

STATISTICAL AND NARRATIVE REPORT - STANDING ROCK AGENCY

GENERAL STATISTICS

Number BIA Employees	116 (109 permanent, 7 temporary)
Breakdown by GS Grade	1 GS-13; 1 GS-12; 5 GS-11; 8 GS-9; 4 GS-8; 22 GS-7; 2 GS-6; 10 GS-5; 5 GS-4; 15 GS-3; 5 GS-2; 38 Other (Wage Board, etc.)
Tribal Employees Supervised	18
Total Budget	
1) General	\$787,141.00 - \$72,016.00 IMPL
2) Construction	\$501,400.00
*Number Indians on Tribal Rolls	5,305
*Number Indians Resident	3,600
Number Tribes Served	1 Sioux
Total Area in Reservation	2,332,798 acres (Indian country)
Total Acres - Trust Land	960,070
Total Acres - Submarginal	10,965
(Acreage in 2 states, 2 counties)	
NORTH DAKOTA - Sioux County	349,315 acres
SOUTH DAKOTA - Corson County	621,720 acres
Total Acreage - Grazing Land	910,030 acres
Total Acreage - Agricultural Land	60,999 acres
Total Income Agriculture	\$341,784.00
Estimated Gross Income Other Agricultural Returns	\$300,000.00
Number Oil and Gas Leases	27
Total Income Oil and Gas Leases	\$9,971.00
Number Mining Leases	0
Total Number IIM Accounts	3650
**Total Value IIM and Special Deposit Accounts	\$763,297.00
Value of Equipment, Bldgs. & Plant	\$1,852,000.00

*Estimated - Census now being completed.

** 31 March 56

EDUCATION

Personnel: Branch Chief, Reservation Principal GS-12
High School Principal GS-11
Education Specialist GS-9
Principal Teacher GS-9
Principal Teachers (4) GS-8
Teachers (17) GS-7
Teachers (5) Public School
Clerk Stenographers (2) GS-3
20 Subsidiary Personnel
(Dormitory Attendants, Bus Drivers, Cooks,
Janitors and Watchman)

Enrollment: Standing Rock Community School
Boarding - 120
Day - - 181

Total High School Enrollment - 144
Total Grade School Enrollment 157
Reservation Day Schools - - 232

Total Enrollment - 533

Budget: \$338,870.00

The Standing Rock Community School farm program has been closed out and replaced by a general school shop program. Facilities and equipment for shop are not adequate as yet. Plans have been drawn and a contract will be let shortly for the construction of an addition to the Bullhead Day School. A contract has been issued to an architect to prepare the necessary plans to submit to the Central Office for approval on construction of the addition to the Standing Rock Community School.

Special Problems:

1) With the inundation of the lands of the Kenel School site by the water of the Oahe reservoir, it will be necessary to work out plans for the residents of that area. To rebuild or bus the children to Fort Yates is a major problem that must be resolved.

2) Lack of quarters (there are none available) will continue to prevent recruitment of necessary personnel.

3) The census of school children is increasing yearly. School plants, school equipment and living quarters are not geared to take care of continual long range increase in number of students.

4) The lands of the reservation being in two states (North and South Dakota) two counties (Sioux and Corson) creates a tremendous amount of work for the school administration and staff when compared with a reservation in one state. A few of the major factors wherein each must be considered separately by state and county: (a) Preparation and execution of Johnson O'Malley contracts. (b) Work with North and South Dakota State Indian Education Directors on Indian children school attendance in each state. (c) It is necessary to contact each State Welfare offices on social cases for boarding home care. (d) School administrators and teachers are required to attend state work shop, state teachers gatherings, administrative conferences in each state. (e) There are two state courses of study which the school administrators must work out with the Department of Public Instruction in each state. (f) Matters of health, school sanitation and water supply must be worked out with the Health authorities of each state. (g) Construction problems with reference to school buildings (i.e., Bullhead and Standing Rock Community High School) must be worked out with the Engineering staffs of the two Departments of Public Instruction.

5) There is need for additional guidance personnel to work in the school and on the reservation. In behalf of the young people the ground work should be laid before payments are made for the Oahe settlement. Continuing guidance work will be necessary.

