



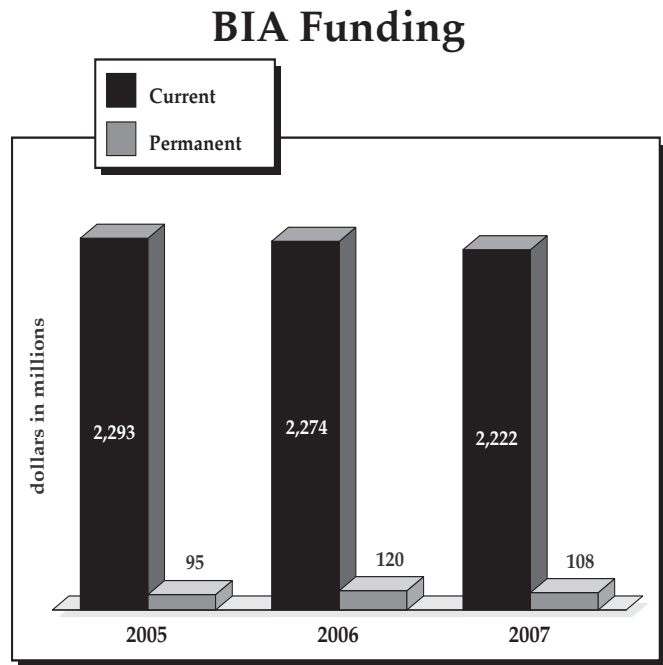
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Background — In the last two centuries, the Congress has passed more Federal laws affecting Native Americans than any other group of people in the United States. The Snyder Act, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, the Native American Education Improvement Act of 2000, 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 Native Americans 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 mission of BIA is to fulfill its trust responsibilities and promote self-determination on behalf of federally recognized Indian Tribes.

Program Overview — The BIA provides services directly or through contracts, grants, or compacts to a service population of 1.6 million American Indians and Alaska Natives who are members of 561 federally recognized Indian Tribes in the 48 contiguous United States and Alaska. While the role of BIA 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 BIA 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 for Tribes to operate government programs.

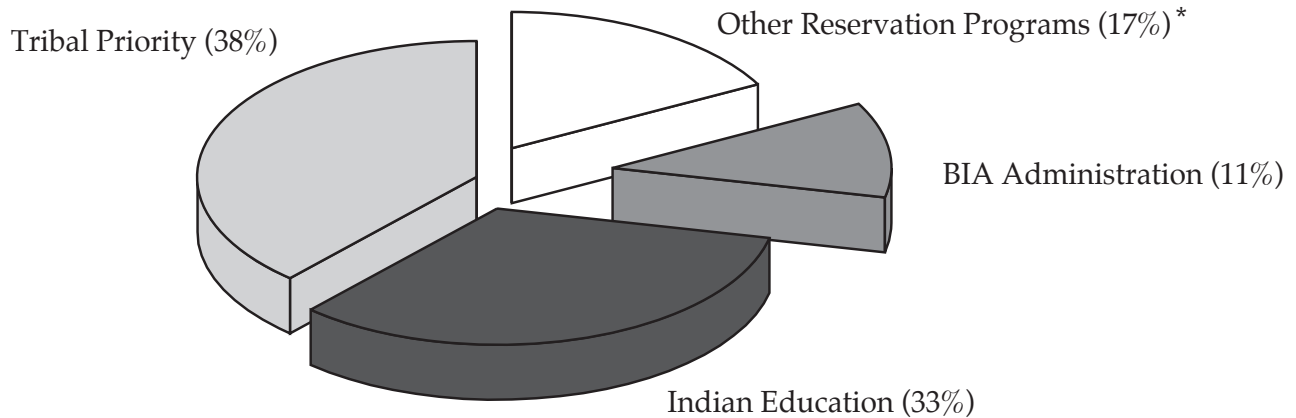
The extensive scope of BIA programs covers virtually the entire range of State and local government services. Programs administered by either Tribes or BIA include an education system for almost 48,000 elementary and secondary students; 26 tribal colleges, universities, and post-secondary schools; social services; natural resources management on 56 million acres of trust land; economic development programs in some of the most isolated and



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

Management Excellence — The BIA programs uphold the government-to-government relationship with Tribes, honor trust responsibilities, and provide many diverse services to American Indians and Alaska Natives. The BIA continues to follow the President's management agenda for improving management and performance of the Federal government. In formulating the 2007 budget, BIA re-examined its entire budget, focusing on its core mission areas—trust and education. This approach, informed through Indian consultation, has produced a budget that preserves programs serving the largest Indian populations on a nationwide basis and includes changes in distribution of funding in some program areas to support higher priority needs.

