

BUDGET The United States Department of the Interior **JUSTIFICATIONS**

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2026

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

NOTICE: These budget
justifications are prepared
for the Interior, Environment
and Related Agencies
Appropriations
Subcommittees.



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Table of Contents

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
Budget Justifications
Fiscal Year 2026
Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
Introduction.....	3
Bureau Mission Statement	3
Budget Overview	3
Summary Table	3
Summary Tables.....	7
Comprehensive Budget Table	7
Organizational Chart.....	8
Compliance with Section 403	9
Authorizing Statutes	11
Administrative Provisions	21
Account: Operation of Indian Programs.....	23
Summary of Requirements Table.....	23
Appropriations Language.....	24
Activity: Tribal Government.....	25
Activity: Human Services	29
Activity: Trust – Natural Resources Management.....	33
Activity: Trust – Real Estate Services.....	43
Activity: Public Safety and Justice	51
Activity: Community & Economic Development	59
Activity: Executive Direction & Administrative Services.....	61
Account: Indian Land Consolidation.....	69
Summary of Requirements Table.....	69
Account: Construction.....	71
Summary of Requirements Table.....	71
Appropriations Language.....	72
Activity: Public Safety and Justice Construction.....	77

<i>Real Property Asset Management</i>	80
Activity: Resources Management Construction	89
<i>Real Property Asset Management</i>	92
Activity: Other Program Construction.....	129
<i>Real Property Asset Management</i>	132
Account: Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements & Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	137
Summary of Requirements Table.....	137
Appropriations Language.....	138
Account: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program	141
Summary of Requirements Table.....	141
Appropriations Language.....	142
Account: Contract Support Costs	145
Summary of Requirements Table.....	145
Appropriations Language.....	146
Account: Payments for Tribal Leases	149
Summary of Requirements Table.....	149
Appropriations Language.....	150
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) 2026 Spend Plan	153
Appropriations and Obligations Tables.....	153
Appendices	157
Public Safety & Justice Law Enforcement Programs	157
Public Safety & Justice Detention/Corrections Programs	165

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Introduction

Within this budget request, the term “Indian Affairs” is meant to include the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE), the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs (AS-IA). The primary mission of Indian Affairs is to honor the country’s trust, treaty, and other responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives and improve the quality of life in Indian Country. These objectives are achieved by recognizing the wide dissimilarity of Indian Tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities, strengthening government-to-government relationships, and advancing self-governance and self-determination.

Bureau Mission Statement

The mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is to enhance the quality of life, to promote economic opportunity, and to carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives.

Budget Overview

The 2026 Budget for BIA is \$1.7 billion in current appropriations. The Bureau plays a primary role in carrying out Federal trust, treaty, and other responsibilities for 574 federally recognized Tribes, with a service population of nearly 2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives in Tribal and native communities nationwide. The 2026 Budget supports continuing core efforts to advance self-governance and self-determination, foster stronger economies and self-sufficiency, and support safe Indian communities through a wide range of activities. The 2026 Budget eliminates programs outside of BIA’s core mission. Specifically, it eliminates the Indian Guaranteed Loan program for Tribal business development because it is duplicative of several other programs across the Federal Government that offer loans to small businesses and which Tribal businesses are eligible for and receive. The Budget eliminates wasteful programs related to climate change ideologies, including the Tribal Climate Resilience program. The Budget also terminates the Indian Land Consolidation Program, which has received bipartisan criticism for being ineffective.

Summary Table

2026 President’s Budget Submission (\$000)

Budget Authority	2024 Enacted ^{1/}	2025 Notional ^{2/}	2026 Request
Current	2,412,748	2,495,874	1,714,445
Total Budget Authority, w/o Supplementals/Other Transfers	2,412,748	2,495,874	1,714,445
<i>Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act P.L. 117-58</i>			93,200
<i>Other Transfers (P.L. 117-58)</i>			-466
Total Budget Authority, w/ Supplementals/Other Transfers^{3/}			1,807,179

^{1/} All totals included in these amounts are enacted except for the Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases amounts which reflect actual amounts.

^{2/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

^{3/} Supplemental funding reflects amounts made available in the 2026 fiscal year, not estimated allocations or obligations.

Operation of Indian Programs—The 2026 Budget includes \$1.2 billion for the Operation of Indian Programs account. Priorities in this account are to:

Protect Indian Country—BIA’s Office of Justice Services (OJS) funds law enforcement, corrections, and court services to maintain safe Tribal communities. These programs support 198 law enforcement programs and 101 corrections programs run both by Tribes and by BIA as direct services. OJS funding also supports the Missing and Murdered Unit, including Operation Spirit Return, an initiative implemented in the spring of 2025 by the Trump Administration to help solve missing and unidentified persons cases involving American Indians and Alaska Natives in the United States. The operation will identify unknown human remains located within or close to Indian Country that are believed to belong to either American Indian or Alaska Native persons and focus on reuniting the remains with family members and returning them to their Tribal communities.

Promote Tribal Self-Determination—The Department supports Tribal sovereignty. The BIA Tribal Government activity supports resources to Tribes and Alaska Native entities to strengthen and sustain Tribal government systems and support Tribal self-governance through the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act’s (ISDEAA) (Public Law 93–638) contracting and self-governance compacting process. BIA will work to determine a New Tribes program funding estimate for the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina when the Tribe is federally recognized.

Manage Trust Resources, Lands, and Energy Development—BIA’s Trust Natural Resources Management activity supports the stewardship and development of energy resources on trust lands in Indian Country. Natural resource programs assist Tribes in the management, development, and protection of Indian trust land and natural resources on approximately 56 million surface acres and 59 million acres of subsurface mineral estates. These programs enable Tribal trust landowners to optimize use and conservation of resources, providing benefits such as revenue, jobs, and the protection of cultural and traditional resources.

The Energy and Minerals activity within Trust-Natural Resources Management supports Executive Order (EO) 14154, Unleashing American Energy, and the Administration’s priority for domestic energy abundance and economic development, including management and development of energy resources on Tribal lands. Income from energy and mineral production is the largest source of revenue generated from natural resources on trust lands. The 2026 Budget continues funding for the Indian Energy Service Center, which coordinates Indian energy development activities across Interior’s bureaus. The Center facilitates communication and coordination to enhance BIA’s ability to process leases, the Bureau of Land Management’s responsibility for Applications for Permit to Drill approval and monitoring, and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue’s responsibilities for revenue accounting.

The 2026 Budget also supports EO 14225, Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production, and the Administration’s active forest management reforms on Indian forest lands, which are managed by 300

Tribes across 19.2 million acres. The funding supports the development, maintenance, and enhancement of forest resources in accordance with sustained yield principles included in forest management plans.

Tribal Priority Allocations—Tribal Priority Allocations give Tribes the opportunity to further Indian self-determination by establishing their own priorities and reallocating Federal funds among programs in this budget category. The 2026 Budget proposes Tribal Priority Allocation funding of \$461.2 million.

Contract Support Costs—The President’s Budget maintains the Administration’s support for the principles of Tribal self-determination and strengthening Tribal communities across Indian Country by fully funding Contract Support Costs at \$205.4 million. Contract Support Costs enable Tribes to assume responsibility for operating Federal programs by covering the costs to administer the programs.

Payments for Tribal Leases—The Budget fully funds \$138.3 million for Payments for Tribal Leases, which funds Tribal facility lease agreements under section 105(l) of the ISDEAA in support of Tribal self-determination.

Construction—The 2026 Budget proposes \$93.4 million for BIA’s Construction activities, including funding for deferred maintenance projects for public safety and justice facilities, irrigation projects and dams, and regional and agency offices serving Tribal programs and operations in Indian Country.

Land and Water Claims Settlements—The 2026 Budget proposes \$58.9 million to meet Indian Settlement commitments. The funding request covers the continuing implementation of the Truckee River Operating Agreement (Public Law 101–618), the White Earth Land Settlement Act (Public Law 99–264), and initial funding for Federal payments authorized in the Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–419).

Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act Report

The Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (GAO-IG Act, P.L. 115-414) enacted January 3, 2019, requires that Agencies report the status of each open audit recommendation issued more than one year prior to the submission of the Agency’s annual budget justification to Congress. The Act requires Agencies to include the current target completion date, implementation status, and any discrepancies on closure determinations. The Department of the Interior leadership takes audit follow-up very seriously and considers our external auditors, to include the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Office of the Inspector General, valued partners in not only improving the Department’s management and compliance obligations but also enhancing its programmatic and administrative operations. As stewards of taxpayer resources, the Department applies cost-benefit analysis and enterprise risk management principles in recommendation implementation decisions. The Department’s GAO-IG Act Report will be available at the following link: <https://www.doi.gov/cj>.

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Summary Tables

Summary Tables

Comprehensive Budget Table

ACCOUNT ACTIVITY	2024 Enacted ^{1/}	2025 Notional ^{2/}	2026 Request
TOTAL DIRECT FUNDS	2,412,748	2,495,874	1,714,445
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS	1,898,550	1,897,709	1,217,383
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	[398,987]	401,296	252,988
HUMAN SERVICES	[163,747]	163,453	65,640
TRUST - NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	[322,349]	320,369	101,196
TRUST - REAL ESTATE SERVICES	[165,887]	170,008	86,284
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	[555,559]	560,263	476,078
COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	[30,546]	30,524	9,764
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	[260,634]	251,796	225,433
INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION	4,000	4,000	
CONSTRUCTION	133,780	133,780	93,423
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE CONSTRUCTION	45,791	45,791	45,791
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION	65,694	65,694	38,186
OTHER PROGRAM CONSTRUCTION	22,295	22,295	9,446
INDIAN LAND & WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS & MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS	976	976	58,897
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM	13,329	13,329	1,000
CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS ACCOUNT	310,946	342,080	205,418
PAYMENTS for TRIBAL LEASES	51,167	104,000	138,324

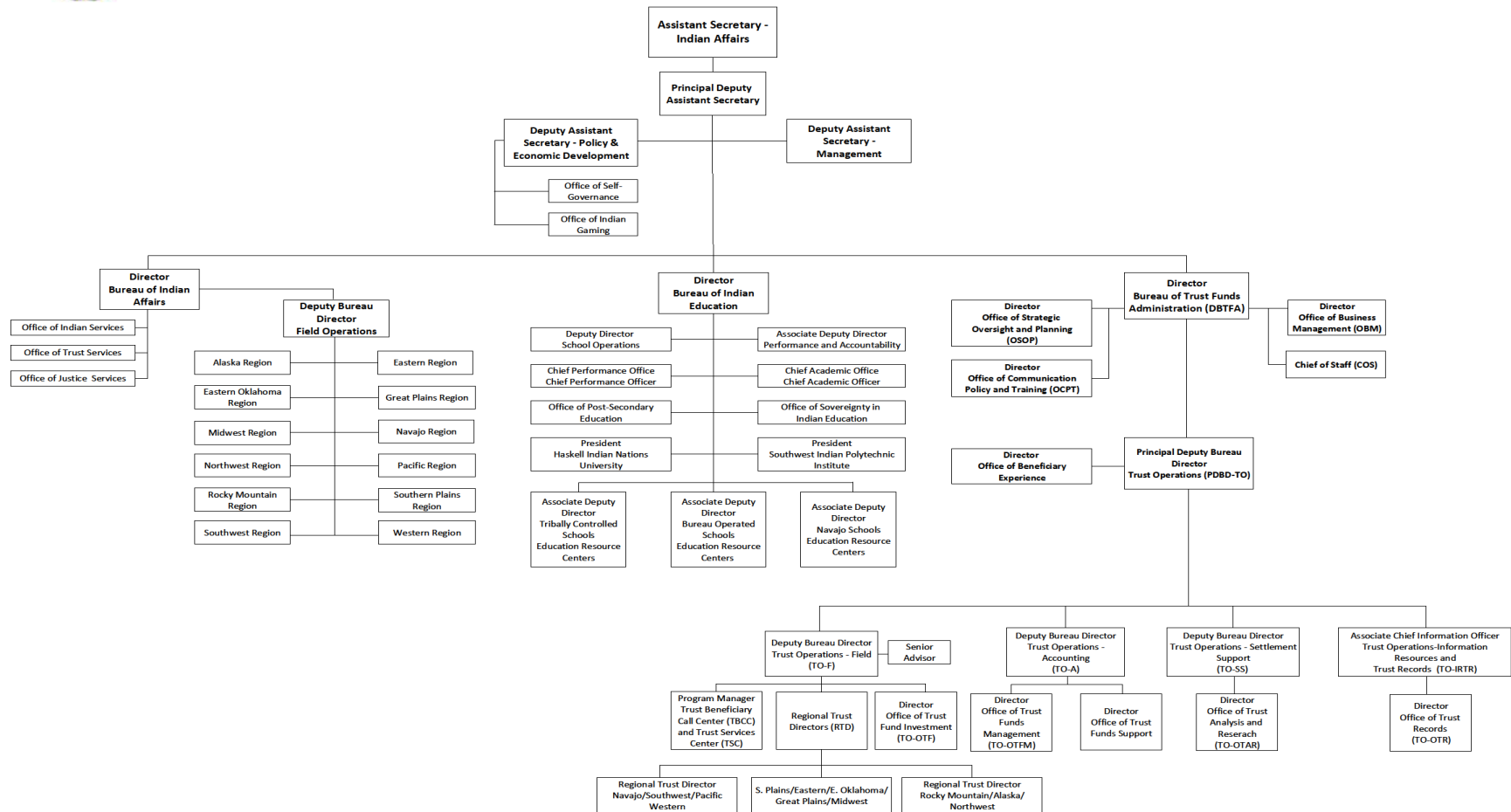
^{1/} All amounts included in this column are enacted except for the Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases amounts which reflect actual amounts.

^{2/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Organizational Chart



Indian Affairs Organizational Chart Fiscal Year 2026



Compliance with Section 403

This exhibit fulfills the statutory reporting requirements for bureaus and offices within Department of the Interior (DOI) as directed in Section 403 Division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-42) as shown below.

DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SEC. 403. The amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves, or holdbacks, including working capital fund charges, from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations for approval.

Burden Rate on Reimbursable Contract and Agreements

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-25 and the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) No. 4 require Federal agencies to assess a burden rate (user charge) on reimbursable contracts and agreements, where agencies act in the capacity of a service provider. Beginning in FY 2007, Indian Affairs initiated the inclusion of a burden rate to be applied to all new reimbursable agreements initiated in FY 2007 and thereafter. The rate for each new fiscal year is re-calculated and re-issued prior to the start of the new fiscal year.

Agreements requiring application of a burden assessment rate include all reimbursable agreements, with certain exceptions, between Indian Affairs (IA) and other Federal agencies, State, and local governments, the public, and other Department of the Interior agencies. Exceptions to the policy include reimbursable agreements that result in compacts, contracts, and grants awarded pursuant to 25 USC 5301 et seq. (Pub.L. 93-638 the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act), and reimbursable agreements received under the authority of 25 U.S.C. 318a (Pub.L. 70-520 The Federal Highway Act), as amended by 23 U.S.C. 202 (Pub.L. 112-141 Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act and Pub.L. 114-94 Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act of 2015). In addition, the burden rate does not apply to authority received from the Department of Education for programs operated through the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) and to grants awarded to BIE by other Federal agencies or State institutions to support BIE programs, and funds received by BIE from State agencies for the administration of the Food Services Program. All funds received from a Tribal government are also exempt from the burden assessment.

Furthermore, the burden rate does not apply to Intra-agency/Inter-agency Personnel Agreements established to detail an IA employee to another Federal, State, local or Tribal government, nor does it apply to emergency supplemental agreements and Wildfire Management-Fire Suppression reimbursements. Finally, construction agreements for the benefit of a Tribe/school, cost shared administrative support agreements, travel expenses or award payments to an IA employee are exempt from the burden rate assessment as well as TAAMS related efforts, i.e., trainings, program enhancements, program support.

Program Assessments

In FY 2026, IA may assess no more than 1.5 percent to programs within the Operation of Indian Programs and Operation of Indian Education Programs accounts for certain administrative costs that support emergent, unfunded government-wide, departmental, and IA efforts performed at regional or central offices such as direct lease shortfalls, union representation/labor relations, ethics program support, and common use charges.

Department of the Interior Working Capital Fund Charges and Deductions

The following table summarizes data for collections paid to the Department under the Working Capital Fund (WCF) centralized and direct billings.

Working Capital Fund						
<i>Dollars in Thousands (\$000)</i>						
2025 Estimate^{1/}			2026 Estimate			
Activity	Central	Direct	TOTAL	Central	Direct	TOTAL
OS Shared Services	2,784.5	121.1	2,905.6	2,923.1	119.3	3,042.4
OS Activities	8,967.5	3,314.2	12,281.7	9,551.2	7,316.3	16,867.5
IT Shared Services	7,579.1	9,150.7	16,729.8	8,348.2	7,776.1	16,124.3
Interior Business Center	2,158.2	2,592.5	4,750.7	2,088.2	2,905.4	4,993.6
TOTAL, WCF Billing*	21,489.2	15,178.5	36,667.7	22,910.7	18,117.0	41,027.7

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

*Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Authorizing Statutes

Authorizing Statutes

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Authorizing Statutes

General Authorizations

25 U.S.C. 13 (The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921), 42 Stat. 208, Pub.L. 67-85, 90 Stat. 2233, Pub.L. 94-482.

25 U.S.C. 5108 et seq. (The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934), 48 Stat. 984, Pub.L. 73-383, Pub.L. 103-263.

25 U.S.C. 450 (The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act), 88 Stat. 2203, Pub.L. 93-638, Pub.L. 100-472, 102 Stat. 2285, Pub.L. 103-413, Pub.L. 116-180 (PROGRESS for Indian Tribes Act).

25 U.S.C. 452 (The Johnson-O'Malley Act of April 16, 1934), 48 Stat. 596, Pub.L. 73-167, Pub.L. 103-332.

In addition to the general authorizations listed above, the following programs have specific authorizing legislation as shown below:

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Tribal Government

Aid to Tribal Government

25 U.S.C. 1721 et seq. (The Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980), Pub.L. 96-420, Pub.L. 102-171.

25 U.S.C. 1401 et seq. (The Indian Judgment Fund Distribution Act of 1973), 87 Stat. 466, Pub.L. 93-134.

25 U.S.C. 651 (Advisory Council on California Indian Policy Act of 1992), 106 Stat. 2131, Pub.L. 102-416.

Self-Governance

25 U.S.C. 458aa et seq., 25 U.S.C. 5361 et seq. (Tribal Self-Governance Act), 108 Stat. 4272, Pub.L. 103-413, Title II.

Pub.L. 116-180 (PROGRESS for Indian Tribes Act).

Road Maintenance

25 U.S.C. 318a (The Federal Highway Act of 1921), 45 Stat. 750, Pub.L. 70-520.

23 U.S.C. 202 as amended by 126 STAT. 476, Pub.L. 112-141 (Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act). Pub.L. 111-322.

23 U.S.C. 202 as amended by H.R. 22 / Pub.L. 114-94 (Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act) (Dec. 4, 2015) 129 Stat. 1312.

23 U.S.C. 201 & 202 as amended by H.R. 3684/ Pub.L. 117-58 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 135 Stat. 429, November 15, 2021, Division A – Surface Transportation Reauthorization Act of 2021, Title I- Federal-aid Highways, and Title IV – Indian Affairs, and Division J-Appropriations, Title VII-Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies.

5 U.S.C. 551, 25 U.S.C. 450b (Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act), 130 Stat. 847-851, Pub.L. 114-221.

Human Services

Social Services

92 Stat. 3069, Pub.L. 95-608 (Family Support Act), 102 Stat. 2343, Pub.L. 100-485.
25 U.S.C. 1300b (Texas Band of Kickapoo Act), 96 Stat. 2269, Pub.L. 97-429.

Child Protection

25 U.S.C. 3210 (Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act), 104 Stat. 4531, Pub.L. 101-630, Title IV., Native American Children's Safety Act, 130 Stat. 415, Pub.L. 114.165.

Indian Child Welfare

25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq. (Indian Child Welfare Act), 92 Stat. 3069.

Individual Indian Money Accounts (IIM)

Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (Pub.L. 103-412), 108 Stat. 4239.

Trust - Natural Resources Management

Tribal Climate Resilience

Pub.L. 117-58 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, November 15, 2021, Division J-Appropriations, Title VI-Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.

Pub.L. 117-169 Inflation Reduction Act 2022, August 16, 2022, Title VIII— Committee on Indian Affairs, SEC. 80001. Tribal Climate Resilience.

Pub.L. 117-103 H.R.2471 - Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, March 15, 2022, Division G-Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022.

Agriculture and Range

25 U.S.C. 3701 (American Indian Agriculture Resource Management Act), 107 Stat. 2011, Pub.L. 103-177.

25 U.S.C. §415, Act August 1955 (Long Term Leasing Act).

25 U.S.C. §3701 et seq. Act of December 3, 1993, (American Indian Agricultural Resource Management Act) as amended.

25 USC § 466 - Indian Forestry Units, Rules and Regulations.

25 U.S.C. § 3711 Management of Indian Farmlands and Rangelands.

25 U.S.C. § 3713 Indian Agricultural Lands Trespass Act, December 3, 1993. 7 USC § 2814, Management of Undesirable Plants on Federal Lands.

7 USC § 7781-7786, The Noxious Weed Control and Eradication Act of 2004. 7 USC § 7701 et seq., The Plant Protection Act of 2000.

25 U.S.C. §450, Act of January 1975, Pub.L. 93-638. 25 CFR 162, Leases and Permits.

25 CFR 166, Grazing Permits [General Grazing Regulations].

Pathways Internship

25 U.S.C. 3113 Establishment of Indian and Alaska Native forestry education assistance (Pub.L. 101-630), 104 Stat. 4540.

25 U.S.C. 3731 Indian and Alaska Native agriculture management education assistance programs (Pub.L. 103-177, title II, §201) 107 Stat. 2018.

Forestry

25 U.S.C. 406 and 407 (The Act of June 25, 1910), 36 Stat. 857, 61-313, 78 Stat. 186-187, 25U.S.C. 413 (The Act of February 14, 1920), 41 Stat. 415, 47 Stat. 14170.
18 U.S.C. 1853, 1855, and 1856, 62 Stat. 787 and 788, Pub.L. 100-690.
25 U.S.C. 3117 (The National Indian Forest Management Act), 104 Stat. 4544, Pub.L. 101-630, Sec. 318.
25 U.S.C §§ 5601 et seq. (Indian Trust Asset Reform Act).

Fish, Wildlife and Parks

16 U.S.C. 3631 (The U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985), 99 Stat. 7, Pub.L. 99-5.
16 U.S.C. 3101 (The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980), 94 Stat. 2430, Pub.L. 96-487.
42 U.S.C. 1966 (The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978), 92 Stat. 469, Pub.L. 95-341, 108 Stat. 3125, Pub.L. 103-344.
16 U.S.C. §§661-666c, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934. 16 U.S.C. §§703-711, Migratory Bird Hunting Act of 1918.
16 U.S.C. §742a-j, Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956.
16 U.S.C. §668-668d, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940 16 U.S.C. §757a-f, Anadromous Fish Conservation Act of 1965.
16 U.S.C. §1271, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968.
16 U.S.C. §§1531-1543, Endangered Species Act of 1973.
16 U.S.C. §1801, Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.
16 U.S.C. §3101, Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act of 1980. 16 U.S.C. §4701, National Invasive Species Act of 1996.
25 U.S.C. §495, Annette Island Fishery Reserve Act of 1891. 25 U.S.C. §500, Reindeer Industry Act of 1937.
25 U.S.C. §677i, Ute Partition Act of 1954.
42 U.S.C. §1966, American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978. Pub.L. 100-581 (102 Stat. 2944), Fishing Sites Act of 1995.

Minerals and Mining

25 U.S.C. 2106 (Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982), 86 Stat 1940, Pub.L. 97-382. 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq. (Umatilla Basin Project Act), Pub.L. 100-557.
Energy Policy Act of 2005, 25 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. (Pub.L. 102-486, Title XXVI – The Energy Policy Act of 1992, § 2601, as amended Pub.L. 109-58, Title V, § 503(a), Aug. 8, 2005, 119 Stat. 764).

Trust – Cultural Resources

16 U.S.C. 469-469c, Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended.
16 U.S.C. 470aa–mm, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (ARPA).
18 U.S.C. 1866(b), Historic, archeologic, or prehistoric items and antiquities.
54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq., National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA).

54 U.S.C. 312501-312508, Preservation of Historical and Archeological Data, (Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended).

54 U.S.C. 320301-320303, Monuments, Ruins, Sites, and Objects of Antiquity (Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities of 1906 (“Antiquities Act”).

16 U.S.C. 703-712, Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended. 16 U.S.C. 668-668d, Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended. 16 U.S.C. 1531-1543, Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

16 U.S.C. 1361-1407, Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended.

18 U.S.C. 42, and 16 U.S.C. 3371-78, Lacey Act of 1900, as amended.

19 U.S.C. 2601, Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act of 1983, as amended.

25 U.S.C. 3001-3013, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA).

44 U.S.C. 2109, Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records. 44 U.S.C. 3101 et seq., Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended (“Records Management by Federal Agencies”).

Trust – Environmental

7 U.S.C. 136-136 y, Federal Insecticide, Fungicide & Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

15 U.S.C. 2641 et seq., Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) of 1986.

15 U.S.C. 2602-2692, Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

16 U.S.C. 1431-1434, Marine Protection, Research, & Sanctuaries Act of 1972, as amended.

33 U.S.C. 1251-1387, Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. 33 U.S.C. 2702-2761, Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990.

42 U.S.C. 300 f et seq., Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974 as amended.

42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq., as amended, National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). 42 U.S.C. 4901-4918, Noise Control Act of 1972.

42 U.S.C. 6901-6992, Solid Waste Disposal Act (SDWA).

42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq, Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976. 42 U.S.C. 6961, Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992.

42 U.S.C. 7401-7671 q, Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended.

42 U.S.C. 9601-9675 et seq., Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability act, as amended in 42 U.S.C. 9601 35 seq. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SAR) amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of October 17, 1986.

42 U.S.C. 11011 et seq., Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA).

42 U.S.C. 13101-13109, Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) of 1990. 49 U.S.C. 1801-1812, Hazardous Materials Transportation Act.

Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, Pub.L. 101-577, 101st Congress-Second Session.

Government Management Reform Act of 1994, Pub.L. 103-356, 103rd Congress-Second Session.

Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009. Title VII General Provisions - Government-Wide
Sec. 748. Pub.L. 111- 8, Mar. 11, 2009.

Land, Titles and Records

25 U.S.C. § 4 (The Act of July 26, 1892) 27 Stat. 272.
25 U.S.C. § 5 (The Act of July 26, 1892) 27 Stat. 272, Reorganization Plan No. 3 of
1950 approved June 20, 1949 (64 Stat. 1262).
25 U.S.C. § 6 (The Act of July 26, 1892) 27 Stat. 273.
25 USCS § 7 (The Act of July 26, 1892) 27 Stat. 273, June 6, 1972, Pub.L. 92-310, Title
II, Part 2, § 229(b), 86 Stat. 208.
25 USCS § 8 (The Act of July 9, 1832) 4 Stat. 564.
25 U.S.C. § 9 (The Act of June 30, 1834), 4 Stat. 738.
25 USCS § 11 (March 3, 1911) 36 Stat. 1069.
25 USCS § 355 (The Act of April 26, 1906), 34 Stat. 137, (The Act of May 27, 1908),
35.
Stat. 312, (The Act of August 1, 1914), 38 Stat. 582, 598 deal specifically with land
records of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Trust – Real Estate Services

Real Estate Services

25 U.S.C. 176 (Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946), 60 Stat. 1097.
25 U.S.C. 311 (The Act of March 3, 1901), 31 Stat. 1084, Pub.L. 56 382.
25 CFR 169 (25 U.S.C. 323-328) (Rights-of-Way).
25 U.S.C. 393 (The Act of March 3, 1921), 41 Stat. 1232, Pub.L. 66 359.
25 U.S.C. 396 et seq (35 Stat. 783, 52 Stat. 347, 70 Stat. 774).
25 U.S.C. 2201 et seq. (Indian Land Consolidation Act), 96 Stat. 2515, Pub.L. 97-459,
98 Stat. 3171, Pub.L. 98-608, Pub.L. 102-238.
25 U.S.C. 415 as amended by the Helping Expedite and Advance Responsible Tribal
Home Ownership Act of 2012 (“HEARTH Act”), Pub.L. No. 112-151, 126 Stat.
1150) (codified at 25 U.S.C. § 415(h)).
25 U.S.C. 5108, The Indian Reorganization Act, 48 Stat. 984 (Land into Trust).
25 U.S.C. 5110, The Indian Reorganization Act, 48 Stat. 986 (Proclamations).
25 U.S.C. 5101, et seq. (The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934), 48 Stat. 984, Pub.L.
73-383, Pub.L. 103-263.
41 CFR Part 102-75 (Federal Property and Administration Services Act), 35 Stat. 783
(Act of March 3, 1909), 52 Stat. 347 (Act of May 11, 1938).

Indian Rights Protection

28 U.S.C. 2415 (Statute of Limitations, The Indian Claims Limitation Act of 1982), 96
Stat. 1976, Pub.L. 97-394, Pub.L. 98-250.
16 U.S.C. 3101 (The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act), 94 Stat. 2371,
Pub.L. 96-487.
43 U.S.C. 1601 (The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act), 106 Stat. 2112-2125,
Pub.L. 92-203.

25 U.S.C. 3907 (Indian Lands Open Dump Cleanup Act of 1994), 108 Stat. 4164, Pub.L. 103-399.

Probate

25 U.S.C. 2201 Pub.L. 97- 459 Title II Section 202 Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2517, as amended by Pub.L. 106-462 Section 103 (1) Nov. 7, 2000, 114 Stat. 1992, as amended by 25 U.S.C. 2201 Pub.L. 108-374, Oct 27, 2004, 118 Stat. 1804 (American Indian Probate Reform Act of 2004).

Navajo-Hopi Settlement

25 U.S.C. 640 et seq. (The Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act of December 22, 1974), Pub.L. 93-531, Pub.L. 102-180, 105 Stat 1230.

Public Safety and Justice

Tribal Courts

25 U.S.C. 1721 et seq. (The Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980), Pub.L. 96-420, Pub.L. 102-171.

25 U.S.C. 3621 (Indian Tribal Justice Act), 107 Stat. 2004, Pub.L. 103-176, as amended, 114 Stat. 2778, Pub.L. 106-559.

25 U.S.C. 2801 (Tribal Law and Order Act) 124 Stat. 2261, Pub.L. 111-211.

25 U.S.C. 1301 et seq. (Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968), as amended. Most recent amendments included in the Violence Against Women reauthorization Act of 2022 (Pub.L. 117–103).

Law Enforcement

18 U.S.C. 3055 (Act of June 25, 1948), 62 Stat. 817, Pub.L. 80-722, Pub.L. 103-322.

25 U.S.C. 2801 et seq. (Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act), 104 Stat. 473, Pub.L. 101-379, as amended, 124 Stat. 2262, Pub.L. 111-211 (Tribal Law and Order Act).

5 U.S.C. 5305 (Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform), 104 Stat. 1465, Pub.L. 101-509, Title IV, Pub.L. 103-322, as amended, Pub.L. 116-166 (Not Invisible Act of 2019.), Pub.L. 116-165 (Savanna’s Act).

Community Development

25 U.S.C. 3402 et seq. (Indian Employment Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992), 106 Stat. 2302, Pub.L. 102-477, as amended, Pub.L. 106- 568, Title XI, Sections 101-104, Pub.L. 116-174 (Native American Business Incubators Program Act).