WELFARE

Personnel: Branch Chief, Social Worker GS-9
Clerk-Stenographer GS-3

Budget: \$112,960.00

According to the MRBI report there were approximately 680 households on the reservation in 1951. A cross section of all Relief and Welfare assistance rendered on this reservation was made for the month of February 1955. Agency Relief - 233 households or approximately 34.3%; Sioux County, North Dakota Public Welfare had 130 families or approximately 19.1%; Corson County, South Dakota, had 172 households or approximately 25.3%. This would indicate that the BIA Agency Welfare, Sioux County, North Dakota, and Corson County, South Dakota, had a total of 535 households for approximately 78.7% of the families living on the reservation who were receiving some form of Public Assistance. Payments for Public Assistance in the following amounts were made during the fiscal year 1955: Agency General Assistance \$100,417.00, Sioux County Public Welfare \$137,412.00, Sioux County Public Welfare \$98,111.00, making a total of \$333,940.00 for Public Assistance on Standing Rock. It is believed that the people of the Standing Rock Reservation are now at the lowest ebb of moral, social and economic status in reservation history.



Special Problems:

1) The attitude and official relationship in the States of North and South Dakota are not the same. Child Welfare, Foster Homes, Institutional care are but a few of the factors on which the state officials vary in their interpretation and decision. Because of this situation, much additional time and mileage is necessary for the Agency Social Worker.

2) Because of the two state problem, it would be to the advantage of the BIA to have a Social Worker stationed in each state.

3) The two state interpretation of law and order necessitates the Social Worker making different decisions on similar cases. This leads to confusion and many times bitterness among the Standing Rock people. This adds to the problems of the Welfare program.

General Problems:

1) With the distances involved from the Agency Headquarters, the number of case loads, and with but one Social Worker, it is not possible to make as many home case work visits as possible. Lack of home visits and follow-up of cases leads to abuse of assistance grants on this reservation. Additional personnel is needed.

RELOCATION

Personnel: Branch Chief, Agency Relocation Officer GS-9
 Clerk-Stenographer GS-3

Budget: \$12,898.00

153 persons relocated during the fiscal year 1956. 53% remained at destination; 47% returned to reservation. Total cost per person \$36.50. Additional benefits offered by Branch of Relocation should result in an increasing number of applicants. With the expansion of services and facilities, appropriated funds will not be adequate to relocate those desiring relocation.

Special Problems:

1) The language of H.R. 5608 on the Oahe settlement which precludes Standing Rock allottees living away from the reservation from participating in the Rehabilitation program or other features of the Oahe Bill has caused the return of some relocatees and has definitely stopped many prospective relocatees from leaving the reservation. The Bill should be changed to include participation of absent allottees in the program of Education and Housing.

2) The movement of 190 families from the Oahe "taking area" will disrupt the economy of the reservation and the Branch of Relocation should be geared with funds and personnel to handle the situation when the families who are moving from the "taking area" are between leaving their present home and finding a new home.

3) The Agency Relocation Officer must work with the State Employment personnel in two states, North and South Dakota. This takes a great deal of time and the need for extra travel which includes considerable mileage and time to work with the two groups.

LAW AND ORDER

Personnel:	Branch Chief, Criminal Investigator	GS-7
	Chief Police	GS-4
	Policeman	GS-3
	Judge	Ungraded
	Tribal Chief of Police	
	Tribal Policemen (6)	
	1 Tribal Judge	

Budget: \$20,321.00

The Standing Rock Reservation is divided into 7 districts. Each district has a principal community, generally consisting of business establishments (including bars) and Post Office. All roads leading to the districts are dirt or gravel and when wet or snow bound difficult to travel. It is necessary for the Investigator or other police stationed at the agency to drive in excess of 100 miles to work the South Dakota communities and 60 miles to cover the North Dakota communities. Number of arrests during the fiscal year 1956 was approximately 1,800; 635 convictions through the Tribal Court; 19 felony cases tried for the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River agencies.

Special Problems:

1) Two states, North and South Dakota, each having their own interpretation of jurisdiction makes the Law and Order Problems of Standing Rock very complex. The Supreme Court of North Dakota by a 3-2 decision rendered that the state of North Dakota law enforcement officers, including county sheriffs and county attorneys, have no jurisdiction over Indians in the so-called Indian country. It is therefore necessary to handle all North Dakota law enforcement cases on the reservation in a different manner than South Dakota.

