



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, DC 20240



FEB 05 2007

The Honorable Byron Dorgan
Chairman
Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Chairman Dorgan:

It is a pleasure to submit to your Committee the enclosed copy of the Tribal Self-Governance 2004 Annual Report to Congress. This report has been prepared pursuant to Section 405 of Public Law 103-415.

It should be noted that the format of the 2004 Annual Report to Congress reflects requirements contained in the Tribal Self-Governance regulations. The format also reflects input from Self-Governance Tribes working with the Office of Self-Governance and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to develop and refine the reporting format to provide information about how Tribes spend the funds transferred to them under Tribal Self-Governance and the incremental benefits which are generated by their expenditure.

This effort is ongoing and we expect to refine the content of future annual reports, as well as the data, format, and methodology to be used.

If we can be of any assistance or if you have questions, please contact Dr. Ken Reinfield of the Office of Self-Governance at (202) 208-5734.

Sincerely,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary -
Indian Affairs

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

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The Honorable Nick Rahall III
Chairman
House Committee on Resources
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary -
Indian Affairs

Enclosure

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

2004 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

(11/27/06)

**TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE
INTERIOR**

PURSUANT TO SECTION 405(a) OF PUBLIC LAW 103-413

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE 2004 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

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TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE 2004 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

A. BACKGROUND

On October 25, 1994, the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-413) permanently established Tribal Self-Governance. The Act is intended to:

- (1) enable the United States to maintain and improve its unique and continuing relationship with, and responsibility to, Indian Tribes;
- (2) permit each Indian Tribe to choose the extent of its participation in Self-Governance;
- (3) coexist with the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act relating to the provision of Indian services by designated Federal Agencies;
- (4) ensure the continuation of the trust responsibility of the United States to Indian Tribes and Indian individuals;
- (5) permit an orderly transition from Federal domination of programs and services to provide Indian Tribes with meaningful authority to plan, conduct, redesign, and administer programs, services, functions, and activities that meet the needs of the individual Tribal communities; and
- (6) provide for an orderly transition through a planned and measurable parallel reduction in the Federal bureaucracy.

This 2004 annual report on Tribal Self-Governance is submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the Congress pursuant to section 405(a) of the Act which states:

"The Secretary shall submit to Congress a written report on January 1 of each year following the date of enactment of this title regarding the administration of this title. The report shall identify the relative costs and benefits of Self-Governance; identify with particularity, all funds that are specifically or functionally related to the provision by the Secretary of services and benefits to Self-Governance Tribes and their members; identify the funds transferred to each Self-Governance Tribe and the corresponding reduction in the Federal bureaucracy; include the separate views of the Tribes; and include the funding formula for individual Tribal shares of Central Office funds, together with the comments of affected Tribes."

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In addition, 25 CFR § 1000.380 requires the Secretary to annually compile a report on Self-Governance for submission to Congress based on:

- "(a) Audit reports routinely submitted by Tribes/Consortia;
- (b) The number of retrocessions requested by Tribes/Consortia in the reporting year;
- (c) The number of reassumptions that occurred in the reporting year;
- (d) Federal reductions-in-force and reorganizations resulting from Self-Governance activity;
- (e) The type of residual functions and amount of residual funding retained by the BIA; and
- (f) An annual report submitted to the Secretary by each Tribe/Consortium."

B. EXTENT AND INTEREST OF TRIBAL PARTICIPATION

The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-638, as amended) authorizes Tribes and Tribal Organizations to operate Federal programs under Self-Determination contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and Self-Governance funding agreements (FAs). Under these annual and multi-year FAs, Tribes and Tribal Organizations assume responsibility for the delivery of program services to Tribal members and have flexibility to redesign the programs to meet local needs and priorities.

Tribal Self-Governance was initiated as a demonstration project in fiscal year (FY) 1991 to provide Tribes and Tribal Organizations with mature Self-Determination agreements (i.e., contracts which have been operated by Tribes and Tribal Organizations for at least three years with no material exceptions) the option of entering into a broader and more flexible Self-Governance compact and funding agreement. Tribes participating in Self-Governance may combine all component programs within a single compact agreement with the Department of the Interior (DOI) and a single funding agreement with each DOI Bureau. The Office of Self-Governance (OSG) is responsible for administering Tribal Self-Governance for Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) programs.

The Indian Self-Determination Act Amendments of 1994 (Public Law 103-413) established Tribal Self-Governance as a permanent program and authorized up to 20 Tribes to negotiate new compacts and funding agreements each year. It should be noted that the FY 1997 Omnibus Appropriations Bill (Public Law 104-208) authorized up to 50 Tribes to be selected each year. With the agreement of the individual Tribes, two or more otherwise eligible Tribes may be treated as a single consortium for the purpose of participating in Tribal Self-Governance.

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In FY 2004, an increased percentage of the 562 Federally-recognized Tribes received the benefits of a wide-range of Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) programs, now operated under Self-Governance FAs. Table 1 shows the expansion of Tribal Self-Governance since the initiation of the Tribal Self-Governance Demonstration Project in 1991.

TABLE 1: Bureau of Indian Affairs Operation of Indian Programs and Construction Accounts (Dollars in Thousands)

Year	No. of Federally Recognized Tribes	Total Obligations	No. Of Self-Governance Funding Agreements	No. of Federally Recognized Tribes under Self-Governance	Obligations Awarded by OSG under Self-Governance Funding Agreements
FY 1991	539	\$1,505,369	7	7	\$27,000
FY 1992	541	\$1,476,724	17	51	\$49,008
FY 1993	542	\$1,758,802	19	53	\$69,698
FY 1994	550	\$1,632,858	28	95	\$133,620
FY 1995	554	\$1,783,640	29	96	\$142,517
FY 1996	554	\$1,607,186	53	180	\$149,395
FY 1997	554	\$1,658,983	60	202	\$160,717
FY 1998	554	\$1,915,058	64	208	\$186,725
FY 1999	556	\$1,668,546	67	210	\$196,104
FY 2000	556	\$1,698,791	75	216	\$239,475
FY 2001	561	\$2,071,000	77	219	\$252,179
FY 2002	562	\$2,398,106	80	218	\$238,724
FY 2003	562	\$2,483,466	81	221	\$243,862
FY 2004	562	\$2,825,807	83	223	\$255,688

During fiscal and calendar years 2004, a total of 223 Federally recognized Tribes and 10 Tribal organizations participated in Tribal Self-Governance under 83 compacts and funding agreements with the BIA, accounting for nearly \$255.7 million in BIA direct appropriations and an additional \$41.2 million in other Federal assistance programs administered by the BIA. There were no retrocessions requested by Tribes/Consortia. The BIA reassumed the trust programs of the Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma on January 1, 2003, after there was a finding of imminent jeopardy resulting from its trust evaluation conducted in 2002 (see Section F). The reassumption of these programs by the BIA continued in 2004. Tribes and Tribal Organizations participating in Tribal Self-Governance in 2004 are listed in Table 1 of Appendix A.

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FAs with the Ak-Chin Indian Community and Asa' Carsarmiut Tribal Council were negotiated allowing the Tribes to begin participating in Tribal Self-Governance for BIA programs in FY 2004. As of the end of FY 2004, there were five Tribes (Cheesh-na Tribe, Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Nome Eskimo Community, Orutsararmiut Native Council, and Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma) that had been selected from the qualified applicant pool to begin participation in Tribal Self-Governance in FY 2005.

In 2004, a total of four Tribes operated under annual funding agreements (AFAs) with the Bureau of Reclamation; four Tribes operated under an AFA with the National Park Service; one Tribal organization operated under AFAs with the Fish and Wildlife Service, and three Tribes operated under AFAs with the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.

In addition, a total of 21 Tribes/Tribal organizations operated an approved Pub. L. 102-477 plan under Tribal Self-Governance in 2004. A list of these Tribes is provided in Table 2 of Appendix A. Under this Tribal initiative, Tribes/Tribal organizations were able to consolidate employment related funding from the BIA, United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the Department of Labor (DOL) to provide programs, services, functions, and activities in accordance with Pub. L. 102-477 plans which were developed by the Tribes/Tribal organizations and approved by each funding Agency.

Chart 1 depicts the number of Tribes participating in Tribal Self-Governance by year. Earlier increases in participation have been followed by years where increases in participation were relatively small. Chart 2 shows that since the Tribal Self-Governance demonstration project was initiated in 1991, the percentage of Tribes participating in Tribal Self-Governance has grown to approximately 39.7 percent of all Federally recognized Tribes.

