

**American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009  
Program Plan for**

**Indian Affairs**



**April 21, 2009**

## Table of Contents

<b><i>Part I: Recovery Act Implementation at the Department of the Interior</i></b> .....	<b>1</b>
Background.....	1
Project Selection.....	1
Implementation of Recovery Act .....	4
<b><i>Part II: Executive Summary – Recovery Act Implementation in Indian Affairs</i></b> .....	<b>8</b>
Indian Affairs Accountable Official .....	8
Funding Categories.....	8
Process for Allocating Between Categories.....	11
Governance at Indian Affairs .....	11
Administrative Costs.....	13
<b><i>Part III: Housing Improvement Program</i></b> .....	<b>14</b>
Program Manager.....	14
Objectives.....	14
Activities.....	14
Selection Criteria.....	14
Characteristics (Types of Financial Awards to be Used).....	16
Performance Measures .....	16
Mission/Cost Implications .....	16
Project Milestones and Completion.....	16
<b><i>Part IV: Workforce Training</i></b> .....	<b>18</b>
Program Manager.....	18
Objectives.....	18
Activities.....	18
Selection Criteria.....	18
Characteristics (Types of Financial Awards to be Used).....	19
Performance Measures .....	19
Project Milestones and Completion.....	19
Mission/Costs Implications.....	19
<b><i>Part V: Construction Workforce On-the-Job Training in Maintenance</i></b> .....	<b>20</b>
Program Manager.....	20
Objectives.....	20
Activities.....	21

Selection Criteria.....	21
Characteristics (Types of Financial Awards to be Used).....	21
Performance Measures .....	22
Project Milestones and Completion.....	22
<i>Part VI: Road Maintenance .....</i>	<i>23</i>
Program Manager .....	23
Objectives.....	23
Activities.....	23
Selection Criteria.....	24
Characteristics (Types of Financial Awards to be Used).....	24
Performance Measures .....	24
Project Types and Completion.....	25
Mission/Cost Implications .....	25
<i>Part VII: School Replacement Construction .....</i>	<i>26</i>
Program Manager .....	26
Objectives.....	26
Activities.....	27
Selection Criteria.....	27
Characteristics (Types of Financial Awards to be Used).....	27
Performance Measures .....	28
Project Milestones and Completion.....	28
Mission/Costs Implications.....	30
<i>Part VIII: School Improvement and Repairs.....</i>	<i>31</i>
Program Manager .....	31
Objectives.....	31
Activities.....	31
Selection Criteria.....	32
Characteristics (Types of Financial Awards to be Used).....	32
Performance Measures .....	33
Project Milestones and Completion.....	33
Mission/Costs Implications.....	34
<i>Part IX: Detention Center Maintenance and Repairs .....</i>	<i>35</i>
Program Manager .....	35
Objectives.....	35

Activities.....	35
Selection Criteria.....	35
Characteristics (Types of Financial Awards to be Used).....	36
Performance Measures .....	36
Project Milestones and Completion.....	36
Mission/Costs Implications.....	37
<i>Part X: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program .....</i>	<i>38</i>
Program Manager.....	38
Objectives.....	38
Activities.....	38
Selection Criteria.....	38
Characteristics (Types of Financial Awards to be Used).....	39
Performance Measures .....	39
Mission/Costs Implications.....	39
<i>Part XI: Crosscutting Information.....</i>	<i>40</i>
Recovery Act Funds Impact on Existing Indian Affairs Program .....	40
Cross-Cutting Initiatives .....	41

# Part I: Recovery Act Implementation at the Department of the Interior

## *Background*

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (the Recovery Act) of 2009 (P.L. 111-05) is an unprecedented investment in our country's future. Funding is to support job preservation and creation, infrastructure investment, energy efficiency and science, assistance to the unemployed, and State and local fiscal stabilization.

President Obama has set out specific goals in implementing the Recovery Act, including:

- Create or save more than 3.5 million jobs government-wide over the next two years;
- Revive the renewable energy industry and provide the capital over the next three years to eventually double domestic renewable energy capacity;
- As part of the \$150 billion investment in new infrastructure, enact the largest increase in funding of our nation's roads, bridges, and mass transit systems since the creation of the national highway system in the 1950's; and
- Require unprecedented levels of transparency, oversight, and accountability.

The Department of the Interior will play an important role in this effort. Investments will focus on job creation, infrastructure needs, and creating lasting value. The opportunity provided by the Recovery Act will:

- Accelerate a move toward a clean energy economy;
- Provide jobs that build employable skills and develop an appreciation for environmental stewardship in young adults; and
- Preserve and restore the nation's iconic and treasured structures, landscapes, and cultural resources.

## *Project Selection*

### **Criteria**

In recognition of the urgency to select and execute projects expeditiously, the Department established unified priorities and formulated guidance to lead the Bureaus in the project selection process. The guidance prescribed that the following framework be used to assess a project's suitability for Recovery Act funding:

- **Expediency of implementation.** The ability to execute a project within the legislated timeframe was an important practical consideration – can the project be responsibly executed within the time limitations of the Recovery Act? With a few exceptions, Recovery Act funds are available for obligation through September 30, 2010. In addition, Section 1602 of the Recovery Act reads "...recipients shall give preference to activities that can be started and completed expeditiously,

including a goal of using at least 50 percent of the funds for activities that can be initiated no later than 120 days after the date of enactment.” The Department’s concern was two-fold: 1) the purpose of the Recovery Act is to get funds out to stimulate the economy quickly; and 2) if funds are committed to a project that experiences a delay beyond September 30, 2009, the funds are no longer available for that project or any other Bureau requirement. This criteria was a limiting factor that impacted other agency priorities considered during the selection process including meritorious projects that were not far enough along with design or permitting to be obligated by September 30, 2010.

- **Addresses high priority mission needs.** Does the project target the Bureau’s highest priorities within the categories specified in the legislation? Has the project been evaluated through established procedures to address high priority needs? Are public lands, parks, refuges, and resources renewed as a result of the project? With respect to deferred maintenance and line item construction, is the ranking consistent with existing priorities and processes?
- **Job creation potential.** Pursuant to the primary goal of the Recovery Act, what is the potential of the project to quickly create jobs and stimulate local economies?
- **Merit-based.** Was the project selected using merit-based and transparent criteria? Are competitive awards used to the maximum extent possible? Do the criteria incorporate existing prioritization processes?
- **Long-term value.** To what extent does the project create long-term value for the American public through improved energy independence, restoration of treasured landscapes or other lasting benefits?
- **Energy objectives.** For proposed construction or deferred maintenance projects, do they incorporate energy efficient and renewable energy technologies? Do they have a component that will further clean energy and independence goals?
- **Opportunities for youth.** Does the project engage young adults and instill education about our public lands and cultural resources?
- **Future cost avoidance.** Does the project create new operational requirements in future years? Or, conversely, will the project decrease operating costs through energy improvements or disposal of unneeded and costly assets?

## **Priorities**

Within the Executive Summary of each Bureau recovery implementation plan is a discussion of the Bureau’s process for allocating priorities among the funding categories. The following principles are common among the Bureau’s initial allocation processes: response to the direction provided by Congress in the statute and accompanying report, and preliminary assessments of programmatic requirements and capability to effectively use additional funding. Once targets for the funding categories were determined, project

selection within the category was accomplished through a combination of consideration of merit-based criteria – using established processes where possible – project readiness, and additional benefits – such as operating cost reductions.

The primary established process for the prioritization and allocation of resources has been the Department's 5-Year planning process. The Department has a standard capital asset planning process, for which the Bureaus develop 5-Year plans identifying deferred maintenance and construction needs. The 5-Year Deferred Maintenance (DM) and Capital Improvement Planning process is the backbone of the asset management plans which are used to formulate the Department's budget requests. The plans are developed, and updated, on an annual basis at the Bureau level using uniform criteria to rank both DM and Capital Improvement Projects. Categories for ranking projects include Critical Health and Safety, Critical Resource Protection, Energy, Critical Mission, Code Compliance, and Other Deferred Maintenance.

The categories used in the rating process are weighted so that projects that address critical health and safety needs will receive the highest score. The final score of a project also takes into account the asset priority for the project. The Department's goal in the 5-year planning process is to focus its limited resources on projects that are both mission critical and in the most need of repair/replacement.

The 5-year planning process is an established Departmental prioritization methodology used only in the development of construction and deferred maintenance requirements. There is no similar process for other program areas receiving Recovery Act funding such as habitat restoration or energy improvements. For those program areas, the Bureau's specific evaluation process is described within the details of their program plan.

