

NEWS RELEASES, 1992

- 1-8 MEDIA ADVISORY - WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON INDIAN EDUCATION
- 1-10 ASSISTANT SECRETARY BROWN GIVES APPROVAL TO AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA
- 1-21 INDIAN, FEDERAL OFFICIALS TO MEET IN WASHINGTON, DC AREA JANUARY 27-29
- 1-29 INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN FOCUSES ON CONTINUED ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1993 BUDGET
- 1-29 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BUDGET OF \$1.88 BILLION FOR FY 1993 STRENGTHENS REFORMS IN DELIVERY OF SERVICES w/backup documentation
- 2-24 INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN SUPPORTS LEGAL OPINION ON OPERATING LEVELS OF BULL LAKE RESERVOIR
- 3-3 INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN APPOINTS NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION REVIEW PANEL
- 3-5 INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN ORDERS ACTIONS TO BETTER REGULATE GAMING ON INDIAN LANDS
- 3-26 INTERIOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY BROWN PLEDGES TO PRESS INDIAN TRUST REFORMS AS RAPIDLY AS CONSULTATIONS WILL ALLOW
- 4-8 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT TO SEND NOTICES TO VACATE SPACES WITH INVALID LEASES IN MOBILE HOME PARK ON INDIAN LAND
- 4-10 INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN NAMES PHIL HOGEN AS DIRECTOR OF OFFICE OF AMERICAN INDIAN TRUST
- 6-16 "YEAR OF AMERICAN INDIAN, 1992" POSTERS TO BE UNVEILED IN GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN, JUNE 23
- 7-16 BROWN NAMES JOHN W. TIPPECONNIC III AS DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS AT BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
- 8-3 INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH FALLON PAIUTE-SHOSHONE TRIBES OF NEVADA
- 8-4 INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN APPOINTS SEVENTH MEMBER TO NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION REVIEW COMMITTEE
- 8-10 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, BARRON COLLIER COMPANY AGREE TO FRAMEWORK FOR COMPLETING PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL LAND EXCHANGE

- 8-12 INTERIOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY BROWN OUTLINES PLAN TO IMPROVE MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN TRUST FUND
- 8-19 DANIEL G. SHILLITO TO BE FIELD SOLICITOR AT NEW INTERIOR DEPARTMENT OFFICE IN PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA
- 8-28 THREE INTERIOR AGENCIES JOINTLY ESTABLISH NEW INDIAN MINERALS SERVICE OFFICE
- 9-14 ASSISTANT SECRETARY BROWN ORDERS CRACKDOWN ON ABUSES IN INDIAN HOUSING PROGRAM
- 9-23 INTERIOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY O'NEAL ANNOUNCES REGULATORY CHANGES TO STREAMLINE APPEALS PROCESS
- 9-29 INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN RECEIVES BRIEFING ON TERMS OF CATAWBA SETTLEMENT WITH STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
- 10-9 ASSISTANT SECRETARY BROWN INITIATES IMPROVEMENTS IN ADMINISTRATION OF PALM SPRINGS LEASING PROGRAM
- 10-16 ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION STRATEGY AMONG INDIANS IS SUBJECT OF TWO-DAY CONFERENCE, OCT. 19-20
- 10-22 INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN SIGNS LAST OF CONTRACTS ALLOCATING CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT WATER TO INDIAN TRIBES
- 10-26 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE CONFERENCE LEADS TO AGREEMENT ON ALCOHOL-SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION
- 10-28 INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN SIGNS COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR RECOVERY OF ENDANGERED SQUAWFISH IN SAN JUAN RIVER BASIN
- 11-25 INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN, AGRICULTURE SECRETARY MADIGAN APPROVE HISTORIC AGREEMENT TO RESOLVE INDIAN LAND DISPUTE
- 12-11 NEW INDIAN MANAGEMENT OFFICE TO INCREASE OVERSIGHT OF INDIAN GAMING ESTABLISHMENTS
- 12-18 INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN, BARRON COLLIER SIGN AGREEMENT FOR PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL LAND EXCHANGE



THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON INDIAN EDUCATION

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MEDIA ADVISORY January 8, 1992

The White House Conference on Indian Education will take place January 22-24 at the Ramada Renaissance at Techworld, 999 9th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

The Conference will bring together 234 voting delegates and observers to discuss and recommend steps to improve Indian education. The advisory task force planning the Conference has chosen the theme, "Honoring tradition...inspiring change." After opening ceremonies and a luncheon on January 22, the Conference will break into 11 group sessions devoted to various aspects of Indian education. On January 24, the Conference will conclude with a Resolution Assembly.

The work group sessions will focus on Native languages and culture; higher education; structure for schools; readiness for schools; exceptional education; safe, alcohol/drug free schools; governance of Indian education/independent Board of Education; well being of Indian communities/delivery of services; literacy/student academic achievement/high school graduation; Native and non-Native school personnel; adult education and lifelong learning/parental, community and tribal partnerships. Members of the news media are welcome to attend the work group sessions.

Journalists wishing to cover the Conference must have credentials from the White House or the Congress, or must be credentialed by the Media Office of the Conference.

Credentials may be acquired on site. Journalists who do not have credentials from the White House or Congress must register at the Media Credentials Desk in the Ramada Renaissance which will be open 1-5 p.m. Tuesday (January 21); 7 a.m.-5 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday, and 7 a.m. - Noon on Friday. Applicants must provide their name, social security number, date and place of birth, job title and a letter on company letterhead stating that the applicant has been assigned to cover the Conference. Journalists wishing to register in advance with the Media Office should provide a request by telefax with this information. Fax: (202) 208-3231.

All journalists wishing to cover the Conference must check in with the Media Credentials Desk (room 18) at the Ramada Renaissance to obtain badges that will provide admittance to the sessions.

Contact: Bob Walker or Gail Wendt (202) 208-3171



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release January 10, 1992

Bob Walker (O) 202/208-3171
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY BROWN GIVES APPROVAL
TO AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA

Eddie F. Brown, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, today approved an amended constitution adopted in a 139-70 vote by the Sitka Tribe of Alaska in November.

The certificate of approval notes, however, "This approval shall not be construed to validate any assertion that the Sitka Tribe of Alaska has governmental authority over lands (including management of, or regulation of the taking of fish and wildlife) or persons who are not members of the tribe, absent a ruling by a court of competent jurisdiction, an opinion of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior or an Act of Congress subsequent to the date of the certification which indicates the existence of such authority over lands or non-members."

In issuing the approval, Brown said he was concerned about the sufficiency of tribe's membership or citizenship roll under the amended constitution. He also pointed out that while there are 2,669 names on the membership roll, only 210 votes were cast in the election.

Brown said that although the tribe had failed to make all the technical changes recommended by the Department, he could approve it under the conditions stated in the certificate of approval.

-DOI-



United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

INDIAN, FEDERAL OFFICIALS TO MEET IN WASHINGTON, DC AREA JANUARY 27-29

Forty-three Indian tribal leaders and officials of the Department of the Interior (DOI) and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) will meet January 27-29 at Washington, D.C.'s Dulles Airport to finalize a report to the Secretary of the Interior on the reorganization of the BIA.

The tenth 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 Remada Renaissance Hotel at Washington Dulles Airport located in Northern Virginia. The Task Force will hear testimony from Indian tribal leaders and Indian organizations from 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.

The report to be submitted to Secretary Manuel Lujan is expected to include recommendations on the organizational structure at both the central and field offices of the BIA as well as budgetary recommendations.

Established for a two-year period last January by Interior Secretary 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 Dulles meeting will be the fifth since that report was submitted. The Task Force last met in Tampa, Florida in December.

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 Remada Renaissance Hotel (703) 478-2900 after 3 p.m., Sunday, January 26. His office number is 202 208-7315.



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release January 29, 1992
Embargoed until 3:00 p.m.

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

INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN FOCUSES ON CONTINUED ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1993 BUDGET

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan today announced that the Department's Fiscal Year 1993 \$8.6 billion budget continues the President's commitment to enhancing our Nation's human, natural, historical and cultural resources while generating employment and economic opportunities.

"This Administration has made great progress in improving our Federal lands and protecting our resources while enhancing economic development nationwide," Lujan said. "By increasing spending for the newly combined America the Beautiful and Legacy '99 initiatives to \$1.5 billion as well as strengthening the Tribal Horizons program, the President's FY 1993 budget ensures that this progress will continue. The construction and maintenance aspects of the Legacy '99 initiative generate over 10,000 private sector jobs a year."

Tribal Horizons, initiated by Lujan in FY 1992, is slated for a \$15.3 million increase. The total budget for the Tribal Horizon's program, which emphasizes improved education, self-determination and economic development opportunities for American Indians, is \$865 million.

Interior's budget request supports the President's Education 2000 goals by giving education-related activities strong emphasis. Activities under the President's Math, Science and Engineering Education initiative total \$88.4 million for 1993, an increase of \$5.2 million. This includes an increase of \$3 million for the Parks as Classrooms program to teach America's school children about the Nation's natural resources. For Indian students in Bureau of Indian Affairs-funded schools, the budget proposes an increase of \$12 million.

In a new initiative, Lujan is proposing \$4 million for the first year of a three-year program to preserve historic buildings at 11 Historically Black Colleges and Universities. The United Negro College Fund will match the Federal program.

In addition, the President's budget requests \$42.8 million for the War on Drugs, which will focus on drug trafficking in the southwest border area. Funding of \$ 6.5 million has been requested to support volunteer programs at National Parks and wildlife refuges, and in other Interior agencies. Last year, 109,000 volunteers donated 4.8 million hours of work with an estimated value of \$52 million to Interior agencies.

The budget also assumes passage of legislation in 1992 to permit development of oil and gas resources in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). "Environmentally responsible development in ANWR would have enormous economic benefits, creating more than 200,000 jobs nationwide and providing an estimated \$125 billion in revenues to Federal and state governments while reducing our dependence on imported oil," Lujan said.

Editors Note: Budgetary highlights from the FY 1993 Interior Department budget are attached.



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

FACT SHEET U.S. Department of the Interior Fiscal Year 1993 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 1993 Interior Budget in Brief.

Department

- o FY 1993 total budget authority: \$8.6 billion
- o FY 1993 total subject to annual appropriations: \$6.7 billion
- o FY 1993 budget continues three major Administration initiatives: America the Beautiful, Legacy '99 and Tribal Horizons.
- o America the Beautiful - Presidential Initiative which now incorporates the Legacy '99 program: \$1.5 billion]

\$154.6 million more than comparable 1992 funding

Includes a resource protection and recreation enhancement component (\$358.2 million), a land acquisition and state grants component (\$266 million) and Legacy '99 (\$879.8 million).

- National Parks Service: \$708.4
- Fish and Wildlife Service: \$333.0
- Bureau of Land Management: \$252.4
- Bureau of Reclamation: \$145.2 million
- Bureau of Indian Affairs: \$3.5 million
- Office of the Secretary: \$1.4 million
- State Land and Water Grants: \$60 million

New Components -- Resource Protection and Recreation

- America the Beautiful Passport
- Targeted Parks: \$10 million

Major Increases -- Resource Protection and Recreation

- Wetlands protection, restoration and enhancement: + \$20.9 million
- Battlefield protection: + \$7.9 million
- Rivers and trails technical assistance: + \$2.9 million

Spotted Owl activities: + \$3.8 million

- Major Projects -- Legacy `99
 - Dam safety inspection and repairs: \$118.7 million
 - Presidio maintenance: \$9 million (of a total \$17.5 million budget for the Presidio)
- Among the \$167 million in construction projects are:
 - Repairs to Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials: \$10.7 million
 - Kennedy Center garage repairs: \$6.5 million
 - Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge water delivery system construction and drain modification: \$3.2 million
 - Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site repairs: \$2.2 million
- o Tribal Horizons: \$865 million of the total \$1.38 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
 - \$15.3 million more than 1992 funding for Tribal Horizons
 - Includes a Self Determination component (\$515.6 million), an Education Component (\$306.9 million), an Economic Development component (\$12.7 million) and a Management Improvement and Accountability component (\$29.6 million).
- o Implementation of the 1991 Highway Bill doubles the amount of funding available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for road work on Indian lands. Under the new bill, \$191 million is authorized for road construction, with up to \$23.8 million of the total for road sealing. Under the same authority, the National Park Service will receive \$83 million for park roads, a \$14 million increase over 1992.
- o Funding for Secretarial Initiatives:
 - Volunteers: \$6.5 million
 - War on Drugs: \$42.8 million

**Total Bureau Funding Requested for FY 1993
(Current Funding Authority)**

Bureau of Indian Affairs:	\$ 1.38 billion
Bureau of Land Management:	\$ 1.05 billion
Bureau of Mines:	\$ 141 million
Bureau of Reclamation:	\$ 807 million
Fish and Wildlife Service:	\$ 714 million
Geological Survey:	\$ 540 million
Minerals Management Service:	\$ 203 million
National Park Service:	\$ 1.37 billion
Office of Surface Mining:	\$ 270 million
Territorial and International Affairs:	\$ 96 million

REMARKS AT THE INTRODUCTION OF THE
D.O.I. FISCAL YEAR 1993 BUDGET
BY SECRETARY MANUEL LUJAN, JR.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1992
WASHINGTON, D.C.

- o Good afternoon, I am pleased today to welcome you to this presentation of President Bush's 1993 Budget for the Interior Department.
- o The Interior budget totals some \$8.6 billion; \$6.7 billion of that is being requested in funds subject to annual appropriations from Congress.
- o Interior's budget was drafted with two goals: to maintain **fiscal responsibility**, and to provide an **active stewardship agenda** for our nation's federal domain. I am pleased to report that our budget request for 1993 complies with the domestic discretionary funding limits set forth in the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990. Reduction of the Federal deficit is critically important for the entire nation.
- o But keeping a lid on spending does not mean we are cutting back on essential programs or services. On the contrary, we are expanding several important programs that have proven successful in the past. Our aim in the 1993 budget is to turn the accomplishments of the past into a blueprint for future success.

Revenues

- o For much of Interior's 143-year history, we were the only cabinet agency in the federal government that actually ran a profit. Even though we are still second only to the IRS as a source of federal revenues, the amount of money we take in has declined in recent years. Unfortunately we must now rely in part on funding from the nation's taxpayers.
- o Our total revenue for 1993 is estimated at \$6.3 billion, an increase of \$1.5 billion from the previous year. The increase is primarily the result of \$1.2 billion in escrowed Outer Continental Shelf receipts, funds that will be released to us as a result of a Supreme Court decision on the location of the Federal-State boundary off the coast of Alaska.

ANWR and OCS

- o OCS leasing activities account for a significant portion of our revenues, roughly some \$3 billion. We are currently in the final phase of completing the draft of a new five-year plan for OCS. The Administration will continue to provide a streamlined program that will improve the reliability and stability of our leasing activities, while concentrating on those areas that have the greatest resource potential and the least environmental risk.
- o The development of natural resources in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is also vital to our Nation's future. The 1993 budget assumes the passage of legislation in 1992 to authorize oil and gas leasing in ANWR. Our proposal to allow environmentally responsible petroleum development would have numerous economic benefits, not the least of which would be the creation of more than 200,000 jobs nationwide. Overall, the proposed ANWR development could provide an estimated \$125 billion in revenues to Federal and State governments.

America the Beautiful and Legacy '99

- o I'm pleased to announce that the President has incorporated the Legacy '99 program fully into the America the Beautiful program. By combining these two initiatives, we now have a \$1.5 billion program to refurbish, protect and expand areas and to provide greater recreational opportunities for the public.
- o We're beginning to see the results of these efforts that began with the 1991 budget. Campgrounds are being refurbished, health and safety problems are being addressed, recreational opportunities are being increased. Much more remains to be done -- but this budget keeps us going on the right road.

Tribal Horizons

- o I am determined to provide Native Americans with the opportunity to fulfill their hopes and dreams for the future, through greater autonomy, improved education, increased economic development, and strengthened management and accountability.
- o As you will see shortly, we are augmenting the Tribal Horizons initiative with additional resources and new programs, including a major boost to reservation economies through the roads program.

Other Initiatives

- o Fighting the war on drugs -- helping to increase opportunities for women, minorities and persons with disabilities -- expanding our commitment to education -- and reaching out to tap the volunteer spirit of our citizens -- all of these are vital parts of our stewardship mission and important elements of our 1993 budget.
- o Take Pride in America is a prime example of how we're enlisting the efforts of volunteers throughout the country to help restore and reclaim our nation's natural, cultural and historic resources.
- o The threat posed to the public and the environment by the illegal production of drugs on our public lands is being actively countered. As custodian of one-third of our nation's lands, the Department intends to maintain a steadfast commitment to respond vigorously wherever and whenever drugs occur on public lands. To accomplish this goal, the Department is proposing that \$42.8 million be allocated, with a special emphasis on the Southwest border area.