CHART 1: NUMBER OF SELF-GOVERNANCE TRIBES BY YEAR

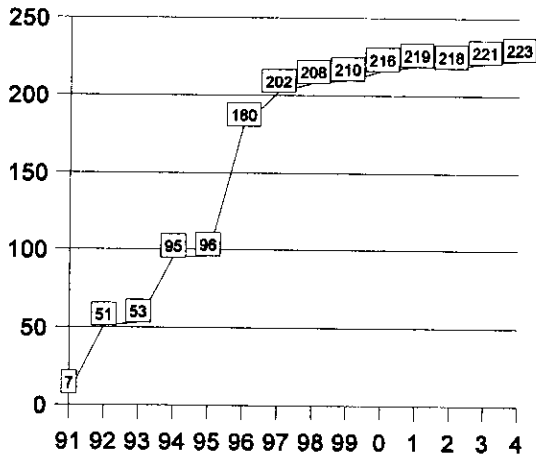
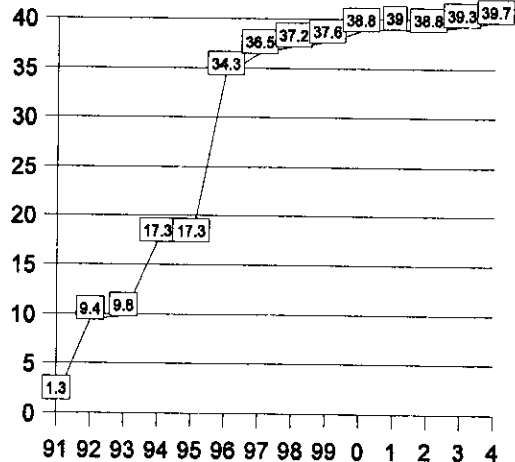
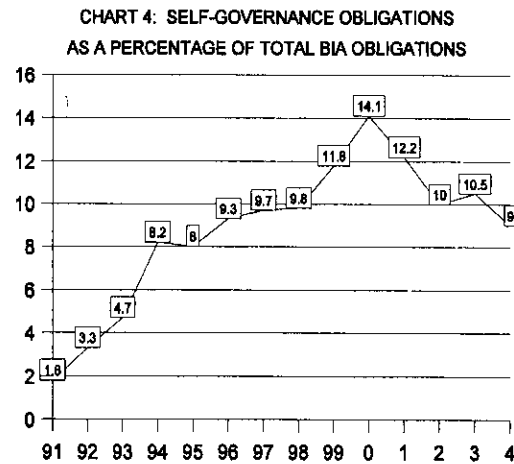
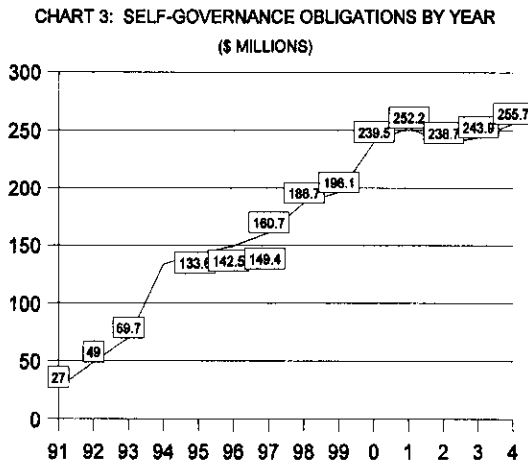


CHART 2: PERCENTAGE OF TRIBES PARTICIPATING IN TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE



TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE 2004 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

Chart 3 depicts the steady rise in Self-Governance obligations (BIA Operation of Indian Programs and Construction accounts only) since the initiation of the Tribal Self-Governance demonstration project in 1991. With regard to BIA total obligations, large increases occurred in 2001 (\$402.5 million) and 2002 (\$327.1 million) with a relatively smaller decrease in 2003 (\$69.5 million). Chart 4 shows that Self-Governance obligations grew in importance from 1991 to 2000 to a level of 14.1 percent of total obligations (BIA Operation of Indian Programs and Construction accounts only) and then has declined to 9.0 percent in 2004.



C. RELATIVE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

(1) For purposes of this report, the relative costs of Tribal Self-Governance are measured by the value of the opportunities foregone as a result of Tribal Self-Governance (i.e., the amount of funds which would have been available to be spent on alternative uses if Tribal Self-Governance did not exist). This incremental cost for 2004 includes \$1.2 million obligated by the OSG to operate the office and \$0.3 million to fund the Tribal Self-Governance Advisory Committee and the Self-Governance Communication and Education Project. This cost would be less to the degree that any or all of the \$1.5 million would have been used by the BIA to bolster its ability to support additional contracting activities which would occur without the existence of Tribal Self-Governance. If more than \$1.5 million were expended by the BIA, then Tribal Self-Governance would have generated savings and increased benefits. Table 2 shows how OSG obligations and permanent staff levels have grown since the initiation of the Tribal Self-Governance demonstration project in 1991.

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TABLE 2: Annual Growth of OSG Obligations and Permanent Staff Levels
(Dollars in Thousands)

Year	Total Obligations Awarded to Self-Governance Tribes under Funding Agreements	OSG Permanent Staff Level	OSG Obligations
FY 1991	27,000	5	555
FY 1992	49,008	6	596
FY 1993	70,994	6	695
FY 1994	137,923	6	789
FY 1995	145,032	8	933
FY 1996	156,599	8	1,092
FY 1997	168,755	9	1,051
FY 1998	199,614	9	981
FY 1999	214,388	10	1,118
FY 2000	271,572	9	1,096
FY 2001	290,541	9	1,144
FY 2002	283,359	9	1,167
FY 2003	304,857	9	1,201
FY 2004	296,854	9	1,168

(2) For purposes of this report, the relative benefits of Tribal Self-Governance are related to the degree to which the efficiency and effectiveness of programs, services, functions and activities were affected by Tribal Self-Governance in 2004. As indicated in Table 2, the amount of funds obligated by OSG and transferred to Self-Governance Tribes and Tribal Organizations in the FY 2004 FAs was \$296.9 million. These funds were used by Self-Governance Tribes to provide programs, services, functions and activities to Tribal citizens.

In FY 2004, the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) entered into Self-Governance AFAs with four Tribes. The Gila River Indian Community received \$19,669,000 to continue to plan, conduct, consolidate, and administer BOR programs related to the Central Arizona Project (CAP) on the Gila River Indian Reservation. The Community also received \$332,000 to plan, conduct, consolidate, and administer BOR programs, services, functions, and activities, or portions thereof, associated with the operation and maintenance of the CAP Archaeological

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Repository and associated with the curation of BOR's Phoenix Area Office Archaeological Collection.

The Duckwater Shoshone Tribe received \$50,000 to perform data collection and analysis needed to assess the water resources of the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe on its 3,800 acre Reservation, located in central Nevada.

The Karuk Tribe of California received \$117,261 to conduct data collection and analysis needed to assist in the restoration of fish and wildlife populations within the Klamath River Basin.

The Yurok Tribe received \$938,588 to conduct data collection and analysis needed to assist in the achievement of long-term fish and wildlife restoration goals in the Trinity and Klamath River Basins, as well as to perform activities to implement an Adaptive Environmental Management Program (AEMP) as identified in the Secretary of the Interior's December 19, 2000, Record of Decision regarding the Trinity River Mainstem Fishery Restoration Final Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Report (ROD).

In FY 2004, four agreements were negotiated by the National Park Service (NPS) for a total of \$2,835,277. These agreements are described below.

An AFA was negotiated and entered into with the Yurok Tribe. NPS provided \$120,000 for the Tribe to perform an archaeological investigation and historic resources study for relocation of the park maintenance facility from Requa to Aubell; \$5,000 for the Tribe to produce an ethnographic overview; and \$7,000 for the Tribe to perform an archaeological investigation of Alder Camp Road in Redwood National and State Parks.

An AFA was negotiated and entered into with the Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians (Band). The NPS provided \$219,000 for the Band to perform the entire maintenance program at Grand Portage National Monument. The agreement also included \$88,000 for additional projects including fire suppression system excavation, fire hydrant replacement, and a handicap accessible pathway project.

An AFA was negotiated and entered into with the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. (TCC). NPS provided \$2,177,300 to the TCC to for the design and construction of the Morris Thompson Cultural Center.

An AFA was negotiated and entered into with the Lower Elwha Tribal Community. NPS provided \$218,977 for the Lower Elwha Tribal Community to perform activities in relation to the restoration of the Elwha River ecosystem and native anadromous fisheries, consistent with the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102-495).