To the extent practicable, Recovery Act projects in DM and construction were drawn from the 5-Year lists. Each Bureau's detailed Recovery Act plan indicates the extent to which selected projects were derived from existing capital plans and provides the rationale for any exceptions.

There are legitimate reasons why a Recovery Act project might not come from a 5-Year Plan. In many cases, it reflects timing. The Recovery Act requires the obligation of funds by September 30, 2010. Projects involving complicated procurements, significant environmental considerations, or with considerable planning and design components, may not be good Recovery Act investments because of the need to obligate project funds quickly. Additionally, Secretary Salazar has challenged each Bureau to select projects that can also be completed within the timeframe of the Recovery Act in order to maximize the beneficial impact to the economy further refining the list of eligible projects.

The scope of the 5-Year plans is also limited. Each 5-Year Plan assumes a five year funding level consistent with prior appropriations. For some Bureaus, the Recovery Act funding exceeds the total amounts assumed in the 5-Year Plans. In addition, two years of the available 5-Year Plans will be addressed through the regular FY 2009 and FY 2010

appropriation processes. In cases where the 5-Year Plan has been exhausted, the Bureau has selected Recovery Act projects from other existing capital planning lists.

### **Contingency Projects**

As part of the Department's internal process, each Bureau has identified a list of eligible projects for Secretarial approval larger than the amount of available Recovery Act funding. Getting advance approval for a larger universe of eligible projects will expedite the deployment of alternate projects should a Recovery Act project experience delays in execution. These projects are referred to as identified contingency and are included in the funding table of each Bureau's detailed Recovery Act Plan.

### ***Implementation of Recovery Act***

#### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The establishment of meaningful and measurable outcomes is an important component of Interior's Recovery Act reporting. Performance monitoring and oversight efforts are designed to ensure that the Department meets the accountability objectives of the Recovery Act.

These efforts include tracking the progress of key goals. The Department is defining a suite of performance measurements to monitor progress made in accomplishing stated work goals and to ensure financial and procurement practices are executed responsibly. In addition, the Department's Recovery Act Coordinator is collaborating with senior Departmental officials, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Office of Inspector General to ensure oversight of the program from the first phase of project selection, through implementation and execution. The Coordinator, with the assistance of the Recovery Act Board, will be evaluating processes to ensure that adequate mechanisms are in place and identify and share best practices to promote:

- Maximized use of competitive awards
- Timely and transparent award of dollars
- Timely and appropriate expenditure of dollars
- Verification and timely completion of planned work
- Minimized cost overruns
- Minimized improper payments

Measurement and reporting is a crucial component of Interior's oversight strategy. The information received will serve as an indicator of progress enabling the Department's governance entities to manage risk and ensure successful implementation of the Recovery Act. Department-wide, consistent guidance will guide efforts in this regard, including for example, development of a risk management program.

#### **Accountability and Transparency**

The President and Congress have made it clear that the Recovery Act must be carried out with unparalleled levels of accountability and transparency. The President's commitment



to manage these investments transparently will be met through Agency reporting on performance metrics and the execution of the funds on recovery.gov. Reporting requirements related to major contract actions and financial status, including obligations and outlays, are being instituted. Periodic reviews of implementation progress at both the Bureau and Departmental levels will identify the need to realign resources to expedite projects, to modify project plans, or to select contingency projects to ensure funds are obligated within the time limitation. The selection of contingency projects will be included as part of regular reporting through recovery.gov.

The Recovery Coordinator will oversee Bureau implementation to ensure projects address the Department's high priority goals and objectives, while also working to ensure that department-wide performance objectives, including timeliness and cost and risk management are met throughout the process.

The Office of Inspector General will be working closely with the Department from the start to review and propose effective processes to manage risks, monitor progress, and to improve overall performance and accountability.

As part of routine reporting, the Department is also carefully tracking all projects subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). During the project selection phase the Department identified which projects had already completed NEPA planning, which are in progress, and which ones still need to begin the NEPA process. The Department will track the status of all NEPA compliance activities associated with projects or activities and report quarterly to the Council on Environmental Quality.

### **Administration**

The Department's oversight and administration is led by the Secretary with leadership by the Recovery Act Coordinator. He utilizes an Executive Board and Department-wide Task Force to assist. The Executive Board is the entity responsible for ensuring compliance with the Recovery Act execution reporting, and audit requirements. The Board will be convened once project decisions are made and plans are finalized. The Board consists of nine members, and is chaired by the Department's Chief of Staff. The other board members are the Recovery Act Coordinator, Solicitor, Inspector General, and the four programmatic Assistant Secretaries within Interior and the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget.

The Recovery Act Task Force ensures consistent implementation of the Recovery Act, promotes collaboration and sharing of skills and best practices among Bureaus, develops implementation guidance, oversees the process for completion of Recovery Act plans and project lists, and develops the infrastructure needed for on-going monitoring of progress and performance. It is co-chaired by the Recovery Act Coordinator and the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget, and is responsible for implementation of the Recovery Act. The Task Force has representatives from each Bureau, as well as all the functional areas across the Department.

There are workgroups reporting to the Task Force that are developing processes and guidance on reporting, performance, communications, project approval, administration, risk management, acquisitions, and youth involvement. As implementation progresses, workgroups will be disbanded and others may be established.

In addition to these Departmental groups, each Bureau has established its own governance structure. Bureau task forces and boards will ensure that programs execute projects effectively and meet the accountability and transparency objectives of the Recovery Act. A Recovery Act coordinator has been designated for each Bureau.

The Bureau task forces have responsibilities from the development of project lists through completion. They develop the project lists, establish the necessary controls, and develop tracking mechanisms to ensure they are managing schedules and performance, and meeting the reporting requirements. The task forces meet regularly to ensure proper oversight. Each Bureau has developed a leadership structure to manage the Recovery Act implementation. Responsibility for key components, such as reporting and oversight, has been delegated to the Bureaus' senior management officials. The Bureaus will also use staff in the field to provide direct oversight and leadership and provide reports to their executive leadership.

### **Barriers to Effective Implementation**

The volume of funding provided in the Recovery Act and the contracts that will be awarded to execute these resources will challenge Interior's current procurement processing capacity. Interior's FY 2009 appropriation was \$11.3 Billion. The Recovery Act provides an additional \$3 billion over two years, an increase of 27% over the enacted amount for fiscal year 2009. Interior has taken a common-sense approach to best utilize existing resources to implement the Recovery Act. However, the investment required to handle the increase in funding will strain Interior's on-board resources. While the Recovery Act authorizes the set-aside of monetary resources to alleviate the administrative burden (e.g. hiring additional contracts staff), the real management issue is ensuring that procurement personnel resources, no matter how plentiful, are knowledgeable and responsible. The Department plans to meet these resource challenges by sharing staff and expertise across Bureaus, hiring term and temporary staff, and reemploying knowledgeable annuitants.

In addition to expanding resources to implement the Recovery Act, Interior is also working to streamline business processes to help alleviate resource challenges. The Bureaus are encouraged to make use of techniques such as the grouping of like work orders into a single project to reduce acquisition time. Another example that is currently under consideration is the consolidation of procurement functions related to the Recovery Act. This strategy would relieve seasoned acquisition staff of their routine duties to have them focus on Recovery Act procurements. The regular duties would be assumed by alternative DOI acquisition staff. Concentrating Recovery Act procurement expertise would result in processing efficiencies and expedite the use of funds.

There are external considerations which may also pose barriers to the effective implementation of Recovery Act projects. The Department's ability to execute selected projects is dependent on the availability of qualified contractors. The supply of contractors able to meet an aggressive project schedule may get smaller as more Recovery Act projects are advertised and projects start to compete for resources. Delays or increased costs could be experienced in areas with a small indigenous workforce where several projects are proposed and resources are only available from a greater distance.

Although the initial project selection process considered potential risks to the timely obligation of funds, projects may experience unforeseen delays in achieving key project milestones such as design or permitting. The Department has developed a contingency list of approved projects to address this situation; however, the process to recognize and terminate a selected project will delay implementation of the contingency project. As implementation moves closer to the September 30, 2010 expiration date for unobligated funds, contingency projects are more likely to be selected for expediency rather than for other considerations.