Conclusion

- o I have only touched on the highlights. To go a bit deeper into the numbers and the finer details, I brought along with me my very capable Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget, John Schrote. John has a presentation to make, after which he'll be available to answer your questions.
- o Thank you all.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Washington, D.C. 20240



IN REPLY REFER TO

NEWS NEWS NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: January 29, 1992

Carl Shaw, (202) 208-7315

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BUDGET OF \$1.88 BILLION FOR FY 1993 STRENGTHENS REFORMS IN DELIVERY OF SERVICES

Interior's Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Eddie F. Brown said today the President's fiscal year 1993 Budget of \$1.88 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) will continue to strengthen the foundation established last year by President Bush and Interior Secretary Lujan to reform the delivery of key social, financial, and natural resource programs to American Indians.

"In continuing to reform the delivery of services for American Indians and Alaska Natives, this budget emphasizes and aids in the shift of responsibilities and resources from the BIA to tribes in order to provide them with the authority, flexibility, and resources to set and implement their own goals and priorities and directly administer Indian programs," Brown said.

"The President's 1993 Budget request sustains and augments by \$15.3 million the Tribal Horizons initiative begun in 1992. It is designed to enhance self-determination, emphasize education and improve the management and accountability of the BIA.

The 1993 budget request for BIA contains increases that enhance the efforts already underway to support the goal of Indian Self-Determination through economic development, self-governance and welfare reform. Self-determination allows each tribe 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 budget estimate for 1993 of \$1.88 billion includes miscellaneous permanent appropriations, revolving funds and trust accounts. For BIA's operating programs, the 1993 budget request is \$1.21 billion which is a decrease of \$12 million from the comparable

1992 enacted amount.

A key element of the Tribal Horizons initiative is an emphasis on tribal self-determination and priority setting through the Indian Priority System (IPS) whose funding priorities for programs are set locally, at the reservation and agency level. The share of the IPS as a percentage of the total BIA budget will increase from 23 percent to 35 percent -- from \$356.8 million to \$488.1 million. The 1993 budget proposes to shift the Welfare Grant and Johnson O'Malley (JOM) programs into the IPS.

Moving the General Assistance program to the IPS will be combined with regulatory modifications to allow tribes to establish their own welfare approaches as is currently done by state governments. Based on the concept of government-to-government relationships and self-determination, individual tribes will be provided the opportunity to tailor welfare programs to their individual situations and objectives, rather than using the single nationwide approach.

Shifting the JOM program which funds supplemental education programs for Indian children in public schools to the IPS, will allow tribes in the future to set their own priorities among this program and all other programs on the IPS. Included in the total IPS funds request is \$30.7 million for the self-governance compacts whereby the 16 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.

Programmatically, the IPS includes an increase of about \$1.3 million which would be used for various programs such as law enforcement, social services, forestry, and other program priorities as determined at the local level.

The Self-Determination element of Tribal Horizons also includes increases for Indian Child Welfare grants and for an advisory board on BIA reorganization. The funds for Indian Child Welfare would continue to address the problem of child abuse and neglect in Indian country. The budget proposes to increase the Indian Child Welfare program by \$1.7 million to \$18.5 million. Continuing the initiative begun in 1992, funds will be distributed under a formula based on tribal population of children. Grant funds can 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. An increase of \$0.5 million would fund the annual costs of the Joint Tribal/BIA/Interior Advisory Task Force on BIA reorganization. In the past year, the Task Force has proved to be a highly effective forum for tribal leaders and Departmental officials to discuss BIA reorganization proposals.

Economic Development is a new category within Tribal Horizons. In large measure, it is an initiative being proposed within existing funding levels, but with a change of focus and greater concentration of BIA's relevant management resources, including loan programs, technical assistance, and job training. Major components of this initiative are:

- o creation of a new Office of Economic Development in BIA within existing funds and an interagency work group to identify, coordinate, and develop Federal policies and programs throughout the Government that are or can be adapted to promote economic development of reservations;
- o improving the administration of the Loan Guarantee program;
- o making more extensive use of the Buy Indian Act and exploring international and other promising market opportunities;
- o targeting the BIA and other infrastructure programs within the Federal Government to promote economic development;
- o providing technical assistance to improve Indian business decision-making and the reservation climate for business; and
- o targeting job training to serve industry and market needs

Specific program elements include:

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program: This program is new to the Tribal Horizons initiative in the 1993 budget. The requested amount of \$9.8 million will fund new loan guarantee commitments of \$68.8 million in 1993, an increase of \$12.4 million (+22 percent) over the amount funded in 1992. The BIA is emphasizing the Guaranteed Loan program and commercial lending by private banks as a means of financing more Indian enterprises and supporting Indian economic development. The BIA will continue to guarantee commercial loans at up to 90 percent of principal and, where necessary, provide interest subsidy payments for up to five years to encourage more lending by the private sector.

Technical Assistance to Indian Enterprises: This program is also a new addition to Tribal Horizons in 1993 and, along with Community and Economic Development Grants and the Guaranteed Loan program, will provide resources to encourage and support economic development in Indian country. The budget proposes an increase of \$2.0 million for this program over the 1992 enacted level of \$1.0 million. Indian tribes and individually owned businesses can use these funds to hire technical expertise to expand their capacities in areas important to their economic development efforts, such as business plans, accounting systems, obtaining financing, or market evaluations.

To complement the economic development initiative, the recently enacted Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (P.L. 102-240) more than doubles the amount of funding available to the BIA from the Federal Highway Trust Fund for road construction on Indian lands. In addition, BIA is permitted to use up to 15 percent of road construction funds for road sealing. A total of \$1.114 billion is authorized between 1992 and 1997 for construction, with \$159 million authorized in 1992 and \$191 million authorized each year from 1993 through 1997. Road maintenance funding will continue at \$29.3 million in 1993. These newly enacted authorization levels greatly expand BIA's road construction and sealing programs which were funded at \$80.0 million and \$11.4 million in 1992, respectively.

More than 31 percent of the President's 1993 Budget request for direct appropriations for BIA is for its elementary and secondary education programs. The request increases basic school funding through the Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) by \$7.0 million for a total of \$209 million; more than doubles the amount for Early Childhood Development to \$6.3 million; increases the rehabilitation of BIA schools by \$1.9 million for a total of \$1.5 million; and adds \$1.7 million to initiate an Innovative School Grants program.

Increases in the ISEP formula will be used to address projected increases in enrollment and school expansions. Funding for student transportation costs will increase by \$1 million to a total of \$20 million for the additional students and to cover increased rate-per-mile costs. One feature of the Early Childhood Development program is the training of parents to function as teachers of their pre-schoolers. For three-to-four-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.

The \$1.7 million for Innovative School Grants will be awarded to at least five American Indian schools in conjunction with their communities to create new partnerships among Indian communities, educators, tribal leaders, and entrepreneurs, and will emphasize innovative and proven strategies in the areas of learning and school organizations. BIA has a considerable backlog of repair work in its schools and the increase in this program to \$51.1 million will be used in its facilities improvement and repair program.

A requested increase of \$6.7 million will assist the Bureau in continuing the significant progress improving its management and accountability. In September 1991, BIA successfully converted to a new accounting system. Special emphasis will continue to be placed on improving financial management, trust funds management, data processing, procurement, personnel, and other management problems. In the last year the BIA has reduced gross cash imbalances by \$400 million, produced timely and internally consistent Treasury reports, implemented new internal control policies and procedures, and completed problem analysis studies preparatory to undertaking a variety of other corrective actions. \$4.7 million of the increase will assist in continuing to improve the management of the more than \$2 billion in tribal and individual trust funds and to audit and reconcile the trust accounts.

The increases in the Operation of Indian Programs account are partially offset by reductions in natural resource development (-\$20.9 million); trust responsibilities (-\$4.5 million); and discontinuance of the Business Development Grant program (-\$6.9 million). The first two reductions reflect a funding level insufficient to continue budget increases added by Congress in FY 1992. The focus for economic development activities is being shifted from the grant program to the Guaranteed Loan program in order to make more use of private sector financing.

Funds are included in the construction account to complete the construction of the Pinon Community School Dormitory in Arizona which will house 500 students and to provide replacement classroom space for the Many Farms High School in Arizona. The construction account reflects decreases of \$37 million below the FY 1992 level for irrigation project construction, \$22.7 million for buildings and utilities, \$6.5 million for the Housing Improvement program, and \$12.4 million for road construction and maintenance. The reduction in road maintenance will be more than offset by the funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Highway Trust Fund which allows the BIA to use 15 percent of the allocation from the Department of Transportation for road sealing projects.

A reduction of \$55.9 million in the request for Miscellaneous Payments to Indians reflects the fact that full funding has been made available in prior years to complete the Federal Government's obligation in funding several water rights settlement acts.

Included in the budget request is \$31.7 million to meet the Secretary's obligations in various settlement agreements. These include: \$8.0 million for the second installment of the \$25.0 million Zuni Indian Resource Development Fund; \$8.0 million for the Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribal Settlement Fund; \$8.0 million for the Pyramid Lake Paiute Settlement; \$5.0 million to implement various portions of the Fort Hall Indian Water Settlement Act; and \$1.5 million for the final payment in the Aleutian-Pribiloff Restitution.

-BIA-

(Note to Editors: A three-year summary table of BIA appropriations is attached.)

Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), acting as agent of the U.S. Government, carries out most Federal responsibilities for American Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Groups. The budget places BIA'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 improve Indian education; and (d) to emphasize management improvement activities that will strengthen the Bureau's ability to serve Indian people.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS (all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 1993 Estimate with 1992 Appropriation:

	1992 Enacted		1993 Estimate		Change From 1992	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations:						
Operation of Indian Programs	10,345	1,220,503	10,444	1,208,459	+99	-12,044
Construction	1,478	203,477	979	129,615	-499	-73,862
Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	31	87,617	31	31,709	0	-55,908
Indian Direct Loan Program Account	0	4,008	0	0	0	-4,008
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	0	9,412	0	9,770	0	+358
Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises	0	987	0	2,987	0	+2,000
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund	0	3,950	0	0	0	-3,950
Subtotal, Appropriations	11,854	1,529,954	11,454	1,382,540	-400	-147,414
Permanents and Trusts:						
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	432	71,136	432	59,518	0	-11,618
White Earth Settlement Fund	0	11,000	0	12,000	0	+1,000
Miscellaneous Payments to Indians (Perm.)	0	35,000	0	0	0	-35,000
Indian Loan Guarantee and Insurance Fund	0	11,000	0	11,000	0	0
Cooperative Fund (Papago)	0	701	0	619	0	-82
Operation & Maintenance of Quarters	129	6,000	129	6,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	0	392,425	0	411,124	0	+18,699
Subtotal, Permanents & Trusts	561	527,262	561	500,261	0	-27,001
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	12,415	2,057,216	12,015	1,882,801	-400	-174,415

Comparison of 1993 Estimate with 1993 Base Budget:

	1993 Base		1993 Estimate		Change from Base	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations:						
Operation of Indian Programs	10,345	1,223,230	10,444	1,208,459	+99	-14,771
Construction	1,293	33,615	979	129,615	-314	+96,000
Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	31	17,047	31	31,709	0	+14,662
Indian Direct Loan Program Account	0	2,508	0	0	0	-2,508
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	0	9,412	0	9,770	0	+358
Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises	0	987	0	2,987	0	+2,000
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund	0	3,950	0	0	0	-3,950
Subtotal, Appropriations	11,669	1,290,749	11,454	1,382,540	-215	+91,791
Permanents and Trusts:						
Subtotal, Permanents and Trusts	561	500,261	561	500,261	0	0
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	12,230	1,791,010	12,015	1,882,801	-215	+91,791

TABULAR INFORMATION and HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
(By Appropriation)

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted, 1992			10,345	1,220,503
Adjustments to base for:				
Partial Cost Offset in 1993 of the 1992 and 1993 Pay Raises		+4,563		
FY 1993 Locality Pay		+84		
DOD Pay Raise (Education)		+500		
One Less Paid Day in FY 1993		-1,318		
Health Benefits		+1,062		
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs		+2,237		
New Tribes-Coquille Econ. Dev. Plan		-100		
Administrative costs,				
Bureau-wide Credit Program		+1,500		
One-time GIS Office Modification		-217		
Central Forestry Office-Forest Assessment		-300		
Pyramid Lake Hatchery Ops		-503		
One-time ADP Equipment Purchase		-653		
Education Volunteer Program		-163		
Rental Payments to GSA and others		+500		
FTS 2000		-5,129		
Working Capital Fund		-252		
PAY/PERS		+264		
Workers Compensation Payments		-238		
Unemployment Compensation Payments		+890		
Total, Adjustments to Base			0	+2,727
1993 Base Budget			10,345	1,223,230
Program Changes (Changes to base budget, detailed below)			+99	-14,771
Total Requirements (1993 Estimate)			10,444	1,208,459

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	1992 Enacted		1993 Base		1993 Estimate		Change from Base	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Education:								
School Operations	4,155	321,240	4,155	324,094	4,155	335,653	0	+11,559
Johnson O'Malley	0	23,590	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continuing Education	215	36,861	215	36,978	215	33,626	0	-3,352
Subtotal, Education	4,370	381,691	4,370	361,072	4,370	369,279	0	+8,207
Tribal Services:								
Tribal Government Services	86	12,105	86	12,012	86	11,668	0	-344
Social Services	39	120,403	39	18,618	39	21,049	0	+2,431
Law Enforcement	58	7,038	58	7,023	58	7,068	0	+45
Self-Determination Services	8	62,656	8	62,619	8	62,619	0	0
Employment Development	7	2,668	7	2,693	7	2,251	0	-442
Subtotal, Tribal Services	198	204,870	198	102,965	198	104,655	0	+1,690
Navajo/Hopi Settlement Program	35	1,166	35	1,190	35	1,190	0	0
Economic Development								
Business Enterprise Develop	44	13,835	44	15,389	45	8,297	+1	-7,092
Subtotal, Econ. Dev./Employ	44	13,835	44	15,389	45	8,297	+1	-7,092

	1992 Enacted		1993 Base		1993 Estimate		Change from Base	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Natural Resources Development								
Natural Resources, General	21	3,248	21	3,065	21	2,950	0	-115
Agriculture	26	4,424	26	4,430	27	4,124	+1	-306
Irrigation O&M	18	9,329	18	9,331	18	9,331	0	0
Forestry	140	16,610	140	16,351	140	13,946	0	-2,405
Water Resources	11	10,353	11	10,366	11	6,560	0	-3,806
Wildlife and Parks	10	29,335	10	28,532	10	19,000	0	-9,532
Minerals & Mining	21	4,742	21	4,700	23	1,195	+2	-3,505
Subtotal, Natural Res. Dev.	247	78,041	247	76,775	250	57,106	+3	-19,669
Trust Responsibilities								
Indian Rights Protection	76	22,988	76	22,687	80	14,046	+4	-8,641
Real Estate & Fin. Trust Services	432	28,486	432	28,190	472	32,931	+40	+4,741
Subtotal, Trust Respons	508	51,474	508	50,877	552	46,977	+44	-3,900
Facilities Management	204	29,010	204	29,573	204	29,573	0	0
General Administration								
Management & Administration	751	56,558	751	51,924	777	55,304	+26	+3,380
ADP Services	130	18,724	130	18,075	130	18,075	0	0
Employee Compensation Payments	0	12,608	0	13,260	0	13,260	0	0
Program Management	222	14,549	222	14,330	253	15,396	+31	+1,066
Consolidated Training Program	1	1,142	1	1,022	1	1,309	0	+287
Subtotal, General Administration	1,104	103,581	1,104	98,611	1,161	103,344	+57	+4,733
Tribe/Agency Operations								
Education	20	35,168	20	56,618	20	55,978	0	-640
Tribal Services	923	200,798	923	309,500	923	311,400	0	+1,900
Economic Development	50	4,251	50	4,195	50	4,195	0	0
Natural Resources	824	61,891	824	61,729	824	61,729	0	0
Trust Responsibilities	478	28,117	478	27,974	472	27,974	-6	0
General Administration	525	26,610	525	26,762	525	26,762	0	0
Sub-Total, Tribe/Agency	2,820	356,835	2,820	486,778	2,814	488,038	-6	+1,260
Subtotal Direct Program	9,530	1,220,503	9,530	1,223,230	9,629	1,208,459	+99	-14,771
Reimbursable Program	815	0	815	0	815	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	10,345	1,220,503	10,345	1,223,230	10,444	1,208,459	+99	-14,771

Highlights of Budget Changes

	Change From Base	
	FTE	Amount
Education:		
School Operations	0	+11,559
The net increase includes increases in ISEP Formula Funds (+\$4,702); Indian School Program adjustments (+\$3,286); Existing Facilities (+\$1,031); Student Transportation (+\$917); and Innovative School Grants (+\$1,700). A decrease is reflected in Technical Support, Areas and Agencies (-\$77).		
Continuing Education	0	-3,352
The decrease includes reductions in Special Higher Education Scholarships (-\$617); and Post Secondary Schools (-\$2,735).		

