TRIBAL CONSULTATION MEETINGS

RADISSON FORT McDOWELL RESORT

Fort McDowell, Arizona

April 19, 2012

8:00 a.m.

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 MR. TSOSIE: Good morning everyone. We're going to get started now. 3 4 I appreciate everyone making the time to come out here. And before we get started we've asked 5 6 Chairman Shingoitewa to give the opening prayer. 7 CHAIRMAN SHINGOITEWA: (Native American 8 language spoken.) 9 Our Father, as we pray before thee, we're thankful for all the blessings and strength that we 10 We are thankful that we are here to meet as 11 have. 12 leaders and as tribal members to look at the thoughts 13 and ideas that will be given to us today by members 14 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian 15 Education. May we come together with a heart and a 16 mind that will be in harmony to solve the issues that 17 will be placed before us. 18 Again, we are thankful, Father, for our 19 lives, for those things that we have. We are 20 thankful for who we are, members of our tribes. We 21 are thankful that we have seen the sun again today 22 and that our life has now been prolonged for us to 23 move forward and to speak in one voice for our 24 people. 25 So today, Father, as we meet here may we

do so in a manner of dignity, respect, and be 1 honorable to one another. 2 MR. TSOSIE: Good morning, everyone. 3 My name is Paul Tsosie and I'm the chief of staff for 4 Assistant Secretary Larry Echo Hawk. I'm a Navajo 5 from Salt Lake City, Utah. And for those of you 6 7 Navajos out there (Native American language spoken). I welcome everyone today. We have the 8 Bureau of Indian Affairs here; we have the deputy 9 assistant secretary for management and the Bureau of 10 11 Indian Education here today. 12 Just for those of you who don't know, I'm -- instead of having Keith Moore give some 13 specific remarks, I'm just going to have each person 14 15 up here at the table introduce themselves real fast. 16 MR. LOUDERMILK: My name is Bruce Loudermilk. I'm the acting deputy assistant 17 18 secretary for management. My permanent position is 19 regional director for the Great Plains region for the 20 Bureau of Indian Affairs. 21 MR. SMITH: Good morning. My name is Mike 22 Smith. I'm deputy bureau director for field 23 operations in Washington, D.C. 24 MS. McGARRY: Good morning. My name is Beth McGarry and I'm the director of federal services 25

for the Bronner Group, and I'm also the project 1 2 manager for the assessment that we did for Indian Affairs. 3 MR. MOORE: Morning everyone. 4 I'm Keith Moore, director of the Bureau of Indian Education in 5 6 Washington, D.C. 7 Good morning. MR. RICE: My name is Bryan I'm the deputy bureau director for trust 8 Rice. services for BIA in Washington, D.C. 9 10 We've started -- and MR. TSOSIE: Okay. 11 just as housekeeping, we've started about 20 minutes later than we anticipated, so we are going to make 12 13 just a couple of changes to the agenda. This part, 14 will be the introduction part and then after this, on 15 timing, how we're going to run it is, this starts at 16 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. We're still going to go around two hours for this initial assessment, but I 17 think that we can cut off some time here from the BIA 18 19 and BIE streamlining points. 20 In addition to that, I just want to make 21 sure we have enough time for lunch. So let's plan on 22 starting lunch around 12:00, and then coming back at 23 1:30. So that's an hour and a half for lunch there. 24 We'll try and stick to that as much as we can. We'll 25 still end by 5:00. And then tomorrow's schedule

won't change at all. 1 Now, with that being said, these 2 consultations, there's essentially three purposes for 3 these consultations. We have the administrative 4 assessment, that's the first purpose. The second 5 6 purpose being the BIA and the BIE streamlining plans. And the third purpose being general BIE issues, which 7 will be tomorrow. We combined these consultations to 8 9 make sure that we are efficient with our resources. 10 Now, as far as this administrative 11 assessment goes --12 Excuse me. Is there any water? 13 -- the administrative assessment is -it's posted online, but essentially what we're 14 15 looking at -- Excuse me. We are looking at how we, 16 as Indian Affairs, provide services to Indian 17 Country. That was the main goal. 18 Now, this administrative assessment, we 19 have been working on it for about eight to nine 20 months now. And from day one when this assistant 21 secretary, Larry Echo Hawk, came into office, he 22 heard what Indian Country was saying. 23 And for those of you who don't know, this 24 is just as a side note, the assistant secretary Larry 25 Echo Hawk, his last day is next week, on Friday. And

1 taking over for him will be the principal deputy 2 assistant secretary Dell Laverdure. He will be 3 taking over.

And just as another side note there, I came in with Larry Echo Hawk, so I'm going to leave with him, too. I'm going back to Utah to practice law with his sons and get back down in the trenches.

So with that being said, from day one this 8 9 assistant secretary heard what Indian Country was 10 saying. He went around to most of your communities. 11 He has been almost to every single state in the 12 United States. And he heard that the delivery of 13 services to Indian Country, that our system was not 14 set up most efficiently to deliver services to Indian 15 Country; that we are taking too long to hire police 16 officers; that we are taking too long to hire teachers. And this is all because of the way our 17 18 Indian Affairs organization was set up.

19 Two examples that I put out there is that, 20 in the BIE, the BIE was about to hire the teacher of 21 the year out of New York. The teacher of the year 22 out of New York wanted to go work the on (inaudible) 23 Zia Pueblo but we took too long to hire that person. 24 We lost that person.

25 Our kids in our school system get their

7

1 textbooks months late. Which, if you were to take
2 that example of kids getting textbooks months late
3 and put it in a non-Indian system, that would be
4 completely unacceptable. Completely.

5 So we looked at our system and said, 6 What's wrong here? And in order to figure out what 7 was wrong there, we had to step back in time and look 8 at what happened in the past. What happened was, in 9 1999 there was -- a National Association for Public 10 Administrators, NAPA, report came out in 1999. And 11 NAPA looked at our Indian Affairs organization and 12 came out with recommendations on how to allegedly fix 13 the problems, because back then there was a lack of 14 internal controls, we had issues with our audits. 15 And NAPA looked at our organization and came out with recommendations back in 1999. 16 Most of those recommendations sat there dormant until 2004. 17

18 And then in 2004, under the last 19 administration, there were changes made using the 20 NAPA report. They essentially dusted it off, picked 21 up the recommendations, used those, and said, "We have issues with our internal controls, with our 22 23 audits," and they used that report to make changes to 24 our Indian Affairs organization. They went in --25 They went farther than the NAPA report. They went

1	into our organization and essentially stripped the
2	BIA and the BIE of their administrative functions:
3	of HR, acquisitions, contracts, budgets, property,
4	safety. They took these administrative functions
5	from the BIA and the BIE, they took them from the
6	field, and centralized them back in Washington, D.C.,
7	back in 2004. So you have the Indian Affairs
8	organization you essentially have three
9	organizations: the BIA, the BIE, and the Indian
10	Affairs, the assistant secretary's office.
11	You have overnight the Indian Affairs go
12	from 200 people to around 650 people. I think I'm
13	getting the numbers right, 657 people. So you
14	have And that was because the admin functions were
15	taken from the BIA and the BIE, taken from the field,
16	and brought them up to be centralized to Washington,
17	D.C. It was like a pendulum. We had on one hand
18	we had these functions that I just listed out for
19	you HR, budget, contracting, acquisitions all
20	these functions were out in the field. They were
21	decentralized. It was like a pendulum. The pendulum
22	swung all the way to the other side and these
23	functions were centralized in Washington, D.C.
24	So we stepped back eight years later from
25	these changes. We stepped back and looked at what

1	was happening here because we heard from Indian
2	Country, we heard from our employees, that we had
3	employees out in the field out in Albuquerque,
4	Anadarko, all over the all over the nation that
5	were sitting right next to each other. You had
6	someone working for the BIA, someone working for the
7	deputy assistant secretary for management. The BIA
8	person may have been a program person; the deputy
9	assistant secretary person may have been a
10	contracting person. These two people were sitting
11	right next to each other in the same building in the
12	same city required to work together, but yet not
13	required to work together because they had different
14	priorities. And this was creating a system to where
15	it was not working as efficiently as it could.
16	So eight years later, right now, we hired
17	a third-party contractor, the Bronner Group. And
18	that's Beth McGarry with the Bronner Group in the
19	middle. Her company was hired to look at how our
20	organization was set up, how can we be more
21	efficient. And they went out in the Indian Country;
22	they went out to our offices; they did interviews
23	with employees, low-level employees; they did
24	interviews with high-level employees, senior
25	management, mid-level management all over the nation.

1 Hundreds of interviews. They did interviews with people from the secretary's office; they interviewed 2 They did surveys; they looked at 3 tribal leaders. position descriptions, budgets, workloads. 4 They 5 gathered all this information into one place, and 6 they looked at it and several findings came out of 7 all this information: That back in 2004 when the NAPA report was used as justification to make changes 8 9 that it was poorly implemented, that it was 10 essentially forced upon the employees; there was no consultation done; and it affected the services to 11 12 Indian Country and that it created a situation where 13 there was a lack of communication and it was a 14 siloing effect. There were silos created within our 15 organization, so we weren't required to work together as much as we should. 16

17 And this report is online. We've posted 18 it online. We've come up with summaries here. We've 19 broken it down to these PowerPoints. We're being as 20 transparent as possible right now. You can see the 21 whole report online. It's big. And you'll all get 22 copies of everything here today. And we're making 23 sure that Indian Country is seeing what we're doing. 24 And this report came out with a series of 25 recommendations; 26 recommendations that this report

1	came out with. And remember, I need to emphasize
2	over and over again that these are just
3	recommendations to the assistant secretary. We have
4	not accepted these recommendations. We have accepted
5	the report but not the recommendations, because we
6	need to consult with Indian Country first because you
7	are the recipients of these services. And we need to
8	consult. Under this new consultation policy that we
9	have that was signed back in November, we have a duty
10	to consult. So that's why we're here.
11	These are essentially 26 recommendations
12	that over the next year we will be coming up with an
13	implementation plan. And under this implementation
14	plan some things can be fixed with the stroke of a
15	pen. Some things it will take a lot longer than a
16	year. Some things we can get all done within that
17	year. And we're putting that together right now so
18	that at the end of these consultations we'll put
19	together the reports. We'll be able to type it up.
20	We're going to post it all online to show you what
21	everybody is saying about these recommendations. And
22	then after that we'll start implementation. Some of
23	these recommendations may change as time goes on.
24	But we're going to gather input from Indian Country
25	and be as transparent as possible.
1	

1 Now, as far as the recommendations go, I just want to highlight one of them. 2 For example, it's recommended that the budget process be fixed. 3 Right now our budget process is reactive. 4 It's not proactive; it's not looking into the future. 5 And 6 that's not the best for Indian Country at all. 7 In our budget process -- When I first got 8 to Washington, D.C., I was -- I was not impressed. Ι 9 was concerned about the budget process. Got to 10 Washington, D.C., and they had a system called the 11 smackdown. That's what it was called. The 12 management put everybody into one room and it was 13 a -- fighting over priorities, over money. You had 14 high-level management going after those dollars. And 15 it was all done last minute. We were consistently 16 late in turning our product in to the Department. 17 And that wasn't the best for Indian Country. So some recommended fixes are to take the 18 19 budget director, make that position a higher 20 priority. Make it directly accountable to the deputy 21 assistant secretary for management. Right now you 22 have the DAS-M. Under the DAS-M you have the CFO. 23 And then underneath the CFO you have the budget 24 director. So taking it out from underneath the CFO, 25 putting it right under the deputy assistant secretary

1	for management so that the director reports directly
2	to the DAS-M, and then making it a three-step
3	process: having an execution budget execution,
4	budget formulation, and budget measurement all
5	underneath the budget office and making it a system
6	that flows better, where our people will become
7	experts and we'll be able to look into the future
8	better. And that's what's serving Indian Country
9	better.
10	See, this report is filled with these
11	recommendations. And these recommendations, again
12	I keep saying they are recommendations. We need to
13	present these to Indian Country because, like I keep
14	saying, because Indian Country is the final recipient
15	of these benefits, of these services. And we've
16	heard this from day one.
17	So that's essentially what this
18	administrative assessment is. It's looking at our
19	Indian Affairs organization, looking at how we are
20	providing services, and making the system better for
21	Indian Country.
22	Now, there are certain things that we have
23	done under this administration: the consultation
24	policy, the high-priority performance for law
25	enforcement. We're implementing the Tribal Law and

1	Order Act, the Cobell settlement, the water
2	settlements that were done during this
3	administration. When I look into the future to the
4	end of this administration, this is one of the last
5	big things that we'll be able to do here. We'll be
6	able to substantially make the system better so that
7	Indian Country receives better services from us.
8	Because the entire government right now is looking at
9	ways to provide services better.
10	So with that being said
11	Did I leave anything out, Bruce?
12	MR. LOUDERMILK: No, you hit it all.
13	MR. TSOSIE: All right. That's the broad
14	overview. So right now I'm going to turn the time
15	over to Beth McGarry with the Bronner Group and she
16	is going to go into more of the specifics.
17	But before we go there, I just want to see
18	if there is any questions before we go there. She is
19	going to get into the details of the report.
20	If not, then Beth.
21	MS. McGARRY: Good morning again. It's my
22	honor to be here today to present the findings, but
23	most importantly to listen to your feedback,
24	questions, and concerns about the report. But before
25	I begin, it would help me if I knew who the tribal

1 leaders are here today and who they represent. There's mikes scattered around. I think they are 2 like every other table at the middle. So if you 3 wouldn't mind introducing yourselves, I think that 4 5 would help our conversation. MR. TSOSIE: Start right there. 6 7 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name is Evanette Sockyma. I'm from the Hopi tribal 8 9 affairs up at Hopi. I also sit on the Native 10 American grassroots association as the vice 11 president. 12 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name 13 is Paula Letseoma. I'm the Hopi Day School board 14 president. 15 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name 16 is Wilma Laban and I'm from Hopi Day School school 17 board. 18 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name 19 is Leroy Shingoitewa. I'm the chairman of the Hopi 20 tribe. 21 AUDIENCE MEMBER: My name is Gary Hayes. 22 I'm the chairman of the Ute Mountain Ute tribe in 23 Towaoc, Colorado. 24 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name is Donna Starr. I'm a newly elected school board 25

1 member for the Muckleshoot tribe. AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning everyone. 2 My name is Juanita Plentyholes and I'm the treasurer 3 for the Ute Mountain Ute tribe. 4 5 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. I'm Bonnie Haines. I'm an education specialist working 6 in a cooperative agreement with government schools. 7 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name 8 is Bart Stevens. I am the associate deputy director 9 West of the Bureau of Indian Education. 10 11 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name's Jim Hastings. I'm the education line officer for 12 13 Arizona South and the acting education line officer 14 for Sacramento. 15 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. (Native 16 American language spoken.) My name is Gloria Johns 17 and I'm with the Navajo Nation Board of Education. 18 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name 19 is Rafael Tapia. I'm with Gila Crossing Community 20 School. 21 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. I'm Jeff Williamson. I'm also with the Gila Crossing 22 23 Community School. I'm the CEO of the district. 24 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Carolyn Ben, Moencopi 25 Day School.

1 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Morning. My name is Sandra Heddrick and I am on the school board for the 2 Muckleshoot tribe. I'm also (inaudible). 3 AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Native American 4 language spoken.) My name is Chandler Sanchez. 5 I'm the chairman for the All Indian Pueblo Council in New 6 Mexico. 7 8 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name is Anita Fred. I'm the administrative secretary for 9 the Hopi Board of Education. Thank you. 10 11 AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Native American 12 language spoken.) Good morning. My name is Lloyd Tortalita. I'm from Pueblo of Acoma. I am the 13 14 director of the Johnson-O'Malley higher education 15 program. Also, I'm a member of the National Johnson-O'Malley Association here for the student 16 17 council association. 18 AUDIENCE MEMBER: James Monchamp from the 19 National Johnson-O'Malley Association, Region 4. 20 I also bring you greetings from our chairman (inaudible) from great (inaudible) 21 22 reservation. 23 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name 24 is Darnell June. I'm with the Dine Bi'olta 25 Association and also Kaibeto Boarding School.

1 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. I'm Bea Woodward, principal, Borrego Pass School, Crownpoint, 2 New Mexico, Navajo Nation. 3 AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Native American 4 language spoken.) Good morning. My name is Stanley 5 I'm from Tohaali (inaudible) New Mexico 6 Hardy. school board members, and also the (inaudible). 7 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name 8 is Helen Yazzie, and I'm on the Navajo Nation Cove 9 Day school board. 10 11 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. 12 (Inaudible) Association. Thank you. 13 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. Laurence Gishey, member of the Dint College Board of Regents. 14 15 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning everyone. 16 My name is Cecilia Henry. I'm with the Office of the 17 Special Trustee at Pima agency. 18 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. (Native 19 American language spoken.) My name is Frances 20 Morris. I'm with Borrego Pass School and I oversee 21 the human resource department there. Thank you. 22 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name 23 is Fernie Yazzie. I'm with Borrego Pass School, 24 currently board president. Also with the Dinle Olta 25 Incorporated executive board president, and the

Association of Navajo Community Controlled School 1 board. 2 3 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning everyone. (Native American language spoken). Louise Nez from 4 5 Borrego Pass school board. AUDIENCE MEMBER: Morning. My name is 6 7 Raphael Martinez. I am from the Navajo School Board Association. 8 9 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. Stanley Kedelty, principal, Lukachukai Community School. 10 I'm Maude 11 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. 12 Yoyhoeoma. I'm with the Hopi tribe and I sit on 13 Second Mesa Day School school board. 14 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. I'm LeRoy Sakiestewa. I'm a school board member of the 15 16 Moencopi Day School, Hopi tribe. 17 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Greetings. I'm Ned 18 Smiley with the Navajo Nation Tohaali Community 19 School. 20 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. (Native 21 American language spoken.) My name is Dennis Wanya, 22 director of finance and practice management with the 23 Laguna Department of Education. 24 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name's Harrison Curley. I'm with the Chilchinbeto school 25

1 board, vice president. AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name 2 is Phil Swain. I'm the embedded tribal leader for 3 the Moapa Band of Paiutes, and I'm here representing 4 5 our tribe. Thank you. AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. I'm Carol 6 7 Todecheene, the Kayenta Community School board chair. 8 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. I'm Phyllis Hewey with Chilchinbeto Community School, 9 10 also treasurer for Native American Grant School. 11 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. Ben 12 Woody, Jr., with Dzilth-Na-O-Dith-Hle Community Grant 13 School, board member. 14 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. Faye 15 BlueEyes, Dzilth-Na-O-Dith-Hle Community Grant School 16 and also the Association of Navajo Community 17 Controlled School Board. 18 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm Don Watahomigie, 19 Havasupai tribe chairman. 20 AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Native American 21 language spoken.) I'm Anna Beth Nez. I was always 22 told to respect my tribe and myself by introducing my 23 clan and so forth. 24 I am the board president for Saint Michaels Association for Special Education, and I'm 25

1 also a teacher out at Pine Hill, New Mexico. (Native American 2 AUDIENCE MEMBER: language spoken.) My name is Edison Leslie. I see a 3 lot of Bureau representatives. Thank you. 4 I was a 5 former employee at the Navajo Regional office as an 6 awarding official, but currently I'm a member of the 7 Saint Michaels Association for Special Education. Thank you for providing some information to us. 8 9 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I just want to say good morning to each one of you. My name is Eleanor 10 11 Thomas. I am the program manager from the Navajo 12 Nation Johnson-O'Malley program. 13 AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Inaudible.) (Native American language spoken.) 14 15 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name 16 is Lanore Shirley. I'm from Naatsis'aan Community 17 School, school administrator. Thank you. 18 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name 19 is Sam Charlie. I'm with the Chilchinbeto Community 20 School. I'm a board member. 21 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. I'm 22 Beverly Crawford from Greyhills Academy High School. 23 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name 24 is Brooke Whitmore. I am the chief financial officer 25 for the Pueblo of Laguna.

1	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name
2	is Jim Hooper, Jr. I am the chief of operations for
3	the Pueblo of Laguna.
4	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name
5	is Eldred Enas. I'm chairman of the Colorado River.
6	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Hi. I'm Ashlee Piper
7	with the Bronner Group.
8	MS. McGARRY: Ashlee is taking notes for
9	us today.
10	AUDIENCE MEMBER: My name is Bob Scabby.
11	I'm with the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian
12	Community. We're a self-governance tribe and I'm the
13	self-governance coordinator.
14	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. I'm Diane
15	Enos. I am the president of the Salt River
16	Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, which is right across
17	the way. And I apologize when I have to leave
18	probably about 10:00 o'clock or so. We have a
19	council meeting all day today, but I wish that this
20	discussion goes well. And in my absence Mr. Scabby,
21	who is our self-governance coordinator, and
22	Mr. Bohnee, who does our intergovernmental affairs,
23	may speak on behalf of my community. Thank you for
24	coming.
25	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you. Good

23

1 morning. I'm Gary Bohnee, intergovernmental affairs with the Salt River Indian Community. 2 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. My name 3 is Henry Moore and I'm a sculptor that can't even 4 5 draw a straight line. (Native American language I'm a board member of Leupp School, 6 spoken.) 7 Incorporated. Thank you. 8 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. I'm Alden 9 Seweyestewa with Hopi Day School. 10 AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Native American 11 language spoken.) I'm Sharon Pinto, the Navajo 12 regional director, BIA region. 13 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. Patricia 14 Sandoval, Santa Fe Indian School administration. 15 AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Native American 16 language spoken.) My name is Randall Vicente. I'm 17 the governor for Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico. 18 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning everyone. 19 Joe Garcia. I'm the head councilman for Ohkay 20 Owingeh. I'm also the self-governance officer for 21 Ohkay Owingeh, and a former president of National 22 Congress of American Indians. 23 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning everyone. 24 Arlen Quetawki, governor of the Pueblo of Zuni. 25 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning everyone.

24

1 (Native American language spoken.) My name is I'm the superintendent for Sante Fe 2 Everett Chavez. Indian School owned by one of the 19 Pueblo tribes in 3 New Mexico. 4 5 Good morning. My name's AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm the regional director for the 6 Tandy Walker. 7 Southwest, BIA. 8 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning everyone. Bryan Bowker, regional director for Western region in 9 10 Phoenix for the BIA. 11 MR. MOORE: Beth, if I could real quickly, 12 please, I just want to thank -- there are so many 13 educators in the room, I just want to tell you thanks 14 a lot for being here. We appreciate a room full of 15 educators giving us input and feedback on some 16 important work here. So I want to say thanks for showing up and I appreciate what you are doing. 17 Thanks a lot. 18 19 MS. McGARRY: Thank you everyone. 20 As Paul said, consultation is, you know, 21 so important to get your feedback on our assessment. 22 The report, as Paul mentioned, is a biggie, so we put 23 it on a CD. If you didn't pick one up, they are at 24 the registration table. It's also online on the 25 consultation page for Indian Affairs. And you

1	received an executive summary PowerPoint slide, and a
2	full 60-page PowerPoint slide is also online. So
3	there's a lot of information to digest and today I'm
4	going to do a condensed review of the report.
5	So when Paul talked about the organization
6	that the prior administration put together for the
7	deputy assistant secretary for management, we had the
8	office of the chief financial officer with the
9	budget, property and acquisitions together, financial
10	management so that's accounting and the office
11	of audit and evaluation. So that's your internal
12	control factors.
13	Office of planning and policy analysis was
14	to work on policy and plan for the future. That kind
15	of, you'll see, morphed into something else over
16	time.
17	Human capital management, that's the HR
18	function.
19	Facilities, environmental, and cultural
20	resources, and then the office of the chief
21	information officer, IT, which had all these
22	different components.
23	So when we started our study last year we
24	looked at, well, how is the organization actually
25	constructed right now? So we have over on the far

		26
1	side, again, the information technology center with	
2	all these different components: the CFO, budget,	
3	still acquisition and property together, and then	
4	financial management. That policy and planning	
5	office became the office of planning and performance	
6	management. And in the government world, the	
7	performance management, some of you may have heard of	
8	GPRA. When you are doing putting the budgets	
9	together you have to tell how well programs are	
10	performing. They collect that data.	
11	Office of internal evaluation and	
12	assessment, again, that's the internal control	
13	feature; looking to test to see whether there's	
14	adequate internal controls.	
15	HR, the same.	
16	Facilities and environmental.	
17	And then this new office cropped up,	
18	office of homeland security and emergency services.	
19	So that was what we were looking at when	
20	we did our assessment. So under our	
21	recommendations I'm starting with really the	
22	conclusion at the beginning so that you get a sense	
23	of where we're going. We found, as Paul said, when	
24	you had the complete decentralized model, that the	
25	result, in the early 2000s, was that Indian Affairs	

was not passing their independent financial audit. 1 2 So an organization like KPMG or Price Waterhouse, just like in your organizations, comes in and looks 3 at the books. Indian Affairs was not able to have a 4 5 validity in their financial statements verified by 6 these independent auditors, so of course that was a big concern for the Department of Interior. 7 But when you have a completely centralized model, which, you 8 9 know -- In some sense there was an overreaction to 10 that failure to meet the financial requirements. So 11 the overreaction was to go with a complete opposite 12 way of the pendulum and go to a completely 13 centralized model.

14 Well, over these years, since 2004, 2005, 15 what happened is that there was a disconnect between 16 the people doing the support services. And as the 17 name implies, support means helping the programmatic 18 offices doing the contracts, hiring the staff, 19 supporting the programs.

20 Well, there was a disconnect between the 21 support function and the program function. And the 22 people who worked in these DAS-M -- I'm going to use 23 that famous -- you know, federal acronyms for 24 everything. And it means the deputy assistant 25 secretary - management. That's the support

1 organization. The DAS-M folks really didn't have an 2 identity of who they were. So what we're 3 recommending is to have a balanced approach; to have really a hybrid. Have that financial function that 4 5 is so necessary to maintain good financial 6 statements, have that be centralized, but as many of 7 the support tasks as possible that can go back out to 8 the field, go back to BIE, go back to BIA, be done so so that as much local support as possible, with still 9 keeping a centralized policy and procedures so that 10 11 there's fairness. Everything is done the same way, 12 but that it's done locally so that it's done faster 13 and that there be a focus on BIE's needs. Because 14 they have -- before were serviced by BIA. So even in 15 the old model BIE didn't really have their own 16 support services function. 17 So this is our recommended, what we called 18 the to-be approach. So as Paul mentioned, we need a 19 CFO, but have property and acquisitions be separated 20 so that there's a focus. 21 Working on property management is totally 22 different than letting out contracts. So have people 23 be specialized and split those functions. And put 24 the director of the budget as a direct report to the 25 deputy assistant secretary for management to get that

1 proactive, looking-forward, comprehensive budget approach. 2 Keep the internal evaluation and 3 assessment -- you always need your internal watchdogs 4 5 to make sure that there's no waste, fraud, and abuse -- HR, facilities and cultural and resources, 6 7 and then the IT. 8 So the goal is -- Currently the DAS-M is 9 very big, and BIA and BIE for the support, you know, very small. We want to change that paradigm. 10 Really 11 shrink DAS-M so that they are a centralized policy and procedures, and then really focus much more staff 12 13 in BIA and BIE. Our belief is this will increase accountability and improve services. 14 So over the next 12 months we want to 15 16 systematically -- we're recommending there be -- you 17 know, a systematic change in management. And that involves two critical aspects: communication and 18 19 employee engagement, with the ultimate goal that we 20 would move all these folks that are already working 21 in the field. 22 So there's people, you know, in the field 23 who are doing accounting, doing budgeting, doing 24 facilities management, property management; they are 25 physically in the field, but their supervisors are in

1	Washington. That doesn't make any sense. So we're
2	recommending that if they work in a regional office
3	or in BIE, that they report to a supervisor that is
4	in the same location that they are.
5	And there's 19 human resources specialists
6	right now in Albuquerque, and we're recommending that
7	they report to the administrative deputy in
8	Albuquerque.
9	So of course over you know, we were
10	working with the Indian Affairs over the course of,
11	you know, eight, nine months. Well, the organization
12	is, you know, not going to sit still. And there was
13	a few things they already had underway. And I
14	mentioned this idea of acquisitions, contract
15	management, and property being together, they have
16	already split them up because it just made more
17	sense.
18	And the next one was that homeland
19	security and emergency services, that is a
20	programmatic function. That doesn't belong in a
21	support organization. And that was another change
22	that was already underway while we were looking at
23	the organization, and that's going to BIA.
24	Also, you know, nothing is static. The
25	Department of the Interior decided that they wanted

1	to really concentrate on their IT dollars and get
2	push an initiative. So that's our IT transformation.
3	It's a Department of Interior initiative. So because
4	that was launched during our review, we included some
5	findings and recommendations in our big report, but
6	really all of those are directed to the team that is
7	working on the IT transformation. So while we
8	included them, that's not going to be the the
9	focus of our recommendations going forward in the
10	next 12 months is to let the Department IT
11	transformation, of which Indian Affairs is very
12	active members, take on those changes.
13	So as Paul said, we found that the budget
14	formulation, so that means, you know, devising a
15	budget for the upcoming years, was very reactive.
16	Our recommendation to get that function to be more
17	efficient and effective is to put all three functions
18	under the office of budget management.
19	So if you recall, that office of planning
20	and performance management was its own office. Well,
21	what they do is analyze how well programs are
22	performing against their performance measures. But
23	they so they are feeding information to the budget
24	formulation. It's our recommendation that they work,
25	then, side by side with the folks in budget to

improve that sharing of information. 1 The other thing we found is that the 2 3 budget employees were generalists. So if you called up and asked a question about, you know, is there 4 5 enough money in my account to pay for this, and you 6 were working on a construction project, you could get someone on the phone that had no experience in 7 construction programs for BIA and they would 8 9 basically have to start from scratch. And it wasn't 10 getting an efficient answer. So our recommendation is that the folks in 11 12 budget be assigned either to formulation, execution, 13 performance management, and then be -- have task 14 assignments within their area with a backup. So if 15 I'm in the field and I call up with a question, I 16 have my person. That person works on justice 17 services, knows law enforcement, and can work quickly 18 with me and with a backup, instead of just having --19 talking to a generalist. And we think that that will 20 improve employee morale, because you always feel more 21 secure when you know your subject-matter area, rather 22 than just having to be -- know everything and then 23 therefore you don't know anything really well. 24 So on this process we -- In the very back 25 of the report is an appendix that describes tasks

1	that would help or a process that would help the
2	budget staff manage a three-year budget process so
3	that they become more proactive rather than reactive.
4	And that's doing getting templates, getting the
5	information, consulting with TIBC early and giving
6	TIBC some templates to feed in the information, be
7	honest about what the upcoming budget years are going
8	to look like, giving the guidance, making thoughtful
9	budget decisions not at the last minute. And then at
10	the end of every budget cycle, conduct a lessons
11	learned: What went wrong? What went right? How can
12	we do better next year?
13	Yes. And if you wouldn't mind, I very
14	much welcome questions. But if you could use the
15	mike, it will help the court reporter. So I think
16	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Bob Scabby,
17	self-governance coordinator for Salt River.
18	I have this your organization chart.
19	Where does self-governance fit in? And, you know, we
20	exist by we have a five-year multiyear funding
21	agreement which we get through reprogramming
22	requests.
23	So, you know, how do we fit in in this
24	cycle?
25	MS. McGARRY: I met with the

1	self-governance staff to go over the report, and they
2	will they work closely during this with the
3	budget office on in in the budget process. So
4	they would be reaching out to you, and then they
5	would be working with the budget staff to formulate
6	that part of the budget.
7	AUDIENCE MEMBER: So Sharee Freeman and
8	Ken Reinfeld and those folks will be at the top
9	level would be working
10	MS. McGARRY: Yes. Our ultimate goal is
11	to have implementation teams that for each of
12	these recommendations that everyone decides you're
13	going to go forward, that we have teams that
14	represent everyone in the organization. And I've
15	already talked to Sharee Freeman and her staff that
16	they will have representation on this budget
17	implementation team to make sure that their needs are
18	met in the new structure.
19	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah, this
20	self-governance is also working on this DE project.
21	That's going to fit right in, you know, going
22	directly to the OMB, giving the data. So we're
23	working on that. And that's that may be, you
24	know, need to be weaved into this process.
25	MS. McGARRY: You know, that's great.

1	Like I said, successful change management is about
2	communication and employee engagement. And that
3	means everybody has to be involved because otherwise
4	something falls through the cracks and then a change
5	is not effective, like happened in 2004, 2005.
6	So this just reiterates to have a direct
7	line from the deputy assistant secretary for
8	management with the director of budget. And then the
9	field employees, the 26 field employees that are
10	currently doing budget activities, that their
11	supervisor would change; would no longer be in the
12	DAS-M in D.C., it would be who their chain of command
13	is in the location where they work currently.
14	So financial management, this is the
15	you know, basically the accounting part. We also
16	thought that this could benefit from more localized
17	control of the field employees, but we still have to
18	make sure that Indian Affairs has done just such a
19	terrific job with their financial reporting in the
20	last several years; they have had no material
21	weaknesses on their financial statement it's
22	really been a remarkable turnaround and we don't
23	want anything that we recommend to diminish that. So
24	we do recommend that the DAS-M or the centralized
25	part of the OCFO be responsible for the activities

1 that directly impact the financial statements and the 2 audit.

