



BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

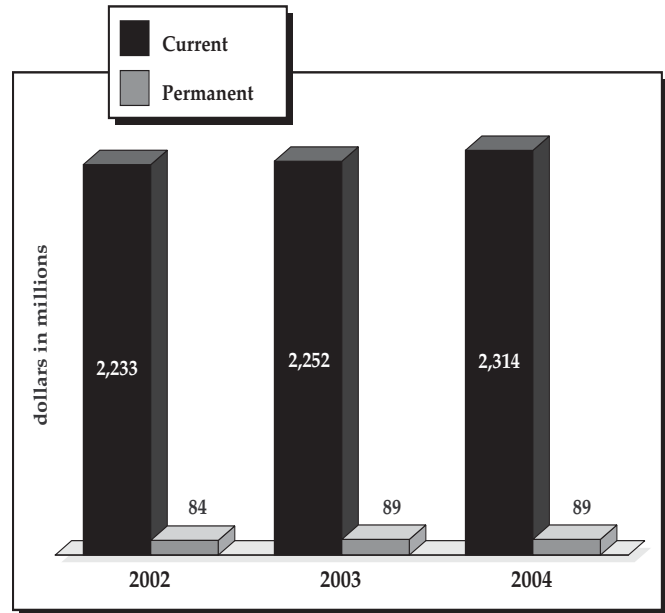
Background – In the last two centuries, the Congress has passed more Federal laws affecting Indians than any other group of people in the United States. The Snyder Act; the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act; the Indian Education Amendments of 1978; and the Indian Reorganization Act 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 United States’ 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 1.2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives who are members of 562 federally recognized Indian Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska. While BIA’s 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. The programs are funded and operated in a highly decentralized manner, with about 90 percent of all appropriations expended at the local level, and about 50 percent of appropriations provided directly to Tribes and tribal organizations through grants, contracts, and compacts.

The scope of BIA’s programs is extensive and covers virtually the entire range of State and local government services. The programs administered by either Tribes or BIA include: an education system for almost 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

BIA Funding

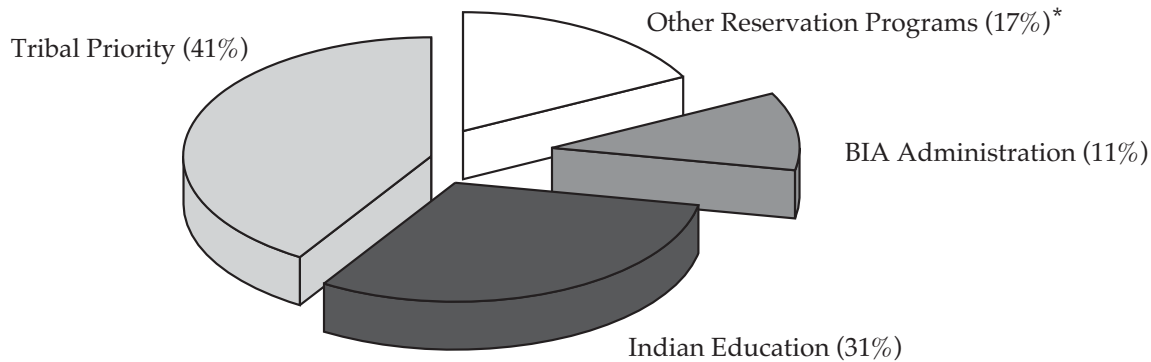


isolated and economically depressed areas of the United States; law enforcement; administration of tribal courts; implementation of legislated land and water claim settlements; replacement and repair of schools; repair and maintenance of roads and bridges; and repair of structural deficiencies on high hazard dams.

Management Excellence – The BIA continues to follow the President’s management agenda for improving management and performance of the Federal government, practicing the Secretary’s vision for citizen-centered management excellence. As the Government Performance and Results Act requires, Interior has developed a draft five-year strategic plan to guide its resource allocations and program decisions and improve accountability.

The Department has a unique role to uphold the government-to-government relationship with Tribes, honor trust responsibilities, and provide many diverse services to American Indians and Native Alaskans. These programs support the Department’s goal to safeguard property and

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS \$1.9 BILLION



In 2004, nine of every ten dollars appropriated to BIA will be provided to education, human resources, trust services, and other on-the-ground programs.