Another factor in the execution of the Department's Recovery projects will be unforeseen requirements of critical mission activities. One Bureau in particular, the Bureau of Land Management, has indicated that a high fire season could significantly delay their ability to execute Recovery projects. During a fire, most of BLM's federal staff in the regions are also trained firefighters and when called to duty, non-essential duties take a second priority.

To the extent possible, Interior has taken steps to address these considerations to get the work of the Recovery Act done. Interior's governance bodies, such as the Recovery Act Task Force and the subsidiary acquisition workgroup, will handle resource issues raised by its members and the Bureaus to ensure adequate staffing and contingency planning for the Recovery Act implementation.

## **Part II: Executive Summary – Recovery Act Implementation in Indian Affairs**

The Recovery Act makes available operations funding for “workforce training programs and the housing improvement program” along with construction funding for “repair and restoration of roads; replacement school construction; school improvements and repairs; and detention center maintenance and repairs” (P.L. 111-05). Historically, infrastructure deficiencies have severely inhibited economic development opportunities on or near Indian reservations. Subject to certain restrictions and requirements, the Recovery Act offers a unique opportunity to make improvements to Indian communities that enhance the long-term economic development potential and promote near-term economic recovery through the preservation and creation of jobs. Resources from the Recovery Act will put Indian communities to work on schools, roads, housing, and other projects of real value to the future of Indian country.

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### ***Funding Categories***

Indian Affairs (the Bureau) plans to use Recovery Act funds for eight programs.

### **Operation of Indian Programs**

- 1) **Housing Improvement Program (+\$19.0 million):** The Bureau’s Housing Improvement Program (HIP) will fund construction of new homes for eligible Indian families. Recovery Act funds will be directed to tribes that not only have a considerable number of HIP eligible applicants and high unemployment, but also have a demonstrated capability to meet the aggressive hiring and construction time frames required in the Recovery Act. The resources under the Recovery Act will advance the fundamental objectives of the HIP program: improving the living conditions of eligible Indian people and creating jobs in Indian communities.

- 2) **Workforce Training (+\$5.7 million):** The Bureau will implement intensive training programs in skilled construction trades to equip unemployed and underemployed Indian trainees with the job skills needed to participate in other Recovery Act construction and infrastructure development activities. In the long-term, the skills gained will enable these individuals to establish careers in the construction trades and/or start small businesses on reservations, providing their services to tribes and tribal community members.
- 3) **Construction Workforce On-the-Job Training in Maintenance (+\$13.3 million):** The Bureau will provide on-the-job training for unemployed or underemployed Indian individuals while accomplishing annual maintenance on federal government facilities. The facilities include Bureau buildings, detention centers, employee quarters, and other support facilities. The work includes painting, wall repairs, lawn and school grounds maintenance, trash and debris removal, repairs to leaking water faucets, broken sinks, inoperable toilets, and other similar deficiencies. Because this work is labor intensive, it is estimated that 75 percent of the funds will go directly towards salary expenses to hire individuals in the local communities thereby benefiting the local economy. The balance of the funds will be used to procure the necessary maintenance materials.

### **Construction**

- 4) **Road Maintenance (+\$142.5 million):** Through the Bureau's Road Maintenance program, Recovery Act funds will support maintenance and repair of roads and bridges that are the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior, while creating and sustaining jobs on Indian reservations. A primary objective of repairing and restoring Bureau roads will be to move roads from fair condition into good or excellence condition over the next two years.
- 5) **School Replacement Construction (+\$134.6 million):** Recovery funds will provide for replacement of existing deteriorated Bureau-funded schools in a pre-established priority order published in the Federal Register. Funds made available under the Recovery Act will be used to improve the overall condition of Bureau-funded education facilities.
- 6) **School Improvement and Repairs (+\$143.1 million):** Recovery funds will provide major and minor repairs to the building structure and building system components that are necessary to sustain and prolong the useful life of Bureau-funded education buildings. Projects to be funded under the Recovery Act have been identified to improve the safety and functionality of facilities, and improve the education environment of Indian children.
- 7) **Detention Center Maintenance and Repairs (+\$7.3 million):** The Public Safety and Justice (PS&J) construction program will accomplish major improvement and repair projects at detention facilities in the Bureau's inventory. Projects funded under the Recovery Act will focus on repairs or renovations to correct critical health and safety deficiencies, and comply with the Americans

with Disabilities Act (ADA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements, and other safety code requirements.

**Loans**

- 8) **Indian Guaranteed Loan Program (+\$9.5 million):** The large number of projects in Indian communities funded under the Recovery Act will spur opportunities to establish or expand Indian-owned businesses on reservations. The Loan Guarantee Program will assist Indian entrepreneurs to get the capital needed to start or grow small- to medium-sized businesses. The Bureau will actively work with borrowers and lenders to target other job-creating businesses on reservations.

**Indian Affairs Funding Table**

Program	In-Target		Contingency <sup>1</sup>	
	Funding Amount	# of Projects Per Category	Funding Amount	# of Projects Per Category
<b><u>Operation of Indian Programs</u></b>				
Housing Improvement Program	\$19,000,000	15	\$6,604,000	9
Work Force Training	\$5,700,000	10	-----	-----
Construction Workforce On-the-Job Training in Deferred Maintenance	\$13,300,000	22	\$36,000,000	22
Administration	\$2,000,000	N/A	-----	-----
<b><u>Construction</u></b>				
Road Maintenance	\$142,500,000	541	\$73,777,000	541
School Replacement Construction	\$134,551,000	5	\$46,027,000	3
School Improvement and Repairs	\$143,144,000	115	\$232,085,000	62
Detention Center Maintenance and Repairs	\$7,305,000	5	\$5,500,000	3
Administration	\$22,500,000	N/A	-----	-----
<b><u>Loans</u></b>				
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program	\$9,500,000	Unknown	-----	Unknown
Administration	\$500,000	N/A	-----	-----
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$500,000,000</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>\$399,993,000</b>	<b>640</b>

<sup>1</sup> “Contingency” funding and projects refer to ranked projects meeting the Recovery Act criteria and are ready to be instituted should an In-Target project experience delays.

## ***Process for Allocating Between Categories***

The mix of project categories in this plan reflects the bill and report language of the enacted Recovery Act. Indian Affairs also took into consideration Recovery funding provided to other Federal agencies to ensure efforts were not duplicated. Following Congressional intent, Indian Affairs allocated funds based on goals to improve job creation with job training and worker training; education with school repair and replacement; law enforcement with detention center repairs; and access and economic development with road maintenance and loans. Funding for these components was allocated based on program-level objectives and used appropriate project selection criteria that will successfully fulfill Indian Affairs' role in this investment in our Country's future.

## ***Governance at Indian Affairs***

### **Program Management**

The Bureau already has programs in place to meet the purposes authorized by the Recovery Act. The following discussion lists each Bureau office with an impacted program and its role in implementing the Recovery Act:

- *The Office of Facilities, Environmental, and Cultural Resources Management (OFECR)* is responsible for implementing the Recovery Act with regard to replacement school construction, school improvements and repairs, detention center maintenance and repairs, and construction workforce on-the-job training in maintenance.
  - The funding made available by the Recovery Act will allow OFECR to accelerate the existing 5-year construction and repair program. The Act limits the use of funds to existing statutory authority; in other words, OFECR cannot accomplish work outside its existing program authority, such as adding grades at schools. OFECR selected projects from existing priority lists in all categories and included those projects previously identified as being the highest priority. This methodology has been the foundation of the OFECR facilities program for a number of years and has proven successful.
  - In addition, OFECR will use the construction workforce training funds provided under the Recovery Act to hire unemployed workers at some locations for routine facilities maintenance on federal facilities, providing on-the-job training while improving the condition of the facilities. This work will be accomplished through local on-site efforts working with tribes and local BIA agency staff.
- *The Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development (IEED)* is responsible for implementing the Act with regard to the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program and a portion of the workforce training funding.

- IEED will solicit proposals for Indian-owned business development using the Loan Guarantee Program funding made available by the Recovery Act, and will evaluate the proposals in accordance with established criteria.
- IEED will provide training opportunities for American Indian and Alaska Native individuals with funds provided under the Recovery Act. As these training courses are developed, IEED will contact all tribes to help identify and screen for potential candidates. There are several types of training being developed that will provide tribal members with a selection of skills and careers.
- *BIA Office of Indian Services, Division of Transportation* is responsible for implementing the Act with regard to the repair and restoration of roads.
  - For the repair and restoration of roads (under the Road Maintenance Program funded by Indian Affairs), a portion of funds will be based on the historical allocations under the Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) and a portion will be allocated based on the percentage of road miles designated as level service three (LOS3) according to the Guidelines for Condition Assessment of BIA roads. This plan and allocation process will help to increase the percentage of BIA roads in acceptable condition over the period of implementation of the Act.
- *BIA Office of Indian Services (OIS)* is responsible for implementing the Act with regard to the Housing Improvement Program (HIP).
  - OIS will provide funding to tribes that have demonstrated the capabilities necessary to begin construction quickly, hire staff immediately, and have established project needs.

