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A Department of Energy Publication on Energy Activities of Interest to American Indians

Tribes Win Grants to Develop Energy Resources

In October of this year the Department of Energy (DOE) was pleased to announce the 18 winners of grants from a competitive solicitation for proposals under Title XXVI (Indian Energy Resources) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-486). Title 26 supports the development of both fossil and renewable energy resources as well as energy efficiency on American Indian and Alaska Native lands and reservations.

Winners came from 11 states including Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, New Mexico, New York, South Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin. Grant awards range from \$40,000 to \$500,000.

"We were very pleased with the quality and diversity of the 60 proposals submitted in response to the solicitation. This initiative offers exciting new opportunities for Tribal energy development," said Christine Ervin, Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

Winning proposals will help develop wind, solar, biomass, hydroelectric, cogeneration, coal and natural gas opportunities on Tribal lands. The 18 grants were awarded to the following tribes:

- Agdaagux Tribe, King Cove, Alaska
Hydroelectric turbine generator installation.
- Cape Fox Corporation, Ketchikan, Alaska
Monitoring environmental effects from proposed hydroelectric projects.
- Chignik Lagoon Village Council, Chignik, Alaska
Small-scale hydroelectric feasibility study.
- Haida Corporation, Hydaburg, Alaska
Small-scale hydroelectric feasibility study.
- Koniag Incorporated, Anchorage, Alaska
Residential energy efficiency.
- White Mountain Apache Tribe, Whiteriver, Arizona
Feasibility study of mill and forest wood refuse as boiler fuels.
- Hoopa Valley Tribe, Hoopa, California
Improved energy efficiency and solar heating of community swimming pool.
- Ute Mountain, Ute Tribe, Towaoc, Colorado
Photovoltaic panels to supply energy to pump water for cattle tanks.

O'Leary Unveils New Energy, Economic, and Environmental Uses for Energy Department's Vast Lands and Facilities

Secretary of Energy Hazel R. O'Leary today announced exciting new energy, economic, and environmental uses -- and a sweeping new planning policy -- for the Department of Energy's 2.4 million acres (fourth largest federal landholder) and 100 million square feet of buildings (equivalent to 25 Pentagons). Pledging to return some of these resources for diverse uses, Secretary O'Leary highlighted:

- sale of the former Pinellas (FL) nuclear weapons plant for economic redevelopment;
- solar energy development at the Nevada Test Site through the establishment of a not-for-profit corporation;
- seven new business leases at the former Mound (OH) weapons facility;
- creation of a park adjacent to the department's Washington, D.C. headquarters and the Smithsonian Institution;
- use of an idle reactor for a proposed brain cancer treatment at the Idaho National Engineering laboratory;

development of the National Wind

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Technology Center at the former Rocky Flats (CO) weapons plant for testing and certification of U.S. wind turbines;

- support for wild and scenic river designation of a 50 mile stretch of the Columbia River that runs through the former Hanford nuclear weapons plant; and
- a salmon hatchery developed in water treatment pools once used to support plutonium production reactors at Hanford (WA).

Secretary O'Leary said, "Many DOE lands were appropriated and many facilities built in our critical efforts to win World War II and the Cold War. With those essential missions successfully accomplished, we now can open some of these resources for economic reuse, energy development and environmental protection." DOE will retain those lands and facilities critical to its five missions: national security, energy resources, environmental quality, science and technology, and economic productivity.

The Secretary also issued a comprehensive new land and facility use planning policy that encourages creative uses of the department's surplus land and facilities. The new policy encourages public participation and creates a planning process estimated to cost 25 percent less than current site planning activities. Secretary O'Leary was joined by representatives from industry and conservation groups including Martin Marietta, Westinghouse, the Nature Conservancy, and the Trust for Public Land, in announcing the new land use approach.

Secretary O'Leary also released a guidebook to the DOE lands and facilities entitled "Department of Energy -- Stewards of a National Resource." It provides specific information about sites and highlights successful uses of surplus lands and facilities ranging from a Red Cross kitchen at Brookhaven Lab

(NY) and a salmon hatchery at the Hanford (WA) site to restoration of a tall grass prairie at Fermi Lab (IL) and preservation of archaeological sites at the Nevada Test Site.

Secretary O'Leary highlighted the vastness of DOE's lands noting that the department's 50 major sites cover nearly 2.4 million acres of land -- more than Delaware, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia combined. Just last year, scientists discovered a series of caves at the department's 572,000 acre Idaho laboratory showing evidence of American Indian culture. Also last year, the department reached agreement with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes guaranteeing access to caves at the site that are of religious significance to the Shoshone-Bannock people.

"We are proud stewards of magnificent lands and resources," O'Leary said. "Those lands and facilities no longer required for DOE missions offer extra reuse opportunities. We pledge today to work together with the public -- balancing economic ecological, social and cultural needs -- to forge the best use for this national resource. We particularly seek creative ideas from businesses and entrepreneurs, citizen groups, and neighbors to our sites that will enhance local economies, energy resources and environmental protection."

Replacement value of the department's buildings and equipment is more than \$130 billion. There are 30,000 miles of roads and more than 14,000 buildings on its sites. Its resources range from the world's fastest supercomputers and most powerful lasers to thousands of acres of wilderness lands and sites on the National Register of Historic Places.

Copies of the guidebook are available from DOE's Public Inquiry Branch, PA-5, Washington, D.C. 20585, 202/586-5575. Δ

DOE Recruits for Technical Interns

The Department of Energy (DOE) is looking for a few good men and women to participate in DOE's Technical Leadership Development Program. This internship program is designed to provide a continuing source of highly qualified technical personnel to assist the department in its varied missions as it supports the energy needs of the Nation.

The program is 42 months in length and consists of four phases. Phase one includes a one month orientation, five months of professional and technical training, and 20 months of rotational assignments (three six-month and one two-month assignments) at various departmental headquarters and field locations. The program also offers a 16 month graduate school component.

The graduate school component is designed to allow the participant to receive a masters degree in a technical subject such as engineering or one of the sciences. Graduates of the program will be prepared to assume complex technical positions within DOE and should be well qualified to successfully compete for positions of senior leadership within the department as they obtain additional experience.

The department plans to hire 25 entry level engineers and physical scientists to participate in the program this year. The basic requirement is successful completion of a four-year curriculum at an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree in engineering or a major in physics, chemistry, mathematics or physical science.

Persons interested in applying for these position should contact the Department of Energy on 202/586-9109 for further information and to obtain a copy of the appropriate vacancy announcement. All applications must be postmarked not later than February 28, 1995. Δ

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DOE Acts to Solve Fifty Years of Plutonium Storage Problems

Actions to protect worker safety, the public and the environment at Department of Energy (DOE) plutonium storage facilities are outlined in a summary report. The corrective measures taken to eliminate the 46 most significant problems, identified in an assessment report released earlier this month, are specifically addressed in the document.

The draft document, Plutonium Vulnerability Management Plan, is a centrally coordinated plan that provides details on corrective measures that have been taken thus far and those scheduled for the next six years. Many of the remedies were applied within a short time of discovery by department personnel.

Close to 30 percent of the corrective actions in the summary report have already been completed.

"Worker safety is our paramount concern. Effective but cautious actions have been taken to correct the most serious problems and we are moving as rapidly as is practical. Additional resources will be made available even in these times of budget constraints, if necessary, to accommodate actions against the worst risks," said Thomas P. Grumbly, Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management.

Solidifying liquids, reducing the risk of fire and housing materials in one location are the priority actions being taken at Rocky Flats and Savannah River, where the majority of the non-weapons plutonium is stored. The majority of the liquids will be solidified for safe storage within three years. A total of 299 problems were identified in the Draft Plutonium Vulnerability Report released earlier this month. That assessment conducted by the DOE determined the extent of the problems associated with

the storage of plutonium throughout the DOE complex. An Integrated Program Plan is due out in July 1995, that fully addresses the conversion of all fissile materials, including plutonium, to a safe suitable storage.

For more information contact Margaret Fernandez, American Indian Issues Point of Contact for the Office of Environmental Management at (202) 586-5821. Δ

New Appointments

The following individual has been recently appointed to a key position at the U.S. Department of Energy.

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIPS

Alexander MacLachlan has been appointed to head a new technology partnerships office, a position created in June 1994 to oversee DOE's technology transfer and cooperative research and development programs. These include \$2 billion in technology partnerships between the DOE laboratories and industry.

People To Know

The following individuals have been appointed and have been serving in these positions, but were not introduced in a previous issue of this publication.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FOSSIL ENERGY

Patricia Fry Godley was confirmed by the U.S. Senate in July 1994. She will oversee the development of advanced technologies to increase production of natural gas and oil and improve the environmentally sound use of coal. She will also be responsible for management of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves.

DIRECTOR, FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS DIVISION

GayLa Sessoms is the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts Officer for the Department of Energy. In this capacity, she oversees administration of the access laws and ensures agency-wide compliances. She recently published the brochure "How to Make a Freedom of Information Act Request." The entire brochure is included in this issue of the Energy Messenger. Δ

Southwestern Power Hosts Indian Issues POC Meeting by Marty Bigpond Southwestern Power Administration

The Southwestern Power Administration hosted the 1994 Fall meeting of the Department of Energy's (DOE) Headquarters/Field Indian Issues Points of Contact on October 26-27, 1994 in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The meeting's objectives included reaffirming the Secretary of Energy's commitment to implementing the department's Indian Policy, to develop a strategic plan, and to share information on the status of current American Indian issues and initiatives.

The diligent efforts by the nearly 75 Indian Issues Points of Contact, with assistance from facilitators at Southwestern, resulted in the development of a mission statement and goals for final development of the strategic plan.

Tribal leaders from several Oklahoma tribes joined the POCs on Wednesday afternoon to visit and give tribal perspectives on issues facing their Tribes and how they would like to see their relationship with DOE. The Tribal leaders represented the Osage Tribe, the Comanche Tribe, the Muscogee Creek Nation, the Tokawa Tribe, and the Chickasaw Nation. In addition to the tribal leaders, key speakers and guests included Victoria Thornton, DOE Washington Liaison for Indian Affairs; Lisa Gooday, 1993 Miss Indian Oklahoma; Kim Snyder for the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and members of the DOE Washington Headquarters office.

Whenever possible DOE's Indian Issues POCs learn through cultural awareness meetings with tribes in the area where POC meetings are held. While in the Tulsa area we enjoyed Pawnee hospitality during a cultural field trip to the Pawnee's Tribal Facility. Everyone was treated to a luncheon of traditional "Indian" food and the Northern Plains Indian Club from the Pawnee High School, dressed in tribal regalia, demonstrated several dances.

The teamwork and quality initiatives put forth by the participants resulted in a most productive meeting for the departments's Indian Issues Points of Contact and the Tribal leaders that invested their time to meet with the DOE team.

This article was written by Marty Bigpond (Muscogee Creek), Native American Program Manager for the Southwestern Power Administration. Δ

DOE Indian Issues Points of Contact and members of the Northern Plains Indian Club outside the Pawnee Tribal Facility.

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- Blackfoot Tribe, Browning, Montana Feasibility study for utility-scale renewable electricity generation.
- Crow Tribe, Crow Agency, Montana Feasibility study of coal-fired co-generation power plant.
- Fort Peck Tribes, Poplar, Montana Wind resource feasibility study.
- Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, Belcourt, North Dakota. Feasibility study of renewable resources to replace dependence on coal, firewood and propane gas.
- Pueblo of Laguna, Laguna, New Mexico. Feasibility study for converting the Tribe's telecommunications manufacturing facility to one that manufactures photovoltaic systems and modules.
- Pueblo of Zuni, Zuni, New Mexico-Survey and evaluate commercially available photovoltaic (PV) and PV-diesel hybrid pumping systems.
- Seneca Nation, Irving, New York Enhance customer service by connecting six existing natural gas wells to the current distribution system.
- Lower Brule Sioux, Lower Brule, South Dakota Feasibility studies to assess the efficacy of establishing a tribal utility; current energy consumption by fuel type; opportunities for renewable energy development; and energy storage options.
- Confederated tribes of the Colville Reservation, Nespelem, Washington Fund the first phase of a vertical integration project to acquire long-term natural gas supplies, transport and distribute those supplies to residential, commercial and industrial customers.
- Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin, Oneida, Wisconsin. Residential energy efficiency through applications of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. Δ

Department of Energy PUBLICATIONS

Publications available from the Energy Information Administration. For copies, call 202/586-8800

Energy Use and Carbon Emissions: Non-OECD Countries -- Surveys world energy use and carbon emissions patterns between 1970 and 1992, with particular emphasis on the non-OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries. Among other findings, the study concludes that these countries accounted for about half of world energy consumption and carbon emissions; had widely varying energy use patterns; and several countries, notably China and the former Soviet Union, accounted for the vast majority of non-OECD energy consumption and carbon emissions. Available Dec. 19, 1994.

Coal Industry Annual 1993 -- Presents tables on coal production, number of mines, productivity, employment, productive capacity, and recoverable reserves along with data on coal consumption, distribution, stocks, prices, quality, and emissions. The report finds that coal continued as the dominant 1993 U.S. energy source, that domestic coal consumption reached an all-time record and, for the second consecutive year, U.S. coal exports declined while imports reached a record level. Available Dec. 22, 1994.

State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1992 -- Presents energy price and expenditure estimates for each State and the District of Columbia along with the U.S. total. Findings show that while average U.S. energy prices declined between 1991 and 1992, expenditures increased due to increased consumption; energy use for transportation continued to exceed all other uses; and residential use accounted for 24% of the total. State energy expenditures in 1992 ranged from \$1.1 billion in the District of Columbia to \$49.4 billion in California. Available Dec. 12, 1994.