Operation of Indian Programs \$1.97 billion



In 2007, 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.*

To ensure quality education for BIA students, the bureau worked with Tribes and tribal school boards to develop a program improvement and accountability plan to improve the effectiveness of the education services provided in its school system and address key risks facing the BIA education programs. The plan proposes a reorganization of the Office of Indian Education management structure to more effectively lead the school system; provide improved service delivery to students; and meet adequate yearly progress as required by the No Child Left Behind Act. The Department of Education participated in reviewing the draft plan, which was finalized in August 2005.

As part of the 2007 budget formulation process, the Housing Improvement, Indian Irrigation Operations and Maintenance, Dam Safety and Dam Maintenance, and the Guaranteed Loan programs were evaluated using the Program Assessment Rating Tool. The assessment found the Housing Improvement program has had problems with management oversight, but has begun efforts to improve by developing standards to maintain program consistency in all regions. The Indian Irrigation Operations and Maintenance program was directed to develop an inventory of facility conditions. The PART determined that the Dams Safety and Maintenance program collaborates effectively with Federal, State, and tribal organizations for the safe operation of dams nationwide. The Guaranteed Loan program was found to address a specific and unique challenge in Indian Country by providing financial services for small business development.

Interior has developed a five-year strategic plan to guide its resource allocations and program decisions and improve accountability. The BIA programs and services support the Department's outcome goals to fulfill Indian trust responsibilities and advance quality communities for Tribes. In 2007, BIA and Tribes will continue to strengthen baseline data and refine tracking and reporting mechanisms to ensure that timely and accurate performance information is available and integrated into budget decisions. The BIA, in consultation with the Tribes, will also continue to examine the bureau's budget to ensure that dollars are being directed to the highest priority needs in Indian Country.

Budget Overview — The 2007 budget request for BIA is \$2.2 billion in current appropriations, a decrease of \$52.4 million below the 2006 enacted budget. The Operation of Indian Programs account is funded at \$1.97 billion, an increase of \$4.4 million. The budget continues the Department's commitment to reform trust management and provides increases to strengthen Indian self-determination, enhance education, address law enforcement issues, and support development of energy resources in Indian Country. The budget also includes reductions in programs due to a lack of performance accountability, duplication of other State and Federal programs, and implementation of management efficiencies.

In an effort to improve budget and performance integration, BIA, after consultation with the Tribes, presents the Operation of Indian Programs account in a restructured

format. The revised structure groups budget programs by function rather than organization. The new format facilitates budget analysis as programs can be viewed comprehensively to understand the breadth of each program. In the previous budget structure, funding for the same program could appear in several different locations in the budget. The new structure strengthens performance measurement by grouping program elements that impact the same performance goals.

Improving Trust Management — Management of trust assets for Tribes and individual Indians is a key component of the BIA mission. The BIA continues to work closely with the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians on the Department's on-going efforts to reform current trust systems, policies, and procedures. The 2007 budget provides an increase of \$11.5 million for BIA to meet the requirements outlined in the Fiduciary Trust Model and continue trust reform initiatives.

The trust increase includes \$3.0 million for staff and contract costs associated with about 24,000 cases. The BIA is responsible for pre-case preparation, case preparation, and closings. Another component of the Trust model is the re-engineered land survey practices. The 2007 budget provides an increase of \$6.5 million to implement the cadastral survey recommendations of the FTM. These recommendations propose improvements to the cadastral survey process to eliminate backlogs and reduce the cost of surveys, establish a Certified Federal Surveyor program, and maintain the Public Lands Survey system. The Certified Federal Surveyor program will support training of BIA employees through curricula to be offered by the United Tribes Technical College and the Crownpoint Institute of Technology. The program will equip students with the technical and professional skills to become certified surveyors.

