
TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

2011

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
PURSUANT TO SECTION 405 (a) OF PUBLIC LAW 93-638

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A. BACKGROUND

On October 25, 1994, the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-413 or Act) 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 and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (Public Law 93-638) 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. (Pub. L. 103-413, Title II, sec. 202, 108 Stat. 4270, 4271 (1994) (codified at 25 U.S.C. § 458aa note)).

This 2011 annual report on Tribal Self-Governance is submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the Congress pursuant to requirements within section 204 of the Act:

- (a) REQUIREMENT.--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.
- (b) CONTENTS.--The report shall--
 - (1) identify the relative costs and benefits of Self-Governance;
 - (2) 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;
 - (3) identify the funds transferred to each Self-Governance tribe and the corresponding reduction in the Federal bureaucracy;
 - (4) include the separate views of the tribes; and
 - (5) include the funding formula for individual tribal shares of Central Office funds, together with the comments of affected Indian Tribes....(Pub. L. 103-413, Title II, sec.

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204, 108 Stat. 4270, 4276 (1994) (amending the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, Pub. L. 93-638 to add § 405 of Title IV, codified at 25 U.S.C. § 458ee)).

In addition, 25 CFR § 1000.381 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 Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA); and
- (f) An annual report submitted to the Secretary by each Tribe/Consortium.

B. EXTENT AND INTEREST OF TRIBAL PARTICIPATION

Public Law 103-413 authorizes Tribes to operate Federal programs under Self-Governance funding agreements. Under these annual and multi-year funding agreements, Tribes and Consortia 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 with mature Self-Determination contracts (i.e., contracts that had been operated for at least three years with no material audit exceptions) the option of entering into a broader and more flexible Self-Governance 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 BIA programs.

Public Law 103-413 established Tribal Self-Governance as a permanent program. Currently the Act allows the Secretary to select up to 50 Tribes each year to participate in the Self-Governance program. Pursuant to the Act's implementing regulations, two or more otherwise eligible Tribes may be treated as a consortium for the purpose of participating in Tribal Self-Governance.

In FY 2011, an increased percentage of the 564 Federally Recognized Tribes received the benefits of a wide range of BIA programs under Self-Governance funding agreements.

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Table 1 shows the expansion of Tribal Self-Governance since the initiation of the Tribal Self-Governance Demonstration Project in 1991.

| Year | Number of Federally Recognized Tribes | BIA Total Obligations in Operation of Indian Programs and Construction Accounts (\$ in Millions) | Number of Self-Governance Funding Agreements | Number of Federally Recognized Tribes under Self-Governance | Obligations Awarded by OSG under Self-Governance Funding Agreements in Operation of Indian Programs and Construction Accounts (\$ in Thousands) |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| FY 1991 | 539 | \$1,505 | 7 | 7 | \$27,000 |
| FY 1992 | 541 | \$1,477 | 17 | 51 | \$49,008 |
| FY 1993 | 542 | \$1,553 | 19 | 53 | \$69,698 |
| FY 1994 | 550 | \$1,738 | 28 | 95 | \$133,620 |
| FY 1995 | 554 | \$1,784 | 29 | 96 | \$142,517 |
| FY 1996 | 554 | \$1,604 | 53 | 180 | \$149,395 |
| FY 1997 | 556 | \$1,677 | 60 | 202 | \$160,717 |
| FY 1998 | 554 | \$1,782 | 64 | 208 | \$186,725 |
| FY 1999 | 556 | \$1,832 | 67 | 210 | \$196,104 |
| FY 2000 | 556 | \$1,936 | 75 | 216 | \$239,170 |
| FY 2001 | 561 | \$2,265 | 77 | 219 | \$251,999 |
| FY 2002 | 562 | \$2,397 | 80 | 218 | \$238,724 |
| FY 2003 | 562 | \$2,239 | 81 | 221 | \$244,079 |
| FY 2004 | 562 | \$2,664 | 83 | 223 | \$255,663 |
| FY 2005 | 562 | \$2,630 | 88 | 223 | \$252,383 |
| FY 2006 | 562 | \$2,637 | 91 | 242 | \$260,948 |
| FY 2007 | 561 | \$2,542 | 94 | 244 | \$264,043 |
| FY 2008 | 562 | \$2,657 | 95 | 246 | \$272,722 |
| FY 2009 | 562 | \$2,583* | 96 | 247 | \$268,119 |
| FY 2010 | 562 | \$2,857* | 98 | 249 | \$304,787 |
| FY 2011 | 564 | 2,876* | 101 | 252 | \$327,368 |

*Does not include Recovery Act funding. FY 2011 includes carryover funding.

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During fiscal year (FY) and calendar year (CY) 2011, a total of 252 Federally Recognized Tribes and 10 Consortia participated in Tribal Self-Governance under 101 compacts and funding agreements with the BIA, accounting for nearly \$ 327.5 million in BIA direct appropriations and an additional \$108.6 million in other Federal assistance programs administered by BIA for a total of \$436.1 million. There were no retrocessions requested by Tribes and Consortia. Tribes and Consortia participating in Tribal Self-Governance in 2011 are listed in Table 1 of Appendix A. Applications to begin participation in Tribal Self-Governance in 2011 were received from the Bishop Paiute Tribe, North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma and considered to be complete as of March 10, 2010, July 29, 2010, and April 26, 2010. All three Tribes were placed in the applicant pool. The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma operates on a fiscal year basis and was selected from the applicant pool to begin participation in Tribal Self-Governance on October 1, 2010. The Bishop Paiute Tribe and North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians operate on a calendar year basis and were selected from the applicant pool to begin participation on January 1, 2011.

In 2011, a total of eight different Tribes and two Consortia entered into self-governance annual funding agreements (AFAs) with non-BIA Bureaus. They include five Tribes (Gila River, Chippewa Cree, Hoopa, Karuk, and Yurok) with the Bureau of Reclamation; two Tribes (Grand Portage and Yurok) and one Consortium (Maniilaq Association) with the National Park Service; one Consortium (Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments) with the Fish and Wildlife Service; and two Tribes (Salish & Kootenai and Cherokee) with the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.