In FY 2004, the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) entered into a Self-Governance AFA with one Tribal Organization. The Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments (CATG) received \$87,366 to perform work on the Yukon Flats

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National Wildlife Refuge. CATG assisted Refuge staff to locate Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act 17(b) public access easements on Doyon and village corporation lands, environmental education and outreach in Yukon Flats villages, collecting subsistence harvest information in Yukon Flats villages, assisting the Alaska Department of Fish and Game with a moose survey in the eastern half of the Refuge, and maintaining Service equipment and facilities in Fort Yukon.

In FY 2004, the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) continued to operate under Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) and AFAs with three tribes for the delivery of Financial Trust Services to Individual Indian Monies (IIM) beneficiaries who were members of the Tribes or served by the Tribes. These Tribes include the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation, the Wyandotte Nation and the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma. OST provided funding in the amount of \$64,536, plus associated indirect costs, to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation, and \$4,303, plus associated indirect costs, to the Wyandotte Nation. Funding in the amount of \$42,875, plus associated indirect costs, was provided to the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma by the OSG, since this program remains included in the Nation's Self-Governance base funding.

Without the existence of program performance indicators and unit costs for services, it is not possible to make any quantitative assessment of program benefits to determine the degree to which the efficiency and effectiveness of programs, services, functions and activities were changed by tribal self-governance. Recognizing this need, a Tribal Self-Governance Data Collection and Planning Work Group worked with the OSG to develop a reporting format which would provide information about how Self-Governance Tribes spent the funds which were transferred to them and the incremental benefits which were generated by their expenditure.

A copy of the format which was suggested by the Tribal Self-Governance Data Collection and Planning Work Group for reporting Tribal information for the 2004 Self-Governance Annual Report to Congress on BIA programs is provided in Appendix D. Also included in Appendix D are copies of the 27 reports from Self-Governance Tribes/Consortia (Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Bristol Bay Native Association, Chickasaw Nation, Chugachmiut, Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, Ely Shoshone Tribe, Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians, Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Karuk Tribe of California, Kaw Nation, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, Native Village of Kwinhagak, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, Metlakatla Indian Community, Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, Nisqually Indian Tribe, Native Village of Nulato, Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, Squaxin Island Tribe, Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, Tulalip Tribes, and Wyandotte Nation) for 2004 which were received by the OSG.

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These reports represent the separate views of the Tribes/Consortia and were submitted for inclusion in the 2004 Annual Report to Congress. They identify the progress these Self-Governance Tribes/Consortia made in meeting established Tribal goals in 2004. In addition, the Tribal reports detail benefits from the Tribal perspective, even though the benefits may not be entirely objective or quantitative. Under Tribal Self-Governance, increased Tribal Government empowerment has significant benefits in a broad range of ways that are directly attributable to advancing Federal Indian policy objectives.

D. FUNDS RELATED TO THE PROVISION OF SERVICES AND BENEFITS BY THE SECRETARY AND FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO SELF-GOVERNANCE TRIBES

The Act requires the Secretary to identify, with particularity, all funds that are specifically or functionally related to the provision by the Secretary of services and benefits to Self-Governance Tribes and their members, and to identify all funds transferred to Self-Governance Tribes. The BOR obligated \$24.5 million to four Tribes, the NPS obligated \$2.8 million to four Tribes, the FWS obligated \$0.1 million to one Tribal Organization, and the OST obligated \$0.1 million to three Tribes.

In addition, a total of \$296.9 million of FY 2004 funds were obligated by the OSG and transferred to Self-Governance Tribes. This includes \$255.7 million from all BIA accounts and \$41.2 million from non-BIA accounts, which includes the Bureau of Land Management, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Labor, Department of Agriculture, and Department of Transportation. Appendix B shows the amounts of FY 2004 funds obligated by OSG to each of the Tribes and Tribal Organizations participating in Tribal Self-Governance.

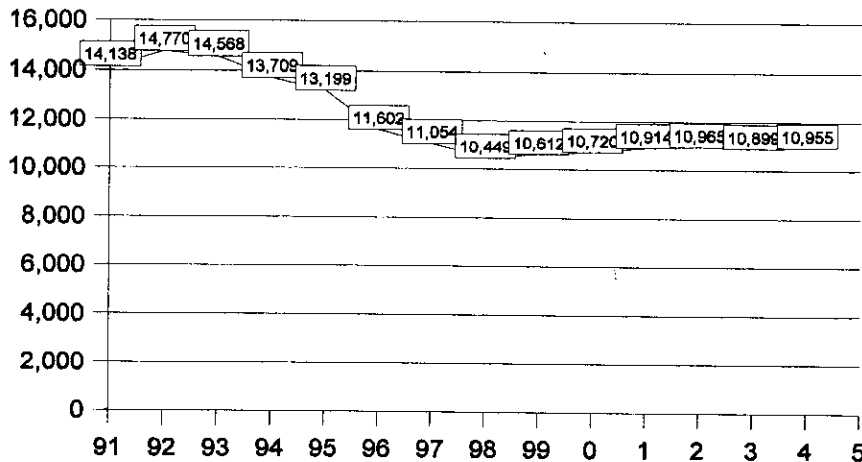
It should be noted that Tribal Self-Governance regulations found at 25 CFR Part 1000.95 require the BIA to implement a process to annually identify residual amounts for BIA programs. The residual process is designed to determine which programs, functions, services, and activities and associated funding must be retained by the Secretary and which programs, functions, services, and activities and associated tribal shares can be transferred to tribes. Self-Governance FAs are negotiated to reach agreement and document the respective programs, functions, services, and activities and associated funding to be either retained by the BIA or transferred to the negotiating Tribe.

In addition, the Act requires the Secretary to identify the corresponding reduction in the BIA bureaucracy. Chart 5 indicates total BIA employment since the Tribal Self-Governance Demonstration Project was initiated in FY 1991. After rising in 1992 to a peak level of 14,770, total BIA employment declined for the most part from 1993 to 1998, and has remained below 11,000 from 1999 to 2004. Given initiatives to reform the Federal bureaucracy and address Federal deficit problems, information is not available to determine

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the degree to which each of these factors contributed to reductions in the Federal bureaucracy and the corresponding reductions associated with increased participation in Tribal Self-Governance between 1993 and 1998.

CHART 5: TOTAL BIA EMPLOYMENT
BY YEAR



In 2004, BIA total employment increased to a total of 10,955 employees. This figure represents an increase of 506 above the FY 1998 level. This increase is, in part, due to special initiatives such as the initiative on law enforcement and trust reform. In 2004, the Ak-Chin Indian Community and Asa'carsarmiut Tribal Council began participating in Tribal Self-Governance on its own. In 2004, BIA did not experience any decrease in employment which resulted from new Tribes entering into Tribal Self-Governance.

The number of BIA employees at the end of FY 2004 is 3,815 below the peak level in FY 1992. The reduction from the 1992 peak level is largely attributable to the transfer of additional school and program operations from the BIA to Tribes/Tribal Organizations under Title I contracts and grants and Title IV Self-Governance agreements, as well as significant reductions in BIA appropriations which reduced funding available to support BIA staff. Since 1991, Title IV obligations to Tribes increased by \$255.7 million. It should be noted that most of the increase in funding transferred to Tribes under Title IV had already been transferred under Title I in previous years.

The FY 2004 level of total BIA employment (10,955) translates into a 2004 BIA full-time equivalent (FTE) employment level of 9,688. Table 3 shows how FY 2004 enacted FTEs are distributed by the BIA Appropriations Accounts.

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TABLE 3: Distribution of 2004 Enacted FTE Level by BIA Appropriations Accounts

BIA Appropriations Account	Number	%
Operation of Indian Programs	6,875	71.0%
Construction	346	3.6%
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	7	0.0%
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	402	4.1%
Quarters Operation and Maintenance	57	0.6%
Other FTES (Reimbursable & Allocations)	2,001	20.7%
TOTAL ADJUSTED FTES	9,688	100.0%

Table 4 shows the percentage change in OIP and Construction appropriations from 2003 to 2004.