World Nuclear Outlook 1994 -- Presents current status and projections (through 2010) of nuclear capacity, generation, and fuel cycle requirements for all countries using nuclear power to generate electricity for commercial use. On a worldwide basis, nuclear power continues to be a significant source of electricity

with 430 nuclear units generating electricity in 30 countries -- nuclear's share of total electricity increased from 22% in 1992 to 26% in 1993. Also included is information on and forecasts of uranium market developments. Available Dec. 16, 1994.

Electric Power Annual 1993 -- Summarizes electric utility statistics at the national, regional, and State levels. Among the findings, in 1993 the electric power industry generated nearly 4% more electricity than in 1992; weather and economic growth contributed to higher electrical demand; a record level of kilowatt-hours were generated by utilities; and non-utility power producers (with an installed capacity of one or more megawatts) generated 10% of the national total, a 10% increase over the 1992 level. Available Dec. 19, 1994.

EIA's Assessment of Reformulated Gasoline: An Update -- Updates EIA's previous findings and analyses on reformulated gasoline (RFG) as it affects the petroleum industry. RFG supply will be adequate (if tight) to meet demand through January. Drivers in designated areas of the country, representing about one-third of the U.S. population, are required to use RFG beginning January 1, 1995. However, anticipated changes in required participation leave EIA cautiously optimistic about the chances for a smooth transition from conventional gasoline to RFG. Available Dec. 12, 1994.

Manufacturing Consumption of Energy 1991 -- Presents statistics about the energy consumption in the manufacturing sector, based on a 1991 survey, Manufacturing Energy Consumption. About two-thirds of all energy used by the manufacturing sector was used to produce heat and power and to generate electricity; about one-third was consumed as raw material. The most common energy sources -- natural gas, net electricity, coal, liquefied petroleum gas, residual and distillate fuel oil, and coke -- made up 64% of primary consumption. Manufacturers often used coal and natural gas whenever possible. Price was the primary reason manufacturers switched energy sources. Available Dec. 27, 1994. Δ

Salmon Corps Will Benefit Habitat and Young People by Deb Crosswell

In October, 72 young people from five northwest tribes began a year of service with the Salmon Corps Program. Salmon Corps is a partnership between the Earth Conservation Corps, U.S. Department of Energy, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, and five tribes: Umatilla, Yakama, Warm Springs, Nez Perce, and Shoshone-Bannock.

The program involves young people from the five tribes, ranging in age from 18-25, who will work for a one-year period on fisheries and

Cecila Sheoships and Wenix RedElk plant willows along Wildhorse Creek near Adams, Oregon.

wildlife projects on their reservations. In addition to a \$8,500 stipend, the participants will receive a \$4,725 scholarship to be used at the school of their choice.

During their year of service with the Salmon Corps, the crews will work on a variety of projects, including: fencing riparian areas, planting native vegetation, establishing native plant nurseries, collecting and storing native seed, building in-stream structures to enhance fisheries habitat, conducting spawning surveys, and stabilizing stream banks.

"Salmon Corps is a program that will benefit both our natural resources and human resources," said Donald Sampson, Chairman of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) Board of

CTUIR Salmon Corps members demonstrate their skills in setting up a teepee at the Wanaket Wildlife Refuge during the official kick-off ceremony held October 21, 1994.

Trustees. "I know it will be a good experience for those young people. They will perform some critical habitat restoration work and learn a lot in the process," he added.

The Salmon Corps crews participated in a three-week training and orientation session at the Wanaket Wildlife Refuge (formerly Conforth Ranch) near Umatilla, Oregon. Part of the training involved beginning habitat restoration work on the Refuge, which is now managed by the CTUIR.

An official kick-off celebration was held at Wanaket on October 21 and included the Salmon Corps squads working on a fencing project at the Refuge, a formal ceremony with speakers representing Salmon Corps partners and participants, and a salmon feast to honor the Salmon Corps participants.

Speakers at the ceremony included Al Halfmoon (Shoshone-Bannock), John Wagoner (DOE), Patricia DeVeaux (DOE), and supermodel Cheryl Tiegs, who is a longtime friend of Earth Conservation Corps Director Bob Nixon.

For more information on the Salmon Corps Program contact any of the participating Tribes, the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (503) 731-1275 or Salmon Corps Manager Chuck Williams at (503) 298-3474. Δ

Robert Craig and Brian Huesties work on tearing down a livestock fence at the Wanaket Wildlife Refuge (formerly the Conforth Ranch).

Tribes related their Concerns About Transuranic Waste

**submitted by
Steve Longchase**

The Department of Energy's Carlsbad's Area Office (DEO-CAO) and Westinghouse Governmental Affairs staff recently met with American

Indian leaders and tribal representative from 10 pueblos and reservations. They met in Carlsbad, NM, November 29-30 to discuss tribal concerns regarding the transportation of transuranic (TRU) radioactive waste through or adjacent to their lands.

The DOE invited 12 New Mexico Pueblo Governments, two New Mexico tribal organizations, the Navajo Nation which area covers parts of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation in Oregon and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in Idaho. A total of 24 tribal representatives were in attendance.

During the first day's activities, Carlsbad Area Office Manager George Dials listened to concerns about the safety of TRU shipments, and expressed the CAO's desire to seek resolution to them through productive government-to-government relations. Specific concerns cited by tribal representatives were the lack of equipment and trained personnel to respond to a radioactive transportation accident and inadequate communications between federal agencies and tribal governments.

Addressing both tribal and DOE representatives, Shoshone-Bannock representatives Hobby Hevewah said that tribes must be responsible for formulating safety plans for the protection of their people and environment. The DOE is responsible for assisting the tribes to manage programs related to the WIPP transportation safety across tribal lands.

Representatives of the 10 New Mexico Pueblo Governments, two New Mexico tribal organizations, the Navajo Nations of New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation of Idaho toured the WIPP site on the second day of the two-day visit.

Although the DOE-CAO and the Westinghouse External Affairs Department had previously met with the individual tribes, the event signified a positive gathering of tribal representatives affected by WIPP-related shipments and offered them an opportunity to see the WIPP site and projects technology firsthand. All participants gained a better understanding of the role they will play in ensuring a safer public and environment.

I would like to thank the following individuals that contributed to making this meeting a success: Lynn Eaton and Elisa Hernandez (Governmental Affairs), Susan Scott, Alan Rostro, Dirk Roberson, Chuck Link, Robert Hougland, Frank Burchardt, Craig Suggs, Howard Vasquez, Kenny Aragon, Jay Lees and Donavan Mager (External Affairs).

For more information contact Steve Longchase, Westinghouse Governmental Affairs for the DOE's Carlsbad Area Office at (505) 234-7510. Δ

U.S. ENERGY SECRETARY SIGNS NUCLEAR SAFETY CONVENTION

Representing the United States at the 38th session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), U.S. Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary signed on September 29, 1994, an unprecedented convention that will increase the safety of nuclear power plants worldwide.

Under the convention, countries pledge to achieve and maintain a high level of nuclear safety through national standards and international cooperation. The convention also addresses ways to prevent accidents and mitigate their consequences.

"Agreement on the Nuclear Safety Convention is a key new strategy for improving the safety of nuclear power plants worldwide," said O'Leary. "Now we must work together to assure its rapid implementation."

A nuclear safety convention has been a high priority for many countries since the Chernobyl accident. At their Tokyo Summit in 1992, the G-7 countries committed to secure such a convention. After two years of negotiations, the convention was adopted in June, and opened for signing during this general conference.

The convention covers civilian nuclear power plants and has two parts. The first part sets basic nuclear safety requirements that signatories are obligated to incorporate into their national law. The second part establishes a peer review process under which each country must prepare a national report on meeting its obligations under the convention. These reports are reviewed at a meeting of the parties to the convention, at least once every three years.

At least 22 signatures are required to place the convention into effect and at least 17 of the 22 must have one nuclear power plant that has achieved criticality.

More than 20 other nations were scheduled to sign the convention on September 20, with additional signatories anticipated in the near future.

For more information contact Sam Grizzle, Press Officer, DOE's Office of Public and Consumer Affairs at (202) 586-5806. Δ

UMTRA Completes Cleanup At Two Sites On the Navajo Reservation by Bernard Pleau

A ceremony held October 5, 1994, at Halchita, Utah, marked the completion of surface remediation at the Monument Valley, Arizona, and Mexican Hat, Utah, Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Project sites. The sites are the 13th and 14th sites, out of a total of 24, mandated by Congress to be cleaned up under the UMTRA program.

Under the mandate, the federal government is required to pay all costs associated with cleanup work on the Navajo Nation.

UMTRA Project Manager Al Chernoff, said Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary, is dedicated to strengthening the department's relationship with the Indian Nations. He said we are to "listen" and "be responsive."

"You are a nation within a nation," said Vicki Thornton, Departmental Liaison for Indian Issues with the DOE. "We are very committed to working on a government-to-government relationship with the tribes." The department would like to pursue other joint ventures and cooperative agreements with the tribes," she said.

Russell Edge, site manager for DOE emphasized the cooperative nature of the project with the Navajo Nation and cited the project's outstanding safety record. A total of 1,636 days ensued without an

Children from the region near Mexican Hat, Utah, get a glimpse of a breakaway model of the project site. The children were invited to the closing to get a safety briefing regarding the UMTRA site and to enjoy a barbecue that followed the closing ceremony.

accident or lost-time injury. Edge presented prime contractor MK-Ferguson and subcontractor Dineh Bi'Ghan with safety awards commemorating the projects's accomplishments.

The cleanup activities required colocating and isolating more than one million cubic yards of radioactive mill tailings from the inactive processing site in Monument Valley to a disposal cell at the former Mexican Hat processing site where three million cubic yards were left at the close of the milling operation.

"With this cleanup DOE will ensure the community stays safe," said Anderson Morgan, Executive Director, Division of Natural Resources for the Navajo Nation. The cleanup project helped raise the Navajo "financial standard of living" and brought "improvements to the community" he said.

Bernadine Martin, UMTRA Coordinator for the Navajo Nation Abandoned Mine Lands said, "It was one commitment and a lot of cooperation, with the goal of the cleanup being, to make the reservation safe for future generations."

Students from the nearby Mexican Hat Elementary School created posters showing cleanup activities and what they meant to them. The posters were on display at the closing ceremony and were judged for a contest.

About 375 people, including the students, were on hand for the closing ceremony.

The Mexican Hat plant was constructed by Texas-Zinc Minerals Corporation in 1957 and remained in operation until 1965. The Monument Valley mill was constructed in 1955 and operated through 1968. Both sites were leased to their operators by the Navajo Nation.

MK-Ferguson Company designed the 50-foot-high disposal cell and managed the cleanup activities under contract to the UMTRA Project. Jacobs Engineering Group Inc., the UMTRA technical assistance contractor, conducted the site characterization and completed the remedial action design.

For more information contact Russell W. Edge, Mexican Hat Site Manager for DOE at (505) 845-6130.

This article was written by Bernard Pleau a Public Affairs Specialist with the Office of Intergovernmental and External Affairs for DOE's Albuquerque Operation Office. Δ

Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center Native American Training Program

Cooperation was the key word in a recent effort to create a new set of training classes aimed directly to the Native American population. Students are able to get a much better understanding of the day-to-day workings of an oil field and the environmental concerns of managing

Left to right: C. Ray Williams, Director Naval Petroleum & Oil Shale Reserves (NPOSRCUW); receiving plaque, Lesson Valarde, Jicarilla Apache Tribe; and David A. Miles, Environmental Manager, NPOSRCUW.

such properties. Two classes were created under the direction of the Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center (RMOTC) at the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3 (NPR-3) in Casper Wyoming by the contractor, Fluor Daniel Inc. The two pilot classes; Basic Production Training and Stripper Field Operations, and Environmental Compliance Training were presented in November and December 1994.

It was at the request of the Osage Tribal Council that there representatives be used for the pilot classes. The new council was seated recently and wanted to

provide new members with some useful knowledge of the oil industry. The Osage Council, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, manages all of the royalties held by the tribe on the reservation. The first class was held at NPR-3 to take advantage of the oilfield facilities on site. Six students were members of the Osage Tribal Council from Osage County, Oklahoma; three were from the Northern Arapaho Tribe at Fort Washakie in Wyoming; and two were from the Jicarilla Apache Tribe in New Mexico. During the second class, members of the Osage Tribal Council again represented the majority of the class in Bartlesville at the Department of Energy NIPER facility. One student was from the Jicarilla Apache Tribe.

In an effort to provide the Native American Tribes an opportunity to train members in oil related technology, this program was

Left to right: Caroline Hill, Arapahoe Tribe; Betty Friday, Arapahoe Tribe; receiving plaque, Tony Shakespeare, Arapahoe Tribe; and C. Ray Williams.

Left to right: George Carter, Osage Tribe; Kenny Bighorse, Osage Tribe; Charles Tallchief, Osage Tribe; C. Ray Williams; receiving plaque, Rosemary Wood, Osage Tribe; Joe Trumbly, Osage Tribe; and Reuben De Roin, Osage Tribe.

developed under a cooperative agreement between NPR-3 represented by David Miles, and the Bartlesville Project Office (BPO) in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, represented by Rhonda Lindsey. Funding for the classes was provided by the Office of Oil Policy represented by Ms. Gay Leslie in Washington, DC. BPO Director, Tom Wesson said, "We are pleased to be working in partnership with RMOTC to help them develop cost-effective methods to manage their mineral resources. This program is in keeping with the Domestic Natural Gas and Oil Initiative that places a heavy emphasis on fostering relationships and working more closely with states and Native American Tribal governments."

Several other tribes were contacted in 1994 about their interest in such classes and responded positively. These classes can be given in many locations. RMOTC will provide instructors, training materials, and facilities for the courses and BPO will provide funding for internships and future classes. BDM-Oklahoma, the contractor at the NIPER facility, is reviewing the feedback for the students and the requests of 26 interested tribes in an effort to prepare a full schedule of classes for the coming months. If you are interested in the schedule, look for it in the Energy Messenger after March 1995.