** Includes the following: Resources Management, Trust Services, Law Enforcement, and other Reservation Programs.*

financial assets while improving quality of life for communities and trust beneficiaries. Specifically, BIA's programs and services primarily support the Department's outcome goals to fulfill Indian trust responsibilities and advance quality communities for Tribes. In addition, some BIA programs support the Department's goal to manage resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value. In 2004, 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 and integrated into budget decisionmaking.

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

In addition to its role in the Department-wide reform efforts described in the highlights section and above, BIA is undertaking several bureau-specific management reforms. The bureau will work with the Department of Housing and Urban Development to determine how their respective housing assistance programs interact

and overlap, and what steps could be taken to improve program performance and eliminate duplication. The bureau will also work with the Department of Labor to coordinate adult education services, and incorporate a common set of measures for Federal job training programs into BIA's strategic and annual plans.

Budget Overview – The 2004 BIA budget is \$2.3 billion in current appropriations, an increase of \$62.0 million above the 2003 budget. The 2004 budget emphasizes areas of priority concern on a nationwide basis to Indian Country, including continued improvement of trust management services, quality education within structurally sound, adequately equipped and well maintained school facilities, public safety and justice, and economic and community development on Indian reservations.

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. In December 2002, the Department announced a reorganization of the BIA and OST to better meet fiduciary trust responsibilities, be more accountable at every level, and operate with trained people in the principles of fiduciary trust management. The chapter on

Departmental Management discusses additional funding requested in the OST account to implement trust reform activities. To ensure that trust management improvements are sustained, BIA will focus on continuing trust management improvements, sound management of natural resources, accurate and timely real estate transactions, and leasing decisions that preserve and enhance the value of trust lands.

Natural Resource Programs – The BIA budget includes increased funding for Energy and Minerals, Forestry, and Endangered Species programs. These programs play a critical role in the delivery of trust responsibilities and the ability of BIA to manage trust assets. The 2004 request includes a \$2.0 million increase for grants to Tribes to evaluate mineral resource potential on tribal trust and restricted lands. The 2004 request also includes \$1.0 million to help Tribes expedite development of tribal regulations governing mineral leasing, permitting, and rights-of-way for tribal lands, as required under the Energy Policy Act of 2002.

The request includes a \$1.5 million increase to promote production and facilitate sales of forestry products produced from tribal lands. Tribes will manage most of the program through contracts and self-governance compacts. An additional \$1.0 million increase will double the number of Integrated Resource Management Plan grants awarded annually to Tribes. These grants fund strategic planning for comprehensive management of a reservation's resources, of which forest management planning is a key component.

A \$2.0 million increase is requested for the BIA Endangered Species program to expand inventory and survey activities of threatened and endangered species on tribal trust land. Management of endangered species on tribal lands requires biological assessments, habitat conservation planning, habitat protection, and other efforts connected with species preservation and protection. The request also includes \$100,000 to expand partnership efforts to eradicate invasive species on tribal trust lands.

Information Technology Improvements – The BIA's information technology program supports all of BIA's programs – both trust and non-trust related. The BIA budget request includes an increase of \$29.5 million for investment in trust data systems. The funding increase will support a full spectrum of activities to provide a secured environment for the operation of BIA's responsibilities relating to Federal Indian policies including: enterprise architecture, a new secure data network, updated hardware and software that address heightened security needs, operation of current data systems, up-

grades to new data systems, and staffing to oversee and coordinate operations.

The Department is undertaking significant IT reforms to improve the management of IT investments, to improve the security of systems and information, and to realize short- and long-term efficiencies and savings. As part of this effort, BIA's budget includes \$2.5 million for IT security improvements. In addition, the Department's corporate approach to IT includes consolidated purchases of hardware and software; consolidation of support functions including help desks, e-mail support, and web services; and coordination of training. The BIA budget request includes a savings of \$4.7 million in 2004 to reflect these management reforms.