Yeah, I have a question 3 AUDIENCE MEMBER: regarding the -- It's good to have a good financial 4 5 system, but what's important and I think what's 6 lacking in the bureau system is that, if you go from 7 central office financial office to, say -- to say self-governance, there's a disconnect. If you go 8 9 from central office financial to region, there is 10 potentially a disconnect. But when you go from 11 region to agency, there's also a disconnect. So the end result is that there's a disconnect between the 12 main financial office and the tribes. 13

And so if those aren't addressed -- I looked through the entire document, but there is no mention about -- you're talking about regions and central office, but you're not talking about -- there is no mention about agencies. And I think if we don't address that part --

20 We have got to have consistency. And I 21 found out for a fact that there is some discrepancies 22 all over the financial reporting, the data, the 23 format, even the electronic or nonelectronic 24 versions. I would have expected to get financial 25 reports on a -- more so on a spreadsheet or

1 something. But when we asked for that under our 2 self-governance negotiation, we received copies -hard copies in Word. And when we asked for them 3 specifically to get it into a spreadsheet, come on, 4 5 folks, and they said, okay, okay, but it went on for 6 an entire year with documents on Word. And when you 7 have that kind of a disconnect all over, it creates all kinds of issues through the entire system. 8

9 So at some point in time I hope that we start discussing the people that -- or the entities 10 11 that play a big role. And so when you include -- at 12 least in the Albuquerque office, there's -- I don't 13 know how many tribes are included, but I think 14 there's 22 all over New Mexico, and then part of 15 Navajo there, as well as the agency. So it's going 16 to be a hard thing. And unless all the people buy in 17 to this change initiative, not going to happen.

18 MS. McGARRY: Very, very good points. And 19 I think that's why it's so important to be systematic 20 about the change initiatives. So that when you 21 are -- you just can't switch the switch and say these 22 field people will report to BIA or BIE. You really 23 have to map out how does the -- what is the 24 relationship to the agencies; what does the reporting 25 look like; what tasks are we doing; what are we not

1 doing well, and use this change management to fix some of those problems. 2 I will add that Indian Affairs is moving 3 to a new financial system November the 1st. 4 It's a 5 financial system that all of the Department of 6 Interior is using. It's FBMS, financial budget management system. Other components of Interior have 7 already moved to it. Indian Affairs have a 8 change-management team currently working very hard to 9 do the conversion. And they are very hopeful that 10 11 some of these data issues will be resolved on the new 12 system and that there will be better reporting. 13 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Just a point, I quess. I don't want to be asking a whole lot of questions, 14 but I think that there's -- Consultation for this 15 16 session is okay, but if we're trying to move with the 17 changes that have been presented under the 18 recommendations, I think a consultation forum is not 19 the appropriate forum because we just get a glimpse 20 of what's being presented, what's being recommended, 21 without any discussion about what things have been 22 missed. 23 You know, I have like two pages' worth of 24 things that have not been talked about. And they may 25 have been covered in your work session and in the

1	developing of the recommendations and finding the
2	efficiencies and whatnot, but I don't know when we'll
3	have time to do that. And if we don't, we're bound
4	to miss a whole bunch of areas that are connected but
5	we're not addressing.
6	MS. McGARRY: I would love to have I
7	will give you My e-mail address, if you all want
8	to write it down, is bmcgarry I'll give you a card
9	afterwards bmcgarry@bronnergroup.com.
10	This process is we're collecting all this
11	information, and that's what we want to include in a
12	supplemental report. There is a you know, there's
13	so much that you know that in eight months we could
14	never know. So all of your input is very valuable to
15	me.
16	So moving to the next section, which is
17	acquisitions or contract services, this was an area
18	where we heard a lot of complaints. As Paul
19	mentioned, that it is viewed as very slow and not
20	customer service customer focused. So there are
21	acquisition employees scattered all over the United
22	States, and then there is another core group that's
23	in Washington. This for this implementation team
24	we will want employees that are all you know, all
25	over the United States participating in the team. We

really have to drill down on this when we get to this 1 team on workload. Indian Affairs doesn't have one 2 3 way that they capture workload for contracts. Different employees do it different ways. 4 So we 5 really have to drill down; get those specifics about 6 workloads so that then Indian Affairs can make good, 7 reasoned decisions on how many contract employees are servicing BIA in what region. And so this is going 8 to take work. It's certainly doable. And the goal 9 is to solve those problems of slowness and customer 10 11 focus. 12 Property. So if you, for example, are a 13 BIA regional director and the property manager is in 14 your office and you ask him or her to take care of 15 something, they have to call back to Washington to 16 talk to their supervisor there and then come back, 17 and it's just not good management. So our 18 recommendation is that those 36 field property staff 19 report to supervisors in BIA and BIE so we cut out 20 that middle loop and things get done. 21 We heard a lot of feedback about 22 facilities management and not having enough funding. 23 You'll see in the report some suggestions we made on 24 maybe how to do some different budgeting schemes. So 25 not -- Schemes in the good sense; how to get more

1	facilities management money. In these tough budget
2	times this is an issue across the Department of
3	Interior. But in the same token, we want to
4	facilities managers, once again they are in the
5	field. They are not reporting to their local
6	management; they are reporting back to Washington.
7	We think that should change.
8	The central office, we recommend, have
9	oversight of the policies, coordinate the
10	dissemination of funds, but that they really take a
11	look at changing the funding formula so that
12	operational assistance is increased.
13	Human resources, again, is a really tough
14	issue. There's really not enough employees, enough
15	HR specialists within the organization. And they are
16	completely overwhelmed by their workload, and
17	probably not strategically placed in areas that have
18	the highest hiring needs. And Indian Affairs also
19	does not have a comprehensive employee development or
20	training program. So every year the federal
21	government issues a federal employee viewpoint survey
22	asking goes directly to employees and asks them a
23	lot of questions about their view of how their work
24	life is. And then the Organization of Public
25	Partnerships takes all these survey results and then

1	ranks the agencies. And unfortunately, Indian
2	Affairs has ranked very low in the best places to
3	work for every year running. And in this last year,
4	they are 189 of 228 agencies. So they are
5	We believe that one of the side benefits
6	for all the employee implementation teams for these
7	changes is having employee engagement at the lowest
8	level, with the people who do the work, instead of
9	just managers directing how things should be done,
10	and that that should help out employees to feel more
11	involved in the organization and the work.
12	The Indian Affairs employees rank very
13	high in belief in the mission. That is a very high,
14	positive rating. But these other ratings on teamwork
15	and training and development, very low.
16	So you have a lot of recommendations for
17	human resources. If you look at the jobs page on
18	Indian Affairs, it's boring. It doesn't it
19	doesn't attract people to the organization which has
20	a great mission. And you really want to get folks
21	wanting to work. And it's just not innovative.
22	There's so much that can be done: day in the life,
23	video clips. I mean, there's a lot to be done.
24	People, you know, would really be attracted to the
25	organization if it was marketed better to new

1 employees instead of just a static page; click here; 2 see what jobs are available. We -- a lot of the -- almost a guarter of 3 4 the DAS-M employees, the support people, are eligible 5 to retire. So Indian Affairs really needs to look 6 forward about developing a workforce and succession 7 plan. 8 As I said, there's not enough HR 9 specialists currently in Indian Affairs and they are 10 scattered all over. It's not as easy as some of the 11 other groups like budget, finance to say, okay, these 12 numbers of employees should be assigned locally. 13 It's just not set up that way. Except for BIE. And there are 19 HR specialists currently in Albuquerque. 14 15 And since the biggest feedback we got was 16 the slow hiring of teachers and how critical that is 17 to have teachers on board the first day of school, that's -- one of our recommendations is that we work 18 19 very quickly to change -- do a change initiative; 20 move these 19 specialists to report to this assistant 21 deputy director for administration of BIE and do 22 change management to get teachers hired quickly --23 more quickly. 24 So in the area of employee development, 25 the Department of Interior has a leadership program.

1 We recommend that Indian Affairs sponsor employees in that program this year, that they are -- One of the 2 great recommendations I received during the first 3 consultation and interviews with tribal leaders about 4 orientation was some employees are hired at Indian 5 Affairs and don't know about tribal governance, 6 governments, the different tribes, and that they --7 their orientation is lacking. And so we recommend 8 that there be a dynamic Web-based orientation that 9 covers Indian law, the tribes, governance, so that 10 11 new employees are very familiar with the environment 12 where they are working. 13 And then there are online courses that DOI 14 has for employees, but they are not marketed well within Indian Affairs. So we recommend that they do 15 16 that. 17 So our recommendation is that Indian 18 Affairs is really going to have to work with the 19 Department of Interior budget folks to get the 20 funding -- you know, part of the next year, doing the 21 analysis of how many staffing specialists are needed

22 throughout the United States.

23 Yes, sir.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Bob Scabby again. I 25 don't want to hog all the time, but I want to make a

1 point here.

2	You know, we, as a self-governance tribe,
3	you know, we've over the years we've experienced a
4	lot of headaches in our working relationship with the
5	local agency and the region. And a lot of that can
6	be alleviated by training. You're right on about
7	training being given. Because like with
8	self-governance law, it's a law. If we take
9	advantage of it, it's just a different way of doing
10	business. Just streamlined. So what we did is
11	streamline the local and the regional. And it has
12	(inaudible). And we're down to three employees at
13	the local agency.
14	And but we also need you to be aware of
14 15	And but we also need you to be aware of the, you know, subtle differences between different
15	the, you know, subtle differences between different
15 16	the, you know, subtle differences between different ways of doing business.
15 16 17	the, you know, subtle differences between different ways of doing business. As a direct-service tribe, you know, this
15 16 17 18	the, you know, subtle differences between different ways of doing business. As a direct-service tribe, you know, this fits right in with it. But as a when you start
15 16 17 18 19	the, you know, subtle differences between different ways of doing business. As a direct-service tribe, you know, this fits right in with it. But as a when you start talking about Title 1 contracting, there is a little
15 16 17 18 19 20	the, you know, subtle differences between different ways of doing business. As a direct-service tribe, you know, this fits right in with it. But as a when you start talking about Title 1 contracting, there is a little bit different way of doing business. And when you
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	the, you know, subtle differences between different ways of doing business. As a direct-service tribe, you know, this fits right in with it. But as a when you start talking about Title 1 contracting, there is a little bit different way of doing business. And when you get to self-governance, there is another, you know,
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	the, you know, subtle differences between different ways of doing business. As a direct-service tribe, you know, this fits right in with it. But as a when you start talking about Title 1 contracting, there is a little bit different way of doing business. And when you get to self-governance, there is another, you know, different way of doing business. And sometimes we
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	the, you know, subtle differences between different ways of doing business. As a direct-service tribe, you know, this fits right in with it. But as a when you start talking about Title 1 contracting, there is a little bit different way of doing business. And when you get to self-governance, there is another, you know, different way of doing business. And sometimes we get even though we're kind of an efficiency

the region, they may -- just like we're playing 1 basketball and there's full-court press going on all 2 the time by the -- by the agency and the region as we 3 try to do our business. 4 5 So up at the top level the Interior 6 espouses self-governance. But down at the local level there's a disconnect. 7 Because sometimes it 8 does not play out the same way. There is supposed to be that flexibility and working together, good 9 working relationships, et cetera, but this other way 10 11 pits us sometimes against one another. And we need to -- we need to take that 12 13 into consideration as you move forward in this study, 14 that there are different ways that we -- that we 15 interact with the Interior. 16 MS. McGARRY: Thank you. 17 AUDIENCE MEMBER: My question -- I guess 18 is kind of based on what we're talking about here, 19 because the BIE, as well as the BIA. Where does the 20 office of personnel management fall in this 21 realignment as well? 22 One of the biggest issues is the office of 23 personnel management, the OPM, has always been a 24 hindrance in filling positions. Because I saw the percentage of people that are retiring and et cetera, 25

1	or if the movement is made of people down to our
2	area, people that don't want to move decide to leave,
3	where is the office of personnel management going to
4	work with us to fill those positions?
5	Just a quick example, the Hopi chief of
6	police. After two years we finally filled it. It
7	shouldn't have to take that long to fill critical
8	positions. So that's, you know As tribes, we are
9	638 as well as working with the Bureau. Filling of
10	position becomes a real issue and it hinders the
11	services which you're talking about here moving more
12	efficiently. But OPM is a critical portion in some
13	of this realignment.
14	MS. McGARRY: You're correct. And OPM is
15	the federal oversight for all personnel management,
16	HR. They have been trying in this administration to
17	take away a lot of the roadblocks for hiring. But
18	there is still a lot that needs to be done.
19	As a matter of background, I come from the
20	Department of Justice. And you can speed up hiring.
21	I was able to get people on board and cleared in four
22	months, six months. It takes concentrated effort.
23	You have to have, you know, vigilance on the hiring
24	and real customer service, but it can be done. And I
25	think OPM in the last several years has really tried

to take away as many roadblocks as they can. And --1 But it may have been a little slow trickling down to 2 3 what those new advantages are that folks can take advantage of. 4 5 Joe Garcia, again, from AUDIENCE MEMBER: 6 Ohkay Owingeh. Just a different train of thought, but, you know, you're asking do we have enough 7 staffing specialists in each region. But what I'm 8 9 looking for was maybe a different question. Saying 10 that how efficient are and how effective are our 11 current staffing specialists? Are they doing their 12 work efficiently? Are they learning more and doing a lot more than what they used to because they can do 13 14 that by better training and whatnot? So you may end 15 up not needing more staff. You may need 16 better-trained staff that can work more efficiently. And that's part of quality improvement in an 17 18 organization, if you will. 19 And unless we have -- This thought was 20 about when you were talking about performance. 21 You've got to have performance standards. But there 22 is a fallacy in the document; has to do with -- we're 23 saying that if the Bureau would follow the OMB 24 guidelines for efficiency and performance. 25 My question is, you know, OMB, how

1 proficient and how efficient are they at following 2 their guidelines? Remains to be seen that they are 3 in an efficient mode.

And if so, we're following that kind of guideline, which leads to low performance and non-effective performance, then we're on the wrong boat. So I think that we need to be a little bit more innovative in what guidelines we use.

9 And I don't know if that's a (inaudible) 10 policy because it's a federal policy, but I believe 11 that that might be an area that we can look at, so 12 that's why I have a question about it.

13 Gosh, if we had 20 HR specialists and if they could do their job more efficiently, we might 14 15 could do a lot better. But, you know, if we think 16 about the tribes, that's what the tribes are forced 17 to do. We have not a large resource base of funding, but we're forced to be more effective and be more 18 19 diverse in the kinds of things that we do so that we 20 can effectively do the job.

And I think that the self-governance initiative is one of those areas that we're doing a lot more with the same moneys that the Bureau had in their possession. To do the things they are supposed to provide for the tribe, we're doing it more

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1 effectively with the same dollars or less dollars as a tribe under self-governance. 2 So there's something to be learned just 3 from that initiative. 4 5 Thank you. 6 MR. LOUDERMILK: One thing I want to interject here is -- one of the issues or concerns 7 here we're talking about, human capital resource 8 management, is the way that Mr. Tsosie had mentioned 9 10 before where we have employees that are stationed 11 together but don't necessarily work together. 12 An example in point is, Rocky Mountain 13 We have six HR staff there that all have six Region. different supervisors throughout the United States. 14 15 Great Plains Region where I'm from, I have 16 one employee relations specialist. I have no 17 staffing specialist, no classification specialist. 18 So you're exactly right, in maybe looking 19 at what we have in order to make it more efficient. 20 And that's part of what this assessment is going to 21 look at. And one of the reasons why, you know, under 22 the old structure with DAS-M, we're trying to go 23 through and start realigning these employees to be 24 more efficient. 25 Right. MS. McGARRY: And to look at it,

1 the competency, and are there gaps to provide 2 training. And so it's all part of the global 3 process. Sir. 4 5 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning again. My name is Lloyd Tortalita. 6 I come from the lowest level where all the work gets done. 7 Your question earlier -- We were talking about upper management, 8 9 and Governor Garcia asked a lot of good questions. 10 Where, at what time do we get the services down at 11 the lowest level? We submit reports. As stated in here, it never gets to the top. 12 13 You know, I was involved in the 2004/2005. I was governor in 1999 of Pueblo of Acoma when the 14 15 whole thing started. That was a reorganization. Now 16 we're talking realignment. Realignment made it top 17 heavy -- I mean, reorganization. Now all the pueblo council filed a lawsuit. Now we're back to 18 19 realignment. I mean, it's hard for me to understand 20 what we're trying to do. 21 And one of the questions I had during our 22 ten southern governors of pueblos meeting last week 23 was, is there any information? This is the first 24 time I've seen this information. In trying to digest 25 and trying to put something together -- And I felt

1	very uncomfortable coming to this consultation
2	hearing because I didn't know what I was coming for.
3	There's no communication. And I did ask Mr. Walkers
4	(phonetic) here. I did ask Mr. Silva, who is one of
5	our educational line officers at the lowest level,
6	"Where is that information? What am I going to be
7	consulted about?" But it doesn't happen. And I see
8	throughout the reports, you know, nothing has
9	happened. Everything has been almost come to a
10	stop with what happened in 1999 and 2004.
11	And, yes, I do talk like a tribal elder
12	because this is my teachings. This is what my tribal
13	elders told me to talk, how to talk. Because it's
14	very hard for some of us in here to truly understand
15	what the BIA/BIE language is all about. We need to
16	be consulted before we come to a consultation
17	hearing.
18	I just needed to say that because of a
19	question you had about where is all the work being
20	done. It's at the lowest level. We are never seen.
21	We're just out there under 638 contract and under 47
22	(inaudible) contract. But I just needed to say that.
23	I mean, Governor Garcia, who was former NCAI
24	president, asked some of those questions that I had
25	questions on. But we still have that hard time

		53
1	understanding. At least I do. Because I didn't get	
2	any information prior.	
3	But I needed to say that just to get it	
4	off my back. But I just talk this way because I'm	
5	concerned for the services that we need to provide to	
6	our people at the lowest level. And I come from the	
7	lowest level.	
8	My employees that work for me have not had	
9	a pay increase in ten years.	
10	MS. McGARRY: Thank you very much.	
11	Sir.	
12	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. You know,	
13	I'm sitting here and I'm thinking when you are	
14	talking about way back in 1999 when some of the	
15	certain recommendations were made and how the	
16	processing how we got to 2004. And it really	
17	hinges on, as we discussed, we always need	
18	improvement in any organization. But where is the	
19	buy-in? What I'm getting at is, today this	
20	administration understands this.	
21	Now, we don't know what's going to happen	
22	in a year. We are just grateful that we have a	
23	secretary of interior today who understands the	
24	Indian Country and who has been to Indian Country and	
25	an assistant secretary who is committed to doing	

1 that.

2	When you look at the buy-in that I'm
3	talking about, we don't know again, I go back to
4	what's going to happen in the in this
5	administration, the whole change. Is there going to
6	be a buy-in? What is going to happen after this,
7	after this discussion that you go around? How
8	This needs to be tribal driven. Again, we always say
9	that because it's important; as the lower-end users
10	of this system, it's supposed to be supporting and
11	creating new programs for our people, and it goes up
12	to the top again.
13	And as you look at (inaudible) of
14	retirement, I retired from the Navy and there is a
15	term that we used when people were at the end of
16	their career; it was called retirement of active
17	duty. And sometimes, as you mentioned as
18	President Obama mentioned, you know, in his 100 days
19	in his office, he talked about attrition of the
20	bureaucracy.
21	By doing this, we may have a new secretary
22	of Interior; we may have a new assistant secretary of
23	Indian Affairs. Are they going to buy in to this?
24	Are we going to continue to vote where we have these
25	acting assistant secretaries are who willing to make

1 the tribes do things to improve it, but the 2 administration will say, well, that's not a priority 3 for us?

How is this whole process once we complete this going to be in the DNA that's going to be a part of the (inaudible) that's going to continue with regardless of the administration that comes in for our people.

9 It's fine. And I agree with many of the 10 comments made by the tribal leader here, but I just 11 think, are we going through this motion just to go 12 through the motion here? Is this going to really be 13 implemented?

14 And that's a concern I have. Because you 15 may be -- in ten years these tribal leaders will be 16 saying the same thing, you know, they made 17 recommendations in '99. We talked about GPRO. We 18 talked about our part. We talked about 19 inefficiencies. Where is the accountability? What 20 happened to those individuals that -- who failed our 21 people? Were they -- were they asked to retire or 22 were they removed? Those are the sort of things that 23 we need to know: Where the accountability is; where 24 is that system at? Where is it going to be at? Who 25 is going to hold them accountable? Because we'll be

back here in ten years again. We're going to be 1 talking about this again; people are going to be 2 suffering from the lack of services that we have 3 today. 4 5 MS. McGARRY: I don't know if anyone 6 from -- I mean, that's an excellent question. Not 7 fair for me to comment. I would defer if anyone from Indian Affairs wanted to say anything. 8 9 MR. LOUDERMILK: You know, I was just going to say this is an evolving process. 10 Your 11 questions and comments are very well founded. All I 12 can say is that, you know, this is what we're looking 13 at; this is what we're trying to do. The world can 14 change very abruptly come November. We all know 15 that. That's not stopping us from going through what 16 we believe needs to be done to help improve our 17 efficiencies. 18 MR. SMITH: I'd just like to add a little 19 bit to that comment. And this is -- We're here for a 20 couple of days with three different phases. This is 21 the first one. And this is strictly information 22 coming back to you after a study of the 23 administration, primarily, and how we get things done 24 administratively. We're going to talk more about BIE 25 streamlining and BIA streamlining. So, you know,

1 it's three phases and we'll get to a lot more discussions about BIA and BIE. 2 The first part of this is really a report 3 to you and it's going into some of the findings and 4 recommendations. And nothing really is going to 5 6 happen without tribal input. We're here to consult tribal leadership. This is the second consultation. 7 8 We've got about five more to go. And clear across 9 the country we're going to roll this report out as 10 one aspect of how we're doing business 11 administratively, and then taking a look at 12 streamlining possibilities. 13 There's no plan on the table. We're here 14 to listen to the tribes about what might be better, 15 more effective, more efficient in the way we do 16 business, BIA and BIE. So, you know, we're going to continue this dialogue in the next day or so. 17 But 18 this is just the first portion, administrative 19 functions and the assessment that was already done by 20 the third-party Bronner Group and their report. But 21 it has to be digested. 22 I think it might be a little unfair --23 Governor -- Lieutenant Governor Tortalita said, you 24 know, maybe we need to have consultation before the 25 consultation. And that's hard to do with 566 tribes

1 nationwide. But I think some of the members of the TIBC, the tribal budget committees, the council, have 2 had at least an indication of some of this 3 information if not, you know, some of the actual 4 5 aspects of administrative functions. So they are in 6 a little better shape, but they are supposed to bring 7 that back to the tribal leadership in this particular 8 region.

9 So as we go back and forth, I think there will be more information. And I appreciate all of 10 11 the comments about having all of the information 12 available. Most of this is on the Internet right now 13 as we speak. So it's -- Take a look at it. But 14 we're really here to listen and understand and, in a 15 consultation process, what might be best for you at a 16 grassroots level, at the lowest level, at mid 17 management, at the agency, at the region, and in 18 Washington, D.C., how can we do a better job? And we 19 need that from the tribal leadership. 20 MR. MOORE: Last comments, Paul, real 21 quick. I think the concerns that all of you have are 22 probably similar to concerns that we had. The next

23 step is going to be implementation. And what does 24 that new implementation look like? What's the 25 science and the data behind what we're going to

1 implement next? What will be the real hard data and research and numbers that we look at when we change 2 the administration and management functions? 3 But I think it's also important, Paul, 4 that you -- maybe you address somewhat a little bit 5 6 their concerns about the new assistant secretary. Will anything be done? What can be done? What is 7 that going to look like for those folks? Obviously, 8 9 as you said earlier, this assistant secretary and you 10 are moving on, and what does that bring for 11 everybody? 12 MR. TSOSIE: On this project -- This has 13 been one of the biggest projects that we've been 14 working on right now. And the good thing about this 15 is you have four career employees up there who are 16 going to be here past the politicos, myself and the 17 assistant secretary leaving. I was the one heading 18 up this project. But I'm hoping that the transition 19 will be smooth. And we're going to try and -- before 20 this next election, try and get as much of this done 21 as possible. That's why it's an aggressive consultation schedule. That's why it's every week. 22 23 That's why we're pushing it. Because we realized 24 that this was an election year. And we're going to 25 try to put as much of this into the system and final

1 as possible.

2	And so that way And just like I keep
3	saying, we're being as transparent as possible about
4	this. We're putting everything online, our thought
5	process, so that there is accountability for not only
6	the career staff, but also any new assistant
7	secretary or other people who take this over.
8	MR. MOORE: Paul, one last thing. If you
9	could give a comment on, I think what's important as
10	well is, you know the Department's position on
11	this and when I say the Department, the Department
12	of Interior and their commitment to the assessment
13	process and then the implementation part of it.
14	MR. TSOSIE: Yes. We actually When we
15	first started this, it was a very close relationship.
16	And we have maintained that throughout this whole
17	process with the Department, with PMB, performance
18	management and budget. I think that's the official
19	name of it.
20	We've had Pam Hayes on our team, the
21	deputy assistant secretary over there. She has had
22	buy-in on this. The secretary's office, obviously
23	this had to clear the secretary's office with David
24	Hayes and Laura Davis. And also we we met with
25	the secretary individually, and all of us were in the

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room, everybody at that table, and the secretary was 1 pleased with our project and he said, "Go forward." 2 So that's why we're here today. 3 So we've had buy-in on this from the 4 5 Department from the git-go. 6 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Let me introduce myself 7 again. My name's Laurence Gishey. I'm a board member with Din & College. I don't want to sound like 8 9 I'm complaining, but I do want to bring out some 10 facts. 11 As many of the Navajo people in this 12 audience know, Navajo Community College was the first 13 tribal college in the (inaudible) going back to 1968. 14 And in 1971 we got the Navajo Community College Act, 15 in which there's a provision provided by the Act, 16 through Congress, moneys from the Interior for 17 operations and maintenance, as well as construction. 18 And we have never got a penny on construction since 19 then. Even though in 1978 Congress wrote a letter to 20 the Interior to put out a comprehensive study on our 21 facilities. And to this day we haven't received it. 22 And we were in Washington a month ago and Congress 23 was to deliver another letter to the Department to 24 get the thing done. It's long overdue. And we are a 25 growing institution. We cover a large area:

1 6,000 square miles across the Navajo Nation. So it is a big responsibility. 2 But we need the construction comprehensive study in order for us to 3 move and -- move forward. So why is it taking this 4 5 long? 6 We also met with the -- with the staff, 7 the BIA staff. And what we found is there is no 8 point person, a go-to person in the Bureau for tribal colleges. So what that does to us is, we have no 9 10 choice but go to the Hill, work with the Congress 11 more closely. But even then our (inaudible) 12 mandates, you know, to get the Bureau moving on the 13 And I don't know if this last -- this study. 14 upcoming letter will do any good since -- given the 15 many years that nothing has been done. But hopefully 16 something will be done soon so we can get going with our construction and, you know, improve our 17 facilities. 18 19 We are already over 40 years old at 20 (inaudible). And knowing the weather there, you

21 know, that's not kind to the facilities. We have
22 buildings that are sinking and we have a lot of work
23 to do, not to say much less Tuba City is growing;
24 Ship Rock is going. So we need to do something and
25 we need to -- I ask for the cooperation for the

1 Interior again to get us this study. I have a letter here to the assistant 2 secretary that I'll share with Paul that he can take 3 back to his boss, and hopefully we'll get something 4 5 moving. 6 Thank you. 7 Thank you. MS. McGARRY: I think we have one more question 8 9 before -- or comment before I proceed. 10 Thank you for allowing AUDIENCE MEMBER: me more discussion. 11 12 I know I am probably boring people that 13 are here, but I feel very quilty because I remember 14 when Carl Artman first came online. I think his 15 second day I met with him as I was president of NCAI 16 and suggested to him we need you to reconsider 17 changing BIA in terms of its performance, overall 18 performance. And he sent out some initiatives. He 19 started doing the modernization stuff and tribal 20 leaders were saying, well, we're just going through 21 another exercise. And I cautioned him. I said, it's 22 an opportunity for tribes to help quide the Bureau. 23 And as that effort went forward, Carl Artman 24 resigned; he left. 25 When Larry Echo Hawk came online, one of

1	his first meetings I was still president of NCAI.
2	I met with him and I said, one of the big things that
3	needs to get done is to revamp the Bureau in terms of
4	its performance. Not just reorganize, but in terms
5	of actual performance. Its output product, whatever
6	that is. And spoke to him; spoke to him; spoke to
7	him. He finally started moving this forward, where
8	at this point, and last week a couple weeks ago I
9	heard he's leaving. And I'm saying, geez, you know,
10	what is causing these guys to do that?
11	But that's just a little bit of joking.
12	But I feel bad because this happened and we haven't
13	accomplished what we set out to do.
14	But here is the really important piece
15	that I'm relating this to the tribal leaders as
16	well as to the people that work within the tribes.
17	Whatever is happening in terms of change efforts, you
18	have got to remember that we're external to the
19	system. We're external to the organization. We're
20	the tribes. We are not internal. So if you ask a
21	question related to the Bureau in terms of
22	performance or flow process or work process or
23	whatever, you are going to get a completely different
24	perception if you are a Bureau employee versus if you
25	are a tribal person, tribal leader, operations or
1	

1 whatever you are. And so, if you don't tie those 2 perceptions and those comments in some kind of a systematic way, we're bound to miss the boat. 3 And I don't speak from just -- you know, 4 5 came off the blue, I speak through organizational 6 development that requires a whole lot of knowledge, process improvement, performance improvement. 7 It takes a lot of work. 8 9 And so, you know, for you just to present some of the recommendations without full discussion 10 11 of what are some of the factors that you all 12 considered, it is going to be hard for tribal leaders 13 to make a decision that, yeah, we ought to go this 14 way, just like that -- that one about specialists. 15 You know, that probably is not the 16 appropriate question, but that's coming from, most 17 likely, internal; not coming from the tribe. Because 18 if you ask the tribal leaders, they will say, well, 19 jeez, we don't need any more specialists, we need 20 more money in programs -- this program, that 21 program -- not in finding other employees for the 22 Bureau. But that's what I'm talking about. I think 23 it's important for the tribe and the tribal leaders 24 and the people that work for the tribes to make that 25 difference, and as well as the Bureau people. There

1	are internal organizational members and then there
2	are the external members. And us as tribes are the
3	external portion. And if you really think about it,
4	we have no control. It's all controlled by the
5	people that work in the Bureau. And so they may or
6	may not take our comments and we're left holding the
7	bag if they don't. And our comments may or may not
8	be relevant to what the issue is.
9	So I think those differences really need
10	to be kind of known out there by all of us. And so
11	if we at least understand that part, we can kind of
12	channel our input into the right to the right
13	process or in the right way.
14	So thank you for the time. Appreciate it.
15	MS. McGARRY: Thank you. I think the
16	gentlelady
17	AUDIENCE MEMBER: I have a question on
18	this. I have been president for the Saint Michaels
19	special ed program for quite a number of years. And
20	as a board president and the members, we were very
21	concerned when we received this letter about the
22	cutting of our funding and transferring it. And
23	right now you're saying they are just
24	recommendations. And what my question is, is how are
25	you going to determine which recommendation you're

1	going to take up? How are you going to do that? How
2	is that going to happen?
3	And my other comment is, I'm very
4	disappointed that the Navajo tribe, being the largest
5	tribe and having a lot of leaders, we hardly have
6	anyone here. And with Saint Michaels, we're kind of
7	like a different program, maybe the adopted child or
8	something like that, because we, as school board
9	members, do not get elected. Or we don't get
10	appointed. There's no politics. And it's a
11	nonprofit organization and we look to the BIE funding
12	for the operation of the majority part of our
13	program.
14	Therefore, I'm wondering, where does the
15	BIE stand with students with disabilities programs
16	and where do we fall in? And I'm still interested in
17	wondering how you're going to determine these
18	recommendations.
19	That's all I have to say.
20	MS. McGARRY: Thank you. That's a very
21	good question. I have to defer to the leadership at
22	Indian Affairs. As a consultant, our job is just to
23	make the recommendations, but we're not the decision
24	maker.
25	MR. TSOSIE: On those recommendations if I

1 can answer that right there, we're putting together 2 some implementation teams because we do realize that 3 these are just recommendations. We need to look at budgets; we need to look at positions; we need to 4 5 look at whether the recommendations actually make 6 sense. That's why we're here. 7 And one of the things that I would do also 8 is I'm going all over the country and meeting with as 9 many Indian Affairs employees as possible over 10 telecom, in person, in the BIA, the BIE, all over the 11 nation, to make sure that we get the internal input, 12 but these consultations is the external input. And 13 we're going to gather all this together and really 14 look at recommendations. See which ones make sense. 15 We may drop some; we may change some of them. We may 16 start to implement some and then a month down the 17 road realize that it needs to be changed or it 18 doesn't make sense. So we just need to make the best 19 decisions we can for -- for Indian Affairs. MR. MOORE: I don't know if Mr. Stevens, 20 21 who is the associate deputy director for the West, 22 wants to address the Saint Michaels issue at all. 23 Do you want to do that here or what? 24 MR. TSOSIE: We'll have a sidebar on the 25 Saint Michaels issue.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Let me just make a quick observation, because I appreciate my brother here from New Mexico making the statement about being external.

5 As a tribal leader, my -- my concern was when this issue of consultation came out. 6 At that point we didn't know what streamlining meant; we 7 weren't sure what you were looking at. 8 And I think before tribes can truly make a decision on the 9 recommendation being made, we need to see what the 10 11 Bureau -- both BIE as well as BIA -- is looking at in 12 streamlining.

13 As a tribal leader, one person speaking, my -- my main concern in looking at streamlining is, 14 15 what effect will it have on services that we receive 16 through the BIE and through the BIA? If we are not 17 clear as to what we're getting, and it's not on a 18 positive side, then that's my concern in that, you 19 know, being -- tribes trying to also be 20 self-governing. It affects our priorities on how we 21 approach the self-governance area. 22 And I think right now that I -- you know, 23 as I go through this, I'm just going through the 24 material we have received, that's my major question. 25 And as tribal leaders, we need to find out what is it

1 that the streamlining will affect us on. If it's not 2 good, then at that point we have to make our 3 ourselves known as to what we want.

