

## NEWS RELEASES, 1991

- Jan. 7 Interior Secretary Lujan Names Task Force to Study Reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Jan. 10 Interior and OMB Act to Address Financial Accountability Problems at the Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Jan. 16 Bureau of Indian Affairs, Peace Corps Sign Agreement for Recruitment of Returned Peace Corps Volunteers to Teach in BIA-Funded Schools
- Feb. 4 Bureau of Indian Affairs Budget Request of \$1.9 Billion for FY 1992 Focuses on Reform of Delivery of Services
- Feb. 4 Interior Secretary Lujan Recommits the Interior Department to Improve Stewardship in the Fiscal Year 1992 Budget
- Mar. 1 Interior Secretary Lujan Names Jana McKeag to National Indian Gaming Commission
- Mar. 14 Minerals Management Service Increases Funding for Indian Minerals Royalty Cooperative Audit Program (MMS News Release)
- Apr. 9 Bureau of Indian Affairs Clears Whitehorn in Child Abuse Case
- Apr. 10 Department of the Interior Seeks Comment on Proposed Procedures for Casino-Type Gaming by Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut
- Apr. 18 Advisory Committee for White House Conference on Indian Education Holds First Meeting in Washington, D.C.
- Apr. 24 Statement by the Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan on Indian School Report
- May 14 Interior Secretary Lujan Appoints David I. Matheson Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs
- June 10 Interior Secretary Lujan Will Authorize Call for Elections to Approve Proposed Constitutions in Native Villages in Alaska
- June 24 Interior and OMB Act to Cure Lack of Accountability in Indian Trust Funds
- July 15 Interior Department Asks for Comments on Proposed Rules for Taking Land in Trust for Indian Tribes

## NEWS RELEASES, 1991

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- Aug. 23 Indian, Federal Officials Meet in Bismarck, ND, September 4-6
- Oct. 7 Indian, Federal Officials Meet in Anchorage, Alaska, October 15-17
- Oct. 25 Interior Secretary Lujan Announces Agreement on Animas-La Plata Water Project
- Nov. 1 Interior Secretary Lujan Implements Glen Canyon Dam Operating Criteria
- Nov. 4 White House Conference Co-Chairs Named (White House Conference on Indian Education News Release)
- Nov. 15 Indian, Federal Officials to Meet in San Diego, California, November 19-21
- Nov. 21 Tribes and Associations Contribute More Than \$20,000 for White House Conference on Indian Education
- Dec. 10 Indian, Federal Officials to Meet in Tampa, Florida, December 16-18
- Dec. 18 Interior Secretary Lujan Rejects Application by Nebraska Tribe to Take Land in Trust for Casino in Iowa



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release January 7, 1991

Carl Shaw, (202) 208-7315

### INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN NAMES TASK FORCE TO STUDY REORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan today appointed 36 Indian tribal representatives and seven departmental employees to an Advisory Task Force to develop goals and plans for the reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

"I look forward to working with this important group to define ways that we can strengthen the organization of the BIA to better serve the Indian people," Lujan said. "These are the people that know the Bureau and know how it can best be of benefit to Indian tribes. I value their judgment."

Lujan followed the recommendations of Indian tribes in selecting three representatives for each of the 12 BIA areas. He added two representatives from his office and five from BIA.

The first meeting of the Joint Tribal/BIA/DOI Advisory Task Force has been scheduled for Tuesday, January 22, in Washington, D.C. Time, date, place, purpose and proposed agenda will be published in the Federal Register. Discussion of goals and/or plans for the reorganization of the BIA will take into consideration tribal government, departmental and federal government, and BIA concerns and ideas about strengthening the administration of Indian programs.

Established for a two-year period, the Task Force will make preliminary recommendations to Secretary Lujan on BIA reorganization by April 30, 1991. Lujan will designate one co-chairperson from the federal representatives and the tribal members will select by majority vote the other co-chairperson from tribal representatives.

Proposals for reorganization of the BIA were first presented to Indian tribes at a National Indian Tribal Leaders Conference Sept. 28, 1990, in Albuquerque, N.M., by Lujan. He recommended that a Bureau of Indian Education be created separately from the BIA that would report directly to the

(more)

Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs and that the remaining functions form a separate bureau. A federal trust office would be created as part of the assistant secretary's office.

In the 1991 appropriations act, Congress directed the BIA to delay reorganization until a task force is convened and reports to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Representing Lujan's office on the Task Force will be Eddie Brown, assistant secretary - Indian Affairs, as designated co-chairperson, and Bill Bettenberg, deputy assistant secretary - Indian Affairs. The five BIA representatives will be Stan Speaks, acting deputy commissioner of Indian affairs; Edward Parisian, director, Office of Indian Education Programs; Bill Collier, area director, Anadarko Area Office; Betty Walker, area education programs administrator, Minneapolis; and Wyman Babby, superintendent, Fort Peck (Montana) agency.

Tribal representatives appointed by Lujan are listed by area.

Aberdeen: Charles Murphy, chairman, Standing Rock Sioux; Harold D. Salway, president, Oglala Sioux; and Michael Jandreau, chairman, Lower Brule Sioux.

Albuquerque: Wendell Chino, president, Mescalero Apache; Chester Fernando, councilman, Pueblo of Laguna; and Bernie Teba, executive director, Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council.

Anadarko: Joseph T. Goombi, chairman, Kiowa Business Committee; Larry Nuckolls, governor, Absentee-Shawnee; and Juanita Learned, chairperson, Cheyenne-Arapaho.

Billings: Donovan Archambault, president, Fort Belknap Community Council; Harold Monteau, tribal attorney, Chippewa Cree; and John Washakie, chairman, Shoshone Business Council.

Eastern: James Sappier, governor, Penobscot Indian Nation; James Billie, chairman, Seminole Tribe; and Phillip Martin, chief, Mississippi Choctaw.

Juneau: Will Mayo, president, Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.; Willie Kasayulie, president, Native Village of Akiachak; and Joe Hotch, president, Klukwan, Inc.

Minneapolis: Gordon Dickie, chairman, Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Darrell Wadena, chairman, Minnesota Chippewa; and Michael Parish, attorney, Hannahville Indian Community of Michigan.

Muskogee: Gary Breshears, executive director, Creek Nation of Oklahoma; Bill Follis, chief, Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma; and Mark Downing, executive director, planning, research and development, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma.

Navajo: Daniel Tso, delegate, Navajo Nation Council and chairman, Education Committee of the Navajo Nation Council; Virgil Pablo, executive director, division of Social Services, Navajo Nation; and Karen Dixon Bates, executive director, Shiprock Alternative School Inc.

Phoenix: Nora Garcia, chairperson, Fort Mojave Tribal Council; Brian Wallace, chairman, Washoe Tribal Council; and Luke Duncan, chairman, Uintah and Ouray Tribal Business Council.

Portland: Georgia George, chairman, Suquamish Tribe; Mickey Pablo, chairman, Salish/Kootenai Tribe; and Ken Smith, chief executive officer, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation.

Sacramento: Donald Ray, chairperson, Hopland Rancheria; Virgil Moorehead, chairperson, Big Lagoon Rancheria; and Frances Shaw, chairperson, Manzanita Band of Mission Indians.

-BIA-



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release: 1:30 p.m., Jan. 16, 1991

BIA-Carl Shaw, (202) 208-7315  
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### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, PEACE CORPS SIGN AGREEMENT FOR RECRUITMENT OF RETURNED PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS TO TEACH IN BIA-FUNDED SCHOOLS

Interior Assistant Secretary Eddie F. Brown and United States Peace Corps Director Paul D. Coverdell today signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that provides for cooperation between the two agencies in recruitment of returned Peace Corps Volunteers (PCV) to work in Bureau of Indian Affairs-funded (BIA) schools on Indian reservations.

"This will help the BIA recruit for teachers among Peace Corps veterans, many of whom have worked throughout the world in isolated areas similar to those on a number of Indian reservations," Brown said. "We have had problems in recruitment in the past because of these conditions and we believe this will boost our prospects for more experience in our schools."

Coverdell said the challenges facing the Indian education community are unique. "I can think of few non-Indian Americans who are as well-suited to assist in meeting those challenges as are the PCVs."

The 1:30 p.m. signing took place in New Mexico at a BIA-funded elementary school at the Isleta Pueblo. The five-year agreement provides that through the Peace Corps' Fellows/USA Program, the two agencies will work together in the coordination of activities designed to enlist teachers to accept teaching or other education related positions on Indian reservations. They will encourage state and local education authorities to provide alternative or emergency teaching certification or waivers of certification to participants in the Fellows/USA Program, when necessary.

Participants in the program will be in paid positions and afforded the opportunity to pursue graduate degrees during summer study programs at collaborating universities. During the life of the agreement, the two agencies would work to identify other opportunities in which the agencies might cooperate.

Specific objectives for the program will be established within the next 90 days. Within 60 days after the end of each year, a review will determine if changes are needed in the program.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

United States Department of the Interior

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240



For Immediate Release  
January 10, 1991

Contact:  
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INTERIOR AND OMB ACT TO ADDRESS FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

PROBLEMS AT THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Washington, D.C. - OMB Director Richard Darman and Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan announced today that, effective immediately, all adjustments associated with the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) accounting and financial management system must be reviewed by a special management team established by the Department of the Interior (DOI). Further, Darman and Lujan announced the establishment of a plan to improve management at the BIA.

Responding to reports of \$95 million in accounting discrepancies as a result of the preliminary resolution of FY 1990 accounts, DOI and OMB teams conducted preliminary inquiries at the BIA accounting facility in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The preliminary OMB report found severe and wide-ranging problems with the accountability of funds and the management of financial systems in a number of BIA programs, including numerous uncontrolled adjustments in accounting entries.

DOI and OMB investigators in Albuquerque discovered that the financial management system was potentially accessible to over 12,000 individuals. In FY 1990 alone, over 500,000 adjustments were made to the BIA financial management system.

As a result of these discoveries, Secretary Lujan has directed that, effective immediately, all future adjustments in the BIA financial system must be approved by a special team established by DOI. At the same time, a team of accounting and management experts will assist in the complete overhaul and revamping of BIA's financial tracking system. Darman and Lujan

have stated that a new system is expected to be in place by the beginning of October.

In the meantime, DOI's Inspector General is conducting inquiries regarding the possibility of overspending of appropriations, in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act.

The joint DOI/OMB review, although preliminary, confirmed longstanding, fundamental problems in the BIA accounting and financial system, including:

Uncontrolled access by BIA employees to the accounting system.

The ability of individuals with access to the system to make after-the-fact changes, and in some cases to shift funds in order to make the books balance.

Poor controls over accounting for procurement and grant contracts totalling over \$500 million per year.

Failure to use standard double entry accounting methods that provide for needed checks and balances. One-sided entries were commonplace, leading to ledger accounts that cannot be balanced.

As a result of the initial report of the OMB team, Darman and Lujan announced that OMB and Department management experts will undertake the following steps with DOI by September 30, 1991:

Assist in the implementation of new accounting and financial controls to exercise effective, permanent control and accountability over BIA's finances;

Establish a special review and technical assistance team under the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, which must approve all spending adjustment transactions. This team will report to Lujan and to a newly established BIA Management Review Board that will include OMB and other expert Federal agencies;

Implement the steps necessary for the conversion of BIA's accounting system to a department-wide Federal Financial system;

Determine and address the training needs of BIA's accounting personnel;

- (5) Develop and introduce specialized controls to provide adequate accountability over procurement and grant transactions;

- (6) Immediately provide a team of professional accountants to review and correct existing accounting records; and
- (7) Provide a mechanism for on-going independent reviews of accounting results to ensure that new operational problems are promptly addressed.



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240



## NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: February 4, 1991

Carl Shaw, (202) 208-7315

### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BUDGET REQUEST OF \$1.9 BILLION FOR FY 1992 FOCUSES ON REFORM OF DELIVERY OF SERVICES

Interior's Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Eddie F. Brown said today the President's fiscal year 1992 budget request of \$1.9 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) builds upon the foundation established last year by President Bush and Secretary Lujan to reform the delivery of key social, financial, and natural resources programs to American Indians.

"The President's budget establishes a new program entitled Tribal Horizons that is designed to improve management of Interior-sponsored Indian programs, enhance educational opportunities for American Indians and support tribal self-determination," Brown stated.

The Tribal Horizons initiative focuses on three major areas in Indian programs -- management improvement, education, and Indian self-determination. Funding increases within the overall BIA budget for these special areas total \$104.3, including \$72.5 million in self-determination, \$24.5 million in education, and \$8.7 million in management improvement.

Current appropriations in the President's request for the operation of Indian programs is \$1.400 billion, compared to \$1.559 billion enacted in 1991.

An additional \$2 million is requested in departmental support for the Bureau's management improvement initiative. That support will be in the form of: \$1.2 million for the Office of American Indian Trust to develop an inventory of trust assets managed by BIA and to conduct trust resources reviews in order to ensure the effectiveness of the trust management program; \$100,000 increase in the Office of Self-Governance which will serve as coordination point for the self-governance demonstration projects; \$500,000 for the Office of Audit and Evaluation to provide an independent and flexible means for carrying out internal audits and evaluations of BIA programs; and \$200,000 to strengthen the management capability of the assistant secretary's office.

