



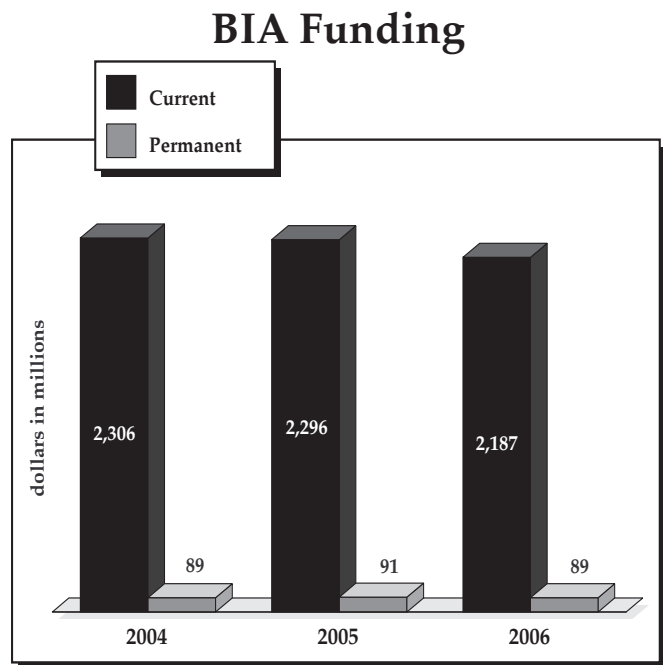
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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 tribal governments, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

Program Overview — The BIA provides services directly or through contracts, grants, or compacts to a service population of 1.5 million American Indians and Alaska Natives who are members of 562 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.

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; 28 tribal colleges, universities, and post-secondary schools; social services; natural resources management on 56 million acres of trust land; economic

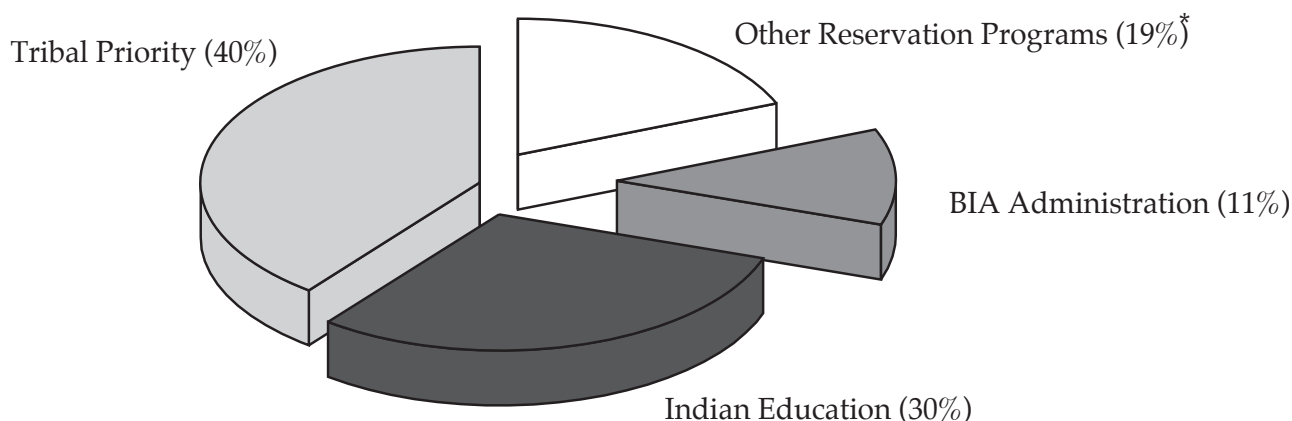


development programs in some of the most isolated and economically depressed areas of the United States; law enforcement; administration of tribal courts; implementation of land and water claim settlements; replacement and repair of schools; repair and maintenance of roads and bridges; and repair of 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, practicing the Secretary's vision for citizen-centered management excellence. For example, BIA has made substantial progress in the area of financial management by improving internal controls, reducing material weaknesses, and addressing audit findings.

As part of the 2006 budget formulation process, the post-secondary education program and road maintenance

Operation of Indian Programs \$1.9 billion



In 2006, 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..*

program were evaluated using the Program Assessment Rating Tool. The principal finding of the reviews was that both of these programs have a clear purpose, but need to develop performance goals and measures, baseline information and targets, and develop a process and schedule for conducting independent program evaluations. The BIA is working to make these improvements.