In addition, a total of 32 Self-Governance Tribes and Consortia operated an approved Pub. L. 102-477 plan in 2011. A list of these Tribes is provided in Table 2 of Appendix A. Under this Tribal initiative, Tribes and Consortia were able to consolidate employment related funding from BIA, 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 and Consortia 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.

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Chart 1: Number of Tribes Participating in Tribal Self-Governance By Year

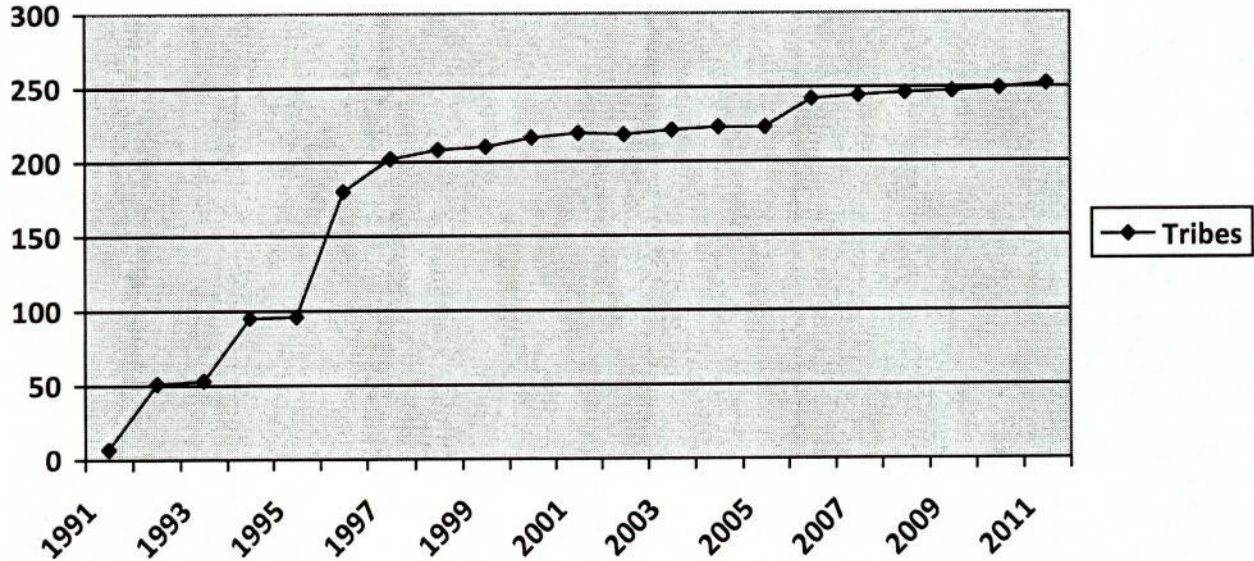
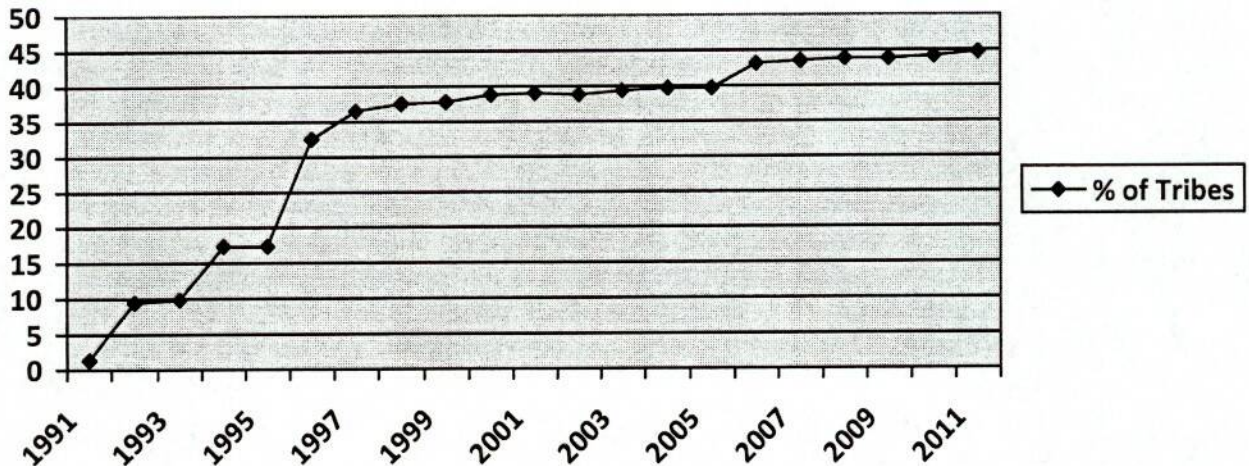


Chart 2 demonstrates that since the Tribal Self-Governance demonstration project was initiated in 1991, the percentage of Tribes participating in Tribal Self-Governance has grown to approximately 44.7 percent of all Federally Recognized Tribes.

Chart 2: Percentage of Tribes Participating in Tribal Self-Governance



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Chart 3 depicts the steady rise in Self-Governance obligations by year (BIA Operation of Indian Programs and Construction accounts only) since the initiation of the Tribal Self-Governance demonstration project from \$27.0 million in 1991 to \$327.4 million in 2011.

Chart 3: Self-Governance Obligations by Year (BIA Operation of Indian Programs/Construction Accounts Only) (\$ Million)