**TABLE 4: BIA OIP and Construction Appropriations for 2003 and 2004
(Dollars in Thousands)**

ACTIVITY	FY 2003*	%	FY 2004**	%
Tribal Priority Allocations	\$722,480	33.7%	\$770,634	34.4%
Other Recurring Programs	\$597,724	27.9%	\$614,137	27.4%
Non-Recurring Programs	\$72,486	3.4%	\$75,642	3.4%
Central Office Programs	\$69,579	3.2%	\$88,506	4.0%
Regional Office Programs	\$63,806	3.0%	\$63,685	2.9%
Special Programs & Pooled Overhead	\$269,171	12.6%	\$280,101	12.5%
Construction	\$345,988	16.2%	\$346,827	15.4%
TOTAL	\$2,141,234	100.0%	\$2,239,532	100.0%

*Includes 2003 Across-the-Board Reduction of 0.65%

**Includes 2004 Across-the-Board Reduction of 1.24%

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E. CENTRAL OFFICE FUNDING FORMULA

Within 90 days after the date of enactment of Pub. L. 103-413, the Secretary was required to consult with Indian Tribes and develop a funding formula to determine the individual Tribal share of funds controlled by the BIA Central Office for inclusion in Self-Governance compacts. A copy of the report that was sent to Congress on June 2, 1995, was included in the 1995 Tribal Self-Governance Annual Report to Congress, together with comments of affected Indian Tribes. It should be noted that the Tribal shares process, in addition to Agency and Regional Offices, also includes an analysis of the inherent Federal functions, associated costs, and any Tribal shares which may be available at the Central Office.

F. TRUST EVALUATIONS

The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians is responsible for conducting trust evaluations. In keeping with the mandates of the Trust Reform Act and the Court, OST has revised the evaluation process to be more thorough and more useful to the Department and the participating Tribes as part of the trust reform initiative. These modified examinations have provided oversight and improved trust programs at the Tribal and Federal levels. Due to the comprehensive nature of these examinations, and the much larger universe of trust programs that must be evaluated, examinations are based on a determination of where there is the highest risk. This process is fully operational and is subject to continuing refinement. It provides an excellent means to determine where OST's resources need to be utilized.

Pursuant to the Department of the Interior Manual, Part 110, Chapter 11.2D, the Office of Trust Review and Audit (OTRA) within OST conducted annual trust evaluations as prescribed in the Self-Governance compacts in effect for FY 2004. The trust evaluations were initiated in December 2003. A total of 13 separate Tribes, Consortia, and signatories to Self-Governance compacts were visited and approximately 88 evaluations of Tribal programs and major areas were completed.

In 2002, OTRA conducted an evaluation of the Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma (Ponca Tribe) appraisals, real estate services, probates, minerals, and environmental compliance programs. The evaluation indicated that the Ponca Tribe failed to seek BIA approval for numerous farming and grazing leases as required by statute and regulation. In addition, annual rental was collected and submitted without evidence of an approved contract to the OTFM for deposit into IIM accounts. There was a finding of imminent jeopardy to trust resources. The trust programs were reassumed by the BIA on January 1, 2003. The reassumption of these trust programs has continued through 2004.

In 2003, OTRA also conducted an evaluation of the Lummi Nation real estate services, probate, and forestry programs. A finding of imminent jeopardy was made for the Lummi Nation as a result of the Nation's failure to process a

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forestry trespass in accordance with regulatory requirements thereby placing forestry trust assets in jeopardy of loss or damage.

In addition, trust evaluations were conducted in conjunction with assessments of the abilities of six Tribes to perform as required in the annual 2004 funding bill (Appropriations Act, 2004; Nov. 10, 2003; 117 Stat. 1241, Sec. 139), herein referred to as Section 139. Section 139 requires that those named Tribes demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that they have the capability to perform their responsibilities under the same fiduciary standards as those to which the Secretary is held. OTRA reviewed the trust operations of the following seven Tribes: (1) Chippewa Cree Tribe; (2) Hoopa Valley Tribe; (3) Karuk Tribe of California; (4) Redding Rancheria; (5) Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation; (6) Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community; and (7) the Yurok Tribe. There were no findings of imminent jeopardy and the Tribes all demonstrated that they are capable of performing trust functions compacted for under the same fiduciary standards as those to which the Secretary is held.

After conducting trust evaluations of other Tribes/Consortia, OTRA reports that none of the trust assets administered by the other Tribes/Consortia under compacts of Self-Governance were in imminent jeopardy.

In FY 2004, the Hoopa Valley Tribe, Yurok Tribe, Karuk Tribe of California, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Redding Rancheria, and Big Lagoon Tribe operated under the California Tribal Trust Consortium. The purpose of the Consortium is to work with the DOI to continually improve management and administration of trust assets and resources. The Consortium entered into an agreement with the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs whereby trust evaluations are conducted by the BIA Pacific Regional Office. The BIA Pacific Regional Office conducted trust evaluations for the Hoopa Valley Tribe, Yurok Tribe, Karuk Tribe of California, and Redding Rancheria. As a result of the trust review, no trust resources were determined to be in imminent jeopardy. In addition, the Consortium worked with the BIA Pacific Regional Office to expand the trust evaluation process to include minimum programmatic reporting procedures. The reporting process was designed to incorporate much of the program information that was being submitted to branches within the BIA.

Table 1 of Appendix C contains a summary of the results of the trust evaluations which were conducted by the OTRA and the BIA Pacific Regional Office.

G. SINGLE AUDIT ACTIVITY

Self-Governance Tribes are required to submit annual single organization-wide audit reports as prescribed by the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (P.L. 104-156) and to adhere to generally accepted accounting principles and Circular A-133 of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Allowable direct and indirect costs are determined in accordance with the cost principles set

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forth in OMB Circular A-87. Table 5 summarizes single audit activity for Self-Governance Tribes as of December 31, 2004.

TABLE 5: Single Audit Activity
Calendar Year 2004

	AUDIT PERIOD ENDING					
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
STATUS OF SUBMITTALS						
Total Compacts	67	75	77	80	81	83
Submitted Prior to 2004	67	74	76	74	1	0
Submitted During 2004	0	1	1	6	74	1
Not Received by 12/31/04	0	0	0	0	6	82
Delinquent on 01/01/05	0	0	0	0	6	0
Sanctioned on 01/01/05	0	0	0	0	6	0
AUDIT REVIEW WORKLOAD						
Open Reviews on 01/01/04	1	0	2	53	1	0
Received During 2004	0	1	1	6	74	1
Reviewed During 2004	0	1	1	49	2	0
Closed During 2004	0	0	2	50	0	0
Open Reviews on 12/31/04	1	1	1	9	75	1
STATUS OF OPEN REVIEWS						
Awaiting Review (w/OAE)	0	0	0	0	50	1
Awaiting Review (w/OSG&SD)	0	0	0	0	23	0
Awaiting Response from Tribe	0	0	0	4	2	0
Pending OAE/OIG/PFM Mgmt Dec.	0	0	0	3	0	0
Not Filed w/Clearinghouse*	1	1	1	2	0	0
Total	1	1	1	9	75	1

*Includes those held because previous year's report not yet filed with Clearinghouse

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H. WAIVER REQUESTS

The following summarizes the status of written requests received by OSG from Self-Governance Tribes in FY and CY 2004 to waive application of a Federal regulation pursuant to an agreement entered into under Tribal Self-Governance:

(1) Indian Reservation Roads

A waiver request was received from the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma October 28, 2004. The Cherokee Nation requested a waiver of Indian Reservation Roads (IRR) program regulations found at 25 CFR Part 170.202(a) [IRR Payments]; 25 CFR Parts 170.607 & 170.608 [Contract Support]; 25 CFR Parts 170.601, 170.612 and Part 1000.256 [Funding Supportive and Administrative Functions]; 25 CFR Part 170.618 [Use of Savings]; and 25 CFR Part 170.623 [Contents of a Self-Governance Agreement]. The waiver request was denied by the Associate Deputy Secretary on July 18, 2005, because it was found to be prohibited by law.

(2) Tribal Courts

A waiver request from the Chickasaw Nation was received by the Acting Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs on December 30, 2003. Pursuant to 25 CFR Part 11.100 (c), the Chickasaw Nation indicated its intent to establish a tribal court system to exercise limited jurisdiction, exclusive of the State of Oklahoma, effective January 1, 2004, and requested that its name be deleted from the listing of Courts of Indian Offenses, pursuant to 25 CFR Part 11.100(a). The waiver was granted by the Acting Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs on January 7, 2004.

(3) Welfare Assistance

(a) A waiver request was received from the Native Village of Eyak on October 4, 2004. The Native Village of Eyak requested that the requirement to submit a burial assistance application within 30 days following death under 25 CFR Part 20.325 be waived on a one-time basis. A letter dated November 1, 2004, informing the Tribe that further documentation was needed to determine whether the waiver request could be approved. The request was not pursued any further by the Tribe.