Economic Development

25 U.S.C. 1451 et seq. (The Indian Financing Act of 1974), Pub.L. 93-262, as amended, 98 Stat. 1725, Pub.L. 98-449.

2 U.S.C. 661 (Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title V - The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, Section 13112), 104 Stat. 1388, Pub.L. 101 508.

25 U.S.C. 305 (The Act of August 27, 1935), 49 Stat. 891, Pub.L. 74-355, 104 Stat. 4662, Pub.L. 101-644 (Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990).

5 U.S.C. 551, 25 U.S.C. 450b (Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act), 130 Stat. 847-851, Pub.L. 114-221.

Job Placement & Training

25 U.S.C. 309 (Vocational Training), 8/3/56, 70 Stat. 986, Pub.L. 84-959, 77 Stat. 471, Pub.L. 88-230, Pub.L. 90-252.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Contract Support

Title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA), 25 U.S.C. §§ 5301-5332, Title IV of the ISDEAA, 25 U.S.C. §§ 5361-5377.

PAYMENTS FOR TRIBAL LEASES

Section 105(l) Leases

25 U.S.C. 450 (The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act), 88 Stat. 2203, Pub.L. 93-638, Pub.L. 100-472, 102 Stat. 2285, Pub.L. 103-413, 105(l) Leases Sec. 900.69.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

Indian Land Consolidation

25 U.S.C. 2201 et seq. (Indian Land Consolidation Act Amendments of 2000), 114 Stat. 1991, Pub.L. 106-462, (American Indian Probate Reform Act of 2004), 118 Stat. 1773, Pub.L. 108-374.

General Administration

Administration

Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, Pub.L.101-577, 101st Congress-Second Session.

Indian Gaming

25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq. (Indian Gaming Regulatory Act), 102 Stat. 2467, Pub.L. 100-497, 105 Stat. 1908, Pub.L. 102-238.

Indian Arts & Crafts Board

Pub.L. 101-644 Indian Arts and Craft Act of 1990.

CONSTRUCTION

Facility Construction

25 U.S.C. 631(2)(12)(14) (The Act of April 19, 1950), 64 Stat. 44, Pub.L. 81-474, 72 Stat. 834, Pub.L. 85-740.

25 U.S.C. 465 (The Act of June 18, 1934), 48 Stat. 984, Pub.L. 73-383.

25 U.S.C. 2005 Facilities construction, Pub.L. 95-561, title XI, §1125, 115 Stat. 2021, amended Pub.L. 108-271, §8(b), July 7, 2004, 118 Stat. 814.

25 U.S.C. 2503 (b) Composition of Grants, Special rules, title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, or any Federal education law other than title XI of the Education Amendments of 1978.

25 U.S.C. 2507 (e) Pub.L. 100-297, Title V. 5208, as added Pub.L. 107 110, Title X, 1043, 115 Stat. 2076.

25 U.S.C. 2005 (b) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and with the American Disabilities Act 1990.

Irrigation Projects-Rehabilitation

25 U.S.C. Chapter 11 (§§ 381-390) – Irrigation of Allotted Lands.
130 Stat. 1753-54, Pub.L. 114-322, Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016, Title III, Subtitle B, Parts I & II, as amended.
Pub.L. 117–58, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

Safety of Dams

25 U.S.C. Chapter 40 (§§ 3801-3805) – Indian Dams Safety.
33 U.S.C. Chapter 9, Subchapter VII (§§ 467-467n) – Dam Inspection Program.
Pub.L. 117–58, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

Resources Mgmt Construction-Irrigation

Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, San Juan Chama Project), 76 Stat. 96, Pub.L. 87-483.

Water Infrastructure

Pub.L. 117-58 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, November 15, 2021, Division J-Appropriations, Title VI-Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

White Earth Reservation Claims Settlement Act

25 U.S.C. 331 (The Act of March 24, 1986), 100 Stat. 61, Pub.L. 99 264.

Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement

Pub.L. 101-618, Truckee Carson Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement Act, 104 Stat. 3294.

Montana Water Rights Protection Act

Pub.L. 116-260, The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Division DD).

Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund

Pub.L. 117-58, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, November 15, 2021 (Division G, Title I- Indian Water Right Settlement Completion Fund).

Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement

Pub.L. 117-349, Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act, 2022.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS

O & M Quarters

5 U.S.C. 5911, Federal Employees Quarters and Facilities Act of August 20, 1964,
Pub.L. 88-459, Pub.L. 98-473, Pub.L. 100-446.

LOAN ACCOUNTS

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT

INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT

INDIAN DIRECT LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT
REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS LOAN LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT

The credit accounts listed above include those authorized under the Indian Financing Act or authorized under the Credit Reform Act of 1990. These statutes are:

25 U.S.C. 1451 et seq. (The Indian Financing Act of April 12, 1974), Pub.L. 93-262, as amended by Pub.L. 98-449, Pub.L. 100-442, and Pub.L. 107-331, 116 Stat. 2834, Ceiling on Guaranteed Loans of \$500 million and raises the limitation on the loan amounts from \$100,000 to \$250,000, Pub.L. 109-221, Aggregate loans or surety bonds limitation of \$500,000,000 is increased to \$1,500,000,000 (Section 217(b) of the Indian Financing Act of 1974) (25 U.S.C. 1497(b)).

2 U.S.C. 661 (Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title V - The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990), Pub.L. 101-508, Section 1320.

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Administrative Provisions

Administrative Provisions

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education may carry out the operation of Indian programs by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations.

Notwithstanding the Act of September 22, 1961, Public Law 87–279, as amended (25 U.S.C. 15), the Bureau of Indian Affairs may contract for services in support of the management, operation, and maintenance of the Power Division of the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Bureau of Indian Education for central office oversight and Executive Direction and Administrative Services (except Executive Direction and Administrative Services funding for Tribal Priority Allocations, regional offices, and facilities operations and maintenance) shall be available for contracts, grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Bureau of Indian Education under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act or the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994, Public Law 103–413.

In the event any tribe returns appropriations made available by this Act to the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Bureau of Indian Education, this action shall not diminish the Federal Government's trust responsibility to that tribe, or the government-to-government relationship between the United States and that tribe, or that tribe's ability to access future appropriations.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education, other than the amounts provided herein for assistance to public schools under the Act of April 16, 1934, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.), shall be available to support the operation of any elementary or secondary school in the State of Alaska.

No funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education shall be used to support expanded grades for any school or dormitory beyond the grade structure in place or approved by the Secretary of the Interior at each school in the Bureau of Indian Education school system as of October 1, 1995, except that the Secretary of the Interior may waive this prohibition to support expansion of up to one additional grade when the Secretary determines such waiver is needed to support accomplishment of the mission of the Bureau of Indian Education, or more than one grade to expand the elementary grade structure for Bureau-funded schools with a K-2 grade structure on October 1, 1996. Appropriations made available in this or any prior Act for schools funded by the Bureau shall be available, in accordance with the Bureau's funding formula, only to the schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996, and to any school or school program that was reinstated in fiscal year 2012. Funds made available under this Act may not be used to establish a charter school at a Bureau-funded school (as that term is defined in section 1141 of the Education Amendments of 1978, Public Law 95–561, as amended (25 U.S.C. 2021)), except that a charter school that is in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act and that has operated at a Bureau-funded school before September 1, 1999, may continue to operate during that period, but only if the charter school pays to the Bureau a pro rata share of funds to reimburse the Bureau for the use of the real and personal property (including buses and vans), the funds of the charter school are kept separate and apart from Bureau funds, and the Bureau does not assume any obligation for charter school programs of the State in which the school is located if the charter school loses such funding. Employees of Bureau-funded schools sharing a campus with a charter school and performing functions related to the charter school's operation and employees of a charter school shall not be treated as Federal employees for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 113 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, Appendix C of Public Law 106–113, if in fiscal year 2003 or 2004 a grantee received indirect and administrative costs pursuant to a distribution formula based on

section 5(f) of Public Law 101–301, the Secretary shall continue to distribute indirect and administrative cost funds to such grantee using the section 5(f) distribution formula.

Funds available under this Act may not be used to establish satellite locations of schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996, except that the Secretary may waive this prohibition in order for an Indian tribe to provide language and cultural immersion educational programs for non-public schools located within the jurisdictional area of the tribal government which exclusively serve tribal members, do not include grades beyond those currently served at the existing Bureau-funded school, provide an educational environment with educator presence and academic facilities comparable to the Bureau-funded school, comply with all applicable Tribal, Federal, or State health and safety standards, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, and demonstrate the benefits of establishing operations at a satellite location in lieu of incurring extraordinary costs, such as for transportation or other impacts to students such as those caused by busing students extended distances: Provided, That no funds available under this Act may be used to fund operations, maintenance, rehabilitation, construction, or other facilities-related costs for such assets that are not owned by the Bureau: Provided further, That the term "satellite school" means a school location physically separated from the existing Bureau school by more than 50 miles but that forms part of the existing school in all other respects.

Funds made available for Tribal Priority Allocations within Operation of Indian Programs and Operation of Indian Education Programs may be used to execute requested adjustments in tribal priority allocations initiated by an Indian tribe.

Operation of Indian Programs

Account: Operation of Indian Programs

Summary of Requirements Table

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Operation of Indian Programs
Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

ACCOUNT ACTIVITY	2024 Enacted	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS	1,898,550	1,897,709	1,217,383
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	[398,987]	401,296	252,988
HUMAN SERVICES	[163,747]	163,453	65,640
TRUST - NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	[322,349]	320,369	101,196
TRUST - REAL ESTATE SERVICES	[165,887]	170,008	86,284
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	[555,559]	560,263	476,078
COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	[30,546]	30,524	9,764
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	[260,634]	251,796	225,433

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Appropriations Language

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for the operation of Indian programs, as authorized by law, including the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921, as amended (25 U.S.C. 13), and the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, Public Law 93–638, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), \$1,217,383,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, except as otherwise provided herein; of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be for welfare assistance payments: Provided, That in cases of designated Federal disasters, the Secretary of the Interior may exceed such cap for welfare payments from the amounts provided herein, to provide for disaster relief to Indian communities affected by the disaster: Provided further, That federally recognized Indian tribes and tribal organizations of federally recognized Indian tribes may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet welfare assistance costs: Provided further, That not to exceed \$42,011,000 shall remain available until expended for housing improvement, road maintenance, land records improvement, hearings and appeals, and the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program: Provided further, That any forestry funds allocated to a federally recognized tribe which remain unobligated as of September 30, 2027, may be transferred during fiscal year 2028 to an Indian forest land assistance account established for the benefit of the holder of the funds within the holder's trust fund account: Provided further, That any such unobligated balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, 2028: Provided further, That in order to enhance the safety of Bureau field employees, the Bureau may use funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel: Provided further, That not to exceed \$6,941,000 of funds made available under this heading may, as needed, be transferred to "Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations" for trust, probate, and administrative functions: Provided further, That the Bureau of Indian Affairs may accept transfers of funds from United States Customs and Border Protection to supplement any other funding available for reconstruction or repair of roads owned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as identified on the National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory, 23 U.S.C. 202(b)(1).

Note.—This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119–4).

Tribal Government

Activity: Tribal Government

Introductory Funding Table

Activity: Tribal Government

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

	2024 Enacted	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Total Requirements	398,987	401,296	252,988

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Program Overview

The BIA Tribal Government activity assists Tribes and Alaska Native entities to strengthen and sustain Tribal government systems and support Tribal self-governance through the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA) Public Law 93-638 contracting and self-governance compacting process.

Subactivity - Aid to Tribal Government (TPA)

The Aid to Tribal Government (TPA) (ATG) subactivity provides assistance to federally recognized Tribes to achieve and maintain stable government programs and operational services, helping Tribes ensure adherence and compliance with their own governing documents. The line item assists Tribal government systems by providing baseline funding for Tribal government programs and operational services.

Subactivity - Consolidated Tribal Gov’t Program (TPA)

The Consolidated Tribal Government Program (TPA) (CTGP) seeks to promote Indian self-determination and improve the quality of life of Tribal communities by allowing approximately 275 Tribal entities to combine various contracted programs and grants of a similar or compatible nature under one funding vehicle line item. The activities funded by this program range from natural resources to real estate services to job placement and training programs and education. By merging and consolidating several programs into a single contract activity, Tribes are able to engage in a simpler and more flexible method for setting priorities, goals, and objectives. The combination of activities of similar character gives Tribes the most effective means of setting priorities and operating programs consistent with Tribal goals and objectives, as well as with Federal laws and regulations.

Subactivity - Self-Governance Compacts (TPA)

Self-governance compacts implement the Tribal Self Governance Act of 1994 (Pub.L. 103-413), by providing resources to new and existing self-governance Tribes, enabling them to plan, conduct, consolidate, and administer programs, services, functions, and activities for Tribal citizens. Under Tribal self-governance compacts, Tribes have control and flexibility in the use of these funds and reduced reporting requirements compared to Tribes that have the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA), Pub.L. 93-638 contracting and self-governance compacting process. The

activities funded by this program range from natural resources to real estate services to job placement and training programs and education. Self-governance Tribes are also subject to annual trust evaluations to monitor the performance of the trust functions they perform and are subject to annual audits pursuant to the Single Audit Act Amendments (Pub.L. 104-156). The Office of Self Governance, a component office under Assistant Secretary Support, manages Self Governance Compacts (TPA) funding.

Tribal Self Governance funding is negotiated on the same basis as funding provided to Tribes via the Pub.L. 93-638 contracting and self-governance compacting process. Self-governance Tribes are subject to the same incremental adjustments of base funding as self-determination Tribes.

Subactivity - New Tribes (TPA)

The New Tribes (TPA) line item provides funding to support new Federally Recognized Tribes and the BIA Regions or Agencies servicing them in their respective administrative area. This line item provides TPA base funding for a newly recognized Tribe to establish and carry out the day-to-day responsibilities of a Tribal government. Although no Tribes are expected to fit the criteria for the New Tribes (TPA) funding in FY 2026, the Presidential Memorandum titled “Federal Recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina” was issued on January 23, 2025. The Administration looks forward to Lumbee recognition as described in the memorandum. The 2026 Budget request does not request funding for this program but if the Lumbee Tribe is recognized before the FY 2026 Budget is enacted, BIA will work with the Lumbee Tribe and Congress, as it has with previous Tribes, to address the Tribe’s funding needs.

Subactivity - Small Tribes Supplement (TPA)

The Small Tribes Supplement (TPA) program provided a minimum base level by which eligible small Tribes can run viable Tribal governments as many small Tribes lack resources to support the governmental capacity required to develop their respective communities.

Subactivity - Road Maintenance (TPA)

The Road Maintenance program (TPA) subactivity allows the BIA to maintain BIA transportation facilities (roads and bridges) on Tribal lands through the following functions: road maintenance, routine maintenance, bridge maintenance, snow and ice removal, emergency maintenance, ferry boat operation, and program management. The program supports the Tribal communities with public access to critical functions/activities in the lives of the traveling public and Tribal members. Access to schools, jobs, and economic and resource development are a few of the critical areas impacted by safe and well-maintained roads and bridges.

The BIA has maintenance responsibility for 29,300 miles of BIA roads and 1,080 bridges. The road mileage consists of approximately 7,400 miles of paved, 5,000 miles of gravel, and 16,900 miles of unimproved and earth surface roads. The total public road network serving Indian Country is over 156,000 miles according to the National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory. The Department of Transportation’s Tribal Transportation Program, which the BIA jointly administers, addresses eligible public roads in Indian Country.

The BIA provides oversight and distributes funding for the Road Maintenance (TPA) program. The maintenance funds are allocated by formula to BIA Regions, which then distributes the funding to the

BIA agencies in that Region or provides funding to Tribes under ISDEAA Public Law (Pub.L.) 93-638, as amended. Over 90% of the eligible Tribal governments contract the Road Maintenance program, which allows their priorities to be addressed but also provides jobs to Tribal members and capacity building. The major work components for roads maintenance in the Great Plains, Rocky Mountain, and Northwest Regions include snow and ice control, interior pavement sealing, pavement maintenance, gravel maintenance, and remedial work on improved earth roads. In some severe winter seasons, snow and ice control activities have consumed the majority of maintenance funds.

Subactivity - Tribal Government Program Oversight

This subactivity supports and maintains the staff responsible for fulfilling the BIA Tribal government duties at both the Headquarters and Regional offices. The staff is responsible for developing and implementing policies and initiatives strengthening a Tribe's capacity to effectively administer Federal programs funded by the BIA, as well as negotiating, monitoring, and providing technical assistance to nearly 3,200 contracts and/or compacts as authorized by ISDEAA Pub.L. 93-638, as amended. Other duties include the responsibilities of administering Secretarial Elections, facilitating a resolution to Tribal leadership disputes, managing judgment fund distributions, and aiding Tribal governments to develop or modify governing documents.

Central Oversight

Central Oversight provides the headquarters direction, management, and coordination of the Office of Indian Services activities necessary for the Director of the BIA to carry out Indian Affairs' mission in meeting program responsibilities ranging from Indian self-determination services/technical assistance, to interpretation of Tribes' organic documents, to Secretarial elections, to Pub.L. 477 Plans which requires working with other Federal agencies, to maintenance of the Federally Recognized Tribal list. The Central Oversight subactivity allows Office of Indian Services leadership and staff to provide leadership and guidance on the wide range of Tribal government activities among Human Services, Workforce Development, Tribal Government Services, Indian Self Determination, and Transportation programs, including establishing and effecting policies and procedures for each program area to be administered on a nationwide basis.

Regional Oversight

Regional Oversight provides frontline support on a daily basis to Tribes exercising their Tribal sovereignty through the administration of ISDEAA Pub.L. 93-638 contracts. Awarding Officials ensure Pub.L. 638 contracts are issued timely and are properly accounted for and meet Federal reporting requirements, such as the submission of the annual Single Audit. This, in turn, ensures good administration and operation of the programs themselves. This activity also funds BIA regional and agency offices (frontline field personnel) to provide Tribal government services with technical assistance and advice, examine Tribal resolutions, ordinances, and other government documents, and support Secretarial elections. Regional Oversight ensures Tribal governments have the necessary technical advice, expertise, and assistance to maintain a functioning stable government.

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Human Services

Activity: Human Services

Introductory Funding Table

Activity: Human Services

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

	2024 Enacted	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Total Requirements	163,747	163,453	65,640

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Program Overview

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Office of Indian Services (OIS) supports a community-based approach to financial assistance, child welfare, child protection, family stability, housing assistance, and supervised Individual Indian Monies (IIM) accountholders.

Subactivity - Social Services (TPA)

Social Services (TPA) funding supports several activities for Tribally operated social services programs and BIA staff at the Regional field levels. Social Services (TPA) funding is provided annually to Tribes and/or BIA field sites across the country. Under the umbrella of Social Services, Tribes operate a multitude of programs, including Financial Assistance and Social Services, Child Protection Services and Child Welfare (CPS/CW), Adult Protection Services (APS), supervised IIM Services, and Family and Domestic Violence. These funds provide the support for front line responders handling child and domestic violence in Indian Country.

Subactivity - Welfare Assistance (TPA)

The Welfare Assistance (TPA) program in FY 2026 will focus on providing services to participating eligible members of federally recognized Tribes and prioritize Burial Assistance.

Subactivity - Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA):

The Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA) (ICWA) program is provided to Tribes as authorized under Pub. L. 95-608, the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978. All BIA-funded ICWA programs are Tribally operated. Tribes receive ICWA TPA funding to prevent the separation of Indian families and aid with family reunification. Funded ICWA activities include intervening in involuntary child custody proceedings and providing reunification and prevention services to Indian families. Tribal ICWA programs are the central contact point for Tribes and AI/AN families seeking assistance for temporary and permanent placement of Indian children, including foster care. Tribal ICWA staff also serve as the liaison between State and Tribal court systems and are the first responders to incidences of child endangerment, neglect, and abuse. The activities and work of Tribal ICWA staff have resulted in improved coordination and compliance with the law.

Subactivity - Housing Program (TPA)

The Housing Program (TPA) seeks to enhance the quality of life of qualified individuals by addressing sub-standard housing and homelessness for members of federally recognized Tribes. The program provides funding for housing repairs and renovations of existing homes, construction of modest replacement homes, housing down payments to use in conjunction with other Federal and State programs, or construction of modest homes for families who do not own a home but have ownership or lease of sufficient land suitable for housing. Program funding is available to federally recognized Tribes for use in providing program services to Tribal applicants who meet the eligibility criteria in 25 CFR § 256. The Housing Program targets eligible applicants and is based upon a priority ranking that includes factors such as income, age, veterans, disability, and dependent children.

Subactivity - Human Services Tribal Design (TPA)

The Tribal Design (TPA) program supported AI/AN by allowing Tribes flexibility to redesign their Social Services program delivery as authorized under the Snyder Act of 1924. The funding gives Tribes the ability to design Social Services programs that are cost effective and fit the needs of their communities.

Subactivity - Human Services Program Oversight

Human Services staff, in working relationships with Tribes, strive to ensure individual Indians residing on or near reservations receive emergency assistance for essential items such as food, clothing, shelter, and utility payments. The long-term goal of this program is to improve the living conditions of AI/AN individuals and families.

Program Oversight staff manage and distribute program funds, which requires monitoring and working with Tribal and BIA Regional and Agency staff on a regular basis. BIA Regional social workers have combined efforts with Headquarters staff in the development and continued enhancements of an automated database, the Financial Assistance and Social Services Case Management Cloud System (FASS-CMS Cloud) that provides a centralized platform to streamline the management and reporting of cases. This automated database integrates key features such as application submission, case updates, and comprehensive reporting tools, making it easier to identify trends and improve service delivery. The FASS-CM Cloud enhances accountability and transparency by enabling real-time tracking of funds distribution, supports data-driven decision-making, ensures compliance with federal regulations, and fosters collaboration among Tribal, BIA Regional, and Agency staff.

Social worker staff are among the few key critical first responders available on Tribal lands and in remote areas servicing Tribes. The unique circumstances of these areas necessitate a heightened focus on their safety. Program Oversight staff develop and maintain compliance with safety protocols not only to ensure their well-being but also to enable them to continue their critical work in often challenging and underserved environments.

Social workers provide expert assistance to Tribes and field agencies in the operation of their programs on a day-to-day basis, and they interact with other Federal agencies that provide services to Indian communities to ensure that all services are coordinated.

Social workers also monitor supervised IIM accounts at the field level in compliance with 25 CFR § 20 and 25 CFR § 115 in coordination with BTFA. Human Services staff are also responsible for inspecting Tribal and Federal compliance with regulations and policies by providing oversight and monitoring during the various phases/components of contracts, project activities, and inspections.

Central Oversight

Central Oversight funding provides for staff and costs associated with the services that are performed at the headquarters level. Funds also support the annual operational and maintenance costs of the FASS-CMS Cloud which is a comprehensive case management system for Social Service caseworkers. It improves Social Service workers' productivity and decision-making processes by providing comprehensive case information and enabling better resource management. The system automates the application process for services and case workflow, provides adequate tracking and records management, supports the processing of financial payments to eligible Indian clientele, and provides management reporting for performance and compliance management.

Regional Oversight

Regional Oversight funding provides for regional staff and costs associated with the technical assistance, training, and monitoring performed at the Regional Office level. The program provides oversight on the various social services programs operated by Tribes and Tribal consortia and by BIA agency programs within each respective region. The regional staff is responsible for the various administrative activities associated with these programs, including managing Performance Reporting/GPRA, budgeting, Awarding Official Technical Representative (AOTR) monitoring responsibilities on Social Services contracts, and providing social workers to support the front-line responders at the Tribal and BIA field level, many of which are solely at the regional level.

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Trust – Natural Resources Management

Activity: Trust – Natural Resources Management

Introductory Funding Table

Activity: Trust-Natural Resources Management

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

	2024 Enacted	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Total Requirements	322,349	320,369	101,196

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Program Overview

Subactivity - Natural Resources (TPA)

The overall Trust-Natural Resources Management program fulfills Indian trust responsibilities through the improved management, protection, and development of Indian land and natural resource assets. The Tribal programs manage their own natural resources in compliance with Federal regulatory requirements and operate under contract or compact. The staff funded within this budget subactivity are located at the agency level to provide direct service to Tribes that do not have Pub.L. 93-638 contracts or compacts.

Subactivity - Irrigation Operations and Maintenance

The Irrigation Operations and Maintenance program manages water resources on Indian lands. Activities include operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructures in accordance with accepted industry standards. A portion of the budget request is comprised of payments required by established legal directives. These payments are made to both revenue-generating irrigation projects and to a number of smaller irrigation systems. The program also provides reimbursement to the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for water storage costs on behalf of the Tribes served; continued delivery of water by and to irrigation systems as required by law, court order, or contractual agreement; and proportionate cost-share payments legally required to be made to Indian projects that are a part of, or adjacent to, non-Indian irrigation facilities.

The program also provides funding for operation and maintenance needs on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP) for the Gallegos Pumping Plant, the three minor pumping plants, the Pinabete substation, and four major pumping plants and associated lateral facilities.

Subactivity - Rights Protection Implementation

The Rights Protection Implementation (RPI) program supports the implementation of Federal court actions that resulted from decisions in complex, off-reservation treaty rights litigation. IA monitors and provides technical assistance annually for 49 rights protection contracts and compacts. This program ensures compliance by implementing treaty-related effective Tribal self-regulatory and co-management systems. These cases recognize and protect court decisions and orders implemented through this program including *United States v. Washington*, *United States v. Michigan*, *Lac Courte Oreilles v. Voigt*, *United*

States v. Oregon, Minnesota v. Mille Lacs, and Grand Portage v. Minnesota. In addition, this program supports the implementation of the US/Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) and reserved treaty rights to hunt, fish, and gather within and without reservation territories. These rights apply beyond particular reservation boundaries and are shared among multiple Tribes. Therefore, they have intertribal co-management implications as well as implications for management with other jurisdictions. This program is carried out by Tribes and Tribal organizations according to individual needs toward fulfillment of their treaty rights. This varies from Tribe to Tribe, so there are no across-the-board performance measures for the program.

The goal of this program is to ensure compliance with Federal court orders by assisting in implementing effective Tribal self-regulatory and co-management systems. Contract agreements are designed to assure proper regulation and management of off-reservation fish, wildlife, shellfish, and plant gathering activities, provide conservation enforcement, and perform the necessary assessment and habitat protection activities that help ensure abundant and healthy populations of ceded territory resources. The benefits of these programs accrue not only to Tribes, but also to the wider communities as well, because protection and enhancement of ceded territory natural resources and habitats benefit all users of those resources. In particular, there are 49 Tribes whose off-reservation hunting, fishing, and gathering rights in the Pacific Northwest and Great Lakes regions are supported by this program. Five umbrella intertribal organizations assist the Tribes in implementing relevant court orders and carrying out co-management responsibilities.

Subactivity - Tribal Management/Development Program

This program provided individual Tribes jurisdiction over hunting and fishing activities on trust lands, and the Tribal Management/Development Program (TMDP) supports Tribal self-determination by allowing Tribal management of fish and game programs on Indian reservations. The program activities implemented under TMDP are not court ordered but provide a means for Tribes to prioritize and implement natural resource management activities for their communities.

Subactivity - Endangered Species

This program coordinated IA and Tribal responsibilities regarding compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Pub.L. 93-205, and the related protection and preservation of trust lands and resources. Due to IA oversight authority, Tribal projects are subject to Section 7 of the ESA, which causes Tribal activities to have more restrictions than would be required of private landowners, corporations, or States. For many Tribes, trust resources such as timber, water, and fisheries represent their only stable source of income. Funding for the ESA program has enabled IA to defray the costs associated with meeting the mandates of Section 7 of the ESA on Tribal lands, while also allowing Tribes to protect, recover, and manage important species, whether afforded protections by Federal or Tribal listing processes.

Subactivity – Tribal Climate Resilience

The Budget eliminates wasteful programs related to climate change ideologies, including the Tribal Climate Resilience program. The FY 2026 Budget focuses on core programs and does not request funding for this program.

Subactivity - Integrated Resource Info Program

The Branch of Geospatial Services (BOGS) is the single geospatial technical center for the BIA which operates under the Office of Trust Services to deliver accurate, timely, and cost-effective Federal land title services and natural resources data to Indian beneficiaries and Tribes. This program provides Geographic Information Services (GIS) software, training, technical support including geospatial database management, and programming and project support. This work is required for land status title mapping and sound management of natural resources on over 10 million acres belonging to individual Indians and 50 million acres held in trust or restricted status for Indian Tribes. BOGS is developing new authoritative National Trust Land Boundary data to be shared across DOI, with Tribes, and other Federal and State agencies through a new IA Spatial Data Strategy Plan. Partnerships and delivery of this information avoids duplication of efforts between agencies, establishes one authoritative source, eliminates the distribution of inaccurate and misinformation, and improves and increases the delivery of professional trust services. GIS can accurately and rapidly translate and graphically display land ownership and encumbrance information from alphanumeric Trust Asset Accounting Management System (TAAMS) data. This data is used to create land status maps, conduct analysis, modeling, reporting, and monitoring to support future web mapping applications. This funding provides support for three main program areas: Geospatial Helpdesk Extended Technical Support and Services, GIS Software and Resources, and Geospatial Training.

Subactivity - Agriculture & Range

Agriculture Program (TPA):

The Agriculture and Rangeland Management program promotes co-stewardship, conservation, multiple use and sustained-yield management on over 46 million acres of trust Indian land dedicated to crop and livestock agriculture. Program responsibilities are carried out by IA agency personnel or by individual Tribes through Indian self-determination agreements under Pub.L. 93-638.

Activities include soil and vegetation inventories and noxious weed surveys that provide data to support programmatic and lease/permit-level planning, land-use management decisions, and program review and development. IA staff provide technical assistance to and participate with Indian landowners, Tribal governments, and land users to develop, update, and amend land use plans under the principles of sustained-yield and multiple-resource management. The program supports programmatic resource management planning (Integrated and Agricultural Resource Management Plans), which incorporates reservation-level goals for resources and activities designed to meet those goals. Conservation planning for individual leases and permits is also supported where specific land-unit goals, activities, and responsibilities are described. Technical support is provided for the design, engineering, and implementation of cropland and rangeland improvements, such as drainage systems, erosion control, fencing, and livestock water sources. Staff work to secure financial assistance for the implementation of agricultural improvement projects as well. The program also supports a student intern program as required under the American Indian Agriculture Resource Management Act (AIARMA).

Invasive Species:

This program contained two components, a noxious weed component and a more general component focused on the prevention, control and management of any invasive species threatening or impacting Tribal resources.

Subactivity - Forestry

The Forestry program conducts management on Indian forest land in accordance with sustained yield principles to develop, maintain, and enhance forest resources. Indian Forestry has a unique standing among Federal land management programs in that Congress declared the United States has a trust responsibility toward the management of Indian forest lands pursuant to the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act of 1990 (NIFRMA) (Pub. L. 101-630, Title III, 104 Stat. 4532). This responsibility extends to the management of Indian forests covering a total of 19.2 million acres in 33 States, with a commercial timber volume of approximately 66 billion board feet with an allowable annual harvest of 732 million board feet.

BIA and Tribal forest managers recognize forest and ecosystem health does not stop at the reservation border. Creating resilient, productive forest lands within and adjacent to Indian reservations requires collaboration with Federal, State, and private landowners. The Tribal Forests Protection Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-278, 118 Stat. 868) was intended to protect Tribal forest assets by authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements or contracts with Indian Tribes to carry out projects to protect Indian forest land. Current Federal efforts aimed at creating healthy, resilient forests and preventing large-scale resource loss due to wildfire are expected to better facilitate Tribal work with the US Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management as larger cross-jurisdictional land management treatments are developed and implemented. Planning and executing forest land management activities, including commercial timber sales, is the best mechanism to gain support for infrastructure investments by forest products companies who rely on a steady, dedicated supply stream to ensure economic viability.