The 2007 BIA budget request also includes \$2.0 million for Indian energy resource development, which is discussed later.

These trust related increases are partially offset by program reductions of \$962,000 in the endangered species program and \$1.1 million in the noxious weeds program as a result of program priority reassessments.

Contract Support — The BIA budget proposes an increase of \$19.0 million to fully fund indirect costs for contracting Tribes. This increase is partially offset by a \$971,000 reduction in the Indian Self-Determination Fund which has sufficient carryover funds to meet estimated needs in 2007. Full funding of contract support costs encourages tribal contracting and promotes progress in achieving Indian self-determination.

Indian Education — Since the founding of the Nation, Indian education programs have responded to treaty requirements and Federal statutes, including the Snyder Act, Johnson-O'Malley Act, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Tribally Controlled Schools Act, Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, Indian Education Amendments of 1978, 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.

Education is critical to ensuring a viable and prosperous future for tribal communities and American Indians. One of BIA's strategic goals is to provide quality educational opportunities from early childhood through adulthood. The 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 \$536.0 million BIA request for elementary and secondary school operations will support 184 schools and dormitories serving almost 48,000 students. The \$103.2 million BIA request for post-secondary schools will support two BIA and 24 tribal colleges and universities as well as scholarships for Indian students. The BIA funded schools also receive funding from the Department of Education and other sources.

The BIA is accountable for developing adequate strategies, monitoring, and helping BIA funded schools reach achievement targets as defined in the Yearly Progress of the accountability system under the No Child Left Behind Act that measures student proficiency in math, reading, and language arts. Student performance at BIA schools, while improving, remains lower than national averages. In school year 2004-2005, 30 percent of BIA schools met the measure for AYP. The BIA worked with Tribes and tribal school boards to develop a program improvement and accountability plan to improve the effectiveness of the education services provided in the bureau funded school system.

The 2007 BIA budget includes an increase of \$2.5 million to meet the objectives of the program improvement and accountability plan. The BIA is realigning education offices in the field and in headquarters to a more centrally coordinated organization. The restructured program will provide the oversight capacity necessary to promote progress in student achievement in all schools. The new organizational structure establishes new leadership positions, placing senior executives in strategically located education line offices to strengthen accountability. A mix of data, contract, and finance specialists at a central location will provide system-wide services allowing school administrators and teachers to focus on student needs.

The BIA believes that juveniles temporarily detained in detention centers are less likely to repeat offenses if they have the opportunity to stay current with their academic instruction. The budget includes an increase of \$630,000 to establish education programs for juveniles housed at the 20 BIA funded juvenile detention centers. The increase will support contracts that provide educational instruction to these students on an interim basis, as needed.

Johnson-O'Malley grants, funded with Tribal Priority Allocations, are distributed by the Tribes to address Indian student needs in local public schools. The budget proposes to eliminate funding for JOM grants. These grants are duplicative of other Federal and State assistance programs and do not address a focused goal for academic achievement. Eliminating the \$16.4 million JOM grants allows BIA to realign funds and focus resources on the requirements of the BIA funded school system, while also reducing redundancy with other Federal programs.

Funding for post-secondary education totals \$103.2 million in the 2007 budget. The BIA budget includes funding for grants to 24 tribal colleges and universities, Haskell Indian Nations University and the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, as well as tribal and BIA scholarships, at approximately the same level as 2006. The budget eliminates \$824,000 in funding for tribal colleges and universities endowment grants which supplement basic operational costs.

Indian School Construction — Providing Indian children with safe and nurturing places to learn is one of Interior's highest priorities. The 2007 budget requests \$157.4 million for school construction and repair, \$49.3 million below the 2006 enacted level. Although a reduction from previous years, the budget will fund new projects while allowing the program to focus on building the schools already funded for construction.

The President made a commitment to replace, rebuild, and repair facilities in the BIA funded school system to eliminate health and safety deficiencies. Between 2001 and 2006, \$1.6 billion has been appropriated for the Indian education construction program. Of the 37 replacement schools funded between 2001 and 2006, 10 of these have been completed and another 19 are scheduled to be completed in 2006 and 2007. Of the 45 major facility improvement and repair projects funded between 2001 and 2006, nine have been completed and 25 are scheduled to be completed in 2006 and 2007.