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

Building Safer Schools – Safe schools are a necessary prerequisite to providing a solid foundation for making improvements in education. The 2004 request for construction continues the President's commitment to replace, rehabilitate, or repair deteriorating schools so Indian children will have safe and nurturing environments in which to learn. The request for the Education Construction program is \$292.6 million, the same as the 2003 funding level and represents approximately 85 percent of the total Construction account. The BIA regularly examines the condition of its facilities to identify health and safety deficiencies and uses the facility condition index, cost benefit analysis, and other factors to determine whether it is more cost-effective to repair or replace an existing school facility.

The 2004 request provides \$131.4 million to construct replacement or partial replacement facilities at a mini-

imum of seven schools determined to be the highest priority based on the 2001 and 2003 priority ranking lists for education facilities construction. This funding will provide replacement facilities for Isleta Elementary School, Navajo Preparatory School, Pueblo Pintado Community School, Wingate High School, and Mescalero Apache Elementary School, all in New Mexico, and Turtle Mountain High School in North Dakota and Enemy Swim Day School in South Dakota. As a result of the PART review, the 2004 budget reflects a policy change to discontinue providing cost estimates for individual replacement schools until the planning and design documents for the school have been developed to the point where adequate information is available to make a reasonably accurate cost estimate. This generally occurs in the year that construction funds are available for obligation.

The request also provides \$10.0 million for planning and design of replacement schools to be constructed in the future. Funding for replacement school construction is \$16.2 million above the 2003 level, reflecting an internal transfer of funding from the education Facilities Improvement and Repair program. Funds were transferred because the facility condition index indicated that funds would be more efficiently spent replacing some structures rather than repairing or renovating them.

The Facilities Improvement and Repair program is funded at \$148.2 million to address critical health, safety, code, and standard projects at existing education facilities. As indicated earlier, this level reflects a decrease of \$16.2 million for funding that was transferred to the replacement school construction program. This program's funds are used to address major and minor repair projects thus reducing the backlog of needed repairs created by aging and deferred maintenance. Continued funding at this level will fund the elimination of the 2001 school repair and maintenance backlog by 2006. As facilities are brought up to acceptable condition, BIA is making every effort to prevent a new backlog from developing by ensuring that ongoing maintenance activities are not neglected.

Enhancing School Operations – Since the founding of the Nation, Indian education programs have responded to treaty requirements and Federal statutes, including the Snyder Act, the Johnson O'Malley Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Tribally Controlled Schools Act, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, the Indian Education Amendments of 1978, 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. 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 2004 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 \$528.5 million request for school operations will support 185 schools and dormitories with an increase of \$6.8 million over 2003 funding levels. In 2004, BIA will continue to focus on raising academic achievement scores, and consistent with the findings of the PART review, BIA will develop academic performance and cost-efficiency measures that are comparable to similarly located schools.

Of this increase, \$500,000 is included for a study of BIA's Family and Child Education program. Through FACE, BIA is working with school-age children, pre-schoolers, and their parents. Such investments in family involvement in the learning process and in the earliest stages of education have been shown to pay long-term dividends for Indian children and communities. The study will focus on evaluating the academic performance of students that participated in FACE programs.

Of the 185 schools, 120 are currently operated by tribal organizations as grant schools. In this budget, BIA is strengthening its efforts to empower Tribes to take on a greater role in managing the schools. The budget includes a \$3.0 million increase to establish a separate fund to provide all first-year indirect and one-time costs for Tribes that assume operations of a BIA school. The increase is partially offset by a \$5.0 million reduction to the school privatization initiative proposed in 2003 in Indian Student Equalization program adjustments.

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 2004 budget request includes \$171.2 million for ongoing law enforcement programs in Indian Country, including an increase of \$10.0 million for the new detention centers that will become operational in 2004. Thirteen new detention centers have or will come on-line between 2002 and 2005. Either Tribes or the BIA operates the detention centers. Construction of the detention centers was funded by grants from Justice.

Guaranteed and Insured Loans – This program is an integral component of BIA's efforts to expand economic development in Indian Country by providing loans to Tribes, Alaska Natives, and individual Indian-owned

businesses. The budget of \$6.5 million includes a \$1.0 million increase over the 2003 request. This increase supports the White House initiative on Indian economic development and BIA's performance goal to reduce unemployment on Indian reservations. The BIA guaranteed loan program makes it possible for Indian economic enterprises on or near reservations to get loans who otherwise would not have been able to get a loan from private lenders. The guaranteed loan program is a cost-effective method for stimulating economic development in Indian Country. The increase of \$1.0 million will fund about \$20 million in additional guaranteed loans. The default rate on these loans has been less than one percent since 1997, and over 90 percent of the businesses funded through this program have been successful.