What I really like in the concept is that, 4 how will it improve the services that we are lacking 5 6 today? And our Hopi agency is a very small agency. And every time we have had a shift in budgets and 7 whatever it gets smaller and smaller. And some of 8 the members of the agency have to have multiple jobs, 9 trying to perform the transportation and safety, you 10 11 name it. And if this realignment is going to improve 12 the services to the Hopi tribe, then I would be one 13 of those that will say, you know, we'd like to move 14 in this direction.

Some of us have been all around for a long time and we have watched the government services and going through these phases. And I appreciate you, Paul, taking the idea that, if we can get this going and it's a good thing, will it stay in place after this next election.

You know, the vision that Secretary Echo Hawk had with Secretary Salazar was one where they made Indian Country a priority. And it hasn't happened for a long, long time. It's been stale; it's been sitting that way. It's always -- and the

1 thing is it's always been done this way. And I think that's where the frustration of us tribal leaders and 2 tribal members are at. 3 So hopefully what we hear today will give 4 us some picture as to what we're trying to get 5 6 accomplished in this consultation. 7 Thank you. 8 MS. McGARRY: Thank you. I know that this is a lot to absorb. 9 And I believe that the comment period is open until June 10 11 the 2nd. So there is time to submit comments. 12 Sir. 13 I'm Arlen Quetawki, AUDIENCE MEMBER: governor for the Pueblo of Zuni. Again, here as a 14 15 tribal leader, I will support some of the comments that the tribal leaders and the frontline staff has 16 17 made regarding the impact that it has and will occur 18 within the respective agencies. But, again, I'm here 19 to really truly advocate for my frontline people, the 20 ones that are actually the ones that we actually work 21 with. 22 And understanding the fact that -- and 23 management, too -- that it's top heavy. It shouldn't 24 be top heavy. Because we, as tribal leaders, we have 25 to (inaudible) really to the frontline really working

with our communities, our people, and to address 1 2 those issues. And we're the ones that really truly understand. And if it's top heavy, then I think it 3 should be what needs to be seriously taken a look at. 4 5 And also the mention of accountability. 6 Right now the current issue with the United States 7 government is, okay, where are we going to take those dollars away if BIA is looked at as an inferior? 8 9 We also need to focus on, what can we do to prove that those dollars shouldn't be taken away? 10 11 There is possibly a mention of totally doing away 12 with the Department of Interior. I'm pretty sure 13 they are, because there are different legislators 14 that are coming in that truly doesn't want to work 15 with Indian tribes. They don't want to understand 16 the trust responsibility that the United States 17 government has to the Native Americans. Those type of individuals and congressional people that go in 18 19 there, they are trying to find a way to get rid of 20 the Department of Interior and those agencies that 21 truly work with tribes. 22 And so we also have to show that the 23 accountability that what we work with and who we work 24 with is there. Because I do have tribal members in 25 my respective area of the Zuni agency that I also

1 have to take a look at. I see them working in 2 communication with -- as the Zuni agents, with the 3 tribe, the Pueblo of Zuni. They are right down the 4 hallway. Any type of issues and concerns, they are right there. Other tribes, yes, we never get to see 5 6 your superintendents; we never get to see your 7 That's why there is that reluctance to (inaudible). work with them. Information is not there. 8

9 It's good that we're going through this 10 process again, but consultation of what -- And most 11 of the tribal leaders that have truly gotten involved in some of these consultations are frustrated 12 13 because, yes, you want us at the table, but we're 14 following your agenda. We're following your time; 15 it's not our time. Yes, provide that opportunity; 16 give that time to tribes, tribal leaders, to address 17 these issues. Because we have been involved in a lot 18 of consultation where we were specifically told we 19 have this time frame. I don't care what you say, we 20 cut you off at this time.

I was attending one tribal consultation where, even down on one of the forms it says: We can do the tribal consultation, but regardless of what you say, we're not going to change. And what's the whole consultation process for if you're not going to

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1 change? 2 So, again, I don't want to sound like I'm negative, but that's the true facts. 3 Here, anytime you say consultation, you want tribal leaders there. 4 5 But I appreciate the staff, the frontline people 6 there, to also address this. 7 As tribal leaders, we have a huge amount of work that we have to deal with. As a tribal 8 9 leader, I have to count on my staff to be there to 10 quide us. And I will give the staff that opportunity 11 to address their issues and concerns, because they 12 are the ones that are working out in the field. Ι 13 As a tribal leader, I have got other don't. 14 different issues, but I count on the staff to really 15 truly say what they have to say because you're the 16 ones that are actually working out there in the 17 field, not the tribal leaders. We're there to 18 support. We're there to advocate for all of you. 19 It's actually the frontline people that really truly 20 actually are the ones that see those problems, deal 21 with those issues. Even if it has to be with BIA to 22 hold each and every one of us accountable for all 23 this. 24 But, again, here, if we are going to do 25 this study again, how long -- how fast do we need to

1	implement it or is it going to be another two, three
2	years where we do another study? Where is that money
3	coming from? Who pays for it? Is it the BIA that
4	pays for it? Look at the amount of money that we're
5	spending that could have gone to the frontline people
6	to do the services for those. I don't know.
7	But, again, really truly, if you're really
8	going to have the tribe take the lead in this in
9	making sure it works, we have to do it as a unified
10	people. We have to come out with this as a win-win
11	situation to where it benefits all of us.
12	But with the atmosphere that's up in
13	Washington, D.C., Paul, and you know about that, is
14	that there might be a possibility to phase the
15	Interior out because, again, they cannot account for
16	all the dollars we're mismanaging or whatever.
17	But we need to really focus in and work as
18	a team to showcase ourselves, even if we understand
19	the problems. Yes, we sat at the table; we heard
20	you; we're (inaudible) those recommendations and
21	implementing them, and we're moving forward. And we
22	need to showcase ourselves.
23	But I'm here to listen to even the
24	recommendations and support the staff and the tribal
25	leaders as they move forward, as we move forward to

1 better ourselves. 2 MS. McGARRY: Thank you. Thank you for giving me 3 AUDIENCE MEMBER: an opportunity to speak. My name is Randall Vicente. 4 5 I'm the governor for Pueblo of Acoma. I have a couple of comments. 6 7 When we talk about consultation, that's pretty much the highlight of the talk here, BIA 8 streamlining. When you talk about the development 9 10 and consultation, how much of what you hear from 11 tribal leadership or BIE educators and directors will 12 you take into account? I'm going to bring up a 13 couple things that I see it happening in the state of 14 New Mexico with the governor, Susana Martinez. She 15 calls tribes once a year and gives us four items to 16 discuss. Four items, maybe three if we're lucky. 17 She tells us that this is consultation. Two, three months later we hear that there is (inaudible) 18 consultation in her own staff -- the secretary, 19 20 department, cabinet, secretary, departments -- that 21 go unnoticed for tribal leaders. Our input gets put 22 by the wayside, as the governor of Zuni has mentioned 23 here. 24 So as I hear you ask for comments and 25 consultation to streamlining, I think what we would

1	like to see is, region by region what you're going to
2	change, what you're going to recommend to change.
3	Because what happened, as I got the notice the other
4	day about this consultation You have got about
5	maybe half a dozen to eight places in different
6	regions you're going to meet with the same subject.
7	What's going to happen to the Southwest? Should only
8	change the Southwest region education issues, not
9	what's happening in the East Coast or the Northwest
10	Coast.

11 I'm going to be following through to see what changes at what other regions take place, what 12 13 they recommend to change. It's going to be very 14 important because some of these things that you see 15 may not be a fix-all for across the nation. So it's very important -- I don't want you being just like 16 17 our governor of New Mexico, Susana Martinez, take and 18 choose only what you want to change.

When you say streamline, make sure it's those that, as it was mentioned earlier, where the workers are on the front line working.

The thing I would like to make a comment about, you know, what the -- what the Interior is doing about a comment by the Arizona -- I think it's Senator or Representative McCain -- McCain had made

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1 about taking away water rights. You know, that's another fight. That's another issue that we have got 2 to deal with. 3 So I need to make sure that some of these 4 comments don't go unheard and unaddressed. So if you 5 6 can give us a -- This is consultation. And June 2nd 7 is the deadline to make comments? 8 MS. McGARRY: I believe so. 9 AUDIENCE MEMBER: So are we going to get a red-line version of what you're going to change 10 11 before things do change? 12 That's my only comment. Thank you very 13 much. 14 MS. McGARRY: Thank you. 15 And I believe Bryan and Michael are going 16 to address the BIA streamlining after I'm done. 17 MR. TSOSIE: On the comment about how are 18 we going to be accountable for all these comments, 19 for the input from the tribal leaders, after each 20 consultation -- well, during this -- during each 21 meeting we have a court reporter here. We're going 22 to transcribe that and then the comments are going to 23 be sorted and grouped and put online. So you can see 24 our thought process at each -- each different spot 25 that (inaudible) will have its own report: Alaska,

1	Oklahoma, California. And we want the tribal leaders
2	to see our thought process. We want to we want
3	you to see the comments, see any trends, see any
4	patterns. And then after that we are going to
5	incorporate those into the final report. And that
6	final report will be transparent. It will be online.
7	We'll be accountable for it, so you'll see it.
8	Michael?
9	MR. SMITH: Just one last thing. We
10	probably need a break and to move on a little bit.
11	But all of the comments the last few minutes have
12	been very good. I'm taking a lot of notes, as you
13	can see.
14	But you're right. What's going to happen
15	in the Southwest region is probably more important to
16	the tribes in that region. Nevertheless, there may
17	be, you know, similarities in other regions. But we
18	are going to certain specific locations, and
19	unfortunately we couldn't go to all 12 regions. So
20	this is your opportunity here to listen to what we
21	have to say about BIA and BIE streamlining after this
22	presentation, and there's going to be a comment
23	period. We do have a deadline, but we have already
24	moved it once. I don't know that, you know, it's
25	hard and fast at this point.

1 But there is a lot to digest. And I think we've heard from a lot of your tribal leadership that 2 you need to take a look at what affects you the most 3 and respond to that specifically as it relates to 4 5 your region, your tribe, your tribes, whatever the 6 (inaudible) might be. So we're going to get into a 7 lot about that when we get into the next two phases of what we're doing. 8 9 You've been waiting a while. MS. McGARRY: 10 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning everyone. 11 My name is Leo L. Pino. I'm a Ramah Navajo. I've been tribal leader for many years at the -- Once you 12 13 become one, I quess you are it. Just like the Marine 14 Corps; when you graduate from boot camp they 15 pronounce you a Marine and you are a Marine forever. 16 So, yes, thank you. 17 In regard to the streamlining, 18 realignment, whatever, I think that we have been 19 going through this many, many, many times in the 20 past, and this is another one that we're going 21 through. I don't want to be critical about anything 22 in regard to the BIE initiative at this time, but

23 what I've heard from this gentleman over here,

24 realignment before realignment, I think that's very

25 appropriate with the way I saw my community, how it's

1	6 6		
T	aiie	cting	ıt.

2	And then another gentleman over here in
3	the front row on the front mentioned that the Bureau
4	initiative is entirely different when you get to the
5	tribes and the reservation. Which is really true.
6	It looks like it's a Bureau personal issue. If you
7	take it to the tribe, then it's an entirely different
8	thing and a personal issue. That's the way I'm
9	understanding it.
10	Now, (inaudible) on the recommendation,
11	what needs to be done after these sessions. And they
12	are mentioning the difference between the Bureau and
13	(inaudible) we are taking it to the tribe on this
14	realignment issue, I see that it is it is it is
15	the right concept. Because Ramah Navajo Community is
16	entirely different from the bigger Navajo tribal
17	reservation. Yes, we are one of the 110 chapters,
18	but for many, many years, many (inaudible) we're
19	under the Southwest region, we're not under the we're
20	Navajo region. And that's that's the difference.
21	What we do there is entirely under the
22	self-determined. We have a government that is long
23	before the nation (inaudible) termination and we
24	start our own school in that community.
25	And with that initiative and the passing

of history of that community, I think this 1 2 realignment, if it can go on, I think -- from hearing other recommendations, you need to contact those 3 individual reservations or communities and see where 4 5 are we at with our government and where are we at with how are we receiving services from the regional 6 office and up the line. I think with that Ramah 7 Navajo community or Ramah Navajo federation, we're 8 9 okay at that level. 10 But before I left the other day, a few 11 days before that I heard that -- the mention that the 12 Ramah Navajo agency -- We established our own agency 13 because we need it to be established, back in 1972. 14 In fact, I was a vice president for that -- that 15 community government that we proposed Ramah Navajo 16 agency. And before the dedication of the agency, two weeks, I had to leave the office because of 17 18 employment. I was very a young, young gentleman with 19 a family. And I couldn't provide financially for my 20 family, so I had to resign from the position. So two 21 weeks later the Ramah Navajo agency was dedicated. 22 So with that we're okay. We need to beef 23 We have all the contracts with the agency. it up. 24 And it's been operated by the tribe next door. We 25 have a superintendent.

1 With the number of authority available, 2 meaning that the school board organization is under 3 the incorporation, Ramah Navajo School Incorporated, 4 we had over -- about over 20 contracts. So that's a 5 huge authority. That superintendent is overloaded 6 and we need a deputy assistant agency -- agency 7 superintendent.

8 So if you look at that and come down to 9 the Ramah Navajo agency and -- and then the Navajo 10 community and hear where we're at with our local 11 tribal government in terms of how we are receiving 12 from the federal government, I think you would hear a 13 good recommendation how you want to proceed with --14 or whatever you want to do with that, instead of just 15 saying, well, Ramah Navajo agency is going to be 16 closed and go in the Zuni agency or go in the 17 (inaudible) Acoma. No, we can't do that. We have to 18 be -- the tribe has to say, I really don't want 19 (inaudible) you want to do with it. 20 You need to kind of listen to the tribe 21 who has a strong agency and (inaudible). And then if it needs to be either closed or whatever, then we --22

23 you will be cutting our own throat. We find that we
24 can't function without a BIA agency. We need to keep
25 it up.

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1	MS. McGARRY: Thank you.
2	AUDIENCE MEMBER: And then the education,
3	the funding, we pretty much are okay, but if there is
4	a way, we want to improve those fundings and things
5	like that. And we're directly working with the
6	federal government (inaudible) the states. In the
7	recent year we have direct contract from the Indian
8	reservation group or with the federal government. So
9	we receive Indian reservation funds already from
10	federal highway administration to the Ramah chapter.
11	And we do our own road construction and stuff like
12	that.
13	So we are entirely different from the
14	our Navajo Nation government. So these are kind of
15	the things that I kind of heard from the tribal
16	leaders from here.
17	So if we request before you make your
18	complete tour, come down to the Ramah Navajo and
19	listen to us, would that be possible at some point in
20	the future, near future, soon, before you make a
21	complete round on this realignment issue? I would
22	think that would be a good thing to do.
23	MS. McGARRY: Thank you. I think those
24	are great ideas.
25	AUDIENCE MEMBER: This is just for the

1	Ramah Navajo agency now. I don't know about the
2	other tribes. There's the constitution tribe, the
3	treaty tribe, there's the self-government tribe,
4	there's the incorporated tribe. So they are
5	different. They are different. I think that's what
6	was meant by the chairman over here. You need to
7	consult before consulting.
8	I had a gentleman that used to come to our
9	meetings, tribal meetings, and would raise his hand,
10	I'd recognize, and say I want to say something before
11	I say something.
12	Thank you.
13	MS. McGARRY: Thank you. I have a
14	suggestion.
15	AUDIENCE MEMBER: I had to use some of my
16	time to (inaudible) former regional staff.
17	AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'll make this very
18	brief. This is a tribal consultation, so federal
19	officials, we need your patience. We need you to
20	listen to us as tribal leaders.
21	My name is Darnell Maria. I'm a former
22	tribal leader with the Ramah Navajo chapter, and
23	previously or recently I was working for the
24	Bureau but came back to the tribe due to family
25	matters.

1 I just wanted to more or less highlight briefly on a position that we have. 2 First of all, we believe that the draft, as reported by the 3 individuals that have put the plan together, isn't 4 familiar with our tribes. 5 They don't know our situation; where we all reside, each and every one of 6 7 us tribes all over the United States. I don't think they fully realize what our needs are out there, so I 8 9 just wanted to point that out. 10 As mentioned by Mr. Pino here, Ramah 11 Navajo has two entities. We've contracted through the public (inaudible) 638 for many years, since 12 13 1970. Our Ramah Navajo agency was established in '72, so it will be 40 years this year. 14 And prior to 15 that we always had struggled within the Ramah Navajo 16 community. We practically had trail roads; there was 17 no improved roads whatsoever; education was nonexistent. And we've had difficulties all these 18 19 years, for those that are familiar with Ramah Navajo. 20 So certainly we do appreciate having our agency locally located so that we can just go across 21 22 the street and meet with our superintendant. That's 23 really central and important to our Ramah Navajo 24 community. 25 We are -- we (inaudible) most of our

1	programs, both the Ramah Navajo school board and the
2	Ramah Navajo chapter. We only have a program or two
3	with the agency. But that does not mean that we
4	don't utilize our agency. So I just wanted to note
5	that it's really important for us to retain our
6	agency and not to have it consolidated into another
7	agency or move to another region.
8	I say this strongly because of our
9	history. If you want to know about Ramah Navajo,
10	just go to ramahnavajo.com and you'll see the history
11	of our community and our struggles that we went
12	through.
13	So we would like to continue to retain our
14	programs through the Bureau of Indian Affairs and
15	Bureau of Indian Education and the Indian Health
16	Services. As mentioned, we are one of 110 chapters
17	under the Navajo Nation and the only chapter that is
18	under the Southwest region. And we do have a really
19	good relationship with the Bureau at that region.
20	However, I do have a question in terms of
21	streamlining. I'm sure, you know, this has been a
22	plan that has been in place for quite some time, but
23	I do question within the last two or three, maybe
24	even a month, on the hiring of people at the regional
25	offices. You know, tribal funding isn't increasing,

1	but yet it seems there appears to be a lot more
2	people that are being hired at the regional level.
3	Why don't you just send the money down to the tribes
4	where services are really needed?
5	So that's some of the questions that I do
6	have. And I respectfully say that, because we do
7	have needs as Indian people and we really would like
8	to continue the services that are being offered by
9	the Bureau through our agency.
10	But with that I'd just like to say thank
11	you.
12	MS. McGARRY: Thank you very much.
13	My suggestion is that I move through just
14	the remaining slides, that we take a break, and then
15	I will turn the mike over to Mike Smith and Bryan
16	Rice, who will talk about BIA streamlining
17	specifically, which I think is a lot of interest
18	here, based on your comments. So I'm just going to
19	move through; we'll take a break, and then we'll
20	continue our discussion.
21	So one of the areas is equal employment
22	opportunity. It was run by BIA, and unfortunately
23	there was a lot of timeliness issues about
24	investigating complaints, and the department was
25	taken the EEO function was taken over by the

1 Department of Interior in receivership. So our recommendation is that Indian 2 Affairs develop a strategic plan so that they can 3 resume responsibility for the EEO program. 4 5 Safety is another issue. There's just not 6 sufficient resources for the safety program. The safety officers are very overwhelmed. And they are 7 also responsible for the Workers' Compensation 8 program, which they are really not able to actively 9 10 manage as well as it should be. 11 So we really think that there needs to be 12 a strategic plan on how to deal with safety, and 13 consider maybe sharing resources with other federal 14 agencies that have safety officers in the area and to 15 really look at the funding priorities for the safety. Internal controls. We talked about that 16 17 being like the internal watchdog. So you all know 18 about the single audits that are done on grant funds. 19 If the auditors question the costs or say they are 20 not allowed, that determination comes back to the 21 program manager at BIA or BIE or for the -- in the 22 economic development area. They then have to make a 23 decision on those funds. If they don't do it timely, 24 the funds cannot be collected. And there's -- in the 25 FY 10, potentially \$10 million of questioned costs or

1 disallowed costs was not -- there was no decision so 2 that funding was lost. So we are recommending that there be a 3 beefed-up emphasis on internal controls; that the 4 5 assistant secretary issue a national policy that we 6 get meaningful metrics to really assess the performance, the response time on these single audit 7 and GAO and OIG reports; and then ultimately the 8 9 internal-review function be done as a peer-review process across -- one region will peer-review another 10 11 region. But that's down the road. That's one of those long-term recommendations. 12 13 We've all talked about problems in 14 communication. Assistant secretary Larry Echo Hawk 15 has done a lot with the internal communication, the 16 intranet, to do weekly messages to employees. These 17 are very popular and we're recommending that, you 18 know, those continue, to drive employees to the 19 intranet. 20 The policies and procedures need to be 21 updated, posted on the intranet, so everybody knows 22 what they are and that they are available. 23 And we also are recommending an employee 24 work-life committee to really drill down and ask the 25 employees why they are rating the Indian Affairs so

low on the best places to work survey. Let's get to
 the root of the problem and then hear from the
 employees and be open to their responses and then
 make some changes.

5 So, for the next 12 months we have to look 6 at the supervisory, you know, chain of command for 7 these employees that we want to be supervised locally; drill down to the policies and procedures; 8 9 take this opportunity to update them: What are we 10 doing right; what could be done better; what are excess steps that could be eliminated; too many 11 12 levels of control -- we heard today about top-heavy management -- what decisions can be made at the 13 14 lowest level; realign the budget; and then of course 15 do training for staff and supervision so that the 16 changes will last.

17 So that's the overview. I am going to be 18 here all day today and tomorrow. I'm very anxious to 19 talk to you and I appreciate all your feedback.

20 MR. TSOSIE: All right. Before we take a 21 break, I just want to underscore a couple points 22 here. And I'll do it fast so we can take a break, 23 five minutes, and then we can start up with the BIA 24 streamlining plan. Not a plan, presentation. 25 The intent behind this Bronner report was

1	to make sure that I mean, I came in as a politico
2	three years ago. And for the past three years I've
3	had to answer to the White House, Congress, tribes,
4	staff, the secretary's staff on policy. And I
5	noticed that we were spending way too much time in
6	Washington, D.C., on things that needed to be that
7	should be handled out in the field. So that was one
8	of the main goals underneath this report, is to make
9	sure that policymakers make policy, and that
10	functions that were centralized in Washington, D.C.,
11	are essentially pushed back out to the field where
12	they belong. And that's a good thing for Indian
13	Country.

And we've had meetings with high-level leadership within the Department of the Interior and they -- they looked at our system, the way that our admin system is set up in Indian Affairs, and they wondered how we were doing business for so long under this system. So these changes will make the system better.

And we look forward to rolling these out over the next year. And I want to thank everybody for their input. And keep a tab on everything online because the -- even though the assistant secretary and myself are leaving federal service, the career

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1 employees will be here; everything will be online; they will be accountable. 2 So I just want to say thank you, and let's 3 take a five-minute break. 4 5 (Recess.) 6 MR. TSOSIE: Just one piece of 7 housekeeping, when you are making your comments, we really need you to speak into the microphone, clearly 8 9 state your name, so that the court reporter can hear 10 exactly what you're saying. That's just so we make 11 sure we have an accurate record and everything is 12 good to go. 13 Now, with that being said, I'll turn the time over to the BIA, Mike Smith. 14 15 MR. SMITH: Okay. Thank you for coming 16 back promptly. I was on Indian time myself trying to 17 get a cup of coffee. 18 We're going to go for approximately the 19 next hour and a half to two hours. I don't know 20 exactly when we're going to break, but we will try to 21 make this as painless as possible. 22 I did want to just start out by saying, 23 one of the main reasons that we're here -- And at 24 this point I'm representing the director of Bureau of 25 Indian Affairs. I'm a deputy director for field

1 operations. I work very closely with Mike Black, who couldn't be here today. 2 Bryan Rice is our deputy director for the 3 4 Trust. 5 We also have a deputy director for Indian Services and (inaudible) Deputy Hankie P. Ortiz. 6 She comes over to us from the Indian Health Service. 7 And then we have a deputy director for the 8 Office of Justice Services, Darren A. Cruzan. 9 Many of you have met him probably in the last few months. 10 11 One of the things I wanted to preface this 12 by is, one of the things that we are not looking at 13 in this streamlining effort is the Office of Justice 14 Services. We have had a pretty good influx of 15 funding over the past four or five years. We've had 16 some high-priority project goals and some reservations that are participating in law 17 18 enforcement initiatives. So they are in a different 19 chain of command. The regional directors -- 12 20 regional directors that I supervise personally do not 21 have line authority over law enforcement. But we do 22 work closely with them. Similar to what we do with 23 the Bureau of Indian Education, BIE, the Office of 24 Justice Services, with detention facilities and with 25 law enforcement and with tribal courts, they have

1 their own chain of command. They still report to the 2 director, but they don't report through me or the 3 regional director. So that's a little bit different. 4 And we can discuss that if you would like, but we are 5 not including law enforcement as part of the 6 streamlining for BIA, at least today in our 7 discussion.

8 Again, the primary purpose that we're here is because we do have a consultation policy that 9 we're following. And I think the governor from Zuni 10 11 expressed some concern about, you know, what might be 12 happening in Washington, the atmosphere in 13 Washington. It's a political year; it's an election A lot of things go on politically that most of 14 year. 15 our career people don't participate in. Although 16 we're aware of what's going on and how that might 17 affect us, we don't necessarily follow the political 18 chain of command, and yet we still have to pay 19 attention because we have a constituency -- the 20 tribes and the Indian people that we work with. 21 And so the consultation policy was 22 initiated probably a year and a half ago, almost two 23 years ago. And some of the people in the room have 24 participated as tribal representatives on that 25 committee. And we finalized all of that effort after

1	about a year and a half with a secretarial order that
2	was issued on December 1st, 2011. So it's fairly
3	new. We're in about the fourth or fifth month of
4	implementation of that consultation policy. And it's
5	not just for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It's
6	Department of Interior-wide. It affects all of the
7	bureaus and how they talk to, how they treat, how
8	they consult with, and how they interact with tribes.
9	And I just wanted to reemphasize this by
10	reading a short part of the consultation policy
11	where it describes the process: The process aims to
12	create effective collaboration with Indian tribes and
13	to inform federal decision-makers. Consultation is
14	built upon government-to-government exchange of
15	information and promotes enhanced communication that
16	emphasizes trust, respect, and responsibility.
17	Communication will be open and transparent, without
18	compromising of rights of Indian tribes or the
19	government-to-government consultation process.
20	So I just wanted to reemphasize that.
21	We're here to listen. We're not here to shove
22	something down anybody's throat. We don't have a
23	plan in place, but we do have a requirement to
24	streamline in 2013 because of budgetary issues.
25	There is a line item. If you look at the 2013

1	greenbook with the proposed budget that was rolled
2	out by President Obama for 2013, there is a line item
3	that says streamlining. So we have to adhere to
4	that. At least we have to prepare for that day when
5	something might be taken out of the budget, and they
6	are calling it streamlining.
7	But we're more here to listen, to
8	understand, to give you the benefit of some slides
9	that we've prepared, and for you to react to those
10	and give us your best, you know, thinking, your best
11	recommendations, input.
12	And a lot of this, of course, is going to
13	be shared by BIE when they go into their
14	presentation, which will be a separate presentation.
15	So right now it's BIA. It's all about the 12
16	regional offices. It's all about the programs,
17	services, activities. And we don't leave out
18	self-governance because self-governance we had a
19	couple of comments from self-governance about how
20	things may work and may not work, but we don't leave
21	them out because we have to interact with them.
22	And the one thing I will say about
23	self-governance is, there again you have a different
24	chain of command. In the administrative assessment
25	you saw the DAS-M, deputy assistant secretary of

1	management. And that's over all of the
2	administrative functions. But you have another
3	deputy assistant secretary for excuse me, for
4	policy and economic development. And that deputy
5	assistant secretary has the office of self-governance
6	under her. And that person is Jodi Gillette.
7	Jodi is the deputy assistant secretary for
8	policy and economic development, and she has that
9	function. The self-governance office Sharee
10	Freeman, as all of you know, is the director that
11	falls under that chain of command.
12	So there may be, at least in some people's
13	minds, and even in reality, and in actual
14	functionality, there may be a disconnect. Because
15	they do have their own budget process. But the money
16	is appropriated by Congress and has to come by BIA.
17	There is no direct line to self-governance. So you
18	have to deal with BIA. And more and more we're
19	getting closer and closer to that day when
20	self-governance and BIA and the budget process, the
21	justification, the implementation will be more
22	transparent and you won't even notice a difference.
23	But they have had their own process for probably the
24	last ten, 12 years, and we're trying to improve that.
25	I know that in this administrative

1 assessment there was discussion with Sharee Freeman 2 and her staff, and they are doing the data gathering under their data management team. And I think you'll 3 hear more about that at the self-governance 4 5 conference. But more and more we're going to be 6 working closer together. So I want you to know that self-governance 7 is included, but for those tribes that are not in 8 9 self-governance, they have to take a look at what's 10 happening in self-governance. And I think the 11 chairman from Hopi said something to the effect that 12 we have to see what's going on there before we even 13 consider going into self-governance, because it is a 14 tribal-share activity. And that becomes very 15 contentious at times because, if you have a 16 multi-tribe agency and you take your fair share out 17 of that agency, it may diminish the services of the Under self-governance and under the 18 other tribes. 19 concept, it's not supposed to have an adverse impact, 20 but some people may beg to differ. 21 So all of this we're looking at 22 streamlining. Bryan is going to show you some slides

23 and we're going to have a discussion. And please
24 keep an open mind and realize that probably at this
25 time 95 percent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is

being managed by tribal members. We're tribal 1 2 people, too. I mean, we respond to things the way And we live where you live at times, when we you do. 3 And when we're away from the reservation, some 4 can. of our tribes require that we have permission to be 5 6 away. Well, I've been away a long time, but I have permission because of the work. And my mind is 7 8 always on the Indian people. I hope you appreciate that we have a lot of people in the Bureau of Indian 9 10 Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education who are 11 working on your behalf. 12 Thank you very much. 13 MR. RICE: Thanks, Mike. 14 Good morning everyone. 15 THE AUDIENCE: Good morning. 16 MR. RICE: All right. I won't take it too personally here. I'll try it again. Good morning 17 18 everyone. 19 THE AUDIENCE: Good morning. 20 MR. RICE: All right. Thank you. 21 So to tier off a couple of things Mike 22 said -- and I'm just thinking about it. I didn't 23 even intend to go this route -- 87 percent of the 24 employees within Indian Affairs are Native. So 25 that's -- I always -- I come back to that and think

1 about that a lot. So we have -- we're here for the 2 3 streamlining assessment. I was really glad to hear -- during the earlier conversation it seemed 4 5 like there was a lot of -- a lot of participants in 6 the room did their homework or you are extremely fast reads from picking up the packet outside and going 7 So, you know, I'm glad you're able to look 8 through. through this, and hopefully we can have some good 9 10 discussion. 11 And there's one other piece to the 12 consultation policy that I wanted to add on to what 13 Mike said. And that's, when you really dive into the 14 meat of it it seems like there's three elements. 15 There's the conversation piece, there's a proposal 16 element, and then there's the actual consultation or 17 the -- you know, the final discussion. 18 And so during the earlier conversation the 19 tone that I heard, or at least the sentiment that I 20 was picking up from comments, was that what we're 21 going to talk about here is a proposal. And that's 22 not it. We're before that. We're just in the 23 discussion phase. As Mike said, we're going to have 24 ideas and there's themes here; there's a methodology 25 of where we get started and look at on how we can

1	meet this Fiscal Year 13 streamlining initiative. So
2	these are all elements that need to be discussed.
3	And unless there's any kind of tribal consultation,
4	unless there's any kind of tribal input, you know, we
5	can't just make this up and go forward. So that's
6	that's the framework that I want to you know, the
7	umbrella that's covering all this. I want to put
8	that out there as we talk about it.

9 So we did a great job of not doing this right. There we go. So we killed our schedule to 10 11 begin with. I think we're at what, 11:00 o'clock 12 now. So figure I'll get through these slides here 13 I want everyone to ask questions as pretty quick. 14 This needs to be dynamic. they come up. Figure probably 12:30, 1:00 o'clock. 15 Maybe if heads start 16 bobbing or people start jumping we'll figure out --17 you know, we'll take a break for lunch and come back and address this accordingly. 18

19 So everyone, as we've been talking about 20 this, you know, and as we were looking and trying to 21 frame the conversations and trying to add elements to 22 what we're talking about here, these are sort of 23 quick themes within the discussion just to make sure 24 we're all on the same page. And from this morning 25 and listening to everyone, we're there.

1	The important part of this list I see is
2	the feedback element. And I'm glad there was some
3	questions earlier about it. It's been mentioned
4	already. Many of these documents are posted on the
5	BIA.gov site, the external public site. So we can
6	see these documents that are here. Within this slide
7	deck or this PowerPoint presentation, there's only
8	so far, I believe there's only one edit and that was
9	to a date. And I put an asterisk on it. So that
10	will be the only area that you'll see that will
11	differ from what you will find on the Web site.
12	But as these consultation meetings move
13	forward, we have court reporters, the meeting
14	minutes, discussion. If there's any edits to these
15	documents, they will be updated on that site. They
16	will also be sent out to the regional directors
17	through the normal Dear Tribal Leader letters. So,
18	you know, expect the information to come to you from
19	many different angles.
20	When we started looking at the purpose,
21	you know, really the element or the overarching topic
22	that we want to keep in mind here is that this was

23 the streamlining initiative was put forward in the 24 president's budget -- or in the proposed budget for 25 Fiscal Year 13. And if you have the whole packet in

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	1
1	front of you, it's in the narrative on the first
2	page, the very last bullet. And it says, you know,
3	if this we need to figure out how to address this
4	\$14.5 million streamlining initiative by the end of
5	this year, by the end of this fiscal year, so by the
6	end of September 30th. Which puts you know, it
7	puts a very short timeline on this. This all started
8	right at the beginning of, you know, basically this
9	calendar year.
10	I always assume that everyone knows more
11	about the budget than I do. And in many instances,
12	you know, tribal leaders that are here in the room,
13	you always prove me right. So I'm glad for that.
14	The elements some of the ideas and the
15	objectives of what we're talking about here, we're
16	really talking about the programs. And we've heard
17	these comments this morning focusing on service and
18	service to tribes, service to Indian people. How do
19	we continue to do what needs to be done? How do we
20	improve? That doesn't necessarily mean it's not
21	being done, but how do we improve? How do we do it
22	better? How can we make the most with the funding
23	that we have right now?
24	You know, we The mission is always
25	there. This is always you know, as Mike said,

1	he's always thinking about, you know, the different
2	areas or the topics that are in his head. This is
3	something I have in my office. It's on my desk.
4	This is something I think about every day, so and
5	I instill upon all the folks that are within my
6	immediate office or my immediate purview. I give
7	them this as well, so it's there.