Direct BIA funding for management improvement includes increases of \$4 million to address previously identified and recently surfaced management problems; \$1.8 million to convert to the new Federal Finance System accounting operation; \$100,000 for accountant training; \$500,000 for financial trust services; \$200,000 for training of contracting officers; and \$100,000 for total quality management.

The \$15.6 million increase requested for BIA school operations includes \$4 million in Education 2000 grants for projects designed to raise the educational achievement level of Indian students in BIA-funded schools to levels that meet or exceed national norms by the year 2000. Early childhood development programs will be increased by \$1.9 million; funding for the operation of BIA schools under the Indian School Equalization Formula (ISEF) will increase by \$6 million; a \$1.7 million increase is requested for the management of education programs; and an additional \$5 million is requested for the rehabilitation of BIA schools, which will bring the total funding in this area to \$35 million.

Indian self-determination increases are aimed at meeting locally-determined service needs. Decision-making will be shifted away from Washington to the local level which will provide increased flexibility and resources to meet reservation-specific goals and priorities. The \$72.5 million increase creates a \$10 million pilot grant program to allow selected tribes greater control over resources to enhance community and economic development on their reservations. Tribal governments will compete for the funds by designing long-range plans along with an annual action agenda.

A \$42.8 million increase in the Indian Priority System (IPS), under which funding priorities for programs are established at the reservation and agency levels, provides for more funds to meet basic service needs. Self-determination grants are being increased by \$9 million to allow tribes to design and administer a wider array and more complex set of programs for improving tribal governmental capabilities. An additional \$10.6 million in the Indian Child Welfare grant program, for a total of \$20 million, allow funds to be distributed to tribes under a formula-based on tribal populations of children. This formula approach is a much more stable way to fund long term programs. Tribes will develop four-year plans for programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. The grant funds will also be available for day-care operations, parent training, legal representation of children, development and implementation of welfare codes, temporary child custody, and other intervention and prevention activities.

More than \$27 million in increases (above the comparable 1991 enacted amounts for non-education operating programs of the BIA) further the management improvements and tribal empowerment programs in the Tribal Horizons initiative. The increases include \$2.3 million in contract support; \$2 million in employee displacement; \$1.3 million for the title records office; \$1.2 million in law enforcement; \$1 million for irrigation operations and maintenance; \$500,000 for prairie dog control; \$400,000 for new tribes; and \$200,000 for an irrigation drainage program.

Also included in the budget request is \$16 million to continue support for the seven self-governance compact tribes, and \$3 million for self-governance grants.

The FY 1992 budget request proposes several decreases in the Operation of Indian Programs account. Welfare assistance payments are estimated to decrease by \$11.8 million as a result of proposed changes to regulations which will make employable adults without dependents ineligible for welfare assistance. Case workers will assist former clients in developing an employability plan to prepare them for paying jobs. BIA's wildlife and parks program is proposed to be reduced by \$8.9 million. Other decreases include: water resources, \$2.9 million; litigation support, \$1.1 million; and water rights negotiations and litigation, \$3 million.

Included in the budget request is \$122.6 million to meet the Secretary's obligations in various settlement agreements passed by Congress. These include: Zuni Land Conservation, \$8 million; Fallon Water Rights Settlement, \$3 million; Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement, \$25 million; Fort Hall Water Rights Settlement, \$12 million; Fort McDowell Water Rights Settlement, \$23 million; and Seneca Nation Settlement of \$35 million.

(Note to Editors: A fact sheet on Tribal Horizons is attached.)

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# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240



IN REPLY TO PAGE SHEET

## TRIBAL HORIZONS

### Initiatives in BIA FY 1992 Budget Request

--To improve the manner and effectiveness with which services are delivered to Native Americans, whether directly by the Federal Government or through tribes and tribal organizations; and

--To set a new course for Indian affairs focusing the best expertise the Government can offer, as well as setting a new direction for Indian programs.

--Three major areas comprising Tribal Horizons initiatives and the increased funding for each are:

Management Improvement, \$8.7 million.

Education, \$24.5 million.

Self-Determination, \$72.5 million.

--Management Improvement: Improve overall management of BIA to address ongoing or new problems as they arise including operation of federal financial services; financial trust services, accountant training and certification of contract officers; and total quality management. Also establishes office of American Indian Trust, and reflects increases in Offices of Self-Governance, Audit and Evaluation, and Assistant Secretary.

--Education: Establishes Education 2000 grants. Half of \$4 million grant program will be used to develop innovative methods yielding significant school and student improvements, and the remainder to schools to implement approved school development plans. Also increases funding for early childhood development programs, Indian School Equalization Formula which provides for the operations of BIA-funded schools, Program Management, and Legacy '99 for Schools expanded to include the rehabilitation of BIA schools.

--Indian Self-Determination: Creates \$10 million grant program for reservation economic development whereby tribes design long-range plans with an annual action agenda. Increases self-determination grants for tribes to improve their governmental capabilities; moves more funds to Indian Priority System where tribes set funding priorities for programs at reservation and agency levels, including funds for the self-governance agreements; and increased funding in Indian Child Welfare program grants to prevent child abuse and neglect, and a range of other programs designed to address children development programs.

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# BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

**Mission** - The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is responsible for managing and protecting natural resources on 52 million acres of Indian trust lands and for assisting tribes to serve 949,000 American Indians and Alaska Natives. It provides community services, operates or provides financial support to operate schools, maintains law enforcement systems, provides social services, and assists in farming, ranching, forestry, and mining on reservations. These services are provided directly by the Bureau and through contracts with over 300 tribes.

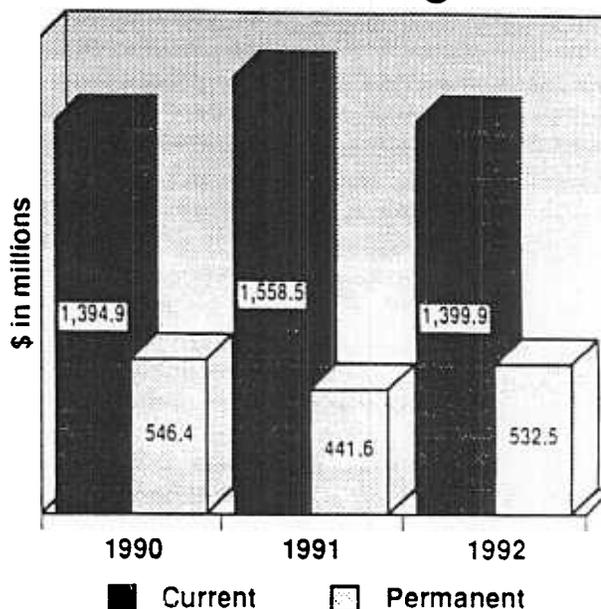
**Overview** - The 1992 budget estimate for BIA is \$1.9 billion, a decrease of \$68 million compared to the 1991 enacted level of \$2 billion. For current appropriations, the President's request is \$1.4 billion, compared to \$1.6 billion enacted in 1991. The decrease largely reflects the forward funding of BIA schools in 1991 of \$209 million. After this one-time decrease is accounted for, the 1992 appropriation request for BIA represents an increase of about \$50 million. The Bureau's budget is the largest in the Department, comprising 21 percent of the total current appropriations in 1992.

For 1992, to focus needed attention on the education programs of the Bureau, the Department proposes two new appropriations — Indian Education Programs and Education Construction as discussed below.

**Tribal Horizons** - The principal innovation in the Department of the Interior's 1992 Budget proposal focuses on BIA. Called "Tribal Horizons", this new initiative is addressed at length in the Departmental Highlights section of this highlights book. The following table summarizes the increases for Management Improvements, Education and Self Determination:

| Tribal Horizons Initiative<br>(in millions of dollars) |              |              |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|  | 1991         | 1992         | Change       |
| Management Improvement .....                           | 17.0         | 25.7         | +8.7         |
| Education .....  | 243.3        | 267.8        | +24.5        |
| Self Determination .....                               | <u>309.5</u> | <u>382.0</u> | <u>+72.5</u> |
| Total .....  | 569.8        | 675.5        | +105.7       |

## BIA Funding



**Operation of Indian Programs (OIP)** - The 1992 request for OIP, which includes the non-education operating programs of the Bureau, is \$750.7 million, which is an increase of \$27 million above the comparable 1991 enacted amounts. Most of this increase is for the management improvement and self determination programs described under the Tribal Horizons initiative. Other increases above comparable 1991 enacted amounts include \$0.4 million for newly acknowledged tribes, \$1.2 million for Law Enforcement, \$2.3 million for contract support, \$2.0 million for employee displacement, and \$0.5 million for Prairie Dog control. There are also increases for Irrigation Operations and Maintenance and Irrigation Drainage (+\$1.2 million); for improving the Lands Records and Title Records offices (+1.3 million), and for General Administration (+\$10.5 million). In General Administration, \$4 million of the increase is part of the Secretary's Management Improvement Initiative.

The budget proposes several decreases in the Operation of Indian Programs account. Welfare assistance

payments are estimated to decrease by \$11.8 million as a result of proposed changes to regulations which will make employable adults without dependents ineligible for welfare assistance. Another major decrease is proposed in the BIA's wildlife and parks program (-\$12.2 million). Other decreases include Forestry (-\$1.7 million), Water Resources (-\$3.5 million), Litigation Support (-\$1.1 million), and Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation (-\$3 million).

**Construction** - The 1992 budget for Construction, which excludes funding for schools, totals \$79.9 million a decrease of \$50.0 million from comparable construction programs (excluding the education projects) in the 1991 appropriation. The budget proposes \$3.8 million for repair of existing structures for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, \$1.3 million for the Fallon Irrigation Project, \$2.5 million for law enforcement projects, \$1.8 million for facility improvement and repair for non-education facilities, and \$21.3 million for housing. The construction budget also includes increases for road maintenance (\$2.2 million) and sealing (\$3.5 million) for an overall total in the roads activity of \$43.8 million. The major decreases in the construction activities compared to the 1991 appropriation are primarily for one-time irrigation project work and for dam safety.

**Legacy '99** - As discussed earlier in this document, under the Legacy '99 program, the 1992 request renews the proposal that the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) assume the management of the BIA safety of dams program to ensure a greater degree of accomplishment in this program. A total of \$35.2 million is included in the BOR budget for BIA dams for 1992.

Also under the Legacy '99 program, the Indian roads construction program funded from the Federal Highway Trust Fund is proposed to increase from \$80.0 million in 1991 to \$95.0 million in 1992 and gradually increase to \$120.0 million in 1996.

**Indian Education Programs** - Indian Education Programs is the new account for the operation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs education activities and totals \$418.6 million, a \$12.0 million increase from the comparable base program. This appropriation includes School Operations, Facilities Operation and Maintenance, the Johnson-O'Malley program, and Continuing Education programs, as well as those education programs funded through the Indian Priority System. The major funding initiatives for this appropriation were discussed above under the Tribal Horizons initiative.

**Education Construction** - Education Construction is the new account for the construction and repair of Indian schools and related facilities and totals \$51 million for 1992, an increase of \$7.8 million above the comparable 1991 base. A total of \$9 million is being requested for school construction: \$2 million to complete Pine Ridge school and \$7 million to build Pinon Community School Dorm. A total of \$35 million is being requested for facilities improvement and repair, an increase of \$5.0 million above the comparable amount in 1991. For employee housing a total of \$2 million is being requested, an increase of \$1.0 million above the comparable 1991 amount.

**Credit Reform** - Under the Government's credit reform proposals new budget authority is being requested for three new accounts related to the direct loan program and the loan guarantee program. The new accounts include the Indian Direct Loan Program Account (\$3.1 million), the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account (\$8 million), and Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises (\$1 million). The former loan guaranty account is now being included with the permanent appropriations: Indian Loan Guaranty & Insurance Fund Liquidating Account (\$11.0 million).

**Miscellaneous Payments to Indians** - Under Miscellaneous Payments to Indians the 1992 budget includes \$122.6 million. This includes \$15 million for the third year payment of the Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act; \$8 million for one third of the \$25 million Zuni Indian Resource Development Fund; \$3 million for the Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribal Settlement Fund; \$25 million for the Pyramid Lake Paiute Fisheries Fund; \$12 million to implement various portions of the Fort Hall Indian Water Settlement Act; \$23 million for the Fort McDowell settlement fund and an advance appropriation of \$35 million for the Seneca Nation Settlement Act of 1990 was provided by Congress in 1991, but Funds cannot be expended until 1992. There is another \$10.5 million in other Bureaus' requests for the Fallon Act (P.L. 101-618).

**Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations** - Permanent appropriations and trust funds are estimated to be \$497.5 million in 1992, an increase of \$55.9 million from the 1991 level. These funds include receipts from judgement awards to fulfill claims and treaty obligations, receipts from leasing trust lands for oil and gas production, grazing and other similar purposes, funds generated by Indian irrigation and power projects, and the Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund Liquidating Account (\$11.0 million).

