My name is Dr. Roger Bordeaux; I am the superintendent of Tiospa Zina Tribal School and the Executive Director of the Association of Community Tribal Schools Inc. (ACTS). I have been the Superintendent for 14 years and the Executive Director for 20 years. I was probably one of the first Title I students in the late 1960's.

Tiospa Zina is a tribal school on the Sisseton Wahpeton Dakota reservation in northeast South Dakota and southeast North Dakota. Tiospa Zina started in the spring of 1982 with 12 students and now serves over 500 students. The primary reason for the growth of the school population relates to the schools strong commitment to cultural relevancy and the Effective Schools continuous improvement model. The schools mission is "Learners will retain their own unique culture and be prepared for a technological/multi-cultural society."

ACTS represents a significant number of the over 125 tribally controlled elementary and secondary schools. There are over 25,000 students in tribal elementary and secondary schools. The schools are in the states of Maine, Florida, North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Dakota, Minnesota, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Montana, California, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico. Our mission is to "assist community tribal schools toward their mission of ensuring that when students complete their schools they are prepared for lifelong learning and that these students will strengthen and perpetuate traditional tribal societies."

We are here today to talk about the implementation of the "No Child Left Behind Act" in Native American communities. I would like to discuss the lack of implementation and the disregard for federal law.

1. The Native American Education Improvement Act required the
Secretary of Interior to vest all education functions through the
Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs to the Director of the Office of
Indian Education Programs. These functions include personnel,
contracting, procurement, finance, operation and maintenance,
technology, facilities construction, and any other programs and
expenditures of Federal funds for the purpose of education.

THE PROPOSED BIA RE-ORGANIZATION VIOLATES

FEDERAL LAW AND TAKES ALL OF THESE FUNDS AWAY FROM

EDUCATION. ONE EXAMPLE OF A MAJOR EFFECT IS THE BIA'S

CHOICE TO ABANDON A MASTER TECHNOLOGY PLAN

(ORIGINALLY PART OF A VICE PRESIDENTIAL RE-INVENTION

LAB) THAT INCLUDED OVER \$50,000,000 PER YEAR FROM THE E
RATE PROGRAM TO SCHOOLS.

2. The Native American Education Improvement Act included in NCLB required the Department of Interior to meet specific deadlines including the negotiated rule making process, transfer of functions, feasibility studies, reports to Congress, survey of Facilities Conditions, and establishment of the Division of Budget Analysis.

THE BIA DECISION TO DISREGARD DEADLINES HAS

CAUSED UNNECCESSARY DELAYS IN FUNDING TO SCHOOLS AND

CONFUSION ABOUT ADEQUATE YEARLY PROGESS.

THE BIA INTERPRETS NCLB AS GIVING THE SECRETARY

ARBITRARY AUTHORITY TO CLOSE, CONSOLIDATE, TRANSFER,

OR SUBSTANTIALLY CURTAILMENT OF A SCHOOL OR SCHOOL

PROGRAM WITHOUT ANY TRIBAL GOVERNING BODY APPROVAL.

 NCLB'S statement of purpose includes the promotion of schoolwide reform and the promotion of greater decision-making authority and flexibility to schools.

BIA-OIEP HAS IMPLEMENTED NCLB BY QUESTIONING
LOCAL SCHOOL DECISION MAKING AND SCRUTINIZING SCHOOL
IMPROVEMENT PLANS. THEY HAVE DICTATED FROM AFAR
WHAT IS BEST FOR THE CHILDREN IN BIA FUNDED SCHOOLS.
THEY HAVE DELAYED FUNDING DISTRIBUTION BECAUSE OF
THEIR REVIEW PROCESSES.

THE READING FIRST GRANT PROCESS HAS BEEN

EXTREMELY PRESCRIPTIVE WHICH HAS FORCED MANY

SCHOOLS NOT TO APPLY. THE STRINGENT ADHERENCE TO

WHATEVER THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SAYS AND WANTS

IS LIKE THE TAIL WAGGING THE DOG.

I HAVE HEARD STORIES OF TEACHERS BEING REQUIRED
TO GIVE WEEKLY READING FLUENCY TESTS AND DISREGARD

READING COMPREHENSION, TEACHERS FOCUSING ON
TEACHING TO THE HIGH STAKES TEST AND DISREGARDING
HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS, AND TEACHERS PRESSURED
TO DISREGARD ALL SUBJECTS EXCEPT DISCRETE READING
SKILLS AND DISCRETE MATH SKILLS.

4. NCLB's primary purpose is to leave no child behind but Native children are sometimes not included.

THERE ARE AT LEAST 11 PROGRAMS WITHIN NCLB THAT HAS NO INDIAN SET-ASIDE. THERE IS FUNDING THAT GOES TO THE STATES BUT THERE ARE NO FUNDS THAT GO THE BIA FUNDED SCHOOLS.

THERE ARE OTHER PROGRAMS WHERE THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION APPEARS TO HAVE DECIDED NOT TO GIVE THE INDIAN CHILDREN THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT ALLOWED BY STATUTE. THERE IS A PERCEPTION THAT THE BIA EDUCATION SYSTEM IS UNDER MORE SCRUTINY THEN THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEMS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION REPORTS A 72%

INCREASE IN TITLE I FUNDING TO BIA FUNDED SCHOOLS BUT I

HAVE NOT RECEIVED THE SAME INCREASE AT TIOSPA ZINA.

EVEN THOUGH SPECIAL EDUCATION IS NOT A PART OF NCLB I WANT TO MENTION THAT THE SPED REVENUE TO BIA FUNDED SCHOOLS WILL BE INCREASED BY 6.4% FROM FY 2001

THROUGH FY 2005 AND THE INCREASES TO THE STATES FOR THE SAME PERIOD AVERAGES NEARLY 75%.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR HAS NEVER REQUESTED FULL FUNDING FOR ISEP (funded at 80%), TRANSPORTATION (funded at 70%), OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (funded at 68%) AND ADMINISTRATIVE COST GRANTS (funded at 78%). BIA FUNDED SCHOOLS USE NCLB FUNDS FOR BASIC EDUCATION FUNCTIONS.

5. The accountability measures and sanctions implemented by the Department of Education and the Department of Interior will have all BIA funded schools in restructuring by the 2013-2014 school year.

SCHOOLS CURRENTLY USING THE BIA INTERIM

DEFINITION OF AYP, SCHOOLS THAT CHOOSE TO USE THEIR

STATES AYP DEFINITION OR EVEN IF SCHOOLS GET AN

ALTERNATIVE DEFINITION OF AYP APPROVED BY THE

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR WILL ALL BE IN RESTRUCTING

WITHIN THE NEXT 8 YEARS.

NCLB IS A DEFICIT IMPROVEMENT MODEL AND NOT A
CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT MODEL. INDIAN CHILDREN AND
INDIAN SCHOOLS CAN IMPROVE ANNUALLY AND STILL BE IN
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT, CORRECTIVE ACTION OR
RESTRUCTURING.