8 One of the other points that I wanted to talk about here, just real briefly, and this is --9 10 again, I'm glad it came up earlier. This is a little 11 bit of historical context here. Granted I -- in '96 12 I was working on a hotshot crew, so I was doing --13 you know, I was one of the guys in green pants and 14 yellow shirts running across the country swinging a 15 Pulaski. But this -- you know, there was a lot of things that happened in '96, 2004, and where we're at 16 17 today, and there are really -- they seem very different in terms of maybe how the message was 18 19 delivered; what kind of communication happened or 20 didn't happen; how we actually interacted as a large 21 entity, both federal and tribal. And so the point 22 that I want to bring out of this is that, today, you 23 know, this is predecisional. This gets back to 24 consultation policy. We have -- you know, there is 25 themes, ideas, topic areas, a methodology, and what

we have seen so far that might be a direction we can 1 And then through discussion and comments and 2 ao. interaction and, you know, a collaborative feedback 3 from everyone here as well as in other consultation 4 5 sessions, we should be able to get to some area of 6 commonality that will give us some answers to move 7 forward. 8 Within the big picture, the \$14.5 million, you know, affects the Bureau the Indian Affairs. 9 10 This is the director within the org chart. I put 11 this up here so everyone, you know -- one of those 12 assumptions, again, right? I assume everyone knows 13 this, but I have it up in front of everyone so we 14 know where it fits and where it ties in. 15 The Bureau as a whole, roughly 5,000 employees. Last count it's 4,867. People are coming 16 17 and going, so it's a dynamic number. But for conversation's sake, 5,000 employees, 12 regional 18 19 offices, 85 agencies. This is nothing new. Everyone 20 knows this. We have worked with it; we've lived with 21 it. 22 The interesting part, there's 185 duty 23 locations nationwide. And 99 of them with less than 24 ten FTEs. So you can see that the larger -- the 25 larger picture or the larger numbers are the regional

offices and the agency offices. But 99 of them, ten 1 2 or less. Streamlining initiative across the board, 3 this is what it looks like. The verbiage in there is 4 taken directly from the greenbook in the proposed 5 6 budget, so it's right there in front of us. It's fairly, fairly straightforward. 7 Those are the dollar amounts that are tied to each of the organizations, 8 both the assistant secretary's level, BIA, and 9 10 education. 11 So let's dive in to the meat of the 12 matter. This is what everybody wants to talk about. 13 This is where I hope the discussion starts. 14 So the methodology of what we're looking 15 at or what we're talking about is when we look at 16 that population of 5,000 employees. And it's 17 actually a little bit less because, as Mike said, we 18 take out law enforcement, the DAS-M employees. Some 19 of those fit into that 5,000 number, so it's slightly 20 less. But what we're looking at is, within that --21 within that population there's a high amount of staff 22 that are eligible to retire. We have a lot of staff 23 that have a lot of experience, a lot years, a lot of 24 experience, and we have this gap down through the 25 middle and then we have the lower-staff level. So

1 one of the things we're looking at is the VERA/VSIP 2 authorities, which are commonly referred to as 3 early-outs or buy-outs. This is -- again, is not new, this has been used in the past. 4 There's, you 5 know -- And as we're looking at all this, you know, 6 nothing is off the table. Everything is on the table in terms of how we look at the organization. 7 And it's prudent to go through and look at our staffing 8 9 levels, look at the organization, look at the actual 10 duty location. We may end up in a very different 11 place than we think; we may end up in the same place. 12 This is yet to be decided, but these are areas that 13 we all need to look at.

14 On top of the regions and agencies we're 15 looking at the programs and the actual residual 16 staff. If we end up with early-outs and buy-outs and 17 how that all plays out, we'll have staff in different 18 agencies. You'll see in some of the following slides 19 there is duty locations that have different staffing 20 levels (inaudible). A duty location with ten staff 21 and six or seven are eligible for any of these 22 incentives and all were to take it and you're left 23 with three, what's the appropriate way to still carry 24 on providing that function? It may be consolidating 25 that function. It may be centralizing a program. Ιt

1 may be refilling those positions. There is a whole myriad of functions that can be done. 2 The other intent of this is really 3 avoiding reductions in force. You know, RIFs were 4 5 carried out in '96; they were done again in '04; 6 there was other ones done at other varying times to smaller degrees. But really that just creates havoc 7 for everybody. It challenges the -- it adds extra 8 9 time to process it, it creates gaps in service 10 delivery, you know, programs suffer, and ultimately, 11 you know, everyone here suffers. 12 So that's really the caveat to all this, 13 we're trying to pull this off without looking at any 14 reduction-in-force actions. When we look across the board at the 15 16 staffing levels, we can see what we look like today 17 in terms of who is eligible to retire, who would be 18 eligible next year, and up until five years out. So 19 if we were to actually go after it -- Not actually. 20 When we -- as we go after the early-out and buy-out 21 authorities, these are the staffing levels that we 22 would be looking at across the board. And, again, 23 this doesn't include law enforcement; this doesn't 24 include any of the administrative functions that we 25 were talking about earlier. Which would increase

1 these numbers, but overall this is just for the BIA. 2 Early-outs and buy-outs would create 3 different types of savings to reach this 14.5. You know, just a real basic math calculation you can see 4 5 there's roughly 300 employees. If you were to take 6 that salary base out, which would include incentives, and payment of incentives for staff leaving and you 7 8 didn't replace roughly 225, you only replace 75 of 9 those positions, we would hit the mark dollar-wise; 10 right? Well, that's a really short-term Band-Aid 11 approach to achieving this. And so this is the 12 discussion piece to talk about how to actually make 13 that happen. Because really, you know, at the end of 14 the day, the numbers of staffing is not the question. 15 The question is, how do we provide the same amount of 16 service; how do we provide the same level of service or more with less dollars. And staffing levels is 17 18 one way to look at this.

When we start looking across the board at the organization and duty sites and staffing levels, retirement eligibilities, early buy-out of eligibilities at all of those sites, one of the first areas -- one of the first I guess discussion topics that we talked about was saying, well, what if we looked at agencies that are less than ten employees?

1 And that wasn't an arbitrary number either. Nobody said, well, let's just pick ten or let's pick 15; it 2 was we looked at the lists of duty stations, those 3 185 as a whole, and we said, where are the areas 4 5 where we have high early-out and buy-out incentives 6 or eligibilities, low staffing levels, and that's a high percentage of the total population, like that 7 8 ten employees with seven eligibilities. And, you 9 know, so this was an initial -- an initial look at --10 you know, and this identifies -- And from this we 11 started to explore what kind of savings are 12 associated with space; what kinds of savings are 13 associated with any of the administrative costs 14 associated with hosting a site like this. And so 15 this is the first initial crack, and we're expanding 16 this further to look at all the organizations, 17 including agencies, the bigger agencies, the regional 18 offices, central office. It's across the board. 19 Nothing is off the table here. 20 Will you hit the back button one more 21 time? Sorry, I double-clicked it. Yeah. Thanks. 22 Yeah, that's fine. 23 So when we talk about the agencies, still, 24 you know, there are some offices where over half --25 some of it's even higher -- where you have these

higher, you know, retirement eligibilities for folks 1 2 that are there. You know, some of the programs that are in the offices may be candidates for being run 3 out of another office. 4 5 For example, you know, the forestry 6 program for Great Plains regional office is taken care of out of the Billings regional office. 7 And 8 that's just one example. But that type of idea, that 9 type of program management could be done in other 10 areas as well. 11 And then the other topic to discuss -- and 12 it's just discussion here -- you know, offices that 13 are really close to each other. You know, if you 14 think about it, let's say the Yakima agency. You qo 15 and you have the agency office in Toppenish and you 16 have the bullpen that's a couple blocks away; and 17 then you have the White Swan region district, and you 18 have another bullpen, you know, a couple blocks away 19 from that, and the Glenwood region district and 20 another spot away from that. And you start looking 21 at, well, there is costs associated with managing 22 those spaces. Whether it's just leased space, 23 utilities, whatever it is. You know, and those are 24 things to look at. Can we actually combine some of 25 them and find a cost savings or, you know, is the

need there? To do the job that we need to do, is
 that just an absolute must and we have to have it?
 So that's another discussion topic.

When we start -- Let's see, what do we 4 Oh, we added maps here at the back. 5 have? And one 6 thing I want to point out, there's eight pages of 7 maps and they are at the end of the -- I think they 8 are at the end of the entire packet. They will be in 9 the back. And there's no rhyme or reason as to how 10 we -- how we lumped it or how we captured the whole 11 country on those maps. We had a large map of the 12 whole country. And if we condensed it down to an 13 8-1/2-by-11 sheet the resolution was pretty terrible. 14 And so what we did was we tried to capture tiles of 15 the map in a way that, you know, gave the best 16 resolution. Like you'll see Alaska is down in the 17 corner on the same page as the Eastern regional 18 office. Well, obviously Alaska is not that little 19 big island that's usually down by Hawaii or south of 20 Texas. But for this one it's -- that's where we 21 stuck it.

22 So those are there for your reference. 23 They have all the -- there is a couple places --24 those maps, there's few places where we still have a 25 few edits to do because we didn't pull out a couple

1	law enforcement sites where you only have law
2	enforcement staff. So if you see something like
3	that, just realize that it's still being edited.
4	Regional offices is another area to talk
5	about. We have you know, everyone can see here's
6	the list of where they are and which cities they are
7	in. You know, the programs that are in those
8	organizations, you know, like I said that forestry
9	example, and it's just one example of different ways
10	that the duties can be taken on from other offices or
11	sites.
12	Here's a little more in-depth dive into
13	the staffing levels within the Bureau in terms of who
14	is eligible and by region. And so the buy the
15	through 2012 and through 2017, that's the eligible
16	through this year, and then the through 2017 is for
17	who would be eligible within the early-out authority.
18	And so let me let me talk just a brief
19	moment. I glazed over it on the earlier slide, but
20	the early-out and buy-out authorities. And this
21	is it's really critical to looking at some of this
22	data.
23	So early-out and buy-out authority.
24	Early-out basically means that, you know, if a
25	federal staff or an FTE, full-time employee it

1	says that on here on some places. If an FTE is
2	within so many years of the retirement age, then the
3	early-out authority will allow them to take
4	retirement at that early at that earlier age.
5	Well, in order to do that, basically what happens is
6	we have to we being the Bureau, has to put
7	together a plan of where is all the positions, all
8	5,000 positions; which ones are eligible; and what's
9	the plan behind them. If that person leaves today,
10	if that person does an early-out today, where
11	where do we fill? How do we fill? What do we fill
12	with? Do we not fill it? Do we abolish the
13	position? All these questions have to be answered.
14	Keep in mind we have this, you know,
15	end-of-the-fiscal-year deadline that we're running up
16	to. So we're trying to balance all these in parallel
17	as we're working forward on this.
18	So with the early-out authority, that
19	process or that application process goes through the
20	Bureau, up through Department, and then over to the
21	office of personnel management where they manage
22	those authorities for the entire federal government.
23	Except for Department of Defense. That's the only
24	that's the only caveat to that.
25	So the early-out authority requires a

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1	little less deep dive in terms of what's our filling	
2	plan behind all this staff, but for the buy-out	
3	authority, that requires extremely intense analysis	
4	on our part. It requires us to look really at a	
5	position-by-position report in terms of what are we	
6	going to do with it; how are we going to deal with	
7	it? So the early-out authority application is in	
8	process, and we would expect that to be available	
9	here probably within, I'll say, 60 days.	
10	Yeah.	
11	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Just a question on the	
12	buy-out. Is that a federal requirement?	
13	MR. RICE: I don't understand.	
14	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Buy-out.	
15	MR. RICE: Is it a federal requirement	
16	or meaning what?	
17	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah, for the buy-out	
18	employees, to buy give them incentives. I mean,	
19	if you think about the tribal employee, if there are	
20	no funds to continue the operation of a program or	
21	department or whatever, guess what happens to that	
22	person?	
23	MR. RICE: Right.	
24	AUDIENCE MEMBER: They are terminated.	
25	Same thing if you've got a business over here and you	

1	can't afford an extra person, they get laid off.
2	Here we're talking about, okay, we really are trying
3	to save money and we're trying to improve our
4	performance by taking care of the dollars and use it
5	more effectively. And if retirement or terminating
6	people is an option, you go with those options. But
7	here we're expending money to retire people or to
8	give them an incentive to get a buy-out.
9	MR. RICE: Right. And that's a really
10	good question when you go through and you start
11	looking at the numbers behind this. So the first
12	part of your question, there is no requirement to do
13	this. So we don't have to seek this authority. If
14	we have the authority, the staff member isn't
15	required to do it.
16	The other side of this, though, as
17	There is a couple ways to look at this and they are
18	all interrelated. So one piece is, if we have a
19	position that's a high-grade position and the duties
20	have changed, the duties aren't as broad, we have,
21	you know, staff members that are at the top end of
22	the salary scales and that person is incentivized to
23	leave and you can refill that position at a lower
24	grade at the beginning of the salary scale, then
25	you're going to have a gap in there that would be the

118 1 savings. So that's part of when we had that 300 -that statistic with 300, not refilling 225, that it 2 sort of balances out in there. That's one element to 3 this. 4 5 The other part of it is, if we don't have 6 anything by -- you know, these are all the hypotheticals, right? All the if/and statements. 7 Ιf 8 we don't have anything in place and we go to 9 October 1 and, you know, the stars align and we have 10 a budget in place, what do we do? Yes, sir. Let me finish this real guick. 11 12 Let me finish --13 Why was the option of AUDIENCE MEMBER: 14 reduction in force not considered? That -- the 15 federal government, that seems to be -- when the 16 function no longer exists and you have to replace 17 employees, I think to counter the costs in buy-out 18 reduction in force is an opportunity (inaudible). Ι 19 noticed in the previous frame you said it -- it stated no reduction in force. Why was that decision 20 21 made? 22 MR. RICE: Well, I'm glad you asked that 23 because that's exactly what I was going to say next 24 before you asked that question. But the intent 25 behind --

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1	MR. SMITH: Bryan, can I help out a little	
2	bit?	
3	MR. RICE: Sure.	
4	MR. SMITH: Let me just help out on this	
5	question because I think you need to go back to the	
6	other question as well.	
7	But one of the guidance positions that	
8	came from the through politico, and primarily the	
9	secretary's office and the assistant secretary's	
10	office, they didn't want to have a reduction in	
11	force. Because the last time we did this, which was	
12	in '96, it was very traumatic for the employees who	
13	wound up on the street. And in a reduction in force	
14	usually what happens is you don't lose the people at	
15	the top I heard somebody say we have a top-heavy	
16	organization. And I agree with that. But it's	
17	usually the people at the bottom that are out of	
18	jobs. I mean, the lower your grade level, the lower	
19	your time in the service, I mean, there is a lot of	
20	factors that are involved here. But usually the	
21	people that wind up without a job are the people that	
22	need to be supported.	
23	So in the last reduction in force it was	
24	50 percent at headquarters in D.C., It was 23 percent	
25	at regional offices and 18 percent at the agencies.	

1 And many of you may know people or maybe there are 2 some people in the room that were affected by the 3 reduction in force. But it's not a very pretty thing 4 because, you know, people's lives are at stake. 5 People's incomes and their ability to support their 6 families is, you know, in jeopardy. So we wanted to do this with the least disruption and allow people 7 that are within a certain amount of time -- usually 8 9 five years, four or five years; that's why the graph 10 is the way it is. If they are getting ready to retire but they are not quite eligible, you could 11 give them an incentive to retire early and leave and 12 13 you would have a cost savings. Not immediately, but 14 probably within the next year to 18 months, depending 15 on whether or not you fill the vacancy or you fill it 16 with somebody at a lower grade level or you do 17 something to consolidate that function or do 18 something different. But it's all aimed at saving 19 dollars with the least disruption as possible. MR. RICE: And then to add on to that, 20 21 there's one other financial piece. And that's, the 22 difference between having to pay a severance package 23 on a RIF'd employee versus giving incentive is 24 actually higher on the RIF side. So it would 25 actually be less dollars to go through this option.

121 1 So that is -- that was the other piece beside that. 2 Yes. AUDIENCE MEMBER: 3 Can we answer the question that he had? Because we're going through a 4 5 streamlining process ourselves. We're not shielded 6 or exempt from RIF'ing people because ultimately, you 7 know, whatever accountability system you have in 8 place, ultimately that's always on the table. 9 Because you can't -- your impact, whether you save 10 FTEs, is felt somewhere else. And so, to me, how is it that the federal employees are shielded or exempt 11 from that consideration? 12 13 Thank goodness my school does not have 14 tenureship with our teachers because otherwise we 15 would be carrying them on forever, even when they've 16 gone grazing. 17 So I think it's important that federal 18 employees shouldn't have special exemptions because, 19 in reality, I've got to live within my means of what 20 I get in terms of dollars. And so that's always on 21 the table. So I certainly want to echo what the 22 gentleman said. How the RIF'ing part -- why don't 23 you look at the higher-tier areas, too? Because 24 really, I think I keep this echo -- I am hearing 25 that. It's the people in the front lines that really

122 1 do the job with the services, with the people. Why don't we start looking at the mid-level and 2 higher-level tiers, because that's where some of the 3 fat is. 4 5 But I don't think anyone should ever be exempted from being RIF'd for various reasons. 6 And it just makes it unfair to the rest of us that have 7 to live within our means. We're held to a higher 8 accountability. And if that means right-sizing, 9 10 meaning RIF'ing, some people, that's the reality that 11 we live in. So I don't know if there's kind of a 12 hippocritic (sic) message that it's sending. We're 13 14 expected to live within --15 MR. SMITH: Sir, let me say in response, I 16 guess the best thing I can say is there's nothing 17 that's been approved yet. The office of personnel 18 management that was mentioned earlier today has to 19 give us the authority to do what is on the board 20 here. VERA, which is early retirement, or VSIP, 21 which is a voluntary separation incentive, they have 22 to approve that. 23 And usually they are going to take a look 24 at your organization and they are going to look at 25 the title, the grade, the series and so forth to see

1 if it's even feasible. So we don't have that 2 authority at this time. This is just another option. Probably -- if the people in this room or, 3 you know, several people want to make that comment, 4 5 that we should look at a reduction in force, probably 6 that's another option. But we started out by saying 7 we were not going to do that. And that was more of a 8 political statement than anything else, that we didn't want to affect the people who usually are the 9 10 ones that are harmed in a reduction in force. It's 11 not going to be at the top level or the mid level, 12 it's usually the people at the bottom level. And 13 you're right, maybe we should take a look at the top 14 level. But usually what happens -- And it's all 15 governmentese. I mean, it's strictly, you know, by 16 the book. You abolish the position at the top, 17 you're not going to reach that person. Usually they 18 are going to bump down into the organization. So 19 it's -- people at the bottom are the ones on the 20 street. And we don't want it to be that way. Okay? 21 It's a different kind of option. But if 22 you think reduction in forces is on the table, maybe 23 that's what we should take a look at as well. And I 24 thank you for your comments because I think this is 25 critical.

I think the tribes are in a little different situation because you're not bound by the rules and regulations of personnel management that we are. And that's, you know, a difference in the way we do business. But I understand what you are saying.

7 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Just I quess a caution about reduction in force. I think Mike has said 8 probably the right thing. I'm an educator by trade, 9 10 so I've gone through the public schools and grant schools and stuff like that. But a lot of times when 11 12 the policies come up and reduction in forces, it's 13 always the youngest going out rather than the 14 Especially, whether you want to call it longevity. 15 or not, but even in the Bureau they have tenure. You 16 know, they get in the position and then you get so 17 many years, it's really difficult to get a Bureau 18 person out. And the school districts are the same 19 thing.

A lot of times school districts will, when they want to do a reduction, they will do early-out incentives to make those at the top who get the highest salary out and move.

24 So, you know, when you look at what we're 25 looking at here, I guess I personally like the fact

now that some new blood's coming in. You know, in 1 2 the past somebody was there forever and, you know, we always -- as tribes, always had that argument, ah, 3 that guy has been there forever. Well, you know, the 4 idea of new blood and making changes and getting 5 6 things to consider and happen, sometimes you have to 7 move to get the -- try to get the young people there. And I guess right now I'm talking on behalf of young 8 9 people. I'm not that young anymore, but even as a 10 young person you kind of have that incentive to make 11 some changes. And if you find someone like that --12 Even some of these guys, there is a little 13 kid over there talking to us. You know, look at him. 14 MR. RICE: Hey now. 15 AUDIENCE MEMBER: But you know what, the 16 Bureau, for a long time when you went to Washington, 17 who did you see? A lot of the same quys for a long 18 time. 19 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I guess another iniquity 20 that I want to cite is that some of us don't even 21 have the luxury to do early-outs or even buy-outs, so 22 we're stuck. 23 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah, but this might be 24 a good incentive way to handle the situation. 25 MR. RICE: Yes, sir.

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1	AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's what I was	
2	talking about earlier, down at the service level. We	
3	don't have that luxury that Governor Chavez is	
4	talking about. I mean, when you run out of money,	
5	what do you do? You let the person go. I don't have	
6	that luxury with all my employees. And this, again,	
7	we're talking about top heavy being at the top. I	
8	lose a staff member because government funds have	
9	been cut by 26 percent. I don't have any of the	
10	incentives or, you know, abolishing the positions	
11	after incentives, I don't have that luxury at the	
12	lowest level. And we need to be able to get that	
13	down to the lowest level also.	
14	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Well, the	
15	If I may?	
16	MR. RICE: Please.	
17	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah, on the Going	
18	back to when you when you went through with this	
19	effort, you know, you all have to make some	
20	assumptions in providing guidelines	
21	Joe Garcia from Ohkay Owingeh.	
22	in providing guidelines for what the	
23	assessment was going to involve. And so you all made	
24	an assumption saying that RIF is not on the table	
25	during this assessment, so anything related to RIFs	

1 is not within this purview of the report that's 2 generated. So I don't know that we know enough about 3 it to include RIFs in the system, but it's an 4 important issue. 5 But, you know, I guess what I was 6 referring to was, in terms of -- I've heard this comment time and time again about people who are 7 within the system have been there for 25, 30 years. 8 And I know a lot of those people, and they have kind 9 of expended their usefulness within an organization. 10 11 They are just waiting to retire. And so if you look 12 at it that way, those are some of the most ill 13 performers in the system. Some of the most and best 14 performers are the young ones coming in because they 15 know a lot more about technology and things like 16 that, where the older employees are trained (sic) in 17 their ways and they are not going to change because, 18 well, I only have one more year; why should I learn 19 computer? Things like that. 20 But it's more -- I think it's more evident 21 if you talk to a lot of people within the system. 22 And most of us don't, but we may even have friends 23 that are working in the system. So I think it was 24 related to -- to that when we're talking about, 25 through attrition, these people are accounted for in

128 saving dollars and you bring in better performers to 1 2 do one or two, three of the same jobs that maybe the older one was doing. 3 And I don't want to be discriminatory of 4 the older folks because I'm getting there myself, but 5 6 that was one of my comments about if it was law or 7 not. And it appears that it is, because you are 8 saying, well, it's not law, it's policy. 9 MR. RICE: Thank you. Well, this young kid, I've been living 10 11 this. This is -- You know, I didn't -- maybe I 12 didn't do a proper introduction when we first started 13 So I started working on the hotshot crews, and here. 14 then I ended up out in Yakima out in the Northwest 15 region working as a forester/timber-sale officer 16 living out in White Swan where we had all those 17 village fires two or three years ago. And then from 18 there I went up to the regional office up in Alaska. So I've lived a lot of the comments here firsthand. 19 20 So if there's no more questions at least 21 on this line --22 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'd just like to make a 23 comment. I think this whole idea is about 24 effectiveness --25 MR. RICE: Right.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: -- and how it affects 1 the people in the whole organization. But I haven't 2 heard anything about, in the positions, if you looked 3 at how effective people are in the systems. 4 Because 5 we're going to obviously have to streamline. How do 6 we streamline maintaining those individuals that are 7 effective? Because right now we're generalizing about we have to get rid of a number of individuals 8 9 at this level, a number -- but then within that top 10 group that are eligible for early-out or retirement, 11 you have some pretty effective individuals. As you do at the bottom. 12

13 So I think that is going to be the 14 challenge. How do we streamline and keep those 15 individuals that are being effective? I challenge 16 you on that.

17 MR. RICE: And that's a really good 18 question. I'm glad you brought it up, because part 19 of the discussions that have gone on with this, at 20 least within the Bureau, as we've gone through and 21 looked at this data, there's the element of just 22 looking at staffing numbers. Which is really a 23 short-term approach and it doesn't have -- it doesn't 24 have the longevity that would really promote 25 improving service really. I mean, you know, I'm sure

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1 we can manage staff numbers, but does that really affect efficiency or effectiveness? 2 And so, if we were going to look at this 3 and we had all the time in the world -- if we had 4 5 24 months and a big bankroll to make it all happen, 6 what we would do first is go through and do a, you 7 know, a workload analysis. We could go through and look at what job needs to be done and what's the 8 9 staff level that needs to do it. And that's a really 10 simplistic answer to a much more complex, but what's 11 really happening here is we're looking at a 12 short-term approach. In the meantime we're having a 13 parallel discussion on how this actually would be 14 implemented; how it would affect those topics that 15 you're bringing up; how do we get the work done that 16 needs to be done, and how do we do it well? It's not 17 just covering home base, but basically how do we 18 improve what we're doing and what we need to do to 19 support the tribes and what needs to be done. 20 MR. SMITH: And I'd just like to add to 21 that also that, again, somebody earlier today asked 22 about, you know, what happens after this. And 23 there's probably going to be quite a bit that happens 24 after this. By the end of this fiscal year, by the 25 end of this calendar year, there's going to be a lot

1 of emphasis on, again, tightening up. 2 The Department was asking us already about 3 workforce development. Meaning, you know, how are you going to utilize the employees you have? 4 Back to 5 the effectiveness part of it. But how are you going 6 to reduce seven percent of your staff? I mean, they are already asking these questions today, when really 7 we're looking at probably 2014, 2015. 8 So you can 9 realize that our budgets are probably going to be 10 either flat or worse. 11 Now, somebody gave a comment about, well, 12 Mr. Echo Hawk and Mr. Salazar, I think, who was the 13 chairman of (inaudible), he said that this was a 14 commitment by the assistant secretary and the 15 secretary of Indian Country. And I know that is a 16 fact. I sat in last summer when the secretary 17 gathered all the Bureau managers, all of the 18 assistant secretaries together, all of the Bureau 19 heads. And I was in the room when he said: This is 20 my budget and this is how it's going to be rolled out 21 in 2013. I don't want any whining. I don't want any 22 calls from your constituents. This is my commitment 23 to the Indian people. He held us harmless. A half 24 of a percent for Indian Country, when other 25 bureaus -- park service, BLM, fish and wildlife, all

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1 of those other bureaus have many reductions that are above ten percent. 2 So Indian Country has done pretty well, 3 even in spite of our economic situation today. 4 But if you go forward to 2014, 2015, we don't know what's 5 6 going to happen. They are already asking us how 7 we're going to reduce more. 8 Because of compacting and contracting, I think we're where we are today with some of our 9 10 And the benefit should be to the tribes. agencies. 11 The money that's saved -- any savings should go to 12 the tribes, and already has in most cases. We're 13 looking at the Bureau operations and we're saying, 14 maybe it's time to take another look at how we're 15 managing our agencies and our regions, because we're 16 losing staff; we're losing our ability to provide the 17 services and benefits to tribes. And so that's 18 another way of looking at the streamlining. What can 19 we do without? Now that's something that we really have to take a hard look at. 20 21 So, you know, if RIF, reduction in force, 22 is the answer, you know, if you have comments or 23 recommendations along those lines, nothing is sacred 24 But we do have to get within budget, so that's here. 25 our effort.

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1 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I appreciate that comment, because that's what's really the driving 2 force behind this, is to ensure that by October that 3 this 14.5 million cut that you're talking about is 4 5 completed. 6 So I guess thinking about that, and you're 7 talking about retirements that happen between FY 12 and 17, looking at these different areas, once they 8 are eligible for retirement, what percentage are you 9 not filling in these retirement positions? 10 Or are 11 you going to fill them? 12 As you were saying, it may be even tighter 13 where we can't fill it, so it's going to have a greater impact on the services. So everything that 14 15 you are trying to implement by 1 October, you know, 16 there's got to be a better way of ensuring that the 17 services will not be decreased or underachieved because of a lack of people in the support services 18 19 area for the tribes. 20 I think that's something that we need to 21 be mindful of as we move forward, is how does that 22 impact? We don't know, but it's driven really by 23 As you're saying, it has to happen. Because budget. 24 if it doesn't happen it's going to go across other 25 programs; right? If we don't come up to this, if we

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1 don't agree to this, then it's going to impact other (inaudible) and other programs; right? 2 That's correct. You're right 3 MR. SMITH: Because if we don't -- if we don't go 4 on point. through this and we go into the next fiscal year, 5 6 there probably will be some mandatory reductions. 7 And you even have to think of it, you know, broader 8 than that. Because this summer there is supposed to be some back-and-forth with the senate and the house. 9 You know, the Congressional people have to get 10 11 together on the budget. It doesn't look like they are going in that direction. It looks like they are 12 13 pretty far apart.

14 So what happens in January if Congress 15 does nothing? Right now they have a law that says 16 sequestration. In other words, across-the-board cuts 17 in January. I think January 11th is the deadline. 18 So we don't have a choice at that point; they will 19 make the choice for you. We'll have across-the-board 20 reductions. And then -- Even the military. I mean, 21 everybody is going to be on the table at that point. 22 What we're trying to do here is plan for 23 BIA, and then again BIE later today and tomorrow, to 24 see if we can make these small reductions and prepare 25 for the next couple of years. Because we're pretty

sure that we're going to have a flat budget. 1 And along the lines of employment, you 2 know, we're in a different retirement system, but 3 believe me, in the Bureau of Indian Affairs no 4 government employees have had any salary increases 5 going on three years now. 6 We've been frozen at our salary level for several years. 7 I mean, that's --I'm not crying about it or anything, that's just a 8 9 fact of life. But I know tribes have been in a worse 10 situation. I heard somebody say ten years. I mean, that's pretty drastic to not have an increase in pay 11 12 for that long. But three years is enough. It looks 13 like it's going to be another couple years. 14 So these are pretty tight times 15 economically and we have to get down to budget. But 16 there may be other things in store if Congress 17 doesn't act. Probably across the board. That is 18 what Chairman Hayes is saying; it could be that 19 drastic across the board, and much larger increases. 20 Probably in the neighborhood of eight to ten percent. 21 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm (inaudible) from 22 Pueblo of Zuni. 23 Again, having to be here listening to 24 these discussions and trying to find a way to make 25 sure that -- I think the focus is, is how does the

1 tribes come out ahead? Does the tribe come out 2 ahead? (Inaudible) always have to come out in a good situation for all of us. But for me personally, I 3 take a look at my own Zuni agency and the amount of 4 5 services that they provide to our community. 6 Ultimate (inaudible) is what we decide, what we feel that is in the best interest of the tribe. 7 Our constituents, who are our own tribal members, they 8 9 are the ones who truly actually will be affected by what we decide. And as employees, as individuals who 10 11 work for our community, we have to really truly think 12 for them to make sure that the (inaudible) that we 13 make truly is in the best interest of our tribes.

14 And I have to go -- I don't want to, but I 15 really have to disagree with former president of the 16 National Congress of American Indians because, as he states, that you have young people that are -- yeah, 17 18 yeah, they do have bright ideas as they move up, but 19 there are those people that have been in the system a 20 long -- within the organization and also truly 21 understand what really truly works for the tribes, 22 and has been moving forward; that we also have to 23 take a look at these individuals. They understand 24 what really works. 25 But, again, when it comes down, the

1	reality is the lack of communication. That's what's
2	been happening, is the lack of communication. And it
3	was mentioned earlier, too. Unfortunately, this is
4	what we're doing, is we're reacting. And we haven't
5	been proactive. We haven't been afforded the time if
6	we can be proactive. We haven't been afforded that
7	time to be truly proactive, what we really truly need
8	to be doing. Again, here, we've been talking about
9	the time frames. See, we're reacting to it because
10	there is a time frame; that we have to do this at a
11	certain time. And we're reacting to it.

12 And just from the beginning it states that these studies and these recommendations, these have 13 been on the table for "X" amount of years. 14 How come 15 we have not done that? And now at the very last minute we're reacting to it. And unfortunately, as 16 17 mentioned here, too, is if we don't do anything, then 18 somebody does come in and says, okay, you have no 19 choice. This is what's going to happen to you. And 20 we have to live with those consequences. Even if it 21 does have to happen to our -- A lot of our valuable, 22 most important individuals are going to be let go. 23 That's the most critical part. And how do we move 24 forward with that? 25 Because the current situation in our

1 Congressional (sic) is that we are seeing more and 2 more of our legislative people going in that has that mentality that I don't have that trust responsibility 3 to the Native Americans, so we'll do whatever we want 4 to do to make sure they don't come out ahead. 5 And 6 that's scary. And I think that's -- as tribal 7 leaders, that's why we have a focus more on not being 8 there at our respective reservations, but being more 9 up at the Hill trying to advocate for all the tribes. 10 Because this is a team effort that we need to try to 11 focus in on; what is in the best interest of the 12 tribes.