# TRIBAL HORIZONS

A major priority in the 1992 budget is to improve the management and accountability with which services are delivered to Native Americans, whether directly by the Federal Government or through tribes and tribal organizations. At the beginning of this Administration, the Secretary and the President agreed to pursue three major goals for the Department, two dealing with the stewardship of land and water resources and one dealing with services to the Nation's Native Americans. The 1991 budget emphasized the first two goals through the America the Beautiful initiative, the Legacy '99 program, and the development of several water-related initiatives, including the National Water Quality Assessment program in the Geological Survey. The 1992 budget emphasizes the more difficult goal:

*To reform the delivery of key social, financial,  
and natural resources to Native Americans*

*Presidential Management Objective*

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is the largest and most complex Bureau in the Department of the Interior, and has long been considered one of the most difficult to manage in all of Government. BIA responsibilities span the entire spectrum of programs in the Federal Government — from an education system of 40,000 students whose standardized test scores are below average, to social services programs affecting more than 50,000 clients, to law enforcement covering the most remote corners of the country, to mining and natural resource development, irrigation and agriculture on more than 50 million acres of land, to housing, to power systems, to business and economic development in some of the more depressed areas of the Nation, to 20,000 miles of road systems comparable in length to those found in Pennsylvania, and to managing a trust fund of more than \$2 billion. The Bureau must try to manage these complex responsibilities while also meeting the diverse needs of over 300 tribes and 200 Alaska Native villages and corporations.

To address the goal of the Presidential Management Objective for Native Americans requires the focus of the best expertise the Government can offer, as well as a new direction for Indian programs. The budget for 1992 begins to take those steps under three major areas which comprise the Tribal Horizons initiative: Management Improvement and Accountability, Education, and

Indian Self-Determination. Funding increases within the overall BIA budget for these special areas are shown in the following table:

**TRIBAL HORIZONS INITIATIVE**  
(in millions of dollars)

| <u>Area</u>                                     | <u>1991</u>  | <u>1992</u>  | <u>Change</u> |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Management Improvement and Accountability ..... | 17.0         | 25.7         | +8.7          |
| Education .....                                 | 243.3        | 267.8        | +24.5         |
| Self-Determination .....                        | <u>309.5</u> | <u>382.0</u> | <u>+72.5</u>  |
| <b>Total .....</b>                              | <b>569.8</b> | <b>675.5</b> | <b>+105.7</b> |

## BIA MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Substantial management improvements are needed to address serious, well-documented problems with BIA administrative systems. These long-standing problems must be resolved to ensure that Federal funding is used responsibly and effectively. Lack of effective management and accountability in Indian programs compromises and erodes support for the entire set of services provided to Indians, including new initiatives.

The Department has already begun to supplement and support the management and accountability of BIA. In September 1990 in Albuquerque, NM, the first Indian Tribal Leaders Conference was held with the Secretary and other key officials of the Department. This meeting afforded tribal leaders throughout the country an opportunity to begin discussions on potential organizational changes and program initiatives to improve education, trust, and other services. An advisory task force of Indian leadership and Interior personnel has since been formed to plan any needed BIA reorganization. It held its first meeting in January of this year.

Also in January, the Department and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) created a special management team to address long-standing problems

in the Bureau's financial management system. A new accounting system for BIA financial management is expected to be in place by October 1. Preliminary Inspector General, Departmental, and OMB reports found severe and wide-ranging problems with the accountability of funds and the management of financial systems in several BIA programs. Similar efforts will address property management, procurement, personnel, and data management. The Department is also establishing an Office of Quality Assurance in the Office of the Secretary to monitor the coordination of Departmental policy implementation affecting Native Americans.

The 1992 budget proposes substantial increases to improve the management and accountability of BIA as shown in the following table:

**MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT AND  
ACCOUNTABILITY INITIATIVE**  
(in millions of dollars)

| <u>Initiative</u>   | <u>1991</u> | <u>1992</u> | <u>Change</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| <b><u>Departmental Support -<br/>Assistant Secretary (A/S) - Indian Affairs</u></b> |             |             |               |
| Office of American Indian Trust .....   | 0.0         | 1.2         | +1.2          |
| Office of Self-Governance .....   | 0.6         | 0.7         | +0.1          |
| Office of Audit and Evaluation .....  | 0.7         | 1.2         | +0.5          |
| Office of A/S - Indian Affairs .....  | 0.7         | 0.9         | +0.2          |
| <b><u>Direct BIA Funding</u></b>  |             |             |               |
| Management Improvement .....  | 0.0         | 4.0         | +4.0          |
| Operation of FFS .....  | 3.2         | 5.0         | +1.8          |
| Financial Trust Svcs. ...   | 11.8        | 12.3        | +0.5          |
| Accountant Training ....  | 0.0         | 0.1         | +0.1          |
| Training for Warranted Certifying Officers ....                                     | 0.0         | 0.2         | +0.2          |
| Total Quality Mgt. ....   | <u>0.0</u>  | <u>0.1</u>  | <u>+0.1</u>   |
| <b>Total ....</b>   | <b>17.0</b> | <b>25.7</b> | <b>+8.7</b>   |
| <b><u>Indian-Related Non-BIA Funding</u></b>  |             |             |               |
| BLM Oil and Gas Program .....   | 3.2         | 4.0         | +0.8          |
| MMS Royalty Mgt. Improvements .....   | 1.7         | 3.3         | +1.6          |

**Departmental Support Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs:** In addition to improvements within BIA, a total of \$4.0 million is requested for management support for the Bureau, an increase of \$2.0 million above 1991. These activities are in addition to the Office of Quality Assurance.

- The **Office of American Indian Trust** will monitor the inventory of trust assets managed by BIA and conduct trust resource reviews in order to pinpoint trust management problems. The Office will also develop processes and procedures to ensure all Departmental activities are reviewed for consistency with the Secretary's Indian trust responsibilities.

- The **Office of Self-Governance**, established in 1991, has primary responsibility for developing policy relative to Title III of P.L. 100-472 which amends the Self-Determination Act, provides for continued evolution in the government-to-government relationships, and ensures oversight and assistance in the Self-Determination regulatory process. It will serve as the coordination point for Self-Governance demonstration projects including monitoring the seven self-governance agreements now in effect and negotiating additional agreements. Under those agreements, tribes have maximum discretion for program operations.

- The **Office of Audit and Evaluation**, originally funded in the BIA, will provide an independent and flexible means for carrying out the following: conducting internal audits and evaluations of BIA program operations and financial management, monitoring follow-up of corrective actions required by internal control reviews, and monitoring audits conducted by the Office of the Inspector General and the General Accounting Office. It will also coordinate external audits on tribally contracted programs.

- The **Office of the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs** will receive additional resources to strengthen the management capability of the Office and to provide greater capacity to properly oversee, manage, and direct the multitude of ongoing and proposed activities involving Native Americans.

In BIA several programs will be increased to improve overall management as shown in the table. A \$4.0 million increase is proposed as a special fund to be available to address ongoing management problems and new problems as they arise. BIA will also provide increased funding, as well as reallocate funding for its financial trust services to continue the audits and reconciliation of trust funds.

Elsewhere within the Department, improved management services to Indians is being emphasized. Approximately \$0.8 million is being added to the Bureau of Land Management and \$1.6 million to the Minerals Management Service to increase their management and supervision of Indian mineral royalties.

## EDUCATION

About one-third of the budget for the BIA is for its education programs, which are a major part of the Secretary's initiative to set a new course for Indian affairs. Education is also one of President Bush's principal goals for building a better America.

*"The challenge of the future is not just to make education more available, but to make it more worthwhile....I believe the best thing we can do is invest in our young people."  
.....George Bush*

The BIA funds 166 elementary and secondary schools and 14 dormitories in 24 states. About one-third of these schools are operated by tribes or school boards under a contract or grant with the BIA. These schools serve some of the most remote and most depressed areas of the country. On the average, the 40,000 students in these elementary and secondary schools score below the 40th percentile on nationally standardized achievement tests. A major part of the 1992 budget for BIA seeks to address this situation.

To focus greater attention on the education programs of the Bureau, the budget proposes to establish two new appropriations — Indian Education Programs and Education Construction — separate and distinct from the Operation of Indian Programs and Construction. Within these new appropriations, several programs are included in the Tribal Horizons initiative:

### INDIAN EDUCATION INITIATIVE

(in millions of dollars)

| <u>Program</u>               | <u>1991</u>  | <u>1992</u>  | <u>Increase</u> |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Education 2000 grants .      | 0.0          | 4.0          | +4.0            |
| Early Childhood Devel.       | 1.5          | 3.4          | +1.9            |
| ISEF (formula funds) ....    | 192.3        | 200.6        | +8.3            |
| Student Transportation       | 15.9         | 19.1         | +3.2            |
| Program Management .         | 3.6          | 5.7          | +2.1            |
| Legacy '99 for schools ..... | <u>30.0</u>  | <u>35.0</u>  | <u>+5.0</u>     |
| <b>Total .....</b>           | <b>243.3</b> | <b>267.8</b> | <b>+24.5</b>    |

**Education 2000 Grants:** In 1990, the BIA established the goal of raising the education achievement level of Indian students in BIA-funded schools to levels that meet or exceed national norms by the year 2000. In 1992, the BIA proposes a \$4.0 million grant program for schools to develop innovative methods to yield significant school and student improvements. Half of the funding will go to schools to implement approved school development plans based on each school's comprehensive needs assessment study. These will guide the formation of specific strategies to improve student academic achievement. The remaining half of the funding will be earmarked for unique project proposals that promise to substantially contribute to the long-range improvement of student achievement.

**Early Childhood Development:** A critical component of the Secretary's strategy to increase the personal success of students in BIA-funded schools is the implementation of an early childhood development program. For 1992 BIA proposes to more than double its Early Childhood Development/Parent Involvement program by requesting a \$1.9 million increase over the 1991 level of \$1.5 million. A fundamental feature of this program is the training of parents to function as teachers of their preschoolers. For 3 to 4 year olds, emphasis will be placed on preschool activities that enhance readiness for classroom education. Parents will attend parental skill classes or classes geared toward obtaining a GED diploma or meeting other adult education goals.

**ISEF (Formula) Funds/Student Transportation:** Funding for the operation of BIA schools under the Indian School Equalization Formula will increase by \$8.3 million over the comparable 1991 level. These additional funds will address projected increases in enrollment and school expansions. Funding for student transportation costs will increase by \$3.2 million for the additional students and to cover rate-per-mile and fuel costs levied by the General Services Administration.

**Program Management:** The education function of the BIA has over 5,600 employees in 24 states; yet it has only two Senior Executives. The management of a program of this magnitude and of this importance must be bolstered if the BIA is ever to achieve its **Education 2000** goals. The Department proposes to increase program management by \$2.1 million, for a total of \$5.7 million. The requested funding will allow for a more reasonable division of management responsibilities.

**Legacy '99 for Schools:** The Secretary's Legacy '99 program has been expanded to include the rehabilitation of BIA schools. BIA has a considerable backlog of repair work on schools. The 1992 budget proposes a

\$5.0 million increase in funding, for a total of \$35.0 million for its facilities improvement and repair program.

as: improving tribal community infrastructure (e.g. roads housing), developing and conserving tribal natural resources, and assisting with developing businesses the reservation.

## INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION

To begin reforming the delivery of services for Native Americans, the BIA budget emphasizes and aids in the shift of responsibilities and resources from the BIA to tribes in order to provide tribes with the capability, flexibility, and resources to set and implement their own goals and priorities and directly administer Indian programs. Such self-determination allows each reservation to establish overall goals and plans, to make decisions on funding priorities, and to operate more programs under contracts, grants, self-governance compacts, or other financial arrangements. The 1992 budget for BIA contains substantial increases to begin to take steps to carry out that objective, as shown in the following table:

### INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION INITIATIVE (in millions of dollars)

| <u>Initiative</u>                        | <u>1991</u>  | <u>1992</u>  | <u>Change</u> |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Community and Economic Development ..... | 0.0          | 10.0         | +10.0         |
| Self-Determination Grants .....          | 4.4          | 13.4         | +9.0          |
| Indian Priority System* .                | 295.7        | 338.6        | +42.8         |
| Indian Child Welfare .....               | <u>9.4</u>   | <u>20.0</u>  | <u>+10.6</u>  |
| <b>Total</b>                             | <b>309.5</b> | <b>382.0</b> | <b>+72.5</b>  |

\*Includes self-governance grants in 1992

**Community and Economic Development Program:** A \$10.0 million pilot program will be initiated in 1992 to allow a number of tribal governments selected on a competitive basis greater control over resources which can enhance community and economic development on their reservations. In this program, the tribal governments, chosen from among a pool of meritorious applications and representative of Indian country, will set funding priorities and operating procedures by designing their own long-range plans along with an annual action agenda. These plans, once approved, will specify quantifiable measures to be used by the tribes and the Department for monitoring tribal progress toward plan implementation.