For more information contact David Miles, Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3 at (307) 262-5161. Δ

Florida Minority Banks & Business Feel Boost from \$3.5 Million to Deposit Program

Using money collected from oil companies fined for overcharging customers, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has added \$3.5 million to its innovative bank deposit program designed to help minority and women-owned businesses around the Nation. DOE officials, along with officers of NationsBank of Florida and other business leaders, recently signed partnership agreements to expand DOE's Bank Deposit Financial Assistance Program.

The Bank Deposit Financial Assistance Program, created in 1980, is a vital link in DOE's industrial competitiveness program. Deposits have increased from \$53 million to \$204 million under Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary's leadership. The NationsBank of Florida agreement further expands the bank deposit program by making funds available to minority financial institutions located in 28 states and two U.S. territories. These banks serve as an important source of loans for minority and women-owned businesses.

"This creative partnership with NationsBank of Florida will significantly assist minority banks seeking to enhance their lending ability in minority communities," said Corlis S. Moody, Director of DOE's Office of Economic Impact and Diversity that administers the program. "We achieve extraordinary national gains by helping promote economic growth where the need is the greatest."

NationsBank of Florida recently established a Minority Business Development program to expand its competitive pool of minority and women-owned businesses eligible for procurement and professional services contracts. The Bank Deposit Financial Assistance Program partnership allows NationsBank of Florida to act as DOE's trustee in purchasing Certificates of Deposit (CD) worth up to \$95,000 from participating minority financial institutions nationwide. Approximately \$3.5 million in CDs will be purchased from participating minority financial institutions.

Department of Energy (DOE) funds are deposited at the following Florida financial institutions: Capital Bank; Continental National Bank of Miami; First Florida Savings Bank; Gulf Bank; Hamilton Bank, N.A.; InterAmerican Bank; Peoples National Bank of Commerce; TransAtlantic Bank; and Metro Savings Bank. Currently 110 minority-owned and women-owned banks participate in the program.

For more information on DOE's Minority Banking Program contact Sterling Nichols, DOE's Office of Economic Impact and Diversity at (202) 586-8383. Δ

DOE Briefs: News you Can Use

The Office of Public and Consumer Affairs recently launched "DOE Briefs: News You Can Use," short news subjects and information of interest to the media. Each issue of The Energy Messenger will include excerpts from this new communication tool.

FAX ON DEMAND --ENERGY DEPARTMENT EXPANDS ACCESS

An automated system now speeds and broadens access the DOE new releases. The 24-hour equipment relies on automated voice instruction to help callers using either a fax machine or touch tone phone.

The number is: 202/586-0550

Callers may elect to receive an index of press releases or directly order single items. The machine contains releases filed under the following categories:

- 1 Education
- 2 Technology Transfer
- 3 Defense Programs
- 4 Energy Research
- 5 Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
- 6 Fossil Energy
- 7 Environmental Management
- 8 Human Resources, Diversity
- 9 Civilian Radioactive Waste
- 0 All others

The Department of Energy pay the transmission cost.

PUBLIC COMMENT SOUGHT ON DEPLETED URANIUM DISPOSAL

A long-term strategy for disposing of depleted uranium hexafluoride, a very pure material produced during fifty years of enriching uranium for defense and commercial uses, now is underway at DOE. For the first steps, DOE is seeking recommendations from industry, the public and other organizations for potential uses and management technologies for the material. DOE also will prepare an environmental impact statement on selecting a long-term management strategy for the material. Both actions were described in a public access notice published in the Federal Register on November 10, 1994.

Media contact: Joanne L. Johnson, (202) 586-5806.

NOVEMBER PETROLEUM DEMAND FELL SLIGHTLY

Preliminary U.S. petroleum data reveal that total demand for refined petroleum products, measured as products supplied, fell slightly during November 1994 to 17.2 million barrels/day according to an Energy Information Administration (EIA) Office of Oil and Gas analysis. Attributed partly to warmer-than-normal temperatures across much of the country, the November demand was nearly 400,000 barrels/day lower than October and about 550,000 barrels/day lower than a year earlier.

Media Contact: Phil Keif, 202/586-5806

ENERGY TRAILBLAZERS TO BE HONORED

Do you know of an outstanding new energy efficient or renewable resource technology that has been operating successfully for at least a year? Was this technology implemented since January 1, 1990 by an individual or non-federal institution or company? If so, the project may be eligible for DOE's 1995 National Awards Program for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy scheduled for October 31, 1995. Winning projects will be judged on their benefit to the Nation's environment, economy and security and must have been operating for at least one year to document energy savings or program results. Applications for the DOE 1995 National Awards Program and other awards program information are available from the energy office in every state (addresses and telephone numbers may be obtained by calling Rosemary Mape in the Pennsylvania Energy Office on 717/783-9981). Completed applications must be submitted through the appropriate state energy office by March 31, 1995.

Media Contacts: Hope Williams and Keith Holloway, 202/586-5806

COMPUTER ENERGY MODEL PUBLICALLY AVAILABLE

The Short Term Energy Model, a personal computer application that incorporates all the information used by the Energy Information Administration to produce the Short-Term Energy Outlook, now is available to the public. This electronic version uses a graphical user interface to provide friendly

access to model data and calculations. The computer model is available on diskettes by writing the DOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, P.O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37831, or by calling at 615/576-8401. Diskettes may also be obtained by calling the National Technical Information Service at 703/487-4650.

Media contact: Phil Keif, 202/586-5806

SITE TREATMENT SUMMARY REPORT NOW AVAILABLE

How DOE plans to treat mixed low level waste at 48 sites in 22 states is summarized in a report available this week. The National Summary Report for the Draft Site Treatment Plans provides a national overview of preferred site-specific treatment options that DOE developed with the states. As a next step, an Options Analysis Team is coordinating State and DOE concerns to ensure that proposed mixed waste treatment plans are acceptable, affordable, and eliminate redundancies. DOE will issue proposed site treatment plans for all sites in February 1995. The National Summary Report is located in DOE reading rooms around the country or is available by calling the Environmental Management Information Center at 1-800-736-3282.

Media contact: Jayne Brady, 202/586-5806

R&D PROJECT DIRECTORY AVAILABLE ON COMPUTER DISK

Businesses can now get information on DOE research and development projects on a computer disk, offering an easy way to identify potential opportunities for joint development or commercialization. The Industrial Projects Locator (IPLocator), developed by DOE's Office of Industrial Technologies, provides a brief description, contact names, and a summary of likely industry benefits for 800 current R&D projects. The projects cover a broad range of energy, environmental, manufacturing, information and other technologies. They represent four DOE program offices: Defense Programs; Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy; Energy Research; and Environmental Management. The IBM-compatible disk and future updates are available free of charge by calling 202/554-1665.

Media Contacts: Amber Jones or Hope Williams, 202/586-5806

\$15 MILLION AVAILABLE TO SMALL BUSINESSES FOR INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

On December 1, DOE's Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program will solicit applications for grants in 44 technical topic areas, including: novel materials for sustainable energy development; advanced drilling technology; modular and panelized passive solar buildings; in-situ treatment of metal contaminated soils and groundwater; and improved laser technology for national security and nonproliferation of weapons. Approximately 200 Phase 1 grants of \$75,000 will be made for feasibility studies; up to \$750,000 will be available for the projects with the most merit in Phase 2 of the project. Applications are due March 1. A complete list of the technical topics is available from the Press Office and small businesses can obtain copies of the solicitation when it is issued by writing to the SBIR Program Manager (ER-16), U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. 20585 or calling (301) 903-5707.

Media Contact: Jeff Sherwood, 202/586-5806

INEL DESIGNATED AS LEAD TO ADDRESS MIXED WASTE ISSUES

DOE has designated its Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) to lead the department's efforts to develop, demonstrate and put in operation technologies and systems to treat mixed low-level waste and mixed transuranic waste more safely, more efficiently and in a more cost-effective manner. A team of DOE-Idaho personnel and contractors from Lockheed Idaho will advise and coordinate the work, with a goal of developing and applying mixed waste cleanup treatments and technologies throughout the DOE complex.

Media Contact: Jayne Brady, 202/586-5806

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF REFORMULATED GASOLINE INCREASE

Data from the Energy Information Administration's Office of Oil and Gas show significant increases in reformulated gasoline (RFG) production and stocks in the U.S. during Nov. Gulf and East Coast petroleum refiners produced most of the new motor gasoline, with November RFG output almost 1.4 million barrels/day, compared with 0.3 million barrels/day in October. By the end of Nov., RFG stocks totaled 37.2 million barrels, nearly a four-fold increase over Oct. stocks. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires RFG use in urban

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areas throughout the U.S. (except in the Rocky Mountains) to control air pollution. Almost 60% of the Nov. inventories were situated in the East Coast.

Media Contact: Phil Keif, 202/586-5806

ABSTRACTS SOLICITED FOR POLLUTION PREVENTION CONFERENCE

Reflecting this administration's support for pollution prevention practices in all sectors, DOE is soliciting abstracts for papers and exhibits to be presented at a major conference on pollution prevention scheduled for May 16-18, 1995, in Knoxville, Tennessee. The theme of Pollution Prevention XI, sponsored by the department, is Shaping the Future through Pollution Prevention: Involvement, Commitment, and Progress. The conference will feature workshops, an exhibit hall, tours of government and business facilities, and the presentation of DOE pollution prevention awards. Abstracts for papers and exhibits for Pollution Prevention XI are due January 6, 1995. Contact L. Josie McDonald by telephone at 615/435-3415 or electronically at 5LM@cosmail14.ctd.ornl.gov for information regarding abstracts and conference registration.

Media Contact: Wendy Butler, 202/586-5806

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY GRANTS AVAILABLE TO SMALL BUSINESSES

Small businesses conducting innovative energy research will be eligible December 1 for grants totalling \$15 million under DOE's Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program. The DOE will award approximately 200 Phase I grants of \$75,000 for feasibility studies in 44 widely varied technical topic areas, including novel materials for sustainable energy development, enhanced oil recovery, modular and panelized passive solar buildings, in-situ treatment of metal contaminated soils and groundwater, high temperature superconductivity for energy applications, and improved laser technology for national security and nonproliferation of weapons. Up to \$750,000 will be available in Phase II for projects judged to have the most merit based on the Phase I feasibility studies. A complete list of the technical topics is available from the Press Office. Applications are due March 1. Small businesses may obtain copies of the solicitation when it is issued by writing to the SBIR Program Manager (ER-16), U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. 20585 or calling 301/903-5707.

Media Contact: Jeff Sherwood, 202/586-5806

REFUNDS AVAILABLE FOR GASOLINE OVERCHARGES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Refunds of 6.9 cents/gallon plus interest are available to people who bought gasoline at 11 retail outlets in Southern California between Aug. 1, 1979 and March 31, 1980. DOE's Office of Hearings and Appeals will distribute more than \$100,000 (\$100,697.87, plus interest) to eligible customers of Sierra Auto Wash and Southcoast Car Wash in Santa Ana; Newport Center Car Wash and Newport Place Car Wash in Newport Beach; Lido Car Wash in Costa Mesa; Laguna Car Wash in Laguna Beach; Fountain Valley Car Wash in Fountain Valley; Organ Car Wash in Orange; Lake Forest Auto Wash and El Toro Car Wash in El Toro; and Anaheim Auto Wash in Anaheim. Overcharge funds were obtained from Beacon Bay Enterprises, Inc., and come from case settlements that arose from price controls imposed during the oil embargo of the 1970s; controls ended in 1980. To claim a refund, customers must file an application before May 1, 1995. Application procedures are simple and information may be obtained by calling 202/586-2383 or by writing to: Beacon Bay Special Refund Proceeding, Office of Hearings and Appeals, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20585.

Media Contact: Phil Keif, 202/586-5806. Δ

"Osage Tribal Council" continued from page 15

nism enabling the Osage Tribal Council to develop the Osage Mineral Reservation's fossil energy resources, while at the same time making these additional resources available to the consumer, thereby enhancing the domestic supply of fossil fuels."

Speaking on DOE's behalf, Tom Wesson described the agreement as "very much in keeping with the goals of the DOE's Domestic Natural Gas and Oil Initiative, that aims to 'increase gas and oil production and environmental protection through the development and application of technology,' while it simultaneously places a heavy emphasis on fostering industry and government partnerships. The initiative also specifically calls on the administration and DOE labs to 'work more closely with states and Native American Tribal Governments.' The agreement is consistent with these vital DOE goals and objectives and provides an excellent vehicle for technology development and transfer within the energy sector."

For more information contact Tom Wesson, Director of DOE's Bartlesville Project Office at (918) 337-4401. Δ

Osage Tribal Council and Senior DOE Officials Reach Historic Understanding on Joint Energy R&D Initiatives

The Osage Tribal Council, the Department of Energy (DOE), and DOE's management and operating contractor, BDM-Oklahoma Inc., have entered into an historic agreement aimed at fostering mutual cooperation on a variety of energy-related research and development projects.

The agreement, or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), was signed December 14, 1994, by representatives from each of the three partner entities during a formal signing ceremony held on the Osage Mineral Reservation at the Osage Council Chambers in Pawhuska, Oklahoma. Charles O. Tillman Jr., Principal Chief of the Osage Tribe,

signed the MOU on behalf of the Osage Tribal Council. Tom Wesson, Director of DOE's Bartlesville Project Office, and Patricia Godley, Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy, signed on behalf of DOE. Dr. Lowell Smith, President of BDM-Oklahoma, signed on behalf of BDM-Oklahoma, the management and operating contractor for the DOE's National Oil and Related Programs at the National Institute for Petroleum & Energy Research (NIPER) in Bartlesville. Dr. Smith recently replaced Bennie G. DiBona as president when Mr. DiBona was promoted to Group Vice President of Civil Technologies for the company's parent firm BDM Federal Inc.