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 2006, 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.

Budget Overview — The 2006 budget request for BIA is \$2.2 billion in current appropriations, a decrease of \$108.2 million below the 2005 enacted budget. The Operation of Indian Programs account is funded at \$1.9 billion, a decrease of \$1.9 million. The budget continues the Department's commitment to reform trust management and provides increases for law enforcement and detention centers, a leadership academy pilot program, the National Indian Programs Training Center, irrigation operations and maintenance, and economic development. The budget also includes reductions in programs due to 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 is proposing a revised budget structure for the Operation of Indian Programs account. By grouping programs by function rather than organization, the proposed structure will facilitate performance measurement and improve program management. The revised structure will also greatly simplify the budget and reduce the number of line items by 50 percent.

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, and procedures. The 2006 budget provides an increase of \$3.0 million for continued support to implement the 2004 reorganization of trust functions, including funding for an additional 12 deputy regional directors and 25 deputy agency superintendents for trust at the local level. This additional staffing is a significant step toward implementing trust reform, permitting more decisions to be made at the local level, thus giving beneficiaries timely responses to questions and more efficient management of trust assets.

The budget also includes an increase of \$9.6 million to resolve the current probate backlog. Most of this fund-

ing is for contractor costs (\$8.0 million) to complete case preparation of 23,000 probate cases by the end of 2008. The balance is for contract support for land title and records offices to meet title related work needed to address expanding workload associated with Indian land consolidation, probate, and *Youpee* activities (\$1.6 million). Hearings by attorney decisionmakers, administrative law judges, or Indian probate judges for upwards of 5,000 cases per year are required to address the probate workload. A total of \$5.2 million in reductions are proposed in BIA trust programs due to the elimination of one-time costs and the implementation of management efficiencies.

The Department has established the National Indian Programs Training Center, in Albuquerque, New Mexico to enhance and standardize adequate trust and program related training. This training center, operated under the guidelines of the Department of the Interior University, will provide a broad range of mission critical, leadership, and career development training to employees of the BIA and OST. The 2006 budget includes an increase of \$1.5 million for the additional lease costs for the training center. Existing BIA training funds will be used to fund the other operational costs for the center.

Public Safety and Justice in Indian Country — Law enforcement and security issues continue to mount in Indian Country even as solutions are attained. While 19 new or expanded detention facilities built with funding provided by Department of Justice under a joint Justice-Interior initiative will be operational in 2006, the Office of the Inspector General released an assessment of Indian detention facilities in September 2004 which documented poor conditions at other Bureau-owned facilities. The IG report made 25 recommendations to correct deficiencies that impact the safety and security of detention center staff and inmates. Meanwhile, the Department of Justice grant program for law enforcement officers hired under the Community Oriented Policing Services program is starting to expire and the grant program is slated to sunset.

The 2006 BIA budget includes a \$19.2 million increase in funding to: 1) expand law enforcement programs in areas where violent crime is most severe and COPS grants are due to expire; 2) staff, operate, and maintain detention facilities built with Department of Justice funding which will be certified for occupancy in 2006; 3) outsource detention of individuals to local jurisdictions where BIA facilities do not comply with national standards; and 4) begin a comprehensive program to improve and repair detention facilities owned by BIA.

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.

One of BIA's strategic goals is to provide quality educational opportunities from early childhood through adulthood. The 2006 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 \$521.6 million request for school operations will support 184 schools and dormitories. In 2006, BIA will continue to focus on raising academic achievement scores, and consistent with the findings of the 2004 PART, BIA will continue to develop academic performance and cost-efficiency measures that are comparable to similarly located schools.

The request includes an increase of \$2.0 million to pilot leadership academies at Indian schools. Leadership academies will offer a curriculum that helps students gain a positive attitude toward learning, conform to established behavior requirements, meet high academic standards, and learn skills required to become leaders in Indian communities. Leadership academies will be designed to motivate educators to instill in students a life-long desire for learning and to encourage enrollment in post-secondary schools.