Supporting Self-Determination – The budget request continues the Federal government's commitment to support Indian self-determination and strengthen the government-to-government relationship it has with Indian nations. 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 2004 request funds the TPA activity at \$777.6 million, an increase of \$2.1 million over 2003. The TPA program comprises 41 percent of the 2004 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 \$135.3 million for contract support funds, an increase of \$2.1 million over 2003. This increase is offset by a decrease of \$2.0 million in the Indian Self-Determination Fund, which supports new and expanded contracts. Sufficient carryover from prior years is available in this fund.

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 by Indian Tribes in Oklahoma, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. The request of \$51.4 million includes an increase of \$10.0 million for the recently enacted settlement for Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw land claims. Decreases are included for the Rocky Boy's and Shivwits Band settlements that will be completed in 2003, along with a \$2.2 million decrease for the Ute Indian Rights settlement that will be completed in 2004. Funding is continued at the 2003 level for the Santo Domingo Pueblo settlement, which will also be completed in 2004. The budget also continues funding for the Colorado Ute/ Animas LaPlata settlement, the Pyramid Lake settlement, the White Earth settlement, and the Hoopa-Yurok settlement at the 2003 level. The Bureau of Reclamation budget contains construction funding to implement the Colorado Ute/ Animas LaPlata settlement.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2004 Request with 2003 President's Budget:

	2003 Budget		2004 Request		Change from 2003	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriations						
Operation of Indian Programs	6,831	1,835,110	6,849	1,889,735	+18	+54,625
Reimbursable Programs	686	0	686	0	0	0
Allocations from Other Agencies	694	0	694	0	0	0
Construction	346	345,252	346	345,154	0	-98
Reimbursable Programs	48	0	48	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	57,949	0	51,375	0	-6,574
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	4	5,493	7	6,497	+3	+1,004
Indian Land Consolidation	0	7,980	0	20,980	0	+13,000
Subtotal, Appropriations	<u>9,209</u>	<u>2,251,784</u>	<u>9,230</u>	<u>2,313,741</u>	<u>+21</u>	<u>+61,957</u>
Permanents and Trusts						
Operation & Maintenance of Quarters	58	5,183	58	5,236	0	+53
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	400	82,546	400	85,165	0	+2,619
White Earth Settlement Fund	0	3,000	0	3,000	0	0
Indian Loan Guaranty & Insurance Fund						
Liquidating Account	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Direct Loan Program Account	0	2,000	0	0	0	-2,000
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revolving Fund for Loans, Liquidating Acct	0	-4,000	0	-4,000	0	0
Subtotal, Permanents & Trusts	<u>458</u>	<u>88,729</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>89,401</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+672</u>
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	<u>9,667</u>	<u>2,340,513</u>	<u>9,688</u>	<u>2,403,142</u>	<u>+21</u>	<u>+62,629</u>

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs

	<u>2002 Actual</u>	<u>2003 Budget</u>	<u>2004 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2003 Budget</u>
Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA)	752,156	775,534	777,641	+2,107
Other Recurring Programs				
Education				
School Ops - Forward Funded	436,427	452,063	458,524	+6,461
Other School Operations	67,588	69,692	69,991	+299
Continuing Education	41,118	39,039	39,206	+167
Subtotal, Education	545,133	560,794	567,721	+6,927
Resources Management	41,835	34,195	34,342	+147
Subtotal, Other Recurring Progs	586,968	594,989	602,063	+7,074
Non-Recurring Programs				
Tribal Government	0	0	0	0
Community Development	3,175	0	0	0
Resources Management	32,611	30,159	36,288	+6,129
Trust Services	37,012	37,226	37,256	+30
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Progs	72,798	67,385	73,544	+6,159
Central Office Operations				
Tribal Government	2,649	2,649	2,653	+4
Human Services	909	906	907	+1
Community Development	886	873	874	+1
Resources Management	3,476	3,482	3,488	+6
Trust Services	3,129	8,807	5,316	-3,491
General Administration	47,057	55,743	86,121	+30,378
Subtotal, Central Office Ops	58,106	72,460	99,359	+26,899
Regional Office Operations				
Tribal Government	1,324	1,333	1,342	+9
Human Services	3,067	3,156	3,178	+22
Community Development	847	851	857	+6
Resources Management	4,365	5,438	5,475	+37
Trust Services	23,669	24,334	24,500	+166
General Administration	29,407	28,982	29,180	+198
Subtotal, Regional Office Ops	62,679	64,094	64,532	+438
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead				
Education	16,039	16,243	16,253	+10
Public Safety and Justice	160,652	161,039	171,150	+10,111
Community Development	8,623	1,059	1,060	+1
Resources Management	1,311	1,305	1,306	+1
General Administration	80,477	81,002	82,827	+1,825
Subtotal, Special Programs	267,102	260,648	272,596	+11,948
Recission and reduction	(11,424)	0	0	0
Reapportionment of Prior Year Funds ..	10,096			
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,798,481	1,835,110	1,889,735	+54,625

