

Johnson-O'Malley Act. So the Bureau of Indian Affairs came to this office and said you have the authority under section 14.

Now why don't we work with you and revise this legislation to the point where it makes this need. We find there is a need existing so we agreed that we would work together to come up with some amendments.

So I think the way the Senate Committee wanted it done this way has special requests, a dozen or so a year to appropriate \$1,500,000 to build a school in this area. They have no way of evaluating those requests on a regular basis so they wanted some kind of regular on-going program for us. We have developed amendments to section 14. They have been referred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau has wholeheartedly endorsed them and sent that recommendation to the Bureau of the Budget.

As of this moment they have been cleared by parts of the clearance apparatus in the Bureau of the Budget but not the final clearance. We expect that it will be cleared so I am now authorized to describe for you the amendments. I cannot say they have been cleared or that they will be forthcoming. I think that they probably will be but I don't know.

That is the status of it. The amendments I will get to very simply. Under the present section 14 we count in a local school district the children living on reservations and if they have a substantial percentage of those children that are unhoused without school facilities and they don't have enough money in their total bonding capacity and all other sources to build the facilities, then we can grant the money to build the facilities for them. If they have part enough money, we can grant only the difference.

If you go over here to section 5, the program these people have been talking about and if a school district has an increase in children enough to meet the eligibility requirement they get the grant of money no matter how wealthy the children are. They get the rate specified in the law per child. So, here you have some of the poorest most disadvantaged districts in the Nation being required to spend every dime they have in their bonding capacity to provide the facilities before they get the Federal money or only get the difference between the cost and what their total resources are.

So the first part of the amendment goes strictly to the children on Indian reservations and it provides generally like this: If they meet the eligibility requirement, the substantial percentage, and they have unhoused children, the Commission will grant the money.

The burden and need problem is taken out for the on-reservation children. Most of them are poor districts. Most of the children in the districts are among the most disadvantaged we have in the Nation. This is an effort to get some school facilities to places where they just do not have enough money to build schools.

Mr. MEEDS. Statistics show the birth rate of these people is four times the national average, am I correct?

Mr. LILLYWHITE. They are increased.

Mr. MEEDS. Four times the national average?

Mr. LILLYWHITE. Yes.

Now the second part of the amendment goes to the whole situation in a school district in which there is an Indian reservation and looks