2) There are 10 small towns or community centers on non-trust land in South Dakota and 4 similar areas in North Dakota. This presents a very complicated and complex situation to administer law and order.

3) The Criminal Investigator presently handles the cases involving the 10 major crimes on both the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River reservations. Each reservation is more than large enough to warrant an officer at each jurisdiction. The distance involves over an average of 250 miles round trip for investigation on Cheyenne from Standing Rock.

4) The law enforcement staff must work in a dual roll with the officers of North and South Dakota. The laws, the interpretation of laws, the attitudes of the law enforcement officers in each state are different. Standing Rock officers for that reason must maintain liaison and cooperation with the two state officers instead of one. This takes additional time and mileage.

5) The two state attitude on juvenile cases makes law enforcement and supervision difficult. North Dakota refuses to take any juvenile cases. South Dakota gives some assistance.

6) With the movement of 190 families from the "taking area" and the payment of hundreds of thousands of dollars on this reservation when the Oahe settlement is made indicates the need for additional BIA law enforcement officers and equipment. Such arrangements should be made in advance.

General Problems:

1) Lack of adequate automotive equipment for the law enforcement officers is a serious problem. The tremendous amount of travel necessary to cover the seven reservation districts, plus the factor of poor roads, limit the life expectancy of all automotive equipment and at the present time there is only one good piece of automotive equipment in the Law and Order Branch.

2) The inadequate size of jail has been a serious problem, but the present construction of an addition to the jail, kitchen and matron's quarters will soon eliminate the present lack of space problem.

RESOURCES

ROADS

Personnel:	Branch Chief, Supervising	
	Highway Engineer	GS-11
	General Foreman	Wage Board
	Supv. Eng. Aide (Survey)	GS-6
	Construction Inspector	GS-6
	Engineering Aide	GS-2
	9 Truck Drivers, Mechanics, Operators, etc.	Wage Board

Budget: \$31,000.00

Branch Chief, Supervising Highway Engineer, GS-11, serves the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River agencies. Local program headed by General Foreman (ungraded) under the supervision of Supervising Highway Engineer. Total road mileage on Standing Rock Reservation is 260 miles of which 148 miles are main traffic roads and 112 miles light traffic roads. Standing Rock structures include 25 timber bridges, 9 steel and timber bridges and one masonry and timber bridge. There are 300 minor drainage installations. Long range program involves 175 miles of road construction and/or improvement at an estimated \$2,100,000. Whenever possible, arrangements are made for the transfer of BIA roads to the state or county. 31.7 miles of roads have been improved and turned over to the counties in North and South Dakota. 24.5 miles of road now under improvement program and will be turned over to the counties when completed. 23 miles are scheduled for construction and turnover in the near future.

Special Problems:

- 1) Inundation of the lands adjacent to the Missouri River and tributaries will cause the loss of some existing roads which must be replaced.
- 2) 190 families must move from the Oahe reservoir "taking area". This will involve the relocation of these families to new areas which, in turn, will bring pressure on existing family groups outside of the "taking area" and it will be necessary to plan for new and revised roads to meet the transportation needs of the reservation changes.
- 3) The people, lands and roads of the Standing Rock Reservation lie in two states, North and South Dakota. This presents the problems of working with the State Highway Commission, County Commissioners of two states and to comply with state laws and policy of each state.

General Problems:

- 1) Wide temperature ranges, variation of terrain from prairie to hilly or river bottom areas and the general heavy snowfall causes problems in design, construction and maintenance of roads.
- 2) Road and repair equipment should be replaced at regular intervals to minimize cost of construction and maintenance. Many present units should be replaced.