Highlights of Budget Changes

	<u>Amount</u>
Uncontrollable Cost Increases	[+24,607]
Tribal Priority Allocations	+2,107
<p>The request includes an increase of \$1,500 to promote production and facilitate sales of forest products. In addition, a transfer of \$2,000 is requested from the Indian Self-Determination Fund to Contract Support. Uncontrollable costs are \$3,699 of which \$2,435 is budgeted and \$1,264 is absorbed. BIA will realize \$1,828 in savings through information technology streamlining.</p>	
Other Recurring Programs	+7,074
<p>Education: The BIA's Education request includes increases of \$3,000 for a separate fund to provide all first year indirect costs and one-time costs for tribes newly operating a BIA school, and \$500 for a study of the Family and Child Education program. These increases are offset by a decrease of \$5,000 for the school privatization initiative included in the 2003 President's budget. Uncontrollable costs are \$14,802 of which \$9,745 is budgeted and \$5,057 is absorbed. BIA will realize \$1,318 in savings through information technology streamlining.</p> <p>Resources Management: Uncontrollable costs are \$347 of which \$228 is budgeted and \$119 is absorbed. BIA will realize \$81 in savings through information technology streamlining.</p>	
Non-Recurring Programs	+6,159
<p>Increases are requested to support BIA's mission to fulfill its trust responsibilities: Minerals and Mining (\$3,000), Forestry (\$1,000), Endangered Species (\$2,000) and Noxious Weed Eradication (\$100). Uncontrollable costs are \$352 of which \$232 is budgeted and \$120 is absorbed. BIA will realize \$173 in savings through information technology streamlining.</p>	
Central Office Operations	+26,899
<p>To support the Department's trust management reform, an increase of \$29,500 is requested for information technology improvements. This is offset by decreases for executive direction -\$1,855 and trust services -\$3,500. In addition, \$2,480 is included as part of the Department-wide IT security initiative. Uncontrollable costs are \$603 of which \$397 is budgeted and \$206 is absorbed. BIA will realize \$123 in savings through information technology streamlining.</p>	
Regional Office Operations	+438
<p>Uncontrollable costs are \$896 of which \$590 is budgeted and \$306 is absorbed. BIA will realize \$152 in savings through information technology streamlining.</p>	
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead	+11,948
<p>An increase of \$10,000 is requested under law enforcement for operational costs for new detention centers. Uncontrollable costs are \$3,908 of which \$2,573 is budgeted and \$1,335 is absorbed. BIA will realize \$625 in savings through information technology streamlining.</p>	
<p>For Operation of Indian Programs, a total of \$8,407 in uncontrollable costs is absorbed.</p>	

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	<u>2002 Actual</u>	<u>2003 Budget</u>	<u>2004 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2003 Budget</u>
Education	292,503	292,717	292,634	-83
Public Safety and Justice	5,541	5,046	5,044	-2
Resources Management	50,645	39,173	39,162	-11
General Administration	8,443	8,316	8,314	-2
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	357,132	345,252	345,154	-98