(b) A waiver request was received from the Chickasaw Nation on November 19, 2004. The Chickasaw Nation requested to waive burial assistance requirements in 25 CFR Part 20.325(b) regarding resources available to the deceased so that the Nation could provide the full amount of the payment standard and not be required to deduct any resources. The waiver request was denied by the Acting Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs on August 19, 2005, because it was prohibited by law.

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(c) A waiver request from the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma was received on December 6, 2004. The Cherokee Nation requested to waive 25 CFR Parts 20.210 and 20.235(b) regarding eligibility requirements for burial assistance. After receiving additional information from the Cherokee Nation, the waiver request was approved by the Acting Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary--Indian Affairs on December 27, 2005.

APPENDIX A

(TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION
TABLES)

TABLE 1: TRIBES/TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN TRIBAL SELF-
GOVERNANCE IN 2004

-
- (1) Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma;
- (2) Ak-Chin Indian Community
-
- (3) [The signatory tribal organization was the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. and the signatory tribe was the Pribilof Aleut Community of St. George] [Non-signatory tribes included the Native Village of Akutan, Native Village of Atka (IRA), Native Village of Belkofski, Native Village of False Pass, Native Village of Nelson Lagoon, Native Village of Nikolski (IRA), Pribilof Aleut Community of St. Paul, Pribilof Aleut Community of St. Paul & St. George, Qagan Tayagungin Tribe (Sand Point), Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska, and the Native Village of Unga];
-
- (4) Asa'Carsarmiut Tribal Council;
-
- (5) [The signatory tribal organization was the Association of Village Council Presidents] [Non-signatory tribes included the Akiak Native Community (IRA), Village of Alakanuk, Native Village of Algaaciq (St. Mary's), Andreafsky Tribal Council, Native Village of Bill Moore's Slough, Village of Chefornek, Native Village of Eek, Native Village of Goodnews Bay, Native Village of Hamilton, Native Village of Hooper Bay, Native Village of Kipnuk, Native Village of Kongiganak, Village of Kotlik, Native Village of Kwigillingok (IRA), Village of Lower Kalskag, Native Village of Napaimute, Native Village of Napakiak (IRA), Native Village of Napaskiak, Newtok Traditional Council, Native Village of Nunapitchuk (IRA), Village of Ohagamiut, Oscarville Traditional Council, Pilot Station Traditional Council, Native Village of Pitka's Point, Village of Red Devil, Native Village of Scammon Bay, Native Village of Sheldon's Point, Village of Sleetmute, Village of Stony River, Native Village of Tuntutuliak, Native Village of Tununak (IRA)], and the Village of Upper Kalskag;
-
- (6) Native Village of Barrow;
- (7) Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Tribe;
-
- (8) [The signatory tribal organization was the Bristol Bay Native Association, Inc.] [Non-signatory tribes included the Native Village of Aleknagik, Native Village of Chignik, Native Village of Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake Village, Village of Clarks Point, Native Village of Dillingham, Egegik Village, Native Village of Ekuk, Ekwok Village, Igiugig Village, Ivanof Bay Village, Village of Kanatak (IRA), Kokhanok Village, Koliganek Village, Levelock Village, Manokotak Village, Naknek Native Village, Newhalen Village, New Stuyahok Village, Native Village of Perryville (IRA), Native Village of Pilot Point, Portage Creek Village (Ohgsenakale), Native Village of Port Heiden, South Naknek Village, Traditional Village of Togiak, Twin Hills Village, and the Ugashik Village];
-
- (9) Cabazon Band of Mission Indians;
-
- (10) [The signatory tribe was the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Juneau)] [Non-signatory tribes included Angoon Community Association (IRA), Chilkoot Indian Association (Haines) (IRA), Craig Community Association, Organized Village of Kasaan (IRA), Klawock Cooperative Association (IRA), Petersburg Indian Association (IRA), Organized Village of Saxman (IRA), Skagway Traditional Council, and the Wrangell Cooperative Association];

TABLE 1: TRIBES/TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN TRIBAL SELF-
GOVERNANCE IN 2004 (CONTINUED)

-
- (11) Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma;
 - (12) Chickasaw Nation;
 - (13) Chippewa Cree Tribe;
 - (14) Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma;
-

(15) [The signatory tribal organization was Chugachmiut, Inc.] [Non-signatory tribes included the Native Village of Chenega (IRA), Native Village of Nanwalek, Port Graham Village, and the Native Village of Tatitlek (IRA)] [A non-signatory tribal organization included the Chugach Regional Resource Commission];

(16) Citizen Potawatomi Nation;

(17) [The signatory tribal organization was Copper River Native Association, Inc.] [The non-signatory tribes included the Native Village of Cantwell, Native Village of Copper Center (Kluti-Kaah), Native Village of Gakona, Gulkana Village, and the Native Village of Tazlina];

(18) [The signatory tribal organization was the Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments] [The non-signatory tribe was the Birch Creek Village (also served by Tanana Chiefs Conference)];

- (19) Cuyapaibe Band of Mission Indians;
 - (20) Delaware Nation;
 - (21) Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes;
 - (22) Duckwater Shoshone Tribe;
 - (23) Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma;
 - (24) Ely Shoshone Tribe;
 - (25) Native Village of Eyak;
 - (26) Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewas;
 - (27) Native Village of Gambell;
 - (28) Gila River Indian Community;
 - (29) Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians;
 - (30) Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon;
 - (31) Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians;
 - (32) Hoopa Valley Tribe;
 - (33) Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe;
 - (34) Organized Village of Kake;
 - (35) Karuk Tribe of California;
-

(36) [The signatory tribal organization was Kawerak, Inc.] [Non-signatory tribes included the Native Village of Brevig Mission, Chinik Eskimo Community (Golovin), Native Village of Council, Native Village of Diomede (Inalik) (IRA), Native Village of Elim (IRA), King Island Native Community (IRA), Native Village of Koyuk (IRA), Native Village of Mary's Igloo, Nome Eskimo Community (IRA), Native Village of Saint Michael (IRA), Native Village of Savoonga (IRA), Native Village of Shaktoolik (IRA), Native Village of Shishmaref (IRA), Native Village of Solomon, Stebbins Community Association (IRA), Native Village of Teller, Native Village of Unalakleet (IRA), Native Village of Wales (IRA), and the Native Village of White Mountain (IRA).];

TABLE 1: TRIBES/TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN TRIBAL SELF-
GOVERNANCE IN 2004 (CONTINUED)

-
- (37) Kaw Nation;
(38) Ketchikan Indian Corporation (also served by Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska);
(39) Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma;
(40) Kootenai Tribe of Idaho;
(41) Native Village of Kotzebue (IRA);
(42) Native Village of Kwinhagak (IRA);
(43) Leech Lake Band;
(44) Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe;
(45) Lummi Nation;
(46) Makah Tribe;
-
- (47) [The signatory tribal organization was Maniilaq Association] [Non-signatory tribes included the Native Village of Ambler, Native Village of Buckland (IRA), Native Village of Deering (IRA), Native Village of Kiana, Native Village of Kivalina, Native Village of Kobuk, Native Village of Noatak (IRA), Noorvik Native Community (IRA), and the Native Village of Shungnak (IRA);
-
- (48) Manzanita Band of Mission Indians;
(49) Metlakatla Indian Community;
(50) Miami Tribe of Oklahoma;
(51) Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians;
(52) Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma;
(53) Muckleshoot Indian Tribe;
(54) Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma;
(55) Nisqually Indian Tribe;
(56) Native Village of Nulato (also served by Tanana Chiefs Conference);
(57) Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin;
(58) Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma;
(59) Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe;
(60) Quinault Indian Nation;
(61) Redding Rancheria;
(62) Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians;
(63) Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma;
(64) Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation;
(65) Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community;
(66) Santa Clara Pueblo;
(67) Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe;
(68) Seldovia Village Tribe;
(69) Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma;
(70) Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe;
(71) Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon;
(72) Sitka Tribe of Alaska (IRA);
(73) Skokomish Tribe of Washington;
(74) Squaxin Island Tribe;
(75) Suquamish Tribe;
(76) Swinomish Indian Tribe;
(77) Native Village of Tanana;
-

TABLE 1: TRIBES/TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN TRIBAL SELF-
GOVERNANCE IN 2003 (CONTINUED)