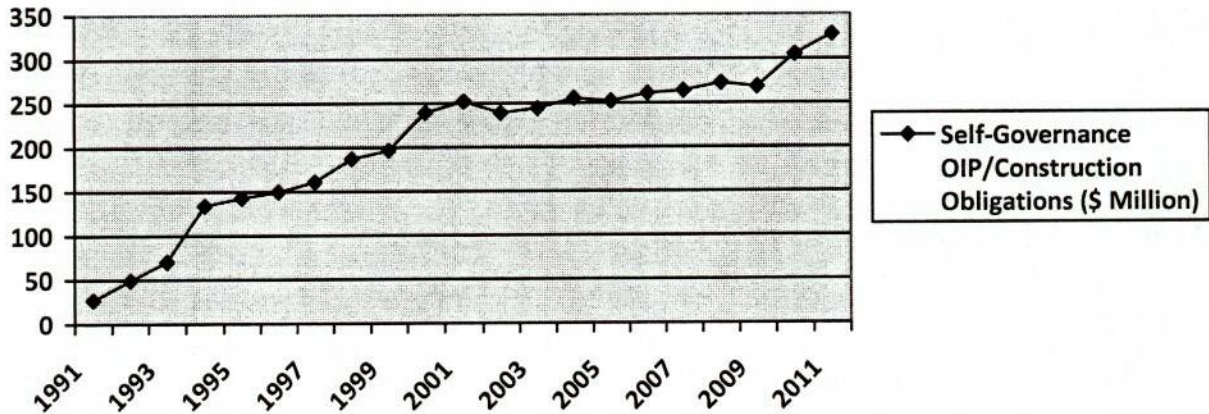
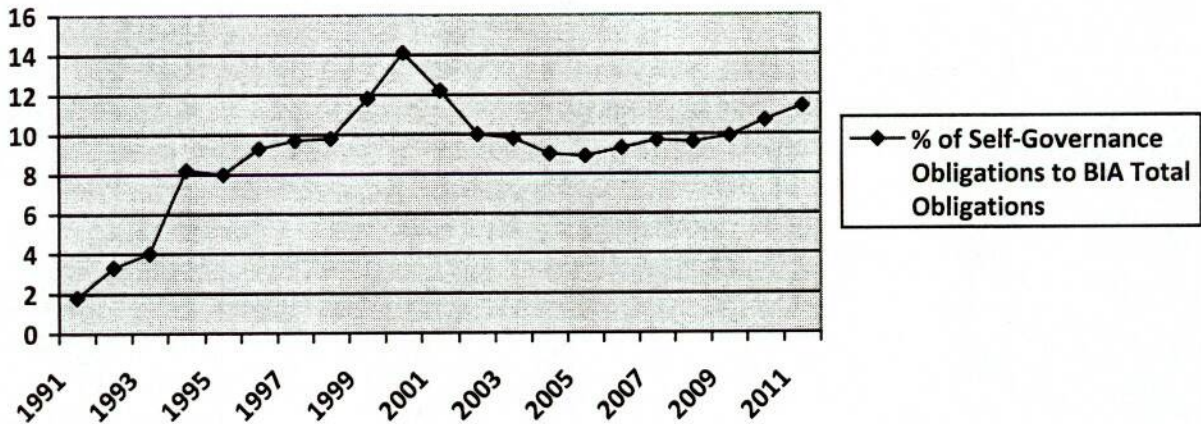


Chart 4 shows how Self-Governance obligations changed over time as a percentage of BIA total obligations (BIA Operation of Indian Programs and Construction accounts only).

Chart 4: Percentage of Self-Governance Obligations to Total Obligations (BIA Operation of Indian Programs and Construction Accounts Only) by Year



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In 1991, Self-Governance obligations were 1.8 percent of BIA total obligations. This percentage grew to a high of 12.4 percent in 2000 after which it declined to 9.6 percent in 2004 and 2005, and slowly rose to 10.7 percent in 2010 and 11.4 percent in 2011.

C. RELATIVE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

Self-Governance Annual and Multi-Year Funding Agreements are negotiated and used to implement Tribal Self-Governance by providing funding to new and existing Self-Governance Tribes, enabling them to plan, conduct, consolidate, and administer programs, services, functions, and activities (PSFAs) for Tribal citizens according to priorities established by their Tribal Governments. Unlike Tribes that contract under P.L. 93-638, Self-Governance Tribes do not report to a Federal contracting officer and do not operate under a Scope of Work. Instead, Tribal staff report to the Tribal Council who in turn report to Tribal citizens. Self-Governance Tribes have greater control and flexibility in the use of funds transferred to them, reduced reporting requirements, and the authority to redesign or consolidate PSFAs. In addition, Self-Governance Tribes are able to reallocate funds during the year and carry over unspent funds into the next fiscal year without approval from DOI. As a result, these funds can be used with more flexibility to address each Tribe's unique conditions and needs.

The greater control and flexibility in the use of funds to better meet Tribal conditions, needs, and circumstances promotes more efficient and effective governance and is a major source of significant relative benefits of Tribal Self-Governance. In fact, a number of Self-Governance Tribes are Award Recipients who have been accorded High Honors from the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development for good governance (Gila River Indian Community for its Air Quality Program, Citizen Potawatomi Nation for its Constitutional Reform; Swinomish Indian Tribal Community for its Coast Salish Gathering, and Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation for its Kayak Public Transit).

Relative benefits of Tribal Self-Governance are also generated by:

- Waiver requests which must be granted if they are not prohibited by Federal law or inconsistent with the terms of the funding agreement;
- Tribes having the authority to incorporate Title I provisions into their Self-Governance Funding Agreements;
- Tribes not being required to abide by Federal Program Guidelines, Manuals, and Policy Directives;
- Self-Governance Funds being treated as non-Federal funds for meeting matching requirements;
- Eligibility to receive lump sum advance payments;
- Authority to invest advance payments to generate interest not accountable to DOI or a special revenue fund;
- Establishment of a Tribal base budget to promote stability of funding over time;

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- Eligibility to receive new funds on the same basis as other Tribes;
- Eligibility to receive non-recurring funds including earmarks, project, and needs based funds;
- Eligibility to receive pass-through funds from other Agencies which are administered by BIA; and
- Authorization to include construction of education and non-education facilities into Funding Agreements.

Self-Governance Tribes are subject to annual trust evaluations to monitor the performance of trust functions they perform to ensure that there is no imminent jeopardy to physical trust assets, natural resources, and public health and safety. They are also subject to annual audits pursuant to the Single Audit Act and OMB Circular A-133, to ensure that audit standards are met and there is financial accountability of their Tribal operations. In addition, most Self-Governance Tribes have included language in their funding agreements indicating that they will work with the BIA to provide applicable program performance data and information pursuant to the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993.