The BIA and Department of Education continue to work together to improve service delivery of programs that benefit Indian students. Under the No Child Left Behind Act, each school is required to maintain student and school level performance data for performance assessment purposes. Informative and accurate data collection is central to measuring adequate yearly progress, a central performance measurement of NCLB. In 2005, BIA will apply grant funding and technical assistance from the Department of Education to begin developing a student tracking database that meets the requirements of the NCLB. The budget submission proposes eliminating funding for the school statistics database in 2006 (-\$673,000), as the new student tracking system will replace it.

The education budget includes reductions in programs due to lack of performance accountability, duplication of other State and Federal programs, and implementation of management efficiencies. The budget proposes the elimination of the Therapeutic Residential Model programs (-\$3.0 million), because the expected performance results have not been achieved. The budget proposes a 50

percent decrease (-\$8.8 million) in the Johnson O'Malley grant program, which provides funds to public schools to provide additional support services to Indian children. The decrease is proposed because similar funding is available from the Department of Education and because of a lack of accountability for how the funding is used. The budget includes a decrease of \$1.0 million for area/agency technical support to be achieved through consolidation of education line officers to reflect the increased ratio of grant schools to Bureau-operated schools in the BIA school system.

Funding for post-secondary education totals \$60.9 million in the 2006 budget. The BIA budget includes funding for grants to 26 tribal colleges and universities, Haskell University and the Southwest Polytechnic Institution, and scholarships. The budget requests an increase of \$500,000 for the student loan repayment program. This program was first implemented in 2005 in order to improve the BIA ability to recruit highly qualified new employees. Modeled after other similar Federal programs, this program allows BIA to repay the student loans for students who agree to a term of employment with BIA.

Indian School Construction — School construction is one of Interior's highest priorities. The President made a commitment to replace, rebuild, and repair crumbling schools so Indian children would have safe and nurturing places to learn. The Administration and the Congress both recognize that many BIA schools have serious deficiencies that pose serious threats to students' health and safety.

With the additional funding provided through 2005, a great deal of progress is being made. In 2001, 35 percent of schools were in good or fair condition and 65 percent of schools were in poor condition. After 2005, those numbers will be reversed, showing marked improvement in the condition of schools.

In March 2004 a new replacement school construction priority list was published in the Federal Register, which identified 14 schools in need of replacement due to significant health and safety concerns. The list was developed using a process that focused on health and safety, and included visits to each school by a team of evaluators.

Funds from the 2005 appropriation will allow BIA to fund the remaining five schools from the previous list, and to fund the first school on the new list, Dilcon Boarding School in Arizona, as well as three cost-share demonstration schools and six major facilities and improvement repair projects.

The 2006 budget for education construction totals \$173.9 million. This will fund the second school on the priority

list, Porcupine Day School in South Dakota, and phase I of the third school on the priority list, Crownpoint Community School in New Mexico. The funding level for school construction has been reduced in order to allow the program to focus on building the schools already funded for construction. Between 2001 and 2005, funding was appropriated for 34 replacement schools. Nine of these schools have been completed and are operating. Twenty five are in design or construction.

The Education Facilities Improvement and Repair program is funded at \$128.4 million. The 2006 request will fund four major facilities and improvement projects, annual maintenance needs, and minor repair projects to address critical health and safety concerns, non-compliance with code standards, and program deficiencies at existing education facilities.

In response to PART findings, BIA has improved efficiency and performance accountability in the school construction program by establishing the following long-term goals: 1) construct 100 percent of replacement schools in four years from planning and design through construction by 2008; 2) reduce the average cost per square foot on academic construction projects from \$198 in 2004 to \$161 in 2008, adjusted for inflation; and 3) reduce excess space by 300,000 square feet annually.

Evaluation of Tribal Priority Allocation Distribution — Tribal Priority Allocations fund basic tribal services, such as social services, adult vocational training, child welfare, natural resources management, and contract support. The TPA gives Tribes the opportunity to further Indian self-determination by establishing their own priorities and moving Federal funds among programs.

The funding process used today is a formula allocation based on historical funding levels established in the early 1970s, and has remained essentially the same. In an effort to improve program accountability and to ensure that funding is targeted to the areas of greatest need, the Department will evaluate the allocation of funds within the TPA program and consult with Tribes to examine ways to better distribute TPA funding.

Economic Development — High unemployment rates on reservations are one of the greatest challenges facing Indian Country. The 2006 budget includes \$500,000 to establish an Economic Development Commission to investigate impediments to tribal business development, and develop an operational model for tribal businesses. This increase supports Indian economic development and the BIA performance goal to reduce unemployment.