REALTY

Personnel:	Branch Chief, Real Property Officer	GS-11
	Real Property Assistant	GS-9
	Real Property Assistant	GS-7
	Law Clerk	GS-5
	Law Clerk (Typist)	GS-4
	Clerk-Stenographer	GS-3
	Clerk-Typist	GS-3
	Clerk-Typist (2)	Tribal

Budget: \$33,528.00

Area of Reservation - 2,332,798 acres (3,458 sq. mi. now called Indian country) including two counties in two states. Present remaining acreage consists of scattered tracts checkerboarding the original area as follows:

	<u>No. Dak.</u> <u>Sioux Co.</u>	<u>So. Dak.</u> <u>Corson Co.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tribal, Allotted & Govt.	345,228	614,842	960,070
Sub-marginal	4,087	6,878	10,965

During past year advertised 182 tracts for sale, 99 sales completed, 86 requests for patents-in-fee - 26 processed, 836 leases and 20 modifications completed, 257 lists of land ownership, approximately 1,000 postings to A. & E. cards and tract book, 2 rights-of-way, 3 gravel permits, and 15 detailed statistical reports. A survey revealed 442 incoming and 571 outgoing pieces of mail in this branch in two months. There are approximately 235 individual contacts to the office of this branch in the average week. Disposals through sales and patents-in-fee past two years in acres:

	<u>No. Dak.</u>	<u>So. Dak.</u>	<u>Total</u>
F. Y. 1955	3,334	10,620	13,954
F. Y. 1956	3,883	9,748	13,631
	7,217	20,368	27,585

Minerals - 27 oil and gas leases in force, 24 tribal and 3 allotted, covering 7,977 acres with total annual income of \$9,971.00. Request for advertisement pending for additional 30,000 acres of which 960 are allotted, balance tribal.

There are approximately 87,000 acres of grazing land and 46,000 acres of agricultural land under individual leases, with a total income of approximately \$111,000.00 per annum. At the present time the Realty Branch maintains 1,400 active farming and grazing leases. Income from these are broken down as: Grazing and Pasture - \$21,750.00; Farming or Agricultural - \$89,250.00.

There is currently a tremendous backlog of various types of land transactions, including the following:

- 60 Patent in fee applications
- 103 Petitions for Sale
- 18 Exchanges
- 1 Partition
- 100 Lease applications
- 326 Rights of way (various types)
- 13 Sand and Gravel permits

360 cases indicated above are over one year old. Outside and Congressional pressure is increasingly great, progress is slow and difficult, mainly due to a personnel shortage. Vacant positions cannot be filled as there are no quarters available.

It is estimated that 65% of the allotted lands are in undivided inherited ownership with an annual increase of approximately 1% per year. There are 4,726 Allotment folders, 8,305 Unallotted folders and 4,726 A. & E. cards. A complete individual review should be made at once of all allotted and unallotted folders and the A. & E. cards to dispose of all errors of death, deletion or additions necessary. They are not current.

Special Problems:

1) There are 56,000 acres of land in the Oahe reservoir "taking area". Settlement with the Corps of Army Engineers must be had within the next three or four years. Many of these tracts (particularly the timber allotments) are small (.5 - 2 acres) and the majority are divided among many heirs, each holding an undivided interest.

2) There are 190 families which will have to move from their lands because of the Oahe reservoir. In a majority of these cases they will want to purchase other land with the monies received from the Oahe settlement. This land acquisition problem cannot be handled without additional assistance before and during the settlement program.

3) Because the Standing Rock Reservation embraces land in two states (North and South Dakota) and two counties (Sioux and Corson) the Branch of Realty is faced with dual responsibilities and a tremendous amount of additional work for the following reasons: (a) Reports must be made to each county and state on the filling of claims by the states for the deceased recipients of Public Welfare. At the present time North Dakota has 74 claims against deceased Standing Rock allottees and there are 116 claims in South Dakota. There are presently 47 North Dakota recipients of OAA, AHB, APD and 106 Standing Rock allottees in South Dakota drawing similar Public Welfare. Each state has different lien law against Welfare grantees. (b) It is necessary to furnish

information on alienated lands to each respective state. (c) Conformance to state laws of North and South Dakota which differ in various types of realty transactions must be adhered to. (d) Information for Federal Courts in North and South Dakota prepared separately. (e) School lands within each state require separate attention. (f) Probate information is often required by state officials. (g) Rights of way for roads, power lines will vary in each state and separate information requested.

4) There are 1,458 non-enrolled, non resident persons who own land interests on the Standing Rock reservation. This may involve over 6,000 tracts of land.

5) Vacant positions cannot be filled due to lack of housing. Additional positions are assured but cannot be filled for the same reason. No houses.