13 But as we move forward, and as mentioned these are things that we truly need to stay focused 14 15 on, is that, okay, if the Southwest region is saying, 16 okay, RIF; let's take a look at the numbers; see what 17 type of feedback and impacts that we're going to 18 create. And how is it truly going to benefit the 19 (inaudible); will this work within the Southwest 20 region? It may work within a different region, but 21 will it truly work within the Southwest region? 22 This is who we are. We are representing 23 the Southwest region. And is it going to happen? 24 Are we going to accept it? But we need to also make 25 sure that we see those numbers before we truly

1 decide.

2	Yes, we may have said RIF, but take a look
3	at the numbers; take a look at everything. Now say,
4	yes, we still agree we need to go through those
5	processes; that it's coming from the Southwest
6	region. But if not, then at least we were afforded
7	that opportunity to take a look at look at the
8	numbers instead of just saying that. Because we may
9	say that, but actually the numbers and what's going
10	to happen in our respective areas is totally against
11	what our staff have been telling us.
12	So they are individuals within the
13	regional level, within the central level that are
14	as you mentioned earlier, they are Native Americans
15	that are in that workforce that are and some of
16	them are truly looking out for the best interests of
17	us because they come from they have come from the
18	reservations. They have seen them. And now they are
19	having an opportunity at that top level. And those
20	are the ones that are truly looking out. And with
21	that process of getting rid of them and getting
22	somebody up there that really truly doesn't
23	understand them; and I think each and every one of
24	you experience that within your region, that they
25	are that we are getting individuals that really

140 1 truly don't have the best interests of us. And that's why we complain. 2 So how do we do that? How do we work on 3 making sure that within our respective areas we are 4 5 doing what we can do and coming out with a win-win situation? 6 7 Thank you. 8 MR. RICE: Thank you. 9 There is a question in the back. 10 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes, Laurence Gishey again with the Dinlacktriangle College Board of Regents. 11 I have 12 a question. 13 We're talking about reducing resources And I want to touch on the sacred cow among 14 here. 15 some of the tribes that are present. No offense to 16 them, but, you know, when the tribal casinos signed 17 compacts with states they are required to pay a certain amount to the state in taxes. 18 And that's 19 resources for the state which offset some of the 20 costs to the state's obligation. 21 Also, there are tribes that charge taxes: 22 business entity taxes, sales taxes. They collect 23 funds. And that also offsets some of the costs on 24 tribal services. 25 My question is -- And this is just a

		1
1	question. I realize that we have the treaty	
2	obligations, so on and so forth. However, it's	
3	probably against the law, or the Bureau's hand is	
4	tied, but I am going to ask the question anyway.	
5	With these revenues that the tribes generate, can	
6	that be used toward offsetting some of the costs that	
7	the Bureau's the Bureau's responsible for?	
8	There are tribes that are doing well.	
9	Just look at some national data and state data where,	
10	you know, casinos are doing well. Not all of the	
11	casinos, but certain areas. So if some of those	
12	revenues could be offset so the budget the Bureau	
13	budget will change with those developments and spread	
14	the money where they are really needed. So that's my	
15	question.	
16	MR. SMITH: I'm a little bit older than	
17	Bryan, so I'll see if I can go back in time.	
18	As many of you may not have been around at	
19	that time, in the early nineties we went into an	
20	effort called DOI/BIA tribal reorganization. About a	
21	three- or four-year effort. And we go into all kinds	
22	of places all over the country to take a look at	
23	reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. And	
24	a few good things came out of that, but we probably	
25	didn't have enough time, even though it was a three-	

1 or four-year effort. But one of the things that we heard loud 2 and clear from the tribes -- And there was a person 3 in Congress at that time by the name of Senator 4 5 Gordon from Washington state who was promoting means testing. Means testing meaning offsetting tribal 6 resources, tribal possible gaming revenues, other 7 things that they wanted to offset in lieu of 8 government services that are owed to the Indian 9 10 people. It's a real bad idea. My opinion. But I 11 think a lot of tribal people share that. One of the tribal leaders at that time 12 13 stood up and said, "Don't penalize us for being 14 successful. We're successful. Our tribal members 15 are successful. Don't penalize us." 16 Yeah, you have a revenue allocation plan 17 that describes how you're going to use your gaming 18 revenue for governmental purposes. But that's your 19 business, and it shouldn't be the government's 20 business to oversee that. We're not in Indian 21 gaming. We don't oversee that. The National Indian 22 Gaming Commission is the one to talk to about that 23 type of situation. 24 But means testing is really not on the 25 table. Believe me.

1 MR. RICE: Great. Thanks for that 2 comment. Before you go on, I'm 3 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Darnell Maria again with the Ramah Navajo. 4 5 I do agree with the governor from Zuni and the statement that we are here in the best interest 6 of our community. And I do know, and I mentioned 7 8 before, that Ramah Navajo agency, yes, it's a small 9 agency, but it's been there for 40 years and there 10 are 11 employees and there are people who are ready 11 to retire. However, the assessment that's being 12 made, really you need to consider several factors. 13 For example, our community is scattered. There's 14 over 400 miles of roads, and it gets really bad 15 during the winter. And one of the programs that the 16 agency still maintains is the road maintenance. So 17 that's really central to have. Another factor is the Bureau's trust 18 19 responsibility. Out at Ramah Navajo, we have nine 20 distinct types of lands and we refer to it as 21 checkerboard land. So we also have to deal with it 22 through our 638 (inaudible) contracted program that 23 the Bureau instilled on the trustee for these lands. 24 So those are very important. 25 And we're talking about RIFs, you know. Ι

		14
1	used Like I mentioned before, I used to work for	
2	the Bureau as the awarding official. However, due to	
3	family needs, caring for my 93-year-old mother, I had	
4	to leave my position and come back to the community.	
5	And fortunately the tribe hired me. However, perhaps	
6	you could move a position out there for the agencies	
7	that are located in that area, but an awarding	
8	official could be assigned out there and they could	
9	replace the people that may be retiring.	
10	And so those are important factors because	
11	the needs are out there at the tribal level, not at	
12	the region. You know, we, as Indian tribes, that	
13	have agencies do have needs. So I just wanted to	
14	express that. And that's really important.	
15	I know that Ramah Navajo has several	
16	contracts for programs and it probably only retains	
17	two programs at the agency level now. As Phil said,	
18	you know, don't penalize us because we're 638	
19	contracting. You know, we came a long ways and we'd	
20	still like to continue to have that close	
21	coordination with our agency and our region.	
22	Thank you.	
23	MR. RICE: Thank you.	
24	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good morning. Jim	
25	Hooper from the Pueblo of Laguna. I have a question.	

145 Does this streamlining plan take into consideration 1 2 the report we received this morning? They are looking -- the report 3 MR. RICE: this morning looks at the DAS-M positions, which is, 4 you know, acquisition, human capital --5 6 AUDIENCE MEMBER: That was assessment of 7 your organizational structure, correct? 8 MR. RICE: Right. The administrative 9 assessment that you're talking about? 10 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah. MR. RICE: That was focused on the DAS-M 11 12 positions. So there is 670-some positions. And that 13 assessment was focused on those. 14 AUDIENCE MEMBER: So are any of the 15 positions in the streamlining one also some of those 16 positions that are being recommended for reorganization? 17 18 MR. RICE: They are separate. 19 AUDIENCE MEMBER: On your report you have 20 there's going to be a savings in efficiencies 21 totaling \$65 million. All of that is going back into 22 Indian programs? 23 MR. RICE: You're talking about at the end 24 of the document? 25 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.

146 1 MR. RICE: Yeah. That was an attempt to take the greenbook, the 200-some-page document and 2 distill it down into, you know, some easily 3 understood terms for all of us. 4 5 AUDIENCE MEMBER: So is that money going to go back into the Indian programs? 6 7 MR. RICE: If it's written on there that way, yeah. I mean, there's reductions in there, but 8 9 then there's also increases, which basically even each other out. 10 11 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you. 12 MR. RICE: All right. Let me move --There is just a couple more slides here. 13 14 You'll see the only change on here is the 15 date for Alaska. Not that I expect to see you up 16 there, but just in case. 17 And there is a -- I wrote a note to myself because I wanted to talk about this a little bit. 18 So 19 the communication side of things. You know, here's 20 a -- written comments. Send them -- you know, send 21 them to me. I was written in or I was identified in 22 the Federal Register notice as the contact person, so 23 there's the e-mail address to send them to. 24 We have moved the date once. It was originally May 24th, 23rd. But considering we added 25

1 another consultation site, we decided to make it more 2 accessible; add a couple weeks to it. So that's one 3 piece.

But then the other part of it, you know, I 4 mentioned earlier how we're talking about moving 5 6 information through the regional directors out to the tribes, posting it on the BIA.gov site. 7 There is this direct interface with me. 8 I'm wondering, is 9 there another -- another avenue or -- you know, 10 because I keep hearing the theme that 11 communication -- making sure that we have the link 12 there. Is there something else that comes up or 13 something else that comes to mind that you think 14 would be better or would augment this in a better 15 wav? I'd be interested to hear any comments on that. Or write them down and send them in. So that is 16 17 always an option.

18 So that's all -- that's the big picture, 19 you know. That's all of what we have been talking 20 about. There's -- you know, there was questions 21 earlier in terms of feedback and how -- you know, how 22 this loop or this process works. So beginning of 23 June we're going to have hopefully a huge amassing of 24 comments and we'll have all of the transcripts of 25 the -- from the court reporters from all these

meetings and so we will take all this and work it together and, same thing, post it on the Web site; direct communication through the regional directors out to the field that way, and then, you know, direct within -- within, you know, my contact or Mike's as well. So --

7 MR. SMITH: We want to keep the lines of 8 communication open. And as I said earlier, we still 9 have five locations to go to throughout the country. 10 And as time permits, use whatever mechanism you can 11 to communicate with us. Bryan's got his Web site --12 or his e-mail address up there. But also, we'll be 13 providing feedback. Because I think one of the 14 biggest criticisms we get when we go out to the 15 field, when we go out to tribes especially, and we 16 have information sharing, there is no feedback. 17 People always complain that, you know, there was a 18 survey, there was communication, there was this or 19 that, there was this kind of event and then you don't 20 get the feedback. So we're very aware that you want 21 feedback. And we'll try to do that primarily through 22 the regional offices and the regional directors. But 23 if you have other mechanisms -- Maybe you belong to 24 NCAI or other organizations. Whatever it is, 25 whatever the best way to communicate with you is, let

149 us know that. And please provide your comments and 1 your recommendations throughout this whole process. 2 Yes, sir. The Moapa chairman is standing. 3 Former chairman. Or are you still the chairman? 4 5 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm the embedded chairman. 6 7 Yeah, I'm from --MR. SMITH: You have to give your name. 8 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm Phil Swain. 9 Ι thought you knew my name, Mike. 10 11 Anyway, Mike and I go back a long ways. 12 If Mike were to retire today, it would save us 13 \$1.5 million. So, you know, word to the wise there. 14 No, I was going to (inaudible) as well was 15 top heavy, you know. You don't have that on your 16 list. But the point I'm trying to clarify -- and for the record, I want to know -- I must have fell 17 18 asleep -- because you said you looked at all these 19 small tribes, agencies, like the Southern Paiute, of 20 which we're a part of, and you said you looked at the 21 FTEs and anything less than ten you put on that list. 22 Was that the only criteria you looked at? 23 I mean, if you did, I think you need to 24 look at other things. You know, like the number of 25 tribes it's serving and what the services are the

1 people are receiving. The problem we have is not so much that. If we get rid of that, where do we go? 2 3 You know, do we go to Western? Do we go to Hopi? Do we go to Yuma (inaudible)? And if we go to Hopi, you 4 5 know, we probably won't (inaudible) agency because all the Hopis block us. 6 7 But that -- you know, that being said, I'm 8 saying, you know, what was the criteria you used? Because when I go back I am going to say, hey, you 9 10 know, they picked a number of ten out of the air. 11 You know, and to me, I hate this word 12 consultation. We've been consulting -- we've had 13 people, tribal members, that have gone on, passed on, 14 and we're still here talking about the same issue. 15 We're talking, for myself, it's possibly ten years. 16 And I told them in Denver almost six years ago that 17 if you would just listen to the tribes, you know, 18 they are giving you the answers. But you never heed 19 that explanation. And what I said, just as a prime 20 example, is that, when these people retire, who is 21 going to replace them? The Bureau has systems in 22 place already that says, you know, we can train these 23 people to fit into these positions. But you don't 24 use that anymore, and so that becomes a problem. 25 Who is going to replace Mike up there?

1	You know, is it someone from there in Washington?
2	And I always say we're hiring people in Washington
3	that have never been west of the Mississippi. And
4	that's our problem. And we don't listen to the
5	people at the grassroots level.

6 The example that I use is when a general 7 wants his CIB to say he has been in the field on the 8 firing line, he gets in his helicopter and he flies 9 out there and he steps out for ten seconds and then 10 he jumps back in his helicopter and he goes back to 11 the main office. He hasn't been on the firing line, 12 but he still can probably wear that CIB badge.

13 While the Indians don't have a badge like 14 that, but they are on the firing line constantly. Ι 15 mean, this is the problem we have. You know, where 16 you are talking about using your -- your own money. You know, that's part of the problem, is because when 17 18 we're trying to do an environmental assessment for 19 our tribe, a small tribe that doesn't have any money, 20 we have to pay for it ourselves because the Bureau 21 doesn't have any money up there to pay for that 22 service.

If we're going to get any services, if we're going to develop on the reservation, then we have got to have someone at that regional office that

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1	says, hey, I can help you, Phil. But you go up there	
2	and you talk to that regional economic development	
3	director, he'll say, well, we don't have the money.	
4	So you're going to have to stand in line with all the	
5	bigger tribes that are squeaking more than you. So	
6	you are going to have to wait in line. And we never	
7	get anything.	
8	Good example. We've got two 100-megawatt	
9	solar plants going on in our reservations. But are	
10	we getting any help from the Bureau? No. Because	
11	we're doing most of that work ourselves.	
12	So what we need to do is look at the inner	
13	workings of the Bureau, you know. In fact, before I	
14	came down here I said, "What's the name of our	
15	regional director?" And I am still trying to figure	
16	out who it is.	
17	MR. SMITH: You've known me for years,	
18	Phil.	
19	AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm sorry, is he around	
20	here now? Oh, there he is. Okay.	
21	But see, that's my problem. And when you	
22	hire a superintendent to fill these positions, I	
23	think it's great to hire Indian people, but if that	
24	person doesn't have the experience and the	
25	qualifications, you know, you lose. So you don't	

1 have the communication there. I was asking the chairperson here from 2 Utah, when did you get this information? 3 And she 4 just got a little note. But my source is to go on 5 The Internet you can get all you want. the Internet. 6 And here it is. But what you're telling me is that 7 it's all new, it's all new. So what happened to all 8 those reports that were done in the previous years? 9 I remember a gentleman by the name of Hitler (phonetic). 10 I think he was in Washington -- I mean in Denver at the time. And then you guys come 11 12 along. How many of you have been west of the 13 Mississippi? Do you know what an Indian person looks 14 like? (Inaudible) I'm Hawaiian, okay, Look at me. 15 and I'm learning my new language. Que paso; adios; 16 all these other kinds of things. But, see, that's 17 the problem we're running into with the Bureau of 18 Indian Affairs, and the people are saying it's the 19 same with the Education. It's the same thing. It's a lack of communication. We're not getting it down 20 21 at the field. 22 I can remember when we used to have 23 meetings; we used to have trainings. We had training 24 for superintendents, for supervisors, for managers on 25 638, self-determination. And we don't have that

1 anymore.

And I have always said this to career 2 Bureau employees, that you're not there to help the 3 Indian people. I said, you're there to enforce 4 5 And that's our downfall. Because if this policy. 6 lady had the experience in economic development, but 7 her job description said, oh, no, you can't go there, then she can't help me. But if she did, then she is 8 9 earmarked and labeled that, you know, she's like a 10 rabble-rouser; she's not on our team, so you can't 11 use her anymore. So this is where your distrust 12 among the employees, they run into this problem. 13 Your employees, Mike, they know what the 14 problem is out there. They just can't speak out. 15 They can't speak out and say, well, Western Nevada, 16 and now that regional director, he will tell you that 17 the property supply officer is the main focus for 18 all -- several agencies and everything else like this 19 throughout the Western regional area. Now, why is I've heard comments where the regional 20 that? 21 director says, where is his employee at? Oh, I don't 22 know. And when she does come, I don't work for you, 23 sir; I work for Washington. So he has got no control 24 over that lady. So these are the problems we're 25 running into.

1 And the sad fact is -- Why do you not have law enforcement included in this thing is beyond me. 2 Because that's where a lot of the problems come in. 3 Many, many times -- As a small tribe, we have a small 4 5 casino and we do quite well. And we use many of that 6 money (sic) not only to pay for health insurance for our people, but we use that to offset our programs. 7 So I think the solution is out there if 8 Mike and his staff would tell Bryan to go out there 9 and work with the tribes, your superintendents, and 10 11 find out what the heck they need out there. We'll 12 tell you what we need, and that's not happening.

We're going through another consultation. And we've got to have this response by September, right? Then what happens? Mike said it's been going into effect. Well, maybe it should have gone into effect five years ago, but it hasn't happened.

18 And it's a philosophy of each 19 superintendent and regional director, if they are 20 willing to help the Indian people, then they will get 21 off their butt and get out there and will do these 22 things that need to be done. And they don't do it. 23 I asked -- I went to my superintendent the 24 other day because I was coming down and I said, "I'm 25 coming down here whether you like it or not." Ι

1 said, "I want to know how the budget process works." I said, "In the old days, before '04, the regional 2 director, budget people, we would have big meetings 3 in Phoenix. They'd come out there and tell us, 4 5 'Here's your budget. Here's what you need.'" Even 6 my good (inaudible) used to go to those meetings. But I asked the question. I said, "How does the 7 process work today?" And I said, "Well, I'm going 8 9 down to Phoenix for this meeting." And she said, 10 "Come in at 3:00 o'clock." I said, "Okay." So at 11 2:00 o'clock I called out there and she said, "I 12 can't talk to you, Phil." I said, "Why can't you 13 talk to me? I'm a Native American. I'm a member of 14 Can't I just ask a simple question: this tribe. How 15 this system works? Is that privileged information?" 16 See, that's a philosophy of each superintendent, of 17 each regional director, person in Washington. They have their own set of standards. 18 I like Jodi Gillette, economic 19 20 development. What does she know about economic 21 development? Again, but she's in that position, 22 so -- It's been my philosophy that these consultation 23 sessions that you hold throughout Indian Country is

24 not to get -- not to have us ask questions of you, 25 but it's for you to ask questions of us. Then you'll

know what the heck is happening out in Indian 1 2 Country. And you should be telling us what's wrong, but we're telling you what's wrong. And that's where 3 you pick up this information. 4 That's why you're recording everything here. And that's where it's 5 6 wrong. 7 I don't know how they hired you guys. And I respect your -- you know, your qualifications all 8 to do this kind of stuff. But everything that you 9 have here has already been out there. 10 11 I met Echo Hawk when he first came in. Ι 12 met Paul because he was out of Salt Lake and, you 13 know, we had dealings before. So I have known Paul. 14 And I told Paul this many times. I said, you know, 15 the answer is out there. You just have to go out and 16 ask. You have to get these people off their duffs 17 and get out there and do it. Not to go to the 18 outside organization to find out what's happening in 19 the Bureau. Because whistle-blowers are not going to 20 speak out. But the answer is there. It's always 21 been there. You just have to listen. And I sang 22 that song in Denver four years ago and I'll sing it 23 BIA, BIA, I'm not your Indian anymore. again. Do 24 you guys remember that, Paul Hessen (phonetic)? Any 25 of you old folks?

158 1 But anyway, but that's -- that's my point. So I'm sitting here trying to take notes. 2 And I've got all this information now, and I just -- if you 3 ask me -- if you ask, the first question is, what 4 5 criteria did you use to put the Southern Paiute field 6 station on that list of those tribes that may be 7 eliminated? Can you answer that for me? 8 Thank you. 9 MR. SMITH: Quick response, Phil. We didn't use any real criteria to focus 10 11 on those. We just said, where are those locations 12 where you have employees that are ten or less? Ιt 13 was a starting point. And there's been no 14 determination on closure. I mean, you've jumped a 15 little bit farther ahead saying, how are you going to take a look at these locations in terms of closure? 16 17 There's nothing on the table that says we're going to 18 close anything. But it's a starting point to look at 19 places where we have ten people or fewer to see if 20 there's any way to consolidate activities, programs, 21 services, or not. 22 I mean, your location is probably a unique 23 one because it's out there quite a ways from 24 everything else. Nevertheless, it's a small agency. 25 Same thing with Ramah; same thing with some of these

1 other places where you have a unique situation that 2 maybe, you know, you have fewer than ten people, but maybe it's effective the way it's operating, the way 3 And I think you have a lot of good comments. 4 it is. 5 Yeah, there is a lot of us that have been in Washington for a period of time. 6 There's some 7 people that have never been west of the Mississippi. 8 Like you said, they haven't been out in the field. 9 They couldn't even describe or spell some of the 10 locations. But I think things are getting better. 11 If you go to the assessment, which is strictly 12 administration, but one of the primary things that 13 Beth laid out was the need for training. I think 14 we're doing a better job of training and mentoring 15 people to take the place of those people like me 16 where you are going to save a lot of money. I'm 17 making 17 cents an hour, by the way. But we're 18 trying to bring in more people to understand the 19 organization so they can take our place. I'm 20 mentoring three people this year. Just me alone. Ι 21 mean, we have people who are mentoring those people 22 that are coming along and are going to take our 23 Nobody wants to go to Washington; believe me. place. 24 They don't want to go there and work and live, so I'm 25 filling that need for the moment. But the more we

1 get training involved and the more we get Indian 2 people, tribes, involved, I think we can do a better job. 3 4 And we're here to listen and understand 5 your thoughts. And you made some good comments. Ι 6 don't necessarily agree with all of them. You have 7 somebody that has got a lot more interest in your 8 organization than BIA as far as energy development. You've got the secretary. He's directly involved. 9 10 So that doesn't happen for everybody. 11 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Well, yeah. Thanks for 12 your comment. 13 I just wanted to say that. And if you 14 could -- you know, I guess Mike answered the 15 question. So the next time I see this report, the Southern Paiute field station won't be on that as an 16 17 afterthought or something like that, right, Mike? Right? Isn't that so? 18 19 Do you want to answer me? 20 MR. SMITH: Everything is on the table 21 right now. 22 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Everything is on the 23 table. Well, I'm just saying if you worded it 24 differently and said there was some small agencies 25 that are going to be considered, that would have been

1 fine. But it's kind of like, you know, we were 2 always on the firing line. 3 MR. SMITH: No, it's a starting point. And we could have added probably the other 90 4 locations or whatever the number is. 5 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Well, I would think that 6 7 as a Navajo, you know, there would have been a lot of So I'm the little lion on the 8 uproar, you know. bottom that's making this roar for us small tribes 9 across the United States. Because there are four 10 11 tribes in Arizona that are under the same boat. And 12 I don't know if there's anybody here from those small 13 tribes except us. So --14 Thank you. 15 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I've got a quick 16 question. I know it's lunch time. 17 But I know that -- I don't know, like you 18 say, we received the packet that we've just kind of been looking at. But if you go back to the packet, 19 20 basically this morning we have been really dealing 21 with reduction and streamlining measures of the 18 or 22 19.71 (phonetic), but we haven't touched on 23 administrative savings of 13.8 and program reductions 24 of 32.1. And I don't know if you're going to cover 25 that today, too. Because in here I'm already seeing

1 ISEP funding reductions, school construction 2 reductions, IT, and of course law enforcement special 3 initiatives. These are -- these are big chunks of programs that are going to be looked at in the 4 5 schools. And the guarantee loan program is going to 6 be reduced, too. 7 And I guess I'm trying to compare that with also the increases. And I know the adjustments 8 9 being made on some of the -- some of the water 10 (inaudible), et cetera, et cetera, and other 11 programs. But I don't know if anyone has taken a 12 look beyond the streamlining personnel. And so I 13 don't know if you are going to touch on that today, 14 to talk a little bit about that or not, because that 15 is -- if you look at it, it's a critical situation 16 because -- especially if you have BIA schools or 17 grant schools. Because that will change, I think, 18 some of the formula (phonetic) funds coming in. So 19 just --20 MR. SMITH: The next segment will be BIE, 21 so they will be discussing that probably this 22 afternoon, Keith Moore, and maybe Brian Grapo 23 (phonetic). But the Bureau of Indian Education --24 And I know a lot of you are from school boards and 25 education operations across the country. So that

163 1 will be discussed. And when you take a look at everything put together, I think then you will be in 2 a better position to provide comments and 3 recommendations. 4 5 But this is a separate exercise, if you 6 want to call it that. BIA, BIE, and then there's a 7 small portion, as you saw in the handouts, that has to do with the assistant secretary's office, which is 8 about \$2.2 million. 9 10 But put it all together, but wait, I think, until the next presentation before you start, 11 12 you know, mixing it all up. Because it all comes 13 from the same place. Congress appropriates to the 14 They don't separate it out necessarily. BIA. 15 MR. RICE: Okay. Any more questions? Comments? 16 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good afternoon. My name 17 18 is Evanette Sockyma. I represent Hopi from the Hopi 19 Day School school board and also the Native American 20 grassroots association. 21 The consultation here today, (inaudible) 22 for the tribes to feel comfortable with the purpose 23 of proposal of changes. You have not indicated what 24 the purpose of the changes are; the positives and the 25 impacts that will occur with this change.

We here are talking about funding and all 1 that for us, and everybody's -- well, I think 2 everybody is well educated in the PO 102 98 3 (phonetic) standards for our schools. And in there 4 5 it states that the application of Bureau provisions, it states Indian tribes and tribal organizations to 6 which grants are provided under this chapter and 7 tribal controls for which such grants are provided 8 9 shall not be subject to any requirements, 10 obligations, restrictions or limitations opposed by 11 the Bureau and that would otherwise apply solely by 12 reason of the (inaudible) of the funds provided under 13 the laws referred to (inaudible). So that we -- we do reap what we are all 14 15 asking for here today, and that -- and for us, our 16 Hopi, it's very hard for us to determine all these 17 laws that you are implementing on us. 18 And with the gentleman here, back here, 19 talking about, you know, what we need and what the Bureau should be -- promise to us in writing here, 20 21 are we going back on your laws also? Or what is the 22 determination of those that will impact us in the 23 rural areas of our nations? Also the Navajo Nations 24 here. And that, what is -- what is that going to 25 impact us? You know, you haven't really determined

1 There's -- you're determining impacts on your that. Bureau and how it's going to affect you guys, but 2 down the line it comes down to us. 3 Where are we going to get our funding? We're already, you know, 4 5 operating on so much that you give us. 6 We're trying to improve our drop-out rate; 7 we're trying to improve our suicidal rates here on

8 the reservations. But with the moneys that we get 9 now, it's just not enough. We need that 100 percent 10 for us to actually operate our schools; to be able to 11 have that funding for our new schools that we can 12 operate and we can send out our children and our 13 grandchildren to live in your world.

14 And that is just, you know, the problem 15 that we have at home. You know, we're constantly 16 fighting for what we -- what you, the Bureau, and the 17 president has implemented on his thing here, on his 18 executive order. And it says, you know, that you 19 should be able to -- to be able to do that for us, 20 but we're not seeing that. We're not seeing -- you 21 were saying, you know, you're all from reservations 22 also. But with the man here, talking about top 23 heavy, let us have him come down to see us. Let us 24 have him -- see his face on our reservation to see 25 actually how we live; how our schools are operating;

166 1 how the community wants what they promised us. And also, that --2 Ma'am, I hate to cut you off. 3 MR. SMITH: You're going on the record and you're comments are 4 going to be heard, but we're really into that other 5 6 presentation by BIE education. Most of your concerns and your comments should be directed to the people 7 that are going to be doing that presentation. 8 We've 9 only done BIA this morning. 10 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Okay. 11 MR. SMITH: This afternoon will be BIE. 12 And we'll give you another opportunity; even if you 13 stick around for tomorrow, I think Indian education 14 will be discussed even further. But those comments 15 probably should be reserved --16 AUDIENCE MEMBER: But it all ties into 17 everything. 18 MR. SMITH: Yes. 19 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Whether I say it here, 20 tomorrow or today, it does tie into everything. But I was really thankful that we have 21 22 this opportunity for all of us here to come see you 23 face-to-face and to give you our comments and to give 24 you our concerns about our schools. But let us have 25 that -- that determination from them also, to come

167 1 down and see where we live and see how our schools are operating for themselves instead of hearing it 2 3 from agency to agency. That is where we need to use our comments and our consultations here 4 5 that you say that you give us. 6 Thank you. 7 MR. SMITH: Thank you. I thought I heard stomachs 8 MR. RICE: 9 rumbling out there, but there's more. 10 Yes. 11 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah, Gary Bohnee with 12 the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community. 13 I think all the comments are great. I'm 14 just going to make a suggestion and a statement. 15 And the suggestion is that, we talked a 16 lot about communication, a lot of the tribal leaders 17 did. And I think to the extent that the proposed 18 framework organization is moving forward, that it 19 envisions both the policy aspect, the policy people 20 with the -- those people that are going to be 21 executing and managing on a daily basis, that 22 communication is a factor. Because without that I 23 don't think any of this is going to work. 24 And that leads to my comment with regard to how that -- how that actually plays out. 25 For

1 example, the Department of Interior BIA is moving forward to new leasing -- home site and commercial 2 leasing provisions. And it's our position that we 3 don't believe there's been an extensive analysis of 4 5 how that is going to impact the day-to-day ability of 6 executing those regulations at your -- at the policy level, D.C. level, as well as at the agency and at 7 the regions. 8

And so having said that, I would reiterate 9 the Community's position that until that analysis --10 11 a full analysis is done on what that will mean, it's 12 been the Community's position that we would urge any 13 new regulation, particularly these regulations, be 14 put on hold until, you know, the full top-to-bottom 15 review can be done; that there's input in the region 16 and the agencies as to what the requirements are 17 going to be on the Bureau staff or for implementing Because within the Salt River Indian 18 those. 19 community, it's a highly-fractionated land base and 20 so there will be, we believe, quite a few tasks and 21 activities that will be required, new activities that will be required to implement these regulations. 22 23 Thank you. 24 MR. SMITH: Here again, we appreciate your 25 comments. The programmatic changes that go forward

are going to be a little bit different. 1 They will be handled separately. But we're in tune with what 2 you're saying. 3 There are many tribes that have your same 4 concerns about leasing regulations, but there are 5 other tribes that want to move forward. So it's a 6 7 balance. And I think the front office, the assistant secretary's office and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 8 will be directly involved in any changes on leasing 9 10 or other programmatic changes. 11 But we do appreciate your comments because 12 everybody is bound by the same regulations, the same 13 rules. And some of those don't work for certain 14 tribes, and maybe we ought to take a look at how 15 we're doing that. The implementation is going to be 16 very important going forward. 17 MR. RICE: Thank you everybody. 18 MR. SMITH: Ready for a break? 19 MR. RICE: Yeah, break time. All right. 20 So how about an hour and 15 minutes? We're at what, 21 12:30? 1:30, 1:45? 22 MR. TSOSIE: Yeah, 1:45. 23 MR. RICE: Okay. Back here at 1:45. 24 Thank you. 25 (Recess.)

1 MR. TSOSIE: All right, everybody. We're 2 going to get started now. Everyone, we're going to get started now. We -- right now we are about 3 38 minutes ahead of schedule. So let's get started. 4 5 Let's have the BIE present, and I think we 6 might even be able to get done a little bit early I'm assuming that no one is opposed to 7 today. getting done early, right? 8 9 But before we get started, just one thing. All of this is being transcribed. And I really need 10 11 everyone to clearly state your name and your tribes 12 into the microphone so that we can hear it so that we 13 can -- when we go back in the notes, we can group 14 everything out; we know who was talking; we know who 15 is saying what. Really speak clearly into the 16 microphone. And then after that, you know, when 17 you're talking, keep the mike close. And we just 18 need to focus on creating a very good record for 19 this. 20 So other than that, I'm going to turn the 21 time over to Director Moore. 22 MR. MOORE: We're bringing up our 23 PowerPoint. Let me make sure Bonnie Haines and 24 everybody has a handout on our streamlining process, 25 if you have that. If you don't, they are in the

1 back. And let's make sure we get you one. 2 If I could real quick, Dr. Monty Roessel He's our associate deputy director for 3 joined us. But he -- and I know this is an 4 the Navajo region. 5 important person in this part of the country for 6 Indian education, Indian Country education. His mother, Ruth Roessel, who was a pioneer for  $Din \mathbf{\Phi}$ 7 education, passed away just recently. They just had 8 9 her traditional ceremony and he was wrapping that up. 10 That's why he's late with us today. And if you would 11 with me, I would just like to take a moment of 12 silence for her. I know of her importance and also 13 her husband, his importance, in Din� in the Navajo 14 area of education. And I'd just like to do that. Ιf 15 you would do that. Thank you. (Moment of silence observed.) 16 17 MR. MOORE: Thanks. 18 Monty has been -- just came on the board 19 with us and we couldn't be more grateful for someone 20 of his caliber and what he has done with tribal 21 schools and in Navajo country; coming on board with 22 BIE, bringing his expertise. He's really done a 23 tremendous job for us, so we're thankful for his 24 service with you as well. 25 Are we ready? Are we ready?