One of the MOU's primary objectives is to make available the scientific and organizational resources that will enable the Osage Tribal Council to develop the Osage Mineral Reservation's fossil energy resources of oil, natural gas, coal, and other resources in a safe, economic, and environmentally acceptable manner. Some of the cooperative activities mentioned in the agreement include:

- exchanges of information, publications, reports, technical data, and other informational tools and materials;
- exchange visits by scientists, engineers, tribal representatives, and other staff; and
- joint research activities.

Subject areas of cooperation spelled out in the agreement include: fossil energy resource assessments and research, oil/gas discovery and recovery research and technology development; fundamental science and environmentally related investigations relevant to fossil energy resource exploration and exploitation, and other mutually agreeable areas of energy research and development.

Commenting on the agreement, Chief Tillman said, "I view this agreement with DOE as a first step in cooperative energy research and development that will benefit not only the Osage Tribe, but energy consumers throughout Oklahoma and the Nation. It offers a mecha-

"Osage Tribal Council" continued on page 14

Shown here are the four individuals who signed the historic Memorandum of Understanding between the Osage Tribal Council, DOE, and BDM-Oklahoma. They are (left to right): Dr. Lowell Smith, President, BDM-Oklahoma, Tom Wesson, Director, DOE Bartlesville Project Office; Charles O. Tillman Jr., Principal Chief, Osage Nation; and Patricia Godley, DOE Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy.

Listening to Tribal Perspective: Communication and Consultation Key to Success

The Department of Energy (DOE) has reaffirmed and improved its government-to-government relationship with Tribal governments. However, recent discussions with some Tribal leaders and representatives revealed they want the DOE to set a more proactive course toward an effective government-to-government relationship.

Linda J. Desell, Director Environmental and Operational Activities Division, Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management explains Multi-Purpose Canister storage, transportation and disposal process.

Lesson learned -- listen to Tribal concerns. Understanding the Tribal government perspective, and communication and consultation were key issues expressed by Tribal leaders and representatives who attended the Department of Energy's National Indian Nuclear Waste Policy Committee meeting. The three-day session was part of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) 51st Annual Convention held November 13-18, 1994, in Denver, Colorado.

Frustration and lingering mistrust set the tone of day one and two of the meeting. However, by the end of the third day, Tribal and DOE representatives were working closer on addressing tribal concerns and opening up stronger lines of communication.

It took some effort to get beyond the historic reasons why Tribal Governments have little faith in the federal government, including the DOE. Past concerns aren't easily cast aside for promises of change or promises of being recognized and

Browning Pipestem (F. Browning Pipestem & Associates) leads Open Intergovernmental Panel on Radioactive Waste Transportation issues. From left to right: Chris Wentz, Radioactive Waste Task Force, State of New Mexico; Ron Ross, Western Governor's Association; Jim Reed, Senior Policy Specialist, National Conference of State Legislatures; and Max Power, Washington State, Western Interstate Energy Board High-Level Radioactive Waste Committee.

Stanley Paytiamo, Environmental Protection Specialist, Pueblo of Acoma illustrates area of Native lands before European encroachment.

consulted with as sovereign governments. While it isn't pleasant to hear the criticism -- knowing their perspectives and concerns leads to finding mutually agreeable solutions.

The NCAI convention attracted Tribal Government leaders and representatives, Native peoples, Indian/non-Indian organizations and federal and state officials and representatives from across the country. The issues facing Tribal governments and Native peoples are as varied as the people themselves. Some heated debates were engaged and there often were no easy solutions to be found. DOE was not spared the heated debates nor the wrath of individuals who needed to have their concerns addressed.

Tribal participants in the Nuclear Waste Policy Committee meeting made it clear they want prior consultation before the Department of Energy plans or implements programs, activities and opportunities that directly or indirectly impact the quality of life of their people. Transportation of nuclear or toxic waste through or near Tribal lands, and

any storage of nuclear or toxic waste on or near Tribal lands are issues of little compromise.

Tribal issue: They feel that before DOE can be truly effective in implementing its American Indian Policy and resolving the issues between the DOE and Tribal Governments, the department must better understand who Native people are, their history, culture, how their political systems work and their needs. The answer -- communication. They stated that they are willing to meet with and educate the

department's leadership and its American Indian Issues Points of Contacts.

Tribal issue: They want to meet with senior leaders, the DOE decision makers. They stressed that government-to-government protocol mandates that Tribal Government leaders meet directly with federal government leaders. They also expressed that it is paramount to commit funds for programs/activities, and that Tribes need financial help to be full participants. Further, once a program is implemented they want it institutionalized to prevent its demise when administrations change.

Tribal issue: They want the department to be more timely in the consultation progress and dissemination of information. Information, especially technical and policy documents sent to them for review and comment must be easily understood. In addition, for Tribes to fully participate the DOE needs to ensure that adequate time is provided for the Tribal government process to staff and respond.

These Tribal leaders feel that there are no quick and easy solutions to the issues facing the Department of

"Tribal Perspective" continued on page 19

Multi-Purpose Canister Chosen as Best Method

The Department of Energy (DOE) has issued its findings from a two-year evaluation of various conceptual container systems for handling, transporting, storing, and disposing of commercial spent nuclear fuel. In the report entitled, "Multi-Purpose Canister (MPC) System Evaluation: A Systems Engineering Approach," DOE's Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management has documented its rationale for proceeding with the design and certification of certain components of the MPC-based system.

The primary goal of the evaluation was to select a standardized container technology that could accommodate the vast majority of commercial spent fuel at a reasonable cost, while ensuring worker and public safety and maintaining the quality of the environment.

Several alternative cask and canister concepts were investigated. Of the alternatives evaluated, the MPC-based system was determined to be the most suitable. A decision to fabricate and deploy MPCs will be made after further studies and preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS).

DOE undertook a major initiative in June 1994 by requesting proposals for design and certification of certain components of an MPC-based system. The MPC concept includes a double-sealed stainless steel canister that can hold many spent fuel assemblies from a commercial nuclear powerplant. The canister will be placed inside separate units, or "overpacks," for shipment, storage and disposal. The MPC system will be designed to provide criticality control, heat transfer, and structural support. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) certificates of compliance are required for the MPC-based system components used for storage and transportation. Ultimately, the waste package, that includes the MPC, must be licensed by the NRC for disposal in a permanent repository.

As directed by Congress, DOE is studying a site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, to determine its suitability for possible development as a permanent repository for spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste. The MPC could be used for at-reactor storage of spent nuclear fuel until a federal facility is available for permanent disposal. Alternatively, the MPC could be used to transport spent nuclear fuel to a federal storage facility, for temporary storage prior to permanent disposal in a repository for final disposal. Thus, a standardized MPC-based system can play a key role in any interim storage strategy that may evolve.

DOE has been encouraged by the NRC, the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, the National Association of Regulatory Commissioners, the Electric Power Research Institute, the Edison Electric Institute, and other oversight and utility industry groups to pursue evaluation of a standardized MPC-based system.

Copies of the "Multi-Purpose Canister System Evaluation" report are available by calling the Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Information Center on 1-800-225-6972 (in Washington, D.C. call 202-488-5513. Δ

Hanford Tribal Service Program Receives Funding for FY 19

The Hanford Tribal Service Program has begun its second year of providing information and technical assistance to nine Indian Nations surrounding the Hanford Nuclear Site in Washington State. This program is a component of the Hanford Health Information Network (HHIN). Funding for HHIN was made available through the National Defense Authorization Act.

Activities of the Hanford Tribal Service program include producing and disseminating information on Hanford radiation releases and the potential health effects of radiation exposure. Educational presentations are made to tribal community members and health care providers. The program

also provides ongoing technical assistance in the use of computer hardware and software. This technical assistance is intended to increase the tribes' capacity to collect and manage their own health data. All program activities are overseen by a Tribal Advisory Board which consists of a representative from each of the nine participating Indian Nations. These include the Colville, Spokane, Kalispel, Kootenai, Coeur d'Alene, Nez Perce, Umatilla, Yakama, and Warm Springs.

The Hanford Tribal Service Program is administered by the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board, a non-profit organization which represents and assists 40 Northwest tribes in health related matters. The program is staffed by a project director, health educator, computer specialist, and project secretary. Program staff are very interested in exchanging information and ideas with tribal organizations working with health and environmental issues around DOE sites in other areas of the country. The program has a toll-free information line: 1 (800) 798-0796. Δ

"Tribal Perspective" continued from page 17

Energy and Tribal Government relationship. However, opening and maintaining strong and trusted lines of communication and cooperation is setting the right course.

Facilitating the three day National Indian Nuclear Waste Policy Committee meeting was Russell Jim, Chairman, NCAI's Nuclear Waste Policy Committee, Yakama Indian Nation Environmental Restoration Program. Other NCAI representatives included Robert Holden, NCAI Nuclear Waste Program Director, and Communications Coordinator Rose Robinson.

Meeting discussions included:

- DOE Building Government-to-Government Partnerships,
- DOE Environmental Restoration and Waste Management (EM) Program Update,
- Environmental Protection Agency on Tribal Issues,
- Tribal perspective on Tribal Oversight Participation at Yucca Mountain,
- Tribal perspective on Impact of Spent Nuclear Fuel at Prairie Island,
- Tribal Perspective on EM Cooperative Agreement,
- Report on NCAI Tribal Radiological Emergency Preparedness Workshops,
- DOE Uniform Inspection and Enforcement of Radioactive Waste Shipments,
- DOE Multi-Purpose Canister, and
- Open Intergovernmental Roundtable Dialogue on Radioactive Waste Transportation issues. Δ

DOE Hosts Native Americans for Environmental Compliance Training at NIPER

As taken from December 12, 1994 press release

The U.S. Department of Energy's National Institute for Petroleum and Energy Research (NIPER), which is managed and operated by BDM-Oklahoma Inc., recently hosted environmental compliance training for Native Americans. The training was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the tribes and was conducted by instructors from the DOE facility at the Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center (RMOTC) in Casper, Wyoming. Topics included waste management, hazardous materials, well site considerations, water and air sampling and ground water monitoring. The training included three days of classroom instruction and one day visiting well sites in Osage County.

The training is part of a wider DOE effort to transfer technology to Native Americans involved in oil and gas leasing, exploration or production. The goal of the project is to help develop cost-effective solutions to environmental compliance and increase oil and gas productivity on Native lands.

DOE's Bartlesville Project Office (BPO) Director Tom Wesson said, "We are pleased to be working in partnership with RMOTC and the Native American tribes to help them develop cost-effective methods to manage their mineral resources. This program is in keeping with the DOE's Domestic Natural Gas and Oil Initiative that places a heavy emphasis on fostering relationships and working more closely with states and Native American Tribal governments."

The class is the second in a pilot program that is expected to be expanded later in 1995. The training initiative will include 26 Native American tribes who hold oil and gas resources. The first class on basic oil field production and stripper field operation was conducted by RMOTC staff at the Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 3 in Casper, Wyoming, in November.

Rhonda Lindsey, BPO project manager for applied research, has been instrumental in forging new ties between DOE and Native Americans and commented on the program: "The Department of Energy has been asked by the President to assist the Native American Tribes in any effort to control and successfully manage their energy resources. The recent pilot training classes represent a successful cooperation between three groups in the Department of Energy, two government contractors, and three Native American tribes. When everyone is pleased with the outcome and requests more, you know it was a good effort. We will try to fund a series of the classes in 1995, due to the high interest by other tribes."

For more information contact Rhonda Lindsey, DOE's Bartlesville Project Office at (918) 337-4407 or Judy Kokesh, BDM's Office of Technology Transfer at (918) 337-4508. Δ

American Indian Heritage Month: A Focus on Native Women

For the Native peoples working for the Department of Energy in Washington, DC, DOE's American Indian Heritage Month Program provides a forum to educate. This is a great opportunity to provide an accurate portrayal of a people, their history and culture, and to help remove untruthful and hurtful negative stereotypes. It also provides a means to sensitize people to the traditional and contemporary world of Native peoples and to the many contributions that American Indians and Alaska natives have made to our nation and the world.

DOE's 1994 American Indian Heritage Month Program Task Force chose the theme "American Indian Women: Fusing Tradition with Technology" to showcase Native women as they move toward the 21st Century. Native women

ees in the department's ninth celebration of National American Indian Heritage Month, on Wednesday, November 2, 1994.

During her presentation, Secretary O'Leary highlighted her commitment to strengthening the department's government-to-government relationship with American Indian Tribal governments and her hope that the future would include more Native people working with and for the Department of Energy.

Delivering the keynote address was Julie Barton, (Oneida), Tribal Secretary for

the Oneida Nation of Wisconsin. Said Ms. Barton, "Our number one priority is to ensure that there is a well-planned future built on solid economic ground." She continued, "Education is essential to our survival. Education makes us stronger as individuals and as a Tribe." Along with her family and Tribal government responsibilities, Mrs. Barton is a senior at the University of Wisconsin - Green Bay studying for a degree in Human Development.

Sharing the cultural life of her people, Georgette Horse, (Kiowa/Choctaw/Cheyenne) performed traditional songs and stories. Ms. Horse is currently the

Secretary of Energy Hazel R. O'Leary and Julie Barton exchange greetings and words of appreciation and encouragement.

have traditionally been major contributors to the success and welfare of their tribal governments, families and communities. Contemporary Native women live the challenge of "walking-in-two-worlds" as they balance their culture and traditions along with family and education, as well as successful careers in business, education, medicine, science, and politics.