LAND OPERATIONS

Personnel:	Branch Chief, Land Operations Officer	GS-11
	Range Conservationist	GS-9
	Soil Conservationist	GS-9
	Agricultural Engineers (2)	GS-7
	Soil Conservationists (2)	GS-7
	Soil Conservationist	GS-5
	Range Management Assistant	GS-7
	Clerk-Stenographer	GS-4
	Heavy Maint. Operator	Tribal
	Clerk-Typist	Tribal

Budget: \$67,254.00

971,035 acres of Indian Trust, Submarginal and Government owned land within the jurisdiction of this Agency.

Special Problems:

1) 56,000 acres adjacent to Missouri River and the Grand and Cannon Ball tributary rivers including the productive bottom lands, timber and shelter are in the reservoir area of the Oahe Dam. This necessitates the relocation of 190 families from the taking area and will completely disrupt the land use economy of the entire reservation.

2) The valuable timber lands along the Missouri River must be replaced by shelterbelts, windbreaks and some woodlots for wildlife conservation, soil erosion, livestock protection and domestic fuel consumption.

3) The Standing timber within the taking area must be salvaged in a very short time after a settlement is reached and before the rising

waters inundate the forested bottoms. The small fractions of timber allotment acres will be a serious problem if each allottee were to request permits for individual sales.

4) The badly checker boarded status of trust and patent land increases the management and overall work load of the Land Operations staff, including: need for continuing supervision of conservation practices, management planning and paper work.

5) Lack of stock water development within the grazing areas and the pressing demand for additional grazing units presents the needs for special attention of personnel and funds for increasing water development planning and action.

6) The area is crowded with small non-Indian farmer-stockmen. Many are financially unable to purchase land so they rely upon the use of Indian land to eke out a marginal subsistence. This situation creates serious problems which affect the attitude of the Indian landowners to the point that they would rather deal with the land users without approval or proper authorization of the Bureau. In many instances the so-called in kind benefits offered the Indian land owners aggregate to a monetarial sum less than legitimate rental income.

7) There is a definite problem ever present due to the fact that the reservation lies within both states of North and South Dakota. Additional time and effort is necessary to cooperate with the Extension services of both states by meeting with the County Agents, assisting in County Fairs and demonstrations, 4-H Club work, special community meetings and conferring with the Agricultural Colleges in each area. In addition, duplicate effort is required in obtaining the cooperation of two states for rodent control eradication and fish and wildlife conservation. There are three soil conservation districts of which two are in South Dakota and one in North Dakota. There are two Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation program areas with which this agency must be in constant contact.

Range

Headed by Range Conservationist, GS-9. 910,036 acres range land with 371,304 cow months carrying capacity. The grazing land is, in general, undeveloped. There is a great need for water development, fencing and other range improvements. The water development work is progressing as fast as possible with the cooperation of the Soil and Moisture Conservation program. With the number of land sales being completed, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find adequate range units for Indian operators. At the present time, approximately one-sixth of the range resources are being used by Indians.

Soil and Moisture Conservation

Headed by Soil Conservationist, GS-9

Land Classification	736,769 acres
Detailed Survey	858,672 acres
Range Survey	810,976 acres
Dry land farm acreage	60,999

Land Use plans and stipulations cover 120,553 acres of farm land and farm pastures.

There is a need for more stockwater developments, trashy fallow, grass and legume rotations, contour and cross slope farming, a concerted weed control program, and conservation education.

Three-fourths of the reservation has been included in Soil Conservation Districts in the last six years. All the reservation is now in districts. Conservation practices are new and untried by 80% of the land users in the area.

Much of the trust land is interspersed with deeded lands; more than 75% of the trust lands are allotted and sales are numerous.

The above factors complicate the conservation program for Indian trust lands.

ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATION

Personnel:	Superintendent	GS-13
	Administrative Officer	GS-9
	Administrative Clerk-Steno.	GS-5
	Property Clerk	GS-5
	Cash Accounting Clerk	GS-4
	Clerk-Typist (IMPL temp. one)	GS-3
	Clerk-Typist (year tenure)	GS-2

Budget: \$36,297.00

IIA:	Fiscal Accounting Clerk	GS-5
	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	GS-3

Budget: \$7,655.00

B&U:	General Foreman	M
	Building Repairmen (2)	M
	Maintenancemen (3)	M
	Fireman - Sta. Boiler (5)	M
	Laborer	M
	Telephone Lineman	M

Budget:

Branch Chief - Administrative Officer, GS-9: Gives guidance to housekeeping functions and administrative phases of agency program.