### **Oversight Workgroup**

A senior-level Recovery Act oversight workgroup was established within the Bureau, headed by the acting Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs. Workgroup members include central-office directors of affected programs and directors of the administrative functions, as well as technical experts in the areas of budget, finance, acquisition, performance, and information systems. The group will review allocation and status of obligation and outlays at the appropriation and funding category levels. Additional review will occur at the project level by program managers with oversight by the workgroup as warranted.



The Bureau has contingency project lists for all funding categories to ensure that project substitutions can be made as necessary. The oversight workgroup will review funding execution in relation to schedules stated on project lists and direct action as required and necessary. Furthermore, as with all Recovery funding, Replacement School Construction will be strictly managed to ensure project goals are met. Failure to perform will result in the timely withdrawal and re-award of funds to complete the project.

Given the emphasis on transparency and accountability, the Bureau established unique program codes to record the allocation and expenditure of Recovery Act funding. This will segregate Recovery Act funds from all other appropriated or transferred amounts. In addition, a set of unique project-level coding was established in the Bureau's accounting system to simplify the required reporting of funding and expenditures at the project level. Tribal participation will be essential to meet the most stringent reporting requirements. The workgroup members participated in meetings with the Office of Management and Budget and other Federal Agency representatives to develop standard contract clauses to ensure appropriate reporting by recipients under tribal contracts and compacts. Pursuant to Section 1610(b) of the Recovery Act, each funding agreement that transfers Recovery Act funds to the Tribes pursuant to self-determination contracting authorities, will include standard contract language "regarding the timing for use of funds and transparency, oversight, reporting, and accountability, including review by the Inspectors General, the Accountability and Transparency Board, and Government Accountability Office, consistent with the objectives" of the Recovery Act.

Through careful planning and extensive consultation among workgroup members, Indian Affairs expects to meet all management and reporting requirements envisioned under the Recovery Act.

### ***Administrative Costs***

Within the \$500 million appropriated for Indian Affairs, approximately five percent, or \$25 million, will be reserved for administrative costs. This action is in accordance with report language accompanying the Recovery Act legislation. To maintain transparency and control of administrative costs, this amount will be placed in a separate account from project funding. The Bureau's intent is to spend less than the full five percent set aside. The Bureau will monitor the administrative spending and if the set-aside is in excess of the need, then funding will be redirected to projects. Administrative costs may support additional work needed in contracting and awarding functions, tracking and reporting programmatic data, monitoring and reporting the allocation and expenditure of funds, and oversight.

## Part III: Housing Improvement Program

Program	Funding Amount	# of Projects
Housing Improvement Program	\$19,000,000	15 Tribes/ 188 homes

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### *Objectives*

The Housing Improvement Program (HIP) serves Indian communities through efforts to eliminate substandard housing and homelessness on or near Indian reservations. To meet Recovery Act objectives, funds will be directed to tribes that not only have a considerable number of HIP eligible applicants and high unemployment, but also have a demonstrated capability to meet the aggressive hiring and construction time frames required in the Recovery Act. The resources provided under the Recovery Act represent progress toward the fundamental objective of the HIP program: improving the living conditions of eligible Indian people, and creating jobs in Indian communities.

### *Activities*

The list of projects to be funded will impact 15 tribes in 10 states, and represents approximately 188 new homes that will be constructed in Indian country for eligible Indian applicants as determined by a rigorous and established grant application review process. Each project will be managed by a different tribe, with a total of 15 projects managed by 15 tribes.

- New Construction – This program will provide grant funding to build a modest new home.
- Housing Repairs – After each tribe builds the scheduled number of new homes, if funding is leftover, the remaining funding will be used to repair existing homes of qualified individuals.

### *Selection Criteria*

The Bureau used the HIP priority list developed for 2008 allocations. The list identified an inventory of housing projects that was used to establish the areas of greatest need. Recovery Act funds will be directed to tribes that not only have a considerable number of

eligible applicants and high unemployment, but also have a demonstrated capability to meet the aggressive hiring and construction time frames required in the Recovery Act.

Another primary goal of the Recovery Act is to incorporate energy efficient and renewable energy technologies to further the clean energy and independence goals of the Nation. The opportunity provided by the Recovery Act will accelerate a move toward a clean energy economy by directly supporting the use and generation of renewable sources and reduce energy consumption by improving energy efficiency.

Using the funds in the Recovery Act, the Bureau will invest in two renewable energy programs on four of the 15 projects. The first will take place on the Crow reservation where five of the 15 homes slated to be built will use compressed earth block technologies. Earth Block construction utilizes local minerals to make compressed bricks. The bricks are made by a tribally-owned business, and will be used to construct environmentally friendly homes. Compressed brick homes retain significantly more heat and cold, which reduces energy costs. Another advantage is that these bricks last much longer than traditional brick and mortar homes. Because these homes use larger brick (4" x 10" x 13") and are a mortar-less construction where the bricks "weld" to each other and are not held together by substantially weaker mortar systems, they have life expectancy that is much longer than more traditional construction. This project will support Indian owned businesses, mineral development on the reservation, and does not require highly skilled laborers to build the homes, opening up more jobs to members of the Crow tribe. Costs are comparable to other homes, and there are no shipping costs as all the materials come from the reservation.

The second renewable energy project will take place in the Great Plains region on three reservations, where geothermal ground loop technology will be utilized to provide residential heating and air conditioning in 30 newly constructed homes. Although the up-front cost of installing a geothermal heating and air conditioning system is greater than that of a conventional system, the geothermal technology is approximately 50-65% more efficient. In the winter, temperatures routinely reach 10 degrees Fahrenheit in some of the project locations. The remote locations of the reservations and lack of economic resources make it difficult to heat and cool homes in these areas. A further benefit of these investments will be the creation of green jobs on reservations. A stated goal within the Recovery Act is to make investments that will increase economic efficiency by spurring technological advances in science. The geothermal program will train workers in this new and growing field of green employment, which will provide long-term economic benefits.

The other 11 projects will build 153 conventional homes using energy efficient supplies and building materials.

***Characteristics (Types of Financial Awards to be Used)***

<b>Type of Award</b>	<b># of projects</b>	<b>Value of projects</b>	<b>Targeted type of recipients</b>	<b>Award Selection Criteria</b>
P.L. 93-638 Tribal Contracts	15 Tribes/ 188 homes	\$19,000,000	Tribes	High # of eligible applicants High local unemployment rate

***Performance Measures***

Indian Affairs has developed performance measures to monitor the impact of its Recovery Act investments on mission and programmatic goals and objectives. These performance measures can be found on [recovery.gov](http://recovery.gov).

***Mission/Cost Implications***

HIP is a Bureau program that addresses housing needs of Indian communities. The Recovery Act funding will provide one and half times the amount typically awarded each year. In FY 2009, the program plans to address the need for roughly 150 homes and repairs with \$13 million. On average, the cost per house in FY 2009 is less than Recovery Act funding cost per house because FY 2009 funding will be spent on new construction as well as less expansive home repairs. HIP provides needed housing assistance to individuals who are not served by other housing programs because they cannot meet income requirements set by tribes administering these programs.

***Project Milestones and Completion***

**Types of Projects**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b># of Projects</b>
New Construction	Construct modest energy efficient homes	15 Tribes/ 188 homes

**Completion Rate**

<b>Quarter</b>	<b># of Tribes/Projects (New Construction)</b>	<b>Cumulative % of Projects Completed</b>
FY 2009 Q2		
FY 2009 Q3	1	13
FY 2009 Q4	3	33
FY 2010 Q1	1	40
FY 2010 Q2	1	47
FY 2010 Q3	1	53
FY 2010 Q4	2	67
FY 2011 Q1	2	73
FY 2011 Q2	2	87
FY 2011 Q3	2	100

## New Construction

### Key Milestones

Milestones	Average Length of Completion
Award Contract, obligate funds	90 days
Monitor contracts	18 months

## Part IV: Workforce Training

Program	Funding Amount	# of Projects
Workforce Training Programs	\$5,700,000	10 Training Series

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### *Objectives*

With the implementation of the Recovery Act, Indian Affairs estimates that several hundred American Indians and Alaska Natives will be trained and placed in jobs each year for the next two years to fulfill the projected need in skilled construction trades. It is often necessary to provide job skills to individuals receiving general assistance in order to transition these individuals to a well-paying job. In addition, this cost-share program will leverage the capabilities and funding resources of training partners who are also committing financial resources and in-kind contributions. A series of ten training sessions will train approximately 500 individuals.