Before entering into Tribal Self-Governance, Tribes must demonstrate for the previous three fiscal years financial stability and financial management capability as evidenced by having no material audit exceptions in their required annual audit of their Self-Determination Contracts. As a result, PSFAs once operated under Self-Determination Contracts and associated funding have been rolled into Self-Governance Funding Agreements. There are no savings associated with the funding for the operation of these PSFAs under Tribal Self-Governance. Reductions in force of BIA employees may have already occurred at the time the Tribe entered into a Self-Determination Contract. There could be some additional reductions in force of BIA employees when new and expanded PSFAs and associated funding are transferred to a Tribe under Tribal Self-Governance. However, there are no savings because all of the funding associated with the performance of the new and expanded PSFAs is transferred from BIA to the Tribe. Personnel actions may involve a reduction in force or shifting of BIA employees to perform other duties which are funded. Any savings would be realized at the Tribal level, possibly in employment costs, stemming from the authority to avoid Davis Bacon wages and use the low cost of living wages. However, this possibility has not been extensively studied.

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Table 2 shows OSG obligations and permanent staff levels since the initiation of the Tribal Self-Governance demonstration project in 1991 (\$ in Thousands).

| Year | Total Obligations 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 | 9 | 1,092 |
| FY 1997 | 168,755 | 9 | 1,051 |
| FY 1998 | 199,614 | 9 | 981 |
| FY 1999 | 211,224 | 10 | 1,118 |
| FY 2000 | 261,967 | 9 | 1,096 |
| FY 2001 | 280,562 | 9 | 1,144 |
| FY 2002 | 270,793 | 9 | 1,167 |
| FY 2003 | 282,595 | 9 | 1,201 |
| FY 2004 | 297,032 | 9 | 1,168 |
| FY 2005 | 316,985 | 9 | 1,263 |
| FY 2006 | 282,829 | 9 | 1,085 |
| FY 2007 | 391,876 | 8 | 1,252 |
| FY 2008 | 405,770 | 8 | 1,302 |
| FY 2009 | 416,203 | 8 | 1,350 |
| FY 2010 | 419,399 | 10 | 1,586 |
| FY 2011 | 436,083 | 10 | 1,231 |

*Total obligations from BIA OIP and construction accounts and obligations from other federal assistance administered by BIA.

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As indicated in **Table 2**, the amount of funds obligated by OSG and transferred to Self-Governance Tribes and Consortia for use in FY 2011 funding agreements was \$436 million. These funds were transferred to and used for 252 Self-Governance Tribes (44.7 percent of all Federal Recognized Tribes) to provide PSFAs to Tribal citizens under 101 Self-Governance funding agreements. In 2011, the Tribal Self-Governance Program was administered by 10 OSG permanent staff with a budget of \$1.2 million. Core functions performed by OSG staff included negotiation of 101 Self-Governance funding agreements for 252 Self-Governance Tribes, financial management involving the transfer of \$327 million in BIA direct appropriations and an additional \$109 million in other Federal assistance programs administered by BIA for a total of \$436 million to Self-Governance Tribes, and management of 68 single audits (including the resolution of findings for 17 audits).

Tribal Self-Governance was established with the purpose of reducing the number of staff and costs needed to administer the program so that more resources can be provided and used by the Tribes. This was accomplished by having OSG and Self-Governance Tribes work together to integrate the negotiation and financial management functions through the development of a Self-Governance data base which provides transparency, accuracy, efficiency, and effectiveness of operations in the implementation of Tribal Self-Governance. This database allows the Self-Governance Tribes to see their Federal accounts in real-time on an internet based system. If the data base was not available, a significant increase in OSG staff and time would be needed to perform financial management functions, answer funding questions from 101 Tribes and Consortia representing 252 Federally Recognized Tribes, identify and correct inconsistencies, and reconcile all financial transactions.

In FY 2011, the **Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)** entered into a total of five AFAs with five tribes with an aggregate amount of \$40,909,338. These AFAs are described below:

The Gila River Indian Community received a total of \$33,444,000 through an AFA to continue to plan, conduct, and administer Reclamation programs related to the Central Arizona Project (CAP) on the Gila River Indian Reservation.

The Chippewa Cree of the Rocky Boys Reservation received \$572,000 for the construction of the tribal portion of the Rocky Boys-North Central Montana Regional Water System.

The Yurok Tribe received \$3,852,223 to participate in and contribute to the management of Trinity River fish and water-related resources through various activities such as data collection, analysis, and conducting topographic surveys.

The Karuk Tribe received \$595,366 for studies and monitoring pertaining to coho salmon and other activities to monitor for disease in the Klamath River basin.

The Hoopa Tribe received \$2,445,749 for data collection, analysis, and other activities to manage Trinity River Basin fish populations.

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In FY 2011, the **National Park Service (NPS)** entered into three AFAs with two self-governance Tribes and one consortium with an aggregate amount of \$3,986,841. These AFAs are described below.

The Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians received \$1,285,449 for the Band to perform all maintenance activities and select research at the Grand Portage National Monument, including 24 additional activities.

The Yurok Tribe received \$2,597,811 to determine eligibility of historic properties on Gann's Prairie in the Redwood National Park for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, to study marine mammal contamination and implications for the reintroduction of the California Condor in the Park, relocation of NPS potable water storage and treatment facilities, deconstruction and site restoration of a maintenance facility in the Park, continuation of historic preservation work, and monitoring of air quality.

The Maniilaq Association received \$103,581 for custodial services and maintenance at the Northwest Arctic Heritage Center in Kotzebue, Alaska. The Association also provided cultural education curriculum development to tell the story of native culture in the Western Arctic National Parklands (WEAR) which include the Bering Land Bridge Natural Preserve, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Kobuk Valley National Park, and the Noatak National Preserve.

In FY 2011, the **Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)** continued the previous year's AFA with the Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments (CATG) of Alaska. The CATG is a qualified consortium composed of 10 Yukon Flats Tribes, including Arctic Village, Beaver, Birch Creek, Canyon Village, Chalkyitsik, Circle, Gwichyaa Zhee Gich'in Tribal Governments of Fort Yukon, Rampart, Stevens Village, and Venetie. Through this AFA, the FWS provided \$60,000 to CATG for activities on the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, the third largest refuge in the National Wildlife Refuge System. Activities include logistics (Fort Yukon Equipment and Facility Maintenance), Yukon Flats Moose Management, and Wildlife Harvest Data Collection.

The FY 2010 AFA between the National Bison Range Complex and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation (CSKT) was rescinded by the U.S. District Court. In FY 2011, FWS and CSKT entered into negotiations of a new AFA to include PSFAs on four units of the National Wildlife Refuge System: the National Bison Range, Pablo National Wildlife Refuge, Ninepipe National Wildlife Refuge, and the Northwest Montana Wildlife Management Area – Lake County.