(78) [The signatory tribal organization was the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.][Signatory tribe was the Native Village of Ft. Yukon][Non-signatory tribes included Alatna Village, Allakaket Village, Anvik Village, Beaver Village, Birch Creek Village (also served by Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments), Chalkyitsik Village, Circle Native Community, Village of Dot Lake, Village of Eagle (IRA), Evansville Village (Bettles Field), Galena Village (Louden), Organized Village of Grayling (Holikachuk)(IRA), Healy Lake Village, Holy Cross Village, Hughes Village, Huslia Village, Village of Kaltag, Koyukuk Native Village, Manley Hot Springs Village, McGrath Native Village, Native Village of Minto (IRA), Nenana Native Association, Nikolai Edzeno Village, Rampart Village, Native Village of Ruby, Shageluk Native Village (IRA), Native Village of Stevens (IRA), Takotna Village, Native Village of Tanacross (IRA), Telida Village, and the Native Village of Tetlin (IRA)];

- (79) Tulalip Tribes of Washington;
 - (80) Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah);
 - (81) Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma;
 - (82) Yakutat Tligit Tribe; and the
 - (83) Yurok Tribe.
-
-

TABLE 2: TRIBES/TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING AN APPROVED PUB. L. 102-477
PLAN UNDER TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE in 2004

- (1) Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association;
 - (2) Association of Village Council Presidents;
 - (3) Bristol Bay Native Association;
 - (4) Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska;
 - (5) Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma;
 - (6) Chickasaw Nation;
 - (7) Chugachmiut;
 - (8) Citizen Potawatomi Nation;
 - (9) Copper River Native Association;
 - (10) Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes;
 - (11) Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon;
 - (12) Kawerak;
 - (13) Metlakatla Indian Community;
 - (14) Miami Tribe of Oklahoma;
 - (15) Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe;
 - (16) Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe;
 - (17) Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians;
 - (18) Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation;
 - (19) Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon;
 - (20) Tanana Chiefs Conference; and the
 - (21) Yakutat Tlingit Tribe.
-

APPENDIX B

(OSG TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

TABLE 1: AMOUNT OF FY 2004 FUNDS OBLIGATED BY THE OSG AND TRANSFERRED TO SELF-GOVERNANCE TRIBES (\$ THOUSANDS)

Tribe/Tribal Organization	OIP*	Other BIA**	Total BIA***	Other Agencies****	All Funds
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	1,310.55	0	1,310.5	0	1,310.5
Ak-Chin Indian Community	642.2	0	642.2	0	642.2
Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association	3,146.6	0	3,146.6	228.2	3,374.7
Asa' Carsarmiut Tribal Council	578.4	0	578.4	0	578.4
Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc.	8,150.7	0	8,150.7	2,845.0	10,995.8
Native Village of Barrow	1,626.6	0	1,626.6	4.2	1,630.9
Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians	1,747.7	0	1,747.7	108.1	1,855.8
Bristol Bay Native Association	8,275.7	0	8,275.7	822.2	9,098.0
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	375.2	0	375.2	0	375.2
Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes	9,202.3	0	9,202.3	4,090.0	13,292.3
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	11,499.6	0	11,499.6	10,257.2	21,756.9
Chickasaw Nation	3,976.9	209.9	4,186.7	2,036.6	6,223.3
Chippewa Cree Tribe	6,783.8	54.3	6,838.1	242.7	7,080.8
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	5,368.5	0	5,368.5	246.9	5,615.4
Chugachmiut, Inc.	1,965.4	0	1,965.4	200.2	2,165.6
Citizen Potawatomi Nation	1,367.7	0	1,367.7	2,358.9	3,726.6
Copper River Native Association	1,491.3	0	1,491.3	96.3	1,587.6
Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments	9.7	0	9.7	0	9.7
Cuyapaipe Band of Mission Indians	468.0	0	468.0	0	468.0
Delaware Nation	282.5	0	282.5	0	282.5
Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	2,337.2	10.0	2,347.2	640.2	2,987.4

Tribe/Tribal Organization	OIP*	Other BIA**	Total BIA***	Other Agencies****	All Funds
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	951.5	155.9	1,107.3	0	1,107.3
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	478.4	0	478.4	7.2	485.6
Ely Shoshone Tribe	644.1	0	644.1	0	644.1
Native Village of Eyak	241.7	0	241.7	0	241.7
Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	1,550.3	0	1,550.3	129.6	1,679.8
Native Village of Gambell	990.3	0	990.3	0	990.3
Gila River Indian Community	10,324.1	22.0	10,346.2	0	10,346.2
Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians	975.9	0	975.9	74.6	1,050.5
Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde of Oregon	2,844.6	0	2,844.6	68.1	2,912.7
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians	2,720.9	0	2,720.9	4.2	2,725.1
Hoopla Valley Tribe	4,372.4	15.0	4,384.2	972.5	5,359.9
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	2,215.9	0	2,215.9	0	2,215.9
Organized Village of Kake	912.6	0	912.6	0	912.6
Karuk Tribe of California	1,201.4	0	1,201.4	0	1,201.4
Kaw Nation	892.9	0	892.9	0	892.9
Kawerak, Inc.	9,055.5	0	9,055.5	1,062.8	10,118.3
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	2,992.2	0	2,992.2	0	2,992.2
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	735.3	0	735.3	0	735.3
Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	534.3	0	534.3	0	534.3
Native Village of Kotzebue	1,534.8	0	1,534.8	0	1,534.8
Native Village of Kwinhagak	326.1	0	326.1	2.7	326.1
Leech Lake Band	2,817.8	0	2,817.8	0	2,817.8
Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe	1,622.9	0	1,622.9	0	1,622.9

Tribe/Tribal Organization	OIP*	Other BIA**	Total BIA***	Other Agencies****	All Funds
Lummi Nation	7,279.7	115.7	7,395.4	4.7	7,400.1
Makah Tribe	5,109.8	0	5,109.8	0	5,109.8
Manilaq Association	2,197.7	0	2,197.7	39.6	2,237.3
Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	444.4	0	444.4	0	444.4
Metlakatla Indian Community	3,977.6	0	3,977.6	161.4	4,139.1
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	389.7	0	389.7	906.4	1,296.1
Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians	1,386.6	0	1,386.6	1,000.6	2,387.2
Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	670.9	0	670.9	0	670.9
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	1,351.5	0	1,351.5	0	1,351.5
Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma	4,621.7	0	4,621.7	0	4,621.7
Nisqually Indian Tribe	3,082.3	0	3,082.3	0	3,082.3
Native Village of Nulato	406.7	0	406.7	0	406.7
Onedia Tribe of Wisconsin	1,401.1	0	1,401.1	17.0	1,418.1
Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma	911.1	0	911.1	0	911.1
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	2,206.1	0	2,206.1	582.9	2,789.0
Quinault Indian Nation	12,536.1	0	12,536.1	117.8	12,653.8
Redding Rancheria	654.4	0	654.4	0	654.4
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	11,495.6	106.8	11,602.4	1,481.0	13,083.4
Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma	2,426.5	0	2,426.5	0	2,426.5
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation	10,327.2	7,435.0	17,762.2	5,125.5	22,887.7
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	8,054.8	117.0	8,171.7	51.7	8,223.4
Santa Clara Pueblo	1,656.4	8.0	1,664.4	0	1,664.4
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa	5,247.3	0	5,247.3	0	5,247.3

Tribe/Tribal Organization	OIP*	Other BIA**	Total BIA***	Other Agencies****	All Funds
Seldovia Village Tribe	296.8	0	296.8	0	296.8
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma	425.8	0	425.8	7.2	433.0
Shoalwater Bay Tribe	1,067.1	0	1,067.1	0	1,067.1
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon	2,528.5	0	2,528.5	1,214.6	3,743.1
Sitka Tribe of Alaska	1,726.4	0	1,726.4	0	1,726.4
Skokomish Tribe of Washington	2,057.7	0	2,057.7	0	2,057.7
Squaxin Island Tribe	2,272.3	0	2,272.3	0	2,272.3
Suquamish Tribe	3,101.9	0	3,101.9	0	3,101.9
Swinomish Indian Tribe	1,434.8	0	1,434.8	3.3	1,438.1
Native Village of Tanana	654.7	0	654.7	2.7	657.4
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.	10,970.0	0	10,970.0	3,829.6	14,799.6
Tulalip Tribes of Washington	2,968.5	0	2,968.5	0	2,968.5
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)	1,910.5	0	1,910.5	35.0	1,945.5
Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma	661.6	0	661.6	8.4	670.0
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	533.3	0	533.3	28.1	561.4
Yurok Tribe	5,198.8	252.0	5,450.8	50.3	5,501.0
TOTAL	247,186.4	8,501.5	255,687.9	41,166.1	296,854.1

* Includes funding from the BIA Operation of Indian Programs account.