1 Let me also introduce Mr. Bart Stevens, the associate deputy director for the Western region 2 of BIE, and Bart will be leading our PowerPoint and 3 walking us through the streamlining today. So let me 4 turn it over to Bart here and he can introduce 5 6 himself and give you a little bit of his background and we can go from there. 7 8 Thanks again. We thanked everybody this 9 morning, but we are really grateful to the number of you that turned out to give us some feedback 10 11 (inaudible) our process; give you information today

13 can address our (inaudible) and the EPM, education 14 program management, part of the budget with the 15 budget protections and allocations that we have 16 coming forward with us. 17 MR. STEVENS: Okay. I know most of you in

and try to get feedback from you in terms of how we

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18 this room that are in education, and even some of you 19 that are not. As Mr. Moore said, my name is Bart 20 Stevens, and I'm the associate deputy director West, 21 for the Western region, which includes all the 22 Western region, which includes all the western United 23 States except Navajo, where Dr. Roessel is over that 24 region.

25 I'm Northern Ute-Shoshone Bannock from

Fort Duchesne, Utah. And on my father's side I'm San 1 2 Carlos Apache and Maricopa, not far from here. So my familiarity with Indian Country is quite extensive. 3 And my dad is a retired DPS officer for the State of 4 5 Arizona, and I've lived in Keams Canyon, Coolidge, 6 White River, San Carlos, Globe, Paradise Valley, 7 Prescott, as we moved around the state. So I'm very 8 familiar with Indian Country.

9 And of course my familiarity with Indian 10 education is even more extensive. I spent the last 11 30 years in Fort Duchesne and I was with the Uintah 12 School District out of Vernal, Utah, and that's where 13 I spent the majority of my career in education. 14 Started as a classroom tutor. Worked my way up to a 15 classroom teacher; into administration and district 16 level, when I decided to throw my hat in the ring with BIE when they we reorganizing in 2006, and I've 17 been with the BIE since then. 18

19 One thing I wanted to acknowledge, we see 20 this PowerPoint slide a lot. And somebody took these 21 pictures and sold it somewhere. And Dave Saliampa 22 (phonetic), who is staff, who put the slides 23 together, found the format here. But on the right is 24 Mr. Showlio (phonetic) from Fort Washakie, an 25 honorable elder that has since gone on, but that's

Mike is Navajo next to him. I knew him when he 1 him. was in Salt Lake; I don't know where he lives now. 2 The woman is from Fort Hall, Mrs. Boyer (phonetic). 3 And then Mike is from Ethatie (phonetic), and I don't 4 know the gentleman on the end. But I thought it fair 5 6 to acknowledge them as their pictures are plastered all over this PowerPoint format that's used. 7 We're here today to talk about the 8 9 streamlining plans for the Bureau of Indian 10 Education. And that's our purpose to be here today. You know, we have had discussions, the senior 11 12 management team, on several different occasions on 13 the direction we were going and what we were going to 14 do to try to meet our required reductions. And I 15 know a lot of you have a lot of questions and 16 concerns of what that looks like. But I want to say 17 first and foremost, our options as the Bureau of Indian Education are not like those of our sister 18 19 bureau, the BIA, where they are able to determine an 20 amount and then make some determinations, along with 21 your input, on where exactly that comes from. 22 Within the Bureau of Indian Education, our 23 options don't exist. It's -- our reductions in 24 resources will come out of education program 25 management. And what education program management

		175
1	is, is that source of funding, that pot of money, if	
2	you will, that funds line offices on up to the	
3	director. All the salaries and the operational costs	
4	that are associated with the education line officer,	
5	their staff, on up to the director's office in	
6	Washington, D.C. And that's where our reductions	
7	will occur.	
8	This morning there were some concerns	
9	shared with the schools; how does it impact schools?	
10	And at this point it doesn't. It's strictly	
11	education program management dollars. And that's how	
12	we've thrown this information together for you all to	
13	help us in the decision-making process on where and	
14	what that looks like within the BIE.	
15	With that, the BIE is also in a unique	
16	situation with Okay. This is different from the	
17	slide presentation that I have, but we'll go off of	
18	this.	
19	So maybe I will use the roving mike. Is	
20	this still on? Okay.	
21	Okay. Explaining a little bit about what	
22	we're involved with. And as most of you are from	
23	schools and in education in general, we had to come	
24	together to, like I said, decide where those staffing	
25	reductions would happen within the BIE and how we	

1 identify additional resources, because we are in a 2 unique situation where we get additional funds, as you all know, from the U.S. Department of Education. 3 And with these U.S. Department of Ed funds, again not 4 being impacted by the reduction of education program 5 6 management is another resource that we can pull from to continue to provide the technical assistance to 7 our schools, using that different source of money 8 9 from the Department of Ed. So part of our discussion 10 was able to get ahold of how we were going to share 11 our resources and how we can use those moneys set 12 aside from the Department of Ed to continue 13 operations at our -- within the school operation side 14 of the house. 15 We talked about any consolidations as --16 Well, we're asking for feedback from you all on what 17 those consolidations would look like as options on 18 some of our schools. We have different types of 19 schools, as you know: tribally controlled, Bureau 20 operated, co-op schools, and different things like 21 that. 22 And please jump in if you have comments or 23 questions that we can answer along the way. 24 So this is what we need your input on. Ιt 25 was brought to me over the last several weeks that

not a lot of details was shared in what the BIE was proposing. And part of that was to gain a better understanding of what you all, as tribal representatives, as school leaders, and tribally-operated schools, to share with us on what that should look like in terms of those reductions within the BIE.

8 So the streamlining of the BIE to meet 9 those budgetary constraints is what we talked about. 10 The reality is, under education program management, 11 again, that pot of money that's being reduced, and 12 that pot of money that funds the line officers on up 13 to director's office, has significant costs to keep that operating. 14 Salaries alone for the people within 15 that line item is about \$14 million annually. 16 Salaries alone. What we're being reduced to, that 17 pot of money, is 11 million. So obviously -- and 18 that 11 million, that's going to cover salaries, 19 operations, and operations of those offices. 20 So obviously I'm not going to come to you

and say, well, we're proposing change. I'm coming to you to say that things have to change for us. We don't have that option. There are different things that we can get into in terms of what that looks like with again those sharing of resources that I'll talk

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1 more about.

2	But through this, the mission continues:
3	empowering tribal education and student-focused
4	programs; empowering students through learning,
5	leadership, and service. So the job Like I'd tell
6	my line officers that I supervised when I was a
7	deputy director, what I told the AEDs was, that it's
8	time to do more with less. The mission continues.
9	Our commitment to Indian students remains. How we
10	accomplish specific tasks is what will change.
11	This is a copy of the last organizational
12	chart, the Bureau of Indian Education. Many of you
13	have seen this. And what it does is it just breaks
14	down our region. The associate deputy directors here
15	along the middle of the page, with the line officers
16	under each. And then, as you know, it breaks down
17	even further into line offices where all the schools
18	are located. And then again, every one of these
19	squares here aside from the division of
20	compliance, monitoring, and accountability is
21	funded by educational program management operations.
22	This is just a graphic showing our
23	183 schools and facilities throughout the United
24	States. Breaking it down just sort of roughly it
25	fluctuates, but it's pretty close a little over

1 41,000 students that we serve on 64 reservations, 2 238 tribes, 23 states, and 24 tribal colleges, two 3 BIE operated: Haskell and SIPI. SIPI is a junior college and Haskell is a four-year program. 4 5 We wanted to share with you what these --6 what the organization looks like currently with the 7 amount of schools that are served within the associate deputy director, East region. And the 8 associate deputy director for that region is Roxanne 9 10 Brown, based out of Minneapolis. She has nine 11 education line officers, with a total of 64 schools. 12 And then you can see how that breaks down into 13 BIE-operated and tribally-controlled grant schools. 14 And in the East, of course, the majority are tribally 15 controlled. Which they are in all regions, but more 16 so in this than Navajo. And that's in your handout. 17 It shows you deputy director - Navajo, 18 Dr. Charles "Monty" Roessel, oversees this region 19 based out of Window Rock. And you can see a 20 breakdown of schools for him; overseeing six 21 education line offices throughout Navajo from Tuba 22 City to Ship Rock. And as was mentioned earlier, 23 Pine Hill is not a part of the Navajo region; it's a 24 part of our West region in Albuquerque, as they were 25 with BIA and the Southwest region. It breaks down

1 the numbers of schools. My region, the associate deputy director -2 West, oversees seven education line offices in the 3 western United States from Seattle to Phoenix; 4 Sacramento; Billings, Montana; and two in New Mexico 5 6 and others. And that's how my schools break down. 7 The only edit that needs to happen -- And it looks like they took care of it. 8 I had it on my 9 notes of my presentation, that there was an error on 10 the amount, but it's been corrected. 11 So in the grand scheme of things, these 12 are the bottom-line totals, again, that are -- they 13 make up the BIE in our 22 different education line 14 offices and the amount of schools that we serve. And 15 then breaking it down further by those schools that 16 we -- that are BIE-operated that we -- that are 17 staffed with federal employees and of which we 18 directly supervise and provide direction and 19 guidance. And then the majority of our schools, 20 roughly two-thirds, are tribally-controlled grant 21 schools. 22 Yes, Mr. Tah. 23 AUDIENCE MEMBER: On your -- this line, 24 you have 22 line offices. But then on your graph 25 organization you only have 19.

1 MR. STEVENS: That's Andrew Tah from the Department of Indian Education. 2 Ah, this is the error here. Thanks, Jim. 3 That was Jim Hastings, line officer in Phoenix. 4 5 There's only six listed there and there should be nine. 6 And the ones that are missing --7 this is -- this was an org chart that was proposed in the restructuring of 2006. And that's what had this 8 9 eliminated. We have an ELO in South Dakota that's 10 south and north. So this isn't the most current org This was what was proposed during the 11 chart. 12 reorganization in 2006, and that's why all the names 13 are different. We can update that. I can get a 14 current organizational chart with the right titles. 15 Thanks for pointing that out. 16 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Joe Garcia, Ohkay Owingeh. 17 18 Just a question about, is there a 19 relationship or correlation between the number of 20 line offices you have versus the number of schools or 21 student population? 22 If there's a correlation, then you might 23 be able to look at -- if there's a negative 24 correlation or not a strong positive correlation --25 of letting some of the line offices go, and they can

182 1 be taken up by some other line office. But it's just a suggestion based on what 2 I've seen thus far. 3 That's actually a good 4 MR. STEVENS: suggestion. That's something to take a look at. 5 Because we do have line offices that serve only grant 6 schools; have no supervisory authority over their 7 schools in their region because they are tribally 8 controlled. Some with as little a three schools; 9 10 then we have others with as much as nine or 12. So 11 definitely something that needs to be taken a look at 12 as far as how that variable applies to how things are 13 reorganized. 14 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Excuse me, Bart? 15 MR. STEVENS: Yes. AUDIENCE MEMBER: On the other hand --16 Patricia Sandoval, Santa Fe Indian School. 17 On the other hand, if you're not going to 18 19 impact school programs, the ELOs and their education 20 specialists are the ones that are more closely 21 related or support the schools. So if you take away 22 our ELOs, then you're going to affect school 23 programs. 24 So I'm coming out in favor of -- I love my 25 ed specialist. Please don't take her away.

1 The other thing is, why is it that DPA is 2 not part of this? Because it seems to me DPA is 3 where we have all those old people (inaudible). And 4 no disrespect to anyone personally, but it seems to me DPA is the group that could go away. 5 6 You know, there's -- there's -- as you go up the hierarchy and you're looking at the schools 7 and not to impact school programs, as you go up, you 8 9 get to that piece of DPA, which of course they are all compliant. 10 11 So I'm going back to something that was 12 said earlier about training and building capacity 13 with the schools so that they can, in essence, take care of their own compliance issues. 14 And you know we 15 at our -- we at the schools, particularly in the 16 tribally-controlled schools -- because I got a 17 glimpse of that MOU, and I see that there is -- in 18 that MOU there's something about enforcing compliance 19 with tribally-controlled schools. So if there was 20 more technical assistance and training to work with 21 tribally-controlled schools so that they could be in 22 compliance, then you won't need so many compliance 23 people. Because those compliance people have been 24 there forever. And I don't -- as a 25 tribally-controlled school administrator, I really

don't see what they do. Because, like I said, as you 1 2 go up the hierarchy, you know, what is it that they do for us at the programs, at the program level? 3 MR. STEVENS: You kind of -- You're 4 That's where the previous line -- where I 5 correct. 6 talked about sharing of resources, that's exactly Because the division 7 where that piece comes in to. 8 of performance and accountability now, which is state oversight and monitoring, is fully funded by the 9 10 Department of Education through the admin costs that 11 we're allowed by law, the one percent, the 12 1.5 percent of different sources -- special ed, 13 title programs, and so forth -- that fund the staff 14 at that level. 15 Now, you brought that up in a good way. 16 And I'm glad that you did, because that's exactly what the sharing of resources would be, as you know, 17 18 for those of you that saw the e-mail from Mr. Echo 19 Hawk that gave the four bullets that spoke to the 20 line offices' status, but then also spoke to the 21 regional technical centers that would take their 22 place. 23 Understanding that we have, again, the 24 organization that's funded by EPM, education program 25 management -- that's funded by education program

1 management. And if that's being reduced, how do we continue to provide that technical assistance to 2 individual schools and tribes and our own 3 BIE-operated programs with them seeing no 4 5 interruption in that technical assistance or that 6 service that you get from the education specialists? 7 So what my hope would be is that, where we identify those resources under the Department of Ed 8 that we can share, it would mean, instead of using 9 10 those dollars to fund DPA in Albuquerque, it would be 11 to maybe fund those regional centers that will 12 continue to provide technical assistance to you all. 13 To me that makes sense. Because, again, the mission 14 doesn't change. Our commitment to Indian students 15 doesn't change. It's how we get there that will 16 change. And that's one of the changes that I'd like 17 to see happen. With, again, identifying those --18 that different funding source to cover that service 19 to schools. 20 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Joe Garcia, Ohkay 21 Owingeh. 22 Question, or maybe a comment, related to 23 there's this partnership with the -- with the 24 Department of Ed and BIE. But if you look at the 25 education system of the state, in the public school

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1	system, New Mexico is one state that has a tribal	
2	education act in place, Indian Education Act. And	
3	within that education act there are stipulations or	
4	mandates of what things can happen.	
5	Now, if we use that to the fullest degree	
6	possible in terms of having partnership with the	
7	state, I think it's important for the issue that	
8	we're facing, like with the No Child Left Behind and	
9	then the what's that new one that was passed?	
10	It's enacted, just passed recently. I can't remember	
11	what it's called.	
12	But anyway, the mandates of those kinds of	
13	policies or legislation, it would be good to see	
14	partnership with the states and the tribal schools,	
15	whether they be BIE operated or tribally controlled.	
16	But we're not even pushing that envelope as we speak.	
17	We're kind of standing alone. BIE is over here,	
18	public schools are here, and then tribal I mean,	
19	Indian education from the Department of Ed is	
20	somewhere in the mix. And so, if you coordinated the	
21	effort, that would be for a long-term fix so that we	
22	could put a final fix on all the issues that we're	
23	facing right now.	
24	But if we don't go there, then that would	
25	be a left-out thing that it could have been an	

1 opportunity. But we need to think about that more 2 comprehensive approach, if you will. So I think it's 3 an important piece.

And if you think about it, we have about 5 700 students in the Sante Fe Indian School that are 6 Indian students; they are tribal members. And they 7 have one common thing with those students versus 8 students of Santa Fe High maybe. They are all 9 residents of New Mexico. So they all should receive 10 benefit from the State of New Mexico.

11 And if you think about that part, the 12 Indian student that goes to Sante Fe Indian School 13 sees no benefit from the State. It's all left up to 14 the tribal side. Whereas the one student that 15 attends the other public school, they get their share from the State of New Mexico. And so the State is 16 17 qetting -- kind of getting off scot free when it comes to Indian students in BIE or 18 19 tribally-controlled schools. 20 MR. MOORE: Joe, real quick. I think 21 maybe if you can address -- I think you were talking 22 about the new executive order from the president. 23 New Executive Order 13 5 92, which made (inaudible) 24 piece of policy that just came out in December that 25 (inaudible) has requirements, too, as well.

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1	One of the discussions we've been having
2	as well one of discussions that we've been having
3	(inaudible) is that there's three tiers of
4	(inaudible) when it comes to K-12. You have the
5	public side of education; you have the BIE-operated
6	side; you also have the tribal grant side. And they
7	are all three very unique and different. And they
8	all do a little bit they all have The policy at
9	the federal level, in my opinion, is very
10	disconnected and not streamlined and brought
11	together, so you can't have a quality discussion
12	about all three of them.
13	And so, going forward, on the executive
14	order, what was interesting, a piece of the executive
15	order of 13 5 92 that was just out, is it calls upon
16	me, as the BIE director, to advocate on behalf of
17	American Indian students in public schools.
18	So a new mandate placed on me, as BIE
19	director, is (inaudible) have to take into
20	consideration the public side of students where
21	American Indian and Alaskan Native students are.
22	So that brings us to the discussion, I
23	think, of what you were alluding to here, which is we
24	have all these disconnected pieces; it's very hard to
25	pull it together; it's very hard to address a lot of

1 the issues that we need to address. And going 2 forward, I want (inaudible) even though I wish it had been reauthorized, the ESEA hasn't been reauthorized, 3 Elementary and Secondary Education Act. 4 5 Due to that not being reauthorized 6 (inaudible) we have an opportunity due to the new president's executive order (inaudible). 7 Where we have our TIBC meetings, we have our interior budget 8 committee meetings with tribal leaders, I can tell 9 10 you that 75 percent of the discussion in those 11 meetings or more is on public school education versus 12 BIE education, tribal grant or BIE. 13 So there is a big need for us to really 14 put our heads together, not only about issues such as 15 budget and streamlining and the pieces that are going 16 on in BIE, but the entire Indian education policy, 17 that whole (inaudible) Department of Interior, I 18 think, if we are going to get to where we want to get 19 today, which is educating our youngsters at a far 20 higher rate than we are today. And that calls upon 21 all of us. And I think those policies really come 22 into play when we're talking about that (inaudible). 23 AUDIENCE MEMBER: One important thing that 24 is happening as we speak is that there is an Indian 25 education advisory group in place right through the

1 Department. Uh-huh. 2 MR. STEVENS: Well, I posed that 3 AUDIENCE MEMBER: question to a number of people who work with 4 tribally-controlled schools. And so I'm passing that 5 information on because they are having a meeting the 6 7 first week of May, I believe, in Washington, D.C. 8 Now, my question posed to these individuals was, how do tribally-controlled schools 9 10 get input to that advisory council? And we don't -- we have (inaudible) 11 tribally-controlled school at Ohkay Owingeh, Santa Fe 12 13 Indian School there. But we didn't know about it. 14 If we don't have any participation in that advisory 15 council, then, you know, how many schools that are 16 tribally controlled were left out of the picture? 17 So this is just a -- sort of advice saying we ought not to be left out of it. If at all 18 19 possible, I'm going to try to attend that session in 20 D.C. 21 But, you know, in the structure of that 22 council, maybe we may -- those schools may have been 23 inadvertently left out. I don't know for sure, but 24 that's the way it seems. 25 MR. MOORE: And the name of that -- the

1 name of that group is the NAIC (phonetic) board, which is the Native American Intertribal Council, 2 including the Native American Council on Indian 3 Education. It's a White House (inaudible) through 4 the U.S. Department of Ed. And they have a broad 5 6 range of folks that sit on the committee. 7 Bill Mendoza, who is the executive director out of the White House on American Indian 8 9 and Alaskan Native, oversees that process and that board. And I don't -- I'm not speaking on his 10 11 behalf. He's in charge of the whole initiative out 12 of the White House, but I -- there is no -- there 13 would be no reason to block BIE out of presenting or 14 coming to those meetings, tribal (inaudible) and 15 voicing your opinion. I know we go regularly and get 16 updated on what's going on in the BIE through that 17 committee, because the committee is interested in the BIE work. 18 19 So I think there should be a strong 20 discussion about how to incorporate other folks in 21 that. 22 AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Inaudible) Hopi tribe. 23 You know, I guess just to clarify NAIC's 24 role, NAIC's history has never been dealing with 25 Indian tribes. It deals strictly with the public

1 schools within states and there is a funding agency. 2 And this -- My question to all of us is that, an initial -- where the executive order came 3 out by the president, there were three reasons why 4 the executive order came out on Indian education. 5 6 One was to reduce drop-out rate, improve test scores, 7 and also -- there was another one. It slipped my 8 mind. Increase graduation. Those are the three 9 targets initially talked about back in, I think it was December. And that's what kind of started the 10 11 discussion on the initial merger of DOE and BIE. 12 But I guess my question in regards to this 13 concept of streamlining is that, if we are going to 14 improve those areas -- which kind of leads back to 15 the question of whether BIE schools and grant schools 16 and contract schools are in compliance with the 17 regulations -- how do we improve those by becoming 18 also ourselves more streamlined in the operation of 19 our schools, whether they be tribal, 638 or BIE 20 schools? 21 I think I'd like to add one concept 22 that -- rather than NAIC, why don't -- if we're going 23 to improve our systems, why couldn't each region put 24 together an advisory board, if you want to call it, 25 or a board that would meet with each of the regions

to answer some of these questions on how to improve 1 their schools within those regions? 2 Because having been in those positions 3 with a CSA or a grant school, and also working in the 4 5 Bureau system, was that we're never consistent on 6 meeting the problem. We receive the funds and we try 7 to set up the system or the curriculum, but we're never consistent in helping one another (inaudible). 8 9 So I would recommend maybe instead of dealing with NAIC, that we create something like that 10 11 for us to work on problems that we have. 12 This discussion was given to tribal 13 leaders back when the executive order was given. 14 Because my concern is public schools in Arizona 15 aren't doing a very good job either. If you were to look at the data and statistics that we have, the 16 17 only two groups that are below Native students in our 18 public school system is those in special ed and the 19 nonlanguage speakers. 20 So I think the issue is, how do the 21 schools improve their systems? And for me, I think 22 one of the things is that you get education leaders 23 who will do the job and quit rotating the same people 24 through schools. You know, I mean, that's -- that's 25 what I see happening.

1 And I know in Hopi we have been able to meet the UIP in our schools when it dealt with 2 educational leadership of the schools. 3 MR. STEVENS: You're absolutely right. 4 5 Research states that consistent long-term school 6 leadership, true instructional leaders leading 7 schools is exactly what turns schools around; exactly what raises student achievement levels and the 8 9 achievement of AYP. I think you hit it right on the 10 head with how do we then, with the changes put in 11 place, incorporate -- because, as you know, this 12 administration is seeking tribal input I think more 13 than I've ever seen. And we're encouraged to 14 collaborate with tribes and meet with them and 15 discuss their individual needs. I mean, I was in 16 Havasupai meeting Mr. Watahomigie just last week; 17 spent a few days down there. So getting out there 18 and getting a better understanding of what those 19 needs are. And I think that the way to accomplish 20 that is through setting up an advisory-role board 21 that can -- can provide -- I don't want to say 22 consulting, but in a way it is. Not in this sense, 23 but, you know, advising that regional center on 24 meeting the needs of that region. 25 I think that's a great idea.

1 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Sir, this gentleman had a question first. 2 3 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you. Everett Chavez, Sante Fe Indian School. 4 5 You know, I believe in the streamlining 6 because we're doing it ourselves. And of course, again, that is -- one of the outcomes I'm looking at 7 is to sustain the success we're having with AYP. 8 But the thing that I'm always baffled by, because one of 9 10 the things that I think has allowed us to succeed is 11 the highest level of collaboration (inaudible) 12 mandated amongst all of the departments; we bring the 13 barriers down. Now, one of the things that is 14 baffling to me, because one of the environments that 15 we're having to operate in, there are multi-tiers of authorities and mandates that come with it. All of 16 17 the implications that come about from decisions, 18 whether it's an executive order or, for example, in 19 our state, our state governor sought a waiver for 20 NCLB. Now, that has implications of its own because 21 we have embraced SBAs and we're going to continue to 22 do that. 23 But I'm wondering also now, what is the 24 Bureau, BIE, going to do and what's its position in 25 terms of whether they are going to seek a waiver as

And the other implications, because our 1 well? students are now so mobile, what kind of 2 collaborations are we having with public schools, BIE 3 schools, and all the other schools that our kids 4 5 migrate back and forth? So to me, I think this whole initiative 6 should not just be the streamlining, but how do we 7 collaborate at the highest level? Because we have 8 9 multiple mandates that our students are being 10 impacted by. How do we offer them the best 11 solutions, not only instructionally, but all of the 12 support systems they must have. Because today's kids 13 are not just challenged with the academic learning 14 Now, there's the other pieces that have to pieces. 15 do with mental health, well-being, and all of these 16 things that we do a great job at, but sometimes our 17 public schools are failing. But then that causes 18 much of the population that need those kind of 19 additional support coming to our school, and then all 20 of a sudden we're bombarded with that kind of 21 situations where, you know -- and then having to answer to all these mandates. 22 But we can't seem to 23 all get together and sing one tune and agree to what 24 that is going to be. And that's an additional 25 challenge.

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1	This morning we talked about the BIA side.	
2	But running an institution as we are, we have three	
3	entities within the Bureau system that we have to	
4	deal with: the regional office because we have	
5	property to manage that has no funding; we have to	
6	deal with OIMC that aren't talking necessarily with	
7	the BIA; and then BIE issues. And so it's a	
8	challenge.	
9	So how do we find that solution to	
10	collaborate at the highest level so that when we	
11	streamline we also maintain the level of	
12	effectiveness and not lose critical bodies that	
13	really provide that local-level support.	
14	Thank you.	
15	MR. MOORE: If I can respond to that,	
16	Bart, real quick.	
17	I think we propose a new policy. That's	
18	what you do. You propose a new policy. Create a new	
19	policy framework. I mean, I think that's what we	
20	need from you folks, is feedback about what a new	
21	policy framework would look like in order to do to	
22	create that collaboration going forward.	
23	MR. STEVENS: And a lot of what you spoke	
24	of, the collaboration, I mean, the foundation of	
25	pedagogy is structured collaboration to improve	

1 student academic achievement. And a lot of those things are underway. 2 Ι 3 mean, the BIE has turned a corner in terms of building those relationships. Not just with states. 4 5 And you talked about at a higher level. I mean, 6 we're meeting with the state school superintendents through the council of chief of schools, state school 7 8 officers, CCSSO. So we're now a part of that. And 9 now we are. But building those relationships is key. 10 And so a lot of what you're talking about 11 is, how do we better align our challenges with state 12 challenges? As we heard from the Hopi tribe on --13 they're struggling with that same demographic of students of which we serve and even then some. 14 15 A lot of that work is underway and we're 16 going to see the results here soon. And the BIE is 17 submitting a flexibility waiver. And that's in the 18 final stages of being drafted. It will soon be finalized and then it can be moved forward to the 19 20 Department of Ed. So that will be happening. It's 21 actually gone out to the field as far as our 22 mid-level managers for comment and input. And like I 23 said, it's still being pieced together and edited and 24 reedited. Because we want to have a perfect document 25 to move forward, increasing the likelihood of getting

199 1 that done. 2 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Will we be consulted 3 about that process, too? 4 MR. MOORE: Yes. I was just going to say before we wrapped up, I was going to say we'll be 5 6 consulting on that waiver. 7 Mr. Tortalita? MR. STEVENS: Couple of questions. 8 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Lloyd Tortalita. 9 MR. STEVENS: Lloyd Tortalita, Pueblo 10 AUDIENCE MEMBER: 11 of Acoma. 12 In the 2012 budget that came out from the Interior environmental subcommittee on appropriations 13 there was language in there about reinstating a 14 15 position with the central office that used to be 16 there that was manned (phonetic) by Gary Martin at one time or another. How is it going to fit in the 17 18 Bureau or is it being addressed in what the language 19 that came out of that appropriation committee? 20 I know one of them is student count, and 21 that's being addressed tomorrow. But how is that 22 position being addressed by the BIE at present time? 23 And also, the other question, you know, in 24 this executive order, there's really no mention of 25 JOM in there, but the JOM language is in there;

1	meeting the unique educational needs of Native
2	American students. It's in there. So how is BIE
3	interpreting the executive order on that language
4	that is included in this executive order?
5	Also, the other question I have, and I
6	know this keeps popping up, and it is an issue that
7	we're really addressing, is the whether it's been
8	proposed or JOM or BIE being moved from the
9	Department of Interior into the Department of
10	Education. Is that something that's been addressed
11	or is that something that we shouldn't worry about
12	or
13	I'm worried about it because of the trust
14	responsibility. And a lot of the I know the
15	tribes and I know Pueblo of Acoma, I know Governor
16	Vicente's grandpa pounded that into us when he was
17	governor. He kept pounding the table and he kept
18	saying, do not let the government get away from its
19	trust responsibility (inaudible).
20	And so, you know, those are three issues
21	that the National Johnson-O'Malley Association
22	addresses the issue on, like I said, the central
23	office. Also the language in the executive order,
24	and this issue of a proposal maybe of transferring
25	BIE or JOM.

1 And I'm glad the young lady brought up GPA 2 (phonetic), because that's a concern that we also Because we're -- ever since the reorganization 3 have. happened back in 2006 to date, we haven't been 4 5 provided -- we don't have any technical assistance 6 from our education line offices. Especially in the 7 Southwest and Albuquerque. And it's something that I've been -- we're trying to work with Mr. Silva, who 8 9 is the education line officer in Albuquerque in the 10 New Mexico south. And we really don't get that much 11 communication with the New Mexico north. But it's 12 not happening. So I'm concerned about that, and how 13 some of these programs fit now into the BIA, you 14 know, 638 contracts, the programs, higher education, 15 higher JOM (inaudible) education, because we're not 16 getting the consultation. 17 Also the problem of having to go through 18 the BIA for funding, they have -- you have the BIE 19 office, but all the funding comes through the BIA 20 side of the line office. I mean, the person that

21 handles the -- whatever they call it. Awarding 22 officials.

And I know Darryl (sic) -- the young man from Ramah was there, and we thought we had -- we got it straightened out, but now we're -- ever since

Darryl (sic) left we're back in the same position. 1 2 Those are four areas that, you know, we're concerned about and one area I'm really concerned about. 3 MR. TSOSIE: All right. I'm just going to 4 answer one part of your concern, your concern about 5 6 the BIE going underneath the Department of Education. 7 There was talks here and there. Nothing -- nothing firm or anything like that. But that concern was 8 9 actually brought up one time I think at TIBC, at TIBC 10 in Washington, D.C., and the tribal leaders came down 11 and said absolutely not. So those rumblings, those 12 little talks here and there, it's not even on the 13 table right now. With this secretary, this assistant 14 secretary, it's not a question. So I just want to 15 answer that one portion there. It is not on the 16 table to put the BIE underneath the Department of 17 Education. 18 MR. MOORE: I think your purpose for this

19 question, was it an EPA position? That is, the 20 environment protection kind of position? 21 Your first question, was it around an EPA 22 or environmental position? 23 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah, it came out of 24 the -- it was in the 2012 appropriation, the 25 greenbook. And it did address students (inaudible)

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1	and hopefully happening. And then also the issue of	
2	the position that used to be there. We requested	
3	that it be reinstated and that along with the funding	
4	came that statement.	
5	MR. MOORE: I was aware (inaudible)	
6	anything environmental (inaudible ) OFMC office under	
7	the DAS-M. So it wouldn't come through directly	
8	to me at the central BIE office. So I would have to	
9	follow up on that.	
10	On the JOM piece, I would like to just	
11	wait. We're going to talk about all things JOM	
12	tomorrow. So if we can talk about those issues	
13	tomorrow and get through this today, would that be	
14	okay with you?	
15	AUDIENCE MEMBER: You know, the issue of	
16	the JOM language being included in the executive	
17	order, but there is no mention of JOM in there.	
18	MR. MOORE: We'll talk about all that	
19	tomorrow if that's okay with you.	
20	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Okay.	
21	MR. STEVENS: Who is next?	
22	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Since you brought up the	
23	executive order, and since you brought up research	
24	shows, I'm not I don't want to sound like I'm	
25	hounding on DPA, but we've had multiple executive	

1 orders. And even the language in Title 7 which says addressing the unique needs of American Indian and 2 the Alaskan Native learner. And yet we have the DPA, 3 through other school improvement grants that actually 4 5 require that we use scientifically research-based 6 programs that are actually right out of educational 7 corporations. The sole job is to make money. And 8 yet we don't -- yet -- and yet DPA does not allow us to use programs that actually have been -- have 9 10 indigenous research behind them. So there is a 11 disconnect there between what we believe we should be 12 doing to address the unique learner by implementing 13 programs that are sound and that are actually done by 14 our own indigenous researchers, but then we have the 15 DPA saying, no, you can't do that. You must use 16 these so-called scientifically research-based 17 programs, that are, of course, not researched for the 18 most part on our Native kids, are not researched on 19 students of lower-socioeconomic backgrounds. And 20 unfortunately that's most of our children right now 21 where we're grouped. But in order to follow through with the 22 23 executive orders, I would request that DPA begin to 24 allow us to, as tribally-controlled schools, identify

25 what types of programs are most beneficial to our

1 students. To me, the only thing they should be 2 responsible for is that we submit a sound budget and 3 that we actually adhere to that budget. I don't -- I really would appreciate it if they would let us do 4 5 the compliance piece of it. We know what we're 6 doing. We're the Native American educators of the Native American kids, and we know what works for 7 But it's a constant disconnect and it's a 8 them. 9 constant battle with DPA telling us, no, you can't do 10 that; you must use, okay, some of their programs. 11 And I'm trying to remember right off the bat what 12 they are and it's just not -- I'm not able to do 13 that.

