



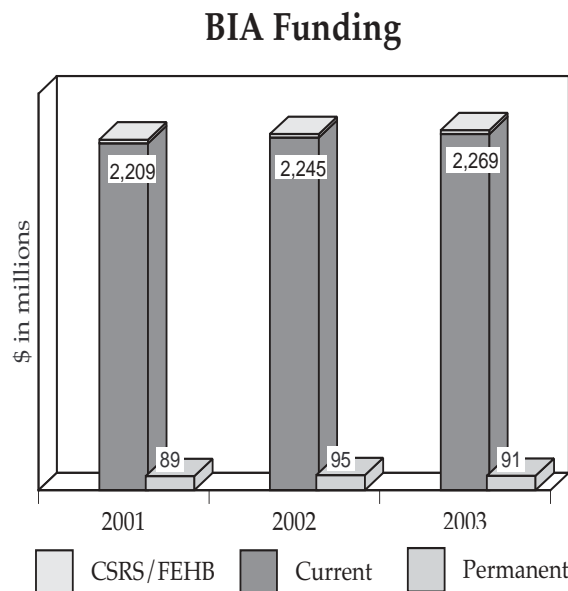
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Background - In the last two centuries, the Congress has passed more Federal laws affecting Indians than any other group of people in the United States. The Snyder Act; the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act; the Indian Education Amendments of 1978; and the Indian Reorganization Act are just a few of the laws that have defined the Federal authority and obligation to provide various programs and services to Indian Country. While the Federal trust obligation lies at the heart of this special relationship, the scope of the U. S. responsibilities to American Indians extends beyond basic trust obligations to include a wide range of services delivered in concert with the enhancement of Indian self-determination. The Congress has placed the major responsibility for Indian matters in the Interior Department, primarily with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Mission - The BIA mission is to fulfill its trust responsibilities and promote self-determination on behalf of tribal governments, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

Program Overview - The BIA provides services directly or through contracts, grants, or compacts to approximately 1.4 million American Indians and Alaska Natives, members of 558 federally recognized Indian Tribes in the 48 contiguous United States and Alaska. While the role has changed significantly in the last three decades in response to a greater emphasis on Indian self-determination, Tribes still look to BIA for a broad spectrum of services supported by critical and complex programs. The programs are funded and operated in a highly decentralized manner, with 90 percent of all appropriations expended at the local level, and an increasing amount operated by Tribes and tribal organizations.

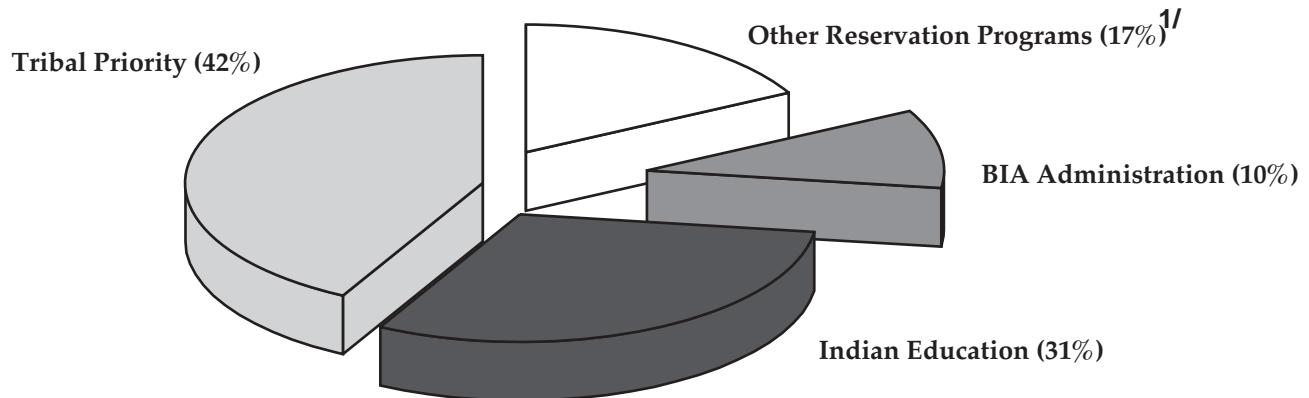
The scope of BIA's programs is extensive, covering virtually the entire range of State and local government services. The programs administered by either Tribes or BIA include: an education system for over 48,000 elementary and secondary students; 25 tribally controlled community colleges; social service programs; management of natural resources on 56 million acres of trust land; economic development programs in some of the most isolated and economically depressed areas of the U.S.; law



