1960	3,378,247	10,397,943
1961	4,165,055	10,759,887
1962	3,693,754	11,774,343
1963	3,885,581	13,180,210
1964	4,997,019	13,979,003
1965	5,738,271	15,465,610
1966	4,674,906	16,184,583
1967	4,724,030	17,739,855
1968	4,325,096	18,121,266
1969	4,418,641	20,434,540

Real estate appraisal. Fiscal year 1970, \$1,827,000; fiscal year 1971, \$1,937,000; increase, \$110,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
(1) +\$50,000	--	\$50,000	--	To provide mineral & petroleum valuation services.
(2) + 60,000	--	60,000	--	To provide Indian communities with technical planning assist.
<u>          M</u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	
<u>110,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1,937,000</u>	<u>127</u>	

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

\$50,000 will provide consultant services from professional mineral valuation engineers.

60,000 will provide for planning consultant services in land use.

Need for increase. Mineral and petroleum resources provide an annual income to Indian people which averages approximately \$50,000,000. Valuation services by mining and petroleum engineers are essential to assure market value through royalty rates and bonuses received on existing and new mineral developments. The present appraisal staff consists of one mining engineer and one petroleum engineer to provide advice on this tremendous capital asset. The increased exploration and development of minerals, mainly uranium, copper, and coal, by private industry necessitates a need for an adequate evaluation staff to properly expose the Indian mineral potential to industry. The requested increase of \$50,000 will provide consultant services from professional valuation engineers.

Involvement of Indian groups in solving reservation problems is being achieved on a very limited basis through the formation of Tribal planning boards and community participation in land planning. The requests for technical assistance for planning from these Tribal groups displays a genuine interest in self-betterment of both physical and social conditions. At the present time a staff of five planners is attempting to supply this assistance. Delays encountered between request and assistance suppress community interest in worth while projects resulting in economic loss and hodgepodge development. An increase is requested for planning consultant services to continue the Bureau program of helping Indian people develop comprehensive land use plans for mutual-help and self-help housing projects, and overall reservation plans. Site plans for individual developments are greatly needed to enhance land values, attract private capital and create attractive developments. Another important task of these technicians is to make sure that tribes that have funds take advantage of Federal planning programs such as the HUD 701 Program. Land use planning services are valuable as a training tool which deeply involves Indian people in real estate development and resources management. For this effort an increase of \$60,000 is requested.

Program of work. The Real Estate Appraisal activity provides professional real estate valuation, research, economic analysis and land use planning services to individual Indians, tribal leaders, and Bureau administrators. The regulations requiring appraisals is recognition of the Government's obligation as trustee to protect the rights inherent in the Indians' ownership of real property, and to maximize the income from enlightened management of this asset. Staff providing value estimates for surface uses and sales is less than full strength due to increased operating costs.

The national scarcity of copper and other metals, the increased demand for coal and the Public Law 88-489 (Private Ownership of Special Nuclear Materials) authorizing direct sales of uranium between producer and consumer have created a demand for the Indians' natural resources. It is impossible for many Indian reservations to benefit, due to the lack of technical assistance in marketing and valuation. Where assistance has been available, approximately \$2.5 million in bonuses have been received. We expect the demand for minerals to accelerate and ask for funds to provide the necessary assistance.

During the past few years, industry, Indian tribes, and Government agencies have recognized and joined together in a common effort to capture the potential that Indian reservations offer in the way of physical and human resources. This cooperative force for reservation development requires a sound development plan to assure economic stability and reverse the present trend of rural slum blight on Indian reservations. This is recognized by tribal and community leaders who desire, and have requested, technical planning assistance. This involvement of Indian people can create an atmosphere compatible with the standards of industry that may wish to locate on Indian reservations, and encourage satellite industries and supporting services to the reservation.

Examples of recent accomplishments. In fiscal year 1969 the Real Estate Appraisal activity completed 9,107 appraisals of all types of properties. There were 3,664 requests for appraisals pending at the end of the year. The rental of lands has been steadily increasing, in part due to valuation information made available by this activity. The income from bonus payments and mineral and petroleum royalties is a significant sum, and can be increased in the future, perhaps spectacularly. In the planning field, on the Navajo Reservation alone, the Bureau of Indian Affairs planner prepared 10 site plans, 10 residential subdivision plans, one industrial park plan, one general

community plan for the Town of Crownpoint, New Mexico, a 707 planning design study which outlines the need for the Navajo Tribe to establish an Economic Planning Division, and assisted the Tribe in establishing a planning and development staff.

(b) General trustee services. Fiscal year, 1970, \$1,278,000; fiscal year 1971, \$1,278,000; "no change."

Program of work. The Bureau is charged by various laws and regulations with the trust responsibility of accounting for and disbursing individual Indian monies which come into the custody of Bureau officials as a result of administering trust or restricted properties of individual Indians, through per capita payments, judgements, awards, and claims. Indian Service Special Disbursing Agents are designated to carry out these responsibilities.

This sub-activity also finances positions of field representatives who serve as contact representatives with the Indians at the reservation level and who perform work connected with the activities concerned with administration of trust properties.

Examples of recent accomplishments. Trust funds were collected by the Bureau from the leasing and/or sale of trust property, from the sale of forest products produced on trust property, from sales of minerals, hay, and other products. These funds are then deposited to individual Indian and tribal accounts, and in numerous instances are distributed to several thousand individual Indian accounts resulting from the growing multiple-ownership or heirship situation. In order to improve this situation, we are consolidating Individual Indian Money accounting activities to better utilize existing specialized staff and to facilitate the use of electronic account techniques. This is resulting in better service to Indian beneficiaries through more current disbursing of funds to them. Field representatives have continued to work with Indian groups and individuals in the management, administration, and development of Indian trust property and related activities. There has been increased activity also in the field of investing individual and tribal funds at higher rates of interest, thus increasing their earnings.

The following table shows Investments - Tribal and Individual Indian Monies.

Investments	Actual June 30, 1968	Actual June 30, 1969	Estimate June 30, 1970
1. Tribal Funds:			
In Banks.....	\$155,302,253	\$177,566,566	\$13,000,000
U.S. Securities .....	10,980,500	19,495,150	192,000,000
Government Agency issues	---	1,000,000	---
2. Individual Indian Monies:			
In Banks.....	41,881,357	40,836,188	---
U.S. Securities.....	29,190,519	29,051,335	15,000,000
Government Agency issues	---	---	55,000,000
Total....	237,354,629	267,949,239	275,000,000
3. Interest earned.....	13,515,562	17,990,000	19,500,000

- (c) Employee compensation payment. Fiscal year 1970, \$400,000; fiscal year 1971, \$500,000; increase, \$100,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		Total	Total	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
+\$100,000	--	\$500,000	--	To reimburse the Employees' Compensation Fund.

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

285 additional payees @ approximately \$400 = \$100,000

Need for increase. The increase will provide funds to reimburse the Employees' Compensation Fund for payments made due to injury or death of employees under the jurisdiction of this agency as required in Section 209 of Public Law 86-767.

8. Repair and Maintenance of Buildings and Utilities

Activity	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970
Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities..	\$16,703,936	\$19,424,000	\$19,889,000	+\$465,000

Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities. Fiscal year 1970, \$19,424,000; fiscal year 1971, \$19,889,000; increase, \$465,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
+\$465,000	\$19,889,000	1,296	Repair and maintenance of newly constructed buildings and utilities & related costs.

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

Approximately 825,000 square feet of newly constructed buildings and related utility systems will be placed into operation during fiscal year 1971 at a first year cost of about \$.98 per square foot. The increase of \$465,000 will be used for the repair and maintenance of these facilities.

Need for increase. The \$465,000 requested will provide for repair and maintenance of newly constructed buildings and utilities. The program for the existing Bureau facilities will be maintained basically at the Fiscal Year 1969 level of repair and maintenance.

Our evaluation of new facilities maintenance needs as well as data developed in the maintenance industry, indicates first year costs are from 75% to 90% greater than subsequent year requirements. New equipment and operating problems during the break-in period, require maintenance which is vital if the new facilities are to be placed into untroubled, useful service and if the Government's investment is to be protected.

Program of work. The repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities is a continuing program. The total funds of \$19,889,000 requested will provide for maintenance of Bureau physical plant facilities located throughout the United States including Alaska, for providing technical services to Indians and includes \$225,000 to fund a clean-up program in and around Indian villages.

Most of the Bureau's installations are in isolated locations, lacking the normal utilities and services usually available. This requires that the Bureau provide such essential utilities and services as electricity, water, sewage, heat, garbage and refuse disposal, etc., to insure uninterrupted operation on a 24-hour basis.

Examples of recent accomplishments. In fiscal year 1970 work continued on engineering performance standards and guides. As an interim measure, Department of Navy maintenance standards are being used, to the extent feasible, as temporary guides.

Plant facilities inventories have been up-dated and facility useful life data is in final review. Program evaluation studies have been completed for 84 locations. Work will continue in this area until all Bureau locations have been evaluated.

Plant Management programs have serviced 450 locations involving buildings and utilities. 95 boarding schools (including 18 peripheral dormitories) and 147 day schools are among the facilities maintained and operated over an area stretching from Alaska to Florida.