Forestry Program

The Forestry Program (TPA) subactivity funds work associated with the preparation and administration of forest products sales, and the management and technical oversight of those activities on Indian forest land to develop, maintain, and enhance forest resources in accordance with the principles of sustained yield and with the standards and objectives set forth in forest management plans. The program encompasses all elements of sale preparation, sale administration, and supervision of forest product harvesting contracts. Staff and resources funded through the Forestry Program (TPA) account are dedicated to the preparation and administration of forest product sales. This program supports the protection and enhancement of Indian forest land and natural resource assets by assisting Tribes with the management of their lands, consistent with Tribal goals and objectives identified in forest management plans or integrated resource management plans.

The sale of forest products is a key source of Tribal revenue, Tribal employment, and employment of others who benefit from the sale of Indian forest products. The harvesting of forest products is essential in promoting self-sustaining communities, maintaining forest health, and protecting Indian forests and communities from wildfire, insect, and disease. The ability to restore forest health and create adaptive ecosystems is enhanced by IA's ability to effectively assist Tribes in the management of their forest lands.

Forestry Projects

The funding provides support for: Forest Development; Forest Management - Inventory and Planning; Woodland Management; and the Timber Harvest Initiative.

Forest Development - The funding supports activities that include pre-commercial thinning of overstocked forests, as well as tree planting; both essential post-harvest activities that provide for healthy, vigorous forests, and protect young stands from wildfire, insects, and disease. The thinning of overstocked stands also accelerates growth rates of remaining trees, increases future volume yield, and improves species composition. Post-harvest tree planting is a critical management activity. Adequate stocking levels at the time of planting ensures a healthy future forest resource capable of providing wood fiber, important habitats, clean water supply, and recreational opportunities. Frequently, tree planting strategies include planting a mix of tree species to broaden potential future market opportunities and help ensure a healthy forest in the future.

Forest Management, Inventory and Planning – The funding supports geospatial analysis, measurement of trees and other forest vegetation, determination of tree growth, and documentation of long-term trends. BIA and Tribes currently use continuous forest inventories and stand exams to develop forest-wide estimates of regeneration, growth, mortality, and forest health. The inventory data is used to calculate the allowable annual cut (annual sustained yield harvest), and to develop environmental compliance documents, forest management plans, and forest histories. Generally, inventory data is collected across forest lands held in trust status for Tribes and provides the foundation for management decisions on those lands. The program also has integrated the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) which helps BIA and Tribal foresters attain highly accurate landscape level data across ownership boundaries in a more cost-effective manner, and in a shorter time frame. This information can be used to assess forest health, areas at risk of wildfire, identify areas where restoration projects would be beneficial, and promote collaborative efforts with other Federal land managers.

Woodland Management – The activities funded are forested areas where traditional logging operations are considered uneconomical. However, these areas, such as the pinyon-juniper woodlands of the Southwest, have important fuelwood, cultural, spiritual, and traditional characteristics important to Tribes. Woodland acres may also include valuable niche market products including beams, vigas, latillas, transplants, and species conducive to the manufacture of specialty woodworking lumber. Indian woodlands encompass over 10 million acres. Treatments in Tribal woodlands include density and stand composition treatments that improve resilience, water yield and water quality, control of invasive species, and preserve important plants and animals. Over the past decades, many woodlands areas have degraded and restoration efforts are becoming increasingly important to ensure that the woodland resources are protected and preserved for the future benefit of Tribes.

Timber Harvest Initiative - Funds are used to improve the implementation of forest land management activities and promote the harvest of forest products on reservations where BIA and Tribal forestry staff are unable to meet their allowable annual cut. Factors that contribute to declining harvests include workforce reductions, lack of training, shifting forest products markets, and loss of local infrastructure. BIA Forestry established a Timber Team in FY 2020 to help BIA and Tribal forestry staff meet their allowable annual cut and to develop training and recruitment opportunities for BIA and Tribal foresters. The Timber Team travels to field units to provide assistance and expertise in preparing and managing timber sales and other forest management activities. This funding provides additional resources to BIA Agencies or Tribes to prepare and offer timber sales, and to administer timber sales.

Subactivity - Water Resources

Water Resources Program (TPA):

The Water Resources program allows Tribes and BIA Regional Offices to protect and manage Tribal water resources. The program assists Tribes in developing and maintaining a managerial environment which ensures water resources are conducted in a manner consistent with applicable laws and regulations. Funding supports the administration, management and use of regional water resources appurtenant to Tribal and Indian trust lands, including public domain allotments.

Water Management, Planning & Pre-Development:

The Water Management Planning and Pre-Development (WMPPD) program supported the management, conservation, and use of reservation water resources and technical studies.

Subactivity - Fish, Wildlife and Parks

Wildlife & Parks Program (TPA):

This program supports the Wildlife and Parks program at the Agency or Tribal level. Funding is provided to Tribes through a local priority setting process determined by the Tribe and IA to fund Tribal activities in the areas of fisheries, wildlife, outdoor recreation, Tribal youth in natural resources, and public use management, conservation enforcement, and related fields. Activities conducted are determined by Tribes, and cover a broad array of diverse fisheries, wildlife, conservation enforcement, public use, habitat management, and related programs. Tribes, through the local priority setting process, will determine any changes in the allocation of annual funding and performance.

Fish, Wildlife & Parks Projects:

Fish Hatchery Operations Program- This funding was provided to fish-producing Tribes in support of associated hatching, rearing, and stocking programs. Tribal fish hatchery facilities are provided with base funding for aquaculture and enable cost share/in-kind cooperative work with neighboring Tribes, Federal agencies, and State fishery managers.

Fish Hatchery Maintenance Program - These funds supplemented facility maintenance for hatcheries across the country and are distributed on a competitive basis.

Subactivity – Energy and Minerals

Energy & Minerals Program (TPA):

This program provides Tribal base funding for Energy and Minerals programs that directly contribute to energy and mineral management on the reservations. This program is administered at the Tribal organizational level. Non-base funding within this TPA line supplements the Tribal Energy Development Capacity program funded under the Energy & Minerals Projects line. This capacity-building program facilitates the development of conventional and renewable energy with a focus on self-determination opportunities for Tribes.

Energy & Minerals Projects:

The Division of Energy and Minerals Development (DEMD) supports the Indian Affairs' grant and technical assistance programs supporting Tribal economic development interests through balanced

stewardship of their energy and mineral resources. DEMD solicits proposals from Tribes, and grantees are selected through a competitive review process based on criteria that emphasize economic stimulus, job creation, and the likelihood of the project's commercial success. DEMD monitors awarded projects to ensure funds are prudently spent and offers technical assistance to grantees. DEMD programs work to assist Tribes in building resilience, spurring economic growth, realizing a circular economy, and driving them towards a more sustainable economic future.

Direct Technical Assistance - The DEMD maintains a staff of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) professionals with expertise in energy and mineral development to fulfill BIA's responsibility to provide information and capacity building to Tribes in developing energy and minerals. Available resources focus on all phases of Tribal energy and mineral development including resource development planning, economic assessments, mineral agreement negotiations, and more.

Planning, Consultation, and Engagement – DEMD planning activities have identified opportunities to consult with Indian tribes regarding proposed oil and gas well spacing programs or other plans applicable to energy resources of Tribes or individual Indians, and planning coordination and technical assistance efforts with Tribes regarding electrification, oil and gas permitting, integrated conventional-renewable energy permitting, electrical generation, transmission planning, and other plans that would assist an Indian Tribe in the development or use of energy resources.

Energy and Minerals Development Grant Program (EMDP) - DEMD offers Tribes the opportunity to obtain grant funding for energy and mineral assessment projects by way of the Energy and Minerals Development Program. EMDP funding aids Tribes in vigorous efforts to develop all available commodities according to each respective Tribe's goals and strengthens economic development using the best available scientific information and data. This includes modernizing conventional energy programs and boosting the identification of areas with potential critical mineral resources.

Tribal Energy Development Capacity Grant Program (TEDC) - This annual funding opportunity enables Tribes to develop or enhance their management and business environment for energy resource development. By focusing on capacity building, the program aims to equip Tribal governments and organizations with the necessary legal, regulatory and business infrastructure to manage energy resources effectively. Grants may fund various initiatives, such as establishing Tribal Utility Authorities or Tribal Energy Development Organizations, and developing or enhancing tribal policies, codes, regulations, or ordinances related to regulating and developing energy resource(s). Capacity development ultimately empowers Tribes to make informed decisions about their energy futures while fostering sustainable economic development in their communities.

National Indian Oil & Gas, Energy, and Minerals System (NIOGEMS)- The NIOGEMS application provides GIS and data analysis functionality to Tribes and Federal agencies to support energy and mineral development. Currently, NIOGEMS has 50 Tribal users on eight reservations and 161 Federal users. NIOGEMS is the best tool for the necessary regulatory analysis needed for oil and gas development. It is the only platform available to Indian country that brings land ownership and lease data together with Communitization Agreements and well/production data. NIOGEMS aggregates tract, lease agreement, energy and mineral resource features, and data from other sources and combines them with a suite of

analysis tools and inter-relational data tables. The application supports energy and mineral resource determinations and offers a useful mapping utility to show lease locations, leases by company, well locations, lease data, production data, rights-of ways, and other key information. This enables users to track critical data and make effective decisions regarding leasing, developing, and managing energy and mineral resources.

Energy & Minerals Central Oversight:

Energy & Minerals Central Oversight provides funding for staff to meet specific legislative requirements concerning trust responsibilities. The DEMD assists the Federal government in meeting two separate trust responsibilities under the Indian Mineral Development Act.

First, the DEMD reviews proposed minerals agreements authorized under the Indian Mineral Development Act (IMDA) and submitted by Tribes for BIA approval with respect to tribal best interest as relates to potential economic return from and economic assessment, such as those under the Linowes Commission and IMDA, including:

- Providing economic evaluations of energy and mineral resources to Indian mineral owners as requested;
- Furnishing expert technical advice on geology, mining engineering, petroleum engineering, geophysics, feasibility studies, market analyses, and mineral economics to Indian mineral owners; and,
- Dispensing expert technical advice to the Indian mineral owners in negotiating IMDA agreements with respective developers.

Secondly, DEMD provides technical assistance and other resources to Tribes negotiating or otherwise developing a minerals agreement under the IMDA and provides technical assistance for Tribes developing any other type of energy/mineral development agreement or related contract that supports tribal energy/mineral development and related capacity.

Energy & Minerals Regional Oversight:

This program represents funding to the BIA regional staff to assist Tribes in the permitting and management of energy and mineral resources in Indian Country. This is administered at the BIA Central Office and BIA Regional Office levels.

Subactivity - Resource Management Program Oversight

Central Oversight:

This funds the coordination at the BIA Central Office level of all of the natural resources services including enhancing Tribal management of Indian natural resources through the use of resource management plans, conducting annual program reviews, and ensuring compliance with various regulations and requirements related to the management of Indian natural resource trust assets. Emphasis is also focused on carrying out the reforms outlined in the American Indian Agricultural Resources Management Act, 25 U.S.C. 3701 et seq. (1994) and the implementation of regulations, 25 CFR §§ 162, 166. It supports a Natural Resources Youth Program Coordination Office to ensure the development and

continued efficient operation of the various youth programs outlined within the Natural Resources program lines.

In addition, funds support subject matter expertise in the sciences, engineering, environmental science, natural resource management, forest management, or other affiliated areas with the regulatory and technical background to mitigate the environmental impact of sources of pollution, ensure compliance with regulations, and manage and preserve natural ecosystems. It also supports enhancement of current initiatives that integrate resource management actions applied to a Tribe's natural resources and other resources of value.

Regional Oversight:

This program funds the coordination of and services performed at the regional office level which support the natural resources services in this section. Funds are used to support Natural Resource programs, including to provide travel funds to ensure Tribal participation at national conferences, provide support for field biologists to assist Tribal programs, and support Endangered Species compliance work.

Justification of Program Changes Narrative: Tribal Climate Resilience

Justification of Program Changes

The Budget focuses on core mission areas and eliminates programs that provide unnecessary funding related to the climate change agenda, including the Tribal Climate Resilience program.

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Trust – Real Estate Services

Activity: Trust – Real Estate Services

Introductory Funding Table

Activity: Trust-Real Estate Services

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

	2024 Enacted	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Total Requirements	165,887	170,008	86,284

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Program Overview

Subactivity - Trust Services (TPA)

This program supports the overall management responsibility for the operation of trust functions at the BIA Regions and Agency and Tribal levels regarding real estate services, probate, environmental and cultural resource compliance, and rights protection programs. This subactivity also supports the regional lockbox coordinators who coordinate the distribution of trust funds to individual Indian beneficiaries.

Subactivity - Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program

The Settlement Program works to implement the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act of 1974, as amended (Pub.L. 93-531), and to further BIA’s mission by providing for the management, protection, and preservation of agricultural and rangeland resources on the Navajo and Hopi Partitioned Lands. Through BIA staffing and Pub.L. 93-638 contracting, the Program provides support to the Tribes, and to Indian farmers and ranchers in several major areas.

Subactivity - Probate (TPA)

The BIA probate program provides the staff and tools to administer probate services to American Indian and Alaska Native beneficiaries. Probate staff prepare a comprehensive trust estate package for adjudication by DOI’s Office of Hearing and Appeals (OHA). The success of the program is dependent upon the successful collaboration among OHA, BIA’s Division of Land Title & Records (DLTR), the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BFTA), and the family of the decedent.

The probate management process consists of five major activities: pre-case preparation, case preparation, case adjudication, case closure, and post-decision adjudication, as needed. The BIA performs pre-case preparation, case preparation, and coordinates case closing; OHA performs the case adjudication activity. If needed, OHA, BIA, and BFTA support post-decision adjudication. The probate business process will be continuously modified as new tools and research methods are implemented to improve the efficiency of probate services.

Completing the probate process for our deceased landowners is imperative to maintaining current land ownership records in the Trust Asset Accounting Management System (TAAMS), which allows for

effective management of trust assets and any associated income generated for Tribal members. Completing aged probate cases not only provides resolution for the estates of deceased landowners and their heirs but also is key to successful land consolidation and development efforts. The majority of new Tribal trust landowners, as established in the TAAMS, are from the probate program.

Subactivity - Office of Hearing and Appeals

The Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA) exercises the delegated authority of the Secretary of the Interior to conduct hearings and decide appeals from decisions of the bureaus and offices of the Department of the Interior. OHA provides an impartial forum for parties who are affected by the decisions of the Department's bureaus and offices to obtain independent review of those decisions. OHA also handles the probating of Indian trust estates, ensuring that individual Indian interests in allotted lands, their proceeds, and other trust assets are conveyed to the decedents' rightful heirs and beneficiaries.

Funding supports OHA's Probate Hearings Division to provide independent adjudication services to BIA's probate program, aligning OHA's Probate Hearings Division function with BIA's Probate Real Estate function which submits Indian probate cases to OHA Probates Hearings Division for adjudication. OHA Probate Hearings Division adjudicates cases on behalf of the Secretary and is independent of BIA.

Subactivity - Land Title and Records Offices

The Land Titles and Records Office (LTRO) is the office of record for land title documents for Indian lands. Accurate title is critical to the management of over a billion dollars belonging to Indian Tribes and individual Indians. LTRO products provide the security to real estate investors, especially as rapid and dramatic developments drive the real estate market. From a single-family home purchase to a multi-million-dollar commercial transaction, real estate investors in Indian Country receive title protection through the LTRO.

Subactivity – Land Acquisitions

Land Acquisition program efforts focused primarily on acquisitions for landless and land limited Tribes and supported the BIA Regions in their fee to-trust acquisitions.

Subactivity - Real Estate Services

RES Program (TPA):

The Real Estate Services (RES) Program has a positive impact on reservation economies. The program improves information of ownership and administers and manages all land held in trust and restricted status for the benefit of individual Indians and Tribes. Field staff initiate all land transfer actions, which are often complicated by highly fractionated surface ownership. Program staff provide real property management counseling and land use planning services to individual Indian landowners, Tribes and Alaska Natives who own an interest in the approximately 56 million surface acres and 59 million acres of mineral estates held in trust by the United States and in restricted status. Decision-making processes are developed through cooperative efforts with Indian landowners for the proper use, development, and enhancement of Indian trust lands.

RES Projects:

This program element provides technical advice and assistance to Indian landowners on issues related to cadastral surveys and processed transactions that reflect accurate land ownership information for Tribes and individual Indian beneficiaries.

The Real Estate Services Projects sub-activity funds the management, oversight and implementation associated with Federal land surveys, land boundaries and the management of those activities. The cadastral surveys are instrumental in the identification and protection of known trust lands and their locations. Real Estate Services manages the RES Projects program budget line in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Indian Trust Lands Boundary regulations and policy applies to all activities that impact an existing boundary through modification or establishment on Indian trust or restricted lands. It is applicable to all offices conducting land transactions and resource management activities involving federally recognized Tribes or individual Indians. Precise boundary information is critical for home building on trust lands, the establishment of contracts, border protection, law enforcement, forestry, fire and fuels management, gaming, and creating broadband right of ways and many other mission critical management activities. This program creates confidence in boundary identification and resolves issues which may arise from poor land descriptions, or lack of legally defined land descriptions.

Subactivity - Land Records Improvement**Land Records Improvement (LRI) – Central:**

This program supports trust digital document management and data improvement projects, including through continued support to the Trust Asset Accounting Management System (TAAMS), which stores up-to-date land ownership data online (including simultaneous display of title/legal interests and beneficial/equitable interests). This TAAMS support has the following effects: reducing or eliminating errors; reducing or eliminating liability arising from reliance on out-of-date land title ownership and encumbrances information; allowing the online drafting and execution of land title documents reducing time and costs; and increasing output and customer satisfaction. Title and GIS oversight in concert with the administration of TAAMS ensures accountability and accurate energy and other lease-generated payouts through TAAMS for BTFA and information necessary for the DOI Appraisal and Valuation Services Office Division of Mineral Evaluations, and to support management of energy resources.

TAAMS provides mission-critical land ownership information to process trust land resource management conveyances and encumbrances, and to allocate trust income to the owners of trust and restricted lands and resources throughout Indian Country. The LRI program provides overall program policy, management, coordination, and guidance concerning land title and ownership certifications, title document recording and management, land title mapping for the regional LTROs, and a platform for the accurate and timely development and issuance of both surface and mineral conveyance documents and land use contracts. The program supports the land title needs and requirements for all Tribal and restricted lands and supports the delivery of title products and services to Tribal and individual owners as required for real estate and other trust program transactions.

TAAMS exists as the cornerstone of trust resource and information management, supporting direct service Tribes and Tribally managed programs. TAAMS is an integral part of our mission and designed to

support the Department's goal of meeting trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives. TAAMS provides comprehensive information and business actions pertaining to land title, lease management, trust income and royalty management data for planning, management, and reporting of trust and restricted Indian lands. This system is foundational to multiple entities and organizations within the Department of the Interior including BLM's cadastral program, Office of Natural Resources Revenue financial management, Office of the Secretary, and the Indian Land Consolidation Program and the BTFA's trust asset financial system. The functionality of TAAMS is integral to daily activities affecting over a billion dollars of trust revenue and royalties.

Land Records Improvement – Regional:

Across the 12 IA Regions, the LRI Regional program operated detailed records clean up efforts to ensure quality and internal control for Land Title Records, Real Estate Services activities, and other trust resource transactions such as timber sales, agriculture, and range leasing.

Subactivity - Environmental Quality

EQ Program (TPA):

The Environmental Quality Program (EQ) is tasked with the protection, restoration, and preservation of environmental and cultural resources of American Indians and Alaska Natives. Through enforcement of applicable laws and regulations and assessment of activities impacting these resources, the program provides direction and guidance to Tribes and other IA programs in order to protect those resources most important to Tribal communities.

The program's 12 Regional Scientists, along with program support staff, provide technical assistance for production and review of environmental documents, conduct training, and ensure compliance of all IA projects and activities, including compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Central office staff, in coordination with the Regions, is responsible for program oversight, and the development of policy and guidance.

The EQ Program also provides funding support and training to 12 Regional Archaeologists, along with program support staff, who are responsible for the administration of archaeological permits in accordance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA). The EQ Program also provides training and support for IA law enforcement activities. Regional archaeologists are responsible for identifying and assessing conditions of archaeological sites under Section 106 and Section 110 of NHPA and determining eligibility of archaeological sites for listing on the National Register. The IA Central Office Archaeologist serves as the Federal Preservation Officer for IA and works directly with Tribal and State Historic Preservation Officers in establishing historic preservation programs in Indian Country.

EQ Projects:

The Environmental Quality Projects (EQP) has primary responsibility for monitoring environmental compliance of IA activities with applicable environmental regulations and standards and identifying hazardous contaminated sites for remedial cleanup actions.

The Environmental Management, Assessment, and Performance (EMAP) program monitors environmental compliance of BIA program operations and activities at BIA to ensure regulatory

requirements are met. Facilities potentially covered by these audits include BIA Regional offices, BIA agencies, Law Enforcement/Detention Centers, and Irrigation Projects.

The EQP supports implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). NAGPRA requires museums and Federal agencies to identify Native American human remains, funerary items, and objects of cultural significance in their collections and consult with Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to repatriate the human remains and objects of cultural patrimony. Federal NAGPRA regulations (43 CFR 10) provide a systematic process for returning Tribal artifacts to Native American and Alaska Native Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. On December 6, 2023, the Department announced a final rule effective on January 12, 2024, to revise regulations that implement NAGPRA. The final rule strengthens the authority and role of Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations in the repatriation process; eliminates the category “culturally unidentifiable human remains” and resets the requirements for cultural affiliation to better align the regulations with congressional intent; requires museums and Federal agencies to consult and update inventories of human remains and associated funerary objects within five years of this final rule; and increases transparency and reporting of holdings and collections.

Subactivity - Alaskan Native Programs

The Alaskan Native Program administers three programs: Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Historical Places and Cemetery Sites; Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA); and the Native American Allotment.

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Historical Places and Cemetery Sites - This program protects cultural and natural heritage resources and increases knowledge of cultural and natural heritage resources managed or influenced by the Department. The program investigates Alaska Native historical places and cemetery sites, Native groups, and Native primary places of residence, and certifies all such claims. Certifications are based on field investigations of the claimed lands and associated historical, archeological, and ethnographic research; the combined findings of which are presented in final reports of investigation.

The primary emphasis of program work is on ensuring completion of the ANCSA land conveyance process; however, this program also manages the ANCSA museum collection in a manner that ensures its long-term preservation. Data contained in the ANCSA collection is shared to support Alaska Native cultural heritage and educational programs, Federal and State subsistence management programs, and the protection of Alaska’s cultural resources.

ANILCA Programs - This program provides funding for activities related to the coordination and consultation with Alaska’s Federal land managing agencies, the State of Alaska, Alaska Tribal governments, and the Federal Subsistence Program’s Regional Advisory Councils on the subsistence preference for rural Alaskans. This includes Alaska Natives living in rural areas and the administration of programs affecting Native allotments under the 1906 Native Allotment Act.

A major component of the ANILCA program is providing subsistence support. BIA is a member of the Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) and Federal Interagency Staff Committee, and Alaska Natives hold

seats on the Program's Regional Advisory Councils (RACs) and also on the Federal Subsistence Board. The RACs were established by Congress to provide opportunities for rural resident involvement in subsistence management; the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture must accord deference to RAC recommendations regarding subsistence taking of fish/wildlife. Assistance is also provided to Tribes and Native organizations for research on the animal populations which serve as subsistence resources, the patterns of subsistence resource use and sharing (both historical and modern), the methods used for the harvest/preparation of subsistence resources, potential impacts to subsistence harvest activities, and the requirements necessary to maintain a subsistence lifestyle. Funds are provided in the form of grants, contracts, and/or compacts.

Native Allotments - The Native Allotment program provides assistance to Native allotment applicants in acquiring title to his/her lands, applied for under the auspices of the 1906 Alaska Native Allotment Act (1906 Act). The 1906 Act was extinguished with the passage of the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) which was passed in an attempt to settle aboriginal land claims in the State. Under the 1906 Act, there were roughly 10,000 Alaska Native applicants who filed for 18,000 parcels of restricted land, including Native Veteran Allotments. The amount of restricted land that was conveyed totaled over 1.2 million acres. These allotments, along with new Native Veteran Allotment applications, are subject to negotiation of recovery of title through the adjudication process with the BLM, with the State of Alaska, or the Regional and Village Native Corporations.

Acquisition services provided by the program include collecting evidence of use and occupancy within prescribed timeframes, accompanying applicants and the BLM staff on field exams, performing probates and contacting heirs to notify them of inherited claims, contesting appeals to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, and approving easements for trespass abatement. Of the work being completed in partnership with the BLM, Tribal realty offices address much of the work for Native allotment parcels.

The Native Allotment program also provides regular and necessary technical assistance to the 7 Pub.L. 93-638 contract and 16 Pub.L. 103-413 compact Tribal organizations throughout the State. These 23 organizations have entered into agreements with the BIA to operate the trust realty programs.

Subactivity - Rights Protection

Rights Protection (TPA):

The BIA field staff provides advice and technical assistance to Tribes and other agency personnel in various rights protection issues. Funds under the program are also provided to Tribes through the contracting and self-governance compacting processes authorized under ISDEAA. Staff consults and cooperates with Tribes involved in negotiating or litigating their water rights; establishing and protecting Tribal treaty hunting, fishing and gathering rights; addressing issues concerning trespass on Tribal trust lands; protecting Tribal cultural resources; and addressing natural resource damage claims and other unresolved land management issues. The functions performed by program personnel depend on the services and technical expertise required by the Tribes that is not available in other programs within the jurisdiction of Trust Services.

Water Rights Negotiations/Litigation:

The Water Rights Negotiation and Litigation program supported confirming and defining Indian water rights through litigation and court decree or through negotiated settlement.

Litigation Support/Attorney Fees:

These programs supported Indian natural resource trust assets management.

Other Indian Rights Protection:

This program provided financial assistance for projects to protect trust resources guaranteed through treaty, executive order, statute, court decision, or other legal authority.

Subactivity - Trust - Real Estate Services Oversight**Central Oversight:**

The BIA Central Office staff formulates Real Estate Services policy, performs oversight reviews, evaluates the effectiveness of regional real estate functions, administers appeals, and reviews and approves HEARTH Act regulations and reservation proclamations. The program manages the acceptance of real estate on behalf of Tribes under the Base Closure and Realignment Act and the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act. Real Estate Services staff also process waivers for real estate regulations, review and make recommendations for contested real estate transactions, develop regulations and policies affecting trust lands and resources, develop policies for HEARTH Act procedures, and process Tribal HEARTH Act submissions. Real Estate Services staff coordinate national training and the development of resources for field staff. In addition, the program also provides assistance in the development and use of trust and restricted Indian-owned lands, including acquisitions, disposals, tenure of land, rights-of-way, and surface leases. The program also provides guidance and implementation in the development of the system of record (TAAMS) in standardizing the data entry, and the use of the system by the field. Real Estate Services is the primary source of national data and information regarding Indian lands.

Regional Oversight:

Within the 12 regional offices of the BIA, there are Real Estate Services programs that protect, maintain and preserve the integrity of trust lands and trust resources. Regional offices provide policy directions, technical assistance, training, administrative review and monitoring in the evaluation of the agency real property operations.

In addition, regional office responsibilities also include, but are not limited to, assisting in deciding appeals of agency actions, litigation support, reviewing and approval of numerous real estate services transactions (acquisitions, disposals, surface and mineral leases and rights-of-way), and land use planning proposal transactions for Tribes who have contracted or compacted the program.

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Public Safety and Justice

Activity: Public Safety and Justice

Introductory Funding Table

Activity: Public Safety and Justice

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

	2024 Enacted	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Total Requirements	555,559	560,263	476,078

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Program Overview

Indian Affairs’ (IA) Office of Justice Services (OJS)-administers public safety and justice programs that fund law enforcement, corrections, and court services to support safe Tribal communities. These programs safeguard life and property, enforce laws, maintain justice and order, and ensure detained American Indian and Alaska Native offenders are held in safe, secure, and humane environments. These programs increase safety on Tribal lands, tackling the crisis of violence against Native women, children and the elderly, and working to address the crisis of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons.

Subactivity - Law Enforcement:

The Law Enforcement budget subactivity is comprised of six operational areas:

- Police and Corrections
- Inspections/Internal Affairs
- Indian Police Academy
- Tribal Justice Support
- Program Management
- Facilities Operations and Maintenance

This subactivity increases safety in Indian Communities through critical law enforcement activities at the local and national levels. The majority of resources in this subactivity support local law enforcement, detention/corrections, and court services for Indian communities. Many Tribes operate their law enforcement programs themselves, through Pub.L. 93-638 contracts and self-governance compacts; IA provides direct services to other Tribes that choose not to contract for public safety services. The majority of resources are distributed based on historical funding amounts.

The Tribal Law and Order Act continues to influence efforts to address crime in Tribal communities, and it places a strong emphasis on decreasing violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women. The Act encourages the hiring of more law enforcement officers for Indian lands and provides additional tools to address critical public safety needs. Specifically, the law enhances Tribes' authority to prosecute and punish criminals; expands efforts to recruit, train and keep BIA and Tribal police officers; and

provides BIA and Tribal police officers with greater access to criminal information sharing databases. It authorizes new guidelines for handling sexual assault and domestic violence crimes, from training for law enforcement and court officers, to boosting conviction rates through better evidence collection, to providing better and more comprehensive services to victims.

The 2013 and 2022 reauthorizations of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) had a significant impact on Tribal justice systems. The laws amended, among other statutes: the Indian Civil Rights Act, 25 U.S.C. 1301; the Federal Assault provisions under 18 U.S.C. 113; and the Domestic Violence and Stalking Chapter, specifically addressing the full faith and credit given to Tribal protection orders, under 18 U.S.C. 2265.

Criminal Investigations and Police Services: The Office of Justice Services is responsible for enforcing laws and investigating crimes committed on or involving Indian Country, primarily where States lack local criminal jurisdiction. Programs address major Federal crimes as well as state crimes assimilated into Federal statutes, such as murder; manslaughter; child sexual abuse; kidnapping; rape; assault; arson; burglary; robbery; and the production, sale, or distribution of illegal drugs. In addition to investigating crimes, OJS provides oversight and technical assistance to Tribal law enforcement agencies.

The program supports 198 total law enforcement offices, which include 25 full-function agencies operated directly by OJS, 166 agencies that are contracted or compacted for operation by Tribes, and 7 OJS sub-agencies that do not have defined service populations. Approximately 66 percent of the funds under Criminal Investigations and Police Services are expended by Tribes under Pub.L. 93-638 contracts and self-governance compacts. Unlike other IA programs, Criminal Investigations & Police Services is a mobile program where personnel respond to immediate life/safety protection needs on a 24/7 basis 365 days/year for over 200 Tribes in 10 IA regions that include over 1.6 million people living on Indian land across the United States.

In addition to the nearly two hundred local law enforcement offices, this program funds management and administrative infrastructure that provides critical support at the regional and national levels. These components are necessary to engage with Tribes on law enforcement issues, ensure accountability, and maintain efficient administrative support for local law enforcement offices throughout Indian Country. The mid-level teams represent key linkage in areas such as coordinating strategic planning, consistency in the procurement and management of vehicles, firearms, and other controlled equipment, and tracking of policy-related requirements for BIA-funded law enforcement programs nationwide.