14 But the thing that upsets me about those 15 is that many of the programs that they require that 16 we utilize don't prepare our kids for Algebra I, 17 thinking about the math program. They are using 18 notes, no memorization; they are scripted. And they 19 usually only have a very limited amount of 20 usefulness. The students don't remember, so they 21 can't do any of the critical thinking that is 22 required of our assessments which says you must 23 explain your answers.

24 So I guess to conclude with the executive 25 orders and the research shows, I'm just asking that

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1 DPA allow us, as Native learners, to implement those 2 programs that we feel are best beneficial to our students. 3 4 Thank you. 5 MR. MOORE: And if I can just answer that. 6 I'd like to answer both really quick. 7 There is two types of money that we 8 receive: obviously the Interior-appropriated money, 9 which is, you know, roughly 900 to a billion dollars; 10 and then we have the other side, which is the U.S. 11 Department of Ed, around a quarter of a billion 12 dollars that we get from the Department of Ed. So 13 sometimes the two get crossed and misunderstood and 14 there are different guidelines and requirements and 15 assurances with two different moneys. So sometimes 16 we're talking about Interior-appropriated money and 17 sometimes we're talking about the U.S. Department of 18 Education money. And the U.S. Department of 19 Education money that comes to us oftentimes -- not 20 often actually, always does have assurances, 21 guidelines, a strict, you know, piece that we have to follow in order to be able to receive the money. 22 And 23 so sometimes those lines get crossed with 24 Interior-appropriated money. 25 Now, one of the two programs (inaudible)

		20
1	those are Interior-appropriated. One of the things	
2	we're doing right now is evaluating those programs,	
3	taking a look at them. We agree with you. As a	
4	former decade-long classroom teacher and school	
5	administrator and state Indian Ed office	
6	administrator, one of the things that we need to take	
7	a good hard look at is the (inaudible)	
8	prescriptiveness of those programs, and what are the	
9	requirements with those dollars and how we can take a	
10	look at changing those.	
11	So we're in the process of doing that.	
12	Those two programs are Interior-appropriated, they	
13	are not through the U.S. Department of Education. So	
14	we have more flexibility on that side with the	
15	Interior-appropriated supplemental programs for	
16	reading and math; take a look at the guidelines you	
17	have with those. So I'd take a look at those now.	
18	MR. STEVENS: I would like to add that the	
19	critical piece that's left out of this most recent	
20	discussion is student achievement data.	
21	And I'm under the impression, or the	
22	belief, rather, that if we can see growth in student	
23	achievement with a research-based program, that I	
24	think I and if it's working and you're seeing the	
25	student achievement growth, I think there needs to be	

	2
1	some give-and-take. Because, as you know, with SIG
2	(phonetic) specifically, there are those criteria
3	that need to be met. And one of the criteria is
4	implement a scientifically research-based program.
5	What that program is, in my opinion, what
6	I would support is one that you're seeing the growth
7	for your students. And I think that, as a tool, it
8	can be discussed and talked about. We've done that
9	before in years past with schools that have programs
10	that receive a specific funding amount to implement a
11	strategy. And we're seeing that growth.
12	I don't think it's our place or I don't
13	think it's my place to change a program if we're
14	seeing the growth. And if it's scientifically
15	research-based and if it's meeting the Department of
16	the Interior, again, where that funding source came
17	from, whether it's SIG (phonetic) through the
18	Department of Ed with those strings attached or
19	whether it's (inaudible), we need dollars which don't
20	necessarily have the exact strings but, nonetheless,
21	have requirements.
22	So then that's my perception of the issue.
23	And that's one that I'm willing to take a look at
24	that local data, seeing the growth.
25	As those of you that either do or don't

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		2
1	know, the SIG (phonetic) piece of it is kind of a	_
2	last-ditch effort and those are my words of	
3	addressing the academic needs of the lowest-achieving	
4	schools in our organization, the bottom five percent.	
5	So they are at a point where drastic strategies need	
6	to be implemented; they need to be implemented now.	
7	And sometimes that (inaudible) rolls out from the DPA	
8	or from the line office or (inaudible) or what have	
9	you focuses on just that.	
10	So it's designed for, you know, those	
11	rapid school improvement indicators that are our	
12	(inaudible), and this is the things that we're	
13	tracking to turn that school around, because we're	
14	basically at that point that changes need to happen.	
15	How that happens, in my opinion, should be	
16	based on student achievement data growth that we see	
17	or lack of growth.	
18	AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Native American	
19	language spoken.) My name is Gloria Johns and I'm	
20	from Forest Lake Community and I'm a member of the	
21	Navajo Nation Board of Education, recently selected	
22	to serve on the board.	
23	I just want to say good afternoon to each	
24	and every one of you and thank you for traveling such	
25	a great distance to come here and be able to sit	

1 among you and listen to your conversation, your And I do believe -- I have 2 questions and so forth. been in education, retired educator. 3 And I think, though, over the years, in looking at our children, 4 5 many times I think as Native people we need to go 6 back and remind ourselves, what is it that we really want for our children, our grandchildren, and our 7 great-grandchildren and the generations to come? 8 How 9 are we going to be as Native people, indigenous 10 people of this land? And what are some of the key 11 components that our children need to be aware of? 12 And I think our language is very, very --13 so critically important. We need to hang on to our 14 language, our way of life, our culture, our history. 15 I think we need to be very adamant in making sure 16 that it is the basis for our education. And in my 17 thinking about your discussion this morning, you 18 know, everyone is saying -- and I support -- that the 19 BIA, the tribal government, the State needs to listen 20 to us; specifically what it is that we -- what our 21 needs are. And they need to come and see where we 22 are coming from, our way of life. And I think that's 23 very important.

And with the educational system in the 25 same way. We hear of so many programs through the

public schools, through BIE schools, contract grant 1 2 schools, there are so many programs out there. And then also seeing what results are available. 3 All schools -- Since we are here representing the tribal 4 5 governments and the community and also educators, I think what we need to do is continue to meet. 6 And I 7 like what the Hopi chairman was saying about maybe creating some task force committees of this group, 8 9 possibly to address not only BIA issues, but BIE as Because we come from all -- all different 10 well. 11 entities from our communities. And so address our 12 curriculum; address our social needs; address our 13 (inaudible) and resource. What is it that we want our children to be taught? 14

15 And right now, you know, with the state 16 standards and also the high state testing is what 17 we're driving our kids through. But what about our 18 language? What about our way of life, our history 19 and our culture? How much of that is of importance? 20 And I think being critical thinkers about 21 these issues, our issues that actually face us today, 22 young people -- I mean, right now the reality, what 23 we're facing on our reservation is, you know, the 24 water settlement issue. That should be in the 25 curriculum. How come it's not? And also about

1 sacred lands, and talking about the desecration of sacred lands. How come those are not in our 2 curriculum? But yet other high state testing 3 information is required of our kids. 4 5 And I think coming back to the 6 community -- And as a grandmother, I truly believe our children need to be taught the language, the 7 8 history, and the culture, and also about the issues 9 that face them, that's going to be facing them in the 10 years to come. That is so important. 11 And I think with the -- getting an idea of 12 what -- what works. We put a lot of money into different consultant firms and also the testing 13 14 materials and also even the reading programs, math 15 programs. A lot of the money goes to those 16 companies. But in many cases, you know, like what 17 you're saying, you know, what are the results telling 18 us? If they are research-based material, how does 19 that impact and how does that measure our Native 20 children? And then what needs to be -- what needs to 21 be also altered or modified, that comes back to us as 22 the community people. And I think we need to keep 23 the dialogue going. If you're line officers, if 24 you're, you know, the superintendant, if you're a 25 grandmother, if you are a teacher, if you're a

1 superintendent, if you are from the -- from 2 Washington, D.C., you know, and all tribal members, I think we need to talk about all issues, not just 3 certain specific issues saying this is only this. 4 5 And also, I think through the educational 6 process we need to tell BIE, you know, that these are what we want for our children. And let us be a part 7 8 of it, if you would listen to us, in terms of how, 9 how we're going to create, you know, a model of such 10 to where it's going to really make a difference and 11 impact the lives of our children so that we have, you 12 know, that continuation, that dialogue happening, and 13 also a group like this that's going to continue to 14 work together. Because right now it's like programs 15 are all different. You know, I'm doing this program 16 here and which is different from another program 17 here. And if you are a public school, you know, 18 these are your requirements. If you're a BIE school, 19 these are your requirements and these are your 20 standards. And if you're a tribal grant school, 21 these are your standards and so on. What about 22 bringing all those standards together and seeing kind 23 of how all those standards come and fit our children 24 and see what is important to us that needs to be 25 taught? Rather than everyone doing separate things,

214 1 come together, congregate and also collaborate on ideas and issues. 2 And I think we can -- That way we have a pretty good idea of what we're all talking 3 about in terms of understanding one another and what 4 our needs are. 5 6 So that's pretty much where I'm coming 7 from as a -- you know, a former educator. And I'm a grandmother, so I'm in the process of teaching my 8 grandchildren, you know, the things that are -- I 9 10 feel it's important that I offer them from here on. 11 Thank you so much. 12 MR. STEVENS: Absolutely. 13 MR. MOORE: And I just want to make a (inaudible) language and culture. 14 15 The BIE, through its ICEP formula, last year (inaudible) gave \$24,360,100 to all of the 16 17 schools across the country. I believe we're the 18 greatest entity in terms of supporting language and 19 culture through the appropriated dollars that we give 20 specifically through ICEP for -- directly for 21 language and culture. 22 Break that down a little bit. In Pine 23 Ridge where we have seven schools on the Oglala 24 Nation we give just under \$2 million to those seven 25 schools on behalf of language. And so that's

1 specifically designated through the ICEP formula to teach language in the curriculum in the classroom. 2 So, I mean, I respectfully think, you know, that we 3 do a nice job of trying to support language and 4 5 Obviously, through the tribal grant system culture. 102 97 (phonetic), it's been around since 1988; the 6 tribes have been directly governing and running their 7 schools and where we don't weigh in those schools at 8 all, in those schools at all. They have their own 9 10 school boards; they set the curriculum; they set what 11 the day will look like; they implement their programs 12 and what they run in their schools. Obviously there 13 are U.S. Department of Ed programs and different 14 supplemental programs that, if they do access, come 15 with assurances and guidelines that you have to 16 follow. But day to day, year to year tribal grant 17 schools have the freedom and autonomy to implement 18 what it is they want their youngsters to learn and to 19 do in those schools. 20 And then the other piece -- and I couldn't

21 agree with you more on the state standards and 22 assessment. When NCLB was implemented, we went 23 through a negotiated rule making (inaudible) BIE, and 24 it was obviously not around SAB (phonetic), but the 25 BIE went through a negotiated rule making with tribes

1	to say, how do we want to meet this guideline of the
2	assessment standards and assessment? And through
3	that process with consultation directly
4	negotiating setting negotiated rule making with
5	tribes, everyone agreed that it would be best to
6	follow what I think is unfortunate the state
7	standards and assessment where their schools were
8	located. Which that set in place for us, then, to
9	have to follow 23 separate standards where our
10	schools are located, 23 separate state standards
11	where all of our schools are located, and 23 separate
12	assessments.

I can tell you for us logistically that's a nightmare. And unfortunately for us, as Native people, I don't think it was a good idea. I think we would be a lot further down the road if we would have at that point said, we look forward to developing our own standards and our own assessment and finding a yay to address that issue.

Today I think we have the opportunity, and this will be in our waiver and one of the things that I support, is the common core. The common core, if we develop the common core -- We have 15 percent flexibility within those standards under the common core to implement 15 percent of the standards, what

1	we would like our youngsters to learn. And for the
2	BIE, I think we would be a long way down the road if
3	we would, with that 15 percent, figure out what it is
4	culturally that we like our students to learn across
5	the country. And also it would put us on a better
6	path in terms of research and being able to get our
7	curriculum across the entire country and implement
8	then what it is that we feel our youngsters need to
9	learn, instead of following the 23 separate state
10	standards and assessments that we have today.
11	Now, some folks may be against that. But
12	what I would say to you is that we at least have the
13	15 percent flexibility to infuse what it is
14	culturally across curricular areas math, reading,
15	science, social studies what it is we want our
16	youngsters to do. And if you think you'd be better
17	off following the state standards and assessment,
18	we'll have the opportunity then again to follow the
19	common core or whatever it is that the states will
20	decide that they want to adopt for us again. And we
21	can follow that if we wish. But I think, again, it
22	gives us the opportunity, as Native people, to begin
23	to start to own our own state our standards and
24	assessments and what our youngsters learn if we can
25	work together in a common-core environment to
1	

1 implement a standard and assessment process. 2 So I think those are some opportunities that we have in front of us and I think they are 3 exciting opportunities for us to (inaudible). 4 5 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good afternoon, 6 Mr. Stevens, Mr. Moore, (inaudible). 7 My name is Jonathan Hale. Chairperson for health, education and human services for the Navajo 8 Nation Council. 9 10 Good afternoon visitors, guests, 11 colleagues, honorable tribal leaders. I have 12 documentation here on behalf of the Navajo Nation 13 that specifically addresses certain issues regarding 14 what is being proposed here, BIE streamlining. I'11 15 give you a copy. It's in written form. And just 16 rest assured that probably won't be the end of it. 17 But let me read off just a couple points. 18 There is seven pages to this document. I don't want 19 to take up too many people's time, but for the record 20 I'll just go by the bullet points. 21 First, the Bureau of Indian Education 22 needs to provide the Navajo Nation with a full 23 disclosure of all the relevant information regarding 24 the streamlining and reorganization of the BIE, 25 including a detailed organizational chart, proposed

219 1 cuts, budgetary information, number of positions and offices proposed to be reorganized and/or 2 streamlined. 3 The BIA -- the BIE and federal government 4 should exercise caution with regard to honoring the 5 6 terms of the Kempthorne settlement agreement. 7 Proposed cuts need to come from BIE middle management and hold harmless offices, programs, and 8 services that are currently provided at the local 9 10 level. 11 The Navajo Nation strongly supports the 12 establishment of a Navajo Nation State Education 13 Agency. 14 Clear job descriptions are needed for the education line offices and the ELO positions. 15 16 Analysis of the impact on administrative cost grant and ISEP funding levels. 17 18 Analysis of the impact on BIE support 19 services. 20 Analysis of the impact on organized labor 21 and collective bargaining agreements. 22 Analysis of the impact upon new school construction and technology infrastructure. 23 24 Proposed impact upon student achievement 25 and test scores.

220

1 What is the projected cost-benefit/cost-detriment to Navajo Nation schools? 2 How are funding agreements and cash flow 3 processes going to be developed? 4 5 Proposed closure of offices and elimination of positions. 6 7 The Navajo Nation also requests the following specific information by each program 8 regarding the funding amounts currently distributed 9 10 to these schools, and all agency-level administrative 11 components now providing oversight of the grant 12 school and direct supervision of school supervisors 13 of the BIE-operated schools. 14 Specifically, these are questions that, I 15 guess if you can respond to and respond in a written 16 document, it will be appreciated. 17 This, on behalf of collaboration of all BIE schools and the Navajo Nation Board of Education, 18 19 and also the superintendent of schools, Mr. Tah, with 20 collaborative questions, was then developed I believe 21 yesterday and then here it is before you today. 22 This will make a clear presentation to the 23 Navajo Nation as far as governmental entities are 24 concerned of the best (inaudible) the students of 25 Navajo and what direction we're going to follow.

1 So like any other statement I have made before, whether it be BIA or BIE, consultation 2 (inaudible) a written form creating a paper trail 3 will basically be a guiding light into what we do as 4 far as the benefit for our future children. 5 6 So with that I leave that to you all. You 7 can respond if you would like, but more questions will then follow in our discussions with our health, 8 education, and human services committee (inaudible) 9 10 the 22nd Navajo Nation Council. 11 Thank you. 12 MR. STEVENS: I would just like to restate 13 to the group that the impact of the reduction of 14 education program management is not (inaudible) it's 15 not anything associated with the funding that goes 16 directly to schools, including the administrative 17 cost of (inaudible.) 18 At education program management, we 19 respectfully accept that written comment and we will 20 review it and have a written response as well. MR. MOORE: Yeah. Much of that 21 22 information is being uploaded to our Web site today 23 regarding information that you asked for about staff 24 and dollars appropriated to line offices and the 25 organizational chart. And all of those pieces will

222 1 be on the streamlining Web site as of today. What is (inaudible) we will obviously 2 respond. 3 4 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Mr. Stevens? 5 MR. STEVENS: Mr. Begay. AUDIENCE MEMBER: What is the timeline? 6 June 1st? 7 8 THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, I can't 9 hear you. 10 AUDIENCE MEMBER: My name is James Begay, 11 Navajo Nation Board of Education president. 12 What is the timeline to respond to this by? June 1st, as mentioned at this morning's 13 14 presentation? 15 MR. STEVENS: As far as responding in 16 writing? 17 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes. MR. STEVENS: Providing a comment to the 18 19 streamlining? 20 MR. MOORE: June 2nd. 21 MR. STEVENS: June 2nd. June 2nd. 22 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I believe our leader 23 from Navajo Nation, Mr. Hale, mentioned that there 24 was quite a few things in here, that we want the BIE 25 to analyze a lot of them. I thought we needed more

1	time beyond June 1st to do that because, when we
2	requested the BIE to do more analysis of a lot of
3	these schools, certain things, and even at the
4	middle-management places, we proposed to have a
5	decrease in personnel. (Inaudible) is that you
6	mentioned about reductions, staff reduction, all
7	that. How many are retiring? What is the estimated
8	cost for these people to retire? Is it close to the
9	three million that is up there? We don't have these
10	figures. This morning's presentation had some
11	figures to show for it, so we need that.
12	Also, the last one is just the Kempthorne
13	settlement agreement; can you respond to that?
14	MR. STEVENS: To address the first piece
15	about the budget information and how that breaks down
16	in savings and reductions and so forth, it's all part
17	of the consultation Web site that Mr. Moore just
18	mentioned. So it's all posted as of today. If you
19	go to that Web site, all of the documents that you're
20	requesting pertaining to the savings proposed is on
21	that Web site.
22	MR. MOORE: (Inaudible) Kempthorne
23	agreement is the (inaudible) or the settlement
24	agreement. And so, you know, we've brought that to
25	you. Obviously the assistant secretary is very aware

1 of those settlements and the issues that come with 2 them. And I think the language that is -- you know, that's going to have to be addressed here --3 4 And I'm going to ask Bart to get through 5 the last two slides before we take another question. 6 -- will be the language (inaudible) that 7 reference the issue of budget. And that's going to 8 be the language in there that's going to be 9 important. And I think that if you pay attention to 10 the fact that, the only way that we can streamline or 11 change what was in that Kempthorne agreement is due 12 to what we're appropriated budget-wise. And if we 13 can't meet those guidelines due to appropriated 14 dollars, then we come out and we do this and we 15 consult and we share with you that, even though that 16 settlement is in place and there's a Kempthorne 17 agreement on the reorg the last time, that we need to 18 be able to show you that -- through the budget, that 19 we're going to be -- we still are going to have to 20 have a change. And that's where we're at today. Ι 21 think you'll see that when Bart goes through the last 22 two slides. 23 And then we do have information on the 24 specific retirements and so forth, folks that are 25 close. And we can get you that; it will either be on

1 the Web site or we can get that to you in writing as well. 2 Which is very similar to 3 MR. STEVENS: what was discussed this morning with BIA, the 4 incentives for retirement and so forth. 5 6 Let me get through these slides and then 7 we'll go right to Mr. Garcia for his comments. 8 This is just a summary of what I already talked about, the overall reduction that needs to 9 take place. And we talked a little -- I talked a 10 11 little bit about the resource sharing, those 12 reductions that we talked about, and Ms. Sandoval 13 also commented on in terms of DPA's role and the research sharing of those Department of Ed dollars 14 15 that can still come and provide the function so the 16 mission doesn't change. Talks about the potential 17 consolidation and how all this will require input and 18 full support and participation of the tribes. 19 This breakdown where we were at FY 10 on 20 education program management funding amounts, 21 \$19.1 million was significant in 2010. And that's 22 when a lot of the staffing (inaudible) line offices 23 and that whole initiative moved forward. And then 24 you can see a reduction in '11 and then again in '12, 25 and then the proposed presidential budget of

1 \$11 million, which we talked about, for education 2 program management. And that's where I made the comparison between the 14 million in salaries and the 3 11 million of all operations, which includes 4 salaries. 5 6 MR. MOORE: Let me say a couple things, if 7 I could. 8 So what this means for us here is we talked about education program management, the line 9 10 office, on up to the director. What it means is 11 that, just to stay structured the way that we are 12 today, we need \$14.8 million in order to fund 23 line 13 offices and fund all those positions that we have. 14 So that's not operating expenses, that's not anything 15 beyond just paying salaries and benefits. 16 So when we go to 11.8, you can see that 17 we're going to be \$3 million short just to stay 18 manned human resource-wise the way we are today. So 19 when Bart at the beginning said there is really no 20 way for us to go forward the way that we are today, 21 there's really no way for us to go forward structured 22 the way we are today. We just are going to be three 23 million short just to pay salaries and benefits. 24 So that's how important this discussion is 25 to us, is we are not going to be able to do it. We

1	just won't be able to fund ourselves that way.
2	So we'll go through with (inaudible)
3	VERA/VSIP and early retirement and all of the
4	incentive things that we can do, but that's not going
5	to, for us, be good enough. I mean, we're going to
6	have to do something. So I want to be clear on that
7	with you so that we all understand that, that we
8	won't be able to go forward.
9	What that really means for us is
10	interesting. We manage anywhere between, you know,
11	1.1 to \$1.4 billion depending on the fiscal year.
12	Right now we're at about 1.2 billion. And mostly
13	indirect you know, indirect administrative costs,
14	folks operate on about eight to ten percent. So if
15	you look at where we're going to be and on one
16	hand I heard somebody say cut middle management.
17	Well, this is middle management. So we're cutting it
18	all the way to here right now. And then on the other
19	hand I hear another lady say, but I don't want to
20	lose my education specialist, which is middle
21	management. And so what I'm saying to you is that
22	we're going to be about one percent indirect
23	administrative costs to manage our budget.
24	So I think we've worked hard to not impact
25	the school-level programs and cut middle management.

1	We're talking about most organizations operating on
2	an eight to ten percent administrative budget when
3	they manage money, and we'll be right down to about
4	one percent. In the BIE we're able to manage and do
5	oversight and make sure that we're doing all the
6	things that we're called upon inherently as
7	governmental employees to make sure that the right
8	things are going on with the money that we receive.
9	And that's probably our biggest job in
10	Washington, D.C., that I don't think folks
11	understand, is that there are a ton of regulations
12	and a ton of requirements for all of our programs,
13	for all of our dollars. And there isn't a day that
14	goes by that we aren't requested from the Hill, from
15	the Department, from the OMB, from somebody about our
16	programs, the fidelity of the money, the data, how
17	many students are you impacting, are they doing
18	better, what are their outcomes. Those are all of
19	the pieces that we try to perform to defend our
20	budgets and our programs and our moneys that go out.
21	And so you can see where we're going to be. I mean,
22	we're really we're at a scary point, I think, if I
23	can say it honestly as the director, because the
24	future fiscal years don't look great. We're going to
25	probably be hitting 18 trillion in debt by the
1	

1 federal government. We have our next election coming 2 and the American people are calling, you know, that 3 we need to do something. We need to act. We need 4 less government. We need cuts. We can't keep going 5 in debt. And if that means future fiscal years being 6 difficult, it's going to be scary for all of us, what 7 that means. Nobody knows what that looks like, but 8 it isn't going to -- we're not going to see increases 9 here in these numbers anytime soon. And for us at 10 middle management, trying to manage and defend programs administratively on a one percent budget, if 11 12 we get further cuts, I mean, we might as well just 13 shut the doors and say, you know, good luck and away 14 we go. 15 So I just want to be clear, I want to be 16 honest, I want to be forthright so that we can have 17 the best conversation that we can going forward 18 around these issues and that you feel totally 19 informed about where we're at today. 20 MR. STEVENS: This is almost an identical

21 slide to what BIA shared this morning as far as the 22 incentives. VERA and VSIP. We will be going through 23 the same exercise. Predictions are hard to get as 24 accurate as we possibly can on percentages or exact 25 numbers of employees. We do know those that are

230 1 eligible, but, again, this is -- as you can see, it's 2 voluntary. Other things happen -- if a reduction were 3 to happen, then those that are eligible for 4 retirement are required to retire. Then we can get 5 an accurate -- more accurate count of what amount of 6 7 employees or percentage of employees are covered by 8 that. 9 We talked a little bit about what we need information on, what it looks like, as Mr. Moore 10 11 said, on the consolidation of offices and service 12 delivery. Again, the mission not changing and our 13 commitment to Indian Ed not changing either and 14 doing -- accomplishing tasks through a different 15 venue of funding. 16 We talked about residual staff, the key sites throughout the BIE service delivery area. 17 Ms. Sandoval (inaudible) services that she received 18 19 for her education specialist at her line office and 20 others that receive the same, as far as that goes, 21 what that would look like and where that would be 22 funded from. 23 We talked about if sufficient FTEs take 24 early-out or buy-out incentives, would we reach the 25 3-million target. Probably not. It depends on who

231 1 takes advantage of the early-out. We can calculate those that are eligible for retirement, but we can't 2 really anticipate who would take the early-out and, 3 again, if they change their mind throughout the 4 5 process. So a combination of savings through FTE 6 7 reductions and overhead costs should be used to meet the budget targets, (inaudible) that's the same 8 9 language and guidance that's been provided by the 10 Department. Mr. Garcia. 11 Okay. 12 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you. 13 Joe Garcia, Ohkay Owingeh. If you will (Native American language spoken.) 14 bear with me. 15 With all due respect, I simply have made a 16 statement in my Native language. That's Tewa, Ohkay 17 And what I've talked about is a little bit Owingeh. 18 about the thing that was brought up via Ms. Sandoval 19 about the development of standards. And so what I 20 said was, that if people don't understand our way of 21 life, if they don't understand our language, if they 22 don't understand our culture, if they don't 23 understand our tradition, how are the 24 scientifically-based, research-based approved formats 25 going to work? That's using somebody else's

1 standards.

2	And what I think we're proposing is that
3	there's a lot of research out there that
4	indigenous-related, indigenous people that understand
5	our way of life, our condition, our culture,
6	community-based activity and all of that, they have
7	done that, but they are not approved or they are not
8	accepted by the compliance or the people that approve
9	what is what suffices and what works as part of
10	their requirement.
11	And so if we can't develop that on our
12	own, we're at a Catch-22. We can't develop it so we
13	can't use it as a standard. And if we use it as a
14	standard, we probably won't get funding because we're
15	out of compliance. We're out of compliance. And out
16	of compliance means we're going to we're going to
17	withhold some of your funding until you meet
18	compliance, and it goes around and around.
19	And so, you know, I think this is the
20	innovative thought about how we can improve in the
21	Indian education. But it's got to be something that
22	we talk about, not just something that we look at and
23	say, here are your options. Some options that we're
24	thinking of and that BIE is thinking of, we're not
25	even to that point of discussing it, what options

might be available. 1

2	It's just like what we went through this
3	morning is that, we went through assessments that had
4	been done, and so out of the assessments came some
5	recommendations. And the reports were there. But
6	unless we have gone through similar assessments
7	collectively, then we're only seeing the end product
8	of what we suppose that they asked the right
9	questions, whoever was doing the assessment. And
10	from what I was able to decipher this morning, is
11	that there were a lot of questions that were not
12	asked in the right way and in the way the process
13	went, whatever it was called. I guess I consider it
14	a business improvement process. If the right
15	questions were not asked, then you come up with the
16	wrong information in terms of input from the internal
17	people, as well as the external people, us. And so
18	our comment may or may not be relevant to what needs
19	to be fixed.
20	And so one question that hopefully you can
21	respond to is that that last slide or the one that
22	had the cut, it had the numbers in reduction from
23	2009, '11, '10, and we're here at 2012. It's a crazy
24	question, but I'm going to ask it anyway because my
25	three brain cells that I have left are going like

1 crazy here.

2	Let's say that BIE didn't do anything.
3	You just continued your mode of operation the way
4	you've the way you've done it last year with a
5	different budget level, and you continue those same
6	operations until you ran out of money. That's an
7	option. And it's a crazy option, but, you know, the
8	real question for me this is just me, Joe Garcia,
9	soul fa a win a (phonetic) from Ohkay Owingeh
10	saying that there are a lot more options that can
11	apply to how we might address this.
12	For instance, we've not heard what is the
12	most aritical area that moods to be addressed And T

13 most critical area that needs to be addressed. And I 14 guess in terms of what you're talking about, the most 15 critical one is that we don't have enough money. 16 Well, the next question would be, okay, of all the 17 things that BIE does, which of those things have high 18 priority relative to providing services for our 19 Indian students?

20 We know what that is, then we can say this 21 is such a high-priority item, we are going to spend 22 80 percent of our time addressing that issue. And in 23 my mind, I do not believe that it's reorganizing. 24 It's the same way with the BIA effort. I think that 25 the reorganization comes secondary to providing the

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1 improvement efforts and the processes, and the way you've looked at asking the question, then doing the 2 So if you look at it from an 3 assessments. operational services related activity, it comes out 4 5 and you do -- it may be just -- I don't know what it 6 would be, but, based on your assessments, it is 7 not -- it doesn't say you guys need to reorganize. Ι 8 don't think it says that. But we're taking that 9 initiative. And all we're saying is that, if we were 10 reorganized in this way, we'll make improvements, all 11 these improvements. I don't think these correlate 12 that way. And they don't correlate that well. 13 And even the reorganization that was done 14 in the previous org chart that we had with the BIA in 15 '99 or whatever it was --MR. STEVENS: 2006. 16 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah. 17 It was another 18 exercise that was driven by, okay, the solution is 19 we're going to reorganize and then we'll fit all of 20 the tasks and the related functions and the personnel 21 and all of that into these boxes. And so we're sort 22 of going through the same exercise. 23 But I think if we looked at the function 24 and the flow of processes, there are probably some areas that are desperately in need of correction. 25

Yes, agree, and we all agree with that. But there are some areas that work petty well. And if we don't identify which of those processes or work flows work really well, we can't use them as a model to move some of these weak areas into that mode.

6 And part of that is just the quality 7 improvement operation from an operations standpoint. And from that then you develop your org chart based 8 on quality. But it's got to be consistent and it's 9 10 got to be continuous. It can't be an exercise and it 11 can't be a consultation session; one here, one over 12 here, one over here. Because we don't know specifics 13 about what needs to be addressed in each of these 14 And if we did, we would be better off. sessions. 15 But we're not there, and so we're going to -- you're 16 going to probably hear a lot of things that are 17 related at the next session. Probably a lot of 18 things that are not related, but there will be a lot 19 of complaints about things that have not (inaudible), 20 but those are described in the way work is done in 21 the organization.