enforcement; administration of tribal courts; implementation of legislated land and water claim settlements; replacement and repair of schools; repair and maintenance of roads and bridges; and repair of structural deficiencies on high hazard dams.

Budget Overview - The BIA 2003 budget request is \$2.3 billion in current appropriations, including \$22.9 million for a government-wide legislative proposal to shift to agencies the full cost of the CSRS pension system and the Federal employees health benefits program for current employees. Without the legislative proposal, the request is \$2.2 billion, a net increase of \$22.9 million above the enacted level. The 2003 budget emphasizes areas of priority concern on a nationwide basis to Indian Country, including quality education within structurally sound, and adequately equipped and maintained school facilities, and continued improvement of trust management services. There are also increases for energy and economic development. As the Government Performance and Results Act requires, BIA has developed a five-year strategic plan and a 2003 annual performance plan to guide its resource allocations and program decisions and to improve accountability.

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS \$1.8 BILLION



In 2003, nine of every ten dollars appropriated to BIA will be provided to education, human resources, and other on-the-ground programs at the reservation level.

^{1/} Includes the following: Resources Management, Trust Services, Law Enforcement, and other Reservation Programs.

Building Safer Schools - Safe schools provide a solid foundation for making improvements in education. The 2003 request for construction continues the President's initiative and commitment to replace, rebuild, and repair crumbling schools so Indian children will have safe and nurturing places to learn. The 2003 request for the Education Construction program is \$292.7 million, level with the 2002 funding and 85 percent of the Construction account. The BIA regularly examines the condition of its facilities to identify health and safety deficiencies and uses a facility condition index to determine whether it is more cost-effective to repair or replace a facility.

The Replacement School Construction program is based on a priority list of 20 schools published in January 2001. The 2003 request provides \$120.2 million to construct replacement facilities at Santa Fe Indian School in New Mexico, Kayenta Boarding School in Arizona, Tiospa Zina Tribal School in South Dakota, Wide Ruins Boarding School in Arizona, Low Mountain Boarding School in Arizona, and St. Francis Indian School in South Dakota. Construction of the Santa Fe school is being completed in two phases. The 2002 budget funded the first phase – classrooms; this year's request will fund the second phase – dormitories. The request also provides \$5.0 million for advance planning and design of replacement schools to be built in the future.

The Facilities Improvement and Repair program is funded at \$164.4 million, an increase of \$2.8 million over 2002, to address critical health, safety, code, and standard con-

cerns at existing education facilities. This request will fund maintenance and major and minor repair projects to reduce the backlog of needed repairs. The budget also funds annual maintenance needs to ensure that regular ongoing maintenance needs are not neglected and do not cause the backlog to grow. Continued funding at this level will eliminate the 2001 school repair and maintenance backlog in fiscal year 2006.

Enhancing School Operations - Since the founding of the Nation, the Congress has funded specific Indian education programs in response to treaty requirements and Federal statutes. Current Indian education programs are governed by a number of laws, including the Snyder Act, the Johnson O'Malley Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges Act, Tribally Controlled Schools Act, Goals 2000, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and the Improving America's Schools Act. In January 2002, the President signed into law the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, which includes the Native American Education Improvement Act of 2001. This landmark education bill will bring to BIA-funded schools the four pillars of the President's education reform plan: accountability and testing; flexibility and local control; funding for what works; and expanded parental options for children attending failing schools.