9. Operation, Repair and Maintenance of Indian Irrigation Systems

Activity	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970
Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems...	\$1,375,367	\$1,406,000	\$1,404,000	-\$2,000

Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems. Fiscal year 1970, \$1,406,000; fiscal year 1971, \$1,404,000; decrease \$2,000. The decrease consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>-\$2,000</u>	<u>---</u>	\$1,404,000	14	Program reduction

Program of work. The estimate of \$1,404,000 is to cover the payment of annual operation and maintenance charges assessed against Indian-owned lands included within various private and public irrigation districts and water user associations, when the Indian landowner is financially unable to pay such charges; annual contract payments authorized by the Congress; and annual operation and maintenance costs for those projects not included within private or public irrigation districts and water user associations.

Examples of recent accomplishments. There are approximately 300 irrigation systems on various Indian reservations west of the Mississippi River, ranging in size from tracts of a few acres, such as subsistence garden tracts, to major projects of over 100,000 acres.

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

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

Any unpaid assessment becomes a lien against the land for which the assessment is not paid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary by Sub-activity

Sub-activity	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970
Annual assessment payment (contract)	\$120,923	\$133,053	\$139,578	+\$6,525
Annual water pay- ments (contract)..	40,000	40,000	40,000	---
Operation and maintenance of irrigation systems	1,214,444	1,232,947	1,224,422	- 8,525
Total.....	1,375,367	1,406,000	1,404,000	- 2,000

10. Tribal Development

Activity	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970
Tribal development	--	--	\$4,927,000	+\$4,927,000

Tribal development: Fiscal year 1970, \$--; fiscal year 1971, \$4,927,000; an increase of \$4,927,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>+\$4,927,000</u>	<u>--</u>	\$4,927,000	--	To provide for the initiation of a program to be used by tribes for commercial economic development programs.

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

Approximately 25 contracts (grants) @ \$197,000 = \$4,925,000

Need for increase. One of the most promising opportunities to achieve the objectives of the Indian people and to reduce the time span and ultimately the cost, lies in developing reservation resources through direct and positive Indian initiative, leadership and involvement. As an initial step, the 1971 program includes 4.9 million dollars to be used by tribes for commercial economic development programs in the Forestry, Range, Agricultural and Commercial/Industrial sectors. Plans would be developed by individual Indians, groups or associations or organized tribal groups and presented to the Bureau for review, approval and funding. This would give the Indian people incentive and opportunities to decide upon programs of their choosing, to present and explain their plans including operation and execution.

Some significant advantages in this approach would be:

1. Place the initiative for planning development and continuing management of projects with Indians.
2. Demonstrate Indian interest and capability.
3. Give tribes opportunities to set forth and implement their own objectives, goals and priorities.
4. Stimulate active tribal involvement in the identification of critical areas of need and the finding of ways to meet these needs.
5. Place more responsibility and authority in tribes for everyday decisions in accomplishing programs.
6. Provide Indians with learning opportunities and experience in program development, analysis, decision making, management and operating techniques.

Program of work. The Indians would be urged to supplement funding from this source through the use of tribal funds or other available resources required for the program or project.

Approval of specific projects would be predicated on Tribal Development plans, potential benefits accruing to the Indians, relative capability of the Indians to undertake and manage the program and the relative mix of funding and other available resources from sources required for the program.

The Bureau and other Federal agencies would provide technical assistance and monitor progress to the extent necessary, but fundamental responsibility for the conduct of specific programs or projects would remain with the respective tribe. Provision would be made for Bureau or other Federal agency assumption of the programs or projects in the event the tribe would be unable to continue or to complete the programs or projects.

Funds made available under this line item will, by policy and criteria, be restricted to the economic development sectors previously identified and must be used by the Indians, not the Bureau, for approved programs or projects which they (Indians) have submitted and which they will assume responsibility for administering.

These funds will be granted only for job and income generating programs on a project type basis. Each project will be a viable economic unit identified by a specific geographical area and encompass a complete program of development. It will not be limited to selected management functions, e.g., brush clearing, fence building, etc. The proposed plan will include a comprehensive display of:

- ..... land and other resources involved,
- ..... capital improvements needed, (types and cost),
- ..... source of funding (tribal funds, other sources),
- ..... Indian management capability,
- ..... potential benefits in
  - . . . Indian jobs, and
  - . . . net Indian income.

It is anticipated that the development fund will be used primarily for the following type projects:

Forest Lands Project - All facets of Forest Management including:

- ..... reforestation
- ..... timber stand improvement
- ..... fire protection
- ..... timber harvest and sale

Range Lands Project - All aspects of Commercial Livestock Production including:

- ..... livestock management system
- ..... forage and watershed management system
- ..... range development and improvements

Commercial and Industrial

- Outdoor Recreation - Oriented toward the creation of additional commercial recreation, hunting and fishing opportunities:

Hunting and Fishing Projects - Including:

- ..... stocking of game
- ..... habitat management and improvement
- ..... user facilities and protection
- ..... public relations - advertisement
- ..... access (public)
- ..... management and protection of hunting and fishing resources

Recreation Projects - Including

- ..... access (public)
- ..... user facilities and protection
- ..... public relations - advertisement
- ..... management and protection of recreation resources

Industrial Projects - Including:

Industrial Parks

- ..... sites and infrastructure
- ..... development and management

Small Business Projects - Including:

- ..... restaurants
- ..... service stations
- ..... motels
- ..... art and craft shops

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Personnel Summary

	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions	3,944	4,059	4,009
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	440	449	433
Average number of all employees....	4,159	4,298	4,250
Average GS grade.....	7.5	7.5	7.6
Average GS salary.....	\$8,699	\$9,560	\$9,755
Average salary of ungraded positions	\$7,108	\$7,819	\$8,601

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior

Appropriation Title: Resources Management Bureau of Indian Affairs

	Actual 1969	Estimate 1970	Estimate 1971	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing</u>				
Total obligations...	\$52,139,253	\$59,770,000	\$66,217,000	+\$6,447,000
Unobligated balance available start of year.....	---	-150,000	---	+150,000
Unobligated balance available end of year	+150,000	---	---	---
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	+650,747	---	---	---
Appropriation.....	52,940,000	55,242,000	66,217,000	+10,975,000
Proposed supplemental due to civilian pay increase.....	---	4,378,000	---	- 4,378,000

Obligations by Objects:

11 Personnel compensation.....	34,113,824	39,181,000	39,290,000	+ 109,000
12 Personnel benefits.	3,380,781	3,552,000	3,644,000	+ 92,000
21 Travel and transportation of persons	1,661,633	2,615,000	2,836,000	+ 221,000
22 Transportation of things.....	1,163,467	1,312,000	1,470,000	+ 158,000
23 Rent, communications and utilities.....	1,155,208	1,282,000	1,535,000	+ 253,000
24 Printing and reproduction.....	131,611	135,000	144,000	+ 9,000
25 Other services.....	4,237,287	4,270,000	4,428,000	+ 158,000
26 Supplies and materials.....	4,990,153	5,483,000	6,113,000	+ 630,000

## ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE--continued

	Actual 1969	Estimate 1970	Estimate 1971	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Obligations by objects--cont'd.</u>				
31 Equipment.....	717,386	947,000	930,000	- 17,000
32 Lands and structures	6,985	100,000	100,000	---
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	1,326,405	1,656,000	6,511,000	+4,855,000
42 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	17,814	---	---	---
Subtotal.....	52,902,554	60,533,000	67,001,000	+6,468,000
Deduct quarters and subsistence charges...	763,301	763,000	784,000	-21,000
Total obligations....	52,139,253	59,770,000	66,217,000	6,447,000



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction

Appropriation 1970.....		\$26,264,000
Transferred to other accounts.....		<u>- 53,257</u>
Appropriation (adjusted).....		26,210,743
Unobligated balance from prior year.....		<u>38,875,805</u>
Total available for obligation.....		65,086,548
<u>Decreases:</u>		
Buildings and utilities.....	\$56,624,019	
Irrigation systems.....	8,461,577	
Land acquisition.....	<u>952</u>	<u>65,086,548</u>
Subtotal.....		<u>---</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
Buildings and utilities.....	12,979,000	
Irrigation systems.....	<u>6,362,000</u>	
Total available for obligation.....		19,341,000
Less: Unobligated balance from F.Y. 1970.....		<u>5,075,000</u>
Budget Estimate 1971.....		<u><u>14,266,000</u></u>

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction

Analysis by Activities

	Amount Available 1970	Fiscal Year 1971		Budget Estimate	Total available 1971 compared to total avail- able 1970	Page Ref.
		Estimated Total Available	Unobligated balance from 1970			
1. Buildings and utilities.....	\$56,624,019	\$12,979,000	\$1,413,000	\$11,566,000	\$ -43,645,019	<b>85</b>
2. Irrigation systems.....	8,461,577	6,362,000	3,662,000	2,700,000	-2,099,577	<b>90</b>
3. Land acquisition.....	952	---	---	---	-952	
	<u>65,086,548</u>	<u>19,341,000</u>	<u>5,075,000</u>	<u>14,266,000</u>	<u>-45,745,548</u>	



1. BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

\$11,566,000

Construction of Facilities

This program provides construction funds for the advance planning of future projects, for the preparation of working drawings and specifications for projects which are planned for construction in the near future, for the continuation of the water exploration and development program, the purchase of equipment for schools funded for construction in prior years, for construction of additional kindergarten classrooms and quarters at 17 locations and for major alterations and improvements to existing buildings and utilities.