The funds will be available on a competitive basis for community and economic development for such things

**Self-Determination Grants:** In conjunction with the Secretary's intent to enable tribal governments to have greater control over Federal resources, the Self-Determination grant program is being revitalized. A \$9.0 million increase over the 1991 level of \$4.4 million is being proposed so that tribes will be able to design and administer a wider range and more complex set of programs for improving Indian governmental capabilities. Funds will be distributed on a formula based on population, with greater weight given to tribes with small populations. Grants will be used to improve tribal management capabilities, to reform tribal institutions, and to initiate other projects to increase tribal capacity to contract for Interior programs under the Indian Self-Determination Act (P.L. 93-638). Increasing tribal management capacity will complement the pilot Community and Economic Development program that will provide increased resources and reservation community and economic development to those Indian reservations selected for participation.

**Indian Priority System:** A major portion of the BIA budget is included in the Indian Priority System (IPS) under which funding priorities for programs are set at the reservation and agency level. The budget proposes to increase funds in the IPS by \$42.8 million to a total of \$338.6 million. Many of the programs included in the IPS are operated by tribes under P.L. 93-638 contracts. The proposed increase will be used for various programs such as law enforcement, social services, agriculture, and other program priorities as determined at the local level.

Included within the funds shown for the IPS are funds for the **Self-Governance Agreements** authorized by P.L. 100-472. Under the Self-Governance program, participating tribal governments are afforded all feasible opportunities for the direct management and funding of programs administered by the Department which benefit their tribal members. In 1992, the Department is requesting \$18.5 million in the BIA budget for the seven compact agreements already signed. The 1992 budget also proposes an increase of \$0.1 million in the Office of the Secretary to fund the Office of Self-Governance at \$0.7 million. That Office will work with the seven tribal entities having existing compact agreements and any other tribes having newly negotiated compacts and will negotiate with other tribes eligible for the Self-Governance agreements.

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**Indian Child Welfare:** Improved reporting from the BIA, the Indian Health Service, and the Child Protection Teams have documented an alarming incidence of child abuse and neglect in Indian country. To address this problem, the budget proposes to increase and refocus the Indian Child Welfare program. A \$10.6 million increase is being proposed, creating a \$20.0 million program that will no longer be a competitive grant program, but instead will distribute funds under a formula based on tribal population of children. As part of the Secretary's goal to allow tribes to develop their

own programs and priorities, tribes will develop four-year plans for programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Grant funds will be used for day care operations, parent training, legal representation of children, developing and implementing welfare codes, temporary child custody, and other intervention and prevention activities.

The overall budget for the Bureau of Indian Affairs is discussed in the Bureau Highlights and Detail Sections.

# Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, acting as agent of the U.S. Government, carries out most Federal responsibilities for American Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Groups. The budget places the Bureau's emphasis on four areas of responsibility: (a) to recognize and preserve the inherent rights of tribal self-government, to strengthen tribal capacity to govern, and to provide resources for tribal government programs; (b) to fulfill and carry out the Federal Government's trust obligations to American Indian Tribes; (c) to emphasize management improvement activities that will strengthen the Bureau's ability to serve Indian people; and, (d) to improve Indian education.

## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

### *Comparison of 1992 Estimate with 1991 Appropriation:*

|  | 1991 Enacted  |                  | 1992 Estimate |                  | Change From 1991 |                |
|--|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
|  | FTE/T         | Amount           | FTE/T         | Amount           | FTE/T            | Amount         |
| <b>Appropriations:</b>                           |               |                  |               |                  |                  |                |
| Operation of Indian Programs .....               | 10,695        | 1,320,044        | 5,222         | 750,657          | -5,473           | -569,387       |
| Indian Education Programs .....                  | 0             | 0                | 5,482         | 418,616          | +5,482           | +418,616       |
| Construction .....                               | 1,192         | 167,653          | 1,083         | 79,879           | -109             | -87,774        |
| Education Construction .....                     | 0             | 0                | 77            | 50,998           | +77              | +50,998        |
| Miscellaneous Payments to Indians .....          | 21            | 56,135           | 24            | 87,617           | +3               | +31,482        |
| Indian Direct Loan Program Account .....         | 0             | 0                | 0             | 3,094            | 0                | +3,094         |
| Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund .....    | 0             | 10,929           | 0             | 0                | 0                | -10,929        |
| Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account .....     | 0             | 0                | 0             | 8,022            | 0                | +8,022         |
| Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises ..... | 0             | 796              | 0             | 1,000            | 0                | +204           |
| Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund .....           | 0             | 2,984            | 0             | 0                | 0                | -2,984         |
| Subtotal, Appropriations .....                   | 11,908        | 1,558,541        | 11,888        | 1,399,883        | -20              | -158,658       |
| <b>Permanents and Trusts:</b>                    |               |                  |               |                  |                  |                |
| Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations .....     | 490           | 61,899           | 502           | 71,606           | +12              | +9,707         |
| White Earth Settlement Fund .....                | 0             | 6,000            | 0             | 11,000           | 0                | +5,000         |
| Miscellaneous Payments to Indians (Perm.) .....  | 0             | 0                | 0             | 35,000           | 0                | +35,000        |
| Revolving Fund for Loans .....                   | 0             | 0                | 0             | -12,000          | 0                | -12,000        |
| Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund          |               |                  |               |                  |                  |                |
| Liquidating Account .....                        | 0             | 0                | 0             | 11,000           | 0                | +11,000        |
| Cooperative Fund (Papago) .....                  | 0             | 1,993            | 0             | 7,007            | 0                | +5,014         |
| Operation & Maintenance of Quarters .....        | 125           | 7,000            | 125           | 7,000            | 0                | 0              |
| Miscellaneous Trust Funds .....                  | 0             | 364,680          | 0             | 401,901          | 0                | +37,221        |
| Subtotal, Permanents & Trusts .....              | 615           | 441,572          | 627           | 532,514          | +12              | +90,942        |
| <b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS .....</b>     | <b>12,523</b> | <b>2,000,113</b> | <b>12,515</b> | <b>1,932,397</b> | <b>-8</b>        | <b>-67,716</b> |

### *Comparison of 1992 Estimate with 1992 Base Budget:*

|  | 1992 Base |         | 1992 Estimate |         | Change from Base |         |
|--|-----------|---------|---------------|---------|------------------|---------|
|  | FTE/T     | Amount  | FTE/T         | Amount  | FTE/T            | Amount  |
| <b>Appropriations:</b>                   |           |         |               |         |                  |         |
| Operation of Indian Programs .....       | 5,144     | 722,832 | 5,222         | 750,657 | +78              | +27,825 |
| Indian Education Programs .....          | 5,503     | 406,651 | 5,482         | 418,616 | -21              | +11,965 |
| Construction .....                       | 1,176     | 46,798  | 1,083         | 79,879  | -93              | +33,081 |
| Education Construction .....             | 77        | 34,526  | 77            | 50,998  | 0                | +16,472 |
| Miscellaneous Payments to Indians .....  | 24        | 1,585   | 24            | 87,617  | 0                | +86,032 |
| Indian Direct Loan Program Account ..... | 0         | 1,020   | 0             | 3,094   | 0                | +2,074  |

|  | 1992 Base |           | 1992 Estimate |           | Change from Base |          |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------------|----------|
|  | FTE/T     | Amount    | FTE/T         | Amount    | -FTE/T           | Amount   |
| Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund .....    | 0         | 10,929    | 0             | 0         | 0                | -10,929  |
| Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account .....     | 0         | 1,020     | 0             | 8,022     | 0                | +7,002   |
| Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises ..... | 0         | 796       | 0             | 1,000     | 0                | +204     |
| Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund .....           | 0         | 2,984     | 0             | 0         | 0                | -2,984   |
| Subtotal, Appropriations .....                   | 11,924    | 1,229,141 | 11,888        | 1,399,883 | -36              | +170,742 |
| Permanents and Trusts:                           |           |           |               |           |                  |          |
| Subtotal, Permanents and Trusts .....            | 502       | 428,572   | 627           | 532,514   | +125             | +103,942 |
| TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS .....            | 12,426    | 1,657,713 | 12,515        | 1,932,397 | +89              | +274,684 |

## TABULAR INFORMATION and HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

(By Appropriation)

### APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs

#### *Summary of Requirements*

|  | FTE/T  | Amount   | FTE/T  | Amount    |
|--|--------|----------|--------|-----------|
| Appropriation enacted, 1991 .....  |        |          | 10,695 | 1,320,044 |
| Adjustments to base:   |        |          |        |           |
| Adjustment for Indian Education Programs Account .....                                       | -5,503 | -610,252 |        |           |
| Adjustment for Education Construction Account .....  | -61    | -3,425   |        |           |
| Adjustment for One Additional Paid Day in FY 1992 .....                                      |        | +714     |        |           |
| Adjustment for Retirement Costs .....  |        | +4,745   |        |           |
| Adjustment for Administrative Efficiency .....   |        | -1,465   |        |           |
| Adjustment for Staffing Efficiency .....   |        | -1,321   |        |           |
| Additional Cost in FY 1992 for January 1991 and<br>January 1992 Pay Raises .....             |        | +7,804   |        |           |
| Adjustment for 1991 SES Salary Increase .....  |        | +323     |        |           |
| Additional Cost of Pay Adjustments for Law<br>Enforcement Personnel .....                    |        | +4,700   |        |           |
| Adjustment for Departmental Working Capital Fund .....                                       |        | +185     |        |           |
| Adjustment for Federal Financial System (FFS) .....  | +40    | +1,735   |        |           |
| Adjustment for Workers Compensation Payments .....   |        | +434     |        |           |
| Adjustment for Unemployment Comp. Payments .....   |        | +946     |        |           |
| Adjustment for Federal Telecommunication System<br>Payments to GSA .....                     |        | +1,094   |        |           |
| Adjustment for Rental Payments to GSA .....  |        | +510     |        |           |
| Adjustment for Efficiency Initiatives moved to<br>Construction Buildings and Utilities ..... |        | -995     |        |           |
| Adjustment for Direct Rentals .....  |        | +54      |        |           |
| Adjustment for Office of Audit & Evaluation .....  | -15    | -746     |        |           |
| Adjustment for New Credit Accounts .....   |        | -2,040   |        |           |
| Adjustment for Alaska Resupply Program move<br>to Misc. Permanent Appropriations. ....       | -12    |          |        |           |
| Adjustment for Coos & Umpqua Tribes .....  |        | +21      |        |           |
| Adjustment for Hoopa-Yurok .....   |        | -233     |        |           |
| Total, Adjustments to Base .....   |        |          | -5,551 | -597,212  |
| 1992 Base Budget .....   |        |          | 5,144  | 722,832   |
| Program Changes (Changes to base budget, detailed below) ...                                 |        |          | +78    | +27,825   |
| Total Requirements (1992 Estimate) .....   |        |          | 5,222  | 750,657   |