Highlights of Budget Changes

	<u>Amount</u>
Uncontrollable Cost Increases	[+635]
Education Construction	-83
<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 \$131,354 to replace the following schools on the priority replacement list: Isleta Elementary School, Navajo Preparatory School, Pueblo Pintado Community School, Wingate High School, and Mescalero Apache Elementary School, all in New Mexico, as well as Turtle Mountain High School in North Dakota and Enemy Swim Day School in South Dakota. In addition, \$10,000 is included for advanced planning and design. The Facilities Improvement and Repair program request of \$148,161 will focus on the backlog of health and safety deficiencies at the Bureau-funded elementary and secondary schools. The budget reflects a transfer of \$16,171 from facilities improvement and repair to school construction. This is in response to an increased need for replacement of structures rather than repair and rehabilitation. Uncontrollable costs are \$539 of which \$248 is budgeted and \$291 is absorbed. BIA will realize \$331 in savings through information technology streamlining.</p>	
Public Safety and Justice Construction	-2
<p>The Public Safety and Justice Construction request supports the Bureau’s goal related to improving the safety and functionality of facilities for clients. Uncontrollable costs are \$9 of which \$4 is budgeted and \$5 is absorbed. BIA will realize \$6 in savings through information technology streamlining.</p>	
Resources Management Construction	-11
<p>The Resources Management Construction request supports the BIA goal to fulfill the Federal government’s trust responsibilities on Indian lands. Uncontrollable costs are \$72 of which \$33 is budgeted and \$39 is absorbed. BIA will realize \$44 in savings through information technology streamlining.</p>	
General Administration	-2
<p>The General Administration Construction request supports the BIA goal related to improving the safety and functionality of facilities for clients. Uncontrollable costs are \$15 of which \$7 is budgeted and \$8 is absorbed. BIA will realize \$9 in savings through information technology streamlining.</p>	
<p>For Construction, a total of \$343 in uncontrollable costs is absorbed.</p>	

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

	<u>2002 Actual</u>	<u>2003 Budget</u>	<u>2004 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2003 Budget</u>
White Earth Land Settlement (Admin) .	625	625	625	0
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Fund	250	250	250	0
Indian Water Rights Settlements				
Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement ..	24,728	24,728	22,494	-2,234
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settle	142	142	142	0
Rocky Boy's Water Rights Settlement	7,950	5,068	0	-5,068
(Michigan) Grt Lakes Fishing Settle ..	6,254	0	0	0
Shivwits Band	5,000	16,000	0	-16,000
Santo Domingo Pueblo	2,000	3,136	9,864	+6,728
Colorado Ute	8,000	8,000	8,000	0
Torres Martinez	6,000	0	0	0
Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Settlement			10,000	+10,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	60,949	57,949	51,375	-6,574

Highlights of Budget Changes

Indian Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments.	<u>Amount</u> -6,574
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An increase of \$10,000 is requested for the recently enacted Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw settlement. An increase of \$6,728 is requested for the 2004 payment on the Santa Domingo Pueblo settlement. A decrease of \$2,234 is requested to adjust for the lower level of funding required for the final payment of the Ute Indian Rights settlement. Decreases of \$5,068 for the Rocky Boy's settlement and \$16,000 for the Shivwits Band settlement are requested due to completion of payments for these settlements.

APPROPRIATION: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

	<u>2002 Actual</u>	<u>2003 Budget</u>	<u>2004 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2003 Budget</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	4,986	5,493	6,497	+1,004

Highlights of Budget Changes

Uncontrollable Cost Increases	<u>Amount</u> [+9]
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Indian Guaranteed Loan Program +1,004

An increase of \$1,000 is requested to expand the program, which will enable banks to provide additional loans to Indian entrepreneurs, thereby further enhancing reservation economies and employment opportunities. Uncontrollable costs are \$9 of which \$4 is budgeted and \$5 is absorbed.

APPROPRIATION: Indian Land Consolidation Program

	<u>2002 Actual</u>	<u>2003 Budget</u>	<u>2004 Request</u>	Change from <u>2003 Budget</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	10,980	7,980	20,980	+13,000

Highlights of Budget Changes

Indian Land Consolidation Loan Program

The budget proposes to transfer the program from the Office of Special Trustee to BIA in 2004.
An increase of \$13,000 is requested for nationwide expansion of the program.

Amount
+13,000