One of BIA's strategic goals is to provide quality educational opportunities from early childhood through adulthood. The 2003 school operations budget represents a

continued commitment to the future of American Indian youth and supports the President's commitment to "leave no child behind." The request level illustrates the priority the Administration gives to providing educational opportunities to Indian children. The \$522.8 million request for school operations will support 185 schools and dormitories with an increase of \$18.8 million over 2002 funding levels, including \$5.8 million for teacher pay.

Within this increase, \$3.0 million is included for early childhood development to implement Family And Child Education programs at seven new sites, thus enabling the bureau to expand this successful program to over one-quarter of the 146 BIA-funded schools that serve early elementary grade students. Through FACE, BIA is working not only with school-age children, but also with their parents and pre-schoolers. Such investments in family involvement in the learning process and in the earliest stages of education will pay long-term dividends for Indian children and communities.

Of the 185 schools, 121 are operated by tribal organizations as grant schools. In this budget, BIA is strengthening its efforts in working with the Tribes to empower them to take on a greater role in managing their own schools. In 2002, BIA will consult with the Tribes and tribal organizations to determine how best to outsource management of operations of the remaining 64 BIA schools. Direct tribal management through expansion of the existing grant program and tribal partnerships with professional education management companies are the cornerstone of the privatization initiative. The request includes an increase of \$11.9 million for administrative cost grants, teacher displacement costs, student transportation, and facilities operations, which are the major elements of this initiative.

Improving Trust Management - Management of trust assets for Tribes and individual Indians has been a key component of the BIA mission for well over a century. The BIA is working closely with the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians on the Secretary's ongoing efforts to reform current trust systems, policies, practices, and procedures. With the exception of appraisals, which is currently funded in BIA, core funding for BIA's trust improvement projects (trust asset management accounting systems, data cleanup, probate backlog, policies and procedures) is requested in the OST account. The High Level Implementation Plan that has guided the trust improvement projects will be replaced with a new management strategic plan.

To ensure that trust management improvements are sustained, the BIA budget for 2003 includes a program increase of \$34.8 million. Trust activities within BIA focus

on sound management of natural resources, accurate and timely real estate transactions, and sound leasing decisions to preserve and enhance the value of trust lands. Program increases include \$15.8 million for trust services to provide real estate appraisals, surveys, and other services, probates, and land titles and records processing; \$4.5 million for natural resources programs to manage lands that generate revenue; \$6.0 million for tribal courts and social workers; and \$8.5 million for trust reform oversight (\$3.0 million) and information technology improvements (\$5.5 million). Many of these program increases will be contracted, with priority to tribal contracting or compacting to improve efficiency and to support Indian self-determination. The chapter on Departmental Management discusses funding requested in the OST account to implement trust reform activities.

In November 2001, the Secretary announced her intention to improve the management and performance of trust reform and Indian trust asset management by reorganizing many of the trust reform and trust-related functions of BIA and OST into a single organization. In December, the Department began a series of consultation meetings with the Tribes to discuss the reorganization. The Secretary plans to continue the dialogue on reorganization after the completion of the planned round of consultation meetings. In addition, the Secretary has established an Office of Indian Trust Transition to coordinate and oversee the planning, consultation, and implementation of the proposed reorganization.

Energy Plan - To support the Administration's energy plan, BIA has included increases of \$1.7 million in its 2003 request. The BIA's plan focuses on working in partnership with Indian organizations and Tribes in a citizen-centered effort to fulfill the charge from the President's National Energy Policy Development Group.

Public Safety and Justice in Indian Country - The Department of Justice and BIA work in partnership to improve public safety and justice, largely through enhanced law enforcement services. The BIA's 2003 budget request continues \$161.4 million for ongoing law enforcement programs in Indian Country and basic detention services such as dispatchers and detention officers. The BIA will work closely with the Tribes and DOJ to improve performance measures that will accurately monitor crime levels in Indian Country. In addition, the request includes an increase of \$3.0 million for facility operations targeted for new detention centers that are scheduled to open in 2003.