	Change From Base FTE	Amount
Tribal Services:		
Aid to Tribal Government	0	-344
The decrease includes reductions in Area Offices (-\$142); and New Tribes funding (-\$202).		
Social Services	0	+2,431
The increase includes increases in Indian Child Welfare Assistance (+\$2,367); and All Other Social Services - Area Offices (+\$64). The general assistance program is transferred to tribe/agency operations in the base.		
Law Enforcement	0	+45
The net increase includes an increase in Central Office (+\$200), and a decrease in Area Offices (-\$155).		
Employment Development	0	-442
The net decrease includes an increase in Adult Vocational Training - Area Offices (+\$10); and a reduction for the United Tribes Technical College (-\$452).		
Economic Development:		
Business Enterprise Development	+1	-7,092
The net decrease includes an increase in Technical Assistance (+\$500); and decreases in the Indian Business Development Grant program (-\$6,912) to reflect a shift of emphasis on loan guarantee and technical assistance as a means of economic development; and Community and Economic Development (-\$680). There is an increase of one FTE in the Central Office.		
Natural Resources Development:		
Natural Resources, General	0	-115
There is a decrease in this program in the Area Offices.		
Agriculture	+1	-306
The net decrease in Agriculture includes increases in Area Offices (+\$34, +1 FTE); the Prairie Dog Control Program (+\$499); and decreases in the Gila River Farms Project (-\$642); and the Intertribal Agriculture Program (-\$197).		
Forestry	0	-2,405
The net decrease in forestry includes an increase for the Spotted Owl Program (+\$300); and decreases in Area Offices (-\$5); Forest Development (-\$2,206); and Woodland Management (-\$494).		
Water Resources	0	-3,806
The decrease is for tribal water development projects.		
Wildlife and Parks/Rights Protection Implementation	0	-9,532
There are decreases in the Western Washington Boldt case (-\$1,788); Columbia River (-\$362); the Klamath Conservation Program (-\$213); the Voigt case area (-\$1,584); the Michigan Settlement (-\$158); the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon case (-\$64); the Upper Columbia United Tribes (-\$296); Lake Roosevelt Management (-\$200); Circle of Flight Waterfowl (-\$296); Unresolved Hunting and Fishing (-\$320); Fish Hatchery Operations (-\$929); Fish Hatchery Maintenance (-\$207); and the Tribal Management Development Program (-\$3,125). There is an increase in Wildlife and Parks - Area Offices (+\$10).		
Minerals and Mining	+2	-3,505
The decreases are in Area Office Operations (-\$10, +2 FTE); Energy and Mineral Agreements (-\$2,533); and Special Projects (-\$962).		
Trust Responsibilities:		
Indian Rights Protection:		
Environmental Quality Services	+4	+1,375
The increase is for hazardous waste management.		
All Other Rights Protection	0	-10,016
The net decrease includes an increase in Area Offices (+\$20); and decreases in Litigation Support (-\$1,000), Water Rights Negotiation (-\$7,966), Attorneys Fees (-\$600), and Unresolved Rights Issues (-\$470).		

	Change From Base	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Trust Services, General		
The slight decrease is in the Area Offices.	0	-15
Real Estate Services	0	-244
The decreases are in Other Real Estate Services - Area Offices (-\$47), and Cadastral Surveys (-\$200), and an increase in lease compliance (+\$3).		
Financial Trust Services	+40	+5,000
The increase is for the administration of a comprehensive Bureau-wide credit program and an increase in the Central Office staff.		
General Administration:		
Management and Administration	+26	+3,380
The increases are in Executive Direction - Area Offices (+\$102); Central Office (+\$1,500, +12 FTE); Administrative Services - Area Offices (+\$184); Central Office - Financial Management (+\$568, +2 FTE); and Safety Management (+\$1,026, +12 FTE).		
Program Management	+31	+1,066
Increases are proposed in Education Program Management - Central Office (+\$326); the Facilities Management Construction Center for Construction Program Management (+\$272, +15 FTE); and Area Offices (+\$468, +16 FTE).		
Consolidated Training	0	+287
The increase is for the expansion of BIA's three employee training programs in 1993.		
Tribe/Agency Operations	-6	+1,260
The Johnson O'Malley and General Assistance programs have been transferred to Tribe/Agency Operations to allow tribes flexibility in setting priorities and funding levels. The net increase in Tribe/Agency Operations includes decreases in Johnson O'Malley (-\$640); and Environmental Quality Services (-6 FTE); and an increase in Social Services (+\$1,900).		

APPROPRIATION: Construction

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted, 1992			1,478	210,477
Recission of FY Contract Support				-7,000
Appropriation adjusted, 1992			1,478	203,477
Adjustments to base for:				
Partial Cost Offset in 1993 of the 1992 and 1993 Pay Raises		+223		
Locality Pay		+3		
One Less Paid Day in FY 1993		-81		
Health Benefits		+65		
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs		+107		
One-time Table Bluff Judgment		-1,378		
Road Sealing	-185	-11,271		
One-Time Projects		-157,530		
Restoration of Contract Support Recission		+7,000		
Total, adjustments to base			-185	-162,862
1993 Base Budget			1,293	40,615
Program Changes (Changes to base budget, detailed below)			-314	+89,000
Total Requirements (1993 Estimate)			979	129,615

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	1992 Enacted		1993 Base		1993 Estimate		Change from Base	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Irrigation Construction	58	41,384	58	2,879	58	4,303	0	+1,424
Buildings and Utilities	50	95,880	50	2,300	50	73,191	0	+70,891
Fish Hatchery Rehabilitation	0	1,481	0	0	0	482	0	+482
Land Acquisition	0	1,637	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employee Housing	0	2,469	0	0	0	1,970	0	+1,970
Housing	75	25,211	75	3,663	75	18,706	0	+15,043
Road Sealing	0	11,271	0	0	0	0	0	0
Road Maintenance	445	29,986	260	30,128	267	29,318	+7	-810
Road Construction/Equipment Pool	45	489	45	0	45	0	0	0
Self Governance Compacts	0	669	0	1,645	0	1,645	0	0
Construction Contract Support	0	-7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Direct Program	673	203,477	488	40,615	495	129,615	+7	+89,000
Reimbursable Program	805	0	805	0	484	0	-321	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,478	203,477	1,293	40,615	979	129,615	-314	+89,000

Highlights of Budget Changes

	Change From Base	
	FTE	Amount
Irrigation Construction	0	+1,424
Increases are for rehabilitation work on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (+\$1,300); Engineering and Supervision - Area/Agency Offices (+\$623); there is a decrease in Survey and Design (-\$499). (See Appendix C for a complete list of proposed projects.)		
Buildings and Utilities	0	+70,891
Increases are for education projects (+\$16,000); law enforcement projects (+\$2,383); advance planning and design (+\$2,709); facilities improvement and repair (+\$48,910); and telecommunications improvement and repair (+\$889). (See Appendix C for a complete list of proposed projects.)		
Fish Hatchery Rehabilitation	0	+482
The increase will be used to rehabilitate additional hatcheries. (See Appendix C for a complete list of proposed projects.)		
Employee Housing	0	+1,970
The increase will be used to continue to rehabilitate employee quarters. (See Appendix C for a complete list of proposed projects.)		
Housing	0	+15,043
The net increase includes an increase for the Housing Improvement Program (+\$15,163) and a decrease for Housing Training (-\$120). (See Appendix C for a complete list of proposed projects.)		
Road Maintenance	+7	-810
The decrease is proposed because road sealing will be funded by the Department of Transportation.		

APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted, 1992			31	87,617
Adjustments to base for:				
Partial Cost Offset in 1993 of the 1992 and 1993 Pay Raises		+11		
One-time Settlement Payments		-70,581		
Total, Adjustments to Base			0	-70,570
1993 Base Budget			31	17,047
Program Changes (Changes to base budget, detailed below)			0	+14,662
Total Requirements (1993 Estimate)			31	31,709

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	1992 Enacted		1993 Base		1993 Estimate		Change from Base	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
White Earth Land Settlement Act	17	589	17	596	17	596	0	0
Old Age Assistance Adm.	7	214	7	216	7	216	0	0
Old Age Assistance Payments	0	581	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aleutian - Pribilof Restitution	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	+1,500
Salt River Water Rights Settlement	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	+100
Colorado Ute Water Rights Sett.	0	15,000	0	0	0	62	0	+62
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement	7	233	7	235	7	235	0	0
Zuni Land Conservation	0	8,000	0	0	0	8,000	0	+8,000
Fallon Water Rights Settlement	0	3,000	0	3,000	0	8,000	0	+5,000
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Sett.	0	25,000	0	8,000	0	8,000	0	0
Fort Hall Water Rights Settlement	0	12,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Ft. McDowell Water Rights Settle.	0	23,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	31	87,617	31	17,047	31	31,709	0	+14,662

Highlights of Budget Changes

	Change From Base	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	0	+14,662
Increases are included for the Aleutian-Pribilof Restitution Settlement (+\$1,500); the Salt River Water Rights Settlement (+\$100); the Colorado Ute Water Rights Settlement (+\$62); Zuni Land Conservation (+\$8,000); and the Fallon Water Rights Settlement (+\$5,000).		

APPROPRIATION: Indian Direct Loan Program Account.

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted, 1992			0	4,008
Adjustments to base for:				
Transfer Administration of Bureau-wide Credit Program.		-1,500		
Total, Adjustments to Base			0	-1,500
1993 Base Budget			0	2,508
Program Changes (Changes to base budget, detailed below)			0	-2,508
Total Requirements (1993 Estimate)			0	0

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	1992 Enacted		1993 Base		1993 Estimate		Change from Base	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	4,008	0	2,508	0	0	0	-2,508

Highlights of Budget Changes

	Change From Base	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Indian Direct Loan Program Account	0	-2,508

There is no funding request for this account to reflect a shift of emphasis on loan guarantees.

APPROPRIATION: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted, 1992			0	9,412
1993 Base Budget			0	9,412
Program Changes (Changes to base budget, detailed below)			0	+358
Total Requirements (1993 Estimate)			0	9,770

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	1992 Enacted		1993 Base		1993 Estimate		Change from Base	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	9,412	0	9,412	0	9,770	0	+358

Highlights of Budget Changes

	Change From Base	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	0	+358

The total level of funding will permit loan guarantee commitments of \$68.8 million, an increase of \$12.4 million over the 1992 level.

APPROPRIATION: Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted, 1992			0	987
1993 Base Budget			0	987
Program Changes (Changes to base budget, detailed below)			0	+2,000
Total Requirements (1993 Estimate)			0	2,987

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	1992 Enacted		1993 Base		1993 Estimate		Change from Base	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	987	0	987	0	2,987	0	+2,000

Highlights of Budget Changes

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises	0	+2,000

The proposed increase will enable tribes and individuals to hire technical expertise for use in activities, such as developing business plans, marketing valuations or obtaining financing.

APPROPRIATION: Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted, 1992			0	3,950
1993 Base Budget			0	3,950
Program Changes (Changes to base budget, detailed below)			0	-3,950
Total Requirements (1993 Estimate)			0	0

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	1992 Enacted		1993 Base		1993 Estimate		Change from Base	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	3,950	0	3,950	0	0	0	-3,950

Highlights of Budget Changes

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund	0	-3,950

The development of the mineral resources at Paragon Ranch is not progressing as quickly as had been anticipated, and the funds appropriated in 1992 are sufficient through 1993.

APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted, 1992			432	71,136
Adjustments to base for:				
Receipts Estimates Based on Revised				
Economic Assumptions	0	-11,618		
Total, Adjustments to Base			0	-11,618
1993 Base Budget			432	59,518
Program Changes (Changes to base budget, detailed below)			0	0
Total Requirements (1993 Estimate)			432	59,518

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	1992 Enacted		1993 Base		1993 Estimate		Change from Base	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Claims and Treaty Obligations	0	2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000	0	0
O & M/Indian Irrigation Systems	300	23,868	300	25,183	300	25,183	0	0
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Proj.	120	39,024	120	26,091	120	26,091	0	0
Alaska Resupply Program	12	6,243	12	6,243	12	6,243	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	432	71,136	432	59,518	432	59,518	0	0

APPROPRIATION: White Earth Settlement Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted, 1992			0	11,000
Adjustments to base for:				
Receipts Estimates Based on Revised				
Receipts Estimates	0	+1,000		
Total, Adjustments to Base			0	+1,000
1993 Base Budget			0	12,000
Program Changes (Changes to base budget, detailed below)			0	0
Total Requirements (1993 Estimate)			0	12,000

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	1992 Enacted		1993 Base		1993 Estimate		Change from Base	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	11,000	0	12,000	0	12,000	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Payments to Indians (Perm)

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted, 1992			0	35,000
Adjustments to base for:				
One-time Settlement (Seneca)	0	-35,000		
Total, Adjustments to Base			0	-35,000
1993 Base Budget			0	0
Program Changes (Changes to base budget, detailed below)			0	0
Total Requirements (1993 Estimate)			0	0

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	<u>1992 Enacted</u>		<u>1993 Base</u>		<u>1993 Estimate</u>		<u>Change from Base</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund Liquidating Account

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted, 1992			0	11,000
1993 Base Budget			0	11,000
Program Changes (Changes to base budget, detailed below)			0	0
Total Requirements (1993 Estimate)			0	11,000

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	<u>1992 Enacted</u>		<u>1993 Base</u>		<u>1993 Estimate</u>		<u>Change from Base</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	11,000	0	11,000	0	11,000	0	+0

APPROPRIATION: Cooperative Fund (Papago)

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted, 1992			0	701
Adjustments to base for:				
Receipts Estimates Based on Revised				
Interest Estimates	0	-82		
Total, Adjustments to Base			0	-82
1993 Base Budget			0	619
Program Changes (Changes to base budget, detailed below)			0	0
Total Requirements (1993 Estimate)			0	619

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	<u>1992 Enacted</u>		<u>1993 Base</u>		<u>1993 Estimate</u>		<u>Change from Base</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	701	0	619	0	619	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Operation and Maintenance of Quarters

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted, 1992			129	6,000
1993 Base Budget			129	6,000
Program Changes (Changes to base budget, detailed below)			0	0
Total Requirements (1993 Estimate)			129	6,000

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	<u>1992 Enacted</u>		<u>1993 Base</u>		<u>1993 Estimate</u>		<u>Change from Base</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION.....	129	6,000	129	6,000	129	6,000	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted, 1992			0	392,425
Adjustments to base for:				
Receipts Estimates Based on Revised				
Receipts Estimates	0	+18,699		
Total, Adjustments to Base			0	+18,699
1993 Base Budget			0	411,124
Program Changes (Changes to base budget, detailed below)			0	0
Total Requirements (1993 Estimate)			0	411,124

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	<u>1992 Enacted</u>		<u>1993 Base</u>		<u>1993 Estimate</u>		<u>Change from Base</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION.....	0	392,425	0	411,124	0	411,124	0	0

TRIBAL HORIZONS

In the 1992 budget, Secretary Lujan announced a major initiative to improve the management and accountability of services delivered to American Indians and Alaska Natives, whether directly by the Federal Government or through tribes and tribal organizations. The Congress endorsed this initiative by providing sufficient resources in three major areas: self-determination, education, and management improvement programs. The 1993 budget sustains the Secretary's commitment to his Tribal Horizons initiative and proposes to augment it with additional resources and new programs, including a major boost to reservation economies through the roads program. This coordinated effort in the areas of self-determination, education, economic development, and management improvement promotes President Bush's goal, "To reform the delivery of key social, financial, and natural resources to Native Americans."

Over the years the [government-to-government] relationship has flourished, grown and evolved into a vibrant partnership in which over 500 tribal governments stand shoulder to shoulder with the other governmental units that form our Republic.

George Bush, June 14, 1991

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is the largest and most complex bureau in the Department of the Interior. BIA responsibilities span a very broad spectrum of programs in the Federal Government: from an education system for 40,000 students; 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 BIA must try to manage these complex responsibilities, while also addressing the diverse needs of over 900,000 individuals who are members of 300 tribes and 200 Alaska Native villages and corporations.