In addition to local reservation law enforcement efforts, OJS also operates the largest nationwide network of drug enforcement agents dedicated solely to Indian Country. Drug trafficking and drug related crime, including the ongoing opioid and methamphetamine crises, continue to escalate throughout Indian Country. Tribal officials have consistently called for action to address an increasingly common cause of Indian Country crime by strengthening drug enforcement capabilities throughout the Nation. Jurisdictional complexities and resulting challenges to prosecution continue to make Indian communities disproportionately vulnerable to systematic infiltration by drug cartels.

Currently, the OJS Division of Drug Enforcement is comprised of criminal investigator positions and K-9 officer positions strategically located throughout the country. Responsibilities of drug enforcement agents include managing investigations and implementing interdiction programs to reduce drug use, distribution, and drug related crime. Agents perform activities that include conducting complex criminal investigations, carrying out surveillance of criminals, infiltrating drug trafficking networks, developing and implementing undercover techniques, executing search warrants, confiscating illegal drug supplies, and collecting and processing evidence. The annual funding and activities associated with drug enforcement, intelligence sharing, school resource officers, and victim witness coordination are reported to the Office of National Drug Control Policy as IA's contribution to combating drug trafficking and crime in Indian Country.

Detention/Corrections: The safe and secure confinement of offenders sentenced by hundreds of Tribal courts throughout Indian country each year is a fundamental aspect of public safety. The OJS Detention/Corrections program oversees 101 detention programs nationwide, of which 74 are Tribally operated and 27 are operated by BIA as a direct service to Tribes.

The program requires correctional supervisors, officers, cooks, and administrative personnel, along with food service contracts, inmate surveillance and other computer systems, communications equipment and service, bedding, and uniforms. In addition, the program funds four teams of armed transport officers to enable police officers to remain in their respective communities, patrolling, and enforcing the law rather than traveling long distances to transport prisoners.

IA is responsible for providing Detention/Corrections services or funding to approximately 232 Tribes. Of those, 48 Tribes have compacted or contracted detention center funding and BIA directly operates detention centers that serve roughly 21 Tribes. The detention needs of the remaining 163 Tribes are handled via “direct service”, whereby IA funds commercial contracts with local county or Tribal facilities to house Tribal inmates.

BIA and the Department of Justice (DOJ) Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) continue to coordinate the planning and renovation of jails in Indian Country. Currently, the organizations continue to conduct meetings to discuss Tribes’ grant requests received by DOJ. BIA participation in these meetings is critical to ensure that each individual grant request can be evaluated within an accurate regional or nationwide context. Previous Tribal grant recipients are included in the discussions to update the Federal partners on planning, development, construction, and opening schedules of funded facilities. The Indian Health Service is another integral Federal partner brought in at the planning stages to ensure effective coordination of services to Indians.

Juvenile Detention Center education funding supports education activities in BIA detention centers by coordinating with the student’s home, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Office of Tribal Justice Support to allow for the continuous education of the student in the core subjects of math and language arts during the student’s absence from school. This ensures that these students will have an easier transition back into their communities and offer them a stronger foothold towards future success.

Inspections/Internal Affairs: This program conducts operational inspections/audits, including physical security audits of Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) schools and IA Federal buildings, and investigations of officer-involved shootings and in-custody deaths that occur in Indian Country. This oversight function emphasizes standardization and professionalism of BIA and Tribal law enforcement, criminal investigations, and corrections programs.

Program staff conduct annual audits on Federal investigative case file reviews, detention program reviews, police program reviews, and law enforcement facility vulnerability assessments. The inspection/audits conducted by an independent staff provide an objective appraisal that illustrates the level to which professional standards are incorporated within each specific program.

Inspection reports identify the compliance of BIA standards applicable to each specific program, review areas of high liability, evaluate practices of well performing operations, and identify areas of deficiency that require improvement. The law enforcement, criminal investigations, and detention audit process also includes a review of equipment checklist (vehicles, firearms, emergency equipment, etc.), evidence room standard compliance, and personnel/administrative requirement review (employee development, performance appraisals, training records, etc.).

Law Enforcement Special Initiatives: This program targets resources for specific initiatives including addressing the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons crisis, victim and witness services, data collection, and land mobile radio communication. The special initiative line allows OJS to dedicate funding for focused strategic efforts directed to a specific purpose.

Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives: In coordination and consultation with American Indians and Alaska Natives, this initiative is developing protocols for new and unsolved cases and improving responses to investigative challenges, as well as collecting and managing data across jurisdictions.

The Missing and Murdered Unit (MMU) pursues justice for Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives by identifying gaps in information sharing and data collection. The unit provides leadership and direction for cross-departmental and interagency collaboration involving missing and murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives putting the full weight of the Federal government into investigating these cases and marshalling law enforcement resources across Federal agencies. The MMU works collaboratively with other agencies, including DOJ's National Missing and Unidentified Persons System, and develops strategic partnerships with additional stakeholders such as the FBI's Behavioral Analysis Units, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Forensic Laboratory, the U.S. Marshals Missing Child Unit, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. The MMU also draws on the experience and expertise of those on the frontlines of this crisis, including Tribal governments, law enforcement agencies, survivors, families of the missing, and all communities throughout Indian country.

Within BIA, the OJS MMU funds Criminal Investigator positions located throughout Indian Country. These agents represent a second investigative tier developed to ensure that each case is pursued until all solvability factors have been exhausted, or until further evidence is discovered and the case can be solved. Supplementing the MMU's efforts is funding to support five BIA Regional Evidence Recovery Teams

(ERTs), including specialized vehicles, equipment, and supplies. As the ERTs are activated, Indian Country investigators will get more rapid access to these crucial crime scene and evidence resources, rather than waiting for an FBI ERT to travel from several States away to process a crime scene in Indian Country.

Law Enforcement Special Initiatives funding to expand the OJS training footprint and bring advanced training programs to Tribes in more parts of the United States also supports the goals of the MMU. The new advanced training focuses on advanced Police, Corrections, and Criminal Investigations training opportunities for Tribes in several IA Regions. The increased training capacity enables advanced courses such as: Missing Person Investigation, Human Trafficking, Evidence Collection and Processing, Forensic Training, Opioid Educational Programs, Drug Identification and Investigations, Lieutenant Command School, Executive Command School, Police Officer In-Service, Correction Officer In-Service and Police Chief In-Service.

Victim/Witness Assistance program: This program provides assistance to victims and witnesses who are involved with criminal prosecutions in Tribal or Federal courts within Indian Country during the investigative stages of violent and/or drug crimes; the ability of witnesses or victims to cooperate with law enforcement is critical to the success of many prosecutions. The program administers and promotes overall victim services by analyzing the needs of victims and the needs of law enforcement agencies, ensuring that victims are afforded their rights under the Crime Victims' Rights Act of 2004 as required for Federal law enforcement agencies. This program funds victim specialists that provide initial response and follow-up services to victims and their families during their involvement with the criminal justice system.

Land Mobile Radio: The land mobile radio communication system is a wireless communication network within Indian Country and is an instrumental component of public safety, education, public works, and wildfire programs in Tribal communities. This program funds the support, repair, and replacement of radio equipment installed in hundreds of BIA vehicles across the Nation, as well as hundreds of hand-held radio units, all used in primarily remote locations with limited or no cell phone coverage. Support activities occur on a 24-hour/365-day basis to ensure connectivity among dispatch stations and police or correctional officers, as well as other emergency personnel in the field.

Reducing Recidivism Initiative: This initiative has been incorporated into the BIA Tiwahe Initiative since 2019 and includes efforts to reduce prison recidivism. The reducing recidivism initiative employs a comprehensive "alternatives to incarceration" strategy that seeks to address underlying causes of repeat offenses, including substance abuse and social service needs, through Tribal and Federal partnerships. I

Indian Police Academy: The Indian Police Academy (IPA) is located at the Department of Homeland Security Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Artesia, New Mexico and provides basic police, criminal investigation, telecommunications, and detention training programs at no cost to Tribal or Federal personnel serving the critical public safety needs of Indian Country. The Academy offers a wide range of collaborative training opportunities at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)-Artesia (NM) and Glynnco (GA) Centers for instructor-led and e-FLETC courses and on-site training in specialized courses.

As BIA enhances its advanced training center in the northern United States, the IPA continues to offer advanced courses, including child abuse investigation, domestic violence investigation, sex crime investigation, field training officer certification, management/leadership, peer support/critical incident debriefing, community policing, and drug investigation. Other advanced courses include use of force, firearms instruction, archeological resource protection, executive leadership, crime scene processing, interview and interrogation techniques, criminal jurisdiction in Indian Country, advanced detention, and dispatcher training courses for both Tribal and BIA law enforcement officers.

Tribal Justice Support: The Office of Tribal Justice Support (TJS) is a contributor to the BIA initiative to target rising criminal justice issues impacting Native American communities. In the past, this has included providing technical assistance to Tribal courts and Courts of Indian Offenses, ensuring compliance with VAWA, performing court assessments, and supporting Healing to Wellness courts.

Law Enforcement Program Management: BIA is the Federal entity most directly responsible for maintaining law and order throughout Indian Country. This funding supports the Office of Justice Services' national leadership team and a number of administrative or support services to manage the activity effectively for Tribes. The team collaborates with other Federal partners and develops and disseminates standards, policies, and procedures for IA implementation of the law enforcement, corrections, emergency management, land mobile radio, Tribal court, and justice training programs.

Recruiting and retention of OJS personnel continues to be an on-going priority that is also funded from Program Management. The resources are used to support a team of human resources personnel dedicated to OJS recruitment efforts to ensure critical law enforcement and detention vacancies are filled. Program management also funds the Indian Affairs' Office of Emergency Management (BIA OEM) which is responsible for policy development and program management of Indian Affairs activities concerning continuity of operations, disaster preparedness, planning, response and recovery. BIA OEM represents Indian Affairs in coordinating across organizational elements of IA and interagency emergency management activities relating to Tribal affairs. This includes coordinating with and among federally recognized Tribes, Federal agencies, States, and other jurisdictions to enhance preparedness and resilience of Tribal communities from disasters.

Facilities Operations & Maintenance: Public safety facility operations funds are used to operate facilities that run law enforcement and detention programs. These operational costs include janitorial services, utilities, refuse disposal, fire protection, maintenance of vehicles, communications, pest control, personnel services, equipment, materials and supplies, travel, training, and products required to keep these services operational. The program funds are also used for costs necessary to comply with Occupational Safety and Health Act standards.

Public safety facility maintenance funds are used to conduct preventive, routine, scheduled and unscheduled maintenance on equipment, utility systems, ground structures, and buildings that house law enforcement and detention programs. In addition to the buildings themselves, the most common uses of this funding include maintenance on:

- Equipment such as heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, boilers and other pressure vessels, furnaces, fire alarms and sprinklers, radio repeaters, and security systems.

- Utility systems such as potable water wells, water treatment plans, and water storage tanks.
- Horizontal infrastructures including sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, and landscaping.

Subactivity - Tribal Courts (TPA):

The Tribal Courts (TPA) program provides funding to about 200 Tribal courts in Alaska and the Lower 48 under Pub.L. 93-638 contracts and self-governance compacts. Tribes use this funding for judges, prosecutors, public defenders, court clerks, court administrators, pre-trial and probation officers, juvenile officers, victim witness specialists, and other court support staff and administrative costs that contribute to the operation of Tribal justice systems.

Tribal court facilities operation and maintenance needs are budgeted for FY 2026 in a manner similar to law enforcement offices, detention centers, and other facilities. This facility funding component enables preventive, routine, scheduled, and unscheduled maintenance for BIA-funded Tribal courts as well as janitorial services, utilities costs, refuse disposal, fire protection, pest control, equipment, materials and supplies, and products required to keep these services operational. These costs are necessary to comply with Occupational Safety and Health Act standards and ensure safe and functional court facilities in Indian Country.

In FY 2026, Tribal judicial systems will address everything from violent crimes and drug use to domestic and family issues, and an array of civil claims. Courts throughout Indian Country will process caseloads and address filings of criminal cases, tort claims, Tribal probate claims, and family law issues including the ICWA. OJS will continue to interact with the Tribally run courts and directly administer all Courts of Indian Offenses to support justice systems for Tribes.

Subactivity - Fire Protection (TPA):

Fire Protection (TPA) funds cover 40 Tribal fire protection programs. The Fire Protection program supports Tribal fire staff, trains volunteer firefighters, repairs existing firefighting equipment, and purchases additional equipment. Funding is also used to purchase smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, and emergency lights to ensure the fire safety of Tribal buildings.

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Community & Economic Development

Activity: Community & Economic Development

Introductory Funding Table

Activity: Community & Economic Development

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

	2024 Enacted	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Total Requirements	30,546	30,524	9,764

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Program Overview

The Community and Economic Development activity supports the advancement of American Indian and Alaska Native communities by fostering job creation, bolstering reservation economies, and promoting economic growth throughout Indian country. The activity is comprised of several programs which include Economic Development, the Job Placement and Training (JP&T) program, Community Development Oversight; and the Workforce Development program as authorized by the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act, Pub.L. 102-477 (477) as amended by the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Consolidated Act of 2017, Pub.L. 115-93 (477).

Subactivity - Job Placement and Training (TPA)

The Job Placement and Training (TPA) (JP&T) program is designed to assist individuals in securing jobs at livable wages, thereby reducing their dependence on federally subsidized programs such as childcare assistance, food stamps, and welfare. The JP&T funding aims to assist eligible applicants in obtaining job skills and in finding and retaining a job, thereby leading to self-sufficiency. The funding provides for vocational training and employment assistance to individuals to improve job skills and provide increased employment. This includes client assessments, career counseling, planning, costs for travel, training stipends, and unsubsidized job placements.

Participating Tribes are encouraged to provide services directly to their members by either entering into a Pub.L. 93-638 contract with the BIA or a compact with the Office of Self-Governance. Tribes may also consolidate JP&T funds in accordance with the provisions of the 477 program.

Pub.L. 102-477 as amended, is a self-determination statute that allows Tribes greater control over the delivery of workforce development services. These laws permit federally recognized Tribes to consolidate into a single funding stream through DOI employment-and-training-related grant funds from multiple Federal programs within the BIA and BIE, the Department of Labor, Department of Education, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Energy, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Transportation, Department of Veterans Affairs, and Department of Justice. The “477 program” allows participating Tribes to save administrative time and expense by consolidating funding streams and reporting requirements, thus affording more support for job placements and case

management activities. The grant money that BIA contributes to the 477 program includes Job Placement & Training (TPA) funding.

Subactivity - Economic Development (TPA):

The Economic Development (TPA) subactivity consists of Tribal base economic development funding. The funding assists Tribes in developing programs to build business and commercial capacity for individual Tribal members, as well as opportunities to enhance reservation economies. This funding also facilitates technical assistance for Tribes and individual Indians on accessing Federal and non-Federal resources that support entrepreneurship, capacity-building, access to capital, and business development.

Subactivity – Economic Development Projects:

The Economic Development Projects funding enabled IA to provide technical assistance to Tribes for economic deployment.

Subactivity - Community Development Oversight:

The Office of Indian Economic Development (OIED) Central Office staff provide management and oversight for all of the DOI's Indian economic development programs and coordinates intergovernmental collaboration. It is responsible for the day-to-day management of its wide range of projects, creation of new initiatives and monitoring methods, addressing economic development issues as they arise, conducting internal control reviews, and other operational matters.

Executive Direction & Administrative Services

Activity: Executive Direction & Administrative Services

Introductory Funding Table

Activity: Executive Direction & Administrative Services

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

	2024 Enacted	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Total Requirements	260,634	251,796	225,433

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Program Overview

Subactivity – Assistant Secretary Support

Several offices support the Assistant Secretary in overseeing and implementing IA budget and programs:

The *Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs (OCLA)* oversees and coordinates the legislative planning and congressional relations activities for IA. OCLA provides legislative research and assistance to program offices in developing proposed legislation, preparing testimony, and providing legislative histories on various issues. OCLA also works with Congressional committees and responds to requests for information from congressional staff, DOI, other Federal agencies, Tribal leadership, and the public at large on various issues concerning American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The *Office of Public Affairs (OPA)* liaises with media, Tribes, the public, and other government agencies in need of information regarding Indian Affairs. OPA creates and disseminates all press releases to news media outlets, websites, and interested stakeholders. OPA serves as IA Web Content Manager as well as monitoring content uploaded by BIA and BIE content managers. OPA also serves as internal communications coordinator for Indian Affairs and approves broadcast communications.

The *Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action (RACA)* reviews and revises all regulations governing Indian Affairs programs, facilitating the development and implementation of consistent policies and procedures governing the performance of the Assistant Secretary’s Indian trust responsibilities. RACA is also responsible for the oversight of regular and meaningful consultation with Tribes on these policies and procedures. Collaboration with Tribal officials in the development of Federal policies that have Tribal implications and on the establishment of criteria for programs that benefit Tribes is essential to strengthening the government-to-government relationship with Tribes. RACA also provides tools necessary to meet the trust management goals identified in statute, manages all Federal Register Notices for the organizations reporting to and for AS-IA, and is responsible for the development and implementation of the Indian Affairs Conflict Resolution program.

The *Office of Federal Acknowledgement (OFA)* implements Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 83 – Procedures for Federal Acknowledgment of Indian Tribes. On July 1, 2015, DOI issued a final

rule regarding Federal acknowledgment which became effective on July 31, 2015. Section 83.7 of these 2015 regulations allows petitioners that have submitted a complete petition but have not yet received a final agency decision to choose whether to proceed under the current 2015 regulations, applying those standards and processes, or the standards and processes of 25 CFR, Part 83 revised as of April 1, 1994 (superseded regulations). The 2015 regulations allow OFA to post to its website: petition materials, comments, guidance, and advice to the extent feasible and allowable under Federal law, except documentation, and information protected from disclosure under Federal law. These postings allow petitioning groups, other parties (such as State and local governments), and the public to have access to the administrative record.

The *Office of Indian Gaming (OIG)* acts as the primary advisor to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs on Indian gaming and implements the Secretary's responsibilities under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA), Pub. L. 100-497. OIG's duties and responsibilities include the administrative review and analysis of the statutory and regulatory requirements of IGRA and related statutes, policy development, and technical assistance to Tribal and State stakeholders.

The *Office of Self-Governance (OSG)* provides for the oversight and management of self-governance compacts which provide Tribal governments with greater flexibility and responsibility to meet the social, economic, and cultural needs of their people and are a cornerstone of Tribal sovereignty for many Indian Nations and Alaska Native Villages. Many federally recognized Tribes have entered into self-governance funding agreements, electing to negotiate these agreements and receive funding from OSG, rather than have BIA provide direct services, or to enter into an Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA), Pub.L. 93-638 contract. OSG combines financial assistance and compacting services for Tribes in a one-stop shop for IA programs.

In addition, OSG conducts a range of fiscal and contracting responsibilities:

- Negotiating annual and multi-year funding agreements with eligible self-governance Tribes and consortia, calculating contract support, and resolving issues identified in financial and Tribal operations.
- Scheduling and reconciling fund transactions with IA program and account managers and with partner Federal agencies.
- Satisfying the program accountability requirements of other Federal agencies by reviewing pass-through funding for program funding consistency.
- Assisting in the growth of self-governance by marketing and developing educational products.
- Recruiting additional Tribes to enter into self-governance compacts.
- Managing any appeals and conflicts in funding and contractual language.
- Reviewing and resolving annual audit and evaluation reviews.

OSG provides a central point of coordination on policy and practical issues with other non-IA offices that engage in self-governance compacting with Tribes for non-IA services and programs.

The *Deputy Assistant Secretary – Management Office (DASM)* provides executive leadership, guidance, and direction to the following operations: Office of the Chief Financial Officer; Office of Budget and Performance Management; Office of Information Management Technology; Office of Human Capital Management; and the Office of Facilities, Property, and Safety Management. DASM provides general guidance and direction on policy and administrative management to all areas of Indian Affairs to ensure consistency in implementation and response by all bureaus and offices in providing services to Tribes and in coordinating with other Federal agencies. In addition, this office provides logistic and facility management support to the Assistant Secretary organization and subordinate programs.

Subactivity – Executive Direction

Executive Direction (TPA)

This funding supports the Offices of the Superintendent at 83 BIA agency locations located across the Nation. Agency Superintendents serve Tribes at the local level providing planning, direction, and line management leadership for the day-to-day implementation of policy initiatives and program operations. Agency Superintendents also provide decision-making, direction, public relations, BIA representation to other governmental agencies and private sector organizations, and overall management of assigned resources at the local level.

Executive Direction (Central)

The BIA senior leadership at the Central Office management level provides organizational direction and coordination to ensure all programs are effectively integrated in areas of policy formulation and review, Tribal consultation, representation of BIA to other governmental agencies and private sector organizations, and the overall management of assigned resources. BIA senior leadership provides policy direction and advises on all matters regarding mission, program, functional, and managerial policy matters. They also develop and execute policies; administer the employee ethics program; review and evaluate the achievements of BIA, Central Office and all field offices; and coordinate BIA activities with other Federal agencies for direct, efficient, and effective operations.

Executive Direction (Regional)

The BIA's Regional Directors Offices (RDO) and their immediate support staff are located in 12 Regional Offices throughout the United States. The RDO functions primarily on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, AS-IA, the Director, and BIA on a daily basis by maintaining the government-to-government relationship with Tribes and upholding the Indian Trust responsibility. Activities include policy review and formulation, Tribal consultation, representing BIA in activities involving other governmental agencies and private/public organizations, determination of BIA administrative and Tribal program appeals, and daily administration of all administrative functions.

Subactivity – Administrative Services

Administrative Services (TPA)

This program provides administrative services at the Agency level either through direct program services or Pub.L. 93-638 contracts.

Administrative Services (Central)

The *Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)* is responsible for the Indian Affairs annual financial audit in compliance with the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act of 1990, and the development of systems, policies, and procedures to guide the IA Central and Regional Offices' operations in the areas of financial management, accounting and payments, contracts and procurements, and commercial grant administration. The CFO Act, the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA), the Government Management Reform Act, and various Office of Management and Budget regulations largely guide activities of the OCFO.

The *Division of Internal Evaluations and Assessment (DIEA)* provides guidance and oversight to ensure internal controls are established and maintained for Indian Affairs programs, organizations, and functions for financial audits of Tribal contractors and grantees. DIEA also monitors programs and resources for compliance with laws, regulations, policies, and procedures. DIEA conducts internal IA reviews to ensure programs achieve intended results and resources are used consistently with the agency mission and are protected from waste, fraud, and mismanagement. DIEA provides financial guidance and assistance to IA organizations on the Single Audit Act and OMB Circular A-133 (A-133), Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations. DIEA also ensures financial compliance with the Single Audit Act and 2 CFR Part 200 Uniform Administrative Requirement, Cost Principle, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards.

The *Office of Facilities, Property, and Safety Management (OFPSM) Division of Property Management (DPM)* is responsible for providing leadership, oversight, and advice on property management policies and procedures to Indian Affairs senior management and property management personnel to assure compliance with laws, regulations, and internal controls for the Federal Management Regulation (FMR), Department of the Interior, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the General Services Administration. DPM ensures IA's real and personal property and fleet assets serve the mission of IA through strategic management for assets' life cycles such as planning, budgeting, acquisition, utilization, and disposal. OFPSM is also responsible for the oversight and management of the 105(l) leasing program and the negotiation, approval, and implementation of those leases.

The *Office of Budget and Performance Management (OBPM)* is responsible for planning, formulating, and justifying the Indian Affairs budget submissions in consultation with Tribes. The office ensures Tribal priorities are collected and considered in all budget deliberations and determines how best to balance those priorities with those of the Administration. OBPM coordinates and executes budget requirements to ensure timely distribution of funds to Tribes. The Office is also responsible for oversight and management of the strategic planning and performance management efforts of the agency. In carrying out these responsibilities, OBPM is required to manage and track all Tribal requests for Tribal Priority Allocation (TPA) fund transfers, manage Tribal pay-cost data to ensure Tribes receive proper pay increase funding for programs they operate under contract/compact, establish budget codes within the financial system for all programs as necessary, track funds status for all budget lines to advise managers on balances, manage and maintain the budgets for AS-IA programs, prepare responses to congressional and audit inquiries, work with programs to develop goals and objectives for their programs, collect quarterly performance information, prepare Annual Performance Plans and Reports, and maintain automated budget tools for use by managers agency-wide. OBPM develops policies, handbooks, and

guidelines to standardize and govern the formulation and execution of funds as well as the collection and use of performance information to ensure consistency agency-wide.

Administrative Services (Regional)

The Regional Offices provide administrative services in 4 key areas: finance, budget, acquisitions, and property management. The Administrative Services (Regional) program regulates and accounts for resources used to achieve IA's mission and uphold mandates as required by Federal statutes such as ISDEAA, as amended. Each function is a direct operating service in support of Federal trust program activities. To maximize resources, the Regional Offices work with agency sites to coordinate resources to meet programmatic responsibilities. Staff also provides technical advice and assistance to Tribes within their servicing areas, specifically related to Pub.L. 93-638 contract and grant programs.

Subactivity – Safety and Risk Management

Central Safety and Risk Management

The *Office of Facilities, Property, and Safety Management (OFPSM) Division of Safety and Risk Management (DSRM)* provides senior leadership, policy, and oversight for Indian Affairs' safety programs required by law including occupational safety and health, industrial hygiene, and public safety (non-law enforcement). DSRM reviews architectural and engineering drawings, specifications, shop design submittals, and all other documents for construction and major rehabilitation or repair of facilities and of existing facilities for compliance with applicable health and safety codes and standards. DSRM conducts acceptance inspections for new construction and major renovation projects for issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy. DSRM also collects statistics, analyzes information, prepares reports, provides training, and maintains a safety management information system. The Motor Vehicle Operator, Workers Compensation and Loss Compensation programs are also administered by DSRM.

Regional Safety Management

The Regional Safety and Health program ensures IA employees comply with applicable safety procedures, health laws, and regulations to provide a safe and healthy working environment. The program's efforts are focused on developing courses of action to eliminate or reduce hazards to an acceptable level. The program conducts annual workplace inspections, monitors Office of Workers Compensation Program chargebacks, and provides training and technical assistance to all locations with IA-owned or Tribally owned facilities serving IA-funded programs. Other duties include processing annual driving record history verifications, workers' compensation claims, loss compensation claims, and conducting safety and health training.

Subactivity – Information Resources Technology

The Information Resources Technology (IRT) program provides Information Technology (IT) services to Indian Affairs programs and is responsible for compliance with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act, Federal Management Financial Integrity Act, OMB Circular A-123, and Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA), as well as cybersecurity requirements and priorities. The IRT program funds the operation and maintenance of core systems and services for IA programs to fulfill their obligations to the 574 federally recognized Tribes. The program provides IT support and services to IA locations nationwide, supporting a diverse set of mission needs, including business services, social services, transportation, irrigation, power, trust, forestry, justice services,

detention centers, and wildland firefighters.

Subactivity - Human Capital Management

Human Resources

Human Resources consists of the Office of Human Capital Management which provides all human resource operational services to all of Indian Affairs and the Center for Personnel Security.

The *Office of Human Capital Management (OHCM)* provides all recruitment, on-boarding, personnel staffing, position classification, employee benefit administration and has in-sourced retirement services, personnel action processing, records management, managing and maintaining the personal identity verification card credentialing program, nationwide labor relations administration and contract negotiations, and employee relations including representation before third parties. OHCM develops, interprets, and issues Human Resources (HR) and employee development policy. The Office also monitors, evaluates, and implements initiatives to improve human resource management processes, services, and organizations in Indian Affairs.

The *Center for Personnel Security* is responsible for determining position sensitivity level for each position occupied and ensuring the appropriate background investigation and reinvestigation is conducted for appointees, employees, contractors, consultants, volunteers, and Tribal users for IA. This office is also responsible for policies and procedures related to suitability and clearance determination and processes.

Labor-Related Payments and Training

The Labor-Related Payments and Training program consists of the following components:

Workers' Compensation Payments: Provides reimbursements to the Department of Labor (DOL) for on-the-job injury payments based on the DOL's annual charge back.

Unemployment Compensation: Provides reimbursements to the DOL for unemployment compensation payments on a prorated share. Allocations are based on percentages obtained from the contractor's match of actual state charges with the DOL's payroll records annually.

Employee Displacement Costs: Pursuant to Section 205 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act Amendments of 1988 (Pub.L.100-472), this program covers the payment of separation costs to Indian Affairs employees who are separated from Federal employment due to Tribal contracting or compacting of Federal programs under Pub.L. 93-638, as amended. These costs include severance pay and lump sum annual leave payments.

Training: Within available amounts, Indian Affairs will assist in providing necessary training to meet employee development needs in response to administrative, technical and managerial training gaps as identified in Risk Assessments and Workforce plans.

Subactivity - Facilities Management

Regional Facilities Management

The IA Regional Facilities Management programs, operating under the direction of BIA Regional Directors, provide guidance, technical assistance, and oversight on construction, renovation, operations, and maintenance of IA-funded facilities to local education, public safety and justice, and IA Agency facilities management programs. The programs also assist local programs with data gathering and reporting and project development and prioritization to support the Indian Affairs-Facilities Management System.

Operation and Maintenance

The Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program funds daily operations and maintenance at IA facilities at 91 locations across 10 IA Regions. The inventory of facilities includes 767 buildings that include administrative offices, warehouses, maintenance shops, fire stations, communication facilities, and storage facilities with approximately 2.4 million gross square feet. O&M services keep buildings in safe, healthy, and environmentally compliant conditions.

Facilities Operations: Operations activities and costs include janitorial services, utilities expenses, refuse disposal, fire protection, maintenance vehicles, communication services expenses, and pest control. Utility expenses include electrical power, natural gas, propane, heating oil, potable water, sewer, and refuse collection.

Facilities Maintenance: Funding covers annual routine maintenance activities and preventive, cyclical, and emergency unscheduled repairs and replacement projects below \$10,000 addressing needs at IA structures, equipment, and utility systems. In addition to buildings, structures include telecommunication radio repeater towers, water towers, underground and above ground fuel storage tanks, parking lots, landscaping, sidewalks, and fencing. Equipment includes heating; ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC); boilers; furnaces; fire alarm panels; sprinkler controls; security lights/camera and emergency lights and sirens, and master control systems. Utility systems include electrical systems, potable water treatment and distribution systems, sewer treatment and collection systems, storm drainage, fire hydrants, gas distribution, street lighting, and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition.

Subactivity – Intra-Governmental Payments

Indian Affairs makes contributions to the DOI Working Capital Fund for services provided or administered by the Department, the Interior Business Center (IBC), the United States Postal Service (USPS), and the General Services Administration (GSA). Department-wide services include oversight of major administrative systems such as the Federal Personnel and Payroll System, DOI University, Employee and Public Services, Security Program, Facilities Management Services, Support Services, Space Management Services, Technology and Telecommunications services, and the Financial Business and Management System (FBMS). The GSA charges include voice and data services; USPS charges consist of all classes of mail used by IA.

Subactivity – Rentals [GSA/Direct]

This program provides the core funding for BIA and BIE office and special purpose spaces, which include occupancy agreements with GSA and direct leases, primarily with Tribes. Funding covers rental

costs for all Indian Affairs programs including office space for Indian Affairs central, regional and agency offices, Indian education schools and offices, and Office of Justice Services law enforcement and detention centers.

GSA Rentals: Funds support approximately 88 GSA occupancy agreements and associated mandatory Department of Homeland Security (DHS) security fees for nearly one million rentable square feet of office, warehouse, and parking space, as well as building and storage lots. Funding also supports rent expenses for the Central Office headquarters space at the Main Interior Building (MIB).

Direct Rentals: Funds cover lease contract costs for 41 spaces directly leased by IA under GSA's delegation of lease authority program with approximately 583,131 rentable square feet of office and warehouse space as well as four land leases/easements and three detention centers/police stations which contain an additional 145,000 square feet of space.