A summary of projects by State and a project justification follows:

BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1971  
Summary of Projects by States Estimated Cost

New Construction

Bureauwide

Deferred equipment.....	\$1,590,000
Kindergarten classrooms and quarters.....	2,000,000
Advance planning.....	710,000
Project design drawings.....	2,466,000
Water exploration.....	<u>300,000</u>
Total, New Construction.....	7,066,000

Major alterations and improvements..... 4,500,000

Total, Construction..... 11,566,000

Deferred Equipment, Bureauwide \$1,590,000

Proposed Program. In prior years funds have been appropriated by the Congress for the construction of certain schools; however, funds for the purchase of equipment were not appropriated at the time. In some instances funds have been provided for the purchase of equipment but the rising costs for these items and for freight to transport the equipment to the project site have resulted in inadequate funding for some projects. In addition, the funds which were appropriated for the purchase of equipment for the Choctaw Central School were, with the approval of the Congress, utilized for the construction of the school. In order for the new school plants to be operational, the equipment items must be provided. It is proposed to purchase such equipment as desks, chairs, tables, cabinets, maps, beds, lockers, mattresses, floor buffers, waxers, pots, pans and other classroom, dormitory and kitchen equipment for schools at the following locations:

<u>School Location</u>	<u>Equipment Cost</u>
Haskell Institute Auto Shops, Kansas.....	\$372,000
Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School, South Dakota.....	434,000
Turtle Mountain School, North Dakota.....	350,000
Eufaula Boarding School (Phase I), Oklahoma.....	24,000
Institute of American Indian Arts Gym, New Mexico.....	7,000
Kyle Day School, South Dakota.....	36,000
Kodiak Dormitory, Alaska.....	82,000
Peever Day School, South Dakota.....	30,000
Loneman Day School, South Dakota.....	15,000
Choctaw Central School, Mississippi.....	<u>240,000</u>
Total.....	1,590,000

Location. The kindergarten units will be constructed at 17 locations throughout the United States.

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

Presently, the Bureau operates an elementary school at all but one of the 17 locations. These funds are proposed to construct kindergartens for additional children at each of the locations and will allow for the continued expansion of the kindergarten program. In future years, it is estimated there will be a need for 64 more kindergarten classrooms at various Bureau school locations. There follows a table showing the proposed locations of the new facilities, and the number of classrooms and supporting teachers quarters for each location. The number of quarters requested is in keeping with the policy of not constructing quarters when other housing is available within a reasonable commuting distance.

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Classrooms</u>	<u>No. of Quarters</u>	<u>Projected Enrollment</u>
<u>ALASKA</u>			
Chevak.....	1	1	19
Emmonak.....	1	1	20
Kipnuk.....	1	1	14
Mountain Village.....	1	1	16
<u>ARIZONA</u>			
Low Mountain.....	1	1	20
Rock Point.....	2	0	40
Cottonwood.....	1	1	20
Dilcon.....	1	1	20
Toyeyi.....	1	1	20
Red Rock.....	1	1	20
Moencopi.....	1	1	40
<u>NEW MEXICO</u>			
Alamo.....	1	1	20
Dzith-Na-O-Dith-Hle.....	2	2	40
<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>			
Cherry Creek.....	1	1	12
Bullhead.....	1	1	20
Dunseith.....	1	1	20
<u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>			
Little Eagle.....	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>20</u>
Total.....	<u>19</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>381</u>

Proposed Facilities. Each of the new classrooms will have learning and activity space, a toilet room, a teacher's closet and a storage area for classroom equipment totaling 1,200 square feet. An outside play area with playground equipment will also be included. The housing for teachers will contain two bedrooms, kitchen, bath, living room, dining room and storage. Necessary utility and site work will be included.

Project Cost Estimate.

Building construction.....	\$1,080,350
Utilities and site work.....	302,940
Equipment.....	188,140
On-site supervision.....	79,200
Contingencies.....	69,370
Engineering, plans and surveys.....	<u>280,000</u>
Total.....	<u>2,000,000</u>

Advance Planning, Bureauwide \$710,000

Proposed Program. The advance planning of projects permits an orderly compilation of facts and data which are necessary in preparing for the final design work and subsequently to justify a request for construction funds. The advance planning procedures include the preparation of Educational Specifications, a Program of Requirements and preliminary one-line drawings from which final design drawings and specifications can be completed.

The advance planning of a project involves architect, engineer, educator, local residents and students and individuals from private or public institutions who are interested in the education program for Indian children. The initial step in the procedure is the development of an Educational Specification. This is a document prepared by the educators to provide the architect and engineer with pertinent information concerning the project. From this document a Program of Requirements is prepared by the architect and engineer and it sets forth in technical terms the type of physical plant needed in order to implement the educators program of learning. The Program of Requirements places all the architectural and engineering data in one document for ready reference by the designers.

Following is a list of the projects in the advance planning program:

<u>Project Name and Location</u>	<u>Advance Planning Amount</u>
Tuba City Middle and Elementary School Rehab., Ariz.....	\$96,000
Chinle Elementary School Rehabilitation, Ariz.....	96,000
Kayenta Elementary School Expansion, Ariz.....	33,000
Kindergarten Classrooms and Quarters (III), Bureauwide.....	20,000
Santa Rosa School Ninth Grade Addition, Ariz.....	14,000
Seneca School Rehabilitation, Okla.....	39,000
Institute of American Indian Arts Completion, New Mexico.....	39,000
Five Day School Additions, Aberdeen Area, (Fort Totten, Bullhead, Little Eagle, Fort Thompson, Cherry Creek).....	27,000
Flandreau School Vocational Shops, South Dakota.....	45,000
Haskell Institute Completion, Kansas.....	65,000
Wamblee Elementary School Replacement, South Dakota.....	20,000
Riverside Boarding School Rehabilitation, Okla.....	33,000
Fort Sill Boarding School Rehabilitation, Okla.....	45,000
Regional Dormitories (Phase III), Alaska (Bethel, Fairbanks, Anchorage, St. Marys).....	78,000
San Simone Elementary School, Ariz.....	30,000
Zuni Jail, New Mexico.....	10,000
Red Lake Jail, Minnesota.....	<u>20,000</u>
Total.....	<u>710,000</u>

Proposed Program. There are many advantages to be gained by completing both the advance planning and the actual working drawings and specifications for construction projects. They include the opportunity to clear all obstructions in the path of completing a project in an orderly and timely manner, such as obtaining the title for property which is needed for construction. Another advantage is that more accurate cost estimates can be prepared when the working drawings are complete. This is of particular importance currently when wages and materials are escalating in cost at unprecedented rates. In addition, the curriculum can be developed, the spaces needed for implementation of the curriculum can be included in the drawings after full and complete discussion of the program by all concerned parties.

House Report No. 91-361 includes instructions that funds necessary for project planning and design work be requested initially and when all of this work is accomplished construction funds can then be requested.

This program proposes completion of all design work, drawings and specifications for the following projects:

<u>Project Name and Location</u>	<u>Brief Description of Project and Prel. Est.</u>
Cherokee High School, Cherokee, North Carolina	A complete new high school for an enrollment of 600. To replace existing unsafe, obsolete buildings and expand enrollment. \$5,590,000 preliminary estimate for construction.
Academic Facilities, Sherman Institute, California	Replacement of academic classrooms, gymnasium, auditorium for 1,000 enrollment. To replace buildings which were condemned for lack of resistance to earthquakes. \$7,076,000 preliminary estimate for construction.
Elementary School, Wingate, New Mexico	Replacement of 1,000 capacity elementary boarding school for Navajo children. To replace existing buildings which are cracked and in danger of failure. \$8,140,000 preliminary estimate for construction.
Elementary School, Barrow, Alaska	Expansion and replacement of an existing elementary day school. Additional influx of Native people at Barrow has caused severe overcrowding. More children are on the way to school. Total of 18 classrooms and supporting buildings and utilities needed. \$5,000,000 preliminary estimate for construction.
Elementary School, Northway, Alaska	Replacement and expansion of an existing day school for 90 Native children. School is to be operated by State of Alaska when completed. \$1,100,000 preliminary estimate for construction.

Dormitories, Tok, Fort Yukon,  
Dillingham, Alaska

The second phase of construction of dormitories and related facilities which are to be operated in conjunction with State built and operated high schools under the Regional High School Plan. \$2,400,000 preliminary estimate for construction.

Shop Facilities, Haskell  
Institute, Kansas

New vocational shops for expanded programs in electronics, electricity, printing and commercial practices. Enrollment of school is approximately 1,000 in post high school grades. \$2,200,000 preliminary estimate for construction.

Project Cost Estimate.