**Comparison by Activity/Subactivity**

|  | 1991 Enacted |                | 1992 Base  |                | 1992 Estimate |                | Change from Base |                |
|--|--------------|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
|  | FTE/T        | Amount         | FTE/T      | Amount         | FTE/T         | Amount         | FTE/T            | Amount         |
| <b>Education:</b>                      |              |                |            |                |               |                |                  |                |
| School Operations .....                | 3,514        | 243,620        | 0          | 0              | 0             | 0              | 0                | 0              |
| Johnson-O'Malley .....                 | 0            | 24,931         | 0          | 0              | 0             | 0              | 0                | 0              |
| Continuing Education .....             | 215          | 34,977         | 0          | 0              | 0             | 0              | 0                | 0              |
| Tribe/Agency Operations .....          | 19           | 32,117         | 0          | 0              | 0             | 0              | 0                | 0              |
| Forward Funding for Schools .....      | <u>0</u>     | <u>208,900</u> | <u>0</u>   | <u>0</u>       | <u>0</u>      | <u>0</u>       | <u>0</u>         | <u>0</u>       |
| Subtotal, Education .....              | 3,748        | 544,545        | 0          | 0              | 0             | 0              | 0                | 0              |
| <b>Tribal Services:</b>                |              |                |            |                |               |                |                  |                |
| Tribal Government Services .....       | 94           | 10,602         | 94         | 10,020         | 96            | 10,481         | +2               | +461           |
| Social Services .....                  | 31           | 110,490        | 31         | 109,827        | 29            | 103,085        | -2               | -6,742         |
| Law Enforcement .....                  | 55           | 5,405          | 55         | 5,914          | 61            | 7,074          | +6               | +1,160         |
| Self-Determination Services .....      | 7            | 58,061         | 7          | 58,084         | 7             | 71,449         | 0                | +13,365        |
| Employment Development .....           | 6            | 2,588          | 6          | 2,648          | 7             | 2,234          | +1               | -414           |
| Tribe/Agency Operations .....          | <u>942</u>   | <u>151,785</u> | <u>942</u> | <u>171,528</u> | <u>943</u>    | <u>189,112</u> | <u>+1</u>        | <u>+17,584</u> |
| Subtotal, Tribal Services .....        | 1,135        | 338,931        | 1,135      | 358,021        | 1,143         | 383,435        | +8               | +25,414        |
| Navajo/Hopi Settlement Program .....   | 35           | 1,379          | 35         | 1,432          | 35            | 1,139          | 0                | -293           |
| <b>Economic Development:</b>           |              |                |            |                |               |                |                  |                |
| Business Enterprise Development .....  | 48           | 10,853         | 48         | 8,866          | 48            | 18,976         | 0                | +10,110        |
| Tribe/Agency Operations .....          | <u>56</u>    | <u>3,742</u>   | <u>56</u>  | <u>3,696</u>   | <u>56</u>     | <u>3,947</u>   | <u>0</u>         | <u>+251</u>    |
| Subtotal, Econ. Dev./Employ .....      | 104          | 14,595         | 104        | 12,562         | 104           | 22,923         | 0                | +10,361        |
| <b>Natural Resources Development:</b>  |              |                |            |                |               |                |                  |                |
| Forestry & Agriculture .....           | 240          | 74,716         | 245        | 70,278         | 247           | 59,032         | +2               | -11,246        |
| Minerals & Mining .....                | 32           | 5,276          | 32         | 5,285          | 28            | 4,566          | -4               | -719           |
| Tribe/Agency Operations .....          | <u>854</u>   | <u>59,702</u>  | <u>849</u> | <u>59,221</u>  | <u>870</u>    | <u>57,983</u>  | <u>+21</u>       | <u>-1,238</u>  |
| Subtotal, Natural Res. Develop. ....   | 1,126        | 139,694        | 1,126      | 134,784        | 1,145         | 121,581        | +19              | -13,203        |
| <b>Trust Responsibilities:</b>         |              |                |            |                |               |                |                  |                |
| Indian Rights Protection .....         | 106          | 23,431         | 106        | 23,273         | 109           | 17,269         | +3               | -6,004         |
| Real Estate/Financial Trust .....      | 404          | 26,452         | 404        | 26,932         | 421           | 28,137         | +17              | +1,205         |
| Tribe/Agency Operations .....          | <u>493</u>   | <u>24,832</u>  | <u>493</u> | <u>25,372</u>  | <u>503</u>    | <u>27,893</u>  | <u>+10</u>       | <u>+2,521</u>  |
| Subtotal, Trust Responsibilities ..... | 1,003        | 74,715         | 1,003      | 75,577         | 1,033         | 73,299         | +30              | -2,278         |
| Facilities Management .....            | 1,124        | 94,179         | 225        | 30,437         | 225           | 30,039         | 0                | -398           |
| <b>General Administration</b>          |              |                |            |                |               |                |                  |                |
| Management & Administration .....      | 792          | 47,774         | 819        | 53,205         | 830           | 58,300         | +11              | +5,095         |
| ADP Services .....                     | 148          | 20,351         | 148        | 18,134         | 148           | 18,844         | 0                | +710           |
| Employee Compensation Pmts .....       | 0            | 11,389         | 0          | 12,769         | 0             | 12,769         | 0                | 0              |
| Program Management .....               | 109          | 7,900          | 18         | 881            | 18            | 881            | 0                | 0              |
| Consolidated Training Pgms .....       | 1            | 1,035          | 1          | 1,035          | 1             | 1,566          | 0                | +531           |
| Tribe/Agency Operations .....          | <u>518</u>   | <u>23,557</u>  | <u>516</u> | <u>23,995</u>  | <u>526</u>    | <u>25,881</u>  | <u>+10</u>       | <u>+1,886</u>  |
| Subtotal, General Admin .....          | 1,568        | 112,006        | 1,502      | 110,019        | 1,523         | 118,241        | +21              | +8,222         |
| Subtotal Direct Program .....          | 9,843        | 1,320,044      | 5,130      | 722,832        | 5,208         | 750,657        | +78              | +27,825        |
| Reimbursable Program .....             | <u>852</u>   | <u>0</u>       | <u>14</u>  | <u>0</u>       | <u>14</u>     | <u>0</u>       | <u>0</u>         | <u>0</u>       |
| TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....              | 10,695       | 1,320,044      | 5,144      | 722,832        | 5,222         | 750,657        | +78              | +27,825        |



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Embargoed until 2:00 p.m.  
February 4, 1991

Contact: Steve Goldstein 202-208-6416 [O]  
202-887-5248 [H]

### INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN RECOMMITTS THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT TO IMPROVED STEWARDSHIP IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1992 BUDGET

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan today announced that the Department's Fiscal Year 1992 \$8.7 billion budget continues the Bush Administration's commitment to improving our Nation's human, cultural and natural resources. Underscoring Lujan's goal of responsible stewardship, the budget increases funding for the America the Beautiful and Legacy '99 initiatives and establishes a new Tribal Horizons program.

In addition, Lujan directed Interior officials to incorporate four major themes in the programs they administer: protection of American battlefields; improved management of hazardous wastes on public lands; enhanced outdoor recreation opportunities; and self-determination for American Indians.

"The President's budget commits the Interior Department to improve our stewardship for America's public lands and for its human resources," Lujan said. "We must remain mindful that though Interior's mandate is vast and varied, our mission is to meet the economic, environmental and aesthetic needs of this and future generations of Americans."

Tribal Horizons is the major new budget initiative for the Interior Department in Fiscal Year 1992. Emphasis will be placed on improving management of Interior-sponsored Indian programs and enhancing educational opportunities for all American Indians. Over \$100 million in new funding is proposed to carry out Lujan's Tribal Horizons directives.

Lujan is requesting an increase of \$55 million in Fiscal Year 1992 for the President's America the Beautiful initiative to expand Interior programs that protect natural resources and enhance recreational opportunities on public lands. New components of Interior's \$556 million America the Beautiful effort include programs to protect American battlefields, address threatened coastal resources and establish a cost-sharing grant program designed to preserve America's natural resources.

To complement America the Beautiful, the Department will continue implementing its Legacy '99 initiative by requesting \$823 million in Fiscal Year 1992 funds. The initiative is designed to substantially reduce the backlog of rehabilitation and maintenance projects on federal lands. The goal of Legacy '99 is to achieve these objectives by the year 1999 - Interior's 150th anniversary.

Lujan highlighted several other important initiatives including global change research, increased funding for environmental studies of the Nation's Outer Continental Shelf and Department-wide support for education programs. Lujan also emphasized Interior's Volunteers program, the Historically Black and Hispanic College and University programs, the Take Pride in America campaign and the War on Drugs.

**Editors Note:** Budgetary highlights from the FY1992 Interior Department budget are attached together with the text of the Secretary's remarks and a booklet that reviews significant accomplishments of the Interior Department during the past two years.



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## FACT SHEET U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FISCAL YEAR 1992 BUDGET

This attachment presents brief highlights and budget facts for major department-wide and multi-bureau initiatives. Programmatic and budgetary information for the Department or for any Bureau may be obtained by contacting the appropriate Public Affairs Office (see attachment to the press release). Detailed budgetary information is available in the Department's publication entitled **1992 Interior Budget in Brief**.

### DEPARTMENT

- FY 1992 total budget authority: \$8.7 billion
- FY 1992 total subject to annual appropriations: \$6.7 billion
- Tribal Horizons - major Secretarial initiative: \$675.5 million
  - \$105.7 million more than FY 1991 estimated funding
  - sets a new course for Indian Affairs through improving management of federally-sponsored Indian programs, enhancing Indian education programs and facilitating tribal self-determination
- Major environmental initiatives: America the Beautiful and Legacy '99
  - combined funding for Interior of \$1.4 billion (\$60.3 million in new funds)
- America the Beautiful - major Presidential initiative: \$925 million
  - \$133 million more than FY 1991 estimated funding
  - Interior Department portion of America the Beautiful: \$556.2 million (\$56.7 million in new funds)
  - Comprised of a resource protection and recreational enhancement component (\$329 million) and a land acquisition component (\$227million)
    - National Park Service: \$195.6 million
    - Fish and Wildlife Service: \$182.8 million
    - Bureau of Land Management: \$176 million
  - New components - resource protection and recreation
    - American Battlefields Protection Program: \$15 million
    - Targeted National Parks Preservation Program: \$10 million
    - Coastal America: \$5 million
    - New Challenge Cost-Share Grants: \$4 million
- Legacy '99 - major Secretarial initiative: \$822.6 million
  - focus is infrastructure maintenance - designed as a complement to America the Beautiful: \$822.6 million (\$3.6 million in new funds)
  - Maintenance Funding: \$479.4 million (\$44.9 million in new funds)
  - Rehabilitation Projects: \$139.8 million (a decrease of \$81.4 million from FY 1991 enacted levels)
  - Hazardous Materials Management: \$80.2 million (\$21.3 million in new funds)
  - Safety of Dams: \$123.2 million (\$18.8 in new funds)

- Wetlands initiative: \$50.2 million (\$12 million in new funds)
- Global Change Research Program: \$46.4 million (\$9.8 million in new funds)
- National Water Quality Assessment Program: \$28.5 million (\$10.3 million in new funds)
- Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Studies: \$56.5 million (\$14.7 million in new funds)
- Funding for other Secretarial Human Resource Initiatives:
  - War on Drugs: \$47.2 million (\$8.7 million in new funds)
  - Volunteers: \$7.2 million (\$0.5 million in new funds)
  - Women, Minorities and Persons with Disabilities: \$12.1 million (\$2.7 million in new funds)
  - Take Pride in America: \$1.6 million (level funded)
  - Science/Math Education: \$41.7 million (+ \$2.5 million)
  - Historically Black Colleges and Universities: 5.4 million (\$0.2 million in new funds)
  - Hispanic Opportunities: \$0.9 million (new program)

**TOTAL BUREAU FUNDING LEVELS FOR FY 1992:**

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| <b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:</b> .....              | \$1.9 billion |
| <b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT:</b> .....             | \$1.1 billion |
| <b>BUREAU OF MINES:</b> .....                       | \$157 million |
| <b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION:</b> .....                 | \$1 billion   |
| <b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE:</b> .....             | \$1.1 billion |
| <b>GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:</b> .....                     | \$564 million |
| <b>MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE:</b> .....           | \$706 million |
| <b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE:</b> .....                 | \$1.3 billion |
| <b>OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING:</b> .....              | \$272 million |
| <b>TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:</b> ..... | \$315 million |

**REMARKS INTRODUCING THE  
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT'S FISCAL YEAR 1992  
BUDGET BY SECRETARY MANUEL LUJAN, JR.  
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1991  
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

- Good afternoon, I am pleased today to present President Bush's fiscal year 1992 budget for the Department of the Interior.
- The President's budget of \$8.7 billion for the Interior Department is a \$207 million decrease from the current year; \$6.7 billion of that total is being requested in appropriations from Congress.
- For much of the Interior Department's 142-year history, it was the only cabinet agency in the federal government that actually ran a profit. But our revenue has declined dramatically in recent years and we are increasingly reliant on funding from the Nation's taxpayers.
- Total revenue for 1992 is estimated at \$5.4 billion, a decrease of over \$900 million from the previous year. The decrease is principally the result of declining revenue from outer Continental Shelf mineral leasing.
- Nevertheless, the President's budget outlines an active stewardship agenda for our Nation's federal domain in 1992. We crafted this budget with the goal of leaving our children a natural legacy that is even richer than the one we inherited. At the same time, we recognize our obligation to leave future generations a sound economic legacy as well.
- In his inaugural address more than two years ago, President Bush said that, "We have more will than wallet." Since that time, our will has continued to strengthen, but our financial resources remain limited.
- This dilemma has sparked innovative thinking and demanded bold new approaches. I believe that this budget, by refocusing resources and enhancing key management provisions, meets our stewardship goals, while demonstrating fiscal responsibility.

- We will continue our mission of forging a new relationship between the conservation of our natural treasures and the responsible management of our Nation's rich store of abundant resources. Reconciling these competing demands is the essence of our stewardship agenda.
- have identified four major initiatives as the top priorities for our Department.

### **Outdoor Recreation**

- First, to ensure that all Americans have the opportunity to enjoy recreational opportunities on our public lands, I am launching a major effort to expand and enhance outdoor recreational areas.
- Since the birth of our nation, enjoyment of the great outdoors has been a fundamental part of the American experience. Today, millions of Americans take advantage of our public lands to spend a day hiking, an afternoon fishing, or just a few hours enjoying the great outdoors. I am committed to ensuring that all Americans can enjoy these enriching experiences.
- I intend to focus particular attention on expanding opportunities for recreational fishing on public lands -- an activity already enjoyed by over 60 million Americans.

### **Waste Management**

- My second major initiative addresses the threat to our public lands from contamination by hazardous and toxic waste materials. We need a focused and coordinated effort to clean-up hazardous waste sites on federally managed lands.
- Many of Interior's agencies and bureaus are already addressing this problem, but believe that it requires an integrated Departmental approach. I am taking steps to coordinate and enhance our efforts to tackle this pressing concern.

### **American Battlefield Protection**

- Last July, I pledged to help protect America's battlefields, particularly the Nation's Civil War battlefields where our country waged its greatest internal struggle more than a century ago. My third major objective is the fulfillment of that pledge with funding for an American Battlefield Protection Program.
- These monuments are our link to the past Americans who made such great sacrifices to build this nation. We will join with states, local governments and private organizations in preserving these treasures of our heritage.