Indian Land Consolidation

Account: Indian Land Consolidation

Summary of Requirements Table

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Indian Land Consolidation
Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

ACCOUNT	2024 Enacted	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION	4,000	4,000	-

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Program Overview

Subactivity – Indian Land Consolidation

The Indian Land Consolidation Program (ILCP) is authorized under the Indian Land Consolidation Act Amendments of 2000 (Pub. L. 106-462), the American Indian Probate Reform Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-374), and other authorities.

Justification of Program Changes Narrative: Indian Land Consolidation

Justification of Program Changes

Indian Land Consolidation – The Budget terminates the Indian Land Consolidation Program, which has received bipartisan criticism for being ineffective.

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Construction

Account: Construction

Summary of Requirements Table

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Construction

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

ACCOUNT ACTIVITY	2024 Enacted	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
CONSTRUCTION	133,780	133,780	93,423
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE CONSTRUCTION	45,791	45,791	45,791
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION	65,694	65,694	38,186
OTHER PROGRAM CONSTRUCTION	22,295	22,295	9,446

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Appropriations Language

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands; and preparation of lands for farming, and for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project pursuant to the Act of June 13, 1962, Public Law 87–483, as amended; \$93,423,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation: Provided further, That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to the Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994, Public Law 103–302, as amended (25 U.S.C. 3804), shall be made available on a nonreimbursable basis: Provided further, That this appropriation may be reimbursed from the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration appropriation for the appropriate share of construction costs for space expansion needed in agency offices to meet trust reform implementation: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$10,000,000 shall be derived from the Indian Irrigation Fund established by section 3211 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, Public Law 114–322, as amended: Provided further, That amounts provided under this heading are made available for the modernization of Federal field communication capabilities, in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purpose.

Note.—This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119–4).

Appropriations Language Citations

General Authorization

25 U.S.C. 13 (The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921) is the basic authority under which the Secretary provides services, including construction of facilities, to support operating programs to federally recognized Tribes. This Act also provides for the enlargement, extension, improvement, and repair of the buildings and grounds of existing plants and projects. In addition, most of the major projects have specific authorizations.

1. Indian irrigation and other water-related systems

Including, but not limited to, the following citations:

Pub. L. 106-382

Pub. L. 87-483

Pub. L. 114-322

Pub. L. 117-58

Pub. L. 106-382 (The Fort Peck Reservation Rural Water System Act of 2000) provides that the Federal share of construction of the Assiniboine and Sioux Rural Water system shall be 100 percent and shall be funded through annual appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation; then 100 percent of the Federal share of the cost of operation and maintenance of the Assiniboine and Sioux Rural Water System shall be funded through annual appropriations to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Pub. L. 87-483 (76 Stat.96), as amended, provides for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

Pub. L. 114-322 (130 Stat. 1753-54) (Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016, as amended) established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known as the “Indian Irrigation Fund” for the “completion of repairing, replacing, modernizing, or performing maintenance on [certain Indian irrigation] projects”. The America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (S. 3021) amended Sections 3212(a), 3213(a), 3216, 3221(b), 3224(d), and 3226 of the WIIN Act (130 Stat. 1750) to extend the date for accomplishments to each of fiscal years 2017 through 2028.

Pub. L. 117-58 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA). The U.S. Department of the Interior received a \$466 million investment for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for infrastructure projects and community resilience initiatives as well as an investment of \$2.5 billion to help the Department fulfill settlements of Indian water rights claims and deliver long-promised water resources to Tribes. The IIJA also made Tribal communities eligible for additional Department of the Interior programs to support building resilience to wildland fire and drought, restoring ecosystems, enabling fish passage, and addressing legacy pollution from abandoned mine lands and orphan oil and gas wells.

2. For the Operations and Maintenance of Indian Affairs facilities.

25 U.S.C. 13

25 U.S.C. 13 provides generally for the use of funds for the operation and maintenance of Indian Affairs facilities.

3. Acquisition of lands, and interests in lands.

25 U.S.C. 5108

25 U.S.C. 5108 provides that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to acquire, through purchase, relinquishment, gift, exchange, or assignment, an interest in lands, water rights, or surface rights to lands, within or without existing reservations, including trust or otherwise restricted allotments, whether the allottee be living or deceased, for the purpose of providing land for Indians. Such sum may not exceed \$2,000,000 in any one fiscal year.

4. Indian Roads Program.

25 U.S.C. 318a

23 U.S.C. 201-204

25 U.S.C. 318a authorizes material, equipment, supervision and engineering in the survey, improvement, construction, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads.

23 U.S.C. 201 et seq. (The Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987) provides for the expenditure of Federal funds on Indian reservation roads. Section 202 of the Act provides for a portion of the funds appropriated for Indian reservation roads to be used by the Secretary of the Interior for program management and project related administrative expenses. Section 203 of the Act identifies a three-year period of availability after the close of the fiscal year for which authorized, for Indian reservation roads projects. Section 204 provides that Highway Trust funds for Indian reservation roads may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the cost of construction and improvement of such roads.

5. Dams.

25 U.S.C. 3801-3805

Pub.L. 117-58

25 U.S.C. 3801-3804 (The Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994) authorizes appropriations to establish and operate a dam safety maintenance and repair program to ensure maintenance and monitoring of the condition of dams and to maintain the dams in a satisfactory condition on a long-term basis.

25 U.S.C. 3805 (Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016, as amended) established two funds (high- and low-hazard) to address deferred maintenance. Funds expire on September 30, 2030 and are subject to appropriations.

Pub. L. 117-58 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. The U.S. Department of the Interior received a \$466 million investment for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for infrastructure projects and community resilience initiatives as well as an investment of \$2.5 billion to help the Department fulfill settlements of Indian water rights claims and deliver long-promised water resources to Tribes. The IIJA also made Tribal communities eligible for additional Department of the Interior programs to support building resilience to wildland fire and drought, restoring ecosystems, enabling fish passage, and addressing legacy pollution from abandoned mine lands and orphan oil and gas wells.

6. Quarters Program.

5 U.S.C. 5911 et seq.

5 U.S.C. 5911 et seq. (Federal Employees Quarters and Facilities Act) provides for the use of Federal quarters and collection of rent, for the Operations and Maintenance of such structures.

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Public Safety and Justice Construction

Activity: Public Safety and Justice Construction

Introductory Funding Table

Activity: Public Safety and Justice Construction

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

	2024 Enacted	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Total Requirements	45,791	45,791	45,791

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Program Overview

The Public Safety & Justice (PS&J) Construction program funds law enforcement, detention, and court facility replacement, improvements and repairs, employee housing construction, fire safety, and other programs that support the PS&J Construction programs, such as condition assessments. Assets maintained under this program also include a wide variety of other constructed assets such as warehouses, storage facilities, garages (quarters and non-quarters), and existing building operation support systems.

Subactivity - Facilities Replacement/New Construction

The PS&J Facilities Replacement/New Construction program provides funding to replace detention centers, Tribal courts, and law enforcement facilities in poor condition based on prioritization criteria jointly developed by DFMC and OJS. The program utilizes the Site Assessment Capital Investment (SA-CI) process, similar to that used in the BIE Education Construction program. This strategy allows Indian Affairs to utilize a data-driven process to identify and prioritize PS&J facilities in developing multi-year execution plans.

Subactivity - Employee Housing

PS&J Employee Housing is constructed using a pre-approved standard design that meets IA-adopted building codes and standards, including health and safety standards. This approach accelerates the preliminary design review and acceptance process. Employee Housing projects will be selected based on existing prioritization criteria established by OJS.

Subactivity - Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R)

The FI&R program prioritizes health and safety deficiency improvements, repairs, and renovation projects at law enforcement, detention, and court facilities. The funds support the following:

Minor Improvement and Repair (MI&R): The MI&R program assists in maintaining the IA real property portfolio assets at an operational level and extends the useful life of IA assets. MI&R projects support IA compliance with the American Correctional Association Core Jail Standards, accessibility requirements, EPA requirements, and other life safety and health code requirements. The MI&R program funds the disposal of assets no longer needed for the program and the abatement of any environmental hazards

required to support demolition. MI&R projects are prioritized based on data derived from facility condition assessments and the SA-CI program. This strategy allows Indian Affairs to utilize a data-driven process to identify and prioritize PS&J facilities in developing multi-year execution plans.

Facilities Condition Assessments (FCA): The FCA program funds comprehensive facility assessments of law enforcement, detention, and court facilities. FCA identify new Deferred Maintenance (DM) needs, validate existing DM items, and include a computation of the Current Replacement Value (CRV) of each asset, which is critical in calculating the asset's Facility Condition Index (FCI). FCA includes the inspection of critical elements such as life safety systems, HVAC systems, electrical systems, structural integrity, and other elements.

Emergency Repair: The Emergency Repair program provides funding for facilities-related expenses necessary to mitigate or correct immediate threats to life or property at law enforcement, detention, and court facilities.

Environmental Projects: The Environmental Projects program funds correction of environmental-related deficiencies at law enforcement, detention, and court facilities. Key areas for compliance include storage tank management, toxic substance management, hazardous materials/waste management, water quality management, and air quality management.

Portable Office Buildings: The Portable Office Buildings program funds the construction, transportation, repair, installation, and relocation of portable office buildings at law enforcement, detention, and court facilities. The program includes the construction of infrastructure associated with law enforcement, detention, and court facilities, to include utilities, vehicle accommodation, and pedestrian walkways. The program was introduced to provide temporary space for programs when the operations are critical to public safety and new construction funding is not available.

Subactivity - Fire Safety Coordination

The Fire Safety Coordination (FSC) promotes fire safe facilities and protection of federal property and persons from the adverse effects of fire. The FSC contributes to the prevention to the loss of life and property from the harmful effects of structural fire by maintaining fire prevention, education, training, and suppression programs; to comply with all applicable federal laws and regulations, and Department of the Interior policies and procedures on fire safety; and to ensure that resources are available to facilitate compliance.

The FSC Manager oversees all aspects of program implementation, ensuring effective execution and strategic alignment. This investment supports the salaries of skilled professionals, essential support contracts, and access to specialized expertise and services, enabling the program to operate efficiently and achieve measurable outcomes.

Subactivity - Fire Protection

The Structural Fire Protection Program (SFPP) promotes and monitors compliance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) codes, Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) requirements, and Federal law. The SFPP provides structural fire protection systems for law enforcement, detention, and

court facilities. This includes upgrading or replacing fire alarm and automatic sprinkler systems as necessary. The SFPP provides ongoing replacement and repairs of eligible fire trucks, stations, and equipment. The SFPP also funds the assessment of fire protection systems and provides training to maintenance staff on preventive maintenance requirements to ensure the functionality of life safety systems.

Real Property Asset Management: Deferred Maintenance and Repair

Public Safety & Justice Construction - The FY 2024 (most current available) Deferred Maintenance and Repair (DM&R) for Public Safety & Justice Construction is estimated at \$31.5 million. This includes all asset categories, such as buildings, structures, and quarters/employee housing, but it does not include DM&R associated with Grounds which will be reported in the FY 2025 Federal Real Property Profile. With an estimated annual level of nearly \$43.6 million to address DM&R and other lifecycle investment needs, the Office of Justice Services (OJS) is prioritizing Law Enforcement Facility projects to uphold Tribal sovereignty and provide for the safety of Indian communities.

Based on anticipated appropriations and current cost estimates, the FY 2026 Facilities Replacement / New Construction funding will complete the full funding of the Window Rock Detention Center and will partially fund the Warm Springs Detention Center. The amount of DM&R that will be addressed is to be determined.

The Branch of Planning and Design has been established within the Division of Facilities Management and Construction (DFMC) to prioritize designs, prepare accurate construction cost estimates, and ensure there are shovel ready construction projects.

Real Property Asset Management

Indian Affairs Public Safety and Justice Construction Five Year Plan FY 2026 – FY 2030

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2026	1	Facilities Replacement / New Construction	Warm Springs Detention Center	OR-05	TBD	0	33,500	TBD				89	TBD
			<i>Facilities Replacement / New Construction</i>				33,500						
2026		Employee Housing and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations new construction				3,500						
			<i>Employee Housing</i>				3,500						
2026		Minor Facilities Improvement and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				3,940		Ongoing				
2026		Condition Assessments	Multiple projects at various locations				1,180		Ongoing				
2026		Emergency repair projects	Multiple projects at various locations				500		Ongoing				
2026		Environmental projects	Multiple projects at various locations				500		Ongoing				
2026		Portable LE/Detention buildings	Multiple projects at various locations				500		Ongoing				
			<i>Facilities Improvement and Repair</i>				6,620						
2026		Fire Safety Coordination	IA Fire Protection Program				171		Ongoing				
2026		Other Fire Protection	Multiple projects at various locations				2,000		Ongoing				
			<i>Fire Protection</i>				2,171						
			Total Public Safety & Justice Construction				45,791						TBD

Indian Affairs Public Safety and Justice Construction Five Year Plan FY 2026 – FY 2030

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2027	1	Facilities Replacement / New Construction	Standing Rock Detention Center (2022 SA-CI)	ND-01	TBD	7,877	TBD	TBD				87	TBD
2027	2	Facilities Replacement / New Construction	Truxton Canyon Agency (Supai Jail) (2022 SA-CI)	AZ -02	TBD	0	TBD	TBD				83	TBD
			<i>Facilities Replacement / New Construction</i>				33,500						TBD
2027		Employee Housing and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				3,500						
			<i>Employee Housing</i>				3,500						
2027		Minor Facilities Improvement and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				3,940		Ongoing				
2027		Condition Assessments	Multiple projects at various locations				1,180		Ongoing				
2027		Emergency repair projects	Multiple projects at various locations				500		Ongoing				
2027		Environmental projects	Multiple projects at various locations				500		Ongoing				
2027		Portable LE/Detention buildings	Multiple projects at various locations				500		Ongoing				
			<i>Facilities Improvement and Repair</i>				6,620						
2027		Fire Safety Coordination	IA Fire Protection Program				171		Ongoing				
2027		Other Fire Protection	Multiple projects at various locations				2,000		Ongoing				
			<i>Fire Protection</i>				2,171						
			Total Public Safety & Justice Construction				45,791						TBD

Indian Affairs Public Safety and Justice Construction Five Year Plan FY 2026 – FY 2030

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2028	1	Facilities Replacement / New Construction	Truxton Canyon Agency (Supai Jail) (2022 SA-CI)	AZ-04	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD				83	TBD
2028	2	Facilities Replacement / New Construction	Winnebago Detention (Omaha Tribal Police Dept.) (2022 SA-CI)	NE-03	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD				91	TBD
2028	3	Facilities Replacement / New Construction	Truxton Canyon Agency Detention Center (Hualapai Adult Detention Center) (2022 SA-CI)	AZ-04	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD				N/A	TBD
			<i>Facilities Replacement / New Construction</i>				33,500						TBD
2028		Employee Housing and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				3,500						
			<i>Employee Housing</i>				3,500						
2028		Minor Facilities Improvement and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				3,940		Ongoing				
2028		Condition Assessments	Multiple projects at various locations				1,180		Ongoing				
2028		Emergency repair projects	Multiple projects at various locations				500		Ongoing				
2028		Environmental projects	Multiple projects at various locations				500		Ongoing				
2028		Portable LE/Detention buildings	Multiple projects at various locations				500		Ongoing				
			<i>Facilities Improvement and Repair</i>				6,620						
2028		Fire Safety Coordination	IA Fire Protection Program				171		Ongoing				
2028		Other Fire Protection	Multiple projects at various locations				2,000		Ongoing				
			<i>Fire Protection</i>				2,171						
			Total Public Safety & Justice Construction				45,791						TBD

Indian Affairs Public Safety and Justice Construction Five Year Plan FY 2026 – FY 2030

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2029	1	Facilities Replacement / New Construction	Truxton Canyon Agency Detention Center (Hualapai Adult Detention Center) (2022 SA-CI)	AZ-04	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD				65	TBD
2029	2	Facilities Replacement / New Construction	Northern Cheyenne Detention (Lame Deer) Center (2023 SA-CI)	MT-02	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD				69	TBD
			<i>Facilities Replacement / New Construction</i>				33,500						TBD
2029		Employee Housing and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				3,500						
			<i>Employee Housing</i>				3,500						
2029		Minor Facilities Improvement and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				3,940		Ongoing				
2029		Condition Assessments	Multiple projects at various locations				1,180		Ongoing				
2029		Emergency repair projects	Multiple projects at various locations				500		Ongoing				
2029		Environmental projects	Multiple projects at various locations				500		Ongoing				
2029		Portable LE/Detention buildings	Multiple projects at various locations				500		Ongoing				
			<i>Facilities Improvement and Repair</i>				6,620						
2029		Fire Safety Coordination	IA Fire Protection Program				171		Ongoing				
2029		Other Fire Protection	Multiple projects at various locations				2,000		Ongoing				
			<i>Fire Protection</i>				2,171						
			Total Public Safety & Justice Construction				45,791						TBD

Indian Affairs Public Safety and Justice Construction Five Year Plan FY 2026 – FY 2030

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2030	1	Facilities Replacement / New Construction	Northern Cheyenne Detention (Lame Deer) Center (2023 SA-CI)	MT-02	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD				69	TBD
2030	2	Facilities Replacement / New Construction	Wind River Adult Detention Center (2023 SA-CI)	WY	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD				90	TBD
			<i>Facilities Replacement / New Construction</i>				33,500						TBD
2030		Employee Housing and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				3,500						
			<i>Employee Housing</i>				3,500						
2030		Minor Facilities Improvement and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				3,940		Ongoing				
2030		Condition Assessments	Multiple projects at various locations				1,180		Ongoing				
2030		Emergency repair projects	Multiple projects at various locations				500		Ongoing				
2030		Environmental projects	Multiple projects at various locations				500		Ongoing				
2030		Portable LE/Detention buildings	Multiple projects at various locations				500		Ongoing				
			<i>Facilities Improvement and Repair</i>				6,620						
2030		Fire Safety Coordination	IA Fire Protection Program				171		Ongoing				
2030		Other Fire Protection	Multiple projects at various locations				2,000		Ongoing				
			<i>Fire Protection</i>				2,171						
			Total Public Safety & Justice Construction				45,791						TBD

Real Property Asset Management: Project Data Sheets

Bureau of Indian Affairs Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking: 89

Planned Funding FY 2026: \$33,500,000

Funding Source: Public Safety & Justice Construction - Facility Replacement / New Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Warm Springs Detention Center

Project Number: TBD

Unit/Facility Name: Warm Springs Detention Center

Region/Area/District: Northwest Region

Congressional District: 05

State: OR

Project Justification

#	DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique ID #	API:	FCI-Before:
1	35220000 Bldg Prisons and Detention Centers	P09R0101030	100	0.8628
2	35410600: Laboratory, Dark Room	Maximo ID: AB107859 Structure # 1031	100	0.0000
3	Grounds/Site Work	Maximo ID: AB108575	N/A	N/A

Project Description:

Warm Springs Detention Center consists of 2 permanent structures and is located in Warm Springs, OR. This project replaces the current Detention Center with a 60-bed detention facility. In the design phase, laboratory and site infrastructure will be assessed to identify any undocumented improvement or replacement needs. Upon completion of the new facility, the existing structures will be demolished or transferred.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The construction of the new Detention Center will improve the safety and functionality of facilities for the program's stakeholders and will support the Department's plan to improve Public Safety and Justice programs by ensuring that facilities are in fair or better condition as measured by the Facility Condition Index (FCI).

This project supports Indian Affairs (IA) core mission by administering its trust responsibilities and implementing self-determination policies on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians and Alaskan Natives and by strengthening Tribal communities through the development of self-sustaining economies and improved human and physical infrastructure.

- 1.1 Restore & Protect High Visitation / Public Use Facilities
- 1.2 Improve ADA Accessibility
- 1.4 Remediate Poorest FCI Facilities
- 2.1 Reduce Deferred Maintenance

- 2.2 Leverage Funding / Pursue Partnering Opportunities
- 2.3 Reduce Annual Operating Costs
- 2.4 Replacement of Assets
- 3.1 Address Safety Issues
- 3.2 Protect Employees / Improve Retention
- 4.1 Modernize Infrastructure

Investment Strategy (IS):

- The entire project would be considered modernization and renewal.
- The current existing Deferred Maintenance Work Order (DMWO) list, upon completion of the project, will be reduced to zero.
- New facility will reduce the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs to those related to ongoing maintenance of new equipment, which will provide a net reduction in O&M funding from current levels.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Without this project operation and maintenance costs will continue to increase due to increasingly poor system performance. Employee and inmate safety will also continue to be impaired by inadequate facilities incapable of addressing modern detention requirements. 100 pts.

Ranking Categories:

Category	Percent	Score
FCI Rating:	n/a	0.8628
API Rating:	n/a	100
API/FCI Score:	(20%)	20
SB Score:	(40%)	40
IS Score:	(20%)	16
CFA Score:	(20%)	13
Total Score:	(100%)	89

Combined ranking factors = (0.20 x API/FCI score) + (0.40 x SB score) + (0.20 x IS score) + (0.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning

Capital Plan Business Case Required: YES

VE Study: Scheduled TBD, Completed TBD

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):

Activity	Dollars in thousands	Percent
Maintenance/Repair Work:	\$ 0	
Modernization/Renewal Work:	\$ TBD	100
Total:	\$ TBD	100

Project Funding History (entire project):

History	Dollars in thousands
Funded to Date:	\$ 0
FY 2026 Public Safety & Justice New Construction Funding (this PDS):	\$ 33,500
FY 2026 [FLREA/FLTP/Donation, etc.] Funding:	\$ 0
Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ TBD
Total:	\$ TBD

Class of Estimate: A B C D

Estimate Escalated to: N/A

Planning and Design Funds:

Planning Funds Received: *TBD

Design Funds Received: *TBD

* These amounts for planning and design are included in the total formulated to the FY 2026 budget on this project data sheet.

Major Milestones

Construction Award/Start

- Scheduled: TBD
- Actual: TBD

Project Complete

- Scheduled: TBD
- Actual: TBD

Project Data Sheet

Prepared/Last Updated: 05/2025

DOI Approved: Yes

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs

Current:	\$	186,291
Projected:	\$	139,717
Net Change:	-\$	46,574

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Resources Management Construction

Activity: Resources Management Construction

Introductory Funding Table

Activity: Resources Management Construction

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

	2024 Enacted	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Total Requirements	65,694	65,694	38,186

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Program Overview

The Resources Management Construction program serves Indian communities by assisting Tribes in the management of water delivery assets consistent with applicable Federal, Tribal, and State laws. IA provides management and program oversight, technical assistance, training and other support to dam programs, irrigation projects and systems, and power projects in Indian Country.

Subactivity - Irrigation Project Construction

This program provides management, oversight, and engineering technical assistance to the irrigation projects under IA’s jurisdiction. The program addresses deferred maintenance needs at 17 congressionally authorized irrigation projects. These 17 irrigation projects are located on Indian reservations across the Rocky Mountain, Northwest, Southwest, Navajo and Western Regions. IA also has irrigation systems in its inventory which are non-revenue-generating that are mainly used for subsistence gardening.

Indian irrigation projects provide water vital to agricultural production in the western United States. Serving over 25,000 customers in 10 western States, irrigation projects provide irrigation water to over 800,000 acres through over 52,000 structures and 6,000 miles of canals and drains. The IA owns, operates, and maintains the projects, providing the manpower, materials, and equipment to operate and maintain these projects.

The current water users on IA projects include the Tribes, individual Indian landowners, non-Indian landowners, and Indian and non-Indian lessees of Indian lands. The mix of fee and trust lands, along with the delivery of Indian and non-Indian water rights to both Indian and non-Indian customers, makes IA irrigation different from most other irrigation projects. The funds support the following:

Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: This program funds construction and deferred maintenance rehabilitation of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP). All work is accomplished by IA staff and through a reimbursable agreement with the DOI Bureau of Reclamation or a Pub.L. 93-638 contract with the Navajo Nation. The construction of the NIIP is authorized under Pub.L. 87-483, as amended (Pub. L. 111-11), for the purposes of delivering water for the irrigation of irrigable and arable lands. The

legislation authorized the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the NIIP for the principal purpose of furnishing irrigation water for up to 110,630 acres of land. The NIIP design is comprised of 11 blocks; with each block delivering water to approximately 10,000 acres. Construction of the project began in 1964. Currently, the irrigation delivery system can deliver water to approximately 80,488 acres, through eight completed blocks and a portion of block 9.

Irrigation Projects-Rehabilitation: The irrigation rehabilitation program addresses critical deferred maintenance, construction work and emergency failures on IA owned and operated irrigation facilities, with an emphasis placed on infrastructure rehabilitation that addresses health and safety concerns for IA employees and the public. Projects are prioritized in accordance with the Department and Indian Affairs Asset Management Plan, the rehabilitation priority index (RPI), Facility Condition Index (FCI), Asset Priority Index (API), and considers the risk associated with the loss of water delivery to all or a portion of the irrigation facility. Modernization Study results are incorporated into all rehabilitation projects to improve resource utilization and water delivery service as most facilities are reaching 100 years old.

Subactivity - Engineering and Supervision

This subactivity provides oversight and technical support to the 17 irrigation and three power projects at both Region and project levels to ensure Federal assets are protected and in compliance with laws and regulations. The program also ensures projects are operated and maintained in an efficient manner, while providing good customer service. Support and assistance include asset management, budgeting, technical assistance, operations and maintenance billing and collection activities, program oversight and reviews, and a variety of other technical support functions. This account funds the IA Irrigation and Power staff within Central and Regional irrigation engineering positions.

Subactivity - Survey and Design

This program provides the planning and technical support activities for Irrigation Resources Management Construction and develops information required for rehabilitation and maintenance efforts for the irrigation projects owned, operated, and maintained by IA. The program 1) conducts modernization studies on irrigation projects to assist in prioritization of deferred maintenance project activities; 2) performs comprehensive condition assessments on power utilities and irrigation projects to meet the Department and IA Asset Management responsibilities; 3) implements project financial sustainability studies to assist Tribal efforts to improve and promote local and regional agricultural economies; 4) maintains project inventories and data, including the development of map data books and decision support systems specific to the Irrigation and Power Projects; 5) undertakes irrigated land classification studies, mapping, and other technical activities, in direct support of developing critical information used to manage irrigation projects and systems; and 6) updates construction cost estimates for the asset management database that provides deferred maintenance estimates.

Subactivity - Federal Power Compliance

There are approximately 200 hydroelectric and other facilities currently on, or affecting, Indian lands and resources. This program partners with affected Indian Tribes to implement Secretarial authorities under Part I of the Federal Power Act (FPA) (16 U.S.C. 739a-825r) to improve Tribal capacity to conduct research and participate in governmental efforts affecting or potentially affecting important Indian resources. Actions under this program generally include: 1) identification of non-Federal hydroelectric

projects affecting Indian reservations, Indian trust resources (e.g., land, fish, wildlife, and cultural resources) and/or other resources important to Indian Tribes; 2) development and implementation of studies to address potential effects of existing or proposed hydroelectric projects on fish and wildlife, water supply, cultural resources, and Tribal economies; 3) development of settlement agreements, license recommendations, terms and conditions, and amendments to address project effects on Indian resources; and 4) long-term implementation of settlement agreements and other measures necessary to protect Tribal interests. Program activities also cover Trial-Type Hearings and Alternatives Analyses pursuant to the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPA Act of 2005).

Subactivity - Dam Projects

Safety of Dams:

The Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103-302) established that IA is responsible for all dams on Indian lands. The Safety of Dams (SOD) inventory currently includes 141 high hazard potential dams on 42 Indian reservations. Additionally, through responses to inventory request letters the program sent to Indian Tribes as required by the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016, there are over 1,000 unclassified, potentially hazardous dams. It is expected that some of these dams may become program dams in the future.

The SOD program is responsible for the safety of all high and significant-hazard potential dams on Tribal lands. These dams form a significant part of water resources and trust assets for Indian reservations. The SOD program conducts yearly workshops to educate Tribal community leaders and members about potential dam safety risks and demonstrate how floodplain management measures can and will be helpful for them in mitigating risks.

The primary emphasis of the SOD program is to protect downstream residents from undue risks associated with the dams. This requires identifying dams that pose unacceptable risks and utilizing a risk-informed decision process to prioritize risk reduction actions. These actions include correcting identified safety deficiencies to mitigate hazards in accordance with the Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994 and the Department's SOD program, Secretarial Order No. 3048. The program is developing emergency action plans and early warning systems on all of its high and significant hazard dams, performing maintenance, enhancing security, and rehabilitating dams in poor condition. Dams under the jurisdiction of IA have more than 100,000 people living below these dams with hundreds of millions of dollars in assets.

Dam Maintenance:

The Dam Maintenance program supports reducing the potential loss of human life and property damage caused by dam failure by making IA dams as safe as practically possible. Funds are used to perform routine maintenance and repairs of high- and significant-hazard potential dams on Indian lands. The program also performs annual maintenance on Early Warning Systems.

The funding will support resources to address non-routine maintenance activities and address identified dam safety issues at high-risk program dams. Correction of identified non-routine issues often entail large scale design and construction activities, as opposed to minor maintenance actions. Dam maintenance work is accomplished through a combination of Pub.L. 93-638 contracts, Federal acquisitions, and Federal staffing.