Supporting Self-Determination - The budget request continues the Federal government's commitment to support Indian self-determination and strengthen the sovereign-to-sovereign relationship it has with Indian Na-

tions. Tribes depend on the Tribal Priority Allocations budget activity for basic necessities and programs critical to improving the quality of life and economic potential on reservations. The TPA gives Tribes the flexibility to prioritize funds among most TPA programs according to their unique needs and circumstances and is an important tool for accomplishing BIA's self-determination performance goals. The 2003 request funds the TPA activity at \$775.5 million, an increase of \$23.4 million over 2002. The TPA program comprises 42 percent of the 2003 proposed BIA operating budget.

The self-determination policy strongly influences BIA's implementation of the Administration's initiative to seek competitive outsourcing of programs. The BIA's first option in outsourcing is always to seek tribal operation of programs through contracts, compacts, or grants. To assist in this endeavor, the request includes \$133.2 million for contract support funds, which will meet 92 percent of the total identified need.

Indian Land and Water Claims Settlements - This program provides payments to meet Federal requirements for legislated settlements resolving long-standing claims to water and lands in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Utah. The budget request of \$57.9 million includes an increase of \$1.1 million for the Santo Domingo Pueblo settlement, and an increase of \$11.0 million to fund the Shivwits Band settlement. This funding, together with \$3.0 million requested under Departmental Management, will complete the Federal commitment for the Shivwits settlement. The \$5.1 million requested for the Rocky Boy's water settlement represents the third and final Federal payment. In addition, the BIA budget continues funding at the 2002 level for the Ute Indian Rights settlement and for the Colorado Ute/Animas LaPlata settlement. The Bureau of Reclamation's 2003 budget request also contains funding to implement the Colorado Ute/Animas LaPlata settlement.

Guaranteed and Insured Loans - This program is an

integral component of BIA's efforts to expand economic development in Indian Country, providing loans to Tribes, Alaska Natives, and individual Indian-owned businesses. The budget request of \$5.5 million includes a \$500,000 program increase over the 2002 level. The increase enables BIA to expand the program to include insured loans, which will allow banks to provide loans to Indian entrepreneurs who want to receive smaller loans than those currently available under the Guaranteed Loan program. Expanding the potential for small business development generates a ripple effect that promotes business opportunities for individual Indian entrepreneurs and tribal enterprises that further enhance reservation economies and employment opportunities.

Management Excellence - In addition to its role in the Department-wide reform efforts described in the highlights section, BIA is undertaking several bureau-specific management reforms, including the school privatization initiative. The BIA will work with the Department of Health and Human Services to determine how their respective programs in early childhood education and welfare assistance interact and overlap, and what steps need to be taken to improve program performance and eliminate duplication.

Government Performance and Results Act - The BIA created its 2003 annual performance plan and will release its 2001 annual performance report in tandem with updating the 2002 annual performance plan for final congressional action. In 2003, BIA will continue to strengthen its baseline data and refine its tracking and reporting mechanisms to ensure that timely and accurate performance information is available.

The Department is currently revising its strategic plan. Performance goals, measures, and targets presented in BIA's 2003 annual performance plan and last year's plan will be reviewed for consistency with Interior's strategic plan. As a result of that review, it may be necessary or appropriate to modify portions of the 2002 or 2003 plans.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2003 Request with 2002 Enacted (without the CSRS/FEHB legislative proposal):

	2002 Enacted		2003 Request		Change from 2002	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriations						
Operation of Indian Programs	7,410	1,799,809	7,452	1,837,110	+42	+37,301
Reimbursable Programs	181	0	181	0	0	0
Allocations from Other Agencies	814	0	819	0	+5	0
Construction	298	357,132	299	345,252	+1	-11,880
Reimbursable Programs	28	0	28	0	0	0
Allocations from Other Agencies	600	0	600	0	0	0
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	0	60,949	0	57,949	0	-3,000
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	4	4,986	4	5,493	0	+507
Subtotal, Appropriations	9,335	2,222,876	9,383	2,245,804	+48	+22,928
Permanents and Trusts						
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	59	5,183	59	5,236	0	+53
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	410	81,412	410	82,286	0	+874
White Earth Settlement Fund	0	2,000	0	2,000	0	0
Indian Loan Guaranty - Insurance Fund Liquidating Account	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
Indian Direct Loan Program Account	0	4,251	0	0	0	-4,251
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	0	1,375	0	0	0	-1,375
Subtotal, Permanents & Trusts	469	95,221	469	90,522	0	-4,699
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	9,804	2,318,097	9,852	2,336,326	+48	+18,229