## Expanding Opportunities for Native Americans

- My final initiative is an investment in the future. In the twenty-four months that I have served as Secretary of the Interior nothing has been more important to me than fulfilling my trust responsibility for American Indians.
- I am determined to provide American Indians with the opportunity to fulfill their hopes and dreams. My initiative for the Bureau of Indian Affairs seeks to promote the self-determination that will allow American Indians to build for themselves a brighter future.
- These four themes will be incorporated into all of the Department's activities in the coming year and are important components of the three major Interior Department programs -- America the Beautiful, Legacy '99 and Tribal Horizons -- which would receive funding increases in the proposed 1992 budget.
- Our goals, I admit, are ambitious. Our 1992 budget includes a wide variety of important initiatives, but they all support our mission of enriching the resources -- whether natural, cultural or human, of this nation.
- By fulfilling this stewardship agenda, we will preserve a great American legacy for generations to come.
- Thank you very much.



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: March 1, 1991

Steve Goldstein (O) 202/208-6416  
(H) 202/887-5284

### INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN NAMES JANA McKEAG TO NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan today announced his intention to appoint Jana McKeag, a member of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, to the newly created National Indian Gaming Commission.

"Jana McKeag has done outstanding work in Indian Affairs both inside and outside of government for well over a decade," Lujan said. "She was instrumental in the early drafting of Indian gaming legislation prepared by the Department of the Interior. She feels that the Indian gaming industry has significant potential for providing capital to tribes for economic development and she believes that effective and timely regulation are vital to the continued success of the Indian gaming industry."

The commission is being established in accordance with the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (P.L. 100-497) enacted by the 100th Congress. The appointment of Ms. McKeag will complete the three-member commission which will regulate, establish standards for, and monitor gaming on Indian lands and reservations.

The public will have 30 days to comment on the selection before it can be made official by Lujan. In 1990, President Bush nominated and the U.S. Senate confirmed Tony Hope to serve as the chairman of the commission. Under the Act, the Secretary of the Interior names the other two members of the Commission, but must allow for a comment period after announcing his choice. Last October, Lujan announced the appointment of Joel Frank as the first of his two selections for the commission.

Ms. McKeag currently is director of Native American programs at the Department of Agriculture. Prior to moving to the Agriculture Department in 1990, she held a number of positions in the Department of the Interior, including staff assistant to the deputy assistant secretary in charge of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Office of Trust and Economic Development; program analyst in the departmental Office of Policy Analysis; executive assistant to the deputy assistant secretary for Indian Affairs; and intern budget analyst for the department. She also has worked in the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

(more)

Ms. McKeag was education director for the National Congress of American Indians in 1974-1975, and was assistant to the staff director of the American Indian Policy Review Commission in 1975-1976.

She holds a B.A. from Gettysburg College and a Masters in Public Administration degree from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. In 1975, Brigham Young University presented her its Award for Outstanding Native Americans.

An officer and member of the Board of Directors of the YMCA of Metropolitan Washington, Ms. McKeag received the YMCA Washington Achiever Award in 1989. She is also on the Board of Directors for the Coalition for the Homeless.

Comments on the nomination should be addressed to Morris Simms, Director of Personnel, Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

-DOI-



U.S. Department of the Interior  
Minerals Management Service

## News Release

**FOR RELEASE:** March 14, 1991

**CONTACT:** Carol Bara Hollingsworth  
(202) 208-3983

### **MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE INCREASES FUNDING FOR INDIAN MINERALS ROYALTY COOPERATIVE AUDIT PROGRAM**

The Department of the Interior's Minerals Management Service (MMS) today announced it will increase the reimbursement of auditing costs from 50% to 100% for Indian Tribes participating in the Service's Cooperative and Delegated Audit Program. The program enables States and Tribes to join with MMS in providing additional audit coverage of revenues derived from oil, gas and other mineral leases.

"Mineral revenues of \$120 million were collected from Indian leases last year," said Barry Williamson, MMS director. "Working together in this cooperative audit program, we can ensure that tribes continue to receive an accurate accounting of the money to which they are entitled."

Under provisions of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, MMS fully reimburses States for costs of delegated audits, such as salaries and travel expenses. Current regulations, however, had limited reimbursement of cooperative agreements with Indian Tribes to 50%. The new regulations, which authorize full reimbursement to Indian Tribes, become effective April 12, 1991.

Williamson said the increase in reimbursement of cooperative audit costs is one of several program enhancements being implemented as part of MMS's Initiative for Indian Tribes and Allottees (IITA), a comprehensive program of improvements to Indian royalty management.

"MMS believes that full reimbursement of auditing costs will be an incentive to increased participation by other tribes involved in mineral development," said Williamson.

The MMS program of cooperative and delegated audits currently includes nine states: California, Colorado, Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming; and three Indian Tribes: the Navajo Nation, Southern Ute and the Northern Ute.

MMS is responsible for the collection, accounting, and disbursement of nearly \$4 billion annually in mineral revenues from Federal and Indian lands.

-MMS-



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release April 9, 1991

Carl Shaw, (202) 208-7315

### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS CLEARS WHITEHORN IN CHILD ABUSE CASE

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has officially cleared Kenneth Whitehorn, former BIA agency superintendent for education on the Tohono O'odham reservation in Arizona, of any knowledge or involvement in a child abuse case that occurred on the Hopi Indian Reservation in 1987.

Polacca Day School teacher John Boone was charged with multiple counts of child molestation and later pled guilty to the charges against him. He is currently serving a life sentence in federal prison.

After the arrest of Boone, allegations surfaced that Whitehorn had prior knowledge of the child abuse. Subsequent investigations conducted by the BIA have exonerated Whitehorn of all such allegations, including administrative improprieties or prior knowledge of any child abuse activities.

Interior's Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Eddie Brown said this demonstrates the extent to which we will go to investigate and prosecute those involved in any type of child abuse. "When allegations arise, we will investigate them and prosecute to the fullest extent of the law when the evidence warrants it," Brown said. "When our extensive investigations fully exonerate an individual, we want that known also. This is the case with Kenneth Whitehorn."

--BIA--



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: April 10, 1991

Steve Goldstein (O) 202/208-6416

(H) 202/887-5248

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SEEKS COMMENT ON PROPOSED PROCEDURES FOR CASINO-TYPE GAMING BY MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT TRIBE OF CONNECTICUT

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan announced today he has instructed the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs to publish a notice of opportunity to comment on the procedures proposed for Class III (casino-type) gaming to be conducted by the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut.

"Through this process we are fulfilling the intent of Congress in the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA)," Lujan said. "Under that law, the Secretary of the Interior is required to prescribe procedures to implement a compact chosen by a court-appointed mediator when negotiations between a state and a tribe have failed. In this case, the mediator chose the state's proposed compact over the tribe's proposed compact as the one that best comports with the law.

"The state's proposed compact envisions a comprehensive regulatory framework that follows state regulations wherever appropriate and assumes a major regulatory role on the part of the state," Lujan added. "If the state refuses to regulate the gaming, a default provision provides that the tribe will regulate the gaming consistent with the compact. Therefore, the compact appears sufficient as procedures for the tribe's Class III gaming."

Interior Department Solicitor Thomas L. Sansonetti said the law makes it clear that states must negotiate with tribes in good faith under IGRA. "Through good faith negotiations, states can interject their public policy judgments and make them part of the compact," Sansonetti said.

Under the 1988 law, traditional Indian games played in connection with tribal ceremonies are defined as Class I gaming within the sole jurisdiction of the tribes. Class II gaming includes bingo-type games, which the tribes may conduct if the state permits some form of bingo to be conducted, but which remains subject to provisions of the IGRA and the regulations of the National Indian Gaming Commission. All other gaming, such as casino gambling, parimutuel betting and slot machines, is designated as Class III gaming and is allowed only under a state-tribal compact.

(more)

The Mashantucket Pequot Tribe had sought to negotiate a compact with the State of Connecticut for Class III gambling, but the state refused and was sued by the tribe. The district court directed the state to enter into good faith negotiations with the tribe and conclude a compact within 60 days. This decision was upheld by the U.S. 2nd Circuit Court and is now pending a decision by the U.S. Supreme Court on whether to consider the case.

When the negotiations failed, a mediator was appointed by the court to review the tribe's and state's "last best offer" for a compact. Even though the court chose the state's proposed compact as the one which best comports with the IGRA, the State of Connecticut refused to consent to the mediator's proposed compact. Under the IGRA, this sent the issue to the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe procedures to implement the proposed compact chosen by the mediator.

Seventeen tribal-state compacts, already in effect, were negotiated between the tribes and states. This is the first case in which disagreement between a tribe and the state triggered provisions of the law requiring the Secretary to become involved in determining procedures to implement a compact.

Interested parties will have 30 days in which to comment after the notice of the proposed procedures is published in the Federal Register.



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: April 18, 1991

Steve Goldstein (O) 202/208-6416  
(H) 202/887-5248

### ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON INDIAN EDUCATION HOLDS FIRST MEETING IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan hosted the first gathering of the Advisory Committee for the White House Conference on Indian Education in Washington, D.C., on April 17, 1991.

"Our program for Indian education must have one important objective in mind -- achieving the highest quality education for the children it serves," Lujan said in greeting the group. "As we strive to achieve this goal we realize that the essential roots of Indian heritage must be implicit in any program of Indian education. We can not separate Indian education from Indian communities."

Lujan told the committee that it should work with a "sense of urgency" in laying the groundwork for the White House Conference to be held next January. "Each year that we fail to take strong action to improve the education process for Indian children, a window of education opportunity closes on the next generation of Indian leaders," Lujan said.

The Advisory Committee meeting was primarily informational. Attending were nine members appointed last week by the President: Floyd R. Correa of New Mexico, Sandi Cornelius of Wisconsin, Sandra Gjelde of Oregon, Laraine L. Glenn of Alaska, Manning Osceola of Florida, Frank Ryan of Maryland, Jay O. Stovall of Montana, Ross O. Swimmer of Oklahoma, and Rosa Reveles Winfree of North Carolina. One more member will be appointed by the President, five more by the President of the U.S. Senate and five by the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. Ex-officio members of the Advisory Committee present at today's meeting were Interior Department Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs Eddie Brown, Department of Education Assistant Secretary John McDonald, and Buck Martin, Director of the White House Task Force on Indian Education.

The Advisory Committee will provide guidance to the Task Force in arranging an extensive series of state and regional conferences that build a foundation for the White House Conference in January 1992.



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

OFFICE THE SECRETARY

For Release: April 24, 1991

Steve Goldstein (O) (202) 208-6416

(H) (202) 887-5248

### STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR MANUEL LUJAN ON INDIAN SCHOOL REPORT

Although I have not seen the draft report from the Department's Inspector General, I am well aware of the deplorable conditions at some of the Indian Schools.

That is one of the main reasons for our proposal made last September to establish an Office of Indian Education which would break the education functions out of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. That proposal would move facilities management out of the Department and put it where it belongs, in the hands of the school principals. Local school officials should have the authority and the funding and be held responsible if the plumbing isn't repaired.

Unfortunately, Congress initially blocked reorganization and instructed me to appoint a task force to consider how the BIA should be structured. That task force is meeting this week in Oklahoma City, and hopefully it will recommend feasible steps to address this very problem.

In another action, the Office of Construction Management and BIA is working on an accelerated plan for catching up on the 550 million dollar backlog of repairs and maintenance for BIA education facilities. When they briefed me two weeks ago, I told them to give me a plan for clearing the backlog well before the year 2000. We also are compiling a list of priorities to show members of Congress who may be skeptical -- one look at any of one of the facilities on the list will convince anyone of the need for action.

We need to remove the obstacles that face Indian youngsters so they can receive a quality education.

-DOI-



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Steve Goldstein (O) 202/208-6416  
(H) 202/887-5248

For Release May 14, 1991

### INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN APPOINTS DAVID J. MATHESON DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan announced today the appointment of David J. Matheson a former chairman of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, as Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs effective May 20

"Dave Matheson has an outstanding record of leadership in Indian affairs in the federal government, as a tribal official and in the private sector," Lujan said. "He is especially well equipped to stimulate much needed economic development on tribal lands across America."

Matheson has served in the Office of the Secretary of the Interior for the past 14 months, first as a Special Assistant and more recently as the Director of the Office of Construction Management.

During his term as chairman of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, 1981-1985, Matheson was appointed to the Presidential Commission on Reservation Economies. Matheson also served his tribe as Chief Executive Officer of Coeur d'Alene Development Corp., as Director of the Division of Planning and Natural Resources, and as an economic planner.

As Chief Executive Office of Puyallup International, Inc., of the Puyallup Indian Nation from 1985 to 1989, Matheson negotiated an international trade agreement with the Peoples Republic of China, arranged financing and management for a 2,500-seat bingo palace and participated in settlement of a \$160 million land title dispute.

As Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Matheson will have responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the largest bureau in the Department of the Interior with more than 14,000 employees nationwide.

Matheson, a native of Plummer, Idaho, earned a Masters of Business Administration degree from the University of Washington in 1989. He and his wife, Jenny, have five children and reside in Falls Church, Virginia.