Resolving Land and Water Claims — The budget includes

\$24.8 million for payment of authorized Indian land and water claim settlements in Oklahoma, Nevada, Colorado, and New Mexico. These settlements resolve long-standing claims to water and lands by Indian Tribes. They are the result of negotiations between the Tribes, Federal government, and other interested parties. While the specific provisions of each settlement differ, most contain multi-year funding commitments. Once an agreement has been reached, the Tribes depend on appropriated funds to implement the agreements, often beginning new water development projects or other economic development initiatives with those funds. Failure to provide funding for a settlement agreement can result in increased costs over time and the payment of interest penalties by the Federal government.

The budget includes \$10.2 million for the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw settlement in Oklahoma, \$8.1 million for the Colorado Ute / Animas La Plata settlement, and \$5.4 million for the Zuni Water settlement. The 2006 request for settlements is \$19.4 million less than the 2005 funding level because of a decreased payment requirement for the Zuni Water settlement and completion of

the Cuba Lake Land settlement. The budget proposes to fund the Quinault settlement in the Fish and Wildlife Service rather than BIA.

Other Program Changes — The budget includes reductions in programs due to lack of performance accountability, duplication of other Federal or State programs, and implementation of management efficiencies. These reductions include -\$6.4 million for welfare assistance, -\$431,000 for energy development grants, -\$1.4 million for agency office administrative costs, -\$2.0 million for water management and planning, -\$2.4 million for water rights negotiations and litigation, -\$2.0 million for the endangered species program, and -\$2.1 million for one-time costs associated with the removal of Chiloquin Dam.

In addition, the request includes decreases of \$260,000 for anticipated savings related to improved fleet management, and \$542,000 for anticipated savings related to improved space management.

Fixed Costs — Fixed cost increases are fully funded at \$31.1 million.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2006 Request with 2005 Enacted:

	2005 Enacted		2006 Request		Change from 2005	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations						
Operation of Indian Programs	6,837	1,926,091	6,846	1,924,230	+9	-1,861
Reimbursable Programs	658	0	658	0	0	0
Allocations from Other Agencies.....	694	0	694	0	0	0
Construction	346	319,129	346	232,137	0	-86,992
Reimbursable Programs	46	0	46	0	0	0
Allocations from Other Agencies.....	561	0	561	0	0	0
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	0	44,150	0	24,754	0	-19,396
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.....	7	6,332	7	6,348	0	+16
Subtotal, Appropriations.....	9,149	2,295,702	9,158	2,187,469	+9	-108,233
Permanents and Trusts						
Operation & Maintenance of Quarters	58	4,950	58	5,000	0	+50
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations.....	398	83,464	398	84,330	0	+866
White Earth Settlement Fund	0	3,000	0	3,000	0	0
Indian Loan Guaranty & Insurance Fund						
Liquidating Account.....	0	0	0	1,000	0	+1,000
Indian Direct Loan Program Account.....	0	652	0	0	0	-652
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.....	0	2,979	0	0	0	-2,979
Revolving Fund for Loans, Liquidating Account...	0	-4,000	0	-4,000	0	0
Subtotal, Permanents & Trusts	456	91,045	456	89,330	0	-1,715
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	9,605	2,386,747	9,614	2,276,799	+9	-109,948