Project design drawings and specifications \$2,466,000

Water Exploration and Development, Bureauwide \$300,000

In the arid regions of the Southwestern United States; in the permafrost regions of Alaska where little water exploration work has been conducted and in other regions of the country, one of the most essential factors in planning schools and other facilities is the determination of the availability of an adequate supply of potable water. In addition to new areas where quantity and quality of water are not known, some existing locations have outgrown their water supply and new sources must be developed. It is proposed to drill exploratory wells, perform testing and where feasible to develop the wells for use. This work is proposed at the following locations:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Pine Ridge, South Dakota.....	\$32,000
Zuni, New Mexico.....	28,000
Tok, Fort Yukon, Dillingham, Alaska.....	20,000
Conehatta, Mississippi.....	25,000
Seneca, Oklahoma.....	30,000
Cheechilgeetho, New Mexico.....	30,000
Low Mountain, Arizona.....	25,000
Gila Crossing, Arizona.....	20,000
Kerwo, Arizona.....	30,000
Vaya Chin, Arizona.....	30,000
Peach Springs, Arizona.....	<u>30,000</u>
Total.....	<u>300,000</u>

Major Alterations and Improvements, Bureauwide \$4,500,000

The estimate of \$4,500,000 will provide for the continued elimination of unsafe and unsanitary conditions existing in Bureau plant facilities (including water pollution control projects); for correction of functional deficiencies; and for the modernization of existing facilities including the replacement of obsolete and deteriorated buildings and facilities which because of their relatively small size are not applicable for inclusion in the regular construction program. A high priority will be assigned to the correction of unsafe and unsanitary conditions with primary emphasis given to conditions existing in school and dormitory facilities.

The Major Alterations and Improvements Program by category is as follows:



- (1) Correction of Unsafe and Unsanitary Conditions. Included under this category are items which constitute a safety hazard or health problem to the students and occupants of Bureau operated facilities scheduled for continued use. Examples are: Correction of structural deficiencies; provision of fire safety requirements; improvements to inadequate water, sewage and plumbing systems; and the replacement of obsolete wiring and electrical systems.
- (2) Correction of Functional Deficiencies. Included under this category are items which, while not in the unsafe or unsanitary category, do constitute a definite problem in the efficient conduct of the various Bureau programs. Examples of deficiencies requiring attention are: Inadequate and/or non-functional space to carry out a planned program function; utility systems requiring expansion to meet increased loads imposed by program requirements; structural alterations required in conjunction with the installation of additional or more modern equipment; conversion of heating plants to effect operating efficiencies; and other items of a similar nature required to keep pace with activity and program needs.
- (3) Modernization of Existing Facilities. Work under this category consists of the modernization of existing facilities scheduled for continued use including installation of modern kitchens, bathrooms, lighting systems, heating systems, etc., which are not unsafe or unsanitary, but are inefficient or obsolete due to age or other reasons.

2. IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

\$2,700,000

The budget estimate of \$2,700,000 will provide funds for a minimal program by this Bureau for the improvement, betterment and extension of irrigation projects and related power systems.

The ultimate goals of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the Indian people are maximum economic self-sufficiency, equal participation in American life and equal citizenship privileges and responsibilities. The Bureau is working toward the attainment of these goals through three basic programs: Education, social and community development, and economic development of reservation resources. One of the approaches through economic development of reservation resources is the development of all irrigable land on Indian reservations as a means of providing a better standard of living for resident reservation Indians.

Development of Indian irrigation projects under such conditions must necessarily be correlated with and become an integral part of the total reservation program. If the economy of the reservation is built around a livestock program then production of feed on irrigable land will be the predominant crop in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of the livestock in connection with fully developed grazing lands.

The early completion of all irrigation projects will make possible the determination of final per acre construction costs for reimbursement purposes and will greatly facilitate the program and policy of the Bureau in transferring the responsibility for operation and maintenance of the systems to the water users.

On those Indian reservations where the generation and/or the transmission and distribution of power are an integral part of the irrigation project, such power systems not only are serving their primary purpose of furnishing electrical energy for project purposes, but are furnishing power under contract to residents of the reservations and to local industrial and commercial enterprises on or adjacent to the reservation. Under these contract agreements with the customers, the Bureau has the responsibility to furnish a firm and adequate power supply.

Summary of Projects

	Total Estimated Cost	1971 Estimate	<u>Justification</u>
(a) Annual Contract Payments			
Fort Belknap.....	\$250,000	\$7,404	For payment of the twenty-ninth fixed annual contract installment due the Bureau of Reclamation for storage in Fresno Dam (No. 1-1-Ind.-18725) 8-16-46.
Tongue River.....	360,750	9,750	For payment of the thirty-first fixed annual contract installment due the Tongue River Water Users Association for storage in the Tongue River Storage Reservoir (Act of 8-11-39; 53 Stat. 1411).
(b) Irrigation Construction and Rehabilitation			
<u>Arizona</u>			
Colo. River-Power.....	35,382,000	390,000	See detailed justifications.
Papago - ChuiChu.....	---	30,000	The ChuiChu Project obtains all its water from underground. The water table is declining at an average rate of 10 feet per year due to off reservation pumping. There is an acute need to deepen existing wells and drill new wells. This item provides for the drilling and equipping of one replacement well.
San Carlos Project - Power.....	31,000,000	180,000	See detailed justifications.
Salt River.....	34,340	34,340	This item covers funds for payment to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association of the Salt River Indian Irrigation Project's prorata share of the cost of major repair and replacement work on the Bartlett Dam as provided for by Agreement of June 3, 1935.
<u>Montana</u>			
Flathead Project - Power.....	12,780,000	280,000	See detailed justification.

Washington

Wapato Project - Addtl Works Unit.....	\$653,000	653,000	See detailed justification.
(c) Water Right Litigation...	---	110,000	See detailed justification.
(d) Surveys, Investigations and Plans.....	---	333,306	See detailed justification.
(e) Engineering and Supervision.....	---	<u>672,200</u>	See detailed justification.
Total Estimate.....		<u>2,700,000</u>	

- (b) Irrigation Construction and Rehabilitation, \$1,567,340. This estimate provides funds for the Construction extension and rehabilitation of authorized Indian irrigation projects and related power systems. The work under the fiscal year 1971 program consists primarily of the construction, improvement and betterment of project power facilities; construction irrigation facilities and well development. A justification for project programs that exceed \$50,000 follows:

Arizona

Colorado River Irrigation Project Power System, \$390,000. The funds requested are for power construction and rehabilitation.

The Colorado River Indian Irrigation Project is one of the largest and potentially the most productive of the irrigation projects under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Adequate water for the project's potentially irrigable area of 105,000 acres was assured in the Decree issued by the Supreme Court in the case of Arizona vs. California.

The power system of the Colorado River Irrigation Project serves over 1,500 residential customers and 250 commercial, agricultural, and government customers. The system has over-reached its maximum economical demand capacity of 6,000 kilowatts. The present load demand is 6,700 kilowatts with power sales exceeding 25,000,000 kilowatt hours per year. The demands on the system are growing steadily at the rate of about 16 percent per year as a result of agricultural, business, and recreational enterprises. With this continuing load growth, sections of the system have reached or exceeded the maximum capacity. Also, the excessive line losses are causing voltage drops which are further adversely affecting the system. The deficiencies were brought out in the 1967 power system study and report by R. W. Beck and Associates. The Beck report is being used as a guide for reorganizing, rehabilitating, upgrading, and extending the power system to keep pace with the growing economy in the area.

The proposed program for the fiscal year 1971 will permit the continuation of work of relieving the existing overload and provide capacity needed to properly and adequately serve power customers. The planned construction will promote the growth and success of enterprises which will benefit the Colorado River Indian Tribe. The construction funds made available under this request and expended for construction, extension, and betterment of power facilities will be repaid from power revenues collected from the sale of electrical energy. All funds appropriated prior to fiscal year 1965 for the power system were repaid to the U. S. Treasury as of June 30, 1965.

The work proposed for fiscal year 1971 together with estimated costs are as follows:

Rearm and reinsulate existing 4.16k lines in area between Poston and Valley School substations and replace transformer	\$30,000
Install voltage regulator on Poston South circuit	8,000
Construct 69 -- 7.2/12.5 kv substation adjacent to Headgate Rock Substation	94,000
Construct Riverside 34.5-4.16 kv substation	18,000
Construct 7.0 miles of 12.5 kv line to Mesa Pumping Plant and Mesa Area	50,000
Construct 20 miles of distribution line to meet new distribution load requirements	100,000
Construction of distribution lines to new customers	<u>90,000</u>
Total power program	<u>390,000</u>

San Carlos Irrigation Project Power System, \$180,000. The funds requested are for power construction and rehabilitation.

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

The flow of the Gila River is very erratic, causing the project water supply to be unreliable. In some years, almost no water is available from the river. As a result, more than 120 wells supplement the river supply. In some years, only approximately 40,000 to 50,000 acres of project lands can be farmed because of shortages in the water supply.

The San Carlos Irrigation Project power system which was designed and constructed primarily for project pumping purposes now has 4,700 customer connections and distributes more than 100,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy per year. The system consists of two generating plants, 180 miles of high voltage transmission lines, 800 miles of distribution lines and 22 distribution substations.

Many features of the power system urgently need upgrading to utility standards to reduce line losses and interruptions of electric service to customers. New distribution lines are needed to serve new customers.

The proposed work for fiscal year 1971, together with estimated costs, are as follows:

Construction of distribution lines and reconstruction of approximately 8 miles of the LaPalma - Casa Grande 69 kv transmission line	\$180,000
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Montana

Flathead Irrigation Project Power System, \$200,000. The funds requested are for power construction and rehabilitation.