Kicking off DOE's month of November observances, Secretary of Energy Hazel R. O'Leary joined DOE employ-

Victoria Thorton, DOE's Departmental Indian Issues Liaison; Corlis Moody, Director Office of Economic Impact and Diversity; Georgette Horse, NCAI's Director of Communications; and Julie Barton, Tribal Secretary of the Oneida Nation of Wisconsin.

Director of Communications for the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) in Washington, DC, the Nation's oldest and largest American Indian advocacy organization. Ms. Horse is a graduate of University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma and is an accomplished writer of historical Indian plays and productions.

In a recent memorandum, Secretary O'Leary affirmed the rights of federally-recognized Tribal governments and her commitment that all department program components will ensure that the rights of sovereign Tribal governments are fully respected and that activities affecting Tribal rights are implemented in a knowledgeable and sensitive manner. Secretary O'Leary's actions are consistent with President Clinton's April 29, 1994, memorandum for the heads of executive departments and agencies reaffirming the government-to-government relationship with Native American Tribal Governments. The Presidential memorandum followed the historic meeting between Tribal leaders and the President that was held at the White House on April 29, 1994.

The Department of Energy has a diversity of programs to build partnerships with Tribal governments. These include technology transfer, educational opportunities for Native youth through internships and grants to Tribal colleges and universities, business and contracting opportunities, the Salmon-Corps to restore salmon habitats, DOE's Environmental Justice Policy, grants to help tribes develop energy resources, and outreach and consultation to bring Tribal governments to the table where decisions are made. The Energy Messenger, a DOE publication on energy activities of interest to American Indians and Alaska Natives, is one tool used to keep Native peoples and other interested parties informed of the department's programs and opportunities.

DOE's American Indian Heritage Month Program, coordinated jointly by the Office of Economic Impact and Diversity and the 1994 American Indian Heri-

tage Month Program Task Force also included cultural performers, a sampling of Native foods and Native artists. Other November American Indian Heritage Month activities included "An American Indian Film Festival." Making a surprise appearance, American Indian actor Apesanahkwat (Menominee) delivered remarks at the closing ceremony -- a traditional Pow Wow held in the Forrestal Cafeteria. Δ

The making of National American Indian Heritage Month

For many years the American Indian and Alaska Native community and their supporters have requested that Congress designate the month of November as National American Indian Heritage Month. As of this writing no permanent designation has been approved. The following is the Joint Resolution for 1993 and 1994 and President Clinton's Proclamation of National American Indian Heritage Month.

H.J.Res. 271 by Faleomavaega (D-AS) -- National American Indian Heritage Month, Designation (Pub. L. 103-462, approved 11/2/94)

103D Congress
2D Session

H. J. RES. 271

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
NOVEMBER 4 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 2), 1993
Received, read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary
OCTOBER 6 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 12), 1994
Committee discharged

JOINT RESOLUTION

Designating the month of November in each of calendar years 1993 and 1994 as "National American Indian Heritage Month."

Whereas American Indians are the original inhabitants of the lands that now constitute the United States of America;

Whereas American Indian Governments developed the fundamental principals of freedom of speech and separation of powers in government, and these principals form the foundation of the United States Government today;

Whereas American Indian societies have exhibited a respect for the finiteness of natural resources through deep respect for the earth, and these values continue to be widely held today;

Whereas American Indian people have served with valor in all wars from Revolutionary War to the conflict in the Persian Gulf, often in a percentage well above their percentage in the population of the Nation as a whole;

Whereas American Indians have made distinct and important contributions to America and the rest of the world in many fields, including agriculture, medicine, music, language, and art;

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Whereas American Indians deserve to be recognized for their individual contributions to American society as artists, sculptors, musicians, authors, poets, artisans, scientists, and scholars;

Whereas Designating the month of November in each of calendar years 1993 and 1994 to recognize the heritage and the contributions to American society of American Indians will encourage self-esteem, pride, and self-awareness in American Indians of all ages; and

Whereas November is traditionally the month when American Indians have harvested their crops and is generally a time of celebration and giving thanks: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That --

- (1) the month of November in each of the calendar years 1993 and 1994 is designated as "National American Indian Heritage Month;" and
- (2) the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation in each of those years calling on the people of the United States to observe such month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Passed the House of Representatives November 2, 1993.

Attest: DONNALD K. ANDERSON
Clerk

Δ

THE WHITE HOUSE
NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE MONTH, 1994
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

There is a yearning among American people for a sense of community, a sense of belonging, a sense of shared beliefs and common goals. Today, across the country, we are searching for ways to come together in friendship and mutual respect. As we look toward the promise of the 21st century, it is important that we reflect on our shared heritage and on the valuable lessons history teaches.

At this momentous time, we pay tribute to this country's first peoples -- the American Indians. We celebrate the innumerable contributions that generations of American Indians and Alaska Natives have made to our country and to our world. Before there were colonists on these shores, long before our Nation's founders drafted the U.S. Constitution, American Indians had established powerful civilizations and rich and thriving cultures. Government, art, music, spirituality, and deep and abiding respect for the natural environment -- all of these are enduring traditions of the American Indian.

Native peoples were the first environmentalists, understanding that air, water, plants, and animals must be treated with respect if they are to remain available for generations to come. American Indians taught the first European settlers how to survive in new surroundings and helped them to explore uncharted wilderness.

Native peoples have represented this country in every war, from the American Revolution to the Persian Gulf, and are proud members of every branch of the U.S. Armed Forces. Artists such as R.C. Gorman and Fritz Scholder and writers such as Louise Erdrich and N. Scott Momaday have made remarkable contributions to art and literature.

The relationship between the U.S. Government and the American Indians has not been without controversy. As we look back on our history, we must acknowledge often profound mistakes. But we also must look to and plan for a future of cooperation and respect. With the recent passage of the Indian self-governance and self-determination amendments of 1994, we celebrate the government-to-government relationship that exists between the Indian tribes and the United States. This legislation reaffirms and strengthens the political ties between all of the nations of this land.

To acknowledge the varied and inestimable contributions of the Native peoples and to celebrate this proud legacy, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 271, has designated November 1994 as National American Indian Heritage Month and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 1994 as National American Indian Heritage Month. I urge all Americans, as well as their elected representatives at the Federal, State, and local levels, to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and nineteenth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON Δ

Prologue:

Title XXVI -- A Good Start on Indian Energy Resource Development

This section will bring you up to date on Title XXVI grant awards, the up coming solicitation for proposals, and the actual Title 26 policy. In the July/August issue of The Energy Messenger we published "EPA Title for Tribes Launched by Competitive Solicitation" relating the excellent response to the solicitation for proposals that closed in May of 1994. From this solicitation 18 tribes will receive grants to help develop wind, solar, biomass, hydroelectric, cogeneration, coal or natural gas opportunities on Tribal lands. Things have changed since this article was published, so read on and discover the new challenges facing the Department of Energy and Title 26.

Title XXVI Offers Efficiency and Renewable Energy Grants for 1995

In January, the Department of Energy will announce a second solicitation under Title XXVI, Indian Energy Resources, of the Energy Policy Act. This year, however, the solicitation will request proposals only under Section 2606, energy efficiency and renewable energy. Projects eligible for grants under this section would include feasibility studies, resource assessments and the development of options for the adoption of energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives on Indian reservations. Applicants will have 90 days from the issuance date of the solicitation to submit a proposal and grants will be awarded during the summer of 1995. If you would like to receive a copy of the solicitation, please call (303) 231-5750, ext. 132. °

With respect to Section 2603, energy development and vertical integration, appropriation language earmarks a total of \$10 million in 1995 for two specific projects: \$6.6 million for the Navajo Transmission Project; and \$3.4 million for the Tazimina Hydroelectric Project in Alaska. Δ

Implementing Indian Energy Provisions

Title XXVI of the Energy Policy Act of 1993

TITLE XXVI -- INDIAN ENERGY RESOURCES

DOE is responsible for two provisions of Title XXVI:

SEC. 2603. -- Promoting Energy Resource Development and Energy Vertical Integration on Indian Reservations

Grants not to exceed 50 percent of the project costs, for "vertical integration projects (energy resources are used or processed on an Indian reservation). Eligible projects could include solar and wind energy, oil refineries, the generation and transmission of electricity, cogeneration, natural gas distribution, and clean, innovative uses of coal.

SEC. 2606. -- Tribal Government Energy Assistance Program

Grants to Indian tribes to:

- evaluate feasibility of;

- develop options for; and
- encourage the adoption of energy efficiency and renewable energy on Indian reservations.

These grants, with exception of feasibility studies, require a 20 percent cost-share.

Project evaluation factors include:

- extent of local involvement of educational/energy institutions;
- ease and cost of operation and maintenance;
- contribution to the quality of reservation environment; and
- other factors the Secretary deems appropriate.

EE Implementation Actions to Date

- EE's (Office of Energy Efficiency) Office of Technical and Financial Assistance received \$5 million in FY 1994 to begin implementation of Sections 2603 and 2606.
- In order to implement these initiatives expeditiously, a competitive solicitation was issued in March 1994. Proposals arrived in late May.
- Provisional grants awarded late September 1994. Final awards currently being negotiated. Δ

Title XXVI -- The Policy

Indian Energy Resources

SEC. 2601. DEFINITIONS. 25 USC 3501

For purposes of this title -

(1) the term "Indian tribe" means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians;

and

(2) the term "Indian reservation" includes Indian reservations; public domain Indian allotments; former Indian reservations in Oklahoma; land held by incorporated Native groups, regional corporations, and village corporations under the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.); and dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a State.

SEC. 2602. TRIBAL CONSULTATION 25 USC 3502

In implementing the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall involve and consult with Indian tribes to the maximum extent possible and when appropriate and shall do so in a manner that is consistent with the Federal trust and the Government-to-Government relationship between Indian tribes and the Federal Government.

SEC. 2603. PROMOTING ENERGY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY VERTICAL INTEGRATION ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

(a) **DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS**-- The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall establish and implement a demonstration program to assist Indian tribes in pursuing energy self-sufficiency and to promote the development of a vertical integration energy industry on Indian reservations, in order to increase development of the substantial energy resources located on such Indian reservation. Such programs shall include, but not be limited to, the following components:

- (1) The Secretary shall provide development grants to Indian tribes or to joint ventures which are 51 percent or more controlled by an Indian tribe to assist Indian tribes in obtaining the managerial and technical capability needed to develop the energy resources on Indian reservations. Such grants shall include provisions for managerial

training for tribal or village members, improving the technical capacity of the Indian tribe, and the reduction of tribal unemployment. Each grant shall be for 3 years.

- (2) The Secretary shall provide grants, not to exceed 50 percent of the project costs, for vertical integration projects. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "vertical integration project" means a project that promotes the vertical integration of the energy resources on an Indian reservation, so that the energy resources are used or processed on such Indian reservations. Such term includes, but is not limited to, projects involving solar and wind energy, oil refineries, the generation and transmission of electricity, hydroelectricity, cogeneration, natural gas distribution, and clean, innovative uses of coal.
 - (3) The Secretary shall provide technical assistance (and such other assistance as is appropriate) to Indian tribes for energy resource development and to promote the vertical integration of energy resources on Indian reservations.
- (b) **LOW INTEREST LOANS** --

- (1) **IN GENERAL** -- The Secretary shall establish a program for making low interest loans to Indian tribes. Such loans shall be used exclusively by Indian tribes in the promotion of energy resource development and vertical integration on Indian reservations.
 - (2) **TERMS** -- The Secretary shall establish reasonable terms for loans made under this section which are to be used to carry out the purposes of this section.
- (c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS** -- There are authorized to be appropriated --
- (1) \$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 to carry out the purposes of subsection (a)(1);
 - (2) \$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 to carry out the purposes of subsection (a)(2); and
 - (3) \$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 to carry out the purposes of subsection (b).

SEC. 2604. INDIAN ENERGY RESOURCE REGULATION. 25 USC 3504.

(a) **GRANTS** -- The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make annual grants to Indian tribes for the purpose of assisting Indian tribes in the development, administration, implementation, and enforcement of tribal laws and regulations governing the development of energy resources on Indian reservations.

(b) **PURPOSE** -- The purposes for which funds provided under a grant awarded under subsection (a) may be used include, but are not limited to --

- (1) the training and education of employees responsible for enforcing or monitoring compliance with Federal and

tribal laws and regulations;

- (2) the development of tribal inventories of energy resources;
- (3) the development of tribal laws and regulations;
- (4) the development of tribal legal and governmental infrastructure to regulate environmental quality pursuant to Federal and tribal laws; and
- (5) the enforcement and monitoring of Federal and tribal laws and regulations.

(c) **OTHER ASSISTANCE** -- The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Energy shall cooperate with and provide assistance to Indian tribes for the purpose of assisting Indian tribes in the development, administration, and enforcement of tribal programs. Such cooperation and assistance shall include the following:

- (1) Technical assistance and training, including the provision of necessary circulars and training materials.
- (2) Assistance in the preparation and maintenance of a continuing inventory of information on tribal energy resources and tribal operations. In providing assistance under this paragraph, Federal departments and agencies shall make available to Indian tribes all relevant data concerning tribal energy resource development consistent with applicable laws regarding disclosure of proprietary and confidential information.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS** -- There are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1994, 1995, and 1997 to carry out the purposes of this section.

SEC. 2606. INDIAN ENERGY RESOURCE COMMISSION. 25 USC 3505.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT** -- There is hereby established the Indian Energy Resource Commission (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Commission").

(b) **MEMBERSHIP** -- The commission shall consist of --

- (1) 8 members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior from recommendations submitted by Indian tribes with developable energy resources, at least 4 of whom shall be elected tribal leaders.
- (2) 3 members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior from recommendations submitted by the Governors of States that have Indian reservations with developable energy resources;
- (3) 2 members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior from among individuals in the private sector with expertise in tribal in State taxation of energy resources;
- (4) 2 members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior from individuals with expertise in oil and gas royalty management administration, including auditing and accounting;
- (5) 2 members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior from individuals in the private sector with expertise in energy development;
- (6) 1 member appointed by the Secretary of the Interior from recommendations submitted by National environmental

organizations;

- (7) the Secretary of the Interior, or his designee; and
- (8) the Secretary of Energy or his designee.