Real Property Asset Management

Indian Affairs Resources Management Construction Five Year Plan FY 2026 – FY 2030

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2026		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Program Coordination	NM - 03			916		Ongoing				
2026		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Correction of Office of Inspector General audit and transfer stipulation deficiencies	NM - 03			100						TBD
2026		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Automation and power factor correction	NM - 03			500						TBD
2026		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Block 9 Stage 2 Design Updates	NM - 03		25,000	1,473						TBD
			<i>Navajo Indian Irrigation Project</i>				2,989						3,009
2026		Blackfeet Indian Irrigation Project	Blacktail Diversion	MT - 01		0	TBD						TBD
2026		Fort Belknap Irrigation Project	Milk River Main Diversion	MT - 01		5,500	TBD						TBD
2026		Fort Hall Irrigation Project	Bannock Pumping Plant Rehabilitation	ID - 01		8,050	TBD						TBD
2026		Fort Hall Irrigation Project	Main Canal Rehabilitation	ID - 01		0	TBD						TBD
2026		Pine River Indian Irrigation Project	Ceanabo - Beaver Creek Siphon Dump	CO - 03		0	TBD						TBD
2026		Wapato Indian Irrigation Project	Lateral 3 Repair and Rehabilitation	WA - 04		0	TBD						TBD
2026		Wapato Indian Irrigation Project	Wapato Diversion Dam Rehabilitation and Modernization	WA - 04		9,900	TBD						TBD
		Wind River Indian Irrigation Project	Crowheart Bench Unit Rehabilitation	WY-01		0	TBD						
2026		All 17 Irrigation Projects	Irrigation Construction - Program Coordination, Planning / Predesign, Engineering Oversight and Technical Assistance and Required COR Activities			0	TBD		NA				TBD
2026		Emergency Projects, Expedited Issues - Safety Improvement Projects	Multiple projects at various locations			NA	TBD		NA				TBD
			<i>Irrigation Projects - Rehabilitation</i>			NA	12,530						17,412
			<i>Irrigation Project Construction</i>				15,519						20,421
2026		Engineering and Supervision	Multiple projects at various locations				2,323		Ongoing				
			<i>Engineering and Supervision</i>				2,323						

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2026		Survey and Design	Multiple projects at various locations				516		Ongoing				
			<i>Survey and Design</i>				516						
2026		Federal Power Compliance (FERC)	Multiple projects at various locations				673		Ongoing				
			<i>Federal Power Compliance (FERC)</i>				673						
2026		Safety of Dams Program Coordination					3,721		Ongoing				
2026		Expedited Issues - Mitigation of high risks failure modes	Multiple projects at various locations				818		Ongoing				
2026		Issues Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations				141		Ongoing				
2026		Security	Multiple projects at various locations				35		Ongoing				
2026		Emergency Management Systems	Multiple projects at various locations				4,760		Ongoing				
2026		Safety of Dams Inspection/Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations				8,177		Ongoing				
			<i>Safety of Dams</i>				17,652						
2026		Dam Maintenance	Routine Nation Wide Maintenance - Partial funding				1,503		Ongoing				
			<i>Dam Maintenance</i>				1,503						
			<i>Dam Projects</i>				19,155						
			Total Resources Management Construction				38,186						TBD

Indian Affairs Resources Management Construction Five Year Plan FY 2026 – FY 2030

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2027		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Program Coordination	NM - 03			916		Ongoing				
2027		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Correction of Office of Inspector General audit and transfer stipulation deficiencies	NM - 03			100						TBD
2027		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Automation and power factor correction	NM - 03			500						TBD
2027		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Block 9 Stage 2 Design Updates	NM - 03			1,473						TBD
			<i>Navajo Indian Irrigation Project</i>				2,989						3,186
2027		Colorado River Indian Irrigation Project	Lateral 90 Check 3	AZ - 04			TBD						TBD
2027		Pine River Indian Irrigation Project	Butsbaugh Flume Replacement	CO - 03			TBD						TBD
2027		Fort Hall Irrigation Project	Bannock Pumping Plant Rehabilitation	ID - 01			TBD						TBD
2027		Fort Hall Irrigation Project	Main Canal Repair and Rehabilitation	ID - 01			TBD						TBD
2027		Fort Hall Irrigation Project	Reservation Canal Headworks Rehabilitation	ID - 01			TBD						TBD
2027		Fort Belknap Irrigation Project	Milk River Main Diversion	MT - 01			TBD						TBD
2027		Fort Peck Irrigation Project	Lateral 42 Repair and Rehabilitation	MT - 01			TBD						TBD
2027		Walker River Indian Irrigation Project	Canal 2- B Repair and Rehabilitation	NV - 02			TBD						TBD
2027		Uintah Irrigation Project	Grey Mountain Canal Flume and Canal Lining Design & Construction	UT - 01			TBD						TBD
2027		Wapato Indian Irrigation Project	Lateral 2 Repair and Rehabilitation	WA - 04			TBD						TBD
2027		Wapato Indian Irrigation Project	Main Canal Repair and Rehabilitation	WA - 04			TBD						TBD
2027		Wapato Indian Irrigation Project	Wapato Diversion Construction	WA - 04			TBD						TBD
2027		All 17 Irrigation Projects	Irrigation Construction - Program Coordination, Planning / Predesign, Engineering Oversight and Technical Assistance and Required COR Activities				TBD		NA				
2027		Emergency Projects, Expedited Issues - Safety Improvement Projects	Multiple projects at various locations				TBD		NA				

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
			<i>Irrigation Projects - Rehabilitation</i>				12,530						25,272
			<i>Irrigation Project Construction</i>				15,519						28,458
2027		Engineering and Supervision	Multiple projects at various locations				2,323		Ongoing				
			<i>Engineering and Supervision</i>				2,323						
2027		Survey and Design	Multiple projects at various locations				516		Ongoing				
			<i>Survey and Design</i>				516						
2027		Federal Power Compliance (FERC)	Multiple projects at various locations				673		Ongoing				
			<i>Federal Power Compliance (FERC)</i>				673						
2027		Safety of Dams Program Coordination					3,721		Ongoing				
2027		Expedited Issues - Mitigation of high risks failure modes	Multiple projects at various locations				818		Ongoing				
2027		Issues Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations				141		Ongoing				
2027		Security	Multiple projects at various locations				35		Ongoing				
2027		Emergency Management Systems	Multiple projects at various locations				4,760		Ongoing				
2027		Safety of Dams Inspection/Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations				8,177		Ongoing				
			<i>Safety of Dams</i>				17,652						
2027		Dam Maintenance	Routine Nation Wide Maintenance - Partial funding				1,503		Ongoing				TBD
			<i>Dam Maintenance</i>				1,503						
			<i>Dam Projects</i>				19,155						
			Total Resources Management Construction				38,186						TBD

Indian Affairs Resources Management Construction Five Year Plan FY 2026 – FY 2030

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remain ing to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2028		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Program Coordination	NM - 03			916		Ongoing				
2028		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Correction of Office of Inspector General audit and transfer stipulation deficiencies	NM - 03			100						TBD
2028		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Automation and power factor correction	NM - 03			500						TBD
2028		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Block 9 Stage 2 Construction	NM - 03			1,473						TBD
			<i>Navajo Indian Irrigation Project</i>				2,989						3,186
2028		Colorado River Indian Irrigation Project	Lateral 90 Check 4	AZ - 04			TBD						TBD
2028		Pine River Indian Irrigation Project	Butsbaugh Flume Replacement	CO - 03			TBD						TBD
2028		Fort Hall Irrigation Project	Bannock Pumping Plant Rehabilitation	ID - 01			TBD						TBD
2028		Fort Peck Irrigation Project	Lateral 56 Repair and Rehabilitation	MT - 01			TBD						TBD
2028		Walker River Indian Irrigation Project	Canal 2- Repair and Rehabilitation	NV - 02			TBD						TBD
2028		Uintah Indian Irrigation Project	North Fork Dry Gulch Canal	UT - 01			TBD						TBD
2028		Wapato Indian Irrigation Project	Lateral 2 Repair and Rehabilitation	WA - 04			TBD						TBD
2028		Wapato Indian Irrigation Project	Main Canal Repair and Rehabilitation	WA - 04			TBD						TBD
2028		Wapato Indian Irrigation Project	Wapato Diversion Construction	WA - 04			TBD						TBD
2028		Wind River Indian Irrigation Project	Crow Heart Bench Unit Repair and Rehabilitation	WY - 01			TBD						TBD
2028		All 17 Irrigation Projects	Irrigation Construction - Program Coordination, Planning / Predesign, Engineering Oversight and Technical Assistance and Required COR Activities				TBD		NA				
2028		Emergency Projects, Expedited Issues - Safety Improvement Projects	Multiple projects at various locations				TBD		NA				
			<i>Irrigation Projects - Rehabilitation</i>				12,530						22,200
			<i>Irrigation Project Construction</i>				15,519						25,386

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2028		Engineering and Supervision	Multiple projects at various locations				2,323		Ongoing				
			<i>Engineering and Supervision</i>				2,323						
2028		Survey and Design	Multiple projects at various locations				516		Ongoing				
			<i>Survey and Design</i>				516						
2028		Federal Power Compliance (FERC)	Multiple projects at various locations				673		Ongoing				
			<i>Federal Power Compliance (FERC)</i>				673						
2028		Safety of Dams Program Coordination					3,721		Ongoing				
2028		Expedited Issues - Mitigation of high risks failure modes	Multiple projects at various locations				818		Ongoing				
2028		Issues Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations				141		Ongoing				
2028		Security	Multiple projects at various locations				35		Ongoing				
2028		Emergency Management Systems	Multiple projects at various locations				4,760		Ongoing				
2028		Safety of Dams Inspection/Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations				8,177		Ongoing				
			<i>Safety of Dams</i>				17,652						
2028		Dam Maintenance	Routine Nation Wide Maintenance - Partial funding				1,503		Ongoing				TBD
			<i>Dam Maintenance</i>				1,503						
			<i>Dam Project</i>				19,155						
			Total Resources Management Construction				38,186						TBD

Indian Affairs Resources Management Construction Five Year Plan FY 2026 – FY 2030

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2029		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Program Coordination	NM - 03			916		Ongoing				
2029		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Correction of Office of Inspector General audit and transfer stipulation deficiencies	NM - 03			100						TBD
2029		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Automation and power factor correction	NM - 03			500						TBD
2029		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Block 9 Stage 2 Construction	NM - 03			1,473						TBD
			<i>Navajo Indian Irrigation Project</i>				2,989						3,009
2029		Colorado River Indian Irrigation Project	Station 11 Spill	AZ - 04			TBD						TBD
2029		Pine River Indian Irrigation Project	Ceanabo Heading	CO - 03			TBD						TBD
2029		Fort Hall Irrigation Project	Bannock Pumping Plant Rehabilitation	ID - 01			TBD		Ongoing				TBD
2029		Fort Hall Irrigation Project	Owl and Bannock Lateral Pipelines	ID - 01			TBD		Ongoing				TBD
2029		Fort Peck Irrigation Project	Lateral 56 Repair and Rehabilitation	MT - 01			TBD		Ongoing				TBD
2029		Walker River Indian Irrigation Project	Canal 1- A Repair and Rehabilitation	NV - 02			TBD						TBD
2029		Wapato Indian Irrigation Project	Lateral 1 Repair and Rehabilitation	WA - 04			TBD		Ongoing				TBD
2029		Wapato Indian Irrigation Project	Wapato Diversion Construction	WA - 04			TBD		Ongoing				TBD
2029		Wind River Indian Irrigation Project	Crow Heart Bench Unit Repair and Rehabilitation	WY - 01			TBD						TBD
2029		All 17 Irrigation Projects	Irrigation Construction - Program Coordination, Planning / Predesign, Engineering Oversight and Technical Assistance and Required COR Activities				TBD		NA				
2029		Emergency Projects, Expedited Issues - Safety Improvement Projects	Multiple projects at various locations				TBD		NA				
			<i>Irrigation Projects - Rehabilitation</i>				12,530						22,250
			<i>Irrigation Project Construction</i>				15,519						25,259
2029		Engineering and Supervision	Multiple projects at various locations				2,323		Ongoing				
			<i>Engineering and Supervision</i>				2,323						

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2029		Survey and Design	Multiple projects at various locations				516		Ongoing				
			<i>Survey and Design</i>				516						
2029		Federal Power Compliance (FERC)	Multiple projects at various locations				673		Ongoing				
			<i>Federal Power Compliance (FERC)</i>				673						
2029		Safety of Dams Program Coordination					3,721		Ongoing				
2029		Expedited Issues - Mitigation of high risks failure modes	Multiple projects at various locations				818		Ongoing				
2029		Issues Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations				141		Ongoing				
2029		Security	Multiple projects at various locations				35		Ongoing				
2029		Emergency Management Systems	Multiple projects at various locations				4,760		Ongoing				
2029		Safety of Dams Inspection/Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations				8,177		Ongoing				
			<i>Safety of Dams</i>				17,652						
2029		Dam Maintenance	Routine Nation Wide Maintenance - Partial funding				1,503		Ongoing				TBD
			<i>Dam Maintenance</i>				1,503						
			<i>Dam Projects</i>				19,155						
			Total Resources Management Construction				38,186						TBD

Indian Affairs Resources Management Construction Five Year Plan FY 2026 – FY 2030

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2030		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Program Coordination	NM - 03			916		Ongoing				
2030		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Correction of Office of Inspector General audit and transfer stipulation deficiencies	NM - 03			100						TBD
2030		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Automation and power factor correction	NM - 03			500						TBD
2030		Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	Block 9 Stage 2 Construction	NM - 03			1,473						TBD
			<i>Navajo Indian Irrigation Project</i>				2,989						3,186
2030		Colorado River Indian Irrigation Project	Station 11 Spill	AZ - 04			TBD						TBD
2030		Pine River Indian Irrigation Project	Dr. Morrison Diversion	CO - 03			TBD						TBD
2030		Fort Hall Irrigation Project	Bannock Pumping Plant Rehabilitation	ID - 01			TBD						TBD
2030		Fort Hall Irrigation Project	Owl and Bannock Lateral Pipelines	ID - 01			TBD						TBD
2030		Fort Peck Irrigation Project	Lateral 56 Repair and Rehabilitation	MT - 01			TBD						TBD
2030		Uintah Indian Irrigation Project	Dry Gulch Canal Rehabilitation	UT - 01			TBD						TBD
2030		Wapato Indian Irrigation Project	Lateral 1 Repair and Rehabilitation	WA - 04			TBD						TBD
2030		Wapato Indian Irrigation Project	Unit 2 Pumping Plant Discharge Line	WA - 04			TBD						TBD
2030		Wapato Indian Irrigation Project	Wapato Diversion Construction	WA - 04			TBD						TBD
2030		All 17 Irrigation Projects	Irrigation Construction - Program Coordination, Planning / Predesign, Engineering Oversight and Technical Assistance and Required COR Activities				TBD		NA				
2030		Emergency Projects, Expedited Issues - Safety Improvement Projects	Multiple projects at various locations				TBD		NA				
			<i>Irrigation Projects - Rehabilitation</i>				12,530						18,750
			<i>Irrigation Project Construction</i>				15,519						21,936
2030		Engineering and Supervision	Multiple projects at various locations				2,323		Ongoing				
			<i>Engineering and Supervision</i>				2,323						

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2030		Survey and Design	Multiple projects at various locations				516		Ongoing				
			<i>Survey and Design</i>				516						
2030		Federal Power Compliance (FERC)	Multiple projects at various locations				673		Ongoing				
			<i>Federal Power Compliance (FERC)</i>				673						
2030		Safety of Dams Program Coordination					3,721		Ongoing				
2030		Expedited Issues - Mitigation of high risks failure modes	Multiple projects at various locations				818		Ongoing				
2030		Issues Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations				141		Ongoing				
2030		Security	Multiple projects at various locations				35		Ongoing				
2030		Emergency Management Systems	Multiple projects at various locations				4,760		Ongoing				
2030		Safety of Dams Inspection/Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations				8,177		Ongoing				
			<i>Safety of Dams</i>				17,652						
2030		Dam Maintenance	Routine Nation Wide Maintenance - Partial funding				1,503		Ongoing				TBD
			<i>Dam Maintenance</i>				1,503						
			<i>Total Resources Management Construction</i>				19,155						
			Total Resources Management Construction				38,186						TBD

Real Property Asset Management: Project Data Sheets

Bureau of Indian Affairs Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking: 100

Planned Funding FY 2026 – 2030: \$14,945,000

Funding Source: Resources Management Construction / Navajo Indian Irrigation Project

Project Identification

Project Title: Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, Block 9 Stage 2 Design Updates

Project Number: NIIP

Unit/Facility Name: Navajo Indian Irrigation Project

Region/Area/District: Navajo Region

Congressional District: 3

State: NM

Project Justification

#	DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique ID #	API:	FCI-Before:
1	40160000	NIIP	100	0.8

Project Description:

The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP) is an on-going irrigation construction project on the Navajo Indian Reservation in northwest New Mexico. The NIIP started construction in 1964. The NIIP was authorized by Pub.L. 87-483 (76 Stat.96), signed into law on June 13, 1962, as a settlement of a specific issue and is the initial stage of the San Juan Chama Project in New Mexico and Colorado. This legislation authorized the delivery of irrigation water to 110,630 acres.

Currently, the irrigation system can deliver up to 77,685 acres of irrigated land. The NIIP has been under construction for approximately 62 years. The Indian Affairs (IA) funds the operation and maintenance of the NIIP. The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP), authorized under Pub.L. 87-483, as amended (Pub.L. 111-11) authorizes up to 110,630 acres to be developed with irrigation. Currently, the irrigation delivery system can deliver water to 80,488 acres through eight of the 11 blocks, and Block 9, Stage 1. The addition of Block 9, Stage 2 will allow the development of approximately 10,000 acres.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The NIIP supports the Interior/IA's core mission by:

- Supporting IA's mission to enhance the quality of life, to promote economic opportunity, and to carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives. This is to be accomplished through the delivery of quality services, and by maintaining government-to-government relationships within the spirit of Indian self-determination.
- Carrying out the mission of the Office of Trust Services in protecting and preserving Trust lands and Trust resources. This project protects and preserves trust resources through the on-going construction of the NIIP.

- Carrying out the authorization under the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: San Juan Chama Project (*Pub.L. 87-483, as amended*) and the initial stage of the San Juan Chama Project in New Mexico and Colorado. This legislation authorized the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

The project clearly demonstrates a major and measurable contribution to established goals and objectives of the Department and IA, aligning with specific outputs and outcomes detailed in the strategic plans. The NIIP beneficially impacts the economy of the geographic area and the Navajo Nation, including employment and multiple benefits to local, regional, and national economies. The NIIP has four Pub.L. 93-638 contracts with the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry (NAPI), Navajo Nation's Tribal farming and agri-business enterprise. The NAPI provides operation, maintenance, corrects transfer deficiencies, and performs minor construction to irrigation systems on the completed segments. NAPI impacts not just the local economy but other areas through national and international marketing of consumer goods produced by the NAPI. The NIIP fulfills the location and partnership initiatives of the Department and IA.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The project demonstrates a major and measurable contribution to established goals and objectives of the Department and the Bureau, aligning with specific strategic plan outputs and outcomes. 100 pts.

Investment Strategy (IS):

NIIP investment strategy demonstrates a steady state position on operation and maintenance costs and a moderate leveraging of non-DOI resources. 100 pts.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to complete the NIIP would have a major and measurable direct impact on public or employee health and safety. 100 pts.

Ranking Categories:

Category	Percent	Score
FCI Rating:	n/a	0.8
API Rating:	n/a	100
API/FCI Score:	(40%)	40
SB Score:	(20%)	20
IS Score:	(20%)	20
CFA Score:	(20%)	20
Total Score:	(100%)	100

Combined ranking factors = (0.40 x API/FCI score) + (0.20 x SB score) + (0.20 x IS score) + (0.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning

Capital Plan Business Case Required: N/A

VE Study: Scheduled TBD, Completed TBD

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):

Activity	Dollars in thousands		Percent
Maintenance/Repair Work:	\$	TBD	100
Modernization / Renewal Work:	\$	TBD	100
Total:	\$	TBD	100

Project Funding History (entire project):

History	Dollars in thousands	
Funded to Date:	\$	25,000
FY 2026 Resources Management Construction Funding (this PDS):	\$	TBD
FY 2026 [FLREA/FLTP/Donation, etc.] Funding:	\$	0
Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$	TBD
Total:	\$	TBD

Class of Estimate: C

Estimate Escalated to: FY 2029/Q4

Planning and Design Funds:

Planning Funds Received: *TBD

Design Funds Received: *TBD

* These amounts for planning and design are included in the total formulated to the FY 2026 budget on this project data sheet.

Major Milestones

Construction Award/Start

- Scheduled: TBD
- Actual: TBD

Project Complete

- Scheduled: TBD
- Actual: TBD

Project Data Sheet

Prepared/Last Updated: 08/2024

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$

Current:	\$	5,500
Projected:	\$	5,500
Net Change:	\$	0

**Bureau of Indian Affairs
Project Data Sheet**

Total Project Score/Ranking: 100

Planned Funding FY 2026: TBD

Funding Source: Resources Management Construction – Irrigation Projects – Rehabilitation

Project Identification

Project Title: Blacktail Diversion

Project Number: AD56677

Unit/Facility Name: Blackfeet Indian Irrigation Project

DOI Unified Region/Area/District: Rocky Mountain Region

Congressional District: 01

State: MT

Project Justification

#	DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique ID #	API:	FCI-Before:
1	AD56677		100	0.17

Project Description:

Replace the existing deteriorated diversion structure with a modern design and construction materials incorporating appropriate safety features.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The project demonstrates a major and measurable contribution to established goals and objectives of the Department and the Bureau, aligning with specific strategic plan outputs and outcomes. 100 pts.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The project demonstrates a major and measurable net savings for the Government, strongly supports financial sustainability efforts, or leverages significant non-DOI resources. 100 pts.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to complete this project would have major direct impacts on public or employee health and safety. 100 pts.

Ranking Categories:

Category	Percent	Score
FCI Rating:	n/a	0.17
API Rating:	n/a	100
API/FCI Score:	(20%)	40
SB Score:	(40%)	20
IS Score:	(20%)	20
CFA Score:	(20%)	20
Total Score:	(100%)	100

Combined ranking factors = (0.20 x API/FCI score) + (0.40 x SB score) + (0.20 x IS score) + (0.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning

Capital Plan Business Case Required: No

VE Study: Scheduled TBD, Completed: TBD

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):

Activity	Dollars in thousands		Percent
Maintenance/Repair Work:	\$	TBD	100
Modernization / Renewal Work:	\$	TBD	
Total:	\$	TBD	100

Project Funding History (entire project):

History	Dollars in thousands	
Funded to Date:	\$	0
FY 2026 Resources Management Construction Funding (this PDS):	\$	TBD
FY 2026 [FLREA/FLTP/Donation, etc.] Funding:	\$	0
Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$	0
Total:	\$	TBD

Class of Estimate: A B C D

Estimate Escalated to: FY 2028/Q4

Planning and Design Funds:

Planning Funds Received: *TBD

Design Funds Received: *TBD

* These amounts for planning and design are included in the total formulated to the FY 2026 budget on this project data sheet.

Major Milestones

Construction Award/Start

- Scheduled: TBD
- Actual: TBD

Project Complete

- Scheduled: TBD
- Actual: TBD

Project Data Sheet

Prepared/Last Updated: 08/2024

DOI Approved: Yes

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$

Current:	\$	15,000
Projected:	\$	5,000
Net Change:	-\$	10,000

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking: 100

Planned Funding FY 2026: TBD

Funding Source: Resources Management Construction / Irrigation Projects – Rehabilitation

Project Identification

Project Title: Milk River Main Diversion

Project Number:

Unit/Facility Name: Fort Belknap Irrigation Project (FBIP)

Region/Area/District: Rocky Mountain Region

Congressional District: 01

State: MT

Project Justification

#	DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique ID #	API:	FCI-Before:
1	AD80248	C551700S	100	0.20

Project Description:

The Milk River (Main) Diversion structure consists of an overflow dam (weir) across the Milk River which controls the water level for the diversion structure. There is a radial gate on the diversion side of the weir for flushing sediment and debris. A 14' flashboard/stop-log structure is located on the opposite side of the diversion dam, with a depth of approximately 4 feet from the bottom of the bay to the top of the weir crest. Stop-logs are removed in the winter, to pass sediment, debris and ice as the ice breaks up in the winter. Throughout the season most of the flow not diverted into FBIP goes over the stop-logs, not the main dam structure. The diversion has 4 manual sluice gate bays. Only two bays are used (those closest to the weir and radial gate). One bay does not have a gate stem or gearhead opener. Both unused gates are covered with sediment. The work consists of replacing the existing diversion dam with new headgates, handrails, access points, walkways, flow bypass and sluicing functions.

Asset has an FCI of 0.20 and an API of 100.

Therefore, the Asset Priority versus Facility Condition Index, API/FCI = 100

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The rehabilitation and modernization of the Dam will improve worker safety, increase operational efficiency, prolong the structure's service life, and potentially enhance fish passage. The project demonstrates a major and measurable contribution to established goals and objectives of the Department and the Bureau, aligning with specific strategic plan outputs and outcomes. 100 pts.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The Milk River Main Diversion Dam investment strategy demonstrates an on-going position on operation and maintenance costs and a moderate leveraging of non-DOI resources through the use of Operation and Maintenance funds. The project demonstrates a major and measurable net savings for the Government, strongly supports financial sustainability efforts, or leverages significant non-DOI resources. 100 pts.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to rehabilitate the Dam could have a major and measurable direct impact on employee health and safety. The effect on the local economy would be catastrophic as well. 100 pts.

Ranking Categories:

Category	Percent	Score
FCI Rating:	n/a	0.20
API Rating:	n/a	100
API/FCI Score:	(40%)	40
SB Score:	(20%)	20
IS Score:	(20%)	20
CFA Score:	(20%)	20
Total Score:	(100%)	100

Combined ranking factors = (0.40 x API/FCI score) + (0.20 x SB score) + (0.20 x IS score) + (0.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning

Capital Plan Business Case Required: NO

VE Study: Scheduled TBD, Completed TBD

Project Costs and Status**Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):**

Activity	Dollars in thousands	Percent
Maintenance/Repair Work:	\$ TBD	100
Modernization / Renewal Work:	\$ 0	100
Total:	\$ TBD	100

Project Funding History (entire project):

History	Dollars in thousands
Funded to Date:	\$ 5,500
FY 2026 Resources Management Construction Funding (this PDS):	\$ TBD
FY 2026 [FLREA/FLTP/Donation, etc.] Funding:	\$ 0
Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ TBD
Total:	\$ TBD

Class of Estimate: C

Estimate Escalated to: FY 2030/Q4

Planning and Design Funds:

Planning Funds Received: *TBD

Design Funds Received: *TBD

* These amounts for planning and design are included in the total formulated to the FY 2026 budget on this project data sheet.

Major Milestones

Construction Award/Start

- Scheduled: FY 2028/Q1
- Actual: TBD

Project Complete

- Scheduled: FY 2032/Q4
- Actual: TBD

Project Data Sheet

Prepared/Last Updated: 08/2024

DOI Approved: Yes

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$

Current:	\$	25,000
Projected:	\$	5,000
Net Change:	+\$	20,000

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking: 100

Planned Funding FY 2026: TBD

Funding Source: Resources Management Construction / Irrigation Projects – Rehabilitation

Project Identification

Project Title: Bannock Pumping Plant Rehabilitation

Project Number:

Unit/Facility Name: Fort Hall Indian Irrigation Project

Region/Area/District: Northwest Region

Congressional District: 01

State: ID

Project Justification

#	DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique ID #	API:	FCI-Before:
1	AD9840	P04I06OS	80	0.15

Project Description:

This structure is a pumping plant that supplies the Bannock Canal as well as the High Lift Line. The trash racks are mostly rusted out and should be replaced. There needs to be a handrail above the intake. Each of the High Lift and Low Lift Lines have three units apiece including three pumps. Many of the pump bowls have bolts that are completely corroded away. These bolts should be replaced with stainless steel. There is no security fencing around the site. Two of the ventilation fans in the building are missing. The three low lift pumps serve separate discharge pipes that convene in a stand tower on the bench above the pumping plant. The three 36" flap gates within this tower should be sandblasted and recoated. Also, the ladder going into the tower is corroded badly making it unsafe. A single pipe leaves the stand tower and conveys flows to the Bannock Canal. The three discharge pipes from the High Lift pumps combine within a thrust block near the pumping plant and flows continue in a 42" concrete pipe. Replace three low lift pumps and motors. Replace electric panel to provide greater flow control. Rehabilitate sump collection system.

Asset has an FCI of 0.15 and an API of 80

Therefore, the Asset Priority versus Facility Condition Index, API/FCI = 100

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The project demonstrates a major and measurable contribution to established goals and objectives of the Department and the Bureau, aligning with specific strategic plan outputs and outcomes. 100 pts.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The project demonstrates a major and measurable net savings for the Government, strongly supports financial sustainability efforts, or leverages significant non-DOI resources. 100 pts.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to complete this project would have major direct impacts on public or employee health and safety.
100 pts.

Ranking Categories:

Category	Percent	Score
FCI Rating:	n/a	0.75
API Rating:	n/a	100
API/FCI Score:	(40%)	40
SB Score:	(20%)	20
IS Score:	(20%)	20
CFA Score:	(20%)	20
Total Score:	(100%)	100

Combined ranking factors = (0.40 x API/FCI score) + (0.20 x SB score) + (0.20 x IS score) + (0.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning

Capital Plan Business Case Required: NO

VE Study: Scheduled TBD, Completed TBD

Project Costs and Status**Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):**

Activity	Dollars in thousands	Percent
Maintenance/Repair Work:	\$ TBD	100
Modernization / Renewal Work:	\$ 0	100
Total:	\$ TBD	100

Project Funding History (entire project):

History	Dollars in thousands
Funded to Date:	\$ 8,050
FY 2026 Resources Management Construction Funding (this PDS):	\$ TBD
FY 2026 [FLREA/FLTP/Donation, etc.] Funding:	\$ 0
Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ TBD
Total:	\$ TBD

Class of Estimate: C

Estimate Escalated to: FY 2030/Q4

Planning and Design Funds:

Planning Funds Received: *TBD

Design Funds Received: *TBD

* These amounts for planning and design are included in the total formulated to the FY 2026 budget on this project data sheet.

Major Milestones

Construction Award/Start

- Scheduled: FY 2028/Q1
- Actual: TBD

Project Complete

- Scheduled: FY 2033/Q1
- Actual: TBD

Project Data Sheet

Prepared/Last Updated: 08/2024

DOI Approved: Yes

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$

Current:	\$	75,000
Projected:	\$	65,000
Net Change:	+\$	10,000

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking: 100

Planned Funding FY 2026: TBD

Funding Source: Resources Management Construction / Irrigation Projects – Rehabilitation

Project Identification

Project Title: Main Canal Rehabilitation

Project Number:

Unit/Facility Name: Fort Hall Indian Irrigation Project

Region/Area/District: Northwest Region

Congressional District: 01

State: ID

Project Justification

#	DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique ID #	API:	FCI-Before:
1	AD6913	P04I06OS	100	0.72

Project Description:

Replace existing structure including but not limited to the five 5' x 5' slide gates, overshot gate, handrail, expanded steel walkway, trash rack, and concrete structure.

Asset has an FCI of 0.72 and an API of 100.

Therefore, the Asset Priority versus Facility Condition Index, API/FCI = 100

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The project demonstrates a major and measurable contribution to established goals and objectives of the Department and the Bureau, aligning with specific strategic plan outputs and outcomes. 100 pts.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The project demonstrates a major and measurable net savings for the Government, strongly supports financial sustainability efforts, or leverages significant non-DOI resources. 100 pts.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to complete this project would have major direct impacts on public or employee health and safety. 100 pts.

Ranking Categories:

Category	Percent	Score
FCI Rating:	n/a	0.72
API Rating:	n/a	100
API/FCI Score:	(40%)	40
SB Score:	(20%)	20
IS Score:	(20%)	20
CFA Score:	(20%)	20
Total Score:	(100%)	100

Combined ranking factors = (0.40 x API/FCI score) + (0.20 x SB score) + (0.20 x IS score) + (0.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning

Capital Plan Business Case Required: NO

VE Study: Scheduled TBD, Completed TBD

Project Costs and Status**Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):**

Activity	Dollars in thousands	Percent
Maintenance/Repair Work:	\$ TBD	100
Modernization / Renewal Work:	\$ 0	100
Total:	\$ TBD	100

Project Funding History (entire project):

History	Dollars in thousands
Funded to Date:	\$ 0
FY 2026 Resources Management Construction Funding (this PDS):	\$ TBD
FY 2026 [FLREA/FLTP/Donation, etc.] Funding:	\$ 0
Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ TBD
Total:	\$ TBD

Class of Estimate: C

Estimate Escalated to: FY 2030/Q4

Planning and Design Funds:

Planning Funds Received: *TBD

Design Funds Received: *TBD

* These amounts for planning and design are included in the total formulated to the FY 2026 budget on this project data sheet.

Major Milestones

Construction Award/Start

- Scheduled: FY 2027/Q4
- Actual: TBD

Project Complete

- Scheduled: FY 2032/Q4
- Actual: TBD

Project Data Sheet

Prepared/Last Updated: 08/2024

DOI Approved: Yes

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$

Current:	\$	32,000
Projected:	\$	5,000
Net Change:	+\$	27,000

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:

Planned Funding FY 2026: TBD

Funding Source: Resources Management Construction – Irrigation Projects - Rehabilitation

Project Identification

Project Title: Ceanabo - Beaver Creek Siphon Dump

Project Number:

Unit/Facility Name: Pine River Indian Irrigation Project

DOI Unified Region/Area/District: Southwest

Congressional District: 03

State: CO

Project Justification

#	DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique ID #	API:	FCI-Before:
1	AD10222		60	0.20

Project Description:

This is a siphon crossing Beaver Creek. The inlet end is connected to a wasteway check structure and the outlet end is connected to a Typical Type C structure. The siphon is 36" RCP with an inlet headgate and trashrack. The siphon extends approximately 660 feet. The inlet wasteway check has severe breakout of the sidewalls and corners. The bottom and the side wall also have spalling. The wasteway wall is eroded and the structure does not have a walkway or handrails for personal safety. The outlet check structure is overall in good shape with only deficiency being erosion downstream of the structure. For replacement, the miscellaneous costs are associated with the removal of the existing CSP. The difference between the structural excavation and structural fill quantities accounts for the removal of the existing RCP pipe. RCP costs have fill quantities already calculated into them cost.