The Flathead Indian Irrigation Project, embracing 125,000 acres of which 119,000 acres are presently irrigated, was placed in construction status in 1907 under the Reclamation Service. The Bureau of Reclamation continued as the operating agency until 1924 when the Bureau of Indian Affairs assumed management of the project. Construction continued as appropriations were made available through the years.

The Flathead Irrigation Project power system purchases its supply of power, and receives it at a single delivery point at Kerr Dam, Montana, from the Montana Power Company. The energy is transformed from 115,000 volts to 34,500 volts and transmitted throughout the project's service area over transmission and distribution lines. Studies made of the power system by the Westinghouse AC Network Analyzer showed an urgent need to provide additional transmission line capacity as well as additional transformer capacity to substations. These studies also showed that the project's present as well as future transmission problems could best be corrected by the establishment of 69 KV power supply and a 69 KV transmission network. Since these studies, efforts have been directed toward upgrading and improving the transmission and distribution systems to prevent overload outages.

During Calendar Year 1968, the project sold 88,000 kilowatt hours of electricity and served 6,832 customers who are entirely dependent upon the project for electrical energy.

The power program proposed for fiscal year 1971 is as follows:

Purchase and replacement of distribution transformers...	\$85,000
Rehabilitation of distribution and transmission lines...	<u>115,000</u>
Total Power Program.....	<u>200,000</u>

Washington

Wapato Irrigation Project, Additional Works Unit, \$653,000. The Additional Works Project was authorized by the Act of September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 680). The construction of this project will permit the irrigation of an additional 4,898 acres of irrigable land within the boundary of the Wapato-Satus Unit of the Wapato Indian Irrigation Project. The Wapato-Satus Unit, within which the Additional Works Project is located, is the largest in the Portland Area jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, comprising 135,000 acres of irrigable land of which 82,172 acres are Indian owned and 52,828 acres are non-Indian owned. The gross value of crops produced on the Wapato-Satus Unit is about \$22,000,000 annually.

Three pump plants with a capacity of 100 cfs will pump drain water into the Wapato-Satus Unit system in exchange for water to be used on the Additional Works Project from Wapato-Satus supplies. This drain water is at present being returned to the Yakima River and is lost to the Wapato Irrigation Project.

One pump plant will pump 10 cfs directly from the Marion Drain to Area No. 3A of the Additional Works Project to irrigate 400 acres of land. This water is now also lost to the Wapato Irrigation Project by being returned to the Yakima River.

One pump plant will pump 15 cfs into the Satus 2 extension canal to irrigate 740 acres of land under Area No. 5 of the Additional Works Project. This water is in excess to the needs of the Satus Unit and is now being lost to the Yakima River.

Four pump plants are necessary to furnish irrigation water to 3,758 acres in Areas No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Additional Works Project. This water is obtained from the Wapato-Satus Unit supply on an exchange basis.

The work programmed together with estimated costs are as follows:

Pump Plants, \$323,500. For the construction of nine pump plants, including the purchase and installation of pumps, motors, and control equipment; construction of transmission lines, pump houses and appurtenant works; and the purchase of lands and rights-of-way.

Distribution Systems, \$220,500. For the construction of a distribution system to serve irrigation water to 4,898 acres of land. This includes the construction of canals, laterals, and concrete pipeline with necessary control structures; construction of flumes and other related structures; and the purchase of lands and rights-of-way.

Engineering Plans and Surveys, \$89,000. For construction surveys, inspections, design and engineering supervision.

Equipment, \$20,000. For purchase of radio transmission and receiving equipment and pick-up trucks.

- (c) Water Right Litigation, \$110,000. For continuing water right litigation and making special studies and preparing material for use in connection with the protection of Indian water rights. The Indians and reservations involved are as follows:

Nambe, Pojoaque, Tesuque, San Ildefonso Water Right Suit (New Mexico, et al, v. Aamodt et al, Civil No. 6639, U.S.D.C., D.N.M.).

The Santa Cruz Water Right Suit involving other Pueblos.

The Salt River Valley Water Right Suit involving the Fort Apache, San Carlos, Salt River, Fort McDowell, and Gila River Indian Reservations.

For special studies and preparation of material for protection of Indian water rights on the Pyramid Lake and Uintah and Ouray Reservation.

- (d) Surveys, Investigations, and Plans, \$333,306. This item represents the amount required for continuation of surveys, investigations, studies and plans for the preparation of Feasibility, Completion (Definite Plan), and Rehabilitation and Betterment Reports to be made for all existing Indian irrigation projects under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This work is necessary in order to establish a program for completing existing Indian irrigation projects presently authorized, developing additional Indian irrigation resources and for the rehabilitation and betterment of existing irrigation works with a view to transferring the operation and maintenance of the completed projects from the Government to acceptable water user organizations. This item also provides funds for studies covering the safety of dams, studies of Pueblo lands included in the tributary units of the authorized San Juan-Chama Trans Mountain Division Project, studies relating to Ute Indian lands included within the Central Utah Project, and studies for improvement of the project power systems.

- (e) Engineering and Supervision, \$672,200. This item represents the amount required to pay salaries, office rent, travel expenses, and miscellaneous expenses incidental to executing the irrigation program proposed for fiscal year 1971. Staff employees engaged in irrigation activities are located in Phoenix, Arizona; Billings, Montana; Portland, Oregon; Sacramento, California; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Window Rock, Arizona; and the Washington or Central Office.

Personnel Summary

Construction

	1969 Actual	1970 Estimate	1971 Estimate
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	420	420	420
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	347	508	164
Average number of all employees.....	742	903	559
Average GS grade.....	7.5	7.5	7.6
Average GS salary.....	\$8,699	\$9,560	\$9,755
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	<u>\$7,108</u>	<u>\$7,819</u>	<u>\$8,601</u>
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	88	90	85
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	---	---	1
Average number of all employees.....	105	89	86
Average GS grade.....	8.4	8.4	8.4
Average GS salary.....	\$10,546	\$11,311	\$11,311
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$8,804	\$9,311	\$9,311

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction	Bureau of Indian Affairs			
	Actual 1969	Estimate 1970	Estimate 1971	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing</u>				
Total obligations.....	\$29,560,412	\$60,011,548	\$19,341,000	\$-40,670,548
Transferred to other accounts.....	136,402	53,257	---	- 53,257
Unobligated balance avail- able, start of year.....	- 43,101,619	-38,875,805	-5,075,000	+33,800,805
Unobligated balance avail- able, end of year.....	<u>38,875,805</u>	<u>5,075,000</u>	---	- 5,075,000
Appropriation.....	<u>25,471,000</u>	<u>26,264,000</u>	<u>14,266,000</u>	<u>-11,998,000</u>

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE (con.)

	Actual 1969	Estimate 1970	Estimate 1971	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Obligations by object</u>				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
11.0 Personnel compensation...	\$ 6,768,000	\$ 8,456,000	\$ 6,102,000	\$- 2,354,000
12.0 Personnel benefits.....	568,000	662,000	450,000	- 212,000
21.0 Travel and transporta- tion of persons.....	473,000	600,000	200,000	- 400,000
22.0 Transportation of things.	322,000	500,000	150,000	- 350,000
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	213,000	300,000	150,000	- 150,000
24.0 Printing & reproduction..	90,000	100,000	60,000	- 40,000
25.1 Other services.....	2,281,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	- 1,000,000
26.0 Supplies and materials...	1,776,000	4,400,000	1,600,000	- 2,800,000
31.0 Equipment.....	1,841,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	- 2,000,000
32.0 Lands and structures.....	10,687,000	35,940,000	3,295,000	-32,645,000
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	49,000	---	---	---
Subtotal.....	25,068,000	57,958,000	16,007,000	-41,951,000
Quarters and subsistence charges.....	-76,000	-76,000	-76,000	---
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	24,992,000	57,882,000	15,931,000	-41,951,000
ALLOCATION TO BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
11.0 Personnel compensation...	\$ 1,063,000	\$ 1,031,000	\$ 1,008,000	\$- 23,000
12.0 Personnel benefits.....	84,000	80,000	81,000	+ 1,000
21.0 Travel and transporta- tion of persons.....	30,000	18,000	20,000	+ 2,000
22.0 Transportation of things.	39,000	41,000	40,000	- 1,000
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	12,000	19,000	14,000	- 5,000
24.0 Printing & reproduction..	4,000	14,000	9,000	- 5,000
25.1 Other services.....	48,000	196,000	148,000	- 48,000
26.0 Supplies and materials...	25,000	21,000	21,000	---
31.0 Equipment.....	5,000	20,000	19,000	- 1,000
32.0 Lands and structures.....	3,266,000	690,000	2,050,000	+ 1,360,000
Subtotal.....	4,576,000	2,130,000	3,410,000	+ 1,280,000
Quarters and subsistence charges.....	-8,000	---	---	---
Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	4,568,000	2,130,000	3,410,000	+ 1,280,000
Total obligations.....	29,560,000	60,012,000	19,341,000	-40,671,000



ROAD CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION AND LIQUIDATION PROGRAM

	<u>Contract authority available</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Unliquidated obligations prior year</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Unliquidated obligations carried forward</u>
			<u>Fiscal Year 1969</u>			
Federal-Aid Highway Roads...	<u>\$20,000,000</u>	<u>\$19,456,888</u>	<u>\$6,940,067</u>	<u>\$26,396,955</u>	<u>\$18,803,777</u>	<u>\$7,593,178</u> 1/
			<u>Fiscal Year 1970</u>			
Federal-Aid Highway Roads...	<u>16,382,000</u>	<u>16,382,000</u>	<u>7,593,178</u>	<u>23,975,178</u>	<u>21,088,930</u>	<u>2,886,248</u> 2/
			<u>Fiscal Year 1971</u>			
Federal-Aid Highway Roads...	<u>20,000,000</u>	<u>20,000,000</u>	<u>2,886,248</u>	<u>22,886,248</u>	<u>20,000,000</u>	<u>2,886,248</u> 2/

1/ Available cash for liquidation is \$3,488,930; balance of \$4,104,248 is unfunded.