Comparison of 2003 Request with 2002 Enacted (with the CSRS/FEHB legislative proposal):

	2002 Enacted		2003 Request		Change from 2002	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriations						
Operation of Indian Programs	8,405	1,821,206	8,452	1,858,986	+47	+37,780
Construction	926	358,162	927	346,305	+1	-11,857
All other appropriations	4	65,935	4	63,442		-2,493
Subtotal, Appropriations	9,335	2,245,303	9,383	2,268,733	+48	+23,430
Permanents and Other	469	95,221	469	90,522	0	-4,699
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	9,804	2,340,524	9,852	2,359,255	+48	+18,731

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs

	<u>2001 Actual</u>	<u>2002 Enacted</u>	<u>2003 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2002 Enacted</u>
Tribal Priority Allocations	733,026	752,156	775,534	+23,378
Other Recurring Programs				
Education				
School Ops - Forward Funded	422,125	436,427	452,985	+16,558
Other School Operations	66,293	67,588	69,831	+2,243
Continuing Education	38,118	41,118	39,118	-2,000
Subtotal, Education	526,536	545,133	561,934	+16,801
Resources Management	40,320	41,835	34,258	-7,577
Subtotal, Other Recurring Progs	566,856	586,968	596,192	+9,224
Non-Recurring Programs				
Tribal Government	256	0	0	0
Community Development	1,297	3,175	0	-3,175
Resources Management	31,658	32,611	30,215	-2,396
Trust Services	36,784	37,012	37,295	+283
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Progs	69,995	72,798	67,510	-5,288
Central Office Operations				
Tribal Government	2,601	2,649	2,654	+5
Human Services	1,296	909	907	-2
Community Development	866	886	875	-11
Resources Management	3,419	3,476	3,488	+12
Trust Services	2,636	3,129	8,823	+5,694
General Administration	46,918	47,057	55,743	+8,686
Subtotal, Central Office Ops	57,736	58,106	72,490	+14,384
Regional Office Operations				
Tribal Government	1,362	1,324	1,336	+12
Human Services	3,017	3,067	3,162	+95
Community Development	821	847	853	+6
Resources Management	3,300	4,365	5,449	+1,084
Trust Services	22,135	23,669	24,383	+714
General Administration	24,679	29,407	29,040	-367
Subtotal, Regional Office Ops	55,314	62,679	64,223	+1,544
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead				
Education	15,564	16,039	16,273	+234
Public Safety and Justice	152,652	160,652	161,368	+716
Community Development	4,863	8,623	1,061	-7,562
Resources Management	1,311	1,311	1,307	-4
General Administration	80,065	80,477	81,152	+675
Subtotal, Special Programs	254,455	267,102	261,161	-5,941
Supplemental	51,197	0	0	0
TOTAL (without CSRS/FEHB)	1,788,579	1,799,809	1,837,110	+37,301
CSRS/FEHB legislative proposal	20,638	21,397	21,876	+479
TOTAL (with CSRS/FEHB)	1,809,217	1,821,206	1,858,986	+37,780