(c) **APPOINTMENTS** -- Members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this title.

(d) **VACANCIES** -- A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made. A vacancy in the Commission shall not affect the powers of the Commission.

(e) **CHAIRPERSON** -- The members of the Commission shall elect a Chairperson from among the members of the Commission.

(f) **QUORUM** -- Eleven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(g) **ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS** -- The Commission shall hold an organizational meeting to establish the rules and procedures of the Commission not later than 30 days after the members are first appointed to the Commission.

(h) **COMPENSATION** -- Each member of the Commission who is not an officer or employee of the United States shall be compensated at a rate established by the Commission, not to exceed the rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which such member is engaged in the actual performance of duties as a member of the Commission. Each member of the Commission who is an officer or employee of the United States shall receive no additional compensation.

(i) **TRAVEL** -- While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of duties for the Commission, all members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at a rate established by the Commission not to exceed the rates authorized for employees under sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(j) **COMMISSION STAFF** --

(1) **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** -- The Commission shall appoint an Executive Director who shall be compensated at a rate established by the Commission not to exceed the rate of basic pay payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) **ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL** -- With the approval of the Commission, the Executive Director may appoint and fix the compensation of such additional personnel as the Executive Director considers necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission. Such appointments shall be made in accordance with the provisions of title 5, United

"The Policy" continued on page 26

"The Policy" continued from page 25

States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, but at rates not to exceed the rate of basic pay payable for level 15 of the General Schedule.

- (3) **EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS** -- Subject to such rules as may be issued by the Commission, the Chairperson may procure temporary and intermittent services of experts and consultants to the same extent as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed \$200 a day for individuals.
- (4) **PERSONNEL DETAIL AUTHORIZATION** -- Upon the request of the Chairperson, the head of any Federal agency is authorized to detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties under this title. Such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.
- (k) **DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION** -- The Commission shall --
 - (1) develop proposals to address the dual taxation by Indian tribes and States of the extraction of mineral resources on Indian reservations;
 - (2) make recommendations to improve the management, administration, accounting and auditing of royalties associated with the production of oil and gas on Indian reservations;
 - (3) develop alternatives for the collection and distribution of royalties associated with production of oil and gas on Indian reservations;
 - (4) develop proposals on incentives to foster the development of energy resources on Indian reservations;
 - (5) identify barriers or obstacles to the development of energy resources on Indian reservations, and make recommendations designed to foster the development of energy resources on Indian reservations and promote economic development;
 - (6) develop proposals for the promotion of vertical integration of the development of energy resources on Indian reservations; and
 - (7) develop proposals on taxation incentives to foster the development of energy resources on Indian reservations including, but not limited to, investment tax credits and enterprise zone credits.
- (l) **POWERS OF THE COMMISSION** -- The powers of the Commission shall include the following:
 - (1) For the purpose of carrying out its duties under this section, the Commission may hold hearings, take testimony, and receive evidence at such times and places as the Commission considers appropriate. The Commission may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before the Commission.
 - (2) Any member or employee of the Commission may, if authorized by the Commission take any action which the

Commission is authorized to take by this section.

- (3) The Commission may secure directly from any Federal agency such information as may be necessary to enable the Commission to carry out its duties under this section.
- (m) **COMMISSION REPORT** --
 - (1) **IN GENERAL** -- The Commission shall, within 12 months after funds are made available to carry out this section, prepare and transmit to the President, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, the Select Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, a report containing the recommendations and proposals specified in subsection (k).
 - (2) **REVIEW AND COMMENT** -- Prior to submission of the report required under this section, the Chairman shall circulate a draft report to Indian tribes and States that have Indian reservations with developable energy resources and other interested tribes and States for review and comment.
 - (n) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS** -- There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission \$1,000.00 to carry out this section. Such sum shall remain available, without fiscal year limitation, until expended.
 - (o) **TERMINATION** -- The Commission shall terminate 30 days after submitting the final report required by subsection (m).

SEC. 2606. TRIBAL GOVERNMENT ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. 25 USC 3506.

- (a) **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE** -- The Secretary may grant financial assistance to Indian tribal governments, or private sector persons working in cooperation with Indian tribal governments, to carry out projects to evaluate the feasibility of, develop options for, and encourage the adoption of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects on Indian reservations. Such grants may include the costs of technical assistance in resource assessment, feasibility analysis, technology transfer, and the resolution of other technical, financial, or management issues identified by the applicants for such grants.
- (b) **CONDITIONS** -- Any applicant for financial assistance under this section must evidence coordination and cooperation with, and support from, local educational institutions and the affected local energy institutions.
- (c) **CONSIDERATIONS** -- In determining the amount of financial assistance to be provided for a proposed project, the Secretary shall consider --
 - (1) the extent of involvement of local educational institutions and local energy institutions;
 - (2) the ease and cost of operation and maintenance of any project contemplated as a part of the project;
 - (3) whether the measure will contribute significantly to the development, or the quality of the environment, of the affected Indian reservation; and

- (4) any other factors which the Secretary may determine to be relevant to a particular project.
- (d) COST-SHARE -- With the exception of grants awarded for the purpose of feasibility studies, the Secretary shall require at least 20 percent of the costs of any project under this section to be provided from non-Federal sources, unless the grant recipient is a for-profit private sector institution, in which case the Secretary shall require at least 50 percent of the costs of any project to be provided from non-Federal sources.
- (e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS -- There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary for the development and implementation of the program established by this section. Δ

Update on Spent Nuclear Fuel Management

The Environmental Management's Office of Spent Fuel Management has been concentrating its work in three principal areas: developing a national spent fuel management strategy; managing foreign research reactor spent nuclear fuel; and addressing environmental, safety, and health vulnerabilities related to spent nuclear fuel stored at Department of Energy facilities.

In June 1994, the draft Programmatic Spent Nuclear Fuel Management and Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Programs Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was issued. This document outlines the details of a national spent fuel management strategy. Throughout the summer, 33 public meetings were held in 20 locations around the country from Maine to Hawaii. When the comment period closed on September 30, 1994, the department had received 5,100 comments on the two-part EIS. The EIS Project Office, located at the INEL, is working to incorporate comments from the public and to identify preferred alternatives for the final EIS due for issuance April 30, 1995.

Volume I of the EIS provides an analysis of the potential environmental impacts of five different alternatives for the management and storage of DOE and Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program spent nuclear fuel (SNF) over the next 40 years. The alternatives in the draft EIS range from leaving the spent nuclear fuel where it is currently stored or generated, to consolidating all SNF at one central location for interim storage until a decision on ultimate disposition is made. Volume 2 covers the environmental analysis for site-specific decisions on

environmental restoration and waste management, as well as spent nuclear fuel management at the INEL over the next 10 years. The Record of Decision will be issued June 1, 1995.

To provide guidance in the management of foreign research reactor spent nuclear fuel and to record the results of the scoping process conducted in November and December of 1993, EM-37 released the Implementation Plan for the Environmental Impact Statement on a Proposed Policy for the Acceptance of Foreign Research Reactor Spent Nuclear Fuel. The EIS will also identify alternatives to the proposed policy such as continued storage and reprocessing of the spent nuclear fuel abroad. This EIS is being prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The draft of the EIS is scheduled to be issued for a 60-day comment period in December 1994. Public hearings will be held at various locations nationwide during the comment period. The final EIS is scheduled to be completed by July 1995.

Finally, the department continues to address the list of 106 vulnerabilities in the Spent Nuclear Fuel Program identified by the SNF Working Group in their December 7, 1993 Report to the Secretary. Phase III of the Plan of Action to Resolve Spent Fuel Vulnerabilities was released on October 29, 1994. It constitutes the second and final update to the original Plan of Action. Phase I was released on February 7, 1994 and Phase II was released on April 29, 1994. The Phase III Plan of Action completes the integrated vulnerability planning process and contains revised information on vulnerabilities addressed in the Phase I and II Plans of Action. Funding issues have been resolved through fiscal year 1996 and individual action plans are now in place for all 106 vulnerabilities. At the time of the Phase III release, a total of 15 vulnerabilities had been completely resolved. To the extent possible, stakeholder comments regarding individual sites were taken into account when developing and updating the individual action plans contained in the Phase III Plan of Action. The department continues to invite public comments on the Phase III Plan of Action and some site action plans may be revised based on input from stakeholders and continued follow-up by DOE. To receive a copy of the Phase III Plan of Action contact the Center for Environmental Management Information, at 1-800-7-EM-DATA. Comments on the Phase III Plan of Action should be directed to John J. Jicha, Jr., Director, Office of Spent Fuel Management, Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20585.Δ

Argonne Scientists Use Garbage Ash to Strengthen Ceramics

Scientists at the U.S. Department of Energy's Argonne National Laboratory have found a way to use ash from incinerated garbage to produce ceramic materials twice as strong as cement.

The ash that's left after garbage is burned often contains lead and cadmium, which makes it difficult to dispose of in landfills. Turning the ash into ceramics makes it easier to dispose of economically.

"A large municipal incinerator can burn 1600 tons of garbage daily, reducing the volume of the garbage while producing valuable steam needed for power generation," said one of the developers of the process, Argonne chemist Arun S. Wagh.

In the process, the heavy metals which existed in the garbage are then in the ash. Conversion of the ash into a ceramic solid form reduces the overall waste volume and also reduces the costs of waste handling, transportation and disposal.

Incinerator Ash - add one:

The process mixes the ash with magnesium oxide and phosphoric acid, which produces a cement-like paste that can be poured and shaped, just like concrete, Wagh said. "It dries and becomes hard in about 30 minutes, forming a dense ceramic," he said.

Turning the ash into road paving and other construction materials stabilizes the lead and cadmium in it, eliminating pollution concerns, he added.

"The end product is a very dense material, not at all porous, making it stronger than concrete," Wagh said. Because the end product has these superior properties, it may find several uses, such as construction of storage areas for the waste generating plant facilities and at the containment sites, as well as in roads within the waste disposal areas.

The process was developed to treat ash waste for the U.S. Department of Energy. The research is funded by DOE's Office of Environmental and Waste Management through its Mixed Waste Integrated Program.

In addition to municipal incinerators, large amounts of ash are produced at industrial incinerators and power plants. The Argonne process could be used to stabilize those wastes as well.

With an annual operating budget of approximately \$425 million, Argonne National Laboratory is one of the largest federal research facilities in the country. Argonne is operated by the University of Chicago for the U.S. Department of Energy.

For more information contact Catherine Foster, Argonne National Laboratory's Media Relations at (708) 252-5580. Δ

Ashes to Buildings - Argonne National Laboratory scientists Arun Wagh, left, and Dileep Singh can make a construction material twice as strong as concrete from ashes left from incinerated garbage. The ash can be mixed with magnesium oxide and phosphoric acid to produce a cement-like paste that can be poured and shaped, just like concrete. (Argonne National Laboratory photo)

"The Quality Corner"

In "The Quality Corner" section we will share with you our discoveries of good ideas, programs, publications, facts, and interesting people and activities. Please let us know when you learn of something that our readership would also enjoy knowing.

Communicating with Tribal Governments through INDIANnet

INDIANnet, a project of Americans for Indian Opportunity (AIO), is the first national computer network to provide civic information useful to American Indians and Alaska Natives. This information is provided as a service to anyone with a computer, modem, telecommunications software, and telephone. INDIANnet services are also available for those who are connected to the Internet.

An Indian developed and operated non-profit organization, INDIANnet is dedicated to establishing and developing free public access to electronic information and communication services for Native peoples.

Native people are joining the information revolution as equal partners, seeking out and determining how technology will be used by Native peoples and how tribes will be affected by the information age.

When fully developed, INDIANnet will be multi-purpose, acting as a clearinghouse for federal information and opportunities that pertain to American Indians and Alaska Natives and creating a setting for tribes to develop profiles about themselves.

Current INDIANnet Services:

INDIANnet is currently building and developing the many services for the Indian community and services will continue to grow as new affiliates contribute to our growing electronic community.

INDIANnet services are available to all. However, our mission is to serve the Indian community. We hope that all of our users will respect our goals and objectives. Subscribers are an integral part of the development of this network. Subscribers are encouraged to share information and activities with INDIANnet and other users.

Examples of current INDIANnet services include:

- Computer conference areas
- Private electronic mail
- Files related to Indian issues for downloading
- Listing of employment opportunities
- Access to public domain software programs that can be downloaded for free
- Current events and announcements in Indian country.

How to Log-on to INDIANnet:

1. DOS based computers: Need DOS based telecommunications software, i.e., Telix, Procomm, Crosstalk or others.

Windows-based computers: Need Windows-based communications software, i.e., Procomm for Windows or the Windows Terminal program.

Apple or Macintosh computers: Need Apple based telecommunications software, i.e., Z modem (shareware), or download NovaTerm (NT) from the utilities area of INDIANnet.

2. The communications software settings should be at 8 databits, no parity, and 1 stop bit, up to 14,400 baud.

3. Through your communications software, dial (605) 394-6858.

4. The first time that you log-on, type "new" when asked for your user number. You will then be assigned a user number and asked to create a password. Remember to use a password that is eight characters or less in length. And to protect your use of INDIANnet choose a password that will be difficult for other people to guess.