American Indians and Alaskan Natives, the total 1993 discretionary budget for the Bureau of Indian Affairs is \$1.383 billion. Of this total, \$864.9 million is included in the Tribal Horizons initiative, which is increased by \$15.2 million as shown in the following table:

TRIBAL HORIZONS INITIATIVE

(in millions of dollars)

<u>Area</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u>
Self-Determination	507.9	515.6	+7.7
Education	308.3	306.9	-1.4
Economic Devel.	10.4	12.7	+2.3
Management Improvement and Accountability	<u>23.0</u>	<u>29.6</u>	<u>+6.7</u>
Total	849.7	864.9	+15.2

To achieve the Presidential Management Objective for

INDIAN SELF- DETERMINATION

To continue reforming the delivery of services for American Indians and Alaska Natives, the BIA budget emphasizes and aids in the shift of responsibilities, resources, and budget priority setting authority from the BIA to Indian people in order to provide them with the capability, flexibility, and resources to set and implement their own goals and priorities and directly administer Indian programs. This effort is coupled with an increasing identification of resources with individual tribes, rather than with BIA agencies. Such self-determination allows each tribe and its individual members to establish overall goals and plans, to make decisions on funding priorities, and, at their election, to operate more programs under contract, grant, self-governance compact, or other financial arrangements. The 1993 budget for BIA contains increases that enhance the efforts already underway to support the goal of Indian Self-Determination through economic development and through self governance and welfare reform as shown in the following table:

INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION INITIATIVE

(in millions of dollars)

Area	1992	1993	Change
Indian Priority System* (incl. welfare reform)	481.9	488.0	+6.1
Community and Economic Development Grants .	5.0	4.3	-0.7
Indian Child Welfare Grants	16.8	18.5	+1.7
Self-Determination Grants	4.3	4.3	0.0
BIA Reorganization Ad- visory Board	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>+0.5</u>
Total	507.9	515.6	+7.7

*Includes \$27.7 million for 16 self-governance compacts in 1992. All years are adjusted to include General Assistance and Johnson-O'Malley funds which are included in the Indian Priority System in 1993.

Indian Priority System: As a significant step toward self-determination, the 1993 budget proposes a major shift of funding into the Indian Priority System (IPS). The IPS is a portion of the BIA budget in which funding priorities for programs such as law enforcement, social

services, and forestry are determined by the tribes, in conjunction with the appropriate BIA field offices. The 1993 budget will shift the General Assistance program and the Johnson-O'Malley (JOM) program into the IPS which will increase the total program to \$488.0 million. The share of the IPS as a percentage of the total BIA budget will increase from 23 percent to 35 percent. The 1992 enacted level for the IPS was \$356.8 million. It is anticipated that additional programs, such as housing, road maintenance, and Indian Child Welfare, would be shifted to the IPS. Additionally, these resources are being more directly identified with individual tribes, rather than multi-tribe BIA agencies, to ensure retention of a government-to-government relationship and more clearly and accurately reflect priorities of Indian people rather than those of BIA. These efforts are steps in a major budgetary reform effort being developed by the Department and the Joint Tribal/BIA/Interior Task Force on BIA Reorganization. The budget also proposes to increase the overall funding level in the IPS by \$6.1 million, which will be distributed based on tribal priorities. Many programs included in the IPS are operated by tribes under P.L. 93-638 contracts.

Welfare reform: The 1993 budget also proposes a major welfare reform proposal. This will be accomplished by moving all of the Welfare Grant Assistance program to the IPS. This will be combined with modifications requested in the appropriations bill to allow tribes to establish their own eligibility standards, as is currently done by states. While there is a well recognized need to improve the administration of the general assistance program, attempts at reform under Nationwide models have floundered because of different conditions and divergent approaches among tribes. Based on the concepts of government-to-government relations and self-determination, individual tribes will be provided the opportunity to tailor welfare programs to their individual situations and objectives, rather than using the single, Nationwide approach. This will include the opportunity to shift resources into or out of general assistance, and to allocate resources to innovative job training and placement or to job creation programs designed and decided on by each tribe or group of tribes, if they choose to join together.

Johnson-O'Malley: The JOM program, which funds supplemental education programs for Indian children in public schools, will also be shifted to the IPS. This would allow tribes in the future to set their own priorities among this program and all other programs on the IPS, thereby adding to or subtracting from the amount for JOM compared to other programs.

Transferring the programs to the IPS would enhance

Indian self-determination by placing additional resources and responsibilities at the tribal level, thus giving Indian people at the local level greater input in determining the funding priorities contained in the BIA budget.

Included within the total shown for the IPS are funds for the Self-Governance Compacts 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 individual members. In 1993, the Department is requesting \$27.7 million in the BIA budget for the 16 compact agreements already signed.

Community and Economic Development Program: The pilot program, initiated in 1992 will continue to allow a number of tribal governments to enhance community and economic development on their reservations by improving the community infrastructure (e.g. roads, housing), creating a legal and institutional climate favorable to business, developing and conserving natural resources, and assisting in the development of businesses on the reservation. 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 identifiable measures to be used by the tribes and the Department for monitoring progress toward planned implementation. The 1993 funding would allow second-year funding of grants scheduled to be awarded in 1992.

Indian Child Welfare: To continue to address the problem of child abuse and neglect in Indian country, the budget proposes to increase the Indian Child Welfare program. A \$1.7 million increase is being proposed in 1993, for a total program of \$18.5 million. Continuing the initiative begun in 1992, funds will be distributed under a formula based on tribal population of children. 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.

Self-Determination Grants: This grant program provides technical assistance to enable tribal governments to improve their 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).

Reorganization Advisory Board: The increase of \$0.5 million would fund the annual costs of the Joint Tribal/BIA/Interior Advisory Task Force on BIA Reorganization. In the past year, the Task Force has proved to be a highly effective forum for tribal leaders and Departmental officials to discuss BIA reorganization proposals. Since the first Indian Tribal Leaders Conference was held with the Secretary in September 1990, in Albuquerque, NM, nine meetings have been held around the country with the Advisory Task Force on Reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. These meetings afford tribal leaders an opportunity to discuss potential organizational changes and program initiatives to improve education, economic development, and other services.

EDUCATION

"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

Improving education is also one of President Bush's principal goals for building a better America. More than a quarter [31 percent] of the President's 1993 BIA budget for discretionary appropriations is for its education programs, which are also a major part of the Secretary's initiative to set a new course for Indian affairs.

The President's America 2000 National Education strategy has established the following goals:

- All children in America will start school ready to learn. The high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent. American students will leave grades four, eight, and twelve having demonstrated competency in challenging subject matter including English, mathematics, science, history, and geography; and every school in America will ensure that all students learn to use their minds well, so they may be prepared for responsible citizenship, further learning, and productive employment in our modern economy.

- U.S. students will be first in the world in science and mathematics achievement.
- Every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.
- Every school in America will be free of drugs and violence and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.

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 Indian students in these elementary and secondary schools score well below average on nationally standardized achievement tests. A major part of the 1993 budget for BIA is devoted to improving this situation.

INDIAN EDUCATION INITIATIVE

(in millions of dollars)

Program	1992	1993	Change
ISEF (formula funds).....	202.0	209.0	+7.0
Early Childhood Dev. ...	3.0	6.3	+3.3
Innovative Schools	0.0	1.7	+1.7
Student Trans.	19.0	20.0	+1.0
Program Management ..	4.3	4.5	+0.2
New School Const.	32.5	16.0	-16.5
Legacy '99 for Schools...	47.6	49.4	+1.9
Total	308.3	306.9	-1.4

Indian School Equalization Formula Funds/Student Transportation: Funding for the operation of BIA schools under the Indian School Equalization Formula will increase by \$7.0 million over the comparable 1992 level for a total of \$209.0 million. These additional funds will address projected increases in enrollment and school expansions. Funding for student transportation costs will increase by \$1.0 million to a total of \$20.0 million for the additional students and to cover rate-per-mile and fuel costs levied by the General Services Administration.

Early Childhood Development: A critical component of the Secretary's strategy to increase the personal success of Indian students in BIA-funded schools is the

implementation of an early childhood development program. National studies have shown that students whose parents are involved in their education and who participate in preschool education programs perform better in school and are less likely to drop out of school before graduation. For 1993, BIA proposes to more than double this pilot program by requesting a \$3.3 million increase over the 1992 level of \$3.0 million for a total of \$6.3 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 which enhance readiness for classroom education. Parents will attend parental skill classes or classes geared toward obtaining a General Educational Development Test diploma or meeting other adult education goals.

Innovative School Grants: This \$1.7 million initiative parallels the New American Schools program in the President's America 2000 education strategy. Grant funding will be awarded to at least five American Indian schools, in conjunction with their communities. The America 2000 schools will create new partnerships among Indian communities, educators, tribal leaders, and individual Indian entrepreneurs, and will emphasize innovative and proven strategies in the areas of learning and school organization. New strategies will likely incorporate community-based early childhood education, increasing the community's high school graduation rate, improved academic achievement, methods to procure better teachers, and improved educational technology in the areas of science and math, adult literacy programs, and a greater emphasis on drug-free communities with environments conducive to learning. These schools, like their America 2000 counterparts, will be committed to the National educational goals to create outstanding BIA schools.

Program Management: The Department proposes to increase program management in 1993 by \$0.2 million, for a total of \$4.5 million. The requested funding will allow for a more reasonable division of management responsibilities which will facilitate progress toward BIA's Education 2000 goals.

New School Construction: The \$16.0 million in the 1993 request would complete the Pinon Community Dormitory (Arizona) and pay for the construction costs of Many Farms School (Arizona) which requires replacement due to major structural problems.

Legacy '99 for Schools: In 1992 the Secretary initiated a separate Legacy '99 program for the rehabilitation of BIA schools. Improvements are needed to ensure the health and safety of Indian students attending BIA

schools. The 1993 budget proposes a \$1.9 million increase in funding, for a total of \$49.4 million for its facilities improvement and repair program.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development is a new category within the Tribal Horizons initiative. In large measure, it is being proposed within existing funding levels, but with a change of focus and greater concentration of BIA's relevant management resources, including loan programs, technical assistance, and job training. Major components of this initiative are:

creation of a new Office of Economic Development in BIA within existing funds and an interagency work group to identify, coordinate, and develop Federal policies and programs throughout the Government that are or can be adapted to promote economic development of reservations;

- improving the administration of the loan guarantee program; making more extensive use of the Buy Indian Act and exploring international and other promising market opportunities; targeting the BIA and other infrastructure programs within the Federal Government to promote economic development; providing technical assistance to improve Indian business decisionmaking and the reservation climate for business; and targeting job training to serve industry and market needs.

Specific program elements are detailed below:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

(in millions of dollars)

Initiative	1992	1993	Change
Guaranteed Loans	9.4	9.8	+0.4
Technical Assistance	1.0	3.0	+2.0
BIA roads*	[159.0]	[191.0]	[+32.0]
Total	10.4	12.7	+2.3

* BIA roads: non-add; funding provided from Federal Highway Trust Fund.

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program: This program is new to the Tribal Horizons initiative in the 1993 budget.

The requested amount of \$9.8 million will fund new loan guarantee commitments of \$68.8 million in 1993, an increase of \$12.4 million (+22 percent) over the amount funded in 1992. The BIA is emphasizing the Guaranteed Loan program and commercial lending by private banks as a means of financing more Indian enterprises and supporting Indian economic development. The BIA will continue to guarantee commercial loans at up to 90 percent of principal and, where necessary, provide interest subsidy payments for up to five years to encourage more lending by the private sector.

Technical Assistance to Indian Enterprises: This program is also a new addition to Tribal Horizons in 1993 and, along with the Community and Economic Development Grants and the Guaranteed Loan program, illustrates BIA's commitment to encouraging and supporting economic development in Indian country. The budget proposes an increase of \$2.0 million for this program over the 1992 enacted level of \$1.0 million. Indian tribes and individually owned businesses can use these funds to hire technical expertise to expand their capacities in areas important to their economic development efforts, such as business plans, accounting systems, obtaining financing, or market evaluations.

BIA Roads: To complement the economic development initiative, the recently enacted Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (P.L. 102-240) doubles the amount of funding available to the BIA from the Federal Highway Trust Fund for road construction on Indian lands. In addition, BIA is permitted to use up to 15 percent of road construction funds for road sealing. A total of \$1.114 billion is authorized between 1992 and 1997 for construction, with \$159 million authorized in 1992 and \$191 million authorized each year from 1993 through 1997. Within these amounts, up to \$23.8 million would be available annually for sealing from 1993 through 1997. Road maintenance funding will continue at \$29.3 million in 1993. These newly enacted authorization levels greatly expand BIA's road construction and sealing programs which were funded at \$80.0 million and \$11.4 million in 1992, respectively.

The BIA is responsible for the construction and sealing of 20,000 miles of Indian reservation roads. Within BIA's program, only 4,600 miles of road are paved, while the majority are either gravel or earth surface. Increased funding for road construction will allow BIA to close the gap between paved and gravel or earth surface roads, and will serve as a valuable economic development stimulus by making reservations more amenable to business investment and tourism. Good

roads are critical to economic development on reservations; they provide tribes access to the marketplace and business enterprises access to labor. These are key factors in the revitalization of tribal economies.

and direct the multitude of ongoing and proposed activities involving American Indians and Alaska Natives.

BIA MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Significant progress is being made in improving BIA management and accountability. In October 1991, the bureau successfully converted to a new accounting system with the assistance of experts from the Department and the Office of Management and Budget. This team will continue to work with BIA on financial management improvement, trust funds management, data processing improvement, procurement, personnel, and other management problems. In the last year, the BIA has reduced gross cash imbalances by \$400 million, produced timely and internally consistent Treasury reports, implemented new internal control policies and procedures, converted to a new accounting system, and completed problem analysis studies preparatory to undertaking other corrective actions. But more remains to be done.

The 1993 budget proposes substantial increases totaling \$6.7 million to improve the management and accountability of BIA, as shown in the following table. The most significant addition is an increase of \$4.8 million to continue to improve the management of the more than \$2 billion in tribal and individual trust funds and to audit and reconcile these accounts.

In addition to specific program management improvements within BIA, a total of \$4.0 million is requested for management support for the BIA, an increase of \$1.0 million above 1992. These additional resources will be used to strengthen the management capability of the BIA and to provide greater capacity to properly oversee

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY INITIATIVE

(in millions of dollars)

Initiative	1992	1993	Change
Departmental Support -			
Assistant Secretary (A/S) - Indian Affairs			
American Indian Trust .	0.6	0.6	0.0
Self-Governance	0.7	0.7	0.0
Audit and Evaluation ...	1.1	1.2	+0.1
A/S - Indian Affairs	0.8	0.8	0.0
Direct BIA Funding			
Mgt. Improvement	3.0	4.0	+1.0
Financial Mngmnt	4.2	4.8	+0.6
Financial Trust Svcs	12.4	17.2	+4.8
Accountant Training	0.1	0.1	+0.0
Training for Warranted Certifying Officers	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>+0.2</u>
Total, Indian Affairs Funding	23.0	29.6	+6.7
Indian-Related Non-BIA Funding			
BLM Oil & Gas Pgm	4.0	4.0	0.0
MMS Royalty Mgt. Imp	3.3	3.3	0.0

Elsewhere within the Department, improved management services to Indians is also being emphasized. The Bureau of Land Management and the Minerals Management Service are continuing efforts to improve the management and supervision of Indian mineral royalties.

A table summarizing the Tribal Horizons program is included at Appendix F.



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 BIA and through contracts with over 300 tribes and 200 Alaska villages and Native Corporations.

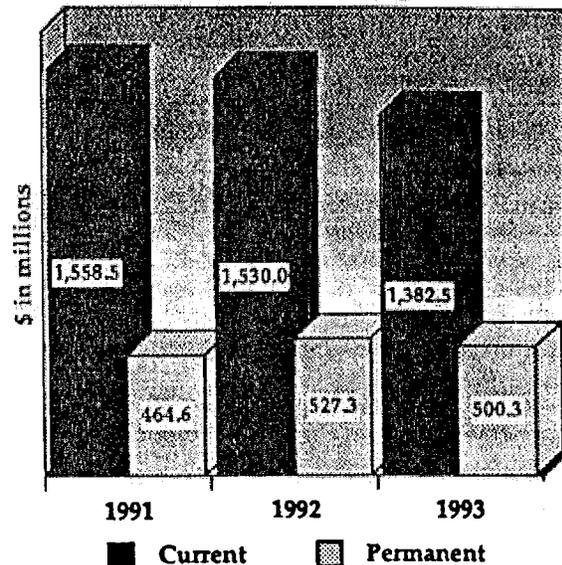
Overview - The 1993 budget estimate for BIA is \$1.88 billion, a decrease of \$174.4 million compared to the 1992 enacted level. For current appropriations, the President's request is \$1.38 billion, compared to \$1.53 billion enacted in 1992. The decrease of \$147.4 million is due to reductions in Operation of Indian Programs (-\$12.0M), requests for Construction (-\$73.9M), Miscellaneous Payments to Indians (-\$55.9M), and Direct Loans (-\$4.0M). The Guaranteed Loan program and Technical Assistance are increased by \$2.4 million.