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs

	2004 Actual	2005 Enacted	2006 Request	Change from 2005 Enacted
Tribal Priority Allocations.....	770,634	769,543	760,149	-9,394
Other Recurring Programs				
Education				
School Ops - Forward Funded	452,874	449,721	454,725	+5,004
Other School Operations.....	69,130	67,926	66,908	-1,018
Continuing Education	48,599	53,141	43,375	-9,766
Subtotal, Education.....	570,603	570,788	565,008	-5,780
Resources Management	44,120	42,131	37,293	-4,838
Subtotal, Other Recurring Prog's.....	614,723	612,919	602,301	-10,618
Non-Recurring Programs.....				
Community Development	2,470	3,452	0	-3,452
Resources Management	36,574	36,225	32,348	-3,877
Trust Services	37,184	36,308	32,977	-3,331
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Progs.....	76,228	75,985	65,325	-10,660
Central Office Operations				
Tribal Government.....	2,867	2,248	2,288	+40
Human Services	896	887	912	+25
Community Development.....	864	0	500	+500
Resources Management	3,445	3,416	3,044	-372
Trust Services	5,252	19,071	27,169	+8,098
General Administration	75,182	114,399	117,621	+3,222
Subtotal, Central Office Ops.....	88,506	140,021	151,534	+11,513
Regional Office Operations				
Tribal Government.....	1,328	1,095	1,323	+228
Human Services	3,153	3,038	3,019	-19
Community Development.....	846	778	966	+188
Resources Management	5,408	5,319	5,403	+84
Trust Services	24,133	24,049	27,376	+3,327
General Administration	28,817	7,083	3,503	-3,580
Subtotal, Regional Office Ops	63,685	41,362	41,590	+228
Special Prog's and Pooled Overhead				
Education	16,251	16,336	17,499	+1,163
Public Safety and Justice	172,495	180,063	192,265	+12,202
Community Development.....	8,254	8,102	0	-8,102
Resources Management	1,290	1,269	1,269	0
General Administration	81,811	80,491	92,298	+11,807
Subtotal, Special Programs	280,101	286,261	303,331	+17,070
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,893,291	1,926,091	1,924,230	-1,861

Highlights of Budget Changes

	<u>Amount</u>
Fixed Costs	[+29,964]
Tribal Priority Allocations	-9,394
<p>To support trust reform, an increase of \$1,800 to hire deputy agency superintendents at the agency level is requested to improve beneficiary services. The request also includes an increase of \$320 to provide base funding for new Tribes that have recently been recognized. The budget includes reductions in programs due to lack of accountability, duplication of other Federal or State programs, and implementation of management efficiencies. These reductions include welfare assistance (-\$6,420), Johnson O'Malley grants (-\$8,838), community fire protection (-\$1,162), energy development grants (-\$431), probate (-\$1,800), and administrative services at the agency office level (-\$1,410). In addition, a transfer of \$1,900 is proposed to move the attorney decisionmakers function for probate from BIA to OST. Fixed cost increases total \$9,927. Internal transfers total \$625. The request includes a decrease of \$105 for anticipated savings related to improved fleet management.</p>	
Other Recurring Programs	-10,618
<p><i>Education:</i> The BIA's Education request includes an increase of \$2,000 to establish a leadership academy pilot program. The budget includes reductions in programs due to lack of accountability, duplication of other Federal or State programs, and implementation of management efficiencies. These reductions include elimination of the Therapeutic Residential Model (-\$3,034), a study of the FACE program (-\$326), the administrative costs grant fund (-\$486), consolidation of education line officers (-\$1,394), and the school statistics program (-\$673). For Tribally Controlled Community Colleges a decrease of \$9,766 is proposed.</p> <p><i>Resources Management:</i> A total increase of \$3,100 is proposed for increased costs for operation and maintenance of the Middle Rio Grande District, and to establish a trust fund to support operations and maintenance costs for the Modoc Point Irrigation District. To focus funding on programs of higher priority on a nationwide basis in Indian Country and address bureau-wide priorities, a decrease of \$8,183 is proposed in resource management earmarks.</p> <p>Fixed cost increases total \$8,222. Internal transfers total -\$63. The request includes a decrease of \$15 for anticipated savings related to improved fleet management.</p>	
Non-Recurring Programs	-10,660
<p>Decreases are proposed for water management planning and predevelopment (-\$2,042), the endangered species program (-\$1,970), water rights negotiation (-\$2,354), and real estate services (-\$849). The unresolved hunting and fishing rights program is proposed for elimination (-\$76). To focus funding on programs of higher priority on a nationwide basis in Indian Country and address bureau-wide priorities, decreases of \$3,452 are proposed in community development and \$355 for Alaska Legal Services. Fixed cost increases total \$498. The request includes a decrease of \$60 for anticipated savings related to improved fleet management.</p>	
Central Office Operations	+11,513
<p>To support trust reform, the request includes an increase of \$8,000 to process probate cases. An increase of \$500 is included to establish an economic development commission. The request includes decreases of \$452 for natural resources management, \$498 for Assistant Secretary support, and \$95 for executive direction. Internal transfers total \$2,300. Fixed cost increases total \$1,758.</p>	
Regional Office Operations	+228
<p>To support trust reform, the request includes increases of \$1,200 to hire deputy regional directors, and \$1,600 to support the increased workload, which will result from the processing of the probate case backlog. A decrease of \$261 is proposed in executive direction. Fixed cost increases total \$1,404. Internal transfers total \$3,715.</p>	
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead	+17,070
<p>Increases of \$4,086 are requested for operational costs for new detention centers, \$3,200 for operations and maintenance of existing detention centers, \$5,000 to outsource detention of detainees</p>	