In FY 2011, the **Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST)** continued to operate under Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) and AFAs with two Self-Governance Tribes for the delivery of Financial Trust Services to Beneficiary Processes Program (BPP) recipients who were members of the Tribes or served by the Tribes. These Tribes include the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation and the Cherokee Nation. The OST provided funding in the amount of \$102,695, plus associated indirect costs, to the

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Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead 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's funding remains included in the Nation's Self-Governance base.

The OST, using BIA Funding Agreements, transferred funds in FY 2011 to OSG to provide funding to nine Self-Governance Tribes and Consortia that operated the appraisal program under the MOUs with OST. Those Tribes and Consortia included the Association of Village Council Presidents, Kaw Nation, Kawerak, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, Sitka Tribe of Alaska, Taos Pueblo, and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. An additional 21 Self-Governance Tribes operated the appraisal program under MOUs with OST, again using BIA funding agreements, but in this case, using BIA base funding. Self-Governance Tribes worked with the OSG to develop a reporting format which would provide information about how Self-Governance Tribes spend the funds which are transferred to them and the incremental benefits which are generated by their expenditure.

A copy of the format for reporting Tribal information for the 2011 Self-Governance Annual Report to Congress on BIA programs is provided in Appendix D. Also included in Appendix D are copies of the 19 reports from Self-Governance Tribes and Consortia (Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Chickasaw Nation, Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Coquille Indian Tribe, Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, Ely Shoshone Tribe, Fort Sill Apache Tribe, Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians, Kaw Nation, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Nulato Tribal Council, Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma, Santa Clara Pueblo, Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Squaxin Island Tribe, Swinomish Indian Tribal Community, Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, Tulalip Tribes, and Yurok Tribe) for 2011, which were received by the OSG.

Tribal reports were received for 19 percent of the funding agreements for inclusion in the 2011 Annual Report to Congress. They represent the separate views of the Tribes and Consortia and identify the progress these Self-Governance Tribes and Consortia made in meeting established Tribal goals in 2011. In addition, the Tribal reports detail benefits from the Tribal perspective. Under Tribal Self-Governance, increased Tribal Government empowerment has significant benefits in a broad range of ways that advance 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 entered into a total of five AFAs with five tribes providing an aggregate amount of \$40.9 million. The NPS obligated \$4.0 million to two Tribes and one Consortium. The FWS obligated \$0.1 million to one Consortium. The OST obligated \$0.1 million to two Tribes.

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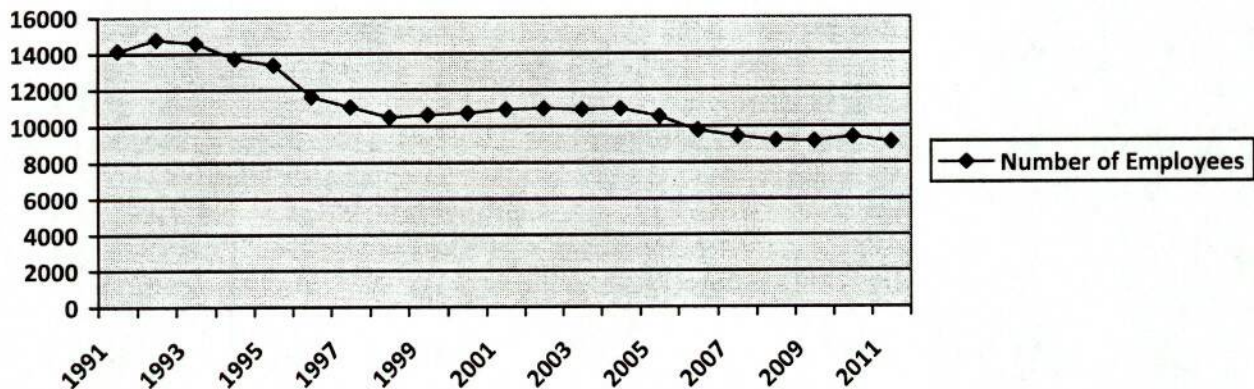
In addition, \$327 million in BIA direct appropriations and an additional \$109 million from non-BIA and non-DOI sources (which include the Bureau of Land Management, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Labor, Department of Agriculture, and Department of Transportation) for a total of \$436 million were transferred by OSG to Self-Governance Tribes under Title IV. Appendix B shows the amounts of FY 2011 funds obligated by OSG to each of the Tribes and Consortia participating in Tribal Self-Governance.

Tribal Self-Governance regulations found at 25 CFR Part 1000.95 require BIA to implement a process to annually identify residual amounts for BIA programs. The residual process is designed to determine which PSFAs 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 funding agreements are negotiated to reach agreement and document the respective programs, services, functions, and activities and associated funding to be either retained by BIA or transferred to the negotiating Tribe.

In addition, the Act requires the Secretary to identify the corresponding reduction in BIA bureaucracy.

Chart 5 indicates total BIA employment since the Tribal Self-Governance Demonstration Project was initiated in FY 1991.

Chart 5: Total BIA Employment by Year



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 after 1999 following a decreasing trend to the 2011 employment level of 9,109 (5,661 below the peak total BIA employment level in FY 1992). The reduction from the peak level is largely attributable to the transfer of additional school and program operations from the BIA to Tribes and 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.

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In 2011, the Bishop Paiute Tribe, North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians began participating in Tribal Self-Governance. Given initiatives to reform the Federal bureaucracy and address Federal deficit problems during this period, information is not available to determine the degree to which particular factors contributed to reductions in the Federal bureaucracy and the corresponding reductions associated with increased participation in Tribal Self-Governance. The decrease is, in part, due to special initiatives, such as the law enforcement initiative which moved BIA initiative funds to tribal law enforcement programs and the trust reform initiative which moved BIA initiative funds to OST. The FY 2011 level of total BIA employment (9,109) translates into a 2011 BIA full-time equivalent (FTE) employment level of 8,381.

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Table 3 shows the percentage change in OIP and Construction appropriations from 2010 to 2011.