To connect to INDIANnet via Telnet, type: `telnet indiannet.sdserv.org`

For more information regarding INDIANnet call Americans for Indian Opportunity at (505) 867-0278. Δ

INDIANnet is one way that Americans for Indian Opportunity (AIO) helps build lines of communications between Tribes and between tribes and the non-Indian world. Founded in 1970 by LaDonna Harris, AIO was created to serve as a catalyst for new concepts and opportunities for Indian people. AIO builds coalitions among tribes and between Indians and non-Indians to enhance the cultural, social, political, and economic self-sufficiency of tribes. Americans for Indian Opportunity builds on the foundation of traditional tribal wisdom and creates new pathways to incorporate those values in a modern context.

For more information about Americans for Indian Opportunity, call or write: LADonna Harris, President & Founder, American for Indian Opportunity, 681 Juniper Hill Road, Bernalillo, NM 87004 or call (505) 867-0278 and Fax: (505) 867-0441. Δ

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American Geological Institute Minority Geoscience Scholarships--1995-96

The American Geological Institute sponsors scholarships for geoscience majors who are members of ethnic minority groups that are under represented in the geosciences, including American Indian and Alaska Natives, Hawaiian and Samoan, African-Americans and Hispanics.

The program's goal is to increase the participation of these groups in the geosciences by providing financial support and counseling.

Scholarship recipients must be U.S. citizens. Applications are judged on their potential for professional success. Successful candidates are bright, energetic, hard-working individuals with a strong academic background. Selections are based on academic excellence and financial need.

Undergraduate Scholarships -- Awards up to \$10,000/year

Candidates must submit completed applications including a financial profile and an essay, official academic transcripts (high school and college), standardized test scores (for example SAT or ACT), and three letters of recommendation. This award is renewable if performance is satisfactory (based on GPA and three letters of recommendation from current faculty). Funding for this program is provided by a grant from the National Science Foundation.

Graduate Scholarships -- Awards up to \$4,000/year

Candidates must submit completed applications including a financial profile and an essay, official academic transcripts (college), GRE test scores,

and three letters of recommendation. This award is renewable if performance is satisfactory (based on GPA and three letters of recommendation from current faculty). Funding for this program is provided by contributions from geoscience industries, professional societies, and from individuals.

**** Standardized test scores are only one element of evaluation. The requirement is not intended to deter suitable candidates from applying to this program.**

Deadline for all applications materials: February 1. For applications or more information, contact:

AGI Minority Geoscience Scholarships
American Geological Institute
4220 King Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22303-1507

AU ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN PROGRAM FOR NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS

New Director Appointed and New Program Name Announced

American University (AU) President Benjamin Ladner has announced two changes in the Native American National Intern Program, that is housed and coordinated by The American University.

Lee Francis, Ph.D., has been appointed director of the program. At Laguna Pueblo, Dr. Francis earned his Ph.D. from Western Institute for Social Research, Berkeley, CA, and his M.A. and B.A. degrees from San Francisco State University.

Before coming to AU, Dr. Francis served as director of the Pre-Engineering Intensive Learning Academy for Native Students at California State University Long Beach; student affairs officer at the University of California Santa Barbara; associate director of the Educational Opportunity Program at

San Francisco State University; and as a senior faculty member with Meta-Life Adult Professional Training Institute.

Dr. Francis has taught a variety of university undergraduate and graduate level courses, including Native American introductory survey courses, creative writing, interpersonal communications, public speaking, and organizational development.

President Ladner also announced that effective immediately, the new name for the intern program is Washington Internships for Native Students (WINS). "WINS will be redesigned to respond to the cultural and social issues facing Indian youth today," Dr. Francis said. "The program will continue to focus on education, with an added emphasis on academics and career planning."

The program changes received full support from the WINS Advisory Council, that is composed of Native American professionals in the Washington, D.C. area.

"It is important for the Native American community to know that we will not be changing the basic objectives of the program," said Valerie French, Ph.D., director of the Office of Summer Sessions. "Our main goal is to provide a high quality, well-balanced experience, while the students gain valuable training through Washington Internships."

In welcoming Dr. Francis to The American University, President Ladner said: "We are pleased to have Lee Francis join the AU community, and we look forward to the university's continuing productive partnership with WINS."

To contact Dr. Lee Francis write to Dr. Lee Francis, Director Washington Internships for Native Students (WINS), The American University, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20016-8135. Dr. Francis's telephone number was not available at time of this publication; however, you may also contact AU Media Relations at (202) 885-5950 for more information. Δ

Quality Corner

CERT Staff Expands to Meet Tribal Needs

(As taken from a November 2, 1994
CERT press release)

Thomas Acevedo, Chief of Operations, and Suzanne Marie Burcell, Director of Tribal Enterprise Development, recently joined the staff of the Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT). They are key players in CERT's new strategy for working with member Tribes as they strengthen their Tribal economies.

Faced with an increasingly unpredictable national market, many Tribes are choosing to diversify their economies as a way to maintain financial stability. This requires the creation of new businesses and improved training for the Tribal workforce. CERT is responding to the changing needs of its 57 member Tribes by expanding its services to better address these critical issues. Together, these two new staff members bring with them extensive experience in these fields.

"A growing number of Tribes are identifying the need for long-range strategic planning and integration of services to their communities," says Acevedo. He adds, "To complement these changes, CERT is in a transition to a broader and more comprehensive approach to serving the Tribes. Our new emphasis on integrated programs enables us to expand our coverage of critical Tribal areas, not just today but in the coming years."

Acevedo and Burcell both have broad experience in the development and financing of reservation-based Tribal enterprises. Before joining CERT, Acevedo served as the Chief Executive Officer of the Business Development Division at the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation in Montana.

Burcell, a member of the Karuk Tribe in California, was the Assistant Director of the Center for Indian Community Development at Humboldt University. She is the author of "The Indian Business Owner's Guide to Developing a Marketing Plan, Performing a Preliminary Feasibility Study, Preparing a Business Plan and Securing Financing."

For more information contact Felix Sanchez, Council of Energy Resource Tribes at (303) 297-2378. Δ

Native Students Sought for Summer Employment Opportunities

The following section contains information regarding two programs offering summer employment opportunities for high school and college students.

Summer Intern Program

The Department of Energy (DOE) is looking for Native students to participate in DOE's Summer Intern Program that will provide summer employment to students at the high school and college level. Students are typically employed at the federal government's general schedule (GS) GS-1 through GS-4 pay levels in paraprofessional, clerical/non-clerical, and technical positions. In addition, the program offers positions at the GS-5 through GS-12 level depending upon level of education.

The program is designed to provide practical work experiences that will enhance a student's academic studies. Therefore, students with technical backgrounds such as engineering and science as well as other related disciplines should send their applications directly to the appropriate American Indian Issues Points of Contact listed in the back of this publication, "The Energy Messenger."

In January 1995, DOE will post a summer bulletin for those wishing to work for the summer at DOE Headquarters in Washington, D.C. To receive a copy of this bulletin please call (202) 586-4494 or write to:

U. S. Department of Energy
Attention: Summer Intern Program
Coordinator
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

DOE's 1995 Summer Intern Program will begin the first week of June and conclude on September 30. Students are encouraged to apply or contact DOE, either the appropriate American Indian Issues Points of Contact or the DOE Headquarters Summer Intern Program Coordinator by March, 1995.

Summer Partnership Program

The Summer Partnership Program, which is separate and distinct from the Headquarters Summer Intern Program, is administered in partnership with professional/academic organizations representing American Indian and Alaska Native, Hispanic, and African American communities. Students targeted for this program are selected based on academic achievement and experience. Interested applicants may send their resumes to the Strategic Initiative Staff, who will then refer them to the respective partnership organization. Resumes may be sent to:

U. S. Department of Energy
Attention: Strategic Initiative Staff
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585 Δ

Freedom of Information -- There Has to be an Easier Way

If you have ever requested information from a federal agency through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) process, then you know how frustrating it can be. The Department of Energy agrees and has taken steps to ease the way to access information requested under FOIA. One tool now available is a new brochure, "How to Make a Freedom of Information Act Request." To better assist our readers, below is the entire brochure.

HOW to MAKE A FREEDOM of INFORMATION ACT REQUEST

Freedom of Information Act

The Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA") allows you to obtain information from various agencies of the federal government, including the Department of Energy ("DOE"). The purpose of this brochure is to provide you with a brief description of your rights and the manner in which the DOE will respond to your requests under the FOIA.

The information contained in this brochure is not exhaustive or definitive. Specific requests will be governed by the provisions of the FOIA, set forth in 5 U.S.C.552, and in the Department's regulations implementing the Act, set forth in 10 CFR 1004. Copies of these regulations are available for inspection at the Department's Public Reading Room in Washington, DC and at its field offices.

Questions should be directed to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts Division, Office of the Executive Secretariat, Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585; telephone (202) 586-6025.

INFORMATION YOU CAN OBTAIN

In general, you can inspect or obtain copies of publicly available material maintained by the DOE through public reading facilities in the Department's headquarters and field offices. You can request access to all agency records not available through the public reading facilities by filing a FOIA request. These materials must be made available to the public under the FOIA, except for records which are:

1. properly classified as secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy;
2. related solely to internal personnel rules and practices;
3. specifically made confidential by other statutes;
4. trade secrets and commercial or financial information which is obtained from a person and is privileged or confidential;
5. inter-agency or intra-agency memoranda or letters, except under certain circumstances;
6. personnel and medical files and similar files, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

7. investigatory records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, the release of which (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose then identity of confidential source, (E) would disclose investigative techniques, and/or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
8. information contained in or related to certain examination, operating, or condition reports concerning financial institutions;
9. certain information concerning gas or oil wells.

In addition, if the foregoing types of information may be reasonably segregated and deleted from any record, the DOE will make the remainder of that record available to you for inspection or copying, if it is not otherwise available.

Requests for classified records including requests for mandatory review pursuant to Executive Order 12356 (or any successor) will automatically be considered a Freedom of Information Act request. The Director of Declassification will be responsible for determining the releasability of any classified records and will refer the documents to the appropriate program office for further review under the provisions of the FOIA if necessary.

SUBMITTING YOUR REQUEST

Before making a request under the FOIA, make sure the information you seek is not already public. The DOE makes certain

records available for your inspection at the Public Reading Room in Washington, DC, between the hours of 9:00 am and 4:00 pm. Public Reading Rooms are also available at the Department's field offices (listed under the FIELD OFFICES) heading. Copies of this public material can also be ordered by writing to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Division.

If you are told that the information you seek is not already available to the public, submit your request in writing to the FOIA Officer, FOI/Privacy Acts Division, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585.

Although not required, we recommend the following steps to expedite the processing of your request: (a) include the words "FOIA REQUEST" on the envelope; (b) try to be as specific as possible in identifying the records you want to review; and (c) include a brief description of why you need the records, since the DOE may use such information as a basis for a fee reduction or discretionary release of otherwise exempt material.

Generally, you have a right to a decision within 10 working days of receipt of your inquiry and the Department makes every effort to meet this time frame. However, due to the complexity of certain requests and the need for classification and legal reviews, the Department may take a substantially longer time to fully respond to a request.

If your request is initially denied in whole or in part, in accordance with the exemptions provided by the FOIA, you will be advised of your right to appeal. Generally, you will have a right to a decision on the appeal within 20 working days of receipt.

All requests made under the FOIA are a matter of public record and may be placed in the Department's public files.

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INSPECTION OF RECORDS

Records requested under the FOIA can be made available for inspection at the Department's headquarters office in Washington, DC or at the Department's field offices.

SEARCH, REVIEW AND COPY CHARGES

With certain specific exceptions authorized by the FOIA Reform Act of 1986, a fee will generally be charged when more than one-half staff hour of work is devoted to locating, reviewing and making available for inspection or copying records requested pursuant to the FOIA. These fees will recoup the full allowable direct costs incurred. Copying services are performed by the Department's personnel at

perpage rated established by the agency. Charges in excess of \$15 will not be incurred without specific written authorization.

The DOE may determine to waive or reduce fees in cases where furnishing the information primarily benefits the general public by significantly assisting citizens in understanding how their government works. Requests for waiver or reduction of fees should be submitted with requests for records under the FOIA. Please include in any waiver request relevant facts or arguments which might support the request.

Actual production and/or copying of records should be arranged with the staff after is determined that records are in fact accessible.

The current schedule of fees for search, review and copy services is set forth in 10 CFR 1004 and is available at the DOE Public Reading Room and at its field offices. Estimates of fees to be charged will generally be provided upon request.

FIELD OFFICES

1. Alaska Power Administration
2770 Sherwood Lane #2B
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-7405	5. Chicago Operations Office
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, IL 60439
(708) 252-2041
2. Albuquerque Operations Office
P.O. Box 5400
Albuquerque, NM 87185-5400
(505) 845-4173	6. Golden Field Office
1617 Cole Boulevard
Golden, CO 80401-3393
(303) 231-5750
3. Bartlesville Project Office
P.O. Box 1398
Bartlesville, OK 74005
(918) 337-4293	7. Idaho Operation Office
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
(208) 526-0271
4. Bonneville Power Administration
P.O. Box 3621-A
Portland, OR 97208-3621
(503) 230-5359	8. Morgantown Energy Technology Center
P.O. Box 880
Morgantown, WV 26507
(304) 291-4672

9. Office of Naval Reactors
U.S. Department of Energy
NE-60
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585
(703) 603-5593
10. Nevada Operations Office
P.O. Box 98518
Las Vegas, NV 89193-8518
(702) 295-1128
11. Oak Ridge Operations Office
P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-8510
(615) 576-1216
12. Oakland Operations Office
1301 Clay Street
Rm 700-N
Oakland, CA 94612-5208
(510) 637-1684
13. Ohio Field Office
P.O. Box 3020
1 Mound Road
Miamisburg, OH 45343
(412) 865-3977
14. Pittsburgh Energy Technology Center
P.O. Box 10940
Pittsburgh, PA 15236-0940
(412) 892-6167
15. Richland Operations Office
P.O. Box 550
Richland, WA 99352
(509) 376-6216
16. Rocky Flats Office
P.O. Box 928
Golden, CO 80402-0928
(303) 966-6312
17. Savannah River Operations Office
P.O. Box A
Aiken, SC 29802
(803) 725-2889
18. Southeastern Power Administration
Samuel Elbert Building
Elberton, GA 30635
(706) 283-9911
19. Southwestern Power Administration
ATTN: SWPA-120
P.O. Box 1619
Tulsa, OK 74101
(918) 581-6804
20. Strategic Petroleum Reserve Project
Management Office
900 Commerce Road East
New Orleans, LA 70123
(504) 734-4382
21. Western Area Power Administration
P.O. Box 3402
Golden, CO 80401
(303) 231-1574

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
1000 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW
WASHINGTON, DC 20585**

For

Call

General Information

Public Inquiries

(202) 586-5755

Energy Information
Administration (EIA)
Statistical Data

EIA Reference Facility

(202) 586-8800

Hearings and Appeals
Decisions

Hearings and Appeals

Reference Room

(202) 586-8001

FOI/PA Requests

FOI/PA Division

(202) 586-6025

Δ

"The Vintage"...