### *Activities*

Each project in this category will be a series of training sessions offering some of the following specific training classes:

- Plumbers and Pipefitters (welding) training
- Carpentry and Electrician training
- Energy Auditing training
- Construction retrofitting training
- Light commercial construction training
- Business development and financial skills (bookkeeping) training

### *Selection Criteria*

The training programs are designed to maximize job opportunities for Indian participants, to target job skills for youth populations, and to leverage the capabilities of training partners who are also committing resources. A series of ten training projects were selected based upon their readiness to start, availability of matching funds to support the purchase of materials and tools, and opportunities for the availability of other work to continue employment in the labor force after the Recovery Act projects are complete.

***Characteristics (Types of Financial Awards to be Used)***

Type of Award	# of projects	Value of projects	Targeted type of recipients	Award Selection Criteria
P.L. 93-638 Tribal Contracts	10	\$5,700,000	Tribes, Indians	Experience in managing effective training programs.

***Performance Measures***

Indian Affairs has developed performance measures to monitor the impact of its Recovery Act investments on mission and programmatic goals and objectives. These performance measures can be found on [recovery.gov](http://recovery.gov).

***Project Milestones and Completion***

**Types of Projects**

Project	Description	# of Projects
Workforce Training	Formally train Indian individuals in construction trades	10 Training Sessions

**Completion Rate**

Quarter	# of Classes Completed in Workforce Training	Cumulative % of Classes Completed
FY 2009 Q2		
FY 2009 Q3	2	20
FY 2009 Q4	2	40
FY 2010 Q1	2	60
FY 2010 Q2	2	80
FY 2010 Q3	2	100

***Mission/Costs Implications***

Work Force Training is part of a long-standing Bureau program to promote economic opportunity for Native Americans and Alaska Natives. These training programs will enable the Indian participants to not only take advantage of near-term job opportunities as a result of the Recovery Act, but to continue and advance in the labor force, or start small businesses using the learned skills. The community benefits include enhancing reservation labor pools with needed skills and decreasing dependency on general assistance.

## **Part V: Construction Workforce On-the-Job Training in Maintenance**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Funding Amount</b>	<b># of Projects</b>
Construction Workforce On-The-Job Training in Deferred Maintenance	\$13,300,000	22 training locations

### ***Program Manager***

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### ***Objectives***

The Bureau proposes to reduce tribal unemployment by hiring workers and providing on-the-job training, which will also improve future work opportunities for these individuals. The on-the-job training will take place at federal government facilities, including Bureau agency buildings, employee quarters, and other support facilities that suffer from a lack of routine maintenance such as painting, wall repairs, lawn and school grounds maintenance, trash and debris removal, leaking water faucets, broken sinks, inoperable toilets, roof leaks, damaged floor tile, broken light fixtures, and other similar deficiencies.

The objective is to correct infrastructure deficiencies using unemployed individuals under the supervision of skilled managers. Except where the work requires trained journeymen in trades such as electrical wiring and steam piping, most maintenance work is normally accomplished by unskilled labor and certainly well within the capabilities of willing workers.

Working through tribes using their capabilities to hire the unskilled through their own efforts or through local sub-contractors who hire the unskilled, there can be a significant reduction in routine maintenance needs. This effort can be accomplished quickly, offer a return on investment by repairing and restoring critical facilities, and provide employment in the areas of greatest need. Because the work included in this effort is labor intensive, it is estimated that 75 percent of the funds will go directly towards salary expenses to hire individuals in the local communities, thereby benefiting the local economy.



### ***Activities***

There will be 22 projects each at a different location where an estimated 450 individuals will receive on-the-job training. At each location, the project will hire unskilled labor and provide on-the-job training in order for the new workers to complete routine maintenance.

- Routine maintenance such as painting
- Wall repairs, replace ceiling tiles, repair doors, and door hardware
- Lawn and school grounds maintenance
- Trash and debris removal
- Repair leaking water faucets, broken sinks, inoperable toilets
- Repair roof leaks
- Replace damaged floor tile
- Replace broken light fixtures and other similar electrical work

### ***Selection Criteria***

On-the-job training projects were selected using a two-tiered prioritization methodology. The first tier established a pro-rated portion of the total available funding by Bureau region, based on total square feet supported by Operations and Maintenance funding. For each region, square feet of agency buildings, detention centers, and employee housing were included. With an amount then identified for each region, tier two involved the regional facilities program prioritizing individual local projects utilizing the Bureau's established ranking criteria (critical health and safety code deficiencies, and other code compliance deficiencies), but giving appropriate consideration to the types of projects suitable for the program's training and employment objectives. As a result, some higher ranked projects may not have been selected due to a need for skilled labor in project completion, but will instead be funded through annual program funding.

### ***Characteristics (Types of Financial Awards to be Used)***

<b>Type of Award</b>	<b># of projects</b>	<b>Value of projects</b>	<b>Targeted type of recipients</b>	<b>Award Selection Criteria</b>
P.L. 93-638 Tribal Contracts	22 training locations	\$13,300,000	Tribes	High cyclical maintenance needs / High unemployment levels

### ***Performance Measures***

Indian Affairs has developed performance measures to monitor the impact of its Recovery Act investments on mission and programmatic goals and objectives. These performance measures can be found on [recovery.gov](http://recovery.gov).

### ***Project Milestones and Completion***

#### **Types of Projects**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b># of Projects</b>
On-the-Job-Training	Hire unemployed people to work on cyclical maintenance projects. On-the-Job Training will be provided for workers.	22

#### **Completion Rate**

<b>Quarter</b>	<b># of Projects Completed (Training)</b>	<b>Cumulative % of Projects Completed</b>
FY 2009 Q2	0	0%
FY 2009 Q3	3	14%
FY 2009 Q4	3	27%
FY 2010 Q1	3	41%
FY 2010 Q2	3	55%
FY 2010 Q3	3	68%
FY 2010 Q4	7	100%

## Part VI: Road Maintenance

Program	Funding Amount	# of Projects
Road Maintenance	\$142,500,000	541

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### *Objectives*

The objective of this program is to maintain and repair roads and bridges that are the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior, while creating and sustaining jobs in Indian communities. The Department of Transportation received separate funding under the Recovery Act for road construction. The expected benefit to the public consists of the additional years before minor (3-4 years) and major (7-9 years) improvements will be necessary for these roads. Road maintenance projects funded under the Recovery Act will defer major construction and associated costs that would otherwise occur on a much shorter cycle after original construction. Providing maintenance on these roads will increase their useful life by five or more years and allow construction funds to be prioritized and directed to those roads which have truly deteriorated beyond their useful life. Some of the work will be performed in house by agency employees while part of the work will be performed by Tribal members. The work will employ several hundred people.

### *Activities*

There are 541 projects in this category. Projects were developed to ensure the ability to report by Congressional district. Each project represents a specific section of road or a specific bridge as located by Congressional district. For example, if a road is twenty miles long but passes through two Congressional districts, then the single road will be reported as two projects. Project maintenance activities may include any of the following activities:

- Cleaning and repairing ditches and culverts
- Stabilizing, removing, and controlling slides, drift sand, mud, ice, snow, and other impediments
- Adding culverts to prevent roadway and adjoining property damage
- Repairing, replacing, or installing traffic control devices, guardrails, and other features necessary to control traffic, maintain the road, and protect the traveling public

- Removing roadway hazards
- Repairing or developing stable road embankments
- Performing pavement maintenance such as pot hole patching, crack sealing, chip sealing, surface rejuvenation, and thin overlays (less than 1 inch)
- Performing erosion control
- Re-graveling roads
- Controlling vegetation through mowing, noxious weed control, trimming, etc.
- Making bridge repairs
- Making temporary highway alignment or relocation changes for emergency reasons

***Selection Criteria***

Allocation of funds will be made to regional offices in two components (historical allocation and condition-based). One-half of the road maintenance funding under the Recovery Act will be allocated based on the historical distribution of road maintenance funding under Tribal Priority Allocations, and the balance will be allocated to Bureau regions based on the percentage of road miles in Level of Service (LOS) 3 (Fair) condition. Half of the funding targets will be based on road miles in LOS3 condition because roads in this condition generally benefit the most from road maintenance activities in terms of extending their useful life.