**TABLE 3: BIA OIP and Construction Appropriations for 2010 and 2011 (Enacted)
(Dollars in Thousands)**

| Activity | FY 2010 Enacted | Percentage of Total Appropriation | FY 2011 Enacted | Percentage of Total Appropriation |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Tribal Priority Allocations | \$ 829,336 | 31.7% | \$ 884,167 | 34.1% |
| Other Programs/ Projects | \$1,330,615 | 50.8% | \$1,274,122 | 49.1% |
| Central | \$131,426 | 5.0% | \$127,097 | 4.9% |
| Regional | \$44,588 | 1.7% | \$44,460 | 1.7% |
| Construction | \$225,000 | 8.6% | \$209,580 | 8.1% |
| Settlements/ Miscellaneous Payments | \$ 47,380 | 1.8% | \$ 46,387 | 1.8% |
| Loans | \$ 8,215 | 0.3% | \$ 8,199 | 0.3% |
| Indian Land Consolidation Program* | \$ 3,000 | 0.1% | \$ 0 | 0.0% |
| Total: | \$2,619,560 | 100.0% | \$2,594,012 | 100.0% |

*Included in the Office of the Special Trustee Budget for FY 2010

E. CENTRAL OFFICE FUNDING FORMULA

Within 90 days after enactment of Public Law 103-413, the Secretary was required to consult with Indian Tribes and develop a funding formula to determine individual Tribal shares of funds controlled by the BIA Central Office. 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. The Tribal shares process includes an analysis of the inherently Federal functions, associated costs, and any Tribal shares which may be available at the Central Office and Agency and Regional Offices.

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However, the annual appropriations act for the Department of the Interior contains the following provision which prevents inclusion of Central Office funds in Self-Governance Funding Agreements:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for central oversight and Executive Direction and Administrative Services (except executive direction and administrative services funding for Tribal Priority Allocations, regional offices, and facilities operations and maintenance) shall be available for contracts grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act or the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-413).

F. TRUST EVALUATIONS

The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) conducts trust evaluations. These trust evaluations provide oversight and help to improve the operations of trust programs operated by Indian tribes under self-governance funding agreements. Because these evaluations are comprehensive, and because there are a large number of trust programs, evaluations are conducted where the highest risk exists. This process is fully operational and is subject to continuing refinement.

Pursuant to the Department of the Interior Manual, Part 110, Chapter 26.6, the Office of Trust Review and Audit (OTRA), within OST, conducted annual trust evaluations as prescribed in the self-governance compact agreements in effect for FY 2011. The trust evaluations were conducted at tribal locations between October 1, 2010, and December 31, 2011. A 15-month timeframe was chosen to allow for tribal fiscal years. As a result, a 3-month overlap will occur in this and subsequent reports. The OTRA evaluated the trust operations of the following 31 tribes:

(1) Native Village of Barrow; (2) Bristol Bay Native Association; (3) Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; (4) Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa; (5) Gila River Indian Community; (6) Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe; (7) Kawerak, Inc.; (8) Native Village of Kotzebue; (9) Leech Lake Reservation Business Community; (10) Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe; (11) Lummi Nation; (12) Makah Tribe; (13) Maniilaq Association; (14) Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; (15) Muckleshoot Indian Tribe; (16) Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma; (17) Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe; (18) Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma; (19) Quinault Indian Nation; (20) Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota; (21) Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation; (22) Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community; (23) Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe; (24) Sitka Tribe of Alaska; (25) Skokomish Tribe of Washington; (26) Squaxin Island Tribe; (27) Suquamish Tribe; (28) Native Village of Tanana; (29) Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.; (30) Tulalip Tribes; and (31) White Earth Reservation Business Community. Of the 31 tribes evaluated, there was one determination of imminent jeopardy, while the remaining 30 tribes were determined to be compliant in their performance of trust functions in accordance with their respective self-governance funding agreements. Table 1 of Appendix C contains a summary of the results of the trust evaluations which were conducted by OTRA for 2011

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Table 3 shows the percentage change in OIP and Construction appropriations from 2010 to 2011.

TABLE 3: BIA OIP and Construction Appropriations for 2010 and 2011 (Enacted)
(Dollars in Thousands)

| Activity | FY 2010 Enacted | Percentage of Total Appropriation | FY 2011 Enacted | Percentage of Total Appropriation |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Tribal Priority Allocations | \$ 829,336 | 31.7% | \$ 884,167 | 34.1% |
| Other Programs/ Projects | \$1,330,615 | 50.8% | \$1,274,122 | 49.1% |
| Central | \$131,426 | 5.0% | \$127,097 | 4.9% |
| Regional | \$44,588 | 1.7% | \$44,460 | 1.7% |
| Construction | \$225,000 | 8.6% | \$209,580 | 8.1% |
| Settlements/ Miscellaneous Payments | \$ 47,380 | 1.8% | \$ 46,387 | 1.8% |
| Loans | \$ 8,215 | 0.3% | \$ 8,199 | 0.3% |
| Indian Land Consolidation Program* | \$ 3,000 | 0.1% | \$ 0 | 0.0% |
| Total: | \$2,619,560 | 100.0% | \$2,594,012 | 100.0% |

*Included in the Office of the Special Trustee Budget for FY 2010

E. CENTRAL OFFICE FUNDING FORMULA

Within 90 days after enactment of Public Law 103-413, the Secretary was required to consult with Indian Tribes and develop a funding formula to determine individual Tribal shares of funds controlled by the BIA Central Office. 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. The Tribal shares process includes an analysis of the inherently Federal functions, associated costs, and any Tribal shares which may be available at the Central Office and Agency and Regional Offices.

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In 2011, the Bishop Paiute Tribe, North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians began participating in Tribal Self-Governance. Given initiatives to reform the Federal bureaucracy and address Federal deficit problems during this period, information is not available to determine the degree to which particular factors contributed to reductions in the Federal bureaucracy and the corresponding reductions associated with increased participation in Tribal Self-Governance. The decrease is, in part, due to special initiatives, such as the law enforcement initiative which moved BIA initiative funds to tribal law enforcement programs and the trust reform initiative which moved BIA initiative funds to OST. The FY 2011 level of total BIA employment (9,109) translates into a 2011 BIA full-time equivalent (FTE) employment level of 8,381.