The API = 60, FCI=0.20

The API / FCI = 40

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The project demonstrates a major and measurable contribution to established goals and objectives of the Department and the Bureau, aligning with specific strategic plan outputs and outcomes. 100 pts.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The project demonstrates a major and measurable net savings for the Government, strongly supports financial sustainability efforts, or leverages significant non-DOI resources. 100 pts.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to complete this project would have major direct impacts on public or employee health and safety. 100 pts.

Ranking Categories:

Category	Percent	Score
FCI Rating:	n/a	0.20
API Rating:	n/a	60
API/FCI Score:	(20%)	16
SB Score:	(40%)	20
IS Score:	(20%)	20
CFA Score:	(20%)	20
Total Score:	(100%)	76

Combined ranking factors = (0.20 x API/FCI score) + (0.40 x SB score) + (0.20 x IS score) + (0.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning

Capital Plan Business Case Required: No

VE Study: Scheduled TBD / Completed TBD

Project Costs and Status**Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):**

Activity	Dollars in thousands		Percent
Maintenance/Repair Work:	\$	TBD	100
Modernization / Renewal Work:	\$	0	
Total:	\$	TBD	100

Project Funding History (entire project):

History	Dollars in thousands	
Funded to Date:	\$	0
FY 2026 Resources Management Construction Funding (this PDS):	\$	TBD
FY 2026 [FLREA/FLTP/Donation, etc.] Funding:	\$	0
Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$	0
Total:	\$	TBD

Class of Estimate: A B C D

Estimate Escalated to: FY2030/Q4

Planning and Design Funds:

Planning Funds Received: *TBD

Design Funds Received: *TBD

* These amounts for planning and design are included in the total formulated to the FY 2026 budget on this project data sheet.

Major Milestones

Construction Award/Start

- Scheduled: TBD
- Actual: TBD

Project Complete

- Scheduled: TBD
- Actual: TBD

Project Data Sheet

Prepared/Last Updated: 08/2024

DOI Approved: Yes

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$		
Current:	\$	20,000
Projected:	\$	6,000
Net Change:	-\$	14,000

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking: 76

Planned Funding FY 2026: TBD

Funding Source: Resources Management Construction / Irrigation Projects – Rehabilitation

Project Identification

Project Title: Lateral 3 Repair and Rehabilitation

Project Number:

Unit/Facility Name: Wapato Indian Irrigation Project

Region/Area/District: Northwest Region

Congressional District: 04

State: WA

Project Justification

	DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique ID #	API:	FCI-Before
1	AD17382		60	0.20

Project Description:

Repair and rehabilitate Lateral 3, and all appurtenant structures.

Asset has an FCI of 0.20 and an API of 60.

Therefore, the Asset Priority versus Facility Condition Index, API/FCI = 76

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The rehabilitation and modernization of the lateral will improve worker safety, increase operational efficiency, prolong the structure's service life, and potentially enhance fish passage. The project demonstrates a major and measurable contribution to established goals and objectives of the Department and the Bureau, aligning with specific strategic plan outputs and outcomes. 100 pts.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The investment strategy demonstrates an on-going position on operation and maintenance costs and a moderate leveraging of non-DOI resources using Operation and Maintenance funds. The project demonstrates a major and measurable net savings for the Government, strongly supports financial sustainability efforts, or leverages significant non-DOI resources. 100 pts.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to rehabilitate would have a major and measurable direct impact on employee health and safety. The effect on the local economy would be catastrophic as well. 100 pts.

Ranking Categories:

Category	Percent	Score
FCI Rating:	n/a	0.20
API Rating:	n/a	60
API/FCI Score:	(40%)	40
SB Score:	(20%)	20
IS Score:	(20%)	20
CFA Score:	(20%)	20
Total Score:	(100%)	76

Combined ranking factors = (0.40 x API/FCI score) + (0.20 x SB score) + (0.20 x IS score) + (0.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning

Capital Plan Business Case Required: NO

VE Study: Scheduled TBD, Completed TBD

Project Costs and Status**Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):**

Activity	Dollars in thousands	Percent
Maintenance/Repair Work:	\$ TBD	100
Modernization / Renewal Work:	\$ 0	100
Total:	\$ TBD	100

Project Funding History (entire project):

History	Dollars in thousands
Funded to Date:	\$ 0
FY 2026 Resources Management Construction Funding (this PDS):	\$ TBD
FY 2026 [FLREA/FLTP/Donation, etc.] Funding:	\$ 0
Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ TBD
Total:	\$ TBD

Class of Estimate: C

Estimate Escalated to: FY 2030/Q4

Planning and Design Funds:

Planning Funds Received: *TBD

Design Funds Received: *TBD

* These amounts for planning and design are included in the total formulated to the FY 2026 budget on this project data sheet.

Major Milestones

Construction Award/Start

- Scheduled: TBD
- Actual: TBD

Project Complete

- Scheduled: TBD
- Actual: TBD

Project Data Sheet

Prepared/Last Updated: 08/2024

DOI Approved: Yes

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$		
Current:	\$	25,000
Projected:	\$	5,000
Net Change:	+\$	20,000

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking: 100

Planned Funding FY 2026: TBD

Funding Source: Resources Management Construction / Irrigation Projects – Rehabilitation

Project Identification

Project Title: Wapato Diversion Dam Rehabilitation and Modernization

Project Number:

Unit/Facility Name: Wapato Indian Irrigation Project

Region/Area/District: Northwest Region

Congressional District: 04

State: WA

Project Justification

#	DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique ID #	API:	FCI-Before:
1	AD106574	P08I01OS	100	0.75

Project Description:

The Wapato Diversion Dam and Headworks is the main irrigation facility that serves approximately 132,000 acres on the Yakama Nation located in central Washington.

The Wapato Dam is the major diversion structure serving the Wapato Irrigation Project (WIP). It supplies water to a majority of the irrigated acreage. It is located on the Yakima River at RM 106.6, a mile south of Union Gap, near the northwest corner of the Yakama Reservation. It consists of two structures, referred to as the east and a west segment, as the Yakima River is split into two branches (east and west) at this point by an island. The crest length of the east segment is 420 feet, and the crest length of the west segment is 200 feet. Both segments are concrete structures; the west segment was originally 14 feet high and the east segment, 12 feet high (BOR 1984a). During the construction of fish ladders in the 1980s, the crest of both segments was raised approximately 1 foot, resulting in a hydraulic height of approximately 9 feet for both segments. The two segments are connected by a cross dike that traverses the island, containing a sheet pile cutoff wall.

The dam was constructed in the early part of the 20th century. In 1916, Congress appropriated \$200,000 for the construction of a diversion dam on the Yakima River to divert water for a major expansion of irrigation on the Yakama Reservation. Construction of the dam was completed in 1917. In its 86 years, Wapato Dam has been the subject of relatively little maintenance activity. Inspections of the dam after the 1996 and 1997 floods have revealed significant undercutting and scouring at various locations. Corrective actions are currently in the planning stage.

The Main Canal Headwork's and intake are located immediately upstream of and adjacent to the right abutment of the west segment of Wapato Dam. The headworks consist of six concrete intake bays with slide gates, a building situated atop the intake bays that houses the controls for the sliding gates, and a

sluice gate on the far-right side of the dam immediately adjacent to the right abutment. The slide gates are adjusted by electric motors. To prevent large debris from entering the intake bays, a trash rack structure is located in the fore-bay approximately 30 feet out from the intake bays. The trash rack is cleaned by a motorized rake that runs on tracks situated on top of the structure.

Asset has an FCI of 0.75 and an API of 100.

Therefore, the Asset Priority versus Facility Condition Index, $API/FCI = 100$

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The rehabilitation and modernization of the Diversion Dam and Headworks will improve worker safety, increase operational efficiency, prolong the structure's service life, and potentially enhance fish passage. The project demonstrates a major and measurable contribution to established goals and objectives of the Department and the Bureau, aligning with specific strategic plan outputs and outcomes. 100 pts.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The Wapato Diversion Dam and Headworks investment strategy demonstrates an on-going position on operation and maintenance costs and a moderate leveraging of non-DOI resources using Operation and Maintenance funds. The project demonstrates a major and measurable net savings for the Government, strongly supports financial sustainability efforts, or leverages significant non-DOI resources. 100 pts.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to rehabilitate the Wapato Diversion Dam and Headworks could have a major and measurable direct impact on employee health and safety. The effect on the local economy would be catastrophic as well. The economic benefits generated by the Wapato Irrigation Project to the local economy are estimated to be as high as \$900,000,000 on an annual basis. As alluded to earlier, the majority of the acres within the Wapato Irrigation Project are served by water that flows through the Wapato Diversion Dam and Headworks. Failure to complete this project would have major direct impacts on public or employee health and safety. 100 pts.

Ranking Categories:

Category	Percent	Score
FCI Rating:	n/a	0.75
API Rating:	n/a	100
API/FCI Score:	(40%)	40
SB Score:	(20%)	20
IS Score:	(20%)	20
CFA Score:	(20%)	20
Total Score:	(100%)	100

Combined ranking factors = $(0.40 \times \text{API/FCI score}) + (0.20 \times \text{SB score}) + (0.20 \times \text{IS score}) + (0.20 \times \text{CFA score})$

Capital Asset Planning

Capital Plan Business Case Required: NO

VE Study: Scheduled TBD, Completed TBD

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):

Activity	Dollars in thousands		Percent
Maintenance/Repair Work:	\$	TBD	100
Modernization / Renewal Work:	\$	0	100
Total:	\$	TBD	100

Project Funding History (entire project):

History	Dollars in thousands	
Funded to Date:	\$	9,900
FY 2026 Resources Management Construction Funding (this PDS):	\$	TBD
FY 2026 [FLREA/FLTP/Donation, etc.] Funding:	\$	0
Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$	TBD
Total:	\$	TBD

Class of Estimate: C

Estimate Escalated to: FY 2030/Q4

Planning and Design Funds:

Planning Funds Received: *TBD

Design Funds Received: *TBD

* These amounts for planning and design are included in the total formulated to the FY 2026 budget on this project data sheet.

Major Milestones

Construction Award/Start

- Scheduled: FY 2027/Q1
- Actual: TBD

Project Complete

- Scheduled: FY 2032/Q1
- Actual: TBD

Project Data Sheet

Prepared/Last Updated: 08/2024

DOI Approved: Yes

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$

Current:	\$	52,000
Projected:	\$	25,000
Net Change:	+\$	27,000

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:

Planned Funding FY 2026: TBD

Funding Source: Resources Management Construction / Irrigation Projects – Rehabilitation

Project Identification

Project Title: Crowheart Bench Unit Rehabilitation

Project Number:

Unit/Facility Name: Wind River Indian Irrigation Project

DOI Unified Region/Area/District: Rocky Mountain Region

Congressional District: 01

State: WY

Project Justification

#	DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique ID #	API:	FCI-Before:
1	Multiple		90	0.20

Project Description:

Improvements to various structures on the Crowheart Bench Unit.

Specifics of some significant assets:

Crowheart Bench Unit - Willow Creek Slide Area	\$ 750,000
Crowheart Bench Unit - 11 Drop structures Replacement Project	\$ 400,000
Crowheart Bench Unit - Dry Creek Diversion - Trash Rack System	\$ 125,000
Crowheart Bench Unit - Main Canal Check Structure Safety Rehab.	\$ 250,000
Crowheart Bench Unit - Dinwoody Tunnel - Overflow Safety Rehab.	\$ 250,000
Crowheart Bench Unit - Rehab. - Tunnel lining and venting.	\$ 450,000
Total estimated cost of about	\$3,000,000

Assets have an FCI of 0.20 and an API of 90

Therefore, the Asset Priority versus Facility Condition Index, API/FCI = 100

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The project demonstrates a major and measurable contribution to established goals and objectives of the Department and the Bureau, aligning with specific strategic plan outputs and outcomes. 100 pts.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The project demonstrates a major and measurable net savings for the Government, strongly supports financial sustainability efforts, or leverages significant non-DOI resources. 100 pts.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to complete this project would have major direct impacts on public or employee health and safety. It would also have a direct impact on the farmers and their crops. 100 pts.

Ranking Categories:

Category	Percent	Score
FCI Rating:	n/a	0.20
API Rating:	n/a	90
API/FCI Score:	(20%)	20
SB Score:	(40%)	40
IS Score:	(20%)	20
CFA Score:	(20%)	20
Total Score:	(100%)	100

Combined ranking factors = (0.20 x API/FCI score) + (0.40 x SB score) + (0.20 x IS score) + (0.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning

Capital Plan Business Case Required: No

VE Study: Scheduled TBD, Completed TBD

Project Costs and Status**Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):**

Activity	Dollars in thousands	Percent
Maintenance/Repair Work:	\$ TBD	100
Modernization / Renewal Work:	\$ 0	
Total:	\$ TBD	100

Project Funding History (entire project):

History	Dollars in thousands
Funded to Date:	\$ 0
FY 2026 Resources Management Construction Funding (this PDS):	\$ TBD
FY 2026 [FLREA/FLTP/Donation, etc.] Funding:	\$ 0
Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Total:	\$ TBD

Class of Estimate: A B C D

Estimate Escalated to: FY 2029/Q4

Planning and Design Funds:

Planning Funds Received: *TBD

Design Funds Received: *TBD

* These amounts for planning and design are included in the total formulated to the FY 2026 budget on this project data sheet.

Major Milestones

Construction Award/Start

- Scheduled: TBD
- Actual: TBD

Project Complete

- Scheduled: TBD
- Actual: TBD

Project Data Sheet

Prepared/Last Updated: 08/2024

DOI Approved: Yes

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$		
Current:	\$	78,000
Projected:	\$	32,000
Net Change:	-\$	46,000

Other Program Construction

Activity: Other Program Construction

Introductory Funding Table

Activity: Other Program Construction

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

	2024 Enacted	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Total Requirements	22,295	22,295	9,446

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Program Overview

The Other Program Construction program provides funding for the rehabilitation and repair needs of structures in the Indian Affairs (IA) inventory that serve Regional and Agency offices across the Nation.

Subactivity - Telecommunications Improvement & Repair

IA operates telecommunication sites that are critical to the Bureaus’ mission. Identifying and remediating telecommunication issues are critical to the continuity of operations. Telecommunication projects target the repair or replacement of radio towers, base stations, and infrastructure; correction of safety conditions; and damage caused by fire, acts of nature, vandalism, etc. Telecommunication projects ensure compliance with regulations, correct identified life safety deficiencies, replace systems that fall outside the narrowband requirements, and provide emergency repairs.

Subactivity - Facilities/Quarters Improvement & Repair

IA performs facilities/quarters improvement and repair (F/QI&R) work on existing administrative facilities. The program prioritizes projects to improve safety and protect the health of employees and the public in administrative buildings. The funds support the following:

Minor Improvement and Repair: Funds are used to correct priority deficiencies and support code compliance repairs necessary to provide safe, functional facilities and minimize program personnel’s exposure to potential life, safety, and health hazards. The program will focus on the disposal backlog of facilities that are ready for demolition or transfer to Tribes within the General Administration portfolio.

Facility Condition Assessments: The purpose of the program is to complete a comprehensive condition assessment and inventory validation of all IA-owned or -leased real property assets on a three-year cycle. Assessments identify new deficiencies and validate existing deficiencies tracked in the Indian Affairs Facilities Management System (IA-FMS) for assets that provide Trust Services to Tribes and Tribal members. Condition assessments identify Deferred Maintenance (DM) needs and include a computation of the current replacement value of each asset, which is necessary to calculate the asset’s Facility

Condition Index (FCI). Condition assessments include major building systems such as fire and life safety, HVAC, and electrical systems, as well as structural integrity evaluations.

Emergency Repairs: The Emergency Repairs program provides reimbursement funds to mitigate or eliminate immediate threats to life, safety, health or property.

Environmental Projects: The Environmental Projects program addresses environmental clean-up in accordance with environmental laws and regulations. Specifically, funds are used to assess, characterize, remediate, and monitor potential or actual releases of environmental contaminants at IA-owned general administration facilities. Environmental projects include the upgrade or replacement of storage tanks, wastewater systems, water systems, water towers, or wells; removal and disposal of contaminated soils and hazardous or toxic materials; abatement of asbestos and lead paint; and sampling and analysis of environmental contaminants, including testing for and mitigation of radon gas.

Subactivity - Construction Program Management

Construction Program Management provides for national strategic, operational, and liaison support for facilities programs. Staff will assist the program to ensure all major construction or renovation projects materially contribute to effective resource protection and improved overall operation of programs in the most cost effective and environmentally responsible manner possible. The program also manages and oversees all maintenance programs, which are accomplished through commercial contracts, Pub. L. 93-638 contracts, Pub. L. 100-297 grants, or compacts with Tribes or Tribal organizations across the IA inventory which includes 61,024 buildings—more than 30.6 million square feet—nation-wide and includes all associated site utilities. The buildings are located in 28 States and are distributed over approximately 407 sites that are often remote and isolated.

Fort Peck Water System: In accordance with the requirements of the Fort Peck Reservation Rural Water System Act of 2000, the Bureau funds operations, maintenance, and repair for the completed sections of the Fort Peck Water System located within the Fort Peck Indian Reservation boundaries. This system ensures a safe and adequate municipal, rural, and industrial water supply for the residents of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation in the State of Montana, as well as the citizens of Roosevelt, Sheridan, Daniels, and Valley counties in the State, outside the Fort Peck Indian Reservation.

Subactivity – Water Safety & Sanitation

This program supported improvement and repair projects that address public health and safety compliance issues at BIA-owned drinking water and sanitation systems. These Water Safety & Sanitation funds were used to address EPA notice of violations, contamination issues, critical risks of system failure, water quality, supply, system deficiencies, systems near end of service life, review of historic evaluations to determine potential future preventative measures, system upgrades as needed, and removal of lead plumbing from Indian Affairs facilities. Additionally, the program conducted assessments of BIA water systems to guide investments that will systematically improve water sanitation.

Real Property Asset Management: Deferred Maintenance and Repair

Other Program Construction - The FY 2024 (most current available) DM&R for Other Program Construction is estimated at \$94.4 million. This includes all asset categories such as buildings, structures,

and quarters/employee housing, but it does not include DM&R associated with Grounds. Grounds will be reported in the FY 2025 Federal Real Property Profile. With an estimated annual budget of \$7 million to address these DM&R needs, BIA is prioritizing projects that will enhance the quality of life of American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The FY 2026 Other Program Construction funding will be used to address DM&R associated with 987 buildings, 254 structures, and 781 quarters/employee housing units.

Real Property Asset Management

Indian Affairs Other Program Construction Five Year Plan FY 2026 – FY 2030

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2026		Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				819						
			<i>Telecommunications Improvement and Repair</i>				819						
2026		Facilities/Quarters Improvement and Repair	Minor Improvement and Repair				925		Ongoing				
2026		Facilities/Quarters Improvement and Repair	Facility Condition Assessments				682		Ongoing				
2026		Facilities/Quarters Improvement and Repair	Emergency Repairs				244		Ongoing				
			<i>Facilities / Quarters Improvement and Repair</i>				1,851						
2026		Program Management	Oversight for all IA Facilities Programs				860		Ongoing				
2026		Indian Affairs-Facility Management System	Facility/Asset Management Software				1,409		Ongoing				
2026		[Ft. Peck Water System]	OM&R of completed portions of the water system	MT - AL			4,507		Ongoing				
			<i>Construction Program Management</i>				6,776						
			Total Other Program Construction				9,446						

Indian Affairs Other Program Construction Five Year Plan FY 2026 – FY 2030

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2027		Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				819						
			<i>Telecommunications Improvement and Repair</i>				819						
2027		Facilities Improvement and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				1,851		Ongoing				
			<i>Facilities / Quarters Improvement and Repair</i>				1,851						
2027		Program Management	Oversight for all IA Facilities Programs				860		Ongoing				
2027		Indian Affairs-Facility Management System	Facility/Asset Management Software				1,409		Ongoing				
2027		[Ft. Peck Water System]	OM&R of completed portions of the water system	MT - AL			4,507		Ongoing				
			<i>Construction Program Management</i>				6,776						
			Total Other Program Construction				9,446						

Indian Affairs Other Program Construction Five Year Plan FY 2026 – FY 2030

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2028		Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				819						
			<i>Telecommunications Improvement and Repair</i>				819						
2028		Facilities Improvement and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				1,851		Ongoing				
			<i>Facilities / Quarters Improvement and Repair</i>				1,851						
2028		Program Management	Oversight for all IA Facilities Programs				860		Ongoing				
2028		Indian Affairs-Facility Management System	Facility/Asset Management Software				1,409		Ongoing				
2028		[Ft. Peck Water System]	OM&R of completed portions of the water system	MT - AL			4,507		Ongoing				
			<i>Construction Program Management</i>				6,776						
			Total Other Program Construction				9,446						

Indian Affairs Other Program Construction Five Year Plan FY 2026 – FY 2030

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2029		Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				819						
			<i>Telecommunications Improvement and Repair</i>				819						
2029		Facilities Improvement and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				1,851		Ongoing				
			<i>Facilities / Quarters Improvement and Repair</i>				1,851						
2029		Program Management	Oversight for all IA Facilities Programs				860		Ongoing				
2029		Indian Affairs-Facility Management System	Facility/Asset Management Software				1,409		Ongoing				
2029		[Ft. Peck Water System]	OM&R of completed portions of the water system	MT - AL			4,507		Ongoing				
			<i>Construction Program Management</i>				6,776						
			Total Other Program Construction				9,446						

Indian Affairs Other Program Construction Five Year Plan FY 2026 – FY 2030

Fund Year	Priority Within the FY	Facility or Unit/Program Name	Project Title	Congressional District	Total Project Cost	Funded to Date	Funding Request	Remaining to be Funded	Future Years of Plan with Funding	Investment Category/ Work Classification	Funding Sources for Other Phases	DOI Score	Estimated DM&R Addressed
2030		Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				819						
			<i>Telecommunications Improvement and Repair</i>				819						
2030		Facilities Improvement and Repair	Multiple projects at various locations				1,851		Ongoing				
			<i>Facilities / Quarters Improvement and Repair</i>				1,851						
2030		Program Management	Oversight for all IA Facilities Programs				860		Ongoing				
2030		Indian Affairs-Facility Management System	Facility/Asset Management Software				1,409		Ongoing				
2030		[Ft. Peck Water System]	OM&R of completed portions of the water system	MT - AL			4,507		Ongoing				
			<i>Construction Program Management</i>				6,776						
			Total Other Program Construction				9,446						

**Indian Land & Water Claim
Settlement & Miscellaneous Payments
to Indians**

Account: Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements & Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

Summary of Requirements Table

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements & Miscellaneous Payments to Indians
Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

ACCOUNT	2024 Enacted	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
INDIAN LAND & WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS & MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS	976	976	58,897

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Appropriations Language

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

For payments and necessary administrative expenses for implementation of Indian land and water claim settlements pursuant to the White Earth Reservation Land Settlement Act of 1985, Public Law 99–264, as amended (25 U.S.C. 331 note), the Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement Act, title II of Public Law 101–618, and the Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2022, Public Law 117–349, and for implementation of other land and water rights settlements, \$58,897,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119–4).

Account: Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements & Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

Introductory Funding Table

Account: Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements & Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

	2024 Enacted	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Total Requirements	976	976	58,897

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Program Overview

Securing Tribal and individual Indian rights to historic land and ensuring permanent access to clean reliable water supply is important to Tribal sovereignty, quality of life, economic security, and sustained fundamental cultural values. Settlements often end decades of controversy and contention among Tribes and neighboring communities. To support these goals, DOI implements enacted Indian land and water rights settlements. The 2026 Budget proposes to fund the following enacted settlements and agreement:

Subactivity - Land Settlements

White Earth Land Settlement Act (Administration) (Pub.L. 99-264)

The White Earth Land Settlement Funds are used to investigate and verify questionable transfers of land by which individual Indian allottees or their heirs were divested of ownership and to achieve the payment of compensation to allottees or heirs in accordance with Pub.L. 99-264. A major portion of work is contracted under the authority of Pub.L. 93-638, as amended, to the White Earth Reservation Business Committee.

Subactivity - Water Settlements

BIA implements provisions of enacted water rights settlements that authorize appropriations. These investments improve the health and well-being of Tribal members and preserve existing economies and, over the long-term, bring the potential for jobs and economic development.

Currently, the Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement is the only water rights settlement requiring BIA payment through discretionary appropriations. The Hualapai settlement was enacted in 2023.

Enacted water rights settlements have become increasingly costly for the Federal government in the last several years making payments difficult to accommodate within discretionary appropriation limitations.

Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2022 (Pub.L. 117-349): The Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2022 settles the Tribe’s water rights claims in Arizona and is the result of over a decade of dedicated, good-faith negotiations among the Tribe, the Federal government, the State of Arizona, and other parties. The bill approves a settlement agreement that will provide much needed water to the Tribe.

The enacted settlement establishes the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account with authorized funding of \$312 million that the Tribe can use to develop water infrastructure on its Reservation. The legislation also establishes the Hualapai Water Settlement Implementation Fund Account with authorized funding of \$5 million for groundwater monitoring in the Truxton Basin. The Act's provisions will help provide certainty to the Tribe and to surrounding communities regarding access to water resources, enable Tribal economic growth, and promote Tribal sovereignty and self-sufficiency.

Subactivity – Miscellaneous Payments

Truckee River Operating Agreement (TROA) (Pub.L. 101-618): Funds will be used to pay the BIA share of ongoing administrative fees for the Truckee River Operating Agreement authorized in Section 205 of the Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Settlement Act for services provided to implement the settlement. In addition, funds will be used to pay the BIA share of the cost of operation and maintenance of Boca Dam and Reservoir pursuant to Section 7 of the Truckee River Operating Agreement.

Part of TROA administrative fees pay to retain a Special Hearing Officer, whose responsibility it is to hear disagreements among all TROA parties. The TROA administration fee also pays for the TROA Administrator to operate and maintain the Truckee River Operations model, a 15-month model, the output from which is used by all TROA parties to plan storage and use of their water.

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program

Account: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program

Summary of Requirements Table

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program
Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

ACCOUNT	2024 Enacted	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM	13,329	13,329	1,000

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Appropriations Language

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of administrative expenses, as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974, Public Law 93–262, as amended (25 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.), and of guaranteed loans and insured loans, \$1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, Public Law 93–344, as amended.

Note.—This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119–4).

Account: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program

Introductory Funding Table

Account: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

ACCOUNT	2024 Enacted	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Total Requirements	13,329	13,329	1,000

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Program Overview

The Indian Guaranteed Loan Program (IGLP) is part of the Office of Indian Economic Development (OIED) and is managed by the Division of Capital Investment (DCI). Funding for IGLP supported subsidies of new loans issued under the Loan Guarantee, Insurance and Interest Subsidy program, part of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (Pub.L. 93-262), as amended. In addition to IGLP loans, the program’s credit portfolio includes loan guarantees issued prior to FY 1992, originally supported by the Indian Loan Guarantee and Insurance Fund, which is no longer in existence. The IGLP also supports monitoring and enforced collection of direct loans made under the Indian Financing Act prior to 1995, when that program was terminated, some with terms as long as 30 years.

Subactivity - Subsidies:

Loan Guarantees - A loan guarantee is an agreement for eligible loans that the IGLP will pay the lender to pay up to 90% of loan principal if the borrower defaults on the loan. Loan guarantee premiums are two percent of the guaranteed amount. In the case of default, the borrower remains liable to repay the IGLP for the outstanding amount owed. Guaranteed loans reduce the risk to the lender and improve loan terms for the borrower.

Loan Insurance - Through the Loan Insurance program, the IGLP will pay a claim to the lender for unpaid loan principal if the borrower defaults on an insured loan. Loan insurance premiums are just one percent of the insured loan amount.

Subactivity - Program Management:

Funds are used to pay for salaries, travel, training, program marketing and outreach, program management software, file management, and operational costs. Program management includes DCI’s administration of the program’s credit portfolio, development and implementation of program policies, oversight of regulatory compliance, application review, loan modification analysis, claim for loss review, and enforced collection of assigned guaranteed and insured loans once there has been payment on a claim for loss and DCI is subrogated to the rights of the lender. DCI staff interact directly with lenders, borrowers, and local economic development organizations to provide technical assistance for loan guarantee and loan insurance applications. Field representatives monitor, prepare reports on, and, when

necessary, address problems with outstanding loans. To ensure sound program management and oversight, DCI works regularly with representatives of the Department of Justice and Department of the Treasury, as well as the DOI Office of the Solicitor.

Justification of Program Changes Narrative: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program

Justification of Program Changes

Subsidies: The Budget eliminates the subsidies part of the Indian Guaranteed Loan program for Tribal business development because it is duplicative of several other programs across the Federal Government that offer loans to small businesses and which Tribal businesses are eligible for and receive.

Program Management: The FY 2026 Budget request proposes to retain \$1,000,000 in the Program Management subactivity. With these funds, the program will continue to manage past loan guarantees or insurance, coordinate with financial institutions, and conduct any contractually required activities.

Contract Support Costs Account

Account: Contract Support Costs

Summary of Requirements Table

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Contract Support Costs

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

ACCOUNT	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS ACCOUNT	310,946	342,080	205,418

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Appropriations Language

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

For payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, Public Law 93–638, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education for fiscal year 2026, such sums as may be necessary, which shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2027: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account.

Note.—This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119–4).

Account: Contract Support Costs

Introductory Funding Table

Account: Contract Support Costs

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

ACTIVITY	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Contract Support	305,946	337,080	200,418
Indian Self-Determination Fund	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total Requirements	310,946	342,080	205,418

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Program Overview

Subactivity: Contract Support

The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (ISDEAA), as amended (P.L. 93-638) authorizes Indian Tribes to take over the administration of programs that had been previously administered on their behalf by the Department of the Interior. In passing ISDEAA, Congress recognized that the Federal Government’s administration of Indian programs prevented Tribes from establishing their own policies regarding program services. The ISDEAA removed that impediment; it allows Tribes to contract for a range of Indian programs that are managed by BIA on their behalf. Once having contracted the program, a Tribe assumes responsibility for all aspects of its management, such as hiring program personnel, conducting program activities, delivering program services, and establishing and maintaining administrative and accounting systems. Typical BIA programs that are contracted by Tribes include law enforcement, social services, road maintenance, and natural resource programs.

Congress amended the Act in 1988 and 1994 to provide that, under self-determination contracts, Tribes will receive eligible funding for Contract Support Costs in addition to the base program amount. Since 1988, Congress has provided funding for Contract Support Costs in annual appropriations acts. The funding included in a Tribe’s contract is the sum of program funds transferred by BIA plus the eligible contract support funds provided for that Tribe’s allowable administrative and managerial costs. In implementing the Act’s provisions for contract support costs, BIA commonly refers to the following three categories of contract support costs: (1) indirect costs, which are the costs incurred for a common or joint purpose benefitting more than one contract objective, or which are not readily assignable to the contract objectives specifically benefitted without effort disproportionate to the results achieved; (2) direct Contract Support Costs, which are the costs of the activities Tribes incur but are not provided in program funding or indirect funding, such as the cost of program-specific training; and (3) startup costs, which are the one-time costs incurred during the initial year an agreement is in effect. The request for startup costs shall be reasonable, allowable, and allocable as it applies to the program, service, function or activity (PSFA) eligible to be included in a contract.