***Characteristics (Types of Financial Awards to be Used)***

<b>Type of Award</b>	<b># of projects</b>	<b>Value of projects</b>	<b>Targeted type of recipients</b>	<b>Award Selection Criteria</b>
In-House Activity	182	\$81,271,000	Regions / Agencies	Performance of work by Bureau as a direct service to tribal governments for roads owned by the Federal Government.
P.L. 93-638 Tribal Contracts	359	\$61,229,000	Tribes	Federally recognized Tribes with Bureau roads who request to perform road maintenance under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, as amended.

***Performance Measures***

Indian Affairs has developed performance measures to monitor the impact of its Recovery Act investments on mission and programmatic goals and objectives. These performance measures can be found on [recovery.gov](http://recovery.gov).

### ***Project Types and Completion***

The project milestones will be road miles and bridges within a project that are maintained each quarter, and the percent of miles of roads and bridges that are in acceptable condition.

#### **Types of Projects**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b># of Projects</b>
Roads	Road maintenance projects such as filling in pot holes, patching cracks, grading /smoothing unpaved roads, restoring lost aggregate, etc.	406
Bridges	Bridge maintenance projects such as repair railing, repair embankments, clean structural support elements, etc	135

#### **Completion Rate**

<b>Quarter</b>	<b># of Projects Completed (Roads)</b>	<b># of Projects Completed (Bridges)</b>	<b>TOTAL # OF PROJECTS COMPLETED (per quarter)</b>	<b>Cumulative % of Projects Completed</b>
FY 2009 Q2	58	19	77	14
FY 2009 Q3	58	19	77	29
FY 2009 Q4	58	19	77	43
FY 2010 Q1	58	19	77	57
FY 2010 Q2	58	19	77	71
FY 2010 Q3	58	20	78	86
FY 2010 Q4	58	20	78	100

### ***Mission/Cost Implications***

Road Maintenance is an existing Bureau program that typically receives \$19.0 million each fiscal year for this type of activity. The Recovery Act funding will accomplish roughly seven times the amount of work accomplished with regular appropriations. The Recovery funding will address 66% of the estimated need for repairs in Indian country.

## Part VII: School Replacement Construction

Program	Funding Amount	# of Projects
School Replacement Construction	\$134,551,000	5

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### *Objectives*

The Replacement School Construction (RSC) program provides for replacement of existing school campuses based on a pre-established priority list of 14 schools published in the Federal Register on March 24, 2004. The priority is based on addressing the overall condition of education facilities. Indian Affairs continues to integrate the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) concepts into the school construction activities; and has adopted the LEED rating system for developing high performance and sustainable buildings in the construction of facilities. Replacement schools and new building construction will incorporate the Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings; meet the requirements of ASHRAE 90.1-2004 (Energy Standards for Buildings); and incorporate renewable energy technologies where feasible.

Completion of these projects will result in an improved educational environment for Indian children by addressing facility conditions at Bureau-funded schools. Contracting for construction on Indian lands under commercial contracts will have a positive impact on the surrounding regional construction-related companies and employment. Contracting with grants under the authorities of *P. L. 93-638* will provide assistance for Indian businesses by immediately infusing capital into Indian communities with high unemployment.

Advance Planning and Design, which is within the Replacement School Construction program, provides architectural and engineering services for replacement. The majority of projects have final designs in place, or are good candidates for fast-track, design-build construction. In addition, a majority of these projects have NEPA compliance completed or nearing completion.

**Activities**

- Construct replacement academic facilities (Geothermal and/or photovoltaics renewable energy systems will be used)
- Construct dormitories (Geothermal renewable energy systems may be used)
- Construct bus garage/maintenance facilities (Geothermal renewable energy systems may be used)

**Selection Criteria**

The process used to develop the Replacement School Priority List involved identification of schools that met certain criteria. The identification was a collaborative effort involving the Indian Affairs’ Office of Facilities Management and Construction, the Indian Affairs’ Regional Facilities program, and the Bureau of Indian Education’s facilities program.

An independent contractor was then selected through a competitive bid process to conduct a site review of each identified school’s core academic and/or dormitory facilities. The independent contractor rated each school based on the following: (1) health and safety deficiencies, (2) environmental deficiencies, (3) accessibility for persons with disabilities, and (4) condition of existing utilities and site improvements. Forty-one schools were evaluated and prioritized, and the top 14 schools were identified in the Federal Register March 24, 2004.

The first four schools on the priority list have already been funded. The fifth school received funding in FY 2009 and planning for the sixth school is scheduled for FY 2010. The next three replacement schools on the priority list were selected for funding under the Recovery Act, as well as two components of prior replacement school projects that were not completed due to insufficient funding to complete all phases of the replacement school projects with the prior year appropriations.

**Characteristics (Types of Financial Awards to be Used)**

Type of Award	# of projects	Value of projects	Targeted type of recipients	Award Selection Criteria
Contracts	3	\$60,251,000	Tribe/School	Performance of work as a direct service to tribal governments on behalf of the Federal Government. Solicitation for bids will be advertised for open market competition.
P.L. 100-297 Education Construction Grants	1	\$72,000,000	Tribe/School	Federally recognized Tribes who request to perform services under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, as amended.
P.L. 93-638 Tribal Contracts	1	\$2,300,000	Tribe/School	Federally recognized Tribes who request to perform services under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, as amended.

## ***Performance Measures***

Indian Affairs has developed performance measures to monitor the impact of its Recovery Act investments on mission and programmatic goals and objectives. These performance measures can be found on [recovery.gov](http://recovery.gov).

## ***Project Milestones and Completion***

### **Types of Projects**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b># of Projects</b>
Replacement School	Replacement Construction of New School	3
New Dormitory	Construct Dormitory	1
New Bus Garage	Construct New Bus Garage	1

### **Completion Rate**

<b>Quarter</b>	<b># of Projects Completed</b>	<b># of Projects Completed</b>	<b># of Projects Completed</b>	<b>TOTAL # OF PROJECTS COMPLETED</b> (per quarter)	<b>Cumulative % of Projects Completed</b>
	<b>(Replacement School)</b>	<b>(New Dormitory)</b>	<b>(New Bus Garage)</b>		
FY 2010 Q4	0	1	0	1	20%
FY 2011 Q1	0	0	1	1	40%
FY 2011 Q2	0	0	0	0	40%
FY 2011 Q3	0	0	0	0	40%
FY 2011 Q4	1	0	0	1	60%
FY 2012 Q1	2	0	0	2	100%

## **Replacement School**

### **Key Milestones**

<b>Milestones</b>	<b>Average Length of Completion</b> (in months)
Planning	4
Design	7
Construction	22

## **New Bus Garage**

### **Key Milestones**

<b>Milestones</b>	<b>Average Length of Completion</b> (in months)
Planning	0
Design	0
Construction	12

Note: Planning and design already complete for this project.



## New Dormitory

### Key Milestones

Milestones	Average Length of Completion (in months)
Planning	0
Design	4
Construction	8

Note: Planning already complete for this project.

### Construction Project List

Project Name	Description
Rough Rock Community School	Construct K-12 School for 559 academic students and 266 residential students including other necessary infrastructure and demolition of unusable prior structures
Crow Creek Tribal School	Construct K-12 School for 432 academic students and 160 residential students including other necessary infrastructure, temporary housing for workers, and demolition of unusable prior structures
Pueblo Pintado Dormitory	Construct new dormitory for 95 residential students including necessary infrastructure and demolition of unusable prior structures
Ojibwa Indian School	Construct new bus garage to provide shelter during inclement weather
Kaibeto Boarding School (Ph I)	Construct K-8 School for 276 academic and 45 residential students including necessary infrastructure, temporary housing for workers, and demolition of unusable prior structures

Note: The number of students shown above for each school is projected based on current average student attendance, and the anticipated year of project completion.