Tribal Horizons - This initiative, established in the 1992 budget and fortified in 1993, is addressed at length in the Departmental Highlights section of this highlights book. The following table summarizes the funding for Self Determination, Education, and Management Improvements:

TRIBAL HORIZONS INITIATIVE (in millions of dollars)

Area	1992	1993	Change
Self-Determination	507.9	515.6	+7.7
Education	308.3	306.9	-1.4
Economic Development	10.4	12.7	+2.3
Management Improvement and Accountability	<u>23.0</u>	<u>29.6</u>	<u>+6.7</u>
Total	849.7	864.9	+15.2

BIA Funding



Operation of Indian Programs (OIP) - The 1993 request for OIP, which encompasses the BIA's operating programs, is \$1.21 billion, which is a decrease of \$12.0 million from the comparable 1992 enacted amount. This net decrease includes reductions in Continuing Education (-\$3.2M), Economic Development (-\$5.5M), Natural Resources (-\$21.0M) and Trust Responsibilities (-\$4.5M). Significant increases include School Operations (+\$14.4M), Hazardous Waste Management (+\$1.3M), Facilities Management (+\$0.6M), Program Management (+0.8M) and an additional \$6.1 million for the Indian Priority System (IPS) (the Johnson-O'Malley and General Assistance programs of the BIA are proposed for inclusion in the IPS portion of the budget).

IPS level such as education or job training.

Construction - The 1993 budget for Construction totals \$129.6 million, a decrease of \$73.9 million from comparable construction programs in the 1992 appropriation. Major decreases in the construction activities compared to the 1992 appropriation are primarily for one-time irrigation project work, for dam safety, and for road sealing which will be funded from the Highway Trust Fund. The 1993 budget proposes \$1.3 million for repair of existing structures for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, \$16.0 million for New School Construction, \$2.4 million for law enforcement projects, \$51.2 million for facility improvement and repair, and \$18.7 million for housing.

Legacy '99 - As discussed earlier in this document, under the Legacy '99 program, the 1993 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 \$12.0 million is included in the BOR budget for BIA dams for 1993.

The newly authorized Federal Highway Trust Fund will provide for Indian road construction at the \$191.0 million level from 1993 through 1997. The 1993 funding more than doubles the BIA's road construction efforts. In addition, up to 15 percent of these funds can be used for road sealing.

Credit Programs - In the 1993 budget BIA is emphasizing the Indian Guaranteed Loan program over the Indian Direct Loan program as the means of financing

Indian enterprises and supporting Indian economic development. The 1993 request of \$9.8 million will fund new loan commitments of \$68.8 million, an increase of \$12.4 million over 1992. No new funds are requested for the Indian Direct Loan program. The 1993 budget also includes an increase of \$2.0 million for Technical Assistance to Indian Enterprises for a total request of \$2.9 million. This amount will support direct technical assistance to tribal enterprises in the areas of accounting, obtaining financing, and performing market evaluations.

Miscellaneous Payments to Indians - Under Miscellaneous Payments to Indians, the 1993 budget includes \$31.7 million. This includes: \$8.0 million for the second portion of the \$25.0 million Zuni Indian Resource Development Fund; \$8.0 million for the Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribal Settlement Fund; \$8.0 million for the Pyramid Lake Paiute Settlement; \$5.0 million to implement various portions of the Fort Hall Indian Water Settlement Act; and \$1.5 million for the final payment in the Aleutian-Pribiloff Restitution.

Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations - Permanent appropriations and trust funds are estimated to be \$500.3 million in 1993, a decrease of \$27.0 million from the 1992 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).



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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Steve Goldstein (O) 202/208-6416

(H) 202/887-5248

INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN SUPPORTS LEGAL OPINION ON OPERATING LEVELS OF BULL LAKE RESERVOIR

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan today concurred in a legal opinion by Interior Solicitor Thomas L. Sansonetti regarding the responsibilities of the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) in operating Bull Lake Reservoir in Wyoming. The opinion concludes that BOR should maintain water levels necessary to preserve and enhance tribal fishing interests to the extent that such levels can be reconciled with the reservoir purpose of providing water irrigation.

"We must comply with court decrees and contractual obligations to project water users," Lujan said. "Nonetheless we must also, within the limits of our discretion, take measures to protect the tribes right to hunt and fish in Bull Lake. The Commissioner of Reclamation is pursuing a cooperative approach to develop a water management plan for the entire Wind River Basin by working with the tribes, the state, major water users, as well as any affected federal agencies."

The dam and reservoir at Bull Lake lie entirely within the boundaries of the Wind River Reservation where the Wind River Shosone and Arapahoe tribes reside. An 1868 treaty created the reservation and the tribes right to hunt and fish at Bull Lake. In 1920, Congress transferred construction of the irrigation project to the BOR and subjected it to reclamation laws.

In 1940, the Congress granted to the United States a flowage easement and an easement for a dam site over the tribal and allotted lands of the Wind River Reservation for the construction of Bull Lake Dam and Reservoir. The tribes were compensated for those easements which specifically states that easements granted

(more)

shall not interfere with the use by the Indians of the lands dealt with or the water of Bull Lake Creek and the reservoir "insofar as the use by the Indians shall not be inconsistent with the use of said lands for reservoir purposes."

A 1943 legal opinion concluded that control over hunting and fishing at Bull Lake resided with the tribes. In a 1988 decision, the Wyoming Supreme Court granted the tribes reserved water rights of 499,862 acre feet per year, but denied tribal water rights to Bull Lake Reservoir.

Sansonetti noted that the users of irrigation water in the Midvale Irrigation District with state water permits and contracts with BOR are entitled to all the water stored by BOR in the reservoir. Those users depend upon the storage in Bull Lake Reservoir to supply them with water over the summer months, when the natural flow of the Big Horn River is diminished by diversion by other state and federal project irrigators.

BULL LAKE OPINION TALKING POINTS

- o Bull Lake Reservoir is located within the boundaries of the Wind River Indian Reservation of the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes.
- o Originally, Bull Lake was a natural occurring lake of approximately 70,000 acre feet which formed behind a natural dam.
- o Under Congressional authorization, Reclamation built a new dam on top of the natural one. This new dam added approximately 150,000 acre feet of storage capacity for a total reservoir capacity of approximately 220,000 acre feet. The 70,000 acre foot original lake lies below the level of the dam outlet and is always available for fish habitat.
- o The right to the 150,000 acre feet of new storage water has been adjudicated to Reclamation in the Big Horn Adjudication for irrigation purposes and is totally committed to the Midvale Irrigation District by contract. Midvale never uses all this water, however, and what is not used is left in the reservoir and serves as fish habitat. No right to the water in Bull Lake Reservoir was granted to the Tribes in the adjudication.
- o Because of seasonal irrigation demands, the surface level of the reservoir varies. The lowered level does not kill fish because they always have, at least, the 70,000 acre foot capacity of the original lake for habitat. However, low water levels interfere with spawning.
- o The Tribes have asked the Department of the Interior to maintain specific levels in the Reservoir to improve the fishery. The fishery is also enhanced by a fish stocking program carried out by the Fish and Wildlife Service.
- o On May 21, 1991, the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science asked for an opinion regarding his obligations for operating Bull Lake Reservoir in light of the Tribes' requests for specific reservoir levels.
- o The Bull Lake Opinion concludes that in the 1940 Statute which grants Reclamation an easement for the dam and reservoir, Congress gave direction for how the reservoir should be operated. This direction is that both the irrigation and fishery uses of the reservoir are to be maintained, but that if a clear conflict arises, the irrigation use must be satisfied first. Thus, the statute clearly directs Reclamation to preserve the fishery to the extent of the Secretary's discretion.
- o This statutory direction, that irrigation must be satisfied first in cases of conflict, coincides with the results of the Big Horn Adjudication, which gave no water right to the Tribes. Because the Tribes have no water right, and the right belongs to others, the Tribes may not demand specific water levels. If, however, the decree and contract water rights of others are satisfied, Reclamation must observe the Congressional directive to maintain the fishery.



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: March 3, 1992

Bob Walker (O) 202/208-3171
(H) 703/938-6842

INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN APPOINTS
NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION REVIEW PANEL

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan today announced the appointment of six private citizens as members of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee

"The committee faces a challenging set of tasks," Lujan said in making the appointments. "Among their duties, they must advise me on regulations needed to implement the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, and they will assist in the resolution of disputes caused by its requirements. This will require careful reading of the law and a willingness to listen to each side of an issue."

The appointees are:

Ms. Rachel Craig, an Inupiaq Native from Kotzebue, Alaska, who has been active throughout the state in efforts to save Native cultural traditions;

Dan Monroe, President of the Oregon Art Institute, Portland, who played a leading role for the American Association of Museums in development of the 1990 legislation;

Ms. Tessie Naranjo, a Santa Clara Pueblo from Espanola, New Mexico, active in cultural preservation at Santa Clara Pueblo and the collections manager for Pojoaque Pueblo;

Dr. Martin Sullivan, Director of the Heard Museum in Phoenix, Arizona, who has been active at the national and regional levels in repatriation issues;

William Tallbull, of Lame Deer, Montana, tribal historian for the Northern Cheyenne;

Dr. Philip Walker, a physical anthropologist in the Department of Anthropology, University of California at Santa Barbara, who also serves as chair of the Task Force on Repatriation of the Society for American Archaeology.

(more)

The committee will monitor, review and assist in implementation of certain requirements of the 1990 law. The statute requires that federal agencies and museums that receive federal funds inventory Native American remains and funerary objects in their collections and offer to repatriate those items to lineal descendants or culturally affiliated tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations.

The law also provides additional protection for Native American graves on federal or tribal lands, and it includes a means for repatriating human remains or funerary objects recovered from such lands since November 1990.

Appointees to the committee were selected from nominations the Secretary received from tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, traditional religious leaders, and national museum and scientific organizations.

-DOI-



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: March 5, 1992

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

INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN ORDERS ACTIONS TO BETTER REGULATE GAMING ON INDIAN LANDS

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan today directed implementation of short-term and long-range plans to improve regulation of gaming on Indian reservations

"These actions are intended to assure that tribes can maintain gaming as a viable economic enterprise while implementing controls," Lujan said. "We are moving to assure adequate protection of the general public and tribal communities from undesirable elements of gaming, to develop better coordination between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice, to alleviate law enforcement risks involved with gaming and to coordinate responsibilities with the National Indian Gaming Commission."

Eddie F. Brown, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, has appointed Hilda Manuel as interim head of the Gaming Action Team to implement the plans ordered by Lujan. Manuel, an attorney and former tribal judge, has worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the past two years and presently is director of the Office of Tribal Government Services.

Brown said that the Gaming Action Team will include individuals skilled in law, accounting, gaming management, law enforcement and other areas key to gaming.

The action plans approved by Lujan were drawn up by a Task Force on Indian Gaming Management, appointed by the Secretary in December.

As part of the short-term plan, the team will work with tribes and contractors to make whatever corrective actions may be necessary to insure compliance with the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act and Interior Department guidelines.

(more)

Lujan said that actions should be taken to bring tribes currently operating Class III (casino) gaming without tribal-state compacts into compliance with the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. Where unauthorized games and operators are found, legal actions will be taken to halt operations. The team is to work with the Department of Justice to bring about criminal prosecution of crimes involving gaming.

An Indian Gaming Management Office within the Bureau of Indian Affairs will be established to oversee background checks, monitor gaming contractors, approve per capita plans for distribution of income from Indian gaming, handle tribal/state compact approvals, process off-reservation trust acquisitions, and coordinate transition of various functions and responsibilities as the National Indian Gaming Commission becomes fully operational. The commission, authorized by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, is in the process of establishing regulations under which it will operate.

Lujan ordered the Solicitor of the Department and the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs to strengthen coordination with the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in fulfilling the mandates of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

February 28, 1992

MEMORANDUM

To: Solicitor
Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs
Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget
Counselor to the Secretary
Chairman, National Indian Gaming Commission

From: Secretary *Manuel Lujan*

Subject: Directive on Indian Gaming Management

In a December 12, 1991, memorandum, I established a Task Force on Indian Gaming Management. The Task Force was assigned to review and analyze a number of gaming issues. It was to recommend such changes as may be necessary to preserve Indian gaming as an economic activity, to assure adequate protection of the general public and tribal communities from undesirable elements of gaming, to develop better coordination between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice, to alleviate law enforcement risks involved with gaming, and to develop a coordinated approach to the transfer of certain gaming functions and responsibilities to the National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC). The Task Force was to consider tribal, state and Federal government concerns and comments relative to the issues of gaming on Indian lands.

Based on the Task Force recommendations, I conclude that the actions which are listed below must be taken. These actions are intended to assure that tribes can maintain gaming as a viable economic enterprise while implementing controls. Your offices are to consider implementation of the following directives to be a high priority. You should report to me on the status of the implementation within a month from the date of this memorandum.

ENFORCEMENT

- A. The Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs (A/S-IA) is to instruct Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Area Directors and Superintendents on the revised Departmental policy and on the new guidelines for approval of contracts. The importance of full compliance, particularly NEPA analysis, must be underscored.
- B. The A/S-IA is to determine how many unauthorized games are being conducted and send a cease and desist letter to

related tribal councils. He shall further state that unless unauthorized games are stopped, including gaming operations conducted under unapproved contracts, legal action in the form of civil injunctions will follow. A period for submission of contracts, with money to operators being paid into escrow accounts, will be allowed.

- C. The A/S-IA will initiate actions necessary to shut down, as soon as possible, all games and gaming operations which are operating without an approved contract.
- D. The A/S-IA, through the Solicitor, will recommend to the Attorney General vigorous criminal prosecution of crimes involving gaming.
- E. The A/S-IA will establish a regulatory unit, called the Indian Gaming Management Office, within the BIA to oversee gaming contractors, their background checks applications, the approval of per capita plans, tribal/state compact approvals, off-reservation trust acquisitions for gaming purposes, and the transition to the NIGC. The aforementioned office should also:
 - 1. Devise a curriculum and conduct training of local Area Directors and BIA personnel.
 - 2. Have responsibility to implement all of the directives in this memorandum except those within the purview of the Office of the Solicitor, and report through the A/S-IA on the status of their implementation to me.
- F. The A/S-IA will devise a curriculum and conduct training every year for tribal personnel, including law enforcement personnel, in financial accounting, detecting gaming fraud, and surveillance.
- G. The A/S-IA and the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget (A/S-PMB) will develop criteria and procedures for the Department to withdraw approval of management contracts.

INVOLVEMENT OF FBI AND DOJ

- A. The A/S-IA will impress upon BIA officials in the field that, with respect to Indian gaming regulations, the FBI is generally a reactive agency; i.e., in most instances, it investigates allegations that it receives from a tribe, BIA official or private citizen.
- B. The Solicitor will establish a coordinating process with the Attorney General's Subcommittee on Indian Affairs to insure a consistent policy on legal issues.

- C. The Solicitor will expedite the development of a Memorandum of Understanding between the FBI and the BIA concerning a coordinated law enforcement approach to Indian gaming offenses.

REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES ON GAMING CONTRACTS

- A. The A/S-IA will require strict adherence to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) requirements through the issuance of an interim policy including the requirement that tribal ordinances be submitted along with contract documents.
- B. The A/S-IA will initiate actions to withdraw conditional approvals in cases where there are clear indications that IGRA requirements are being violated and will require tribes to comply with the statutory requirements of the IGRA.
- C. The A/S-IA will develop a system for follow-up and monitoring of gaming operations not in compliance with IGRA requirements and Departmental policies and establish a grace period (up to six months) within which tribes will be required to comply. Consequences or sanctions for not complying can include termination of gaming activities and referral to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal prosecution.
- D. The A/S-IA and the A/S-PMB will revise and reissue administrative guidelines pending the transfer of responsibilities to NIGC.
- E. As part of the revised guidelines, a model management contract and checklist to insure that the statutory requirements of IGRA are included in management contracts will be developed by the A/S-IA.

BACKGROUND CHECKS

The A/S-IA will take actions which, with respect to background checks:

- A. Require adherence to IGRA requirements;
- B. Where appropriate, enable BIA law enforcement to access other background checks done by states or the FBI for other tribes or state licenses;
- C. Have contractors pay for an expanded check;
- D. Require credit checks;
- E. Require more in depth checks for selected contractors;

- F. Seek investigative assistance from State Gaming Commissions and other Federal, State and local agencies;
- G. End conditional approvals of management contracts;
- H. Revise and reissue administrative guidelines which incorporate the above recommendations; and
- I. Have the BIA law enforcement central office establish a central file of all background checks requested and completed, with periodic status reports to the Indian Gaming Management Office in BIA and the Associate Solicitor, Indian Affairs.

PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTION PLANS

The A/S-IA will take actions which:

- A. Establish a grace period within which gaming tribes will be required to come into compliance with IGRA requirements;
- B. Develop guidelines to insure adherence to IGRA requirements. At a minimum the guidelines should include a requirement that distributions to individuals be in line with the purposes authorized, such as, property, housing subsidies, welfare payments, scholarships and other social program payments to tribal members in a uniform and fair manner. Central office staff should develop the guidelines with review and input from Area and field staff;
- C. Develop regulations to govern gaming revenue distributions; and
- D. Inform tribes that per capita distributions are taxable and work with the Department of Treasury and the IRS to insure notice to tribes of income tax laws, particularly reporting requirements.

APPROVAL PROCESS FOR TRIBAL-STATE COMPACTS

The A/S-PMB will revise a Secretarial order for reissue to delegate authority to the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs for approval of tribal-state compacts. Responsibilities related to approval of tribal-state compacts should continue in the BIA, with Solicitor office review.