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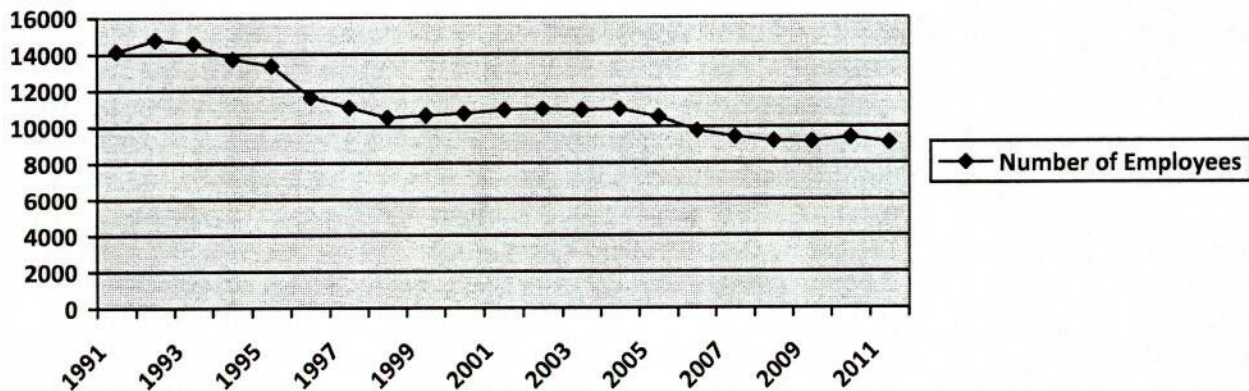
In addition, \$327 million in BIA direct appropriations and an additional \$109 million from non-BIA and non-DOI sources (which include the Bureau of Land Management, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Labor, Department of Agriculture, and Department of Transportation) for a total of \$436 million were transferred by OSG to Self-Governance Tribes under Title IV. Appendix B shows the amounts of FY 2011 funds obligated by OSG to each of the Tribes and Consortia participating in Tribal Self-Governance.

Tribal Self-Governance regulations found at 25 CFR Part 1000.95 require BIA to implement a process to annually identify residual amounts for BIA programs. The residual process is designed to determine which PSFAs 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 funding agreements are negotiated to reach agreement and document the respective programs, services, functions, and activities and associated funding to be either retained by BIA or transferred to the negotiating Tribe.

In addition, the Act requires the Secretary to identify the corresponding reduction in BIA bureaucracy.

Chart 5 indicates total BIA employment since the Tribal Self-Governance Demonstration Project was initiated in FY 1991.

Chart 5: Total BIA Employment by Year



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 after 1999 following a decreasing trend to the 2011 employment level of 9,109 (5,661 below the peak total BIA employment level in FY 1992). The reduction from the peak level is largely attributable to the transfer of additional school and program operations from the BIA to Tribes and 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.

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Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead 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's funding remains included in the Nation's Self-Governance base.

The OST, using BIA Funding Agreements, transferred funds in FY 2011 to OSG to provide funding to nine Self-Governance Tribes and Consortia that operated the appraisal program under the MOUs with OST. Those Tribes and Consortia included the Association of Village Council Presidents, Kaw Nation, Kawerak, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, Sitka Tribe of Alaska, Taos Pueblo, and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. An additional 21 Self-Governance Tribes operated the appraisal program under MOUs with OST, again using BIA funding agreements, but in this case, using BIA base funding. Self-Governance Tribes worked with the OSG to develop a reporting format which would provide information about how Self-Governance Tribes spend the funds which are transferred to them and the incremental benefits which are generated by their expenditure.

A copy of the format for reporting Tribal information for the 2011 Self-Governance Annual Report to Congress on BIA programs is provided in Appendix D. Also included in Appendix D are copies of the 19 reports from Self-Governance Tribes and Consortia (Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Chickasaw Nation, Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Coquille Indian Tribe, Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, Ely Shoshone Tribe, Fort Sill Apache Tribe, Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians, Kaw Nation, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Nulato Tribal Council, Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma, Santa Clara Pueblo, Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Squaxin Island Tribe, Swinomish Indian Tribal Community, Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, Tulalip Tribes, and Yurok Tribe) for 2011, which were received by the OSG.

Tribal reports were received for 19 percent of the funding agreements for inclusion in the 2011 Annual Report to Congress. They represent the separate views of the Tribes and Consortia and identify the progress these Self-Governance Tribes and Consortia made in meeting established Tribal goals in 2011. In addition, the Tribal reports detail benefits from the Tribal perspective. Under Tribal Self-Governance, increased Tribal Government empowerment has significant benefits in a broad range of ways that advance 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 entered into a total of five AFAs with five tribes providing an aggregate amount of \$40.9 million. The NPS obligated \$4.0 million to two Tribes and one Consortium. The FWS obligated \$0.1 million to one Consortium. The OST obligated \$0.1 million to two Tribes.

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In FY 2011, the **National Park Service (NPS)** entered into three AFAs with two self-governance Tribes and one consortium with an aggregate amount of \$3,986,841. These AFAs are described below.

The Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians received \$1,285,449 for the Band to perform all maintenance activities and select research at the Grand Portage National Monument, including 24 additional activities.

The Yurok Tribe received \$2,597,811 to determine eligibility of historic properties on Gann's Prairie in the Redwood National Park for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, to study marine mammal contamination and implications for the reintroduction of the California Condor in the Park, relocation of NPS potable water storage and treatment facilities, deconstruction and site restoration of a maintenance facility in the Park, continuation of historic preservation work, and monitoring of air quality.

The Maniilaq Association received \$103,581 for custodial services and maintenance at the Northwest Arctic Heritage Center in Kotzebue, Alaska. The Association also provided cultural education curriculum development to tell the story of native culture in the Western Arctic National Parklands (WEAR) which include the Bering Land Bridge Natural Preserve, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Kobuk Valley National Park, and the Noatak National Preserve.

In FY 2011, the **Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)** continued the previous year's AFA with the Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments (CATG) of Alaska. The CATG is a qualified consortium composed of 10 Yukon Flats Tribes, including Arctic Village, Beaver, Birch Creek, Canyon Village, Chalkyitsik, Circle, Gwichyaa Zhee Gich'in Tribal Governments of Fort Yukon, Rampart, Stevens Village, and Venetie. Through this AFA, the FWS provided \$60,000 to CATG for activities on the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, the third largest refuge in the National Wildlife Refuge System. Activities include logistics (Fort Yukon Equipment and Facility Maintenance), Yukon Flats Moose Management, and Wildlife Harvest Data Collection.