2/ Available cash for liquidation is \$2,400,000; balance of \$486,248 is unfunded.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Status of Cash Appropriations for  
Liquidation of Contract Authorization

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Appropriations.....	\$18,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000
Unexpended balance brought forward...	<u>4,292,707</u>	<u>3,488,930</u>	<u>2,400,000</u>
Total available.....	22,292,707	23,488,930	22,400,000
Less: Expenditures.....	<u>18,803,777</u>	<u>21,088,930</u>	<u>20,000,000</u>
Unexpended balance.....	<u>3,488,930</u>	<u>2,400,000</u>	<u>2,400,000</u>

JUSTIFICATION

Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)

- A. Liquidation Program: Fiscal year 1970, \$20,000,000; fiscal year 1971, \$20,000,000.

The estimate for the Road Construction Cash Program for fiscal year 1971 is \$20,000,000. This amount is required to liquidate \$486,248 of unfinanced prior year obligations and the 1971 program obligations that come due for payment during the fiscal year. This cash program will result in unfinanced obligations of \$486,248 at the end of the 1971 fiscal year.

- B. Contract Authorization Program: Fiscal year 1970, \$16,382,000; fiscal year 1971, \$20,000,000.

Need for Increase:

This \$20,000,000 program is needed to improve roads and bridges on the 19,000-mile Indian reservation system for which the Bureau is responsible. This road system is on 177 Indian reservations located in 23 States. The Bureau recently inventoried the entire system and measured the construction needed to provide all-weather roads to Indian homes and for the school and reservation access roads. The total need for the main reservation roads and the local roads which directly serve the Indian homes is over \$600 million.

The basic objectives of the Bureau are the social and economic improvement of the Indian people. Bureau programs of education, economic development, and community services are designed to change the status of the Indian people from retarded to that of well-being. The standard of well-being to be achieved will enable them to live and compete with other segments of the population on an equal footing. The reservations are in generally isolated rural areas thereby causing transportation to be an essential factor in the accomplishment of the objective. Tax-free Indian lands are not served adequately by State and county roads. There are reservations where county governments do not exist, and many instances where counties are not financially able to carry out the road function.

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968 authorized, "For Indian Reservation roads and bridges, \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971", of which \$35,764,878

is being reserved. These sums are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Title 23 of the United States Code.

This proposed program is planned to serve the Indian people and to assist the social and economic development of the Indian communities through more efficient movement of people and goods.

Program of Work:

The following is a detailed description of the 1971 fiscal year program for Indian reservation roads:

1. Grading and draining	223.6 miles	\$8,166,000
2. Surfacing	524.9 miles	8,754,000
3. Bridge construction	2,111 linear feet	1,720,000
4. Surveys and plans	498.0 miles	<u>1,360,000</u>
		<u>20,000,000</u>

(1) Grading and draining - \$8,166,000. Our program is to grade and drain 223.6 miles of system roads. Right-of-way clearance, construction of drainage structures and excavating high ground for movement to low areas to form the road-bed are the essential features of this area of work. The results are a well-drained roadway having a minimum of curvature and grade to suit the terrain and still retain harmony with the landscape. Surfacing aggregate or bituminous pavement will be placed upon this stabilized roadbed. The average cost per mile is \$36,520.

(2) Surfacing - \$8,754,000. This estimate covers the surfacing of 524.9 miles of road, 434.2 miles will be paved with bituminous surface and 90.7 will have a surface of crushed aggregate or gravel. The average cost per mile for pavement is \$17,977. The average cost per mile for aggregate surfacing is \$10,452.

(3) Bridge construction - \$1,720,000. We plan to construct 2,111 linear feet of bridges. Many structures are replacement of unsafe bridges now carrying restricted loads. The average estimate cost per linear foot is \$815.

(4) Surveys and plans - \$1,360,000. The program calls for 498 miles of roads to be surveyed and designed. The work entails preliminary engineering, soil sampling, investigation of alternate routes, acquisition of rights-of-way, location surveys and preparation of detailed plans and specifications for construction.

The total 1971 program has been allocated to area offices which have jurisdictions sometimes covering several States, and to agencies under the areas. Often, several reservations comprise an agency. Tentative allocations have been made to individual projects based upon engineering estimates of cost. Occasionally, there may be a substitution of a specific project based upon unexpected development of other Bureau programs which affect priority but, taken as a whole, the proposal is quite firm. The distribution is as follows:

Aberdeen Area - \$2,510,000. The program will grade and drain 43.4 miles, gravel surface 21.8 miles, bituminous surface 65.6 miles, construct 201 linear feet of bridge and produce 70 miles of surveys and plans for future construction in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

Albuquerque Area - \$1,380,000. The program will grade and drain 17.8 miles, gravel surface 1.0 miles, bituminous surface 10.8 miles, construct 294 linear feet of bridge and produce 34 miles of surveys and plans for future construction in the States of Colorado and New Mexico.

Anadarko Area - \$530,000. The program will grade and drain 7.0 miles, bituminous surface 18.5 miles, and produce surveys and plans for 10 miles of roads in the State of Oklahoma.

Billings Area - \$1,480,000. The program will grade and drain 35.8 miles, gravel surface 32.1 miles, bituminous surface 14.9 miles, construct 260 linear feet of bridge and produce 35 miles of surveys and plans in the States of Montana and Wyoming.

Juneau Area - \$1,050,000. The program will grade and drain 3.4 miles, gravel surface 4.8 miles and produce 6 miles of surveys and plans in the State of Alaska.

Minneapolis Area - \$640,000. The program will grade and drain 16.9 miles, gravel surface 16.9 miles, bituminous surface 3.9 miles, and produce 20 miles of surveys and plans for new construction in the States of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Muskogee Area - \$550,000. The program will grade and drain 10.9 miles, gravel surface 6.2 miles, bituminous surface 12.5 miles, construct 230 linear feet of bridge and produce 16 miles of surveys and plans in the States of Oklahoma and Mississippi.

Navajo Area - \$5,400,000. The program will grade and drain 14.1 miles, gravel surface 1.5 miles, bituminous surface 122.2 miles, construct 769 linear feet of bridge, and produce 122 miles of surveys and plans in the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.

Phoenix Area - \$3,260,000. The program will grade and drain 34.1 miles, gravel surface 2.2 miles, bituminous surface 116.7 miles, and produce 115 miles of surveys and plans in the States of Arizona, Nevada, and Utah.

Portland Area - \$2,160,000. The program will grade and drain 33.6 miles, gravel surface 3.8 miles, bituminous surface 48.1 miles, construct 270 linear feet of bridge, and produce 50 miles of surveys and plans for future projects in the States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Sacramento Area - \$510,000. The program will grade and drain 4.5 miles, bituminous surface 3.6 miles, construct 42 linear feet of bridge, and produce surveys and plans for 10 miles of construction in the State of California.

Washington, D.C. - \$530,000. The program includes Central Office supervision with field work at the Cherokee, Big Cypress, Brighton and Miccosukee Reservations. Grade and drain 2.1 miles, gravel surface 0.4 miles, bituminous surface 17.4 miles, construct 45 linear feet of bridge, and produce 10 miles of surveys and plans in the States of Florida and North Carolina.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ROADS

Area Budget Classification - Breakdown, 1971

Area	Total Funds	Grade & Drain		Surfacing		Bridges		Surveys	
		Miles	Amount	Miles	Amount	Feet	Amount	Miles	Amount
ABERDEEN	\$2,510,000	43.4	\$1,050,000	87.4	\$1,192,000	201	\$98,000	70.0	\$170,000
ALBUQUERQUE	1,380,000	17.8	868,000	11.8	260,000	294	152,000	34.0	100,000
ANADARKO	530,000	7.0	122,000	18.5	393,000	---	---	10.0	15,000
BILLINGS	1,480,000	35.8	682,000	47.0	468,000	260	230,000	35.0	100,000
JUNEAU	1,050,000	3.4	812,000	4.8	208,000	---	---	6.0	30,000
MINNEAPOLIS	640,000	16.9	305,000	20.8	287,000	---	---	20.0	48,000
MUSKOGEE	550,000	10.9	157,000	18.7	255,000	230	106,000	16.0	32,000
NAVAJO	5,400,000	14.1	1,601,000	123.7	2,519,000	769	920,000	122.0	360,000
PHOENIX	3,260,000	34.1	1,325,000	118.9	1,635,000	---	---	115.0	300,000
PORTLAND	2,160,000	33.6	910,000	51.9	972,000	270	133,000	50.0	145,000
SACRAMENTO	510,000	4.5	205,000	3.6	220,000	42	45,000	10.0	40,000
WASHINGTON	<u>530,000</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>129,000</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>345,000</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>36,000</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>20,000</u>
Total	<u>\$20,000,000</u>	<u>223.6</u>	<u>\$8,166,000</u>	<u>524.9</u>	<u>\$8,754,000</u>	<u>2,111</u>	<u>\$1,720,000</u>	<u>498.0</u>	<u>\$1,360,000</u>