to local jurisdictions in places where BIA facilities are non-compliant, and \$2,500 to expand law enforcement programs in areas where violent crime is most severe. The request includes an increase of \$1,500 for the annual rent costs for the National Indian Training Center. An increase of \$500 is requested for loan repayment for students who agree to a term of work with BIA. To focus funding on programs of higher priority on a nationwide basis in Indian Country, a decrease of \$8,102 is proposed in community development. Fixed cost increases total \$8,155. Internal transfers total \$853. The request includes a decrease of \$80 for anticipated savings related to improved fleet management, and a decrease of \$542 for anticipated savings related to improved space management.

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	2004 Actual	2005 Enacted	2006 Request	Change from 2005 Enacted
Education	294,954	263,372	173,875	-89,497
Public Safety and Justice	4,983	7,381	11,777	+4,396
Resources Management	38,678	40,289	38,272	-2,017
General Administration	2,156	2,126	2,136	+10
Construction Management	6,056	5,961	6,077	+116
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o fire)	346,827	319,129	232,137	-86,992
Fire Repayment	35,463	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ fire)	382,290	319,129	232,137	-86,992

Highlights of Budget Changes

	<u>Amount</u>
Fixed Costs	[+1,081]
Education Construction	-89,497
<p>The School Construction program includes \$35,000 for Porcupine Day School in South Dakota and Phase I of Crownpoint Community School in New Mexico. The budget also includes \$8,494 for advanced planning and design. The Facilities Improvement and Repair program request of \$128,381 will focus on the backlog of health and safety deficiencies at the Bureau-funded elementary and secondary schools. The employee housing repair program is funded at \$2,000. Fixed cost increases total \$842.</p>	
Public Safety and Justice Construction	+4,396
<p>An increase of \$4,386 is requested for facilities improvement and repair of detention centers. Fixed cost increases total \$10.</p>	
Resources Management Construction	-2,017
<p>The budget includes a decrease of \$2,120 for the one-time costs of the Chiloquin Dam removal project. Fixed cost increases total \$103.</p>	
General Administration	+126
<p>Fixed cost increases total \$126.</p>	

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

	2004 Actual	2005 Enacted	2006 Request	Change from 2005 Enacted
White Earth Land Settlement (Admin)....	629	616	634	+18
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Fund	252	247	254	+7
Indian Water Rights Settlements				
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settle	143	140	144	+4
Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement	20,782	0	0	0
Rocky Boys Water Rights Settlement ...	33	0	0	0
Shivwits Band	123	0	0	0
Santo Domingo Pueblo.....	9,884	0	0	0
Colorado Ute.....	8,052	7,889	8,111	+222
Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Settlement	10,000	9,833	10,167	+334
Quinault Settlement.....	9,968	9,893	0	-9,893
Zuni Water Settlement.....	0	13,806	5,444	-8,362
Cuba Lake Land Settlement	0	1,726	0	-1,726
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	59,866	44,150	24,754	-19,396

Highlights of Budget Changes

Indian Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments. Amount
-19,396

A decrease of \$8,362 is requested to reflect a reduced requirement for Zuni water claims settlement. A decrease of \$1,726 is requested to reflect completion of the Cuba Lake land settlement with the Seneca Nation in New York. In order to keep the settlements on schedule, an increase of \$585 is requested because of the across-the-board reductions in 2005. In addition, a decrease of \$9,893 is proposed for the Quinault settlement, which is funded in the 2006 Fish and Wildlife Service request.

APPROPRIATION: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

	2004 Actual	2005 Enacted	2006 Request	Change from 2005 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	6,417	6,332	6,348	+16

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed Costs Amount
[+16]

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program +16

The Indian Guaranteed Loan Program enables banks to provide loans to Indian entrepreneurs, thereby further enhancing reservation economies and employment opportunities. Fixed cost increases total \$16.