In the 2007 budget request, the \$36.5 million proposed for replacement school construction will complete funding for the Muckleshoot Tribal School in Washington and fully fund the Dennehotso Boarding School in Arizona.

The education construction account also includes \$41.3 million for Facilities Improvement and Repair projects, and \$50.5 million for annual maintenance.

The 2007 budget proposes a new budget subactivity, Replacement Facility Construction, to conform to the recommendations of the Inspector General's report on the use of facility improvement and repair funds. This new subactivity will fund replacement of individual buildings on school campuses when entire new school facilities are not needed. Often times, it is more economically prudent to replace a structure than to repair or rehabilitate it, but replacement of a structure is classified as construction, rather than facility improvement and repair. In 2007, the \$26.9 million proposed for this subactivity will fund the replacement of four buildings.

Public Safety and Justice in Indian Country — Law enforcement and security issues continue to mount in Indian Country even as solutions are attained. The Department of Justice, under a joint Justice-Interior initiative, has provided funding to build or expand 21 detention facilities. In September 2004, the Office of the Inspector General released an assessment of Indian detention facilities which documented poor conditions at other bureau-owned facilities. The BIA has responded to the IG report by expanding its detention center construction program. The 2007 budget continues to aggressively confront this issue by requesting \$8.1 million for four major Facilities Improvement and Repair projects and several smaller projects to continue to bring Indian detention centers up to national standards.

The 2007 BIA budget also includes \$4.5 million for law enforcement activities in Indian Country. The increase includes \$1.8 million to expand law enforcement programs in areas where violent crime is most severe and \$2.7 million to staff, operate, and maintain detention facilities built with Department of Justice funding that will be certified for occupancy in 2007.

Energy Development — In recognition of the significant potential and benefits related to increased energy development on Indian lands, the 2007 budget proposes \$2.0 million for Indian energy resource development as outlined in the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Funding includes \$1.4 million for grants to Indian Tribes for energy development activities including energy inventories, feasibility studies, tribal energy resource agreements, training, and development of tribal energy codes. Funding also includes \$600,000 for BIA oversight including approval of tribal energy resource agreements, and technical assistance.

Resolving Land and Water Claims — The \$33.9 million BIA budget for Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements

includes \$22.3 million for two new settlements. The Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004 requires that the Department provide the Nez Perce Tribe and the State of Idaho \$170.9 million to fund water supply, habitat restoration, and other purposes. The BIA portion of the settlement is \$95.8 million over seven years.

The 2007 BIA budget includes \$14.8 million for payments to the Nez Perce Tribe Water and Fisheries Fund, Nez Perce Tribe Salmon and Clearwater River Basins Habitat Account, and Nez Perce Tribe Domestic Water Supply Fund. The BIA budget also includes \$7.5 million for the first of two payments for Rocky Boy's Water Systems Operation, Maintenance, and Replacement Trust Fund. The total authorization for the trust fund is \$15.0 million. Reductions for the Colorado Ute, the Zuni, and Quinault Indian Nation land and water settlements which were completed

or almost completed in 2006, totaling \$23.1 million, offset the increase requested for the new settlements.

Other Program Changes — The budget includes reductions in programs due to a lack of performance accountability, duplication of other Federal or State programs, and implementation of management efficiencies. These reductions include \$11.0 million for welfare assistance, \$2.6 million for road maintenance, \$1.1 million for community fire protection, and \$1.9 million for water management and planning. An increase of \$4.2 million is proposed for GSA and direct rentals.