Personnel Summary

Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)

	Actual 1969	Estimate 1970	Estimate 1971
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	490	490	490
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	325	283	342
Average number of all employees.....	786	744	803
Average GS grade.....	7.5	7.5	7.6
Average GS salary.....	\$8,699	\$9,560	\$9,755
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	<u>\$7,108</u>	<u>\$7,819</u>	<u>\$8,601</u>
ALLOCATION TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
Total number of permanent positions.....	---	1	1
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	---	1	1
Average number of all employees.....	---	2	2
Average GS grade.....	7.3	7.3	7.3
Average GS salary.....	\$8,634	\$9,551	\$9,672

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Road Construction (Liquidation of  
Contract Authorization)

Bureau of Indian Affairs

	Actual 1969	Estimate 1970	Estimate 1971	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing</u>				
Total obligations.....	\$19,456,888	\$16,381,878	\$20,000,000	+\$3,618,122
Unobligated balance avail- able, start of year.....	-31,603,766	-42,146,878	-55,765,000	-13,618,122
Unobligated balance avail- able, end of year.....	<u>42,146,878</u>	<u>55,765,000</u>	<u>35,765,000</u>	<u>-20,000,000</u>
Contract authorization (New) (Perm).....	30,000,000	30,000,000	---	-30,000,000

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE (con.)

	Actual 1969	Estimate 1970	Estimate 1971	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Obligations by object</u>				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
11.0 Personnel compensation..	\$6,111,000	\$6,337,000	\$6,934,000	\$+ 597,000
12.0 Personnel benefits.....	513,000	555,000	570,000	+ 15,000
21.0 Travel and transporta- tion of persons.....	367,000	350,000	370,000	+ 20,000
22.0 Transportation of things	303,000	300,000	310,000	+ 10,000
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	386,000	350,000	400,000	+ 50,000
24.0 Printing and reproduc- tion.....	93,000	80,000	90,000	+ 10,000
25.0 Other services.....	1,378,000	950,000	1,400,000	+ 450,000
26.0 Supplies and materials..	3,010,000	2,215,000	3,025,000	+ 810,000
31.0 Equipment.....	456,000	400,000	500,000	+ 100,000
32.0 Lands and structures.....	6,920,000	4,770,878	6,383,000	+1,612,122
Subtotal.....	19,537,000	16,307,878	19,982,000	+3,674,122
Quarters and subsistence Charges.....	-80,000	-82,000	-82,000	---
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	19,457,000	16,225,878	19,900,000	+3,674,122
ALLOCATION TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
11.0 Personnel compensation...	---	17,000	18,000	+ 1,000
12.0 Personnel benefits.....	---	1,000	1,000	---
25.0 Other services.....	---	4,000	4,000	---
32.0 Lands and structures.....	---	134,000	77,000	- 57,000
Total, Federal Highway Administration.....	---	156,000	100,000	- 56,000
Total obligations.....	19,457,000	16,381,878	20,000,000	+3,618,122



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1969.....	\$4,767,000	
Transfer from Pollution Control Operation and Research		
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration for pay cost.....	<u>246,000</u>	
Total appropriation, 1969.....		\$5,013,000
Appropriation, 1970.....	5,013,000	
Pay cost supplemental.....	<u>513,000</u>	
Total appropriation, 1970.....		5,526,000
<u>Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1971</u>		
	<u>Base for 1971</u>	<u>Increase 1971</u>
General administrative expenses.....	\$5,526,000	+100,000
Net increase, 1971.....		<u>100,000</u>
Budget estimate, 1971.....		<u>5,626,000</u>

ANALYSIS BY ACTIVITIES

Activity	Fiscal Year 1970			
	Fiscal Year 1969 Amount Available	Total Appropriation	Pay Cost Supplemental	Amount Available
General Administrative Expenses...	\$5,012,402	\$5,013,000	\$513,000	\$5,526,000
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	598	-	-	-
Total.....	<u>5,013,000</u>	<u>5,013,000</u>	<u>513,000</u>	<u>5,526,000</u>

Activity	F.Y. 1969	F.Y. 1970	F.Y. 1971	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 compared with 1970	Page Refer- ence
	Amount Available	Amount Available	Estimate		
General Administrative Expenses...	\$5,012,402	\$5,526,000	\$5,626,000	\$+100,000	106
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	598	-	-	-	
Total.....	<u>5,013,000</u>	<u>5,526,000</u>	<u>5,626,000</u>	<u>+100,000</u>	

GENERAL  
ADMIN. EXPENSES

Administration Program: Fiscal year 1970, \$8,668,000; fiscal year 1971, \$8,768,000; increase, of \$100,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
\$+100,000	- -	\$5,626,000	452	To bring the administration program to a minimum level of operation.
- -	- -	3,142,000	(300)*	

\*On man-year basis. Positions in program schedules.

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

Under the new administration, employment characteristics coupled with the Bureau mission to develop Indian people, resources, and communities demand optimum technical and professional skills. The \$75,000 requested in personnel compensation will provide the initial cost of upgrading 15 man-years to the required professional classification. This amount will not cover the extent that is desired, but will permit the Bureau to attain a modest start.

The \$25,000 for other expenses will provide minimum rising costs of such items as postage, Federal Telecommunications Systems and supplies and materials.

Program of work. This program provides for carrying out administrative functions which support Bureau program activities. These functions include executive direction, budgeting, manpower and position management, accounting, information systems, property management, personnel management and management analysis.

The Bureau's proposed 1971 administration program totals \$8,768,000, of which \$5,626,000 is requested under the General Administrative Expenses appropriation and \$3,142,000 is allocable to program activities. A comparison of the program follows:

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Change</u>
Share of participating program activities.....	\$2,396,000	\$3,142,000	\$3,142,000	- -
General administrative expenses appropriation...	<u>5,013,000</u>	<u>5,526,000</u>	<u>5,626,000</u>	<u>+\$100,000</u>
Total administration program.....	<u>7,409,000</u>	<u>8,668,000</u>	<u>8,768,000</u>	<u>+100,000</u>

The total amount requested for administration, \$8,768,000 is approximately 2.7% of the total funds requested for the entire Bureau in 1971.

There follows a comparison of appropriations and funds available for administration for the Fiscal Years 1961 and 1971. The comparison reflects a 2.6 to 1 increase in appropriations over funds available for administration.

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Appropriations.....	\$126,034,000	\$324,604,000	\$198,570,000	157.6
Administration.....	5,015,544	8,768,000	3,752,456	74.8

For Fiscal Year 1961, funds available for administration were 4.0% of total appropriations; in 1971 funds available for administration have dropped to 2.7% of total Bureau appropriations.

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior  
 Appropriation Title: General Administrative Expenses Bureau of Indian Affairs

	Actual 1969	Estimate 1970	Estimate 1971	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing</u>				
Total obligations...	\$5,012,402	\$5,526,000	\$5,626,000	+\$100,000
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	598	- -	- -	- -
Appropriation.....	5,013,000	5,013,000	5,626,000	+613,000
Proposed supplemental due to civilian pay increase.....	- -	513,000	- -	-513,000
<u>Obligations by objects:</u>				
11 Personnel compensation...	3,931,315	4,364,000	4,433,000	+ 69,000
12 Personnel benefits.....	314,025	349,000	355,000	+ 6,000
21 Travel and trans- portation of persons.....	117,009	123,000	123,000	- -
22 Transportation of things.....	26,002	25,000	20,000	- 5,000
23 Rent, communica- tions, and utilities.....	267,024	290,000	310,000	+ 20,000
24 Printing and reproduction...	67,005	70,000	70,000	- -
25 Other services...	254,020	265,000	270,000	+ 5,000
26 Supplies and materials.....	36,002	40,000	45,000	+ 5,000
Total obligations.....	5,012,402	5,526,000	5,626,000	+100,000

Personnel Summary

General Administrative Expenses

	Actual 1969	Estimate 1970	Estimate 1971
Total number of permanent positions...	452	452	452
Full-time equivalent of other positions	19	21	21
Average number of all employees.....	464	466	466
Average GS grade.....	7.5	7.5	7.6
Average GS salary.....	\$8,699	\$9,560	\$9,755
Average salary of ungraded positions..	\$7,108	\$7,819	\$8,601

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Explanation of Language Change

The language provides for the purchase of 31 vehicles for replacement only. The 30 additional police-type vehicles are needed to carry out the law and order responsibilities of the Bureau.

TRIBAL FUNDS

## TRIBAL FUNDS

### Highlight Statement

Tribal funds have been deposited into the Treasury pursuant to various acts of the Congress to be made available for expenditure for the use and benefit of the respective tribal groups. About 300 Indian tribes, bands or identifiable groups have approximately 600 accounts in the U. S. Treasury which are used for the conduct of tribal financial programs, enterprises, businesses, and other tribal affairs. The source of these funds is largely from income derived from Federal management of tribal real properties, the title of which is held in trust by the United States for the tribes. Another significant source is judgments or awards made pursuant to either general or specific acts of Congress.