And unless we look at the flow process for work flow, if you will, those weaknesses can't be improved in those areas. But if we consolidate everything into one big effort by addressing it

with -- organizational, moving the boxes, then we 1 2 possibly will be in the same boat, as many tribal leaders have said, in the next five years. 3 We'll see another revival of this kind of effort. 4 5 And so I think that the -- you all 6 commended -- you ought to be commended for taking on 7 this initiative because it's not an easy task. If it was, it would been done. 8 9 And so it's a hard effort, but I think understanding the improvement processes and improved 10 11 performance in all of those things are critical in 12 being successful. 13 And so I think that the consistency is an 14 important piece. The buy-in from the employees, from 15 the top level all the way down to the people out in 16 the field, and in this case the customers. And so if 17 you were doing this with a customer-driven, like a 18 business out there to make revenue, we'd be doing it 19 that way because the customer is the most important 20 piece. Without the customer you ain't got nothing. And so in this case, we are the customer. 21 22 The tribal members that receive those services and 23 the processes, the federal government services, are 24 the customers. In education, it's our students, all 25 the way from the little guy to the elders or to the

1 older folks. 2 And so it's just a comment. And I needed to make the point about the compliance with the 3 scientific-based research. And I think that, you 4 5 know -- I'll tell you a story. There was a group of people studying 6 7 language and so they talked to me about language and 8 they talked to me about -- it was just an isolated 9 stovepipe-approach about language. And so when I 10 related to -- and this is our way of life. I said, I 11 can tell you all these things, but the thing that we 12 believe in in our way, in the Pueblos, especially 13 Ohkay Owingeh in my case, things that we talk about 14 in our holy place, kiva, and other traditional home 15 things, there is no translation in English for a lot 16 of the words that we speak. And it becomes very, 17 very emotional when you try to teach that to our 18 young ones and you use it in an educational 19 environment that is a dominant-society structure and 20 we lose a whole lot of that. 21 And so trying to comply to somebody else's 22 standards is a big issue. It's a big issue for us. 23 I think it's a general statement for all of Indian 24 Country. But in this case, they said, well, that's 25 why we are doing this study, so we can have some

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1	format, some guidelines. And I said, you know what
2	I've just told you, there is no way to put it in
3	English. And any report that you come out with, it's
4	only going to be drawn conclusions by you and the
5	group doing the study, the way you perceive it, not
6	the way it is. And so the way it is and the
7	perception are two big different issues. And I think
8	that's what we're facing in terms of education when
9	we talk about culture, language, and our way of life.
10	And we're trying to do too much of a our
11	dominant-society stuff, and, man, we've forgotten
12	about our own way. And that that hurts.
13	So I bring it to light because I think
14	it's an important factor, but I'm not quite sure how
15	we're all going to address it effectively. But all
16	these points that I made, you know, it would require
17	a whole lot of processes and work sessions in order
18	for all of us to understand those points that I made
19	sometimes.
20	And so thank you for your time and thank
21	you for listening to me. (Native American language
22	spoken.)
23	MR. MOORE: Let me address a couple things
24	real quick.
25	I think the Native research piece is,

again, a redo (inaudible) incorporate NACI and the 1 2 U.S. Department of Education in terms of how do we 3 get Native research recognized as research that can be used (inaudible) in schools. I think that's 4 something where I think tribal grant schools or the 5 6 tribal grant school national organization can bring 7 that to NACI and say, what is it that we need to do to be able to be recognized for our research so that 8 9 we can implement it in our schools and use it when we access the dollars that we're accessed (sic) and told 10 11 that we can. 12 I think that that leap would have to be taken to the NACI presidential-appointed board. 13 Ι mean, I think that's the place to take it. 14 15 And, again, I would say I think now is the 16 time. The SCA (inaudible), there is an important time to try to get new language in there would allow 17 18 the new pieces of that to be implemented. I think --I think it would be there for the SCA (inaudible) the 19 20 NACI board, the U.S. Department of Ed, in terms of 21 recognition. 22 Now, what I've asked those basic -- you've 23 asked those basic questions of the folks in BIE, 24 folks have told us that it revolves around 25 qualitative and quantitative research pieces; that

1 (inaudible) it's not quantitative enough and it's not 2 qualitative and so it doesn't meet the rigors of what is considered, you know, scientific research. 3 But those are just some basic comments that we've heard. 4 5 The other piece I want to address is just 6 the org chart, the quality, you know, the quality of the BIE work flow. We're under a BIE assessment. 7 8 The folks that are a part of the -- the folks that 9 are here today that are a part of our BIE assessment, 10 we'll have that wrapped up in June. We're going to 11 have a report (inaudible). The whole piece of that was driven to the fact that we want to be the best 12 13 organized 21st century educational organization that we can be to deliver service. 14 15 From day one when I came in, in the first 16 conversations that I had with our team and the folks 17 (inaudible), I said the BIE should be three things. 18 We should be about learning; we should be about 19 student achievement, student learning, and outcomes. 20 We should be about learning. We should be about

21 providing great leadership the best that we can day 22 in and day out, providing the best possible 23 leadership that we can. And last of all, you hit it 24 on the head. I said, we're a service agency. We're 25 providing service to our people back home. We should

be trying to do the best job that we can. And really 1 the BIE assessment is in relation to that. 2 How do we provide best service? How did we organize ourselves 3 today in the 21st century? 4 And take a look at our 5 org chart, has it been really looked at hard and have 6 there been any changes? We have looked at our (inaudible) about how we do it. Can we do it better 7 and more effectively and efficiently (inaudible)? 8 9 So we're excited about the BIE assessment 10 and what (inaudible) will obviously again be a part 11 of what we come back out with to you to talk about 12 what we found in there and how do we go forth to be 13 the best we can be to deliver service to the folks in 14 the field. 15 MR. STEVENS: A couple comments real quick 16 about the antideficiency act. If we continue to 17 spend what we don't have, someone would be in trouble 18 for that. I just wanted to throw this in. 19 But I agree exactly about what we talked 20 about with Ms. Sandoval about growth and what works 21 for your school, you are seeing the growth based on 22 the western assessment, if you will. (Inaudible). 23 My belief is that all kids can learn. How we get 24 there would be just what you talked about; stuff that 25 is culturally relevant, stuff that meets your needs,

programs that meet your needs, and seeing that growth 1 that's measured by student achievement data 2 (inaudible). 3 THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry? 4 MR. STEVENS: I don't remember what I 5 said. Whatever works works. 6 7 Based on their student achievement data, if the specific program meets their needs, they're 8 seeing the growth, then who is anyone to say, don't 9 use that program? Because they're being successful 10 11 on the state assessment of which we're bound by by 12 statute, as far as the achievement of (inaudible). 13 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Al Singuoy from Keams I want to tell you a couple things about 14 Canyon. 15 Bart and Keams Canyon. I'm just kidding. Most of the areas have been covered. 16 As 17 principals, school leaders we met with the tribal 18 chairman to strategize for this session, but there's 19 a couple areas that I think I would like to 20 emphasize. 21 One is that, however we reorganize, there 22 is always a need for technical assistance; the two 23 primary programs (inaudible) and the title programs. 24 Our request is that you consider to make sure that 25 they are available on a regular basis and hopefully

1 that they are certified in the areas that they are 2 providing services in, because that always has been an issue. 3 The second area that we didn't really talk 4 about much was facilities. We're funded, I 5 6 understand, at 100 percent, but the amount that we get at the local level is less than that, and 7 8 (inaudible) 65 percent. Please consider that, 9 because our buildings are dilapidated. And we 10 justify the 100 percent, but we don't get the 100 at 11 the local level. 12 Thank you for this opportunity. And I'll stop by the casino and tell you about Bart when he 13 14 was a little guy at Keams Canyon. 15 Thank you. 16 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Hi. LeRoy Sakiestewa, 17 Hopi tribe. You know, I've listened very carefully 18 to each one of us, and especially to our tribes. And 19 in respect to what has been stated by various people, 20 first I want to apologize that what I say may be 21 offensive to some of you, but I need to take off my 22 tribal hat and talk about education. 23 I truly believe that culture and language 24 is critical in the survival of our people and our 25 children. But I also know that we are, as tribes, as

		24
1	the tribes, are also faced with a fact that our	_
2	children are having to go through the education	
3	system so that they are able to learn and survive for	
4	their future. And I'm going to use my Hopi	
5	philosophy that I was taught. And our people always	
6	told us that we need to get educated and learn the	
7	white man's language because eventually that's how we	
8	would go forward in this life.	
9	And because of that, on Hopi, our	
10	expectation of our schools is that they teach our	
11	children, train them so that they can learn to be	
12	successful, from kindergarten all the way up through	
13	high school on into college. And having been a	
14	principal for 27 years, I have to say that	
15	research-based education is only as good as the	
16	commitment by the staff that teach it. If the	
17	educational leader is not supportive of it, then the	
18	staff will not teach using the material. And so	
19	having played that role and having dealt with	
20	consistency of curriculum, even establishing culture	
21	and language in classes, it comes down to us, as	
22	tribal schools and tribal BIE schools, contract	
23	schools, what is our commitment to make the schools	
24	work? Because I have heard the argument through a	
25	lot of years that the schools don't do this, the	

1 schools don't do that, the schools are white-man 2 schools. But yet sometimes we don't make the efforts as tribal people to support what is there. 3 And I have a lot of respect for the school board members 4 5 who are here who have -- who have worked hard to try 6 to make their schools successful because I played consultant to schools on Navajo, on Hopi, and the 7 public school systems. And probably the furthest --8 or the worst thing that we don't do is we talk, but 9 10 we don't support and work with the schools. 11 So I think that what we're seeing today, 12 especially in the BIE streamlining, it's going to 13 It's going to happen. happen. The reduction has to 14 happen. And I'm glad to hear that the services to 15 the students are not going to be the areas to be cut. 16 And Mr. Singuoy already spoke on behalf of technical 17 assistance. But like I said, look at the document. I'm concerned about the reduction in 2013 on 18 19 facilities again. We still have not caught up with 20 those, we're still so far behind; priority systems. 21 So in respect to all of us here, if we, those of us

25 people -- it is our responsibility as elders -- and I

other side, my people -- I'm going to call you my

this and this, then we will do that.

that are educators, have said we are to do this and

But on the

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23

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think I finally can say that about myself; I'm only 1 But as an elder, it's my responsibility to teach 2 18. the culture and language to my grandchildren. 3 If I don't do it (inaudible), it's not the responsibility 4 of the schools. I'm sorry to say that to you. 5 It is 6 not the responsibility of the schools. We, as Native people, Indians, Hopi, Navajo, Tewa, whatever, we're 7 the ones that know the language; we're the ones that 8 9 should be teaching it.

10 And maybe that's just my little wisdom I 11 would like to leave with you. But, you know, I'm 12 going to say this, I've been in education for a long 13 time and I've watched BIA and BIE. And probably in 14 the last four or five years I've seen a real 15 transition take place that hadn't happened in a long 16 time. They are not perfect. I mean, we'll never 17 find them perfect. But the fact is they are making 18 the attempt to change things. And I'm hoping, as a 19 chairman, this is what we have met with, 20 administrators. We're always talking about this 21 curriculum, attendance, dropouts, you name it. But 22 the one thing we've always tried to work through is 23 being team members to include Hopi schools. And I 24 hope that we can talk about this as all tribal 25 schools.

1 So I thank you for this time and I wish all of you luck in trying to improve our education of 2 our children. 3 MR. MOORE: Thanks, Chairman. 4 I wanted to comment on that one comment 5 6 when Mr. Garcia was talking about the Native research And I wanted to affirm this, because I know 7 piece. it's -- to some folks it's been an issue. We've 8 taken our discussion and I think it's important on 9 10 those important pieces that we want to get -- have be heard in Washington, D.C. And I say this to 11 12 school-level folks, school boards, and I say it to 13 all of us: The messages that are most critical and 14 most important to you should be delivered strongly to 15 your tribal leadership. They should know the school 16 agenda from you, from you folks that are in the 17 field. They get to see (inaudible) in Washington, 18 D.C., that matter. 19 And early on in my tenure I saw that. Ι 20 was wondering, where's the education discussion?

20 was wondering, where's the education discussion? 21 There's none. There is very little. And that hurts 22 us. And I learned in a hurry that it's coming from 23 tribal leadership. So I started -- you know, we 24 started talking as a team (inaudible) and we just --25 we realized that they are not in the education

1	discussion for whatever reason. You know, whatever
2	reason, they don't seem to know our issues very
3	deeply or very broadly. And if they don't know it
4	very deeply or very broadly, and they are meeting the
5	important chairs in D (inaudible) and talking about
6	all the programs that matter to them that were left
7	out in the discussion, it hurts us.
8	So when all of these critical issues are
9	being discussed Native research and how do we get
10	it recognized develop a white paper, develop a
11	memo, deliver to it your tribal leadership. Ask them
12	to take it to Washington, D.C., to the highest
13	levels. They are the ones that are sitting with
14	Secretary Duncan and Secretary Salazar. The chairman
15	has been a part of a number of those meetings. These
16	are the guys that sit in those chairs. And if they
17	have a message and they say, here is what matters to
18	us, it gets heard, it gets delivered, and there is
19	action taken.
20	But all of us know, as educators, we can
21	swirl around out there, but we don't get to those
22	important policy chairs that make an impact in
23	Washington, D.C. It's those folks.
24	So we need to have a strong relationship
25	with respect paid to our tribal leaders, what they

		25
1	don't understand about the business that we do, and	
2	then be able to empower them to take messages to D.C.	
3	that are really impactful for policy and really the	
4	critical issues, such as the Native research piece.	
5	That's where it's going to come from to get attention	
6	in Washington, D.C., and eventually get built into	
7	policies.	
8	AUDIENCE MEMBER: My name is Anna Beth Nez	
9	and I'm a school board president for Saint Michaels	
10	for special education. And I really feel like we	
11	kind of get left behind. And then in the same year	
12	my question about it was never answered.	
13	And then I've also been a teacher for over	
14	30 years. I taught in grant schools, BIE schools,	
15	contract schools, city schools, and I did a lot of	
16	research. And today I can honestly agree with Gloria	
17	Johns who said that our Navajo language is very	
18	important. I've always said that the Navajos had the	
19	philosophy of education down pat way before the	
20	dominant society.	
21	We, as Navajos, are taught to think and to	
22	observe and to listen and to keep our tongue at rest.	
23	And a lot of us were taught that, and then what	
24	happens? Our children are labeled learning disabled.	
25	We're told not to look at somebody straight in the	

1	eye and we're told not to question an adult and not
2	to have a lot of questions. And when we come to talk
3	about Navajo culture, a lot of people automatically
4	think of the medicine man and his medicine bag and
5	all that. That's not Navajo culture. Navajo culture
6	is attitude and the way you look at life, the way you
7	act, the way the way you live and walk, life and
8	beauty. That's what Navajo culture is. It isn't the
9	Navajo medicine man and stargazers and everything
10	else. And our language is very complex. We don't
11	have nouns in it.

12 And, you know, BIA has really confused us. 13 You take -- way back you took your children and bused 14 them here and there and put them in boarding schools 15 and taught us that parents weren't to be involved in 16 school, and then so many years later you decided it 17 was better that parents get involved in school. So 18 there's just so many changes.

19 And I learned this because I was very 20 concerned about the education of the Navajo people. 21 And that's the reason why I taught in city schools, I 22 taught way out in the remote reservation area. And I 23 really believe that parental involvement is very 24 important. And when you have your parental 25 involvement, your students tend to exile (sic). And

1 today school isn't as much fun as it used to be. 2 Today teaching isn't fun; it's a job. And like I 3 said, though, I'm here on behalf of Saint Michaels because we're very concerned. A lot of you probably 4 5 have never experienced having a child with 6 disabilities. And they get to fall through the 7 cracks. And we're very concerned about our funding. 8 And earlier when I spoke I had said that I was very 9 disappointed that we didn't have any of the Navajo 10 leaders here, but I want to say thank you to Jonathan Hale, who really supports Saint Michaels; has helped 11 12 us and he's here. And also to the Ramah, the men 13 from -- the gentleman from Ramah. And they do have a 14 great school out there. I am presently working with 15 Pine Hill, but I have been with the Saint Michaels 16 school board for over 20 years. And they are on 17 their 40th year of operating.

18 So we want some answers. We want to know, 19 are we going to go on? There's parents out there 20 that are asking us; there's professionals out there 21 that are asking us, what's going to happen? So we, 22 Mr. Leslie here and I -- he's the vice president --23 we were sent out here to find answers. So I really 24 still would like to know what's going to happen to 25 our school.

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1 That's it. Thank you for letting me talk. 2 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Hello. My name is Ervin I'm from Dzilth-Na-O-Dith grant school. 3 Chavez. Listening to the BIA presentation this 4 morning, as well as BIE, I had a hard time sitting on 5 6 my hand all day. I just wanted to see what a lot of 7 input was from tribal leaders. But one of the things 8 that I wanted to just express is that, you know, I wish we would be doing this under a different 9 10 environment. Now we have a dark cloud sort of 11 hanging over us; we're trying to reach a dollar 12 figure. That's the only thing that's driving us 13 right now. And I think -- go back and think about 14 And I heard part of it where reorganization 1999. 15 was sending people back to Virginia and we lost a lot 16 of good people that didn't want to go. And you think 17 about 1999 to 2012; what happened between those 18 years? I guess when the gravy train is good, 19 everybody is quiet. I know there has been issues through the 20 21 educational systems; that a lot of educators, 22 teachers have expressed some real concerns about that 23 system, but nobody listened. And it took -- it took 24 the president to say that you're only going to get 25 this much, and that's what's driving this whole

1 effort.

2	The other thing that really bothers me is
3	that, as was described before by somebody, that it
4	seems like this is happening at the 11th hour again.
5	And I guess personally I feel like the administration
6	is not going to change. Maybe Congress might change.
7	But I think that the last time it happened it also
8	happened at the 11th hour. Meaning that we don't
9	know if the people will continue after the election.
10	But after those changes, it sort of falls by the
11	wayside again.
12	But I think, Mr. Moore, one of things that
13	I would really challenge you and the BIE people to do
14	is, even if we get past this election and the
15	administration survives, I think this whole concept
16	needs to be redone or another approach taken on a
17	customer-service base like Mr. Garcia talked about.
18	It needs to be done based on how to best serve the
19	community, the tribal leaders, the Navajo Indian
20	students out there. That needs to happen.
21	And I think I also agree with what
22	Mr. Garcia was also saying that, whatever comes out
23	of this after the whole process finishes, at least
24	give tribal leaders the option to take a look at the
25	red line before it is submitted. Because I, too,

1	when I first heard about this, and I expressed this
2	even at my community, in a consultation, when the
3	government first came up with that, I've always been
4	very leery about it. To me it's always been just an
5	exercise that the government took and they went
6	around and met with tribal leaders, and then went
7	home and then it was forgotten about, everything was
8	forgotten about, what they said. But I think that's
9	something that I would really challenge those of you
10	that are not politically appointed or can go on and
11	continue working in your service with the government,
12	let's do this under another atmosphere where we're
13	trying to figure out how to best serve the customer,
14	and that's Indian people.
15	Thank you.
16	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you. I've been
17	raising my hand and the mike has been going around
18	elsewhere.
19	My name's Rose Yazzie. I come from Black
20	Mesa, Arizona. I am representing the Western agency
21	of the Navajo Nation on the Navajo Nation Board of
22	Education.
23	I feel like everybody else is saying this
24	is just a formality that's going on at the 11th hour;
25	if we really want something meaningful, it should

have happened a long time ago. And it seems that 1 we're at the tail end of what needs to be done and 2 it's just a formality that's going on. And that's 3 one thing I want to say. 4 5 The other thing is, several people have 6 spoke about the language, the importance of the language, culture, way of life and all that. 7 I really truly believe that is so. And we -- Somebody 8 9 talked about the research-based curriculum, 10 research-based this and that, okay? That's fine. 11 Those are the companies that are out there 12 (inaudible) trying to make a lot of money off those 13 curriculums. Something that's already packaged 14 that's somewhere else totally unfamiliar with our --15 with our children and our grandchildren. Especially 16 if you are coming from the real remote area. 17 What I think is really meaningful is our 18 own development of the curriculum; a dual curriculum 19 that goes hand in hand with our language and the 20 English language and the English culture and our 21 culture. To me -- I am a mom; I am a grandmother; I 22 am a great-grandmother. And I want these teachings 23 for my children, my grandchildren. I say that to my 24 own sisters and brother. I think they have been 25 brainwashed. I tell them, "Talk to your children in

1 Navajo." (Native American language spoken.) My sister, one of them, she's never been to school. 2 She speaks English to her children and grandchildren. 3 (Native American language spoken.) You will never 4 5 hear -- the color of your skin is not going to ever And she still does it. 6 change. Then when I purposely ask a question in Navajo to my nieces and 7 nephew and their children, she interprets for me into 8 the English language. And I tell her, I say, "I want 9 10 I'm testing to see if your children, your to know. 11 grandchildren can speak the language and can 12 understand." To me those are very important. It's a 13 survival for us Native people.

14 And some people say the language teaching 15 belongs at home. There are so many young children 16 that are very -- they don't even speak the language 17 and they don't even know much about their culture. 18 The school where I work, we have a -- we had a lot of 19 Navajo teachers that spoke, that wrote, and that read 20 the language. And they have been -- they have gone through a lot of professional-development training in 21 22 how to teach these things. Those were very 23 meaningful.

I work in the school system where I implemented the Navajo language for one month from

1 first of June to the end of June because I was using 2 federal funding. Title 4 says that you need to meet the unique need of Indian children. 3 And that's the program; that's the one I used. 4 It really made 5 history with the children. The children that first 6 enrolled in the years after, they are the ones that have completed their university studies, their 7 8 college studies. And a lot of parents came back to 9 me. They said, "What did you do? What program or what did you teach those kids that really helped my 10 child to stay in school and to graduate?" 11 Said it 12 was a very meaningful thing for them to learn how to 13 read, write, and speak the language, and along with all the other studies, the history, and just the 14 15 teaching of the way of Navajo life. And you also 16 have the (inaudible) part of the whole program was 17 the arts and crafts, traditionally-related Navajo 18 arts and crafts. And even the parents participated 19 in those things.

And the point I would like to make is some of those dollars, even though they are being trimmed, need to be set aside for the schools. It's so important. They need to be taught to our children and our grandchildren, our nieces and nephews. And also you talked about trimming. You

1 can trim at the top level, at the middle level, but 2 do not trim the program where the actions are really happening with the teachers. 3 They are the ones that are on the battlefield, the field that -- on the 4 5 front line trying to help our children. And I really 6 would like to see more implementation of programs. 7 Don't be like the State of Arizona where English is the formal language. I don't even take that, because 8 9 our Navajo language is the first language we use. 10 And our Navajo language was used in the battlefield 11 where the code was never broken. And how important 12 our language is. And to me, if you're really truly a 13 Navajo or a Native, you need to teach those -- teach 14 your children, your grandchildren the language, your 15 way of life. It's going to be far more meaningful 16 than the research-based, which is foreign to a lot of 17 our children.

18 So that's why I wanted to say that. And 19 I'm proud to be on the Board of Education because I 20 really want to -- we -- our school, at the school I 21 work, we develop curriculum K-12 for the teachers 22 that I used to work with. I really wanted to be able 23 to share that with the Navajo Nation so that 24 hopefully they will begin to take it seriously and 25 implement.

		20
1	What we need is funds for professional	
2	training for the teachers and all the staff that are	
3	involved in the education. And I do appreciate what	
4	funds we get. And I'm right now I'm speaking to	
5	say please give us more money to implement the	
6	program that we would like (inaudible) not only to be	
7	with our children, but with our school.	
8	Thank you.	
9	MR. MOORE: I want to respond to the	
10	language and culture piece.	
11	I couldn't agree with you more about both	
12	the dual language and language immersion and the	
13	pieces that drive us as people. And I really	
14	encourage you at the grassroots level, the school	
15	board level, tribal community level, to take a look	
16	at the language and culture money through ISEP that's	
17	being delivered for language programs.	
18	If you can do the basic math, as I said	
19	earlier, the Pine Ridge Oglala Nation, seven schools	
20	received, you know, roughly between 1.8 and	
21	\$2 million on behalf of just seven schools for	
22	language and culture. No scientific research needed	
23	around those programs that they implement for	
24	language. They can do whatever it is they wish to do	
25	with that money. Now, you can do this math as well.	

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1	But if there was seven schools in Pine Ridge that are	
2	receiving between 1.8 million and 2 million, on the	
3	Navajo Nation we have 67 schools. So on behalf of	
4	the 67 schools you can do the math about how much	
5	money is coming in for language and culture for those	
6	67 schools. No scientific research needed to	
7	implement language programs. No strings attached to	
8	that money. Comes to the school level through the	
9	ICEP formula and the school decides what it is they	
10	want to do with that money and what kind of	
11	curriculum they want to develop and what they want to	
12	implement.	
13	So what I would say today, very	
14	respectfully, as respectfully as I can say it, there	
15	is a good sum of money going into schools on behalf	
16	of language and culture. And the thing that we're	
17	hearing back is from tribal leaders when we talk	
18	about this is, we're not getting much. Our	
19	youngsters aren't learning the language. And we hear	
20	the same story: Our youngsters don't know much about	
21	who we are as people historically. And that's	
22	that's a question for the for you folks, the local	
23	school boards, the locals. Take a look at the	
24	budgets, take a look at ISEP, take a look at ask	
25	for money that's coming in on behalf of language and	

		26
1	culture to your schools and ask, what is it what	
2	are we doing with these dollars? What are the	
3	curriculums that we're developing? No scientific	
4	research needed; we can do what we want. Maybe the	
5	tribal maybe Din� Tribal College has curriculum	
6	developed we can implement today, tomorrow,	
7	yesterday. You can do what you want with those	
8	dollars.	
9	And again I'll say respectfully, folks	
10	right now are starting to say, "I don't think we are	
11	getting much for that. We don't feel like our	
12	youngsters are learning the language. Nor do we feel	
13	they understand who we are." And so there needs to	
14	be some questions asked about what is happening with	
15	those dollars. And I think we can do possibly a	
16	better job with what's currently happening with those	
17	moneys.	
18	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you.	
19	Again my name is Leo Pino. I'm a Ramah	
20	Navajo with the Ramah Pine Dale school.	
21	My request is that, how soon will you have	
22	today's session or the what is said and what is	
23	transcribed? Will that be written out and be	
24	available for school board organizations and	
25	communities and nations and whatever? How soon will	

1 you have that? We probably have to wait 2 MR. STEVENS: till all the listening sessions and consultations 3 have taken place before it gets summarized. 4 5 Right. AUDIENCE MEMBER: My -- after you 6 make a complete run, like you have another session on 7 April 26 and 27 and May 3rd and 4th, May 10 and 11, 8 May 17 and 18, and then May 22. Until you complete all this? 9 10 MR. STEVENS: Right. 11 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I was thinking that 12 what's been said here is sort of a (inaudible). Ι 13 take that as a threat to our organization in regard 14 to how you want to proceed to do this streamlining. 15 Because grant contract school and grant schools are a little different than the direct-funded BIE schools. 16 17 So when you're talking about reduction in forces --18 and I read through the budget and stuff -- we get --19 we're funded a little differently through (inaudible) 20 this is our contract basis. So we pretty much know 21 exactly how much is coming in to the school from the 22 BIA when the Congress approves their budget. 23 So what I'm looking at, if you can get 24 some kind of preliminary of a written report, that I 25 can take it back or have it at the next school board

meeting while you're still on this cycle here, doing 1 2 your presentation. And then we could say, we need to get involved here at this level and we need to offer 3 some kind of a recommendation or whatever while 4 you're still -- while you're -- you folks are still 5 6 on the tour doing your presentation. This is what 7 I'm looking at. 8 So I would -- Can we get some kind of 9 written report so that it will help us at the Ramah 10 Navajo Pine Dale School, the K through 12, and the 11 elementary -- preschools, excuse me? That's what we 12 have out there. So that would help us to kind of 13 be -- you know, be informed or aware of what is 14 happening here rather than what these people are 15 saying that is going to affect us this way, it's 16 going to affect us this way, and stuff like that; you 17 need to do this and that kind of thing. So it 18 continues to be some confusion, you know, and stuff 19 like that. 20 So that's all I'm asking, is can we get 21 some kind of a written report so that we can continue 22 to have our input from Ramah Navajo? 23 Thank you. 24 MR. TSOSIE: This is Paul Tsosie. All we

25 have to do is -- it all depends on how fast we can

		26
1	turn it around. So I know from the past	
2	consultations session that happened last week, that	
3	report is almost done. So the fast turnaround may be	
4	a week or ten days. But give me your card after this	
5	and I'll make sure you get it when it's done.	
6	MR. MOORE: I wanted to address the	
7	formality-at-the-11th-hour question that someone	
8	raised, as well.	
9	Just so you understand our process, we	
10	these type of things we cannot react to until the	
11	budget process is completed and the president's	
12	budget is signed off on and then it comes out public.	
13	So when that happens, we have We have moved as	
14	swiftly as we possibly can. At that point we have to	
15	develop a notice for the Federal Register with all	
16	the specific information. And then obviously that	
17	has to be posted and we have to wait a certain amount	
18	of time for the Federal Register, 30 days for it to	
19	be out there before we even organize, you know, to	
20	have these type of sessions right here.	
21	So it may feel to you folks like it's the	
22	11th hour or last minute or waiting to the end for	
23	some reason, but it really is, you know, a process	
24	that we have to follow with the budgets and when they	
25	roll out and when they become public; the Federal	

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1	Register notice; putting it out; and then getting the	
2	meetings on the calendar and the dates. We do it as	
3	quickly as we can. Even if it does feel like it's	
4	the 11th hour, it's just part of the process and	
5	something that we all have to live with. I hope you	
6	can see that and understand it, even if you don't	
7	like it. It's just the process that it is that we	
8	have to follow.	
9	AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Native American	
10	language spoken.) My name Darnell June. I am from	
11	Kaibeto Navajo and I just welcome to all of you,	
12	our leaders and my people, Navajo people, and also	
13	our leadership that has come from D.C.	
14	You've probably received a lot of faxes	
15	from our parents of students from Kaibeto. So to go	
16	on, it's in regards to the Navajo language and	
17	culture. And from everything that I am hearing here	
18	today and from all of the other consultation needs	
19	(phonetic), is that you are enforcing or encouraging	
20	us to use our Navajo language and culture.	
21	Now, I wasn't fortunate enough to be	
22	raised in the Navajo culture or language until I was	
23	about 16. And then I learned I wanted to know	
24	about my people and I learned the language again and	
25	I learned more fluently how to write and read it.	

1 And to sing it. And it was years later that I 2 actually picked up the language more. So it has to come within your desire in 3 your heart as a person, as an individual, and whether 4 5 you will continue with that with your family. And 6 which is what I do with my grandchildren and my 7 foster children and my daughter. But I find that not 8 everyone has that same desire. And from Washington, 9 D.C., that's something that is encouraged by you, 10 Mr. Moore. And I think that's great, because we need 11 to value ourselves as Native Americans or as Navajos. 12 Now, as the administrators go down, as it 13 goes down and it's being implemented, it depends on who enforces it or who really encourages it and what 14 15 their commitment is. And somewhere as it trickles 16 down, that desire may not be the same for all 17 administrators. So it becomes like an upside-down 18 pyramid. So the children are at the bottom of that 19 tip. And that also emphasizes, too, the money. 20 I would like to see more emphasis on the 21 students, more money there. Also on the culture. Ιf 22 you have administrators both in the tribe and the 23 Bureau, they all need to emphasize and push, 24 collaborate, encourage Navajo culture and language 25 down at the local level.

1 What is happening, I know in our school, is that Navajo language is not of importance. 2 Nor is It is outside the perimeters of the 3 the culture. school now. We may have a little -- a little 4 5 classroom with it, but it's kind of frowned upon. 6 And the way I look at our school now is that it was like in the early 1920s when the Bureau told us --7 told my relatives, "Cut your buns off, don't use the 8 9 Navajo language and dress Anglo." And it's done the 10 very same thing again at our school. So I thought, 11 well, this is kind of telling us two different things 12 here. If board members are enforcing the culture and 13 the language and the emphasis of being proud and 14 being worthy of who we are and being worthy of our 15 sufferings of our ancestors, where are we going again 16 when we're told not to use the language and we're 17 feeling this -- the diminishing of our self-worth? 18 I would just like to see an improvement in 19 that all the way down to the local level. Every ELO 20 pushing these same standards and assessments down to 21 the principal level, to the teachers, and down to the 22 students and to parents. Yes, it is our parents' 23 responsibility to help teach us. But sometimes not 24 all of us have that same opportunity. There's a lot 25 of dysfunction. And I know -- I have raised foster

269 1 children. I'm still raising them. I'm still raising grandchildren and great-grandchildren. 2 I thought my -- it was going to end when they turned 18, but 3 that doesn't happen. Maybe in an ideal world that's 4 5 what happens. 6 So I thank you for your time. 7 MR. STEVENS: And I appreciate your 8 comments. Thank you very much. 9 We're going to wrap up for today. I appreciate you all being here. 10 11 We have one more? Okay. AUDIENCE MEMBER: Save me for the last 12 13 My name is Dolly Begay. I'm from the Eastern one. 14 Navajo agency and I just want to share some 15 information with you on our culture, language. And 16 at our meeting, last Monday at our meeting, 17 (inaudible.) 18 THE COURT REPORTER: Can you speak a 19 little louder, please, and come forward so I can hear 20 you better? 21 AUDIENCE MEMBER: We were at the 22 government-to-government meeting Monday, this past 23 Monday, and a lot of us witnessed a young man, he was 24 probably in his late twenties or early thirties. He 25 was talking about his language, his own language at

1 his community in New Mexico. I guess they did a 2 survey of how many of the Natives were fluent in their language, and he said only 50. 3 50 people knew 4 the language. And he's a -- Native language. And he 5 broke down. The young man could not speak. He just 6 qot very emotional. That's how important languages 7 are to us as Natives. And I think that with our own teaching we have to refocus as Natives to save our 8 9 language, if we want to save it. And it comes right 10 from the home. As grandmothers, as parents we need 11 to teach the language and the culture to our 12 children. It cannot happen all in the classroom. 13 Remember our kids are trying to survive also in the 14 other culture, the society that we live in, the 15 Anglo. I think that we need to also focus on that 16 because the reports tell us our kids are failing in 17 reading, science, and math. And there's a way to We need to find that line to balance it 18 balance it. so that we can have a well-rounded child that's 19 20 graduating from high school and beyond high school. 21 I myself also have experience with various 22 programs for our Native American children, developing 23 programs for them, for them that will help them. And 24 it does work, people. I just had a gentleman 25 commenting to me what good things we did for our

school district with the college, connected with the
 college life that we had provided the children while
 they were still going to high school.

So there is a lot of things that you can 4 do with your money. Even though budget cuts are 5 6 there, you can still get creative with your budget. 7 So I just wanted to say that to add to what has been discussed in here. But I think that these kinds of 8 discussions are needed so our people, our leaders can 9 10 go back to D.C. and hopefully can say, these are all 11 needed at our Indian schools and also at our contract 12 grant schools. I'm speaking for all the schools that 13 are existing because I do represent the Navajo Nation 14 Board of Education, too.

15 Thank you.

16 MR. STEVENS: Thank you.

Again, in closing, if you take anything away from my portion of the discussion, it's the reductions impact education program management. Not ICEP, not the portion of ICEP that goes to language and culture, but education program management. I notice on the agenda that we start at

23 8:00 a.m. tomorrow to talk about the JOM and grant24 school assurances. Which someone else will be

25 leading that discussion.

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1	But, again, thank you all for sticking it	
2	out with us. I know it's been a long afternoon.	
3	Appreciate all your comments.	
4	Mr. Moore?	
5	MR. MOORE: I want to say I want to	
6	introduce Dr. Monty Roessel in back. Monty is our	
7	(inaudible) Navajo; oversees the line offices and the	
8	schools in the Navajo area. So I just wanted to make	
9	sure you folks know him. And he is our associate	
10	deputy director out in Navajo.	
11	See you tomorrow morning. Thank you very	
12	much.	
13	(4:20 p.m.)	
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1	STATE OF ARIZONA )	-
2	: ss. County of yavapai )	
3		
4	I hereby certify that I was present at	
5	said proceedings; that I made a shorthand record of	
6	all oral matters had and adduced at said proceedings;	
7	that thereafter the transcript of said proceedings	
8	was reduced to printing under my direction; that the	
9	material contained in the foregoing typewritten pages	
10	is a true and accurate accounting of said matters all	
11	to the best of my skill and ability.	
12	DATED at Prescott, Arizona, this	
13	day of, 2012.	
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17	JILL MARNELL Certified Reporter #50021	
18	Registered Professional Reporter	
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