** Includes funding from the BIA Miscellaneous Payments and Construction accounts.

*** Includes funding from the BIA Operation of Indian Programs, Miscellaneous Payments, and Construction accounts

**** Includes funding from other accounts, including BLM, HHS, Labor, Agriculture, and Transportation.

APPENDIX C

(SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF TRUST EVALUATIONS)

**Table 1: Summary of Results of Trust Evaluations
Conducted for Operating Year 2004**

Tribe/Consortium	Date of Evaluation	Period Covered	Findings
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	09/17/04	CY 2004	The evaluation reviewed the appraisals, real estate services, probates, minerals, and archaeological resources programs of the Tribe. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted
Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc.		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Native Village of Barrow		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Tribe		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Bristol Bay Native Association		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	03/20/2004	FY 2004	The evaluation reviewed the appraisals, real estate services, probate, land titles and records operations, forestry, environmental compliance, and Individual Indian Money collection programs of the Nation. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.

Tribe/Consortium	Date of Evaluation	Period Covered	Findings
Chippewa Cree Tribe	12/17/2003	FY 2004	<p>Trust evaluation was done in conjunction with an assessment of the Community's abilities to perform as required in the annual 2004 funding bill (Appropriations Act, 2004; Nov. 10, 2003; 117 Stat. 1241, Sec. 139), herein referred to as Section 139. Section 139 requires that those named Tribes demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that they have the capability to perform their responsibilities under the same fiduciary standards as those to which the Secretary is held. OTRA reviewed the following tribal compacted operations related to trust asset management under 25 CFR 1000.353 which included: The annual trust evaluation team reviewed the tribes' management of the following trust programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real Estate Services • Probate • Forestry • Minerals • Range Management • Wildlife and Parks • Wildland Fire Management Programs <p>The Section 139 assessment team organized its work around the tribal trust programs set forth above, reviewing the programs with emphasis on the tribe's trust accounting practices, information technology systems and the internal controls associated with these areas.</p> <p>There was no finding of imminent jeopardy and the Tribe demonstrated it was capable of performing the trust functions compacted for under the same fiduciary standards as those to which the Secretary is held.</p>
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	11/5/2004	FY 2004	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services, probate, land titles, forestry, environmental compliance, and Individual Indian Money supervised account programs of the Nation. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Chugachmiut, Inc.		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted
Citizen Potawatomi Nation	09/20/2004	FY 2004	The evaluation reviewed the appraisals, real estate services, probate, and mineral leasing programs of the Nation. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Copper River Native Association		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted
Cuyapaibe Band of Mission Indians		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.

Tribe/Consortium	Date of Evaluation	Period Covered	Findings
Chippewa Cree Tribe	12/17/2003	FY 2004	<p>Trust evaluation was done in conjunction with an assessment of the Community's abilities to perform as required in the annual 2004 funding bill (Appropriations Act, 2004; Nov. 10, 2003; 117 Stat. 1241, Sec. 139), herein referred to as Section 139. Section 139 requires that those named Tribes demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that they have the capability to perform their responsibilities under the same fiduciary standards as those to which the Secretary is held. OTRA reviewed the following tribal compacted operations related to trust asset management under 25 CFR 1000.353 which included:</p> <p>The annual trust evaluation team reviewed the tribes' management of the following trust programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real Estate Services • Probate • Forestry • Minerals • Range Management • Wildlife and Parks • Wildland Fire Management Programs <p>The Section 139 assessment team organized its work around the tribal trust programs set forth above, reviewing the programs with emphasis on the tribe's trust accounting practices, information technology systems, and records management systems including the internal controls associated with these areas.</p> <p>There was no finding of imminent jeopardy and the Tribe demonstrated it WAS capable of performing the trust functions compacted for under the same fiduciary standards as those to which the Secretary is held.</p>
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	11/5/2004	FY 2004	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services, probate, land titles and records operations, forestry, environmental compliance, and Individual Indian Money supervised account programs of the Nation. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Chugachmiut, Inc.		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted
Citizen Potawatomi Nation	09/20/2004	FY 2004	The evaluation reviewed the appraisals, real estate services, probate, and mineral leasing programs of the Nation. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Copper River Native Association		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted
Cuyapaipe Band of Mission Indians		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.

Tribe/Consortium	Date of Evaluation	Period Covered	Findings
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Ely Shoshone Tribe		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Native Village of Fort Yukon (Gwichyaa Gwich'in Tribal Government)		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Community of Oregon		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Hoopla Valley Tribe	11/24/03	FY 2004	<p>Trust evaluation was done in conjunction with an assessment of the Community's abilities to perform as required in the annual 2004 funding bill (Appropriations Act, 2004; Nov. 10, 2003; 117 Stat. 1241, Sec. 139), herein referred to as Section 139. Section 139 requires that those named Tribes demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that they have the capability to perform their responsibilities under the same fiduciary standards as those to which the Secretary is held. OTRA reviewed the following tribal compacted operations related to trust asset management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry • Wildland Fire Management • Road Maintenance/Construction • Irrigation • Fisheries • Realty <p>OTRA also focused on the following major areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Controls • Information Technology <p>There was no finding of imminent jeopardy and the Hoopla Valley Tribe demonstrated it WAS capable of performing the trust functions compacted for under the same fiduciary standards as those to which the Secretary is held.</p>
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted

Tribe/Consortium	Date of Evaluation	Period Covered	Findings
Organized Village of Kake		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Karuk Tribe of California	01/29/2004	FY 2004	Trust evaluation was done in conjunction with an assessment of the Community's abilities to perform as required in the annual 2004 funding bill (Appropriations Act, 2004; Nov. 10, 2003; 117 Stat. 1241, Sec. 139), herein referred to as Section 139. Section 139 requires that those named Tribes demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that they have the capability to perform their responsibilities under the same fiduciary standards as those to which the Secretary is held. OTRA reviewed the following tribal compacted operations related to trust asset management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Resources • Real Estate Services • Environmental Quality Services OTRA also focused on the following major areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Controls • Information Technology There was no finding of imminent jeopardy and the Tribe demonstrated it was capable of performing the trust functions compacted for under the same fiduciary standards as those to which the Secretary is held.
Kaw Nation of Oklahoma	09/24/2004	CY 2004	The evaluation reviewed the appraisals, real estate services, and environmental compliance programs of the Nation. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Kawerak, Inc.		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Kootenai Tribe of Idaho		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Native Village of Kotzebue		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Native Village of Kwinhagak		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Leech Lake Band		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted
Lummi Nation		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted
Makah Tribe		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Manilaq Association		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Manzantia Band of Mission Indians		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Metlakatla Indian Community		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma			No trust evaluation was conducted

Tribe/Consortium	Date of Evaluation	Period Covered	Findings
Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted
Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma	11/5/2004	FY 2004	The evaluation reviewed the Tribe's real estate services records, IT security, Appraisals and Probate programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Nisqually Indian Tribe		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted
Native Village of Nulato		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Port Gamble S'Klallam Trib		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Quinault Indian Nation		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Redding Rancheria	02/05/2004	CY 2004	Trust evaluation was done in conjunction with an assessment of the Community's abilities to perform as required in the annual 2004 funding bill (Appropriations Act, 2004; Nov. 10, 2003; 117 Stat. 1241, Sec. 139), herein referred to as Section 139. Section 139 requires that those named Tribes demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that they have the capability to perform their responsibilities under the same fiduciary standards as those to which the Secretary is held. OTRA reviewed the following tribal compacted operations related to trust asset management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realty • Internal Controls • Information Technology There was no finding of imminent jeopardy and the Tribe demonstrated it was capable of performing the trust functions compacted for under the same fiduciary standards as those to which the Secretary is held.
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma	09/23/2004	CY 2004	The evaluation reviewed the Tribe's appraisal, real estate services, probate, and minerals programs, as well as matters of executive direction, and IT security. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.