Tribal funds are available for various purposes, under various acts of Congress and are also subject to the provisions of tribal constitutions, bylaws, charters, and resolutions of the various tribes, bands or groups. Tribes who need their own funds which are on deposit in the U. S. Treasury are required to prepare budgets for approval. Funds are then programmed under three categories: Permanent Authorization, Annual Authorization, and Indefinite Authorization.

Funds programmed under the Permanent Authorization are made available under legislation which gives the Secretary of the Interior continuing authority to carry out the provisions of specific acts. Examples of such legislation are: Fort Peck Indians, Montana (68 Stat. 329), Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians (58 Stat. 271), and the Navajo Indians (64 Stat. 44). Funds programmed under Permanent Authorization can be disbursed either through the Indian Service disbursing agent's accounts or advanced to a tribe for disbursement by a bonded tribal treasurer under an approved plan of operation. These funds do not require annual approval by Congress but are reported annually in the budget schedules to give the Congress an opportunity to review the activity conducted under the authorities extended to the Secretary of the Interior.

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

Annual definite encompasses the use of funds, primarily, of those tribes who are not sufficiently organized to be represented by a recognized governing body. Funds programmed under this type of authorization are not otherwise available for expenditure without Congressional action and the \$3 million requested for fiscal year 1971 is to provide the Secretary of the Interior with expenditure authority for the execution of programs, including such items as education of Indian children, compensation and expenses of tribal officers, councils, committees, and for various other purposes benefiting the particular Indian tribes. Expenditures made under this authority are individually made through Treasury regional disbursing offices, subject to the same regulations and procedures as appropriations from the general fund of the Treasury, and require annual approval by Congress.

The annual indefinite authorization in the Appropriation Act, under the heading Tribal Funds, provides the necessary authority, on an annual basis, for the Secretary of the Interior, for such purposes as are designated by a particular tribe, to withdraw from the tribal accounts in the Treasury funds to carry out programs approved by the Secretary and the conduct of tribal operations, including, but not limited to, management of tribal resources and other programs designed to improve the situation of the general membership. These funds are

advanced to tribes for disbursement by Indian Service disbursing agents or by bonded tribal treasurers under a plan of operation.

Some tribes employ more than one of the foregoing methods in conducting their affairs. In the last 15 to 20 years, many tribes have progressed to the point that they have taken over the management of their affairs and the disbursement of their funds under a plan of operation previously approved by the Secretary and it is the policy of the Bureau to encourage tribes in this respect. Annual audits made of tribal funds by certified accountants of commercial auditing firms are submitted to the Bureau for review and information.

Plan of work: No part of the funds contained in this estimate represents a charge upon the Federal Treasury. This item reflects the disbursement of funds to the credit of Indian tribes or bands under numerous special acts of Congress in compliance with the terms of the various trusts and for carrying out tribal programs recommended by the tribal governing bodies with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The budget schedule reflects under the Permanent Authorization disbursements from the tribal trust funds authorized by permanent legislation, and under the Annual and Indefinite Authorizations amounts requested annually by the various tribes for carrying out various tribal activities.

The estimate, therefore, is restricted to the funds requested annually as required by section 27 of the Act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. 158).

#### Status of Programs

The amount of \$425,725 for miscellaneous tribes shown as the last line item of "Comparative Statement of Annual Authorization by Tribes" is required to provide for additional anticipated resolutions during the fiscal year.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

	<u>Indian Tribal Funds</u>		
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
1. Annual Authorization.....	\$ 2,398,423	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
2. Indefinite Authorization.....	13,899,307	13,204,000	13,204,000
3. Permanent Authorization.....	<u>85,600,471</u>	<u>81,563,000</u>	<u>50,138,000</u>
Total.....	<u>\$101,898,201</u>	<u>\$97,767,000</u>	<u>\$66,342,000</u>

<u>Comparative Statement of Annual Authorization Activities</u>			
1. Education and Welfare Services.....	\$ 61,324	\$ 69,750	\$ 69,750
2. Resources Management.....	514,211	710,300	710,300
3. Construction and Land Acquisition..	235,988	319,250	319,250
4. General Tribal Affairs.....	<u>1,586,900</u>	<u>1,900,700</u>	<u>1,900,700</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 2,398,423</u>	<u>\$ 3,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,000,000</u>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TRIBAL FUNDS

Analysis of Annual Authorizations by Activities

Activities	Fiscal Year 1970	Decreases	Increases	Fiscal Year 1971
1. Education and Welfare Services.....	\$ 69,750	---	---	\$ 69,750
2. Resources Management.....	710,300	---	---	710,300
3. Construction and Land Acquisition.....	319,250	---	---	319,250
4. General Tribal Affairs.....	1,900,700	---	---	1,900,700
Total.....	\$3,000,000	---	---	\$3,000,000

Analysis of Activities

Activities	F.Y. 1969 Amount Available	F.Y. 1970 Amount	F.Y. 1971 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1971 Compared with 1970
1. Education and Welfare Services.....	\$ 61,324	\$ 69,750	\$ 69,750	---
2. Resources Management.....	514,211	710,300	710,300	---
3. Construction and Land Acquisition.....	235,988	319,250	319,250	---
4. General Tribal Affairs.....	1,586,900	1,900,700	1,900,700	---
Total.....	\$2,398,423	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	---

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

Statement Relating to 1969, 1970 and 1971 Programs

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1969 Appropriation (Annual Authorization) . . . . .	<u>\$3,000,000</u>
1970 Budget Estimates (Annual Authorization, including supplements submitted to Congress). . . . .	<u>\$3,000,000</u>
Total Appropriations for 1970. . . . .	<u>\$3,000,000</u>
 <u>Decreases:</u> none	
Subtotal . . . . .	---
 <u>Increases:</u> none	
Subtotal . . . . .	---
Budget Estimate, 1971 (Annual Authorization) . . . . .	<u>\$3,000,000</u>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ANNUAL AUTHORIZATION BY TRIBES

<u>STATE-AGENCY-TRIBE</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
<u>Arizona</u>	\$ 605,413	\$ 739,000	\$ 739,000
Fort Apache Agency--White Mt. Apache	4,969	5,000	5,000
Salt River Agency--Salt River-Pima	10,000	12,000	12,000
San Carlos Agency--San Carlos Apache	10,000	12,000	12,000
Navajo	580,444	710,000	710,000
<u>California</u>	<u>292,967</u>	<u>303,525</u>	<u>303,525</u>
Barona	525	525	525
Baron Long	650	650	650
Hoopa Valley	242,967	250,000	250,000
Round Valley	9,000	10,000	10,000
Santa Rosa	575	600	600
Soboba	250	250	250
Tule River	37,500	40,000	40,000
Torrez & Martinez	1,500	1,500	1,500
<u>Colorado</u>	<u>3,935</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Southern Ute	3,935	5,000	5,000
<u>Idaho</u>	<u>20,300</u>	<u>21,000</u>	<u>21,000</u>
Northern Idaho Agency--Nez Perce	20,300	21,000	21,000
<u>Minnesota</u>	<u>50,885</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>
Red Lake Agency--Red Lake	50,885	80,000	80,000
<u>Montana</u>	<u>184,118</u>	<u>182,000</u>	<u>182,000</u>
Blackfeet Agency--Blackfeet	2,000	2,000	2,000
Fort Peck Agency--Fort Peck	182,118	180,000	180,000
<u>New Mexico</u>	<u>100,919</u>	<u>120,000</u>	<u>120,000</u>
Jicarilla Agency--Jicarilla	71,768	85,000	85,000
Zuni Agency--Zuni	8,451	10,000	10,000
Mescalero Agency--Mescalero	20,700	25,000	25,000

<u>STATE-AGENCY-TRIBE</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
North Dakota	\$ 5,550	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
Fort Berthold Agency--Three Affiliated Tribes	5,550	6,000	6,000
Oklahoma	389,200	371,500	371,500
Five Civilized Tribes			
Cherokee	16,200	16,500	16,500
Choctaw	28,200	30,000	30,000
Chickasaw	42,300	45,000	45,000
Creek	36,100	15,000	15,000
Seminole	24,822	25,000	25,000
Osage Agency--Osage Tribe	241,578	240,000	240,000
Oregon	35,093	36,000	36,000
Warm Springs Agency			
Umatilla Sub-Agency--Umatilla Tribe	35,093	36,000	36,000
Washington	620,043	620,250	620,250
Colville Agency--Colville Tribe	119,248	120,000	120,000
Spokane Tribe	39,000	40,000	40,000
Western Washington Agency--Makah Tribe	41,037	42,000	42,000
Puyallup Tribe	7,944	8,000	8,000
Quinault Tribe	10,000	10,000	10,000
Shoalwater	250	250	250
Yakima Agency--Yakima Tribe	402,564	400,000	400,000
Wyoming	90,000	90,000	90,000
Wind River Agency--Arapaho Tribe	45,000	45,000	45,000
Shoshone Tribe	45,000	45,000	445,000
Miscellaneous Tribes	---	425,725	425,725
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,398,423</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>