The A/S-IA will:

- A. Develop and issue a policy directive on standards of review and procedures to insure approval of tribal-state compacts; and

- B. Move to bring tribes currently operating Class III gaming without tribal-state compacts into compliance with IGRA requirements.

LANDS INTO TRUST FOR GAMING

- A. The BIA will complete and publish the proposed trust acquisition regulations no later than April 1, 1992. In the interim, when considering requests by tribal governments to take off-reservation lands into trust for the purpose of establishing an Indian gaming enterprise and until final trust acquisition regulations (25 CFR Part 151) are published, the BIA shall follow the provisions of the IGRA and the existing regulations found at 25 CFR Part 151. Pursuant to the IGRA, consultation with local, state, and tribal government officials is required. Guidelines to implement consultation requirements shall be developed and followed by the BIA. If appropriate, further revisions to the trust acquisition regulations should be considered to incorporate the IGRA requirements.

APPROVAL OF LEASES INVOLVING GAMING ACTIVITIES

- A. The A/S-IA will direct field staff that gaming leases are not to be approved if they contain provisions that should properly be included in management contracts.
- B. The A/S-IA will review the lease cancellation provisions of 25 CFR 162 to determine the means of providing more protection to Indian lessors.

TRANSITION OF FUNCTIONS TO THE NIGC

The Counselor to the Secretary will establish a working group representing the Commission, the A/S-PMB, A/S-IA and the Solicitor's Office, to monitor implementation of the short and long range goals listed above, including effectuating a smooth transition to the NIGC of those responsibilities it has under the IGRA.

cc: Inspector General
Department of Justice



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

FOR RELEASE: Immediately
March 26, 1992

CONTACT: Carl Shaw
202-208-7163

INTERIOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY BROWN PLEDGES TO PRESS INDIAN TRUST REFORMS AS RAPIDLY AS CONSULTATIONS WILL ALLOW

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Eddie F. Brown said today he will continue efforts to accelerate reforms in the administration of Indian trust fund accounts, but it is essential to carry out consultations with Indian tribes, the Congress and other concerned agencies of government.

The Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs said he understands and shares the frustration expressed by those who feel the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) should be moving more rapidly.

"This problem stretches back for decades," Brown said. "It has frustrated everyone who has touched it, including me. I said when I took office in 1989 that reform of the trust fund accounts would be a critical priority with me, and it still is. We will complete the reforms just as rapidly as we can with the necessary consultation with tribes and others in government."

Brown said he appreciates the support indicated in a resolution adopted March 19 by the Task Force on BIA Reorganization and signed by co-chairman Wendell Chino, president of the Mescalero Apache Tribe. In that resolution, the Task Force said it endorses "the need to make comprehensive, well-considered improvements in the management of BIA trust funds in consultation with tribal leaders and offers its support for and confidence in actions taken to improve BIA trust funds management, including an extensive consultation process."

The Assistant Secretary said some important steps have been taken to address trust funds management, including:

-- Designation of the trust fund improvement project as a top priority for the joint Interior Department-Office of Management and Budget improvement committee;

-more-

-- A doubling of the trust funds management staff and elevation of the program to the BIA directorate level;

-- Strengthening of the accounting and internal controls; and,

-- Award of a contract to a public accounting firm to reconcile and reconstruct tribal and other accounts.

"Every step of the way we have been consulting with tribes, Members of Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, the General Accounting Office, and the Reorganization Task Force," Brown said. "Although this is extremely time-consuming, we will continue consulting, because we want to do this right and we want everyone concerned to see that we are doing it correctly.

"There is a temptation to try for a quick, simple answer to this \$2 billion question," Brown said. "As is most often the case, a quick, simple answer would most likely be wrong. We will press forward as rapidly as we can in resolving the complex issues, and we appreciate the continued support of those who are helping us through this difficult process."

Indian trust funds, amounting to about \$2 billion held in trust for about 300,000 accounts, is money accumulated through Indian settlement legislation and mineral and other royalties due Indian tribes. The accounts are administered by BIA and have been a frequent target of critics.

In 1989, the Department of the Interior's Inspector General cited numerous problems with the BIA's trust fund management, including the agency's inability to account for investment shortages, investment losses, the lack of accounting controls over loans, deficient reporting procedures and insufficient internal control over the management of Indian trust funds.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
PHOENIX AREA OFFICE
P.O. BOX 10
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85001



IN REPLY
REFER TO:

Larry Rummel
Office of Public Information
(602) 379-6600

April 8, 1992

For Immediate Release

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT TO SEND NOTICES TO VACATE SPACES
WITH INVALID LEASES IN MOBILE HOME PARK ON INDIAN LAND

Notices to vacate the premises within 10 days will be sent on April 15, 1992, to persons without valid leases on spaces in the Havasu Landing Mobilehome Park on the Chemehuevi Indian reservation in California

The Department of the Interior's Field Solicitor in Phoenix reported today that approximately 400 people have not signed valid leases. Those who do not reach agreement with the tribe before April 15 will receive the notices.

The notices will state that failure to vacate the premises within 10 days will result in a request that the U.S. Attorney for California file suit for ejectment and for trespass damages. Punitive damages also may be requested for wilful and malicious refusal to deliver possession to the tribe.

Havasu Landing Mobilehome Park is located on land held in trust for the Chemehuevi Indian tribe by the Secretary of the Interior. Occupants of about 400 spaces have failed to apply for new leases as requested by the tribal government in August 1991. These occupants have been informed that they do not hold valid leases. To be valid, leases must be approved by the tribe and the Secretary of the Interior as required by federal law.

The Chemehuevi reservation is on the California side of the Lake Havasu area of the Colorado River, south of Needles and across from Lake Havasu City, Arizona.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: April 10, 1992

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

INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN NAMES PHIL HOGEN
AS DIRECTOR OF OFFICE OF AMERICAN INDIAN TRUST

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan today announced the appointment of Philip N. Hogen, former U.S. Attorney in South Dakota, as Director of the Department's new Office of American Indian Trust.

"I am pleased that Phil Hogen has agreed to fill this important post that was created to expand the oversight of the trust responsibility this Department has for American Indians and Alaska Natives," Lujan said. "He brings a wealth of experience in protecting the rights of people in his previous jobs and I feel certain he will do the same in this new position."

Hogen, an enrolled member of the Oglala Sioux Tribe on the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota, will be the first person to head the post announced last year by President Bush in his American Indian Policy Statement. The President said: "An Office of American Indian Trust will be established in the Department of the Interior and given the responsibility of overseeing the trust responsibility of the Department and of insuring that no Departmental action will be taken that will adversely affect or destroy those physical assets that the Federal Government holds in trust for the (Indian) tribes."

The new appointee has served as U.S. Attorney for the District of South Dakota since 1981. He was Jackson County States Attorney in Kadoka, S.D., from 1975 to 1981. He also worked on the staff of former U.S. Representative James Abdnor. Previous to that he was in private law practice. Hogen, 47, is a graduate of Augustana College in Sioux Falls, S.D., and holds a juris doctorate from the University of South Dakota School of Law. He is married to the former Marty Teupel of Lead, S.D. They have two children.



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release June 16, 1992

Carl Shaw, 202 208-7315

"YEAR OF AMERICAN INDIAN, 1992" POSTERS
TO BE UNVEILED IN GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN, JUNE 23

Two posters proclaiming 1992 as the Year of the American Indian will be unveiled in Green Bay, Wisconsin, June 23 at a reception in the Radisson Inn on the Oneida Indian Reservation.

The four-color posters are the first two of a series of four posters that will be issued by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in conjunction with a proclamation issued in March by President Bush designating 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. It is the first time in history that such a proclamation has honored the American Indian people.

The posters will be unveiled at 7 p.m. at a reception from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Radisson, hosted by the Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin, the Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohicans, the Menominee Nation, and the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council. The event will be held in conjunction with a meeting of the 43-member Advisory Task Force on the Reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

All of the posters are designed with a theme of "The Spirit Lives." One of those to be unveiled in Green Bay features two original graphics by young Indian artist and fashion designer Robert Bowers, a student at the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, N.M. He graphically builds on the poster series theme with two silhouetted Indians -- one in a dancer's costume with arms aloft and the other in a cap and gown raising a diploma -- and in Bowers' words "standing strong in tradition and at the same time striving for education." Bowers, a Umatilla-Yakima Indian from Portland, Oregon, will be present when his poster is unveiled.

The other poster features a four-color adaptation of the Year of the American Indian logo with seven fanned feathers surrounded by an arch with the repeated words, "The Spirit Lives." Beneath is printed the numbers 1992 and within the numbers are the names of all Indian tribes in the country.

Two other posters, both also created and designed by the Native Images Department at the Institute of American Indian Arts, will feature two original art works by former students at the school and will be issued in August. Congress passed Public Law 102-188 earlier this year, asking the President to declare 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. His proclamation reads in part, "this year gives us the opportunity to recognize the special place that American Indians hold in our society, to affirm the right of Indian tribes to exist as sovereign entities, and to seek greater mutual understanding and trust."



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

Bureau of Indian Affairs
For Immediate Release: July 16, 1992

Carl Shaw, 202-208-7315

BROWN NAMES JOHN W. TIPPECONNIC III AS DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS AT BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Assistant Interior Secretary for Indian Affairs Eddie F Brown today announced the appointment of John W. Tippeconnic as Director of the Office of Indian Education Programs in Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

"I am pleased that John Tippeconnic has agreed to direct our education program. We continue to have the strong support of President Bush and Secretary Manuel Lujan for the improvement of education at all levels and we are committed to working with Indian tribes to improve education at our Bureau funded schools," Brown said. "John Tippeconnic is a dedicated public administrator with an extensive background in education -- including Indian education -- and has the experience to lead our efforts."

Tippeconnic, an enrolled member of the Comanche Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, has served for the past two years as Director of the Office of Indian Education in the U.S. Department of Education. His new appointment was effective July 13.

"It is an honor for me to head up the education program in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I look forward to working with Dr. Brown, the tribes, and school boards to continue the improvements made in Indian education," Tippeconnic said.

Tippeconnic, 49, has more than 26 years experience in the field of education. He began his career in 1966 after obtaining a Bachelor of Science degree at Oklahoma State University as a classroom teacher in the Albuquerque, N.M. public school system. He later taught for four years in a BIA-funded school in Tuba City, Arizona, also served as vice-president and assistant to the president of Navajo Community College in Arizona, and spent one year on the staff of Pennsylvania State University.

In 1978 he joined the U.S. Department of Education in Washington, D.C., and in 1980 became Director of the Center for Indian Education and Assistant Professor at Arizona State University. He held various positions including Associate Professor of Education at Arizona State, until he returned to the U.S. Department of Education in Washington, D.C. as Director of the Office of Indian Education. He has remained in that position until the time of his present appointment.

The new education director has a Master in Education from Pennsylvania State University and in 1975, received his Ph.D. from the same University. He is a member of the Senior Executive Service. During his 26-year career, he has served on numerous state and national education related committees including President of the Arizona Native American Education Association, Program Chair for the American Indian/Alaska Native Education Special Interest Group, and the American Educational Research Association.

Tippeconnic is married to the former Debra Milone. They have one son and reside in Falls Church, Virginia.

-BIA-



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Release: August 3, 1992

Steve Goldstein (O) 202/208-6416

(H) 202/887-5248

INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN SIGNS AGREEMENT
WITH FALLON PAIUTE-SHOSHONE TRIBES OF NEVADA

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan and Chairman Merlyn Dixon of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribes of Nevada today signed agreements settling water disputes dating back to the early years of this century.

"The agreements mark a big step forward toward final resolution of the dispute between the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribes and the U.S. Government," Lujan said. "This will allow the Tribes and the U.S. Government to put the conflicts of the past behind them, and work toward a better future."

The agreements will implement provisions of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Settlement Act which includes a

million endowment fund for the tribe. The \$43 million is to be paid in installments over a six-year period. The tribes can use interest from the fund for economic development and other purposes. Up to 20 percent of the fund can be loaned to the tribes for certain purposes but must be repaid.

The agreements settle disputes that arose from construction of the first major Federal reclamation project, The Newlands Project of 1902.

-DOI-

REMARKS AT THE SIGNING CEREMONY FOR
THE FALLON PAIUTE-SHOSHONE AGREEMENT
BY SECRETARY MANUEL LUJAN, JR.
MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1992
WASHINGTON, D.C.

- o Thank you very much. I want to acknowledge Senator Inouye, Senator Reid, [Senator McCain], and Congresswoman Vucanovich, for all their efforts on behalf of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Settlement. Without the legislation we would not be signing this agreement today. Also Chairman Dixon and the Council members have worked hard on this settlement.
- o The agreements mark a big step forward toward final resolution of the dispute between the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribes and the U.S. Government. These signed documents will allow the Tribes to dismiss pending litigation. Interior will have to assure the appropriations over the next few years to complete the settlement.
- o I am very pleased this settlement is going forward. This will allow the Tribes and the U.S. government to put the conflicts of the past behind them and work toward a better future.
- o Once all the paper work is completed (and this may not take much longer than a few weeks), the Tribes can begin to receive the first installment of interest. I am told of plans to use part of the first installment to fund scholarship needs for Indian students. Let me say that you couldn't have made a better beginning.
- o Once again let me express how happy I am to see this signing taking place. This event makes me both proud and hopeful for the future of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribes, and for improved relations between the Tribes and the U.S. Government.
- o Thank you all very much.

Buntly - This is for
background - not for
attribution. Carl

Memorandum

To: Bob Walker, Office of Public Affairs

From: Tommy Garrett

RE: Background Material on Signing of \$43 Million Water Settlement Between United States and Fallon Paiute Indian Tribe.

On Monday, August 3, Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan and Chairman Merlyn Dixon of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribes will sign agreements for the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Settlement Act (Title I of Public Law 101-618).

Joining the Secretary and the Chairman at the signing ceremony will be Senator John McCain, Republican--Arizona; Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat--Hawaii; Senator Harry Reid, Democrat--Nevada; and Congresswoman Barbara F. Vucanovich, Republican--2nd District--Nevada. In addition Assistant Secretary of the Interior--Indian Affairs, Dr. Eddie F. Brown, will also be in attendance.

The signing of these agreements represents the concerted efforts of many Indian and Non-Indian peoples to resolve a dispute over Native people's resources outside of the courts. The settlement will resolve water issues between the Tribes and the United States that date as far back as 1905.

The history of the controversy dates to the period immediately following the allotment of the lands of the Paiute-Shoshone Tribes. The land that the Tribes' reservation sat on became a part of the first major Federal reclamation project, The Newlands Project of 1902. In exchange for trading their allotments in the Newlands Project, individual Indians were guaranteed a smaller portion of land that was to have been completely irrigable, in addition, the lands of the Fallon-Paiute were to receive water from the Newlands Project at no cost in ~~perpetuate~~. However, the lands which were guaranteed to the Paiute-Shoshone were found to be non-irrigable, and the water that was promised never appeared on the lands.

In order to make amends for the non-compliance with contractual obligations by the Federal Government, the Congress in 1978 passed Public Law 95-337. This law directed the Department of the Interior to begin reclaiming the land and bring 1,800 acres under cultivation. However,

as before, reclamation planning has been slow and reclamation activities are just now getting under way.

The latest Act of Congress to amend the breach of the United State's obligations was enacted on November 16, 1990. Public Law 101-618 will provide that the Tribes be bound by the following stipulations:

-A release by the Tribe of all claims resulting from failure to comply with the 1979 Act.

-Acceptance by the Tribe of any liability arising from their use of water in an irrigation project.

-Acceptance of the Department of the Interior's plan to close the TJ Drain, thus improving the water quality on the Stillwater National Refuge.

-Prepare a plan, which is not subject to Secretarial approval, for the use of the moneys which will result from this settlement.

-Agree to dismiss, with prejudice, their claims in Northern Paiute Nation v. the United States of America.

-Agree to dismiss certain claims in Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians v. Lujan and their objections to the operating criteria and procedures for the Newlands Project.

In return for the agreement of the Tribes to these conditions, the United States of America agrees to:

-Provide \$43 million in installments over a six year period. Up to 20% of the principal, \$43 million, is available to the Tribes for use, but only as a loan, and that loan must be repaid. The interest off of the principal can be used at the Tribes' discretion (eg: economic development). Only 20% of the interest off of the principal may be used for per capita payments to tribal members. In addition, if the United States does not fulfill its obligation to provide the \$43 million dollars, the Tribes are not to be bound by this set of agreements.

-The Department of the Interior also agrees, with the consent of the Department of Justice, to defend at its own expense any lawsuits resulting from an allotted landowner litigating because this settlement represented a taking of his water rights. The Tribes, as mentioned above, would be responsible for payment of any such judgements. The Federal Government also agrees that it will not compromise any of these lawsuits without the concurrence of the Tribes.