Project Information		Duration of Activities (in months)				
Name of Project	Total Value of Projects	Planning	Permitting/Pre-Contract Award	Design	Construction	Total Time to Complete Project
Rough Rock Community School		N/A	1	N/A	26	26
Crow Creek Tribal School		4	1	10	21	21
Pueblo Pintado Dormitory		N/A	1	N/A	12	12
Ojibwa Indian School		N/A	1	4	8	8
Kaibeto Boarding School (Ph I)		7	1	12	19	19
	\$134,551,000					

N/A = Already completed or not necessary for project completion.

Note: In most cases, Planning and Design activities are performed concurrently with Construction activities.

### ***Mission/Costs Implications***

The school replacement program is a long-standing Bureau program with an established list of priorities and identified needs. Based on the last five years of funding, the average available per year for replacement school construction was \$64.6 million. The Recovery Act funding is more than double this amount. In addition to the potential educational and long-term economic benefits this program offers, there are also operational savings associated with the new facilities.

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Operational Costs</b>	\$2,849,000	\$2,849,000	\$1,766,000	\$1,748,340	\$1,730,857
<b>% Change (positive or negative)</b>	0%	0%	-38%	-37%	-36%

Note: The operational cost projections above include the estimated operating costs of all five facilities. Projected cost savings are based on Bureau policy that requires a 30 percent energy savings for all replacement schools, and a 5 percent energy savings for all school component replacements.

## Part VIII: School Improvement and Repairs

<b>Program</b>	<b>Funding Amount</b>	<b># of Projects</b>
Major Improvement and Repair	\$98,941,000	14
Minor Improvement and Repair	\$39,279,000	77
MIR-Land Mobil Radio	\$1,527,000	14
MIR-Employee Housing	\$3,397,000	10
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$143,144,000</b>	<b>115</b>

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### *Objectives*

Performing facilities improvement and repair work sustains and even prolongs the useful life of facilities, which reduces recurring costs associated with the projects. Completion of these projects will result in the enhancement of the educational environment of Indian children by improving facility conditions at Bureau-funded schools. In addition, completion of these projects will reduce future operation and maintenance costs.

Contracting for construction on Indian lands under commercial contracts will have a positive impact on the surrounding regional construction-related businesses. Utilization of contracts and/or grants under the authorities of *P. L. 93-638* and *P.L. 100-297* will provide assistance for Indian businesses to immediately infuse capital into Indian communities.

Projects funded under this program will use standard prototypical designs for Indian schools, which will enhance each project's ability to meet critical schedules and milestones. A majority of these projects have final designs in place, or are good candidates for fast-track, design-build construction. In addition, a majority of these projects have NEPA compliance completed or nearing completion.

### *Activities*

- Major Facilities Improvement and Repair – schools
- Minor Facilities Improvement and Repair - schools and employee housing (roof replacements, energy projects, heating, ventilation and air conditioning)

repair/replacements, water/sewer infrastructure repairs/replacement, repair/replace sidewalks, fencing, parking areas, demolition of excess buildings, etc.)

- Improve and repair land mobile radio infrastructure at telecommunication tower sites

***Selection Criteria***

Major improvement and repair projects were selected in accordance with the Bureau’s 5-year construction prioritization planning process which is primarily driven by evaluation of the Facility Condition Index (FCI) for each location. Minor FI&R projects were selected in accordance with the following prioritization criteria:

- Health and safety deficiencies
- Code compliance work to improve facility security
- Work to restore a damaged, broken, or worn-out asset component
- Renovation of an existing asset or any of its components to restore and/or extend life of the asset
- Energy efficiency
- Demolition of excess space

***Characteristics (Types of Financial Awards to be Used)***

Type of Award	# of projects	Value of projects	Targeted type of recipients	Award Selection Criteria
Contracts	58	\$82,126,000	Tribes/Schools/Facilities	Performance of work as a direct service to tribal governments on behalf of the Federal Government. An Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) bid for solicitation is currently being advertised for this work. Once selected, companies will be available for work funded by Recovery Act and base appropriations.
P.L. 100-297 Education Construction Grants	49	\$47,883,000	Tribes/Schools/Facilities	Federally recognized Tribes who request to perform services under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, as amended.
P.L. 93-638 Tribal Contracts	8	\$13,135,000	Tribes/Schools/Facilities	Federally recognized Tribes who request to perform services under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, as amended.

## ***Performance Measures***

Indian Affairs has developed performance measures to monitor the impact of its Recovery Act investments on mission and programmatic goals and objectives. These performance measures can be found on [recovery.gov](http://recovery.gov).

## ***Project Milestones and Completion***

### **Types of Projects**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b># of Projects</b>
FI&R Major	Major improvement or repair to existing facilities	14
FI&R Minor	Minor improvement or repair to existing facilities	77
FI&R LMR	Minor improvement or repair involving Land Mobile Radio	14
FI&R Quarters	Minor improvement or repair to existing housing facilities	10

### **Completion Rate**

<b>Quarter</b>	<b># of Projects Completed FI&amp;R Major</b>	<b># of Projects Completed FI&amp;R Minor</b>	<b># of Projects Completed FI&amp;R Land Mobile Radio</b>	<b># of Projects Completed FI&amp;R Quarters</b>	<b>TOTAL # OF PROJECTS COMPLETED (per quarter)</b>	<b>Cumulative % of Projects Completed</b>
FY 2010 Q3	2	6	0	0	8	7%
FY 2010 Q4	3	69	14	10	96	90%
FY 2011 Q1	1	1	0	0	2	92%
FY 2011 Q2	1	1	0	0	2	94%
FY 2011 Q3	6	0	0	0	6	99%
FY 2011 Q4	1	0	0	0	1	100%

### **FI&R Major**

<b>Milestones</b>	<b>Average Length of Completion</b>
Planning	Already Complete
Design	8
Construction	15

### **FI&R Minor**

<b>Milestones</b>	<b>Average Length of Completion</b>
Planning	Already Complete
Design	Already Complete
Construction	12

**FI&R Land Mobile Radio**

Milestones	Average Length of Completion
Planning	Already Complete
Design	Already Complete
Construction	13

**FI&R Employee Quarters**

Milestones	Average Length of Completion
Planning	Already Complete
Design	Already Complete
Construction	13

***Mission/Costs Implications***

The school improvement and repair program is a long-standing Bureau program with an established list of priorities and identified needs. In FY 2009, the Bureau received no funding for major school improvement and repair program. The Recovery Act funding is about a 52 percent increase in the amount available in FY 2009 for minor school improvement and repair program. In addition, the potential educational and long-term economic benefits this program offers, there are also operational savings associated with the new facilities.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Operational Costs</b>	\$9,685,000	\$9,433,209	\$9,338,869	\$9,245,480	\$9,153,025
<b>% Change (positive or negative)</b>	-2%	-5%	-4%	-3%	-2%

Note: The operational cost projects above include the estimated operating costs of all affected facilities. Projected cost savings are based on Bureau policy that requires a 30 percent energy savings for all school replacements, and a 5 percent energy savings for major/minor improvements.

## Part IX: Detention Center Maintenance and Repairs

Program	Funding Amount	# of Projects
Detention Center Maintenance & Repairs	\$7,305,000	5

### *Program Manager*

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### *Objectives*

The Public Safety and Justice (PS&J) construction program funds major improvement and repair to law enforcement and detention facilities in the Bureau's inventory. Performing facilities improvement and repair work sustains and even prolongs the useful life of these facilities. Since the Department of Justice received Recovery Act funds to support the replacement of Indian Detention Center facilities, the projects funded under the Recovery Act from the Department of the Interior will primarily focus on correcting critical health and safety deficiencies, and compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements, and other safety code requirements. Improving the safety and security of Bureau facilities will reduce exposure to financial and other liabilities. In addition, completion of these projects will reduce future operation and maintenance costs.

Project completion via contracts under the authority of *P. L. 93-638* will provide assistance for Indian businesses to immediately infuse capital into Indian communities where unemployment rates far exceed national averages.

### *Activities*

- Major improvement and repairs for code compliance, health and safety, security, heating, ventilation, and air condition upgrades, and ADA compliance

### *Selection Criteria*

Projects were selected in accordance with the Bureau's 5-year construction prioritization planning process which includes major/minor facilities improvement. Selection of projects was based on following prioritization criteria:

- Health and safety deficiencies
- Code compliance work to improve facility security
- Work to restore a damaged, broken, or worn-out asset component

- Renovation of an existing asset or any of its components to restore and/or extend life of the asset
- Energy efficiency
- Demolition of excess space

***Characteristics (Types of Financial Awards to be Used)***

Type of Award	# of projects	Value of projects	Targeted type of recipients	Award Selection Criteria
P.L. 93-638 Tribal Contracts	5	\$7,305,000	Tribes	Federally recognized Tribes with detention centers who request to perform maintenance under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, as amended.