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release June 10, 1991

Mark Stephenson (O) 202/208-6416  
(H) 703/418-1006

### INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN WILL AUTHORIZE CALL FOR ELECTIONS TO APPROVE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONS IN NATIVE VILLAGES IN ALASKA

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan today announced that he would authorize the call for elections in the Native Villages of Circle, Seldovia and Port Graham to approve constitutions proposed under the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA).

Once the elections are held, the Secretary will have 45 days under the IRA to approve the constitutions.

If the constitutions are ratified, and the Secretary approves, a certificate of approval will be appended to each constitution. The certificates of approval will contain disclaimers stating that the approval of the constitution is not intended to validate any assertion that the Native Villages have governmental authority over land or non-members

Citing the questions that remain concerning the extent of territorial jurisdiction claimed by the Villages, the Secretary asked the Solicitor of the Department to undertake an independent legal review of these assertions. Lujan noted that pending litigation may affect the outcome of the review.

The Secretary said he decided to proceed with the authorization of elections while fully informing the Villages of his concerns. If the language in their constitutions is inconsistent with the results of the Solicitor's legal opinion, any court decision directly on point, or any subsequent Act of Congress, the Secretary said he shall advise the Villages and take appropriate action.



June 24, 1991

For Immediate Release

OMB Contact: Kim Timmons Gibson      DOI Contact: Steve Goldstein  
(202) 395-3080                              (202) 208-6416

**INTERIOR AND OMB ACT TO CURE**

**LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY IN INDIAN TRUST FUNDS**

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Director Richard Darman and the Intertribal Monitoring Association for Indian Trust Funds announced today the creation of a new OMB-Interior "SWAT" team. Its purpose is to address financial management problems associated with the \$2 billion in Indian trust funds. The management problems include:

Failure to reconcile or audit the 300,000 trust fund accounts, some of which are more than 50 years old;

Erroneous allocations of receipts, erroneous payments to account holders, and failure consistently to invest trust fund balances;

Lack of credible accounting data; and,

Lack of proper oversight.

Indian trust account holders have alleged that mismanagement has resulted in sizable investment losses of trust funds.

Secretary Lujan stated: "Several months ago, the Department and OMB undertook a major initiative to correct serious deficiencies in the BIA accounting system for appropriated funds. That project is now well underway, and results are meeting expectations. The Department is now undertaking an initiative to establish financial accountability over the Indian trust funds. A major aspect of this initiative will be working with the Intertribal Monitoring Association for Indian Trust Funds, representing the community whose money has been put at risk by Trust Fund management."

(more)

Director Darman commented: "The government has a significant fiduciary responsibility with respect to the Indian trust funds. We must be able to assure the Indian community that tribal and individual Indian funds held in trust are accurately accounted for, reported, and invested."

The Intertribal Monitoring Association for Indian Trust Funds (the Association), a group representing a number of tribes that have funds invested with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), will be an active participant in this initiative. On June 18, 1991 a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Association and the BIA recognizing the Association. The Association will assist in developing long-term solutions to well known trust fund management problems. Any tribe with funds invested with BIA is eligible for membership in the Association.

A joint OMB-Interior action team will work with the BIA and the Association to:

- Devise processes for managing the reconciliation, audit, and certification of tribal and individual Indian accounts;

- Bring accounting practices up to government-wide standards;

- Tighten financial and internal management controls;

- Develop long-range accounting systems development and implementation plans; and,

- Ensure related management, training, and administrative reforms.

The joint team will commence its work immediately. A report on an interim improvement strategy is scheduled for late July, with a comprehensive report to be issued by December 30, 1991.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
For Release July 15, 1991

Carl Shaw, (202) 208-7315

### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT ASKS FOR COMMENTS ON PROPOSED RULES FOR TAKING LAND IN TRUST FOR INDIAN TRIBES

The Department of the Interior is asking for public comments on proposed regulations containing additional criteria and requirements to be used in evaluating requests to take lands in trust for Indian tribes outside existing reservation boundaries.

The proposed rules were published in the July 15, 1991, edition of the Federal Register and comments must be received within 60 days.

"During recent years, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has had a number of requests by tribes to take land in trust located outside of and noncontiguous to reservations for purposes of development projects and, in particular, gaming establishments," Eddie F. Brown, Interior Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, said. "We have handled these requests in the past on a case-by-case basis according to need, purpose, amount of trust land currently owned, and the impact of removing the land from local government tax rolls.

"In my discussions with Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, we agreed on the need for a policy review and rule change," Brown said. "We need a clearly articulated policy that allows the noncontiguous land in trust request to be reviewed in a consistent manner. The policy is intended to strengthen Indian economic development, encourage acceptance of Indian enterprises by neighbors and communities, maintain the Secretary of Interior's trust responsibilities, and be consistent with sovereignty and self-determination concepts."

Under the proposed rules, requests to take land in trust located outside of an Indian reservation must continue to meet the criteria contained in Federal law (25 CFR Part 151.10). In addition, these new guidances have been proposed:

(1) The property should be free of all hazardous and toxic materials;

(more)

(2) The land to be acquired in trust should be located within the state(s) in which the tribe presently owns trust land;

(3) The tribe must consult and attempt to resolve possible conflicts over taxation, zoning and jurisdiction with local, city, county, and state governments and demonstrate such efforts have been made;

(4) The tribe shall provide an economic development plan specifying the proposed use of the land with a cost/benefit analysis;

(5) The tribe must demonstrate that trust status is essential for the planned use of the land and the economic benefits to be realized;

(6) The tribe will adopt standards and safeguards comparable to all local ordinances.

When the acquisition of new land is to be used for gaming purposes, these additional criteria and requirements will be considered:

(1) Request must be in compliance with the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (P.L. 100-497);

(2) When appropriate, the request must be reviewed by the National Indian Gaming Commission;

(3) Request must include an analysis by the tribe showing that it explored all reasonable alternatives (other than gaming) which would provide equivalent economic benefits;

(4) The request must provide that the tribe agrees to withhold the appropriate portion of individual winnings from gaming activities for Federal taxes.

Written comments should be addressed to Chief, Branch of Technical Services, Division of Real Estate Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1849 C St. N. W., MS 4522-MIB, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Those wishing more information about the regulations may contact Alice A. Harwood, Acting Chief, Branch of Technical Services, at the above address. She can be reached at (202) 208-4861.



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO

## INDIAN, FEDERAL OFFICIALS MEET IN BISMARCK, N.D. SEPTEMBER 4 - 6

Forty-three Indian tribal leaders and officials of the Department of the Interior (DOI) and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) will meet September 4-6 in Bismarck, N.D. to discuss the reorganization of the BIA.

The sixth meeting of the Joint Tribal/BIA/DOI Advisory Task Force for the Reorganization of the BIA will meet from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day at the Sheraton Inn Bismarck Galleria, Sixth Street and Broadway in Bismarck. The Task Force will hear testimony from Indian tribal leaders and Indian organizations from North and South Dakota, and Nebraska on their ideas as to how the BIA should be reorganized to better serve Indian tribes and individuals. The meeting is open to the public.

Established for a two-year period last January by Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan, the Task Force is comprised of 36 Indian tribal leaders, two DOI officials and five BIA personnel. A status report on their reorganization efforts was submitted to Secretary Lujan and the U.S. Congress on May 29. The Bismarck meeting will be the second since that report was submitted. The Task Force last met in Seattle, Washington, July 23-25.

Eddie F. Brown, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs in Interior, is co-chair of the Task Force for the federal representatives, and Wendell Chino, President of the Mescalero Apache Tribe, is co-chair as the tribal leaders representative.

The names of Task Force members are attached as well as a summary of the status report submitted to Secretary Lujan last May. A proposed reorganization chart accompanies the report.

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For further information contact Veronica Murdock who will be at the Sheraton Inn (701 255-6000) after 4 p.m., Monday, September 3.



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

OCT 7 1991

## INDIAN, FEDERAL OFFICIALS MEET IN ANCHORAGE, ALASKA OCTOBER 15-17

Forty-three Indian tribal leaders and officials of the Department of the Interior (DOI) and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) will meet October 15-17 in Anchorage, Alaska, to discuss the reorganization of the BIA.

The seventh meeting of the Joint Tribal/BIA/DOI Advisory Task Force for the Reorganization of the BIA will meet from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day at the Anchorage Hilton, 500 West Third Avenue. The Task Force will hear testimony from Indian tribal leaders and Indian organizations from Alaska on their ideas as to how the BIA should be reorganized to better serve Indian tribes and individuals. The meeting is open to the general public.

Established for a two-year period last January by Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan, the Task Force is comprised of 36 Indian tribal leaders, two DOI officials and five BIA personnel. A status report on their reorganization efforts was submitted to Secretary Lujan and the U.S. Congress on May 29. The Anchorage meeting will be the third since that report was submitted. The Task Force last met in Bismarck, N.D. September 4-6.

Eddie F. Brown, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs in Interior, is co-chair of the Task Force for the federal representatives, and Wendell Chino, President of the Mescalero Apache Tribe, is co-chair as the tribal leaders representative.

The names of Task Force members are enclosed as well as a recent issue of Indian News which summarizes the Task Force's action to date.

###

For further information contact Carl Shaw, Director of Public Affairs for the BIA, who will be at the Anchorage Hilton (907 272-7411) after 4 p.m., Sunday, October 13.



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
For Release October 25, 1991

Steve Goldstein (o) 202-208-6416  
(h) 202-887-5248

### INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN ANNOUNCES AGREEMENT ON ANIMAS-LA PLATA WATER PROJECT

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan today announced a landmark agreement to allow construction on the Animas-La Plata water project in southwestern Colorado and northwestern New Mexico.

Under a Memorandum of Understanding, the endangered fish species in the San Juan Basin will be protected by the water releases from the Navajo Reservoir. In addition, there will be a recovery program for the endangered fish species.

"These are challenging times in resources development and management. This project meets both environmental protection and water resource needs," Lujan said.

The Animas-La Plata project will provide municipal and industrial water for several Colorado and New Mexico communities, for the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribes in Colorado and for the Navajo Indian Nation in New Mexico. The project will also supply water for irrigation of Indian and non-Indian lands in these two states.

The project will be funded through a cost-sharing agreement between the federal government and the project's beneficiaries. The federal and non-federal entities will share the costs of Phase I facilities. Phase II facilities will be funded entirely by the non-federal entities.

Signatories to the MOU are: The Secretary of the Interior, the Governors of Colorado, New Mexico and Utah, and the Chairmen of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribe and Jicarilla Apache Tribe.

DOI

ANIMAS-LA PLATA PROJECT DATA  
OCTOBER 25, 1991

Project Cost-Sharing:

The costs of the Animas-La Plata Project, estimated at \$641 million, will be shared per the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1985. The agreement, executed on June 30, 1986, provides for construction in two phases.

The parties to the agreement for Phase One, estimated to cost \$487 million, are the Department of the Interior, the States of Colorado and New Mexico, the Southern Ute Indian and the Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribes and several local beneficiaries. Phase I of the project calls for the development of the water supply for the tribes to be available at Ridges Basin Reservoir, for the irrigation facilities to serve most of the project area and for the full municipal and industrial water supplies for non-Indian users. The cost-sharing agreement is as follows:

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority has placed approximately \$30 million in escrow. With interest, these funds will provide about \$42.4 million to be drawn to defray a portion of construction costs of Phase One. The escrow agreement was reached on November 10, 1989, with the account established several weeks later.

A repayment contract exists with Animas-La Plata Water Conservancy District for \$7.3 million. Payment is not due until the year before municipal and industrial water is available. The contract is dated January 11, 1988.

The Animas-La Plata Conservancy District is prepared to make the first of 15 annual payments of \$5,000 with the approval to initiate construction of Phase One of the project.

Montezuma County is prepared to make a \$50,000 lump-sum payment upon initiation of construction.

The San Juan Water Commission has contracted to repay \$12.8 million. That contract was executed on January 8, 1990.

The State of Colorado, through agreement with the Colorado Water Conservation Board on February 2, 1990, will provide \$5.6 million. Initial payments have already been made.

When Phase Two is constructed, non-federal entities will totally finance its construction. Phase Two facilities will deliver water to the Indian reservations and provide irrigation water to the remainder of the project area.

### Indian Water Rights Settlement:

The Animas-La Plata Project will resolve the 118-year old water claims of the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribes. The Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act of 1988 was signed into law on November 3, 1988. Prior to that, on June 6, 1986, the Department of the Interior, State of Colorado, Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribes, and the San Juan Water Commission entered into an agreement concerning the Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement. That same agreement also included a binding cost-sharing agreement.

The water claims by the Tribes were in Colorado Water Courts for nearly 10 years prior to the signing of the agreement in 1986.

Under the terms of the 1986 agreement, the Dolores Project, now under construction in Southwest Colorado, also plays a part in resolving the Tribes water claims.

### Endangered Species Issues:

Completion of Section 7 consultation on the Animas-La Plata Project under the Endangered Species Act (Act) was necessary prior to the ground breaking for the project.