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: August 4, 1992

Bob Walker (O) 202/208-3171
(H) 703/938-6842

INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN APPOINTS SEVENTH MEMBER
TO NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION
AND REPATRIATION REVIEW COMMITTEE

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan today announced the appointment of Dr. Jonathan Haas as the seventh member of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee.

Haas is Vice President for Collections and Research at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. He joins Rachel Craig, Dan Monroe, Tessie Naranjo, Dr. Martin Sullivan, William Tallbull and Dr. Philip Walker as members of the committee.

Lujan selected Haas from a list of nominees developed by members of the committee at their first meeting April 29-May 1 1992, in Washington, D.C.

The committee was authorized by Congress to monitor, review and assist in the implementation of certain requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990. It will advise the Secretary of the Interior on regulations needed for implementing the law and other matters, including resolution of disputes caused by the requirements of the statute.



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Release: August 10, 1992 Steve Goldstein (O) 202/208-6416
(H) 202/887-5248

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, BARRON COLLIER COMPANY AGREE
TO FRAMEWORK FOR COMPLETING PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL LAND EXCHANGE

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan announced today that an agreement in principal has been reached with Barron Collier Company on the terms and conditions for closing on the Phoenix Indian School land exchange.

In exchange for approximately 88 acres of the former Phoenix Indian School site in Phoenix, Arizona, the Federal Government acquire about 108,000 acres of Florida wetlands important to protection of the Everglades and fish and wildlife resources in that area. Collier also will be required to make a \$34.9 million payment for an Indian education trust fund

The Interior Department and Collier have agreed to complete and sign documents by October 9, 1992, which will require the company to close on the land exchange in four years or less.

Provisions in the agreement call for a promissory note under which Collier agrees to pay \$34.9 million at the end of 30 years and to make 30 consecutive annual interest payments of almost \$3 million per year into the Indian education fund starting one year after the date of the closing of the exchange.

The obligations for payment will be secured by liens on Collier's interest in 15 acres of the Indian School property and on about 7 1/2 acres of downtown Phoenix land that Colliers will receive as a result of a land exchange with the City of Phoenix. Execution of a trust fund payment agreement and closing is contingent on a determination by the Secretary that appraisals support values on these properties to sufficiently collateralize Collier's financial obligations, and extension by the City of Phoenix of its agreement to exchange lands with Collier.

(more)

The exchange, largest in the history of the Department of the Interior, was initiated to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive wetlands in Florida, and to secure funding for Indian education. Of the 108,000 acres in Florida, more than 83,000 acres would be added to the Big Cypress National Preserve; more than 20,000 acres to Ten Thousand Island National Wildlife Refuge and more than 4,000 acres to Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge.

The Phoenix Indian School was closed in 1990. Legislation, enacted in 1988 to govern disposal of the federal property, allocates 11.5 acres to the Veterans Administration, 4.5 acres to the State Veterans Administration, and 20 acres to the City of Phoenix. The remaining acreage is to be exchanged for the Florida lands held by Collier. Under an agreement with the City of Phoenix, Collier proposed retaining 15 acres of the Indian School property it is to obtain under the legislation and exchanging the remainder for property in the downtown area. The City of Phoenix plans a 73-acre park on the land it would acquire in the exchange.

-DOI-



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

Bureau of Indian Affairs
For Immediate Release: August 12, 1992

Carl Shaw, 202 208-7315

INTERIOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY BROWN OUTLINES PLAN TO IMPROVE MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN TRUST FUND

Interior Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Eddie F. Brown today told a U.S. Senate committee that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is moving to implement a plan to resolve problems in management of the \$2 billion Indian trust fund.

"The plan will guide BIA to high levels of service excellence for our customers, the tribal and individual Indian trust account owners," Brown said in testimony prepared for the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

Brown and BIA Deputy Commissioner David Matheson said that key elements of the strategic plan include four primary goals and 50-plus action items, the implementation of which has already begun. The four strategic goals are:

1. Collect, account for, invest, distribute and provide information on trust funds in an accurate and timely manner;
2. Resolve past accounting and distribution problems as they affect tribes and individual account holders;
3. Aid tribes and Individual Indian Money (IIM) account holders in achieving their self-determination, self-sufficiency and economic development goals to the extent consistent with BIA fiduciary responsibilities; and
4. Identify, correct or ameliorate to the extent possible, external deficiencies and inherent complexities that make trust fund accountability difficult.

Matheson said the 50-count action plans cover the spectrum of deficiencies cited in oversight reviews of BIA's trust funds management operations.

"Specific action plans cover implementation of the Chief Financial Officer's Act of 1990, BIA staffing, recruitment and training, reviews of Area/Agency operations, policy and procedures development, implementation of improved internal controls and improved systems operations, financial reporting and providing information to

account holders, future systems development, and investments and management practices including self-determination initiatives for increased tribal involvement in management of the trust fund," Matheson said.

Brown said that consultation with the InterTribal Monitoring Association on Indian Trust Funds has contributed considerably to the long-term plans of strategic action.

"I believe the long, deliberate consultation to discuss trust fund management with the Association, Indian tribes, Congress, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the General Accounting Office (GAO) has paid off in terms of the level of mutual understanding and the fresh ideas brought to the process," Brown said. "I am also pleased and encouraged that the Advisory Task Force on the Reorganization of BIA named by Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan more than a year ago agrees with the thrust of agency efforts to date as expressed in their resolution."

Brown said that the OMB has been very supportive of our efforts and has promised strong Administration support.

-BIA-



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Release: August 19, 1992

Bob Walker (O) 202/208-3171
(H) 703/938-6842

DANIEL G. SHILLITO TO BE FIELD SOLICITOR
AT NEW INTERIOR DEPARTMENT OFFICE IN PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA

Department of the Interior Solicitor Thomas L. Sansonetti today announced that an office will be opened in Palm Springs, California, and that Daniel G. Shillito has been appointed to new post as Field Solicitor

"We are exceptionally pleased to announce that the Solicitor's Office will have a very visible presence in Palm Springs to provide on-scene legal assistance for Southern California, particularly the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and its extensive real estate program in the Coachella Valley," Sansonetti said. "Dan Shillito, the new Field Solicitor, is an independent, hard-working executive. His skill and experience in both government and business will serve the needs of the BIA and the community well."

The new office, part of the Pacific Southwest Region, is scheduled to open by early September.

Shillito presently serves in Washington, D.C., as Associate Solicitor for the Division of Conservation and Wildlife. Previously, he served as the Associate Solicitor for the Division of General Law. He has extensive real estate, land use and regulatory experience in both the public and private sectors.

A graduate of the University of Dayton in 1970 and the Ohio Northern School of Law in 1973, Shillito is also a Colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. He and his wife, Maryanne, have four children and live in Falls Church, Virginia.



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FOR RELEASE: August 28, 1992

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

THREE INTERIOR AGENCIES JOINTLY ESTABLISH NEW INDIAN MINERALS SERVICE OFFICE

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan today announced the establishment of a special Indian Minerals Service Office devoted exclusively to serving Native Americans in the Four Corners area of New Mexico, Utah, Colorado and Arizona.

The new office, located in Farmington, New Mexico, will be operated cooperatively by three Interior Department agencies: the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Minerals Management Service (MMS), and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

"In creating this new service-oriented office, the BIA, MMS and BLM are establishing a quality, 'one-stop' service center for Indian tribal and allottee mineral owners who are concerned with the leasing, operation and revenues associated with minerals development on their lands," said Lujan. "This is in keeping with the Bush administration commitment to work closely with the tribes and individuals and to improve services to American Indians. For the first time, we combine - in a single facility - the expertise and services of three Interior agencies, each with important responsibilities for Indian mineral activities."

The Farmington Indian Minerals Service Office will serve several thousand allottees and a number of tribal governments in the area. Indian allottees are Indians who may lease their land individually, for such purposes as development of mineral assets. Among the tribal governments served by the Farmington office are the Navajo, Northern Ute, Southern Ute, Ute Mountain Ute and Jicarilla Apache.

"We believe that the combined talents and knowledge of each bureau contributing to staffing the Indian Minerals Office will result in service and efficiency that surpasses what the BIA, BLM and MMS could provide independently," said Scott Sewell, director of MMS, the lead agency for the office. "As a result of this partnership of bureaus, our Indian constituents will receive more timely and convenient service," said Sewell.



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Carl Shaw (602) 379-6000

For Release: September 14, 1992

ASSISTANT SECRETARY BROWN ORDERS CRACKDOWN ON ABUSES IN INDIAN HOUSING PROGRAM

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Eddie Brown today ordered the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to revise procedures and to focus attention on increased monitoring and inspections to curtail abuses and mismanagement in federal programs to improve housing for American Indians.

"BIA officials who misuse or allow the misuse of these funds are in effect robbing the very poorest members of tribes who desperately need improved housing," Brown said. The Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs made his remarks today in Phoenix, Arizona, at a special meeting of BIA officials who have responsibility for overseeing the federal programs.

"BIA officials have a responsibility to monitor this and all other programs closely," Brown said. "Failure to carry out this duty is a very serious breach of responsibility which undermines not only this needed program but the reputation of the entire BIA."

Brown cited a recent investigation by the Interior Department's Inspector General which found abuses in the federal Housing Improvement Program (HIP) in the Albuquerque area. The report said the BIA provided housing assistance to ineligible individuals, provided improvements that did not result in decent, safe and sanitary housing, and inadequately controlled procurements, disbursements and construction materials and supplies. Another draft audit report found similar problems in the Pit River Tribe in the Sacramento area.

The Assistant Secretary said a review is currently being conducted to determine which BIA managers should be held accountable for actions identified in the Inspector General's Audit Report.

(more)

Today's meeting in Phoenix was the most recent in a series of actions Brown has ordered to stem these abuses. Other steps include:

- Revision of procedures to reflect regulatory changes and areas of non-compliance that were identified in audits by the Inspector General.

- Issuance of a bulletin on procurement, contracting and payment processes that will target current practices subject to fraud, waste or abuse.

- Initiation of a regulatory change to tighten the income base for HIP eligibility to assure that the assistance is concentrated on the most needy.

- A directive that contracting officers obtain recommendations from HIP staff prior to awarding or making any decision on tribal HIP contracts to assure proper program administration.

-BIA-



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: September 23, 1992

Stephanie Hanna (O) 202/208-6416

(H) 703/751-8671

INTERIOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY O'NEAL ANNOUNCES REGULATORY CHANGES TO STREAMLINE APPEALS PROCESS

The Department of the Interior's Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, David C. O'Neal, announced today two significant rulemakings designed to streamline an unwieldy appeals process.

Responding to what O'Neal called "growing public demand for more efficient and effective government," the department will publish in the Federal Register on September 25, 1992, new regulations that will set standards that must be met if decisions or operations are suspended during consideration of an appeal [43 CFR 4.21(a)]. At the same time, the Bureau of Land Management will publish a final rule on the same issue affecting onshore oil, gas and geothermal operations.

"When the American people feel that their concerns are being heard, our government works better. Right now the appeals process is overwhelmed, largely because of our own red tape. Valid appeals are being held up while frivolous appeals bottle up the system. This is costing our nation jobs and reducing our productivity, not to mention creating an atmosphere of uncertainty."

O'Neal stated, "Our feeling is that the public's right to appeal is not negotiable: the public has a right to question our decisions. All we ask is that an appellant adequately demonstrate why a given decision should be suspended."

Under existing departmental regulations, decisions or approved actions are suspended automatically from the time an appeal is received until a decision is made by the Office of Hearings and Appeals. "An appeal without cause or merit can indefinitely delay decisions, too often at the expense of the larger public interest," O'Neal said.

(more)

O'Neal heads a departmental policy team studying ways to streamline the appeals process. "The prospect of more jobs and increased economic productivity are important reasons to take a hard look at the Department's existing policies, and make sound decisions about what we can be doing better," he said. "The Bureau of Land Management's final rulemaking and the department's proposed rule are two sound steps in the right direction."

"We strongly support the public's right to be involved in departmental decisions," O'Neal emphasized. "At the same time, we believe that the public deserves timely responses through our appeals process."

The two new rules were developed in response to President Bush's call, in his 1992 State of the Union address, for each federal agency to review or eliminate regulations that were unnecessary, out-of-date, or hampered economic growth."

-DOI-

**DEPARTMENTAL PROPOSED RULE: 4.21(a) GENERAL RULES
RELATING TO PROCEDURES AND PRACTICE**

**TALKING POINTS
September 23, 1992**

Proposed rule clarifying the appeals process applicable to all types of proceedings before the Hearings Division and the several Appeals Boards of the Office of Hearings and Appeals is scheduled for publication in the Federal Register, Friday, September 25, 1992. The comment period will be open for 30 days.

Under the proposed rule the Departmental appeals process would be changed so that all administrative decisions would remain in full force and effect pending appeal to any Appeals Board.

Many bureaus and offices in the Department will be involved. The Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) handles appeals from the BLM, MMS, OSM and departmental administrative law judges; the Interior Board of Indian Appeals handles appeals from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and orders and decisions of administrative law judges in Indian probate matters; and the Interior Board of Contract Appeals handles appeals from findings of facts or decisions by contracting officers of any bureau or office of the Department. In addition, the National Park Service makes references to 43 CFR Part 4 in matters concerning labor disputes and revocations of commercial fishing permits.

Appeals Boards would invoke a stay of a decision where the appellant could show sufficient justification based on standards similar to those used by courts in granting preliminary injunctions. These standards include: (1) the relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied, (2) the likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits, (3) the likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted, and (4) whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

The Director of the Office of Hearings and Appeals or an Appeals Board shall grant or deny a petition for a stay pending appeal, either in whole or in part, within 45 calendar days of the expiration of the time for filing a notice of appeal.

The Department of the Interior strongly supports the public's right to question its decisions, but it also recognizes its responsibility to ensure that frivolous and inappropriate appeals of its decisions are minimized.

For the price of a 29 cent stamp, special interests have filed third-party appeals decision as a means of postponing the initiation of appropriate activities.

Many third-party appeals are often made with questionable merit or standing. They are both time-consuming and costly to the government and its applicants.

Appeals that lack merit can cause unnecessary delays of up to 2 years. Such delays can result in personal hardship, loss of employment opportunities in many communities, as well as placing an unnecessary economic hardship on those who are trying in good faith to meet their responsibilities while remaining competitive in private enterprise.

The rule would not take away the rights of aggrieved parties to file substantive appeals. However, a stay of a decision would only be allowed if the person or group filing the appeal justifies the need for a stay. Appeals boards could still stay a decision if the board determines that the issue raised in an appeal and the potential for significant impacts warrants a stay.



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: September 29, 1992

Bob Walker (O) 202/208-3171
(H) 703/938-6842

INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN RECEIVES BRIEFING ON TERMS
OF CATAWBA SETTLEMENT WITH STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan met today with South Carolina Governor Carroll Campbell, Senator Strom Thurmond and representatives from the offices of Senator Ernest Hollings and Congressman John Spratt to discuss the terms of the Catawba Indian land settlement.

"This appears to be an excellent settlement proposal, and I will do whatever I can to gain the support of the Administration for it," Lujan said. "All parties to this historic agreement are to be congratulated for their hard work."

Lujan noted that the settlement would provide for the restoration of the Catawbas as a federally recognized tribe.

"This Administration has supported restoration of terminated tribes, and I am pleased the Catawbas will be among those restored," Lujan said.

"The settlement will provide new economic and education opportunities for the tribe, and it will end 12 years of litigation that has clouded the commercial and real estate markets in the area. The monetary pledges demonstrate a vital commitment by the state and local governments as well as private sources."

Under the proposed settlement:

-- The Catawba Indian Tribe, terminated by the Federal Government in 1962, will be restored as a federally recognized tribe, and will thus qualify for federal Indian programs;

-- The tribe will receive a total of \$50 million over five years with 60 percent from the Federal Government, 25 percent from the state and local governments, and the balance from private sources. The funds will be held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior;

(more)

-- The tribe may have a reservation of up to 3,600 acres, which could be expanded up to 4,200 acres with the approval of state and local governments;

-- The tribe will have limited authority to regulate matters on the reservation through a tribal council and tribal courts.

In exchange, the tribe will relinquish claims against federal, state and local governments as well as against private landowners.

These claims were filed in 1980 when the tribe brought suit in federal court. The tribe alleged that an 1840 treaty signed by the state and Catawbas transferring 144,000 acres of tribal lands was void because it was never ratified by the Congress as required by federal law.

Legislation will be required to implement the settlement.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

Bureau of Indian Affairs
For Release: October 9, 1992

Carl Shaw, 202 208-7315

ASSISTANT SECRETARY BROWN INITIATES IMPROVEMENTS IN ADMINISTRATION OF PALM SPRINGS LEASING PROGRAM

Interior Assistant Secretary Eddie Brown has ordered the Bureau of Indian Affairs to tighten the procedures for leasing of Indian lands in the Palm Springs, California, area and to put in place regulations specifically designed to fit long-term business leasing needs of the Agua Caliente Indian landowners.

"We have seen evidence of leases negotiated many years ago that do not meet today's market value. Future leases must contain provisions for escalation when land values skyrocket," Brown said.