Tribe/Consortium	Date of Evaluation	Period Covered	Findings
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	1/16/2004	FY 2004	Trust evaluation was done in conjunction with an assessment of the Community's abilities to perform as required in the annual 2004 funding bill (Appropriations Act, 2004; Nov. 10, 2003; 117 Stat. 1241, Sec. 139), herein referred to as Section 139. Section 139 requires that those named Tribes demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that they have the capability to perform their responsibilities under the same fiduciary standards as those to which the Secretary is held. OTRA staff reviewed the Community's appraisal, real estate services, and probate programs. In addition, the team reviewed the Community's trust accounting practices, information technology systems, and the internal controls associated with these areas. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community demonstrated it WAS capable of performing the trust functions compacted for under the same fiduciary standards as those to which the Secretary is held.
Santa Clara Pueblo		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Seldovia Village Tribe			No trust evaluation was conducted
Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Sitka Tribe of Alaska		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Skokomish Tribe of Washington		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted
Squaxin Island Tribe		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Suquamish Tribe		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Native Village of Tanana		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted
Tulalip Tribes		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head		FY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted.
Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma	11/22/04	FY 2004	The evaluation reviewed the appraisals, real estate services, probate, environmental compliance, and wildland fire management programs of the Tribe. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.

Tribe/Consortium	Date of Evaluation	Period Covered	Findings
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe		CY 2004	No trust evaluation was conducted
Yurok Tribe		FY 2004	<p>Trust evaluation was done in conjunction with an assessment of the Community's abilities to perform as required in the annual 2004 funding bill (Appropriations Act, 2004; Nov. 10, 2003; 117 Stat. 1241, Sec. 139), herein referred to as Section 139. Section 139 requires that those named Tribes demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that they have the capability to perform their responsibilities under the same fiduciary standards as those to which the Secretary is held. OTRA reviewed the following tribal compacted operations related to trust asset management included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry • Fisheries <p>OTRA also focused on the following major areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Controls • Information Technology <p>There was no finding of imminent jeopardy and the Tribe demonstrated it was capable of performing the trust functions compacted for under the same fiduciary standards as those to which the Secretary is held.</p>

APPENDIX D

**(SUGGESTED REPORTING FORMAT
AND TRIBAL REPORTS)**

2004 SELF-GOVERNANCE MINIMUM DATA COLLECTION REQUESTED MARCH 14, 2005

Tribe/Consortium: _____ **Reporting Period:** _____

GENERAL TRIBAL DATA INFORMATION

TRIBAL DEMOGRAPHICS & ENROLLMENT*(1)(2):

Requested Data	Tribal Response
Total Tribal enrollment	
Total Tribal Resident Indian Population (TRIP)	
TRIP under age 16 years old (by gender)	
TRIP between 16 - 64 years old (by gender)	
TRIP over 64 years old (by gender)	
TRIP between 16 - 64 years old not available for work	
TRIP employed in PUBLIC sector	
TRIP employed in PRIVATE sector	
Total TRIP employed, but below poverty level	
Total # Trust/Restricted Acres	

*(1) List and describe sources used.

*(2) Provide an explanation where TRIP has changed over or under 10%.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

Requested Data	Tribal Response
Total Self-Governance direct funding received	
Total Contract Support Cost (CSC) request for BIA-funded programs	
Total CSC funded under Self-Governance for BIA-funded programs	
Total CSC un-funded (shortfall)	

FTE's (STAFFING):

Requested Data	Tribal Response
Total Tribal FTE's funded under S/G BIA-funded programs (direct funding)	

Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
Tribal Government			Tribal Government No Minimum Data Required
Human Services			Welfare Assistance (breakdown by General Assistance, Child Welfare & Disaster Assistance): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total # of cases during the report year. ● Total \$ for these cases
			Indian Child Welfare Act <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # of Indian children placed in Indian homes ● # of Indian children placed in non-Indian homes. ● # of family reunifications ● # of parental rights terminations ● # of Indian children who received services from ICWA during report period ● # of Indian children removed ● # of cases involving siblings
			Child Abuse & Neglect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # of child abuse/neglect cases (include all referrals) ● # of cases involving alcohol & substance abuse
Education			Johnson O'Malley <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total # of Students Define range by grade

* It is assumed that definitions of terms used in "Minimum Data Collection" are consistent with BIA definitions unless otherwise clarified by reporting Tribe. Page 2

Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # students in remedial education/tutoring
			<p>Scholarships/Higher Ed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # of graduates ● # of students served + associated \$ (total cost)
			<p>AVT/Adult Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # of adults receiving GED or High School Diploma ● Total # of Adults receiving training ● # of job placements resulting from training
Public Safety and Justice			<p>Tribal Courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # of active cases during report year ● # of appeals (include Tribal and federal appeals)
			<p>Law Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total # of Part I Actual Offenses: ✓ Homicide ✓ Forcible Rape ✓ Robbery ✓ Aggravated Assault ✓ Burglary ✓ Larceny - Theft ✓ Motor Vehicle Theft ✓ Arson ● Total # of Offenses (other than Part I): ✓ Assaults (no weapons)

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Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forgery/Counterfeiting ✓ Embezzlement ✓ Stolen property ✓ Vandalism ✓ Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.) ✓ Prostitution & Commercialized, etc.) ✓ Sex Offenses ✓ Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess) ✓ Gambling ✓ DWI ✓ Liquor Laws ✓ Drunkenness ✓ Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess) ✓ Gambling ✓ DWI ✓ Liquor Laws ✓ Drunkenness
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law Enforcement (cont.) ✓ Disorderly Conduct ✓ ARPA Violations ✓ All other offenses ✓ Curfews & loitering (persons under 18) ✓ Runaways (under 18) ✓ Thefts ● Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of Domestic Violence Incidents
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Fire Protection No minimum data required (Tribal specific information only)
Community			HIP

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Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
Development			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # of eligible applicants served. ● # of new home construction ● # of repaired homes
			<p>Economic Development Loans (Credit and Finance) No minimum data required. (Tribal specific information only.)</p>
			<p>Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # of miles of Indian Roads ● \$ expended for new construction of roads ● \$ expended for maintenance/repair of roads
Resource Management			<p>Forestry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total # of Forest acres ● Reforestation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Planted Acres ✓ Need Acres ● Stand Improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Thinned Acres ✓ Need Acres ● Timber Volume <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Offered ✓ Sold ● Timber Harvested <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Volume ✓ Value \$ <p>(Note: This information is also collected on the Position and Funding Analysis Report (PFAR). Therefore, it is a tribal</p>

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Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
			<p>option to also report here. Tribes are asked to also send a copy of the (PFAR) report to the OSG).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # of timber sales permits ● \$ amount of timber sales. (Tribal option to report sales)
			<p>Fisheries No minimum data required. (Tribal specific information only.)</p>
			<p>Water Resources/Rights No minimum data required. (Tribal specific information only.)</p>
			<p>Irrigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # of acres irrigated ● # of individual water users ● operation and maintenance cost per acre
Trust Services			<p>Realty/Appraisals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # of Appraisals (during Report Year) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓Submitted ✓Approved ✓Pending Approval

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Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # of Acquisitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Approved (acres) ✓ Pending (acres) ● # of acres disposed (taken out of trust) ● # of requests for probate ● # of leases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Approved ✓ Pending ● # of Rights of Way <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Approved ✓ Pending ● # of Environmental assessments (EA), Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) Finding Of No Significant Impact (FONSI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Approved ✓ Pending
			<p>Cadastral Survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # of miles surveyed and monuments sets
			<p>Agriculture Minerals & Grazing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # of surface leases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Approved ✓ Pending ● # of mineral leases/permits (specify transaction & specify resource) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Approved

Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Pending ● # of Rights of Way <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Approved ✓ Pending ● # of all other Transactions (ie, oil & gas, specify transaction & specify resource) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Approved ✓ Pending ● # of grazing permits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Approved ✓ Pending ● # of farming acres ● # of grazing units ● # and kinds of livestock
			<p>Other: Using the "Approved" and "Pending" Format, report on any of the following which are relevant to your tribe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Individual requests for mortgages ● Tribal requests for mortgages ● Individual and tribal requests for exchange applications; ● Gift and conveyance applications; ● Negotiated sales applications; ● Supervised sales applications ● Involuntary conveyances; ● Petitions for partition ● Applications for fee patents, certificates of competency, and removals of restrictions;

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Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
			Unresolved Rights Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # of cases resolved
			Land, Titles & Records No minimum data identified at this time.
General Administration			Tribal Annual Audits
Economic Development			Economic Development No minimum data required. (Tribal specific)
Other Tribal Initiatives: Examples include Inland hunting/fishing			Other Tribal Initiatives: Include other data elements the Tribe wishes to report regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Redesign programs

* It is assumed that definitions of terms used in "Minimum Data Collection" are consistent with BIA definitions unless otherwise clarified by reporting Tribe.

Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
Cultural programs			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New programs ● Non-BIA programs within the DOI ie., Office of Special Trustee, BLM, NPS, etc. (Include programs operated, funding amount, and funding agency.)

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