IIA:

3,650 accounts including 622 undistributed estates. Past year posted 40,000 transactions including 1,000 tribal vouchers, 830 journal vouchers, 4,893 checks, 273 refund vouchers, 2,039 collection vouchers, 3,600 requests for funds, highest balance \$503,369.35, 5 tribal enterprises including \$425,000 revolving loan funds, \$100,000 annual land enterprise income, tribal court funds, SMCO enterprise and tribal council budget.

Property & Supply:

Process 1,550 requisitions, 1,097 purchase orders, 300 reports, 1,500 shipments of supplies totaling \$155,036, 75 shipments of non-expendable items totaling \$38,352.

Personnel:

Processed 176 personnel actions past year, turnover rapid*. Approximately 2,600 time sheets and salary checks distributed.

B&U:

Maintenance of 152 buildings of all types in Agency and School Department, also in outlying sub-stations and schools. One central heating plant located in agency. One water plant located in agency. One automatic telephone system (dial) with 221 miles of lines and 117 telephones. 6 1/2 miles of water lines. 7 miles of distribution electric lines and transformers - 2400 volt down to 115/230 volt secondaries. 15 hand and automatic oil fired boilers (low pressure). 18 oil fired furnaces, hand and automatic. 2 1/2 miles of steam distribution lines and auxiliary lift stations. 4 sewer systems, Imhoff tanks and septick tanks. 4 day school water systems, pumps, etc. The maintenance work of the central agency and various districts of the reservation involves all types of crafts including carpentry, painting, plumbing, welding, steam fitting, electrical and other building trades.

*Example: - 3 complete changes of clerks in IIA in three years has required continuous training, additional physical workload for Administrative Officer while positions vacant, and increased scrutiny of individual transactions in addition to established duties.

Miscellaneous:

approximately 1500 pieces of correspondence per year, besides mail distributed to other branches for reply under supervision. Four sets of manuals maintained. Unofficial personnel files, records and central filing.

Special Problems:

1) The water plant operation is difficult due to the shifting of the Missouri River supply, constantly changing and shifting sand bars, also the heavy silt laden water which requires complicated means of filtering and treating before it can be used. Present water facilities overloaded to double its capacity. Isolation factor requires many miles of travel to accomplish the maintenance work, and difficulties in securing proper help and material.

2) The distribution of 622 estate accounts will require thorough review of estate and probate records to determine allowed claims. Approximately 40% of Administrative Officer's time is spent in bringing up backlog work and correcting existing errors as they are located.

3) The location of the agency at Fort Yates, where there is no rail service, presents a traffic problem. Supplies are received at two railhead located at distant points, trucked to agency and distributed to four different points on reservation by truck.

4) There is a need for establishing and maintaining a general file and mail distribution system.

5) Personnel recruitment is most difficult because we are hampered by lack of availability of living quarters. (No quarters available at present time and 6 vacant positions which cannot be filled due to lack of housing)

CREDIT

Personnel:	Loan Examiner	GS-11
	Loan Examiner	GS-7
	Accounting Clerk	GS-4

Budget: \$16,598.00

Branch Chief - Loan Examiner, GS-11: Original loan to tribe \$431,843, advances totaling \$350,000, tribal investment \$68,895. Outstanding enterprise loans (38) with balances totaling \$268,210 and 50 education loans with balances totaling \$24,937.16. Repayment cattle enterprise being liquidated, U. S. loan paid by tribe, 637 head outstanding to 32 borrowers. Rehab trust fund program, \$15,370 in loan program. 100 loans outstanding totaling \$10,048. Reimbursable being

liquidated, 34 education loans - \$5,074.24, and 19 other for \$3,216.92. A continuous education program is in process to impress Indian people with the necessity for use of sound economic principles. Assistance is being rendered to Indians in obtaining credit from regular sources serving the general public.