Highlights of Budget Changes

	<u>Amount</u>
Uncontrollable Cost Increases (non-add)	[+27,810]
Tribal Priority Allocations	+23,378
<p>The 2003 TPA request includes funding increases to support BIA's mission to fulfill its trust responsibilities. As part of the trust management reform effort underway in the Department, the request includes a total of \$17,679 in trust-related increases for 2003 as follows: Tribal Courts (\$4,000); Social Services (\$2,054); Agriculture (\$2,000); Forestry (\$1,500); Trust Services (\$1,500); Real Estate Services (\$2,000); Real Estate Appraisals (\$2,125); Probate (\$1,500); and Environmental Quality Services (\$1,000). An increase of \$2,000 is requested for the Indian Self-Determination Fund to replenish funds for new or expanded programs contracted under the authority of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, as amended. An increase of \$1,062 is requested for BIA's Energy Plan, which includes Economic Development (+\$585) and Natural Resources (+\$477). A decrease of \$4,000 is requested in the Welfare Assistance program due to a reduction in the number of eligible Indian applicants seeking this assistance. Budgeted uncontrollable cost increases total \$6,188, decreases due to travel savings total \$745, and internal transfers total +\$1,194.</p>	
Other Recurring Programs	+9,224
<p>Education</p> <p>The BIA's Education request includes increases of \$3,000 for early childhood education and \$11,900 for the Administration's School Privatization Initiative. These increases are partially offset (-\$4,000) by adjustments for lower enrollment and in priorities within education programs. Budgeted uncontrollable cost increases total \$6,805, decreases due to travel savings total \$708, and internal transfers total -\$196.</p>	
<p>Resources Management</p> <p>To focus funding on programs of higher priority on a nationwide basis in Indian Country and address BIA priorities in Indian Country, decreases totaling \$7,669 are proposed to eliminate such line items as Washington State Timber-Fish-Wildlife Project (-\$3,041), Wetlands/Waterfowl Management (-\$593), and Lake Roosevelt Management (-\$630). Budgeted uncontrollable cost increases total \$173, decreases due to travel savings total \$78, and internal transfers total -\$3.</p>	
Non-Recurring Programs	-5,288
<p>To focus funding on programs of higher priority on a nationwide basis in Indian Country and address Bureauwide priorities in Indian Country, decreases totaling -\$7,234 are requested in such categories as: Community Development (-\$3,175); Resources Management (-\$3,509); Trust Services (-\$550). Increases are requested for Minerals and Mining to support the BIA's Energy Plan (+\$1,000) and for trust reform to expand real estate surveys of trust lands (+\$1,500). Budgeted uncontrollable cost increases total \$318, decreases due to travel savings total \$125, and internal transfers total -\$747.</p>	
Central Office Operations	+14,384
<p>To support the Department's trust management reforms, an increase totaling \$14,155 is requested to institutionalize probate reforms and enhance training programs within Trust Services (+\$5,700); for trust reform oversight and coordination (+\$2,955); and for information resources management (+\$5,500). Budgeted uncontrollable cost increases total \$480, decreases due to travel savings total \$324, and internal transfers total +\$74.</p>	
Regional Office Operations	+1,544
<p>As part of the trust management reform effort underway in the Department, an increase totaling \$1,500 is requested to continue the work in Minerals and Mining (+\$1,000) and Land Titles and Records Offices (+\$500). Budgeted uncontrollable cost increases total \$1,091, decreases due to travel savings total \$478, and internal transfers total -\$569.</p>	

Amount
-5,941

Special Programs and Pooled Overhead

To focus funding on programs of higher priority on a nationwide basis in Indian Country, decreases totaling \$7,571 are requested in Community Development. Other reductions include \$2,000 for the employee displacement cost as Tribal contracting/compacting has reduced in its overall impact on the number of Federal employees displaced by contracting/compacting of programs by Tribes and \$401 in Intra-Governmental Payments for savings in funds budgeted for Corporate Infrastructure/Network Systems. An increase of \$3,000 is requested for facilities operations for new detention centers. Budgeted uncontrollable cost increases total \$2,027, decreases due to travel savings total \$542, and internal transfers total -\$454.

For Operation of Indian Programs, a total of \$10,728 in uncontrollable costs is absorbed.