Fixed Costs — Fixed cost increases total \$33.7 million of which \$24.6 million is requested in the budget and \$9.1 million is absorbed.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2007 Request with 2006 Enacted:

	2006 Enacted		2007 Request		Change from 2006	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations						
Operation of Indian Programs	6,591	1,962,190	6,563	1,966,594	-28	+4,404
Reimbursable Programs	814	0	814	0	0	0
Allocations from Other Agencies.....	725	0	703	0	-22	0
Construction	421	271,582	421	215,049	0	-56,533
Reimbursable Programs	37	0	37	0	0	0
Allocations from Other Agencies.....	577	0	577	0	0	0
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	0	34,243	0	33,946	0	-297
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.....	4	6,255	4	6,262	0	+7
Subtotal, Appropriations.....	9,169	2,274,270	9,119	2,221,851	-50	-52,419
Permanents and Trusts						
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters.....	63	5,765	63	6,198	0	+433
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations.....	398	93,410	398	100,395	0	+6,985
White Earth Settlement Fund	0	3,000	0	3,000	0	0
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.....	0	20,000	0	0	0	-20,000
Revolving Fund for Loans, Liquidating Account...	0	-2,000	0	-2,000	0	0
Subtotal, Permanents and Trusts	461	120,175	461	107,593	0	-12,582
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	9,630	2,394,445	9,580	2,329,444	-50	-65,001

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Request	Change from 2006 Enacted
Tribal Government				
Aid to Tribal Government.....	34,394	36,699	36,256	-443
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Program.....	64,629	61,352	63,413	+2,061
Self Governance Compacts.....	135,894	138,079	142,761	+4,682
Contract Support.....	134,420	132,628	151,628	+19,000
Indian Self-Determination Fund.....	986	971	0	-971
New Tribes	1,098	1,402	316	-1,086
Tribal Gov't. Program Oversight.....	3,343	3,558	7,364	+3,806
Subtotal, Tribal Government	374,764	374,689	401,738	+27,049
Human Services				
Social Services.....	31,599	31,614	32,254	+813
Welfare Assistance	86,420	85,190	74,179	-11,011
Indian Child Welfare Act	10,300	10,909	10,167	-742
Housing Improvement Program	19,068	18,830	18,849	+19
Human Services Program Oversight ...	3,925	3,873	3,936	+63
Subtotal, Human Services.....	151,312	150,416	139,385	-11,031
Trust - Natural Resources Management				
Natural Resources, General.....	4,819	4,925	4,158	-767
Irrigation Ops. and Maintenance.....	9,111	13,042	12,480	-562
Rights Protection Implementation.....	22,065	21,262	18,148	-3,114
Tribal Mgmt. /Development Program..	9,367	10,146	4,315	-5,831
Unresolved Hunting & Fishing Rights	76	0	0	0
Endangered Species	2,157	1,192	230	-962
Integrated Resource Information Prog	1,269	1,250	1,250	0
Agriculture and Range	24,221	24,272	23,554	-718
Forestry	42,357	42,137	43,094	+957
Water Resources	11,739	11,502	9,713	-1,789
Fish, Wildlife and Parks	6,281	6,525	6,506	-19
Minerals and Mining	8,162	8,179	11,464	+3,285
Resource Mgmt Program Oversight	8,735	8,322	7,598	-724
Subtotal, Trust-NR Management	150,359	152,754	142,510	-10,244
Trust - Real Estate Services				
Trust Services, General	9,014	11,069	10,492	-577
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	1,127	1,139	1,162	+23
Probate	11,438	15,708	19,075	+3,367
Land Title and Records Offices	11,896	13,436	13,835	+399
Real Estate Services	40,983	40,578	47,647	+7,069
Land Records Improvement.....	7,986	7,891	16,801	+8,910
Environmental Quality.....	11,936	11,988	12,000	+12
Alaskan Native Programs.....	1,350	1,391	1,001	-390
Rights Protection	16,740	14,274	14,345	+71
Real Estate Services Oversight	23,073	24,368	16,291	-8,077
Subtotal, Trust-Real Estate Services..	135,543	141,842	152,649	+10,807
Education				
Elementary and Secondary Programs - Forward Funded	449,721	457,750	457,352	-398
Elementary and Secondary Programs..	76,218	77,223	60,800	-15,087
Post Secondary Programs	101,267	102,674	103,161	-849