Special Problems:

The loan program is complicated because the reservation extends into 2 counties in 2 states. Securing documents are filed in 2 county offices under separate state laws and the agency office. Some borrowers have personal chattels in trust, some in non-trust, operations on trust and non-trust land. The situation involves dealing with 2 different FHA offices, 2 Federal Land Bank offices, banks in 2 states, courts of 2 states and the tribal court, 2 extension offices, 2 brand boards, etc. The contemplated settlement from the government to the tribe for the Oahe Dam taking area poses need for an intense economic education program to keep financing and use of funds on a sound basis. A considerable amount of work must be done to condition the Indian people for sound projected planning.

A SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEM SINGULAR TO
STANDING ROCK AGENCY

An important and singular administrative problem at the Standing Rock Agency is that the exterior boundaries of the reservation is within a two states (North and South Dakota) area. The fact that the reservation encompasses two counties is not unique, but considering they are in two states creates a singular situation. Beyond a reasonable doubt the two state, two county problem causes in many administrative problems two separate and singular decisions based on twice the amount of research, study, visitation and miles traveled than if the reservation was within the boundaries of one state. Too often this is not considered when evaluating the amount of work accomplished and the miles traveled by the Standing Rock staff.

Each Branch of the Standing Rock Agency is directly effected. It is believed that in time, demand, mileage and decisions rendered because of the two state situation, the Branches most effected would be listed in the following order: (1) Law and Order, (2) Education, (3) Welfare, (4) Realty, (5) Roads, (6) Credit, (7) Soil and Moisture, (8) Range. It will have been noted in the narrative report of each Branch that they have listed a few of the situations peculiar to their Branch.

Not only are the laws, regulations and policy of state and county different, but the attitude of the public are exceptionally different toward the problems of the Indian people and the problems of

the BIA. An excellent example for illustration would be of the completely different attitude of the states and members of the Governor's Indian Commission. The attitude of each state toward the Law and Order and Welfare problems would be another specific example. Not least is the fact that it is necessary to prepare reports, conduct certain research in reply to Congressional letters from the members of Congress from each state. Many, many other situations could be listed, time and space permitting. Administratively the two state problem is at times a difficult burden. Much more time must be spent in the field of public relations to alleviate the existing situation. This singular administrative problem should be given specific attention and plans should be geared to staff the agency to meet this problem.

OTHER SPECIAL PROBLEMS - STANDING ROCK AGENCY OAHÉ SETTLEMENT

While it is recognized that the many administrative problems caused by the construction of the Oahe dam and reservoir are not singular to this agency (the same effecting the Cheyenne River and Pierre agencies), it has and will continue to cause many complex and difficult administrative problems. During the past two years the agency staff and Superintendent have been called upon to spend a great deal of their time and efforts in working with the Tribal Council and the Standing Rock Sioux people. That is as it should be. However, because of this additional workload the staff in its daily operational functions, including the known backlog, are always pressed to prevent a greater backlog than we have been working on the past two years.

If the staff are to adequately assist the Standing Rock Sioux people in the sound planning that will be necessary to insure the best possible use of the Oahe settlement funds, more time must be spent in the next two years ahead than they have heretofore done. The Standing Rock settlement will probably be in excess of eleven million dollars (\$11,000,000.00). The attitudes developed among the people and sound basic plans for the expenditure of these funds in the social and economic development of the tribe should at this time be one of, if not the most important, goals of the BIA at Standing Rock. This will call for additional time spent with the people of the seven districts. The daily work and accumulated backlog are still to be contended with.

Staffing and planning to meet this situation should be carefully evaluated by the Area and Central Office. The Business Council presently plans to have all Oahe funds disbursed through the agency IIA accounts. They plan that the BIA staff assist them in all phases of the relocation of the families in the "taking area", acquisition of land for the relocatees and the planning and assistance in developing and putting into effect a sound, workable rehabilitation program. It is the administrative belief at Standing Rock that we should give the

tribe every possible advantage of the ability, knowledge and leadership of our staff. Failure to accomplish these goals within the next two years could easily result in the dissipation of funds, the failure of a sound rehabilitation program and a general breakdown among the people of the tribe which will have the greatest debilitating results in the necessary progress of the Standing Rock Sioux people as they work toward self sufficiency and individual and family independence in the years to come. The Oahe problem is a special problem of agency administration and should be given every consideration at the Area and Central Office administrative and programming staff.