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	<u>2001 Actual</u>	<u>2002 Enacted</u>	<u>2003 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2002 Enacted</u>
Education	292,341	292,503	292,717	+214
Public Safety and Justice	5,529	5,541	5,046	-495
Resources Management	50,534	50,645	39,173	-11,472
General Administration	8,214	8,443	8,316	-127
TOTAL (without CSRS/FEHB)	356,618	357,132	345,252	-11,880
CSRS/FEHB legislative proposal	993	1,030	1,053	+23
TOTAL (with CSRS/FEHB)	357,611	358,162	346,305	-11,857

Highlights of Budget Changes

Uncontrollable Cost Increases (non-add)	<u>Amount</u> [+667]
Education Construction	+214
<p>The Education Construction request supports the BIA goal related to improving the safety and functionality of facilities for clients. The School Construction program includes \$120.2 million to replace the following schools on the current priority replacement list: Santa Fe Indian School (Phase II), New Mexico; Kayenta Boarding School, Arizona; Tiospa Zina Tribal School, South Dakota; Wide Ruins Boarding School, Arizona; Low Mountain Boarding School, Arizona, and St. Francis Indian School, South Dakota and \$5,000 for advanced planning and design. The Facilities Improvement and Repair program request of \$164.4 million will focus on the backlog of health and safety deficiencies at the Bureau-funded elementary and secondary schools. Budgeted uncontrollable cost increases total \$214.</p>	
Public Safety and Justice Construction	-495
<p>The Public Safety and Justice Construction request supports the Bureau's goal related to improving the safety and functionality of facilities for clients. A decrease of \$500 is requested for the Fire Protection program in 2003. Budgeted uncontrollable cost increases total \$5.</p>	
Resources Management Construction	-11,472
<p>The Resources Management Construction request supports the BIA goal to fulfill the Federal government's trust responsibilities on Indian lands. A decrease of \$12,230 is requested for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project for new construction to allow for the enterprise to make the changes necessary to manage the operation of the project in a more effective manner. Budgeted uncontrollable cost increases total \$57 and internal transfers total +\$701.</p>	

Amount
-127

General Administration
 The General Administration Construction request supports the BIA goal related to improving the safety and functionality of facilities for clients. A decrease of \$200 is requested for the Construction Program Management to reflect administrative efficiencies and the reprioritization of administrative activities. Budgeted uncontrollable cost increases total \$73.

For Construction, a total of \$318 in uncontrollable costs is absorbed.

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

	<u>2001 Actual</u>	<u>2002 Enacted</u>	<u>2003 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2002 Enacted</u>
White Earth Land Settlement (Admin) ..	625	625	625	0
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Fund	250	250	250	0
Aleutian-Pribilof Church Restoration	1,247	0	0	0
Indian Water Rights Settlements				
Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement ...	24,828	24,728	24,728	0
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settle	341	142	142	0
Rocky Boy's Water Rights Settlement	7,982	7,950	5,068	-2,882
MI Great Lakes Fishing Settlement	1,996	6,254	0	-6,254
Shivwits Band	0	5,000	16,000	+11,000
Santo Domingo Pueblo	0	2,000	3,136	+1,136
Colorado Ute	0	8,000	8,000	0
Torres Martinez	0	6,000	0	-6,000
Walker River Paiute (Weber Dam)	174	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	37,443	60,949	57,949	-3,000

Highlights of Budget Changes

Amount
-3,000

Indian Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments.
 Increases are requested for two of the enacted settlements, including \$1,136 for the Santo Domingo Pueblo settlement and \$11,000 for the Shivwits Band settlement. A related increase of \$3,000 is included in the Departmental Management account. A decrease of \$2,882 is requested to adjust for the lower level of funding required for the final payment of the Rocky Boy's settlement. Decreases of \$6,254 for the (Michigan) Great Lakes Fishing settlement and \$6,000 for the Torres-Martinez settlement are requested due to completion of payments for these settlements.

APPROPRIATION: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

	<u>2001 Actual</u>	<u>2002 Enacted</u>	<u>2003 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2002 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	4,977	4,986	5,493	+507

Highlights of Budget Changes

Amount
[+13]

Uncontrollable Cost Increases (non-add)

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program
 An increase of \$500 is requested to expand the program to include insured loans, which will enable banks to provide loans to Indian entrepreneurs, thereby further enhancing reservation economies and employment opportunities. Uncontrollable cost increases for this appropriation total \$13, of which \$7 are budgeted and \$6 are absorbed.