But Still Good News Section

Sometimes we receive good news stories in between issues of the Messenger. Since good news is always good news we will always try to include these stories even if they are a little dated.

INEL Path Students Recognized By DOE, WINCO

Taken from a press release by Isable Valle

After successfully completing three months with PATH, a special summer intern work program at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL), eight Native students from the Fort Hall Reservation were recognized by the Department of Energy and Westinghouse Idaho Nuclear Company (WINCO).

The students received certificates of completion during an awards ceremony held on August 11, 1994 in the Tribal Business Council Chambers at Fort Hall.

Provide a Trusting Hand (PATH) was established seven years ago by WINCO and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes to provide students a career development incentive to compete in a non-Indian culture while maintaining their own heritage and values.

Each year, qualified college-bound American Indian high school students from the Fort Hall Reservation are selected to participate in the PATH program on the basis of previous activities, field of study and grade-point average. Each student is paired with a WINCO employee-mentor who has a background in the student's area of interest. The mentor remains in contact with the student throughout the academic year and during the period of summer employment by WINCO at the Laboratory.

Presenting the awards were Nancy Bergmann, WINCO's manager of diversity programs. Also

attending were members of the Tribal Business Council, parents of the students and other representatives of WINCO and the Department of Energy.

The eight young people who completed the summer program are: Oleta Benally, an engineering student at Idaho State University (ISU), and Marsha Bahe, a human resources student at ISU. Both have completed their first summer with PATH. Lee Ann Dixey, an ISU business major; Bucki Williams, a nursing student at ISU, and Karen Haskett, who is working on her chemistry degree at ISU, have completed two summers with the program. Mitzi Moss, a computer student at Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute in Albuquerque, N.M., has completed her third summer with PATH; Brooks Davis, who is working on a double major in biology and environmental health at ISU, has been in the program five years. Kristy Broncho, who is working on her master's degree in clinical social work at the University of Utah, has participated in PATH for six years.

For more information on the "Provide a Trusting Hand" (PATH) program contact Isabel Valle, INEL Public Affairs Office at (208) 526-9906. Δ

Native American High School Students Use LLNL Supercomputer to Investigate Climate Hazards

Submitted by David Hill of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Some of them have never before flown in a plane or visited a big city, but 20 Native American high school seniors from across the western United States had the opportunity to run supercomputer experiments at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL).

Their July 11-15 adventure in high-speed computing is part of a larger program funded by the Department of Energy and developed by staff at Lawrence Livermore and Sandia National Laboratories.

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The overall program involves 120 high school students -- representing 56 Indian tribes from around the country -- in a six-week summer math and science enrichment program at the Southwest Indian Polytechnical Institute (SIPI) in Albuquerque, N.M. SIPI is one of four tribally controlled colleges that works with LLNL.

The 20 supercomputing students were selected from the larger group based on test scores and written proposal. They used the National Education Supercomputer, a Cray Y-MP/EL donated by Cray Research and housed in the laboratory's National Energy Research Supercomputer Center. The program is the only one designed specifically for Native American students.

Simulating skin cancer, dehydration, and death

The students designed a research project called, "How does the desert climate affect the human body? They ran supercomputer simulations investigating skin cancer, dehydration, heat stroke, mirages and death. Program organizers hope this hands-on experience will inspire the students to pursue technical careers like computer science.

"Our main goal is to get young Native Americans excited about science and expose them to different areas of technology," said Steve Grey, manager of Lawrence Livermore's American Indian Program. "We target high school students from various Indian Nations and encourage

Instructor Evans Craig demonstrates how to use the supercomputer to Native High School students.

them to pursue college educations in math, science and technology-based fields."

The DOE program has a perfect track record so far. Every college applicant from the previous four summer enrichment classes has been accepted, said Evans Craig, the SIPI program instructor and computer scientist at Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque.

Craig said he will use the Livermore field trip to introduce the students to the full range of research tools available at a National Laboratory including computer, libraries and collaboration with scientist from different disciplines.

The students also visited the world's most powerful laser, NOVA and met with the members of the SIPI board of regents. The board is made up of representatives from 12 Indian Nations. To round off the week the students took a tour of science and Native American programs at U.C. Berkeley and Stanford.

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory is managed by the University of California for the U.S. Department of Energy. For more information contact Steve Grey, Lawrence Livermore/Navajo Community College Field Office, American Indian Program at P.O. Box 580, Shiprock, New Mexico 87420 or call (505) 368-5120. Δ

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Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	Sandra Monje	EE-522 5E-052	202/586-8295 202/586-1605-Fax#	
Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety, and Health	Lois Thompson	EH-232 GA-098	202/586-9581 202/586-3915-Fax#	
Energy Information Administration	Georgia Collier	EI-22 2H-055	202/586-1108 202/586-0552-Fax#	
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Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy	Andrew Browning Carolyn Pinkney	FE-30 4G-084 FE-13 3041/270	202/586-3871 202/586-5146-Fax# 301/903-2677 301/903-4106-Fax#	
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Office of Nonproliferation and National Security	James L. Ford JoAnne Phipps	NN-1.3 6A-093 NN-1.3 6A-093	202/586-9374 202/586-1366 202/586-9308-Fax#	
Office of Public and Consumer Affairs	Joanna Stancil	PA-3 8G-087	202/586-3019 202/586-5823-Fax#	

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Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management	Ben Easterling	RW-5 5A-051	202/586-5399 Fax# 202/586-7259	
Deputy Under Secretary for Technology Partnerships and Economic Competitiveness	Natasha Wieschenberg	TP-1 3H-017	202/586-5830 Fax # 202/586-8854	
Alaska Power Administration	Robert Waldman	2770 Sherwood Lane Suite 2B Juneau, AK 99801-8545	(907) 586-7546 Fax# 586-7270	
Albuquerque Operations Office	Tracy Loughhead	P. O. Box 5400 Albuquerque, NM 87185-5400	(505) 845-5977 Fax# 845-5508	
Bartlesville Project Office	Rhonda Lindsey	P. O. Box 1398 220 N. Virginia Avenue Bartlesville, OK 74003	(918) 337-4407 Fax# 337-4418	
Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories	Paul R. Nickens	Battelle Boulevard P. O. Box 999, MSIN:K6-60 Richland, WA 99352	(509) 373-2894 Fax# 373-2958	
Bonneville Power Administration	John Smith Leslie Ratchye (Hqs.)	707 West Main Street, Suite 500 Spokane, WA 99201 BPA, Room 8G-061	(509) 353-3278 Fax# 353-2907 (202) 586-5640 Fax# 586-6763	
Boston Support Office	Richard Michaud	One Congress Street Room 1101 Boston, MA 02114-2021	(617) 565-9713 Fax# 565-9723	
Carlsbad Area Office	E. Ralph Smith Steve Longchase	P. O. Box 3090 Carlsbad, New Mexico 88221	(505) 234-7335 (505) 234-7510 Fax# 887-5419	
Chicago Operations Office	Sara J. Brunson	9800 South Cass Avenue Argonne, IL 60439	(708) 252-2321 Fax# 252-2206	
Chicago Support Office	Thomas A. Sanders	9800 South Cass Avenue Argonne, IL 60439	(708) 252-2208 Fax# 252-2071	
Dallas Support Office	Robert Gabour	1420 West Mockingbird Lane Suite 400 Dallas, TX 75247	(214) 767-7248 Fax# 767-7231	
Denver Support Office	Kit Wasmundt Margaret Learmouth*	2801 Youngfield Street Suite 380 Golden, CO 80401-2266	(303) 231-5750 ext. 143 Fax# 231-5757	
Golden Field Office	Christopher Powers	1617 Cole Boulevard Golden, CO 80401-3393	(303) 275-4742 Fax# 275-4789	
Idaho National Engineering Laboratory	Charles Ljungberg	850 Energy Drive Idaho Falls, ID 83401-1563	(208) 526-0198 Fax# 526-1926	
Idaho Operations Office	Charles Ljungberg	850 Energy Drive Idaho Falls, ID 83401-1563	(208) 526-0198 Fax# 526-1926	
Kansas City Support Office	James E. Alexander	911 Walnut Street, Room 1411 Kansas City, MO 64106	(816) 426-4773 Fax# 426-6860	

• Alternate

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FIELD OFFICES
(CONTINUED)**

As of 12-16-94

OFFICE	CONTACT	ADDRESS	PHONE#
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory/ Navajo Community College	Don Randall Steve Grey	P. O. Box 606, L-657 Livermore, CA 94566 Navajo Community College LLNL/NCC Field Office P. O. Box 580 Shiprock, NM 87420	(510) 422-9433 Fax# 422-5486 (505) 368-5120 or (510) 423-6445 Fax# (505) 368-4868
Los Alamos National Laboratory	Gilbert Suazo	P. O. Box 1663 Los Alamos, NM 87545	(505) 665-1453 Fax# 665-4411
Metarie Site Office	Brent Smith	900 Commerce Road, East New Orleans, LA 70123	(504) 734-4970 Fax# 734-4909
Morgantown Energy Technology Center	Carolyn Garrett	3610 Collins Ferry Road P. O. Box 880 Morgantown, WV 26507-0880	(304) 291-4510 Fax# 291-4292
National Renewable Energy Laboratory	Jim Williamson	1617 Cole Boulevard Golden, CO 80401-3393	(303) 231-7860 Fax# 231-3097
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming	David Miles	907 North Poplar Suite 150 Casper, WY 82601	(307) 261-5161 x5071 Fax# 261-5817
Naval Petroleum Reserves in California	O. Jay Williams	P. O. Box 11 Tupman, CA 93276	(805) 763-6012 Fax# 763-6699
New York Support Office	Terence Sands	26 Federal Plaza, Room 3437 New York, NY 10278	(212) 264-1022 Fax# 264-2272
Nevada Operations Office	Robert Furlow Roxanne Dey*	P. O. Box 98518 Las Vegas, NV 89193-0518	(702) 295-0845 Fax# 295-5305 (702) 295-3521 Fax# 295-0154
Oakland Operations Office	Estella Romo	1301 Clay Street Room 1060 North Oakland, CA 94612-5208	(510) 637-1839 Fax# 637-2008
Oak Ridge Operations Office	Rufus Smith	P. O. Box 2001 Oak Ridge, TN 37831	(615) 576-4988 Fax# 576-0006
Ohio Field Office	James A. Jefferson	P. O. Box 3020 Miamisburg, OH 45343-3020	(513) 648-3125 Fax# 865-3426
Philadelphia Support Office	Edward J. Boyle	1880 J.F.K. Boulevard Suite 501 Philadelphia, PA 19103-7483	(215) 656-6957 Fax# 656-6981
Pittsburgh Energy Technology Center	Michael Schoffstall	P. O. Box 10940 Pittsburgh, PA 15236-0940	(412) 892-4476 Fax# 892-6127
Richland Operations Office	Kevin Clarke Kathleen Conner	825 Jadwin Avenue P. O. Box 550 Richland, WA 99352	(509) 376-6332 (509) 376-7503 Fax# 376-0306
Sandia National Laboratories	Dick Fairbanks	P. O. Box 5800, Mail Stop 1088 Albuquerque, NM 87185-1088	(505) 844-7361 Fax# 844-4624
San Francisco Regional Support Office	Carole Gates	1301 Clay Street Room 1060 North Oakland, CA 94612-5219	(510) 637-1958 Fax# 637-2017
Savannah River Operations Office	Drew Grainger	E&LPD P. O. Box A Aiken, SC 29802	(803) 725-1523 Fax# 725-7688

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Southeastern Power Administration	Joel Seymour	Samuel Elbert Building Public Square Elberton, GA 30635-2496	(706) 283-9911 Fax# 283-9928	
Southwestern Power Administration	Martha Bigpond	P. O. Box 1619 Tulsa, OK 74101	(918) 581-6253 Fax# 581-7530	
Strategic Petroleum Reserve Project Management Office	Lansen Barrow	900 Commerce Road East New Orleans, LA 70123	(504) 734-4311 Fax# 734-4427	
Western Area Power Administration	R. Steven Warner	P. O. Box 3402 Golden, CO 80401-0098	(303) 275-2500 Fax# 275-2637	
Yucca Mountain Project Office	Joe Chirieleison	P. O. Box 98608 Las Vegas, NV 89193-8608	(702) 794-7906 Fax# 794-7907	

***Don't forget to submit your ideas and
comments for the next Energy Messenger***

Start your ideas here. . .

from the editor . . .

Let us know what you think of the **Energy Messenger**! We want this publication to be a major source of information for the Native American community. We welcome your comments and ideas. And don't forget to submit articles for possible publication in future issues!

The Energy Messenger

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