BACKLOG

It is a known and accepted fact that there has existed at the Standing Rock Agency a tremendous backlog of work which has been accumulating for the past ten years. This was specifically called to the attention of the Area Office in the fall of 1954. Subsequent visits by Area Office and Central Office personnel during the past two years have verified this situation. The cause is irrelevant at the present time. It was here when the present administration took over and although it has been reduced to some extent, the degree of its presence today is a major factor in handling the recognized dailylog of work.

The results of the work of the staff in the Branch of Realty and the IIA and Special Deposits Accounts section reflect the seriousness of the situation. The backlog of work in the Branch of Realty is set forth in the narrative report of that Branch. The backlog of work in the IIA Section is partially covered in their narrative report. If this office is to maintain and keep abreast of the daily operational functions the backlog factor must be considered a special problem of this agency, and staffing or outside personnel be provided to assist in bringing the work current. It is the opinion of the Superintendent that at least 40 to 50% of the time of the Administrative Officer is spent in running down errors and incorrect records. This is reflected through the IIA Section, Realty, Land Operations, Credit and Education. A BIA auditor in the fall of 1954 advised the Superintendent that it was his opinion that it would take 4 or 5 employees a full year doing nothing else to catch up on the backlog of work in the IIA Section. It is safe to say that the Branch of Realty is backlogged to nearly the same extent.

If we are to get the functions of these two important branches in order prior to the Oahe settlement, it will take additional funds and personnel. If this is not completed before payments are made from the Oahe settlement, before the land sales and acquisition program for the movement of the 190 families from the Oahe "taking area" begins, chaos will exist and any sound program will be broken down by the "bottleneck" and inability of these branches to keep the work current. Time and space

prevent listing or outlining the needs to correct this situation in this report. It is a matter which the Superintendent feels the Area Administration and Program people should thoroughly consider at the earliest possible date.

HOUSING

At the present time there are several established positions at the Standing Rock Agency which cannot be filled because there are no quarters to offer the applicants for these positions. We are thoroughly aware that this situation exists on many reservations and certainly is not singular to Standing Rock. However, if we are to catch up on the backlog of work, maintain current daily functions, plan with the Standing Rock Sioux people on matters of the Oahe and other phases of their needs, take care of the ever expanding enrollment of students in our schools, something must be done and in the shortest space of time possible to alleviate the existing shortage of housing.

The need for additional dormitory space in another year for the Boarding School students is mandatory. Every branch of the BIA at Standing Rock are presently effected by the lack of housing. It will become worse when families where two in the family are employed are transferred or resign. The urgent consideration of the Area and Central Office is requested to assist us in this matter. We realize, of course, that this fact is known by the Area Director and his staff. We ask they push the matter further with every means available to them. It is possible that we consider the construction of quonset type buildings to bridge that period before permanent construction can be started. It appears that the Employees' Club, now filled to capacity, must be used for dormitory space within another year. At the present time we have need for 11 single quarters, not including the dormitory matrons. If the Employees' Club is used for dormitory space there will be need for eight (8) individual housing units. The request and justification for additional housing is on file at the Area Office. It is a serious problem, one which could cause a complete disruption of the agency program.

TRANSPORTATION, TRAVEL AND COMMUNICATION

Due to seasonal climatic conditions, rough terrain, and lack of improved roads, contact with many Indian families is difficult or impossible during many months of the year. For example, there is an area in Corson County, South Dakota, running 65 miles east and west and 35 miles north and south, split by the Grand River running east and west with about 20 tributaries running north and south. This area contains some 30 miles of graded road east and west and 20 north and south. Most of the travel is over trails, requiring fording of streams,

through washed out revines and general rough terrain. Sioux County is similar. Land appraisals, SMCO surveys, Credit surveys, cattle counts, Census and Welfare contacts must be performed during the summer months when conditions permit travel. For several months during the year many people do not receive mail. There is no contact by telephone. It is often necessary for an employee to travel from 150 to 250 miles to obtain information or to investigate family conditions.

Although this is not singular to Standing Rock, it is a factor which cannot be overlooked. It has a material effect of the time which must be spent in the field on individual cases that under other conditions could be handled as routine work. It is also a budget factor to consider. The life to today's automotive equipment and repair bills run considerably higher when used in this type of necessary work.