***Performance Measures***

Indian Affairs has developed performance measures to monitor the impact of its Recovery Act investments on mission and programmatic goals and objectives. These performance measures can be found on [recovery.gov](http://recovery.gov).

***Project Milestones and Completion***

**Types of Projects**

Project	Description	# of Projects
Detention Center Maintenance	Major improvement and repairs for code compliance, health and safety, security, heating, ventilation, and air condition upgrades, and ADA compliance.	5

**Completion Rate**

Quarter	# of Projects Completed (Maintenance)	Cumulative % of Projects Completed
FY 2010 Q3	5	100%

**Maintenance and Repair – Detention Centers**

**Key Milestones**

Milestones	Average Length of Completion
Design	Already Complete
Construction	12



***Mission/Costs Implications***

The detention center maintenance and repair program is a long-standing Bureau program with an established list of priorities and identified needs. The Recovery Act funding is about 67 percent of the FY 2009 enacted level for detention center maintenance and repair program. In addition, the potential educational and long-term economic benefits this program offers, there are also operational savings associated with the new facilities.

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Current Operational Costs</b>	\$488,757	\$483,870	\$479,031	\$474,240	\$469,498
<b>% Change (positive or negative)</b>	-5%	-4%	-3%	-2%	-1%

Note: The operational cost projects above include the estimated operating costs of all affected facilities. Projected cost savings are based on Bureau policy that requires a 30 percent energy savings for all major repairs at detention centers, and a five percent energy savings for major/minor improvements.

## Part X: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program

Program	Funding Amount	# of Projects
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program	\$9,500,000	Approximately 37

### *Program Manager*

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### *Objectives*

The Recovery Act Indian Guaranteed Loan Program creates opportunities by providing federal guarantees for loans to Indian-owned businesses. The most important aspect of this program is that it leverages appropriated dollars at a ratio of approximately 13 to 1 in providing capital for Indian businesses. The program helps Indian businesses whether they are starting new businesses, expanding operations at an existing business, revitalizing operations in a changing industry, or rebounding from business troubles. In turn, these businesses create job opportunities in areas of high unemployment. This program will continue to be targeted to reach those Indian borrowers and projects showing the greatest potential to spur their local economies.

### *Activities*

- Indian-owned business loans will be guaranteed.

### *Selection Criteria*

Loans will be prioritized for businesses that create jobs on reservations. Loans must comply with the Indian Financing Act of 1974 and applicable regulations found in 25 U.S.C. 1451. The Indian Energy and Economic Development (IEED) office independently reviews each application for a loan guarantee it receives. All Recovery Act loans will be reviewed by a senior manager and then undergo review by a specially convened Recovery Act Loan Review Committee comprising three IEED Loan Specialists. All approvals involve specific written loan conditions, tailored to the transaction in question to optimize the relationship between the lender and borrower, and to ensure to the greatest possible extent the success of the Indian business and its contribution to a tribal economy.

***Characteristics (Types of Financial Awards to be Used)***

<b>Type of Award</b>	<b># of projects</b>	<b>\$ Value of projects</b>	<b>Targeted type of recipients</b>	<b>Award Selection Criteria</b>
Loan Guarantee	Unknown	122,897,800	Indian-owned businesses	Applications announced and evaluated according to established procedures in 25 U.S.C. 1451.

***Performance Measures***

Indian Affairs has developed performance measures to monitor the impact of its Recovery Act investments on mission and programmatic goals and objectives. These performance measures can be found on [recovery.gov](http://recovery.gov).

***Mission/Costs Implications***

The Loan Guarantee program is a long-standing Bureau program with a goal to help Indian businesses obtain loans from private lenders who would otherwise be unwilling to make such loans on commercially reasonable terms. In FY 2009, the loan program received \$6.7 million for guaranteed loan subsidy. The Recovery Act funding provides \$9.5 million for this same program.

## Part XI: Crosscutting Information

### *Recovery Act Funds Impact on Existing Indian Affairs Program*

#### Construction

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS Portion of Recovery Act Construction Projects Selected from 5-Year Priority Lists

Current 5-Year Plan		5-Year Plan Projects funded by Recovery Act Funds		Recovery Act Projects Not on 5-Year Plan			
# of projects on 5-Year Plan	Value of projects on 5-Year Plan	# of Recovery Act Projects selected from 5-year plan	Value of Recovery Projects Selected from 5-year plan	# of Recovery Act Projects Not on 5-Year Plan	Value of Projects Not on 5-Year Plan	# of Recovery Act Projects that meet criteria for inclusion on 5-Year Plan	Value of Projects
5	\$107,624,000	3	\$115,698,000*	21	\$125,099,000	21	\$125,099,000

\*Funding under Recovery Act is higher than the 5-Year plan total because one project on the 5-Year plan was funded only at the Phase 1 level while Recovery Act is providing funding for the entire project.

Due to other funding priorities, the FY 2010-2014 5-Year priority list did not include any Major Facility Improvement and Repair (FI&R) projects for schools. Therefore, previous 5-Year priority lists for Major FI&R were used to select and rank projects for funding under the Recovery Act. All projects receiving Recovery Act funding that are not on the 5-Year Plan were ranked and evaluated by the same method used to develop the 5-Year Plan.

#### 5-Year Priorities that are not funded by Recovery Act Funds

Balance of 5-Year Projects		Other Funding		Remaining Unfunded 5-Year Projects	
# of unfunded 5-year priority projects	Value of unfunded 5-year priority projects	# of projects funded through 2009 Omnibus	Value of projects funded through 2009 Omnibus	# of unfunded 5-year priority projects	Value of unfunded 5-year priority projects
2	\$19,028,000	1	\$3,421,000*	1	\$15,607,000

\* This project will receive the full amount of funding estimated on the 5-Year plan plus additional funds to cover cost expanded requirements.

There is only one project remaining on the 5-Year Plan unfunded through either the Recovery Act or the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. This project was not selected because it is not ready for immediate execution; however, the project is slated for FY 2010 funding.

## **Deferred Maintenance**

Deferred maintenance need is not identified at the project-level in the Bureau's 5-Year priority list.

## ***Cross-Cutting Initiatives***

### **Use of Renewable and Efficient Energy Technologies**

As part of workforce training, multiple classes will be conducted with approximately 120 hours of intense classroom instruction and on-site hands-on training on residential and light commercial energy auditing. Graduates of the program will return to their home reservations and perform energy audits on tribal housing and light commercial buildings. They will develop specific work plans for each residence to retrofit houses to energy conservation standards, complete with cost estimates and materials lists. Following this, on-reservation training courses will be conducted to train individuals in the construction trades to learn how to retrofit houses to meet energy conservation standards. An estimated 350 people will gain work skills in either energy auditing or residential construction during this program and possibly several hundred Indian homes will be retrofitted to energy conservation standards, depending on the availability of retrofitting funds available through other programs.

The Bureau's replacement schools and new building construction will incorporate the Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings; and meet the requirements of ASHRAE 90.1-2004 for commercial buildings and the International Energy Conservation Code for residential buildings. The types of energy efficient and renewable energy technologies/projects which will be implemented using Recovery Act funds will include but not limited to: high efficiency boilers chillers, building envelope improvements (windows, doors, insulation, etc.), water conserving faucets, toilets, and urinals; ENERGY STAR® appliances and products; lighting improvements, electric and natural gas meters, on-site photovoltaic systems, geothermal heat pumps, etc.

<b>Types of INDIAN AFFAIRS Renewable and Efficient Energy Technology Projects</b>	<b># of Projects</b>	<b>Value of Projects</b>
Workforce Training	5	\$2,470,000
Housing Improvement Program	4	\$4,980,000
IA – Construction	113	\$288,578,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>\$296,028,000</b>

### **Engage America’s Youth**

All of the Construction Training programs are primarily designed for youth participants who benefit from receiving job skills in the construction trades. In total, it is estimated that several hundred youth will be served and employed by these training programs.

<b>Types of INDIAN AFFAIRS Youth Outreach Projects</b>	<b># of Projects</b>	<b>Value of Projects</b>
Workforce Training	10	\$5,700,000
Construction On-The-Job Work Force Training	22	\$13,300,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>\$19,000,000</b>