As the fiscal year progresses, and in the event of an overpayment of contract support funds, BIA will recoup the funds and may redistribute the funding to Tribes that have an increased Contract Support Cost need.

Fully funding Contract Support Costs allows BIA to meet ISDEAA's legal requirement to pay these costs; advances the Administration's policy of strengthening Indian self-determination; enhances BIA contracting programs; complies with the Supreme Court's decision in *Salazar v. Ramah Navajo Chapter*, 567 U.S. 182 (2012), that payment of Contract Support Costs is a legally enforceable contract obligation; and reduces BIA's exposure to breach of contract lawsuits.

Subactivity: Indian Self-Determination Fund

Each year BIA estimates the amount of funds each Tribe with existing contracts should receive for Contract Support Costs. Beginning in FY 1995, BIA established a separate Indian Self-Determination (ISD) fund to provide funding for Contract Support Costs for new and expanded contracts during the first year of operation. The ISD fund enables BIA to assist with startup costs for the new or expanding PSFAs. The funding includes allowable start-up costs, without decreasing the funding for ongoing contracts. In the second year of a contract, the funding amount is added to the Contract Support Cost calculation and the Tribe receives a share of contract support funding for ongoing contracts.

The ISD may include the allowable costs to: (1) provide an initial transfer of a program previously operated by IA to the Tribe or Tribal organization; (2) expand current Tribal operations through the assumption of additional programs previously operated by IA; or (3) provide initial contract support funding for all new and expanded awards under the Act, including the assumption of programs previously operated by other Tribes or Tribal organizations, and for newly recognized Tribes.

Regional staff begin discussions with the proposing Tribes or Tribal organizations early to identify the amount of need and allowable startup contract support costs. Once the amount of need is identified, and before the end of the proposal's review period, a request for this amount is submitted to the Division of Self-Determination Services for approval and for a determination if funds are available. The BIA Central Office determines approval of ISD proposals and startup funds by request from the Regional Office, after the Regional Office recommends approval of proposals for new and expanded contracts.

The ISD supports two IA goals: (1) fostering strong and stable Tribal governments, and (2) providing Tribes with the resources they need to enhance their basic government infrastructure. The ISD complements other cross-cutting budget programs such as Contract Support Costs and the New Tribes program. These activities are dependent on each other for meeting the goal of strengthening Indian self-determination.

Payments to Tribal Leases

Account: Payments for Tribal Leases

Summary of Requirements Table

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Payments for Tribal Leases
Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

ACCOUNT	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TRIBAL LEASE EXPENSES ACCOUNT	51,167	104,000	138,324

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Appropriations Language

PAYMENTS FOR TRIBAL LEASES

For payments to tribes and tribal organizations for leases pursuant to section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, Public Law 93–638, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)), for fiscal year 2026, such sums as may be necessary, which shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2027: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account.

Note.—This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119–4).

Account: Payments for Tribal Leases

Introductory Funding Table

Account: Payments for Tribal Leases

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

ACCOUNT	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Payments for Tribal Leases	51,167	104,000	138,324
Total Requirements	51,167	104,000	138,324

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Program Overview

The Payments for Tribal Leases activity funds facility lease agreements under section 105(*I*) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA) in support of Tribal self-determination. ISDEAA requires the BIA and the BIE to enter into a section 105(*I*) lease upon the request of a Tribe or Tribal organization for a facility used by the Tribe or Tribal organization in support of its Tribally operated ISDEAA contract or compact, or Tribally Controlled Schools Act grant. The Payments for Tribal Leases program supports Tribally requested leases for programs, functions, activities, and services related to public safety and justice, education, and other administrative and Tribal government services.

Section 105(*I*) of ISDEAA requires that upon the request of a Tribe or Tribal organization, the Secretary shall enter into a lease with the Tribe or Tribal organization for a facility used by the Tribe to carry out a self-determination contract, self-governance funding agreement, or Tribally Controlled Schools Act (25 U.S.C. § 5324(*I*)(1)) grant. Lease costs must be reasonable and not duplicative of other Tribal payments.

The Payments for Tribal Leases program helps to fulfill the ISDEAA mandate for the Federal government to support Tribal nations in their efforts to achieve self-sufficiency. Indian Affairs recognizes the importance of 105(*I*) leases as a mechanism for infrastructure development in Indian country as it ensures Tribes and Tribal organizations have the proper facilities in place to carry out Federal functions under a self-determination contract or self-governance compact with the Department of the Interior for functions such as education, general administration, public safety, and others. The process to negotiate 105(*I*) leases strengthens our government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal nations and supports a spirit of cooperation.

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Infrastructure Investment and Job Act (IIJA) 2026 Spend Plan

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) 2026 Spend Plan

Appropriations and Obligations Tables

The Act provides \$466 million to be spent over a period of five years to Bureau of Indian Affairs for the programs and activities shown in the table below (Pub.L. 117-58).

Bureau of Indian Affairs Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Funding by Year (Dollars in thousands \$000)

Account Name	Program Name	FY 2026
Operation of Indian Programs (OIP)* <i>Trust Natural Resources/Tribal Climate Resilience</i>	Adaptation Planning Projects	16,488
Operation of Indian Programs (OIP)* <i>Trust Natural Resources/Tribal Climate Resilience</i>	Community Relocation	25,200
IIJA Admin. Tribal Climate Resilience		1,296
Office of the Inspector General	Directed Transfer (only if specified in bill)	216
OIP, Total		43,200
Account Name	Program Name	
Construction <i>Infrastructure Investments/Irrigation & Power Systems</i>	Irrigation & Power Systems- Improvement Repair & Maintenance	10,000
Construction <i>Infrastructure Investments/Dams & Water Projects</i>	Water Sanitation	8,250
Construction <i>Infrastructure Investments/Dams & Water Projects</i>	Dam Safety	30,000
IIJA Construction Admin.		1,500
Office of the Inspector General	Directed Transfer (only if specified in bill)	250
Construction, Total		50,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Total		93,200

*Up to 3 percent of funding can be used for administrative purposes.

Infrastructure Investments and Job Act (IIJA)

Adaptation Planning Projects

Adaptation projects support Tribal governments in preparedness and response efforts. Tribes use the funding to prioritize their unique concerns about availability of subsistence resources, regenerative agricultural resources, ecological biodiversity resources, water, and other necessities. Adaptation support provides Tribal governments and trust land managers with training, data, tools, and access to technical experts, in efforts to better understand and make decisions about their communities and identifying risk management strategies.

Community Relocation

Many Tribes across Alaska and some Tribes in parts of the Lower 48 are facing extreme weather, sea level rise, melting permafrost, erosion, flooding, wildfires, and more. These impacted communities are thus considering decisions surrounding full community relocation to a new site, managed retreat of at-risk infrastructure or culturally significant resources, or protect-in-place measures, all of which require significant resources and coordination across multiple governing entities. IJA funding provides the Bureau with the opportunity to assist these Tribes through expanding Annual Awards Program opportunities, identifying voluntary community drive relocation (CDR) demonstration projects, and ongoing technical coordination.

Irrigation and Power Systems Improvement Repair and Maintenance

IJA funding of \$10.0 million will be allocated for Irrigation and Power program in 2026. These programs provide management, oversight, and engineering technical assistance to the irrigation and power projects under IA's jurisdiction. The program addresses deferred maintenance needs at 17 congressionally authorized irrigation projects located on Indian reservations across the Rocky Mountain, Northwest, Southwest, Navajo, and Western Regions. The BIA operates and maintains the San Carlos Irrigation and Power Project and the Colorado River Power Project in Arizona. The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation operate Mission Valley Power in Northwest Montana under a P.L. 93-638 contract. IJA funding, which started in 2022, was the first time appropriations have been made available for the three BIA owned power utilities which are operated and maintained through user fees. BIA plans to invest a portion of IJA funds in updating specific power utility components that reduce risk of component failure and improve reliability, consistent with information from condition assessments.

Water Sanitation and Other Facilities

Water Sanitation supports improvement and repair projects that address public health and safety compliance issues at BIA-owned drinking water and sanitation systems. Water Sanitation funds are expected to be used to address EPA notice of violations, contamination issues, critical risks of system failure, water quality supply, system deficiencies, system near end of service life potential future preventative measures, system upgrades as needed, and removal of lead plumbing from Indian Affairs facilities.

Dam Safety

The Safety of Dams (SOD) program was established under the Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994, P.L. 103-302 (25 U.S.C. § 3801 et seq.). Its mission is to reduce the potential loss of human life and property damage caused by dam failure by making BIA dams as safe as practically possible. SOD is responsible for dams on Indian land. These dams form a significant part of the water-resources infrastructure on Indian reservations.

Dam safety activities include but are not limited to: (1) risk management and risk reduction; (2) emergency management, including Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) and Early Warning Systems (EWS); (3) inspections and evaluations; (4) maintenance and repairs; and (5) security. IJA funding supplements annual appropriations, and distribution of funding is planned to follow current program practices. The BIA Safety of Dams Branch routinely performs inspections and analysis of all high-hazard potential program dams to understand the risk each structure presents to downstream residents. BIA uses the results

of this work to prioritize distribution of design and construction funding to the highest risk dams. The prioritized list is updated as additional information, investigations and analyses are made available. Projects completed with this funding are intended to reduce risk below Department of the Interior established guidelines.

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Appendices

Appendices

Public Safety & Justice Law Enforcement Programs

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	LE Program Count	State	FY 2024 Enacted Base Funding
<i>Criminal Investigations & Police Services:</i>				
NAGPRA Implementation	Bureau		National	1,495,369
CLEO Program (All \$ To Tribes)	Bureau		National	1,000,000
FY 2023 Increase for New LE Programs	Bureau		National	2,440,032
McGirt Funds - Reserve	Bureau		National	910,634
Nationwide Body-worn Camera System	Bureau		National	4,000,000
Nationwide Drug Enforcement Unit	Bureau		National	12,633,081
Nationwide School Resource Officer Program	Bureau		National	1,295,677
Nationwide K-9 Officer Unit	Bureau		National	1,611,604
Nationwide Background Investigations Unit	Bureau		National	1,995,369
Nationwide Missing & Murdered Unit	Bureau		National	3,443,215
National Oversight - Law Enforcement	Bureau		National	7,044,042
District 1				
D1 - District 1 LE Office - OJS	Bureau	N/A	SD	1,613,340
D1 - Crow Creek Agency OJS	Bureau	1	SD	1,506,272
D1 - Ft. Berthold Agency OJS	Bureau	2	ND	594,334
D1 - Ft. Totten Agency OJS	Bureau	3	ND	2,103,618
D1 - Lower Brule Agency OJS	Bureau	4	SD	1,478,684
D1 - Pine Ridge Agency OJS	Bureau	Counted w/ other	SD	0
D1 - Standing Rock Agency OJS	Bureau	5	ND	3,309,950
D1 - Turtle Mountain Agency OJS	Bureau	6	ND	2,457,771
D1 - Winnebago Agency OJS	Bureau	7	NE	1,028,004
D1 - Yankton Agency OJS	Bureau	Counted w/ other	SD	90,147
D1 - Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	Tribe	8	SD	2,331,033
D1 - Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe	Tribe	9	SD	362,915
D1 - Oglala Sioux Tribe of Pine Ridge	Tribe	10	SD	5,678,013
D1 - Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	Tribe	11	NE	1,787,388
D1 - Rosebud Sioux Tribe	Tribe	12	SD	3,387,926
D1 - Santee Sioux Tribe	Tribe	13	NE	487,629
D1 - Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	Tribe	14	SD	1,034,725
D1 - Three Affiliated Tribes of Ft Berthold	Tribe	15	ND	1,546,399

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	LE Program Count	State	FY 2024 Enacted Base Funding
D1 - Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians	Tribe	Counted w/ other	ND	220,106
D1 - Winnebago Tribe	Tribe	Counted w/ other	NE	291,159
D1 - Yankton Sioux Tribe	Tribe	16	SD	1,175,258
District 2				
D2 - District 2 LE Office - OJS	Bureau	N/A	OK	1,924,482
D2 - Anadarko Agency OJS	Bureau	17	OK	1,554,193
D2 - Concho Agency OJS	Bureau	18	OK	1,100,451
D2 - Miami Agency OJS	Bureau	19	OK	922,414
D2 - Pawnee Agency OJS	Bureau	20	OK	680,055
D2 - Comanche Nation, Oklahoma	Tribe	21	OK	567,172
D2 - Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska	Tribe	22	KS	303,775
D2 - Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma	Tribe	23	OK	383,839
D2 - Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas	Tribe	24	KS	305,714
D2 - Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma	Tribe	25	OK	417,428
D2 - Prairie Band of Potawatomi of Kansas	Tribe	26	KS	354,883
D2 - Sac & Fox Tribe of Missouri in KS & NE	Tribe	27	KS	260,669
D2 - Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	Tribe	28	OK	1,021,050
D2 - Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma	Tribe	29	OK	304,548
District 3				
D3 - District 3 LE Office - OJS	Bureau	N/A	AZ	1,327,852
D3 - Colorado River Agency OJS	Bureau	Counted w/ other	AZ	330,573
D3 - Eastern Nevada Agency OJS	Bureau	30	NV	1,593,633
D3 - Ft. Apache Agency OJS	Bureau	31	AZ	808,207
D3 - Hopi Agency OJS	Bureau	32	AZ	247,801
D3 - San Carlos Agency OJS	Bureau	33	AZ	758,179
D3 - Southern Paiute Agency OJS	Bureau	34	AZ	225,206
D3 - Te-Moak Agency OJS	Bureau	35	AZ	716,069
D3 - Truxton Canon Agency OJS	Bureau	36	AZ	1,708,338
D3 - Uintah & Ouray Agency OJS	Bureau	37	UT	1,888,367
D3 - Western Nevada Agency OJS	Bureau	38	NV	1,313,802
D3 - Cocopah Indian Tribe	Tribe	39	AZ	508,502
D3 - Colorado River Indian Tribes	Tribe	40	AZ	1,100,993
D3 - Confederated Tribe Goshute Reservation	Tribe	Counted w/ other	NV	0
D3 - Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribes	Tribe	41	NV	444,271
D3 - Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Com.	Tribe	42	AZ	866,523

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	LE Program Count	State	FY 2024 Enacted Base Funding
D3 - Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	Tribe	43	AZ	818,405
D3 - Hopi Tribe	Tribe	44	AZ	2,376,253
D3 - Hualapai Tribe	Tribe	45	AZ	1,296,557
D3 - Las Vegas Paiute Indians	Tribe	46	NV	216,401
D3 - Lovelock Paiute Tribe	Tribe	47	NV	291,849
D3 - Moapa Band of Paiute Indians	Tribe	48	NV	453,870
D3 - Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona	Tribe	49	AZ	784,362
D3 - Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe	Tribe	50	NV	681,161
D3 - Quechan Tribe of The Fort Yuma Reservation	Tribe	51	AZ	197,720
D3 - Reno-Sparks Indian Colony	Tribe	52	NV	472,011
D3 - San Carlos Apache Tribe	Tribe	53	AZ	4,548,796
D3 - Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone	Tribe	54	NV	152,413
D3 - Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona	Tribe	55	AZ	5,313,219
D3 - Tonto-Apache Tribe of Arizona	Tribe	56	AZ	150,707
D3 - Walker River Paiute Tribe	Tribe	57	NV	308,088
D3 - White Mountain Apache Tribe	Tribe	58	AZ	2,503,581
D3 - Yavapai-Apache Nation	Tribe	59	AZ	414,026
D3 - Yavapai-Prescott Tribe	Tribe	60	AZ	657,995
D3 - Yerington Paiute Tribe	Tribe	61	NV	405,561
D3 - Yomba Shoshone Tribe	Tribe	Counted w/ other	NV	0
District 4				
D4 - District 4 LE Office – OJS	Bureau	62	NM	2,030,313
D4 - Laguna Agency OJS	Bureau	63	NM	423,113
D4 - Mescalero Agency OJS	Bureau	64	NM	2,443,592
D4 - Northern Pueblos Agency OJS	Bureau	65	NM	1,295,555
D4 - Southern Pueblos Agency OJS	Bureau	66	NM	2,281,085
D4 - Ute Mountain Agency OJS	Bureau	67	CO	1,897,912
D4 - Jicarilla Apache Nation	Tribe	68	NM	338,383
D4 - Navajo Nation	Tribe	69	AZ	26,393,685
D4 - Pueblo of Acoma	Tribe	70	NM	775,681
D4 - Pueblo of Isleta	Tribe	71	NM	703,378
D4 - Pueblo of Laguna	Tribe	72	NM	989,646
D4 - Pueblo of Pojoaque	Tribe	73	NM	785,117
D4 - Pueblo of Santa Ana	Tribe	74	NM	423,297
D4 - Pueblo of Tesuque	Tribe	75	NM	219,883

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	LE Program Count	State	FY 2024 Enacted Base Funding
D4 - Pueblo of Zia	Tribe	76	NM	407,766
D4 - Ramah Navajo Chapter	Tribe	77	NM	774,769
D4 - Southern Ute Tribe	Tribe	78	CO	1,226,647
D4 - Zuni Tribe	Tribe	79	NM	2,361,310
District 5				
D5 - District 5 LE Office - OJS	Bureau	N/A	MT	1,409,050
D5 - Blackfeet Agency OJS	Bureau	80	MT	370,988
D5 - Crow Agency OJS	Bureau	81	MT	3,218,306
D5 - Northern Cheyenne Agency OJS	Bureau	82	MT	1,724,996
D5 - Wind River Agency OJS	Bureau	83	WY	3,768,385
D5 - Assinboine and Sioux Tribe Fort Peck	Tribe	84	MT	2,399,089
D5 - Blackfeet Tribal Business Council	Tribe	85	MT	2,540,983
D5 - Ft. Belknap Community Council	Tribe	86	MT	1,391,133
D5 - Northern Cheyenne Tribe	Tribe	87	MT	1,044,188
District 6				
D6 - District 6 LE Office - OJS	Bureau	N/A	TN	1,025,833
D6 - Catawba Indian Nation	Tribe	88	SC	807,074
D6 - Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana	Tribe	89	LA	357,018
D6 - Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana	Tribe	90	LA	254,419
D6 - Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	Tribe	91	NC	643,918
D6 - Mashantucket Pequot Tribe	Tribe	92	CT	786,909
D6 - Mashpee Wampanoag	Tribe	93	MA	807,074
D6 - Miccosukee Tribe of Indians	Tribe	94	FL	1,177,070
D6 - Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	Tribe	95	MS	1,631,045
D6 - Narragansett Indian Tribe	Tribe	96	RI	247,486
D6 - Oneida Indian Nation	Tribe	97	NY	532,669
D6 - Passamaquoddy Tribe Indian Township	Tribe	98	ME	673,249
D6 - Passamaquoddy Tribe Pleasant Point	Tribe	99	ME	525,256
D6 - Penobscot Tribe of Maine	Tribe	100	ME	539,747
D6 - Poarch Band of Creek Indians	Tribe	101	AL	548,465
D6 - Seminole Tribe of Florida	Tribe	102	FL	703,428
D6 - St. Regis Mohawk Tribe	Tribe	103	NY	892,318
D6 - Tunica/Biloxi Tribe OJS	Tribe	104	LA	919,873
District 7				
D7 - District 7 LE Office – OJS	Bureau	N/A	MN	680,584

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	LE Program Count	State	FY 2024 Enacted Base Funding
D7 - Nett Lake Agency OJS	Bureau	105	MI	700,892
D7 - Bay Mills Indian Community	Tribe	106	MI	523,806
D7 - Hannahville Indian Community	Tribe	107	MI	648,054
D7 - Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	Tribe	108	MI	500,244
D7 - Lac Du Flambeau Chippewa	Tribe	109	WI	472,055
D7 - Lac Vieux Desert Chippewa Indians	Tribe	110	MI	510,557
D7 - Little Traverse Bay Band of Ottawa	Tribe	111	MI	150,471
D7 - Lower Sioux Indian Community	Tribe	112	MN	205,624
D7 - Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	Tribe	113	WI	1,202,650
D7 - Pokagon Band	Tribe	114	MI	332,324
D7 - Red Cliff Band of L S Chippewa	Tribe	115	WI	257,866
D7 - Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa	Tribe	116	IA	532,669
D7 - Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe	Tribe	117	MI	723,111
D7 - Stockbridge Munsee Community	Tribe	118	WI	134,468
District 8				
D8 - District 8 LE Office – OJS	Bureau	N/A	OR	989,610
D8 - Burns-Paiute Agency OJS	Bureau	119	OR	405,565
D8 - Chehalis Business Council	Tribe	120	WA	722,320
D8 - Coeur D’Alene	Tribe	121	ID	902,805
D8 - Columbia River	Tribe	122	WA	263,156
D8 - Confederated Tribes of Colville	Tribe	123	WA	1,648,813
D8 - Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	Tribe	124	OR	497,116
D8 - Hoh Indian Tribe	Tribe	125	WA	254,514
D8 - Kalispel Indian Community	Tribe	126	WA	313,638
D8 - Nez Perce Tribe	Tribe	127	ID	1,096,071
D8 - Nooksack Tribal Council	Tribe	128	WA	312,885
D8 - Puyallup Tribal Council	Tribe	129	WA	698,895
D8 - Quileute Tribe	Tribe	130	WA	419,162
D8 - Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe	Tribe	131	WA	230,387
D8 - Shoshone Bannock	Tribe	132	ID	2,338,997
D8 - Snoqualmie Tribe – Joss	Tribe	133	WA	66,991
D8 - Spokane Tribe	Tribe	134	WA	1,081,655
D8 - Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington	Tribe	135	WA	148,130
D8 - Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington	Tribe	136	WA	334,130
D8 - Yakama Tribal Council	Tribe	137	WA	948,091

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	LE Program Count	State	FY 2024 Enacted Base Funding
District 9				
D9 - District 9 LE Office – OJS	Bureau	N/A	CA	410,384
Self-Governance Tribes				
OSG - Absentee Shawnee Tribe	Tribe	138	OK	308,854
OSG - Ak-Chin Indian Community	Tribe	139	AZ	196,236
OSG - Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake)	Tribe	Counted w/ other	MN	44,817
OSG - Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Tribe	140	CA	844
OSG - Cherokee Nation	Tribe	141	OK	6,753,519
OSG - Chickasaw Nation	Tribe	142	OK	7,360,312
OSG - Chippewa-Cree Tribe	Tribe	143	MT	1,685,483
OSG - Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Tribe	144	OK	7,595,526
OSG - Citizen Potawatomi Nation	Tribe	145	OK	421,407
OSG - Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	Tribe	146	MT	1,175,834
OSG - Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians	Tribe	147	OR	118,287
OSG - Confederated Tribes of The Umatilla Res.	Tribe	148	OR	792,345
OSG - Coquille Tribe of Oregon	Tribe	149	OR	98,383
OSG - Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	Tribe	150	OR	807,074
OSG - Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	Tribe	151	NV	138,620
OSG - Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Tribe	152	OK	242,653
OSG - Ely Shoshone Tribe	Tribe	153	NV	159,336
OSG - Fond Du Lac Reservation Business Com.	Tribe	154	MN	120,243
OSG - Gila River Indian Community	Tribe	155	AZ	6,508,873
OSG - Grand Traverse Band Ottawa/Chippewa	Tribe	156	MI	393,165
OSG - Hoopa Valley Tribe	Tribe	157	CA	285,120
OSG - Jamestown S'klallam Tribal Council	Tribe	158	WA	248,946
OSG - Kaw Nation, Oklahoma	Tribe	159	OK	320,991
OSG - Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	Tribe	160	OK	139,323
OSG - Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	Tribe	161	ID	37,642
OSG - Leech Lake Reservation Business Community	Tribe	162	MN	204,329
OSG - Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	Tribe	163	MI	313,691
OSG - Lower Elwha Tribal Community	Tribe	164	WA	245,549
OSG - Lummi Tribe	Tribe	165	WA	444,448
OSG - Makah Indian Tribe	Tribe	166	WA	479,051
OSG - Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	Tribe	167	CA	2,268
OSG - Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Potawatomi	Tribe	168	MI	266,334

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	LE Program Count	State	FY 2024 Enacted Base Funding
OSG - Metlakatla Indian Community	Tribe	169	AK	784,694
OSG - Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	Tribe	Counted w/ other	OK	207,684
OSG - Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indian	Tribe	170	MN	179,864
OSG - Mohegan Tribe of Connecticut	Tribe	171	CT	807,074
OSG - Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma	Tribe	172	OK	3,915,205
OSG - Nisqually Indian Community Council	Tribe	173	WA	646,856
OSG - Ohkay Owingeh (formerly Pueblo of San Juan)	Tribe	174	NM	632,719
OSG - Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	Tribe	175	WI	132,357
OSG - Osage Nation, Oklahoma	Tribe	176	OK	539,861
OSG - Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma	Tribe	Counted w/ other	OK	425,860
OSG - Port Gamble Indian Community	Tribe	177	WA	258,493
OSG - Pueblo of Jemez	Tribe	178	NM	556,509
OSG - Pueblo of Santa Clara	Tribe	179	NM	318,223
OSG - Pueblo of Taos	Tribe	180	NM	753,573
OSG - Quapaw Tribe of Indians	Tribe	181	OK	325,705
OSG - Quinault Tribe	Tribe	182	WA	707,930
OSG - Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	Tribe	183	MN	2,545,879
OSG - Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma	Tribe	184	OK	611,324
OSG - Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	Tribe	185	AZ	2,978,758
OSG - Sault Ste Marie Tribe of Chippewa	Tribe	186	MI	520,370
OSG - Shoalwater Bay Tribe	Tribe	187	WA	186,594
OSG - Skokomish Indian Tribe	Tribe	188	WA	152,364
OSG - Squaxin Island Tribal Council	Tribe	189	WA	305,780
OSG - Suquamish Indian Tribe	Tribe	190	WA	488,458
OSG - Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	Tribe	191	WA	318,222
OSG - Tulalip Tribes of Tulalip Reservation	Tribe	192	WA	292,887
OSG - Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)	Tribe	193	MA	146,619
OSG - Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	Tribe	194	NV	290,202
OSG - White Earth Reservation Business Community	Tribe	195	MN	272,767
OSG - Wyandotte Nation	Tribe	196	OK	149,494
OSG - Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo	Tribe	197	TX	538,401
OSG - Yurok Tribe	Tribe	198	CA	546,322
Total - Criminal Invest. & Police Services				274,152,000

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Public Safety & Justice Detention / Corrections Programs

Public Safety & Justice Detention/Corrections Programs

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	State	FY 2024 Enacted Base Funding
<i>Detention / Corrections:</i>			
Headquarters			
National Oversight - Corrections Program	Bureau	National	2,364,185
Nationwide Contract Bed Space	Bureau	National	6,159,782
Nationwide Juvenile Detention Education	Bureau	National	555,000
Nationwide Background Investigations Unit	Bureau	National	1,000,000
District 1			
D1 - District 1 Corrections - OJS	Bureau	SD	288,511
D1 - Ft. Totten Detention	Bureau	ND	1,310,643
D1 - Lower Brule Detention	Bureau	SD	2,557,051
D1 - Standing Rock Detention	Bureau	ND	2,217,494
D1 - Turtle Mountain Detention	Bureau	ND	1,532,646
D1 - Winnebago Detention	Bureau	NE	469,515
D1 - Yankton Detention	Bureau	SD	2,275,506
D1 - Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	Tribe	SD	1,854,333
D1 - Oglala Sioux Tribe of Pine Ridge	Tribe	SD	7,527,323
D1 - Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	Tribe	NE	803,961
D1 - Rosebud Sioux Tribe	Tribe	SD	4,262,267
D1 - Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	Tribe	SD	325,427
D1 - Three Affiliated Tribes of Ft Berthold	Tribe	ND	3,094,442
District 2			
D2 - District 2 Corrections - OJS	Bureau	OK	154,566
D2 - Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	Tribe	OK	430,229
District 3			
D3 - District 3 Corrections - OJS	Bureau	AZ	228,298
D3 - Eastern Nevada Detention	Bureau	NV	1,580,122
D3 - Hopi Detention	Bureau	AZ	2,183,406
D3 - Uintah & Ouray Detention	Bureau	UT	1,134,447
D3 - Colorado River Indian Tribes	Tribe	AZ	1,742,151
D3 - Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	Tribe	AZ	224,315
D3 - Hualapai Tribe	Tribe	AZ	4,544,846
D3 - San Carlos Apache Tribe	Tribe	AZ	3,630,133
D3 - Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona	Tribe	AZ	4,334,257

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	State	FY 2024 Enacted Base Funding
D3 - White Mountain Apache Tribe	Tribe	AZ	2,562,113
District 4			
D4 - District 4 Corrections - OJS	Bureau	NM	474,319
D4 – Mescalero Detention (Transport)	Bureau	NM	263,112
D4 - Ute Mountain Detention	Bureau	CO	3,089,950
D4 - Navajo Nation	Tribe	AZ	11,226,733
D4 - Pueblo of Acoma	Tribe	NM	128,601
D4 - Pueblo of Laguna	Tribe	NM	520,998
D4 - Ramah Navajo Chapter	Tribe	NM	1,176,857
D4 - Zuni Tribe	Tribe	NM	1,379,418
District 5			
D5 - District 5 Corrections - OJS	Bureau	MT	223,185
D5 - Blackfeet Detention	Bureau	MT	1,481,299
D5 - Rock Mtn. Regional Detention Ctr.	Bureau	MT	6,089,209
D5 - Ft. Belknap Detention	Bureau	MT	506,002
D5 - Northern Cheyenne Detention	Bureau	MT	3,662,287
D5 - Wind River Detention	Bureau	WY	1,135,503
D5 - Assinboine and Sioux Tribe Fort Peck	Tribe	MT	3,764,079
District 6			
D6 – Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	Tribe	NC	999,626
D6 – Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	Tribe	MS	2,981,110
District 7			
D7 - District 7 Corrections - OJS	Bureau	MN	164,134
D7 - Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	Tribe	WI	615,714
D7 - Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe	Tribe	MI	184,454
District 8			
D8 - District 8 Corrections - OJS	Bureau	OR	160,566
D8 - Spokane Detention	Bureau	WA	632,999
D8 - Chehalis Business Council	Tribe	WA	839,929
D8 - Confederated Tribes of Colville	Tribe	WA	2,877,475
D8 - Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	Tribe	OR	543,265
D8 - Puyallup Tribal Council	Tribe	WA	856,816
D8 - Shoshone Bannock	Tribe	ID	4,731,656
D8 - Yakama Tribal Council	Tribe	WA	2,246,577
Self-Governance Tribes			
OSG - Ak-Chin Indian Community	Tribe	AZ	528,290

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	State	FY 2024 Enacted Base Funding
OSG - Cherokee Nation	Tribe	OK	5,068,954
OSG - Chickasaw Nation	Tribe	OK	1,032,102
OSG - Chippewa-Cree Tribe	Tribe	MT	886,517
OSG - Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Tribe	OK	1,252,051
OSG - Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	Tribe	MT	121,905
OSG - Gila River Indian Community	Tribe	AZ	950,744
OSG - Makah Indian Tribe	Tribe	WA	82,573
OSG - Metlakatla Indian Community	Tribe	AK	82,990
OSG - Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma	Tribe	OK	7,953,098
OSG - Nisqually Indian Community Council	Tribe	WA	439,982
OSG - Pueblo of Taos	Tribe	NM	116,078
OSG - Quinault Tribe	Tribe	WA	129,559
OSG - Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	Tribe	MN	1,750,654
OSG - Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma	Tribe	OK	377,745
OSG - Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Com.	Tribe	AZ	690,026
OSG - Sault Ste. Marie Tribe Band of Chippewa	Tribe	MI	1,112,890
<i>Total - Detention / Corrections</i>			136,879,000