In 1979, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) provided a non-jeopardy opinion on the project. However, between 1986 and 1989, additional data concerning the Colorado squawfish in the San Juan River in New Mexico was collected. That data reaffirmed the existence of a small population of the fish.

As a result, in February 1990, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) requested re-initiation of consultation under the Act. In May 1990, the Service rendered a Draft Biological Opinion which contained a jeopardy opinion with no reasonable and prudent alternatives.

Following exhaustive consultation between Reclamation and the Service, a revised draft Biological Opinion was issued on March 21, 1991, which would allow for construction of Ridges Basin Dam, Durango Pumping Plant and inlet pipeline. A final opinion is now being issued following the October 24, 1991, signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) by the States of Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah, the Secretary of the Interior, the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribes, and the Jicarilla Apache Tribe. The MOU provides for a Recovery Implementation Program for the endangered fish and makes possible the initiation of construction of the project. It also provides for the protection of San Juan River flows through the occupied habitat stretch of the river.

The Biological Opinion contains five elements:

1. An initial depletion of 57,100 acre feet per year is anticipated. This depletion will allow construction of Ridges Basin Dam and Reservoir, Durango Pumping Plant and inlet pipeline.
2. Seven years of research on the San Juan River and its tributaries to collect critical information about the endangered fish and their habitats will be initially funded by Reclamation until the Recovery Implementation Program is in place. Further Section 7 consultation will be required before beginning construction of any project facilities that would require the depletion of more than 57,100 acre-feet.
3. Over the next 7 years, Navajo Dam will be operated under study guidelines to mimic a natural hydrograph including test flows which consist of high spring flows followed by low summer, fall and winter flows.
4. At the end of the 7-year research period, Navajo Dam would be operated to mimic a natural hydrograph based on research flow recommendations.
5. Reclamation affirms that releases of water from Navajo Dam specifically for the purpose of restoring or enhancing the endangered fish must be legally protected before any depletions occur from the Animas-La Plata Project.

Additionally, a Recovery Implementation Program for the San Juan River Basin is under development and should be completed within the next year.



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
For Release November 1, 1991

Steve Goldstein (o) 202-208-6416  
(h) 202-887-5248

### INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN IMPLEMENTS GLEN CANYON DAM OPERATING CRITERIA

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan announced that effective November 1, 1991, the Bureau of Reclamation will implement interim operating criteria at Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River. The criteria will remain in effect until the Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement (GCDEIS) is completed in late 1993 and final criteria for the operation of the facility are approved and implemented.

"The interim flows will help ensure the protection of downstream resources in the Grand Canyon until the EIS is completed in 1993," said Commissioner of Reclamation Dennis B. Underwood. "We will continue to gather information from the ongoing Glen Canyon environmental studies pending completion of the EIS and implementation of a Record of Decision."

The interim operations limit the daily flow fluctuations to approximately 3 feet or less in the Grand Canyon. The maximum flow would be limited to 20,000 cubic feet per second (cfs); any release greater than 20,000 cfs will require further evaluation and consultation.

Minimum flows would be 5,000 cfs between 7 pm and 7 am and 8,000 cfs between 7 am and 7 pm. The rate of change in the powerplant output would be limited to 2,500 cfs per hour for increasing flows and 1,500 cfs per hour for decreasing flows.

Incorporated in the interim operating criteria are exception criteria which provide for exceeding the flow to respond to emergency situations, system regulation needs, and to reduce the probability of high-cost replacement power purchases. The exception criteria are set forth in an October 21, 1991, Interagency Agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Western Area Power Administration.

"The interim operations were tested between August 1 and October 31, 1991, by the Bureau of Reclamation in order to more fully evaluate data from research flows," Underwood said.

(more)

On July 27, 1989, Lujan directed the preparation of an environmental impact statement on the effects of the operation of Glen Canyon Dam on the downstream environmental and ecological resources of the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Grand Canyon National Park.

Reclamation is the lead agency of a cooperative effort to produce the GCDEIS. The cooperating agencies include the Arizona Game and Fish Department, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, Havasupai Indian Tribe, Hopi Tribe, Hualapai Indian Tribe, National Park Service, Navajo Nation, and Western Area Power Administration.

- DOI -



# NEWS RELEASE

## THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON INDIAN EDUCATION

U.S. Department of the Interior  
1849 C Street, N.W., MS 7026-MIB  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Phone 202-208-7167  
FAX 202-208-4868



November 4, 1991 (Washington, D.C.)

The White House Conference on Indian Education's National Advisory Committee announces the appointment of Lionel Bordeaux (Rosebud Sioux), President of Sinte Gleska College in Rosebud, South Dakota, and Nora Garcia (Fort Mojave), Chairperson of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe which is headquartered in Needles, California, as Co-Chairs of their conference.

Mr. Bordeaux has been President of Sinte Gleska College since 1973. Under his leadership the college became the first fully accredited reservation based institution of higher education at the bachelor's degree level. He has since instituted the first master's degree program on a reservation, which is in Elementary Education. He serves on numerous boards and is currently President of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium. His contributions to the field of Indian education are widely known. In 1983 the National Congress of American Indians chose him "Outstanding Educator of the Year," and in 1988 the National Indian Education Association chose him "Outstanding Indian Educator of the Year". Mr. Bordeaux has a Bachelor of Science degree from Black Hills State College, a Master of Arts degree from the University of South Dakota and is currently a doctoral candidate at the University of Minnesota.

Ms. Garcia has been Chairperson of the Fort Mojave Tribe since 1985, and served on their Tribal Council since 1981, and has worked for the tribe since 1975. The Fort Mojave Reservation is located in California, Nevada and Arizona. She has been active on both the regional and national levels and represents a new generation of Indian leadership. Currently she serves as President of the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, and is involved with the National Indian Policy Center and the American Indian Resources Institute's National Tribal Leadership Forums, just to name a few.

Buck Martin (Stockbridge-Munsee), Director of the White House Conference on Indian Education, said "The combination of these two talented individuals who represent Indian education and tribal government at its best will ensure the conference's success. The education of our Indian youth is critical and collectively, we must devise an education agenda to meet the challenges of tomorrow. President Bordeaux and Chairperson Garcia will assist us in mapping out a meaningful future."

The White House Conference on Indian Education was Congressionally mandated and is a collaborative effort between the White House, the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Department of Interior. It is to take place January 22-24, 1992, in Washington, D.C. at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel at Techworld. To inquire about hotel reservations, please call (202) 898-9000, space is limited and the \$97.00 per night rate is only guaranteed through December 1, 1991.

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# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
Washington, D.C. 20245



IN REPLY REFER TO:

NOV 15 1991

## INDIAN, FEDERAL OFFICIALS TO MEET IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER 19-21

Forty-three Indian tribal leaders and officials of the Department of the Interior (DOI) and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) will meet November 19-21 in San Diego, California, to discuss the reorganization of the BIA.

The eighth meeting of the Joint Tribal/BIA/DOI Advisory Task Force for the Reorganization of the BIA will meet from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. each day at the Hyatt Islandia, 1441 Quivira Road. The Task Force will hear testimony from Indian tribal leaders and Indian organizations from California on their ideas as to how the BIA should be reorganized to better serve Indian tribes and individuals. The meeting is open to the general public.

Established for a two-year period last January by Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan, the Task Force is comprised of 36 Indian tribal leaders, two DOI officials and five BIA personnel. A status report on their reorganization efforts was submitted to Secretary Lujan and the U.S. Congress last April. The San Diego meeting will be the fourth since that report was submitted. The Task Force last met in Anchorage, Alaska, October 15-17.

Eddie F. Brown, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs in Interior, is co-chair of the Task Force for the federal representatives, and Wendell Chino, President of the Mescalero Apache Tribe, is co-chair as the tribal leaders representative.

The names of Task Force members are enclosed as well as a briefing paper that summarizes the Task Force's action to date.

###

For interviews or further information contact Carl Shaw, Director of Public Affairs for the BIA, who will be at the Hyatt Islandia (619 224-1234) after 3 p.m., Sunday, November 24.



# NEWS RELEASE

## THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON INDIAN EDUCATION

U.S. Department of the Interior  
1849 C Street, N.W., MS 7026-MIB  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Phone 202-208-7167  
FAX 202-208-4868

For Release November 21, 1991

### TRIBES AND ASSOCIATIONS CONTRIBUTE MORE THAN \$20,000

### FOR WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON INDIAN EDUCATION

Buck Martin, Director of the White House Conference on Indian Education, reported today (November 21, 1991) that the Oneida Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, the Choctaw Indian Tribe of Mississippi, the National Indian Education Association (NIEA), and the National Indian Impacted Schools Association (NIISA) have given in excess of \$20,000 to support the conference.

Martin made the announcement as the White House Conference on Indian Education Advisory Committee convened in Albuquerque to work on the agenda for the conference which is now only two months away. It is scheduled for January 22-24, 1992, in Washington, D.C.

"Tribal support for this conference is critical," Martin said, "for it demonstrates that tribes recognize that ultimately they must serve as educational catalysts for their future generations."

Bum Stiffarm, newly elected President of the National Indian Education Association, was in Albuquerque to present his organization's \$5,000 contribution to the White House Conference

"This conference is not an end unto itself," Stiffarm noted. "It is, rather, a place for an open exchange of views and experiences, and of working together to propose courses of action. The real challenge for Indian and Alaska Native people will be the education work we do after the Conference, including efforts in the context of our jobs as parents and grandparents, as school board members, as teachers and school officials, as tribal elders, and as tribal government officials."

In thanking the NIEA, NIISA, and Oneida and Choctaw tribes, Martin said that the "combination of tribal and national support illustrates that collectively Indians deem this conference crucial to setting a national Indian education agenda. Never before in history have we had an opportunity to determine our own destiny with respect to the education of our fellow tribal members."

Martin said that "Indian tribes recognize that ultimately they have the responsibility for the education of all their members. We have been bypassed by the industrial age and now must chart our futures in a technological era. This conference will equip us with a comprehensive plan as we approach the 21st century."

The White House Conference on Indian Education is Congressionally mandated and is a collaborative effort involving the White House, the U.S. Department of Education and the Department of the Interior. It will be held January 22-24, 1992, in Washington, D.C. at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel at Techworld. To inquire about hotel reservations, call (202) 898-9000; space is limited and the \$97.00 per night rate is only guaranteed through December 1, 1991.

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IN REPLY REFER TO:

# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
Washington, D.C. 20245

DEC 10 1991



## INDIAN, FEDERAL OFFICIALS TO MEET IN TAMPA, FLORIDA, DECEMBER 16-18

Forty-three Indian tribal leaders and officials of the Department of the Interior (DOI) and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) will meet December 16-18 in Tampa, Florida, to discuss the reorganization of the BIA.

The ninth meeting of the Joint Tribal/BIA/DOI Advisory Task Force for the Reorganization of the BIA will be held from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. each day at the Sheraton Tampa East, 7401 East Hillsborough Avenue. The Task Force will hear testimony from Indian tribal leaders and Indian organizations from Florida and other Eastern Area states on their ideas as to how the BIA should be reorganized to better serve Indian tribes and individuals. The meeting is open to the general public.

Established for a two-year period last January by Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan, the Task Force is comprised of 36 Indian tribal leaders, two DOI officials and five BIA personnel. A status report on their reorganization efforts was submitted to Secretary Lujan and the U.S. Congress last April. The Tampa meeting will be the fourth since that report was submitted. The Task Force last met in San Diego, California, in November.

Eddie F. Brown, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs in Interior, is co-chair of the Task Force for the federal representatives, and Wendell Chino, President of the Mescalero Apache Tribe in New Mexico, is co-chair as the tribal leaders representative.

The names of Task Force members are enclosed as well as a briefing paper that summarizes the Task Force's actions to date.

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For interviews or further information contact Carl Shaw, Director of Public Affairs for the BIA, who will be at the Sheraton Tampa East (813-626-0999) after 3 p.m., Sunday, December 15.



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
For Release: December 18, 1991

Steve Goldstein (O) 202/208-6416  
(H) 202/887-5248

INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN REJECTS APPLICATION  
BY NEBRASKA TRIBE TO TAKE LAND IN TRUST FOR CASINO IN IOWA

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan today denied an application by the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska for the Federal Government to take in trust three acres of land in Council Bluffs, Iowa, as the site for an Indian gaming casino.

The tribe in partnership with Harvey's Wagon Wheel, Inc. has proposed a \$67 million hotel-convention-gaming complex to be known as "Ohiya" on a 50-acre site in Council Bluffs. The tribe sought trust status for three acres of the property so that it might qualify for a Class III (casino-type) enterprise as defined in the Indian Gaming Regulatory of 1988

"I have decided to deny the request of the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska to take into trust three acres of land they own in Council Bluffs, Iowa, on which they had planned to build the casino component of the Ohiya project," Lujan said.

The Secretary said he found no fault with the applicants.

"Because the project crosses the Nebraska-Iowa State boundary, the proposed venture could directly compete with the interests of a tribe in Iowa," Lujan said. "Given the location of the project, I am unable to ignore the interests of a tribe in Iowa in favor of those of a tribe in Nebraska."