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Request	Change from 2006 Enacted
Education Management	10,566	8,783	17,842	+9,059
Subtotal, Education Programs.....	637,772	646,430	639,155	-7,275
Public Safety and Justice				
Law Enforcement	180,063	193,377	201,620	+8,243
Tribal Courts	17,762	17,621	12,109	-5,512
Fire Protection	1,222	1,144	0	-1,144
Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice ...	199,047	212,142	213,729	+1,587
Community And Economic Development				
Job Placement and Training	8,566	8,396	8,467	+71
Economic Development	4,879	4,407	4,401	-6
Road Maintenance	26,967	27,386	25,336	-2,050
Community Development.....	11,554	10,148	0	-10,148
Community Development Oversight ..	778	1,445	971	-474
Subtotal, Comm. & Economic Dev. ...	52,744	51,782	39,175	-12,607
Executive Direction & Admin. Services...	224,550	232,135	238,253	+6,118
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,926,091	1,962,190	1,966,594	+4,404

Highlights of Budget Changes

	<u>Amount</u>
Fixed Cost Increases	[+32,352]
Tribal Government	+27,049
<p>To support Indian self-determination the proposal includes an increase of \$19,000 to fully fund indirect contract support costs for contracting Tribes. An increase of \$2,050 is proposed for central oversight and a \$1,800 increase is proposed for regional oversight. A decrease (-\$971) is proposed for the Indian self-determination fund. Internal transfers total +\$2,262. Fixed costs total \$3,963 of which \$2,908 are budgeted and \$1,055 are absorbed.</p>	
Human Services	-11,031
<p>Decreases are proposed for welfare assistance (-\$11,008) and the Indian Child Welfare Act (-\$690). Internal transfers total (-\$207). Fixed costs total \$1,191 of which \$874 are budgeted and \$317 are absorbed.</p>	
Trust—Natural Resources Management	-10,244
<p>An increase of \$2,000 is proposed for energy resource development. Decreases are proposed for irrigation operations and maintenance (-\$600); rights protection implementation (-\$3,260); the tribal management development program (-\$5,866); endangered species (-\$984); noxious weed eradication (-\$1,056); water management, planning, and predevelopment (-\$1,875); and fish, wildlife, and parks projects (-\$208). Internal transfers total (-\$495). Fixed costs total \$2,862 of which \$2,100 are budgeted and \$762 are absorbed.</p>	
Trust—Real Estate Services	+10,807
<p>To support trust reform, the proposal includes increases of \$3,000 to address the backlog of probate cases, and \$6,534 for the cadastral program to both reduce the backlog and implement the recommendations of the Fiduciary Trust Model. A decrease (-\$394) is proposed for Alaskan native programs. Internal transfers total (-\$414). Fixed costs total \$2,836 of which \$2,081 are budgeted and \$755 are absorbed.</p>	
Education	-7,275
<p>An increase of \$2,500 is proposed to realign the education offices and create new leadership positions to improve the effectiveness of education services. An increase of \$630 is proposed to provide ongoing education to all juveniles housed at BIA funded juvenile detention centers. A decrease (-\$16,371) is proposed to eliminate Johnson-O'Malley assistance grants due to the availability of other Federal funding and a lack of accountability for how the funding is used. Other</p>	

Amount

decreases include early childhood development (-\$3,253), administrative cost grants (-\$493), and tribal college endowment grants (-\$824). Internal transfers total +\$3,784. Fixed costs total \$9,203 of which \$6,752 are budgeted and \$2,451 are absorbed.

Public Safety and Justice +1,587

An increase of \$2,714 is proposed to staff the newest BIA funded detention centers. An increase of \$1,786 is proposed for law enforcement officers and equipment to be allocated to locations with the most serious crime. The budget includes an increase of \$1,480 for tribal justice support. A decrease (-\$1,144) is proposed to eliminate the community fire protection program. The budget is reduced (-\$5,330) for training related to tribal courts. Internal transfers total (-\$369). Fixed costs total \$3,339 of which \$2,450 are budgeted and \$889 are absorbed.

Community and Economic Development -12,607

Decreases include (-\$2,602) for road maintenance, (-\$493) for central office oversight, and (-\$10,148) for the elimination of community development earmarks. Internal transfers total (-\$30). Fixed costs total \$908 of which \$666 are budgeted and \$242 are absorbed.

Executive Direction and Administrative Services +6,118

An increase of \$4,243 is proposed for direct rentals. An increase of \$500 is requested for the Office of Federal Acknowledgement. Internal transfers total (-\$4,531). Fixed costs total \$8,049 of which \$5,906 are budgeted and \$2,143 are absorbed.