"In other cases lessees have sub-leased properties for more than the value of the original lease at no additional profit to the landowner. We must have a system in place that fairly compensates the Indian landowner for the use of the land," Brown added.

Brown cited recent audits by Interior's Inspector General which found serious abuses in the leasing program. Many of the leases examined in the report go back many years and contain provisions that normally are designed for agricultural land leases, not business land leases. "Even some leases that had provisions for periodic reviews for rental fee adjustment, had them too far into the future and with caps on adjustments," Brown said.

The Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs said the recent establishment of a Field Solicitor's office in Palm Springs will assist BIA considerably by providing legal advice in lease negotiations and administration. Dan Shillito opened the new Palm Springs Field Solicitor's office on September 7, 1992.

Other actions the Bureau is taking to improve the leasing program include:

--Drafting of regulations specifically designed for long term business leasing in Palm Springs and the development of a manual that will fill voids in procedures.

-more-

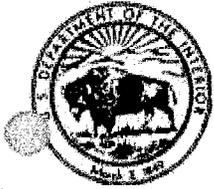
--Development and implementation of compliance and collection policies and procedures to improve business leasing activities. Default letters will be automatically generated as soon as a default occurs, which will expedite the process and reduce errors.

--Making additional funds available to develop a plan to provide recording and title services for the large volume of records being generated by the heavy leasing program.

During the past three years the staff of the Palm Springs Field Office has been increased from four to 25 and a Real Property Development Office has been established to market and negotiate new leases and renegotiate existing leases to fair market value. This will correct previous long term deficiencies in existing leases.

In 1991, the Palm Springs Field Office managed 943 master land leases and 25,600 subleases, which generated approximately \$11 million annually for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. The Palm Springs office recently negotiated a lease for 28 landowners on a parcel of land for resort development with an estimated investment value of almost \$1 billion.

-BIA-



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

Bureau of Indian Affairs
For Release: October 16, 1992

Carl Shaw, (202) 208-7315
Patricia DeAsis, (301) 443-3593

ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION STRATEGY
AMONG INDIANS IS SUBJECT OF TWO-DAY CONFERENCE, OCT. 19-20

A meeting of area directors of the two principal federal agencies providing services to American Indians and Alaska Natives will take place October 19-20 at the Sheraton Premiere Hotel in Tysons Corner, Virginia.

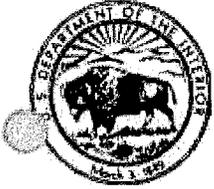
"This first-ever meeting between the Area and Associate Directors of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in the Department of the Interior and the Indian Health Service (IHS) in the Department of Health and Human Services will be devoted to the development of a national strategy for alcohol and substance abuse prevention on Indian reservations," Interior's Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Eddie F. Brown said.

Dr. Everett H. Rhoades, Director of the Indian Health Service, said the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) during the conference will insure shared cooperation and coordination efforts between the two agencies. "We hope to identify mutual concerns and interests for the prevention of alcohol and substance abuse among American Indian and Alaska Natives and develop a strategy for implementing the MOA in each of the areas," Dr. Rhoades said.

The MOA will be signed in a 10:15 a.m. ceremony, Tuesday, October 20 before an overview of the meeting and closing is given by Dr. Rhoades and BIA Deputy Commissioner David J. Matheson.

Each of the directors of the two federal agencies will have met with their counterparts prior to the two-day summit meeting to discuss and share preliminary ideas regarding the implementation of the MOA. The meeting will be used to finalize those plans and come to a consensus to carry out the prevention program throughout Indian Country.

The Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act directs the two Bureaus to work together -- BIA in prevention and IHS in treatment. An earlier MOA between the two laid the groundwork for the prevention and treatment programs and the new MOA signing signals the beginning of the implementation programs.



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: October 22, 1992

Bob Walker (O) 202/208-3171
(H) 703/938-6842

INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN SIGNS LAST OF CONTRACTS
ALLOCATING CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT WATER TO INDIAN TRIBES

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan today signed a contract with the Gila River Indian Community, completing the allocation of Central Arizona Project water to 11 tribes within the state

"Central Arizona Project water will be instrumental in the future development of Arizona, and it will be especially beneficial to the Gila River Indian Community and other tribes sharing in it," Lujan said. "The signing of this contract is an important milestone, completing a process that has taken 16 years."

Governor Thomas R. White, in signing for the tribe, said: "We have arrived at an historic moment for the Community. We feel honored to be here today to sign this important document."

Also participating in the signing ceremony in the Interior Secretary's office were former Governor Dana R. Norris and Interior Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Eddie Brown.

"As an Arizonan, I have a special appreciation for the importance of water to the tribes in my state," Brown noted. "These allocations enhance the value of tribal lands for agriculture and other economic development."

The contract signed today provides for 173,100 acre-feet of water annually for the Gila River Indian Community of Sacaton.

Arizona Indian tribes were allotted 309,828 of Central Arizona Project water under a decision made by the Secretary of the Interior in 1976. Contracts with 10 other tribes entitled to share in the allocation were signed in previous years.



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

Bureau of Indian Affairs
For Release: October 26, 1992

Carl Shaw, (202) 208-7315
Patricia DeAsis, (301) 443-3593

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE CONFERENCE LEADS TO AGREEMENT ON ALCOHOL-SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

A national conference of area directors of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Indian Health Service (IHS) culminated here October 20 with the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that updates a 1988 agreement and spells out the management framework for implementation of a national strategy the two federal agencies are undertaking to prevent and treat alcohol and substance abuse among American Indians and Alaska Natives.

"This is an historic meeting that builds on the cooperative efforts between BIA and IHS to fight the scourges of alcohol and substance abuse among American Indians and Alaska Natives," Interior Assistant Secretary Eddie F. Brown said at the signing ceremony. "This MOA reaffirms a management framework that recognizes alcohol and substance abuse as a disease which is both preventable and treatable."

"This agreement was a positive effort to reinforce the long-standing cooperation between IHS and BIA," remarked IHS Director and Assistant Surgeon General Dr. Everett R. Rhoades. "Both agencies consistently strive toward the betterment of American Indian and Alaska Native Peoples."

The first-ever meeting between the two principal agencies providing services to more than one million American Indians and Alaska Natives in 35 states, put in motion plans for joint implementation of the MOA in each of the areas served by BIA and IHS. Plans will be coordinated with the Indian tribes in each of the 12 areas served by BIA and 11 areas served by IHS to insure involvement and participation of the entire Indian community.

-more-

Rhoades and Brown complemented the staffs of the two federal agencies for working together in such a cooperative way to carry out the mandates of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act. The two leaders agreed that "Indian communities faced no greater problem or threat to their survival than alcohol and substance abuse" and "we must not let up until we have it under control."

While previous mandates have spelled out responsibilities of IHS (treatment) and BIA (prevention), discussions during the two-day conference centered on cooperative responsibilities having to do with budget, staffing and costs of programs and facilities, tribal input, possible joint requests for Congressional appropriations, and the continuum of activities -- law enforcement, education, juvenile detention centers and emergency shelters, and child abuse -- intertwined with the prevention and treatment of alcoholism and substance abuse.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has approved 11 juvenile detention centers, the first of which is expected to be completed in January, 1993 at the Cheyenne River Sioux reservation in Eagle Butte, S.D. Fifteen of the 31 planned emergency shelters to be operated jointly by the BIA and IHS have been completed. Fourteen are in operation.

The newly signed Memorandum of Agreement updates the original Agreement signed in 1987 between the Secretaries of Health and Human Services and the Department of the Interior and amended in 1988. It reaffirms a management framework for the coordination of data collection, resources and programs of the BIA and IHS to assist American Indians and Alaska Natives to achieve their goals in the prevention and treatment of alcohol and substance abuse.

-BIA-



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Release: October 28, 1992

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INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN SIGNS COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
FOR RECOVERY OF ENDANGERED SQUAWFISH IN SAN JUAN RIVER BASIN

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan today announced he approved a cooperative agreement to activate the San Juan River Basin Recovery Implementation Program for the recovery of endangered squawfish

"Although the actual effort to bring about recovery of the squawfish in the San Juan Basin has been underway for nearly two years, the completion of this document provides us with the blueprint for future," Lujan said. "This is an important step toward achieving our goal of recovery for the endangered fish while responding to the water needs of the tribes and non-Indian water users."

The recovery implementation program is required under an agreement signed a year ago which allows initial portions of the Animas-La Plata Project to be constructed while the recovery program seeks to improve habitat for the endangered fish.

Negotiations leading the agreement began in May 1990 after the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issued an opinion that the Animas-La Plata Project would jeopardize the squawfish in the San Juan River.

In signing the cooperative agreement, Lujan also noted that the Animas-La Plata Project is central to the 1988 Colorado Ute Indian water rights settlement.

"We have come a long way in resolving water rights disputes between Indians and non-Indians, in resolving cost-sharing on the Animas-La Plata Project, and now in resolving the potential conflict between an endangered species and water resource development," Lujan said. "The main reason for this progress is

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the willingness of people to work together toward a fair solution. We can all be proud of the partnerships which have developed between the federal and state governments and the tribes and their non-Indian neighbors."

The cooperative agreement has been distributed to other signatories, including the involved states and Indian tribes, for their final approval.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: November 25, 1992

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INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN, AGRICULTURE SECRETARY MADIGAN

APPROVE HISTORIC AGREEMENT TO RESOLVE INDIAN LAND DISPUTE

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan and Secretary of Agriculture Edward Madigan today announced approval of a historic agreement in principle to resolve a century-old land dispute between the Navajo and Hopi Indian tribes in Arizona.

"For the first time we have an agreement in principle between the two tribes," Lujan said. "We cannot pass up this once-in-a-century opportunity to settle this bitter dispute."

The agreement in principle, approved earlier this week by the Hopi and Navajo tribal councils, was achieved after 17 months of intense negotiations conducted by U.S. Magistrate Harry R. McCue of San Diego who acted as federal mediator.

"We congratulate Navajo President Petersen Zah, Hopi Chairman Vernon Masayesva, and Judge McCue for their dedication and determination to reach an agreement," Lujan said.

Under the agreement, the Hopi tribe would acquire more than 500,000 acres of federal, state and private land, and would receive \$15 million from the federal government.

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The land proposed for acquisition to resolve the dispute is within the boundaries of areas traditionally known as the CO Bar Ranch, the Hart Ranch and the Espil Ranch, to the north and east of Flagstaff, Arizona. About 200,000 acres are under the Agriculture Department's Forest Service jurisdiction, 8,000 acres are under the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management, 165,000 acres belong to the State of Arizona, and 165,000 acres are privately owned. The private and state lands would be acquired through purchase or exchange.

The 150 Navajo families remaining on land designated as part of the Hopi Reservation under a 1974 law would be allowed to lease current homesites and grazing areas for 75 years. As part of the agreement, the Hopi Tribe will permit members of the Navajo Tribe to continue to live on the Hopi reservation despite prior Congressional enactments requiring those Navajos to move. This agreement by the Hopi Tribe is based upon Hopi humanitarian concerns for the Navajo who do not wish to move.

The land that will be transferred to the Hopi will allow them resources to support their own tribal members in lieu of the resources they are permitting the Navajo to use under this agreement.

Tribal lawsuits against the federal government would be dismissed.

The next step in the process is expected to be the drafting of legislation that would be required to implement the agreement.

Lujan and Madigan said they will insist on provisions in the proposed legislation to protect private property owners who do not wish to sell and to maintain public access to the land for established recreational purposes.

"There will be public hearings and ample opportunities during the legislative process for people to express their concerns," Lujan said. "We certainly do not propose solving one long and painful Indian land claims problem by creating an equally painful land claims controversy for others."



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Immediate Release: December 11, 1992

Carl Shaw, (202) 208-7315

NEW INDIAN MANAGEMENT OFFICE TO INCREASE OVERSIGHT OF INDIAN GAMING ESTABLISHMENTS

Interior Assistant Secretary Eddie F. Brown today said the recently established Indian Gaming Management Office has developed an action plan and oversight process to provide assistance to Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) field staff and Indian tribes on gaming management issues and problems.

"We believe the staffing of this important office will help to curtail some of the serious problems we have encountered in management contracts between tribes and gaming management firms, lease agreements, tribal-state compacts, per capita payments from gaming revenues, and Class III gaming operations without approved compacts with the states," Brown said.

"Gaming has been one of the fastest growing forms of economic development in Indian Country. Upon passage of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) in 1988, there was no lead time to establish a regulatory authority before tribes begin gaming activities. No one foresaw the implications and rapid expansion of high stakes gaming and consequently never considered the need for a moratorium to allow time for the logistical planning and establishment of a regulatory process," the assistant secretary added.

As of Dec. 3, Interior has approved tribal-state compacts (required by the IGRA for casino-type games) for 53 Indian tribes in sixteen states, 30 of which have been approved during 1992. "And we know that some Class III gaming is being conducted without compacts because of lawsuits challenging the classification of certain types of gaming," Brown said.

"Likewise, there are Indian tribes that do not have approved management contracts for varying reasons, but our gaming management team is in the process of bringing all of those into line," he added.

Brown said that most Indian gaming operations are a boon to the economies on reservations and to the surrounding non-Indian communities in the way of job creation, development and spending of tourist dollars. "Tribes have enhanced their governmental systems, increased and enhanced reservation infrastructures, built day care centers, fire

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departments, water and sewage treatment facilities, provided educational and other training opportunities for members, and provided for investments in other economic development ventures," Brown said.

BIA has assisted 28 gaming operations in providing \$61.1 million in direct loans (5, \$5.1 million), loan guarantees (18, \$55 million), and Indian business development grants (5, \$1 million) for construction of facilities and operating capital. Almost \$14 million has been repaid and all guaranteed loans are current. One direct loan is delinquent and is in the process of being modified because of construction delays.

Brown said that while the gaming office is being fully staffed with 12 professionals, the current staff is working closely with the National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC), a three-member commission created under the 1988 law. "We will continue to have many responsibilities in Indian gaming, even when the NIGC is fully staffed and operational," Brown said. "Our close working relationship will allow us to have an easy transition of duties to the NIGC as they assume many of these duties."

The Indian Affairs assistant secretary also pointed out that his office has worked closely with Interior's Inspector General (IG) to share information regarding Indian gaming operations. "This business has grown at such a rapid pace that it has almost been impossible for one federal entity to maintain oversight over all establishments and by working together we will hopefully correct the problems that have surfaced," Brown said.

He added that the new gaming office will maintain liaison with the National Indian Gaming Association, the North American Gaming Regulators Association, the National Attorneys General Association and other gaming industry-related organizations to improve tribal-state relations pertaining to Indian gaming.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: December 18, 1992

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INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN, BARRON COLLIER SIGN AGREEMENT FOR PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL LAND EXCHANGE

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan and Barron Collier today signed agreements on the terms and conditions for closing on the Phoenix Indian School land exchange by December 18, 1996.

"This exchange will provide substantial benefits for Indian tribes, the City of Phoenix, and our national parks and refuge systems," Lujan said. "These agreements represent long and arduous negotiations and a great deal of work by Congress, the City of Phoenix, the Interior Department and officials of the Barron Collier Company. I am convinced this is the best possible agreement and that it protects the interests of all parties."

In exchange for approximately 68 acres of the former Phoenix Indian School site in Phoenix, Arizona, the Federal Government will acquire from Collier about 108,000 acres of Florida wetlands important to the protection of the Everglades and fish and wildlife resources in that area.

The agreement also obligates Collier to pay \$34.9 million at the end of 30 years and to make 30 consecutive annual interest payments of almost \$3 million into Indian education funds established by the agreement starting one year after the closing date.

The obligations for payment of the monies earmarked for Indian education are secured by liens on Collier's interest in 15 acres of the Indian School property and on about 7 1/2 acres of downtown Phoenix land that Collier will receive as a result of a land exchange with the City of Phoenix.

Because of the delayed closing of the land exchange until December 1996, funds for Indian education may not be available until 1997. The Secretary expressed regret over this delay, but concluded that a delayed closing was better than no exchange at all.

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The exchange, largest in terms of dollar value in the history of the Department of the Interior, was initiated to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive wetlands in Florida, and to secure supplemental funding for Indian education. Of the 108,000 acres in Florida, more than 83,000 acres would be added to the Big Cypress National Preserve; more than 20,000 acres to Ten Thousand Island National Wildlife Refuge, and more than 4,000 acres to Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge.

The Phoenix Indian School was closed in 1990. Legislation, enacted in 1988 to govern disposal of the federal property, allocates 11.5 acres to the Veterans Administration, 4.5 acres to the State Veterans Administration, and 20 acres to the City of Phoenix. The remaining acreage is to be exchanged for the Florida lands held by Collier. Under an agreement with the City of Phoenix, Collier is to retain 15 acres of the Indian School property it is to obtain under the legislation and the company will exchange the remainder for property in the downtown area. The City of Phoenix plans a park on the land it would acquire in the exchange.

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