The 2007 budget includes \$554,000 for projects funded through the Working Capital Fund including consolidation of diverse, separate messaging systems onto one enterprise system; a contracted effort to eliminate, over three years, the Department's backlog of nearly 2,000 appeals to Freedom of Information Act requests; the creation of an enterprise system that will improve the effective use of geographic information; and the Enterprise Services Network that became operational in 2005 and provides access to the Internet, a Department-wide intranet, and a technical support center.

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Request	Change from 2006 Enacted
Education	263,373	206,787	157,441	-49,346
Public Safety and Justice	7,381	11,603	11,611	+8
Resources Management	40,289	45,099	37,810	-7,289
General Administration	2,126	2,105	2,111	+6
Construction Management	5,961	5,988	6,076	+88
Net Transfers	-7,343	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	311,787	271,582	215,049	-56,533

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed Cost Increases Amount
[+11,354]

Education Construction -49,346

The School Construction program includes \$29,822 to complete the replacement of the Muckleshoot Tribal School in Washington and fully fund the replacement of the Dennehotso Boarding School in Arizona. The budget also includes \$6,714 for advanced planning and design. The Facilities Improvement and Repair program proposal of \$41,308 will focus on the backlog of health and safety deficiencies at the bureau-funded elementary and secondary schools. The budget includes \$50,745 for annual maintenance. The budget includes \$26,873 for replacement facility construction, a proposed new subactivity to fund replacement of individual buildings on school campuses when entire new school facilities are not needed. The employee housing repair program is funded at \$1,979. Fixed costs total \$1,049 of which \$695 are budgeted and \$354 are absorbed.

Public Safety and Justice Construction	<u>Amount</u> +8
Fixed costs total \$12 of which \$8 are budgeted and \$4 are absorbed.	
Resources Management Construction	-7,289
The budget includes a decrease (-\$7,389) for Indian irrigation rehabilitation. Fixed costs total \$151 of which \$100 are budgeted and \$51 are absorbed.	
General Administration and Construction Management	+94
Fixed costs total \$142 of which \$94 are budgeted and \$48 are absorbed.	

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

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Request	Change from 2006 Enacted
Land Settlements				
White Earth Land Settlement (<i>Admin.</i>)	616	634	625	-9
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Fund	247	254	250	-4
Quinalt Indian Nation Boundary Settle	9,893	9,827	316	-9,511
Cuba Lake Land Settlement	1,726	0	0	0
Water Settlements				
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settle	140	144	142	-2
Colorado Ute.....	7,889	8,111	0	-8,111
Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Settlement	9,833	9,829	10,339	+510
Zuni Water Settlement.....	13,805	5,444	0	-5,444
Rocky Boys O&M Trust Fund	0	0	7,500	+7,500
Nez Perce/Snake River	0	0	14,774	+14,774
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	44,149	34,243	33,946	-297

Highlights of Budget Changes

Indian Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments	<u>Amount</u> -297
A decrease (-\$8,111) is proposed for the completion of the Colorado Ute settlement. A decrease (-\$5,444) is proposed to reflect completion of the Zuni Water settlement. Decreases are proposed for the Quinalt Indian Nation Boundary settlement (-\$9,511), which will be completed with the remaining funding of \$316; White Earth Land Settlement Act (-\$9); Hoopa Yurok settlement (-\$4); and the Pyramid Lake Water Rights settlement (-\$2). In order to keep the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw settlement on schedule, an increase of \$510 is proposed because of the across the board reductions in 2006. Increases are proposed for two new settlements, \$7,500 for the Rocky Boys O&M Trust Fund, and \$14,774 for the Nez Perce Snake River settlement.	

APPROPRIATION: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Request	Change from 2006 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	6,332	6,255	6,262	+7

Highlights of Budget Changes

	<u>Amount</u>
Fixed Cost Increases	[+8]
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program	+7
The Indian Guaranteed Loan Program enables banks to provide loans to Indian entrepreneurs, thereby further enhancing reservation economies and employment opportunities. Fixed costs total \$8 of which \$7 are budgeted and \$1 are absorbed.	