The FY 2010 AFA between the National Bison Range Complex and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation (CSKT) was rescinded by the U.S. District Court. In FY 2011, FWS and CSKT entered into negotiations of a new AFA to include PSFAs on four units of the National Wildlife Refuge System: the National Bison Range, Pablo National Wildlife Refuge, Ninepipe National Wildlife Refuge, and the Northwest Montana Wildlife Management Area – Lake County.

In FY 2011, the **Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST)** continued to operate under Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) and AFAs with two Self-Governance Tribes for the delivery of Financial Trust Services to Beneficiary Processes Program (BPP) recipients who were members of the Tribes or served by the Tribes. These Tribes include the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation and the Cherokee Nation. The OST provided funding in the amount of \$102,695, plus associated indirect costs, to the

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As indicated in **Table 2**, the amount of funds obligated by OSG and transferred to Self-Governance Tribes and Consortia for use in FY 2011 funding agreements was \$436 million. These funds were transferred to and used for 252 Self-Governance Tribes (44.7 percent of all Federal Recognized Tribes) to provide PSFAs to Tribal citizens under 101 Self-Governance funding agreements. In 2011, the Tribal Self-Governance Program was administered by 10 OSG permanent staff with a budget of \$1.2 million. Core functions performed by OSG staff included negotiation of 101 Self-Governance funding agreements for 252 Self-Governance Tribes, financial management involving the transfer of \$327 million in BIA direct appropriations and an additional \$109 million in other Federal assistance programs administered by BIA for a total of \$436 million to Self-Governance Tribes, and management of 68 single audits (including the resolution of findings for 17 audits).

Tribal Self-Governance was established with the purpose of reducing the number of staff and costs needed to administer the program so that more resources can be provided and used by the Tribes. This was accomplished by having OSG and Self-Governance Tribes work together to integrate the negotiation and financial management functions through the development of a Self-Governance data base which provides transparency, accuracy, efficiency, and effectiveness of operations in the implementation of Tribal Self-Governance. This database allows the Self-Governance Tribes to see their Federal accounts in real-time on an internet based system. If the data base was not available, a significant increase in OSG staff and time would be needed to perform financial management functions, answer funding questions from 101 Tribes and Consortia representing 252 Federally Recognized Tribes, identify and correct inconsistencies, and reconcile all financial transactions.

In FY 2011, the **Bureau of Reclamation** (BOR) entered into a total of five AFAs with five tribes with an aggregate amount of \$40,909,338. These AFAs are described below:

The Gila River Indian Community received a total of \$33,444,000 through an AFA to continue to plan, conduct, and administer Reclamation programs related to the Central Arizona Project (CAP) on the Gila River Indian Reservation.

The Chippewa Cree of the Rocky Boys Reservation received \$572,000 for the construction of the tribal portion of the Rocky Boys-North Central Montana Regional Water System.

The Yurok Tribe received \$3,852,223 to participate in and contribute to the management of Trinity River fish and water-related resources through various activities such as data collection, analysis, and conducting topographic surveys.

The Karuk Tribe received \$595,366 for studies and monitoring pertaining to coho salmon and other activities to monitor for disease in the Klamath River basin.

The Hoopa Tribe received \$2,445,749 for data collection, analysis, and other activities to manage Trinity River Basin fish populations.

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However, the annual appropriations act for the Department of the Interior contains the following provision which prevents inclusion of Central Office funds in Self-Governance Funding Agreements:

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F. TRUST EVALUATIONS

The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) conducts trust evaluations. These trust evaluations provide oversight and help to improve the operations of trust programs operated by Indian tribes under self-governance funding agreements. Because these evaluations are comprehensive, and because there are a large number of trust programs, evaluations are conducted where the highest risk exists. This process is fully operational and is subject to continuing refinement.

Pursuant to the Department of the Interior Manual, Part 110, Chapter 26.6, the Office of Trust Review and Audit (OTRA), within OST, conducted annual trust evaluations as prescribed in the self-governance compact agreements in effect for FY 2011. The trust evaluations were conducted at tribal locations between October 1, 2010, and December 31, 2011. A 15-month timeframe was chosen to allow for tribal fiscal years. As a result, a 3-month overlap will occur in this and subsequent reports. The OTRA evaluated the trust operations of the following 31 tribes:

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G. SINGLE AUDIT ACTIVITY

Self-Governance Tribes are required to submit annual single organization-wide audit reports as prescribed by the Single Audit Act 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 forth in OMB Circular A-87. Table 5 summarizes single audit activity for Self-Governance Tribes for audits received by DOI's Office of Internal Evaluation and Assessment (OIEA) during FY 2011. These audits are sent by OIEA to OSG. In cases where there are audit findings, OSG is responsible for working with Self-Governance Tribes to resolve the audit findings and reporting back to OIEA within a specific period of time.

TABLE 4: FY 2011 Single Audit Activity

| | | | Date | Sent to | Response | Response | |
|----|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | <u>Tribes/Consortium</u> | <u>FY</u> | <u>Received</u> | <u>OSG</u> | <u>Due</u> | <u>Received</u> | <u>Compliant</u> |
| 1 | Redding Rancheria | 09 | 8/3/2010 | 10/18/2010 | 1/17/2011 | 12/30/2010 | Yes |
| 2 | Seneca-Cayuga | 09 | 10/4/2010 | 2/23/2011 | 5/24/2011 | 5/26/2011 | Yes |
| 3 | Muckleshoot | 09 | 10/4/2010 | 2/15/2011 | 5/16/2011 | 5/26/2011 | Yes |
| 4 | Lummi | 09 | 10/4/2010 | 2/22/2011 | 5/23/2011 | 5/26/2011 | Yes |
| 5 | Salt River | 09 | 3/9/2011 | 6/11/2011 | 8/3/2011 | 6/3/2011 | Yes |
| 6 | Duckwater | 09 | 11/19/2010 | 4/1/2011 | 6/30/2011 | 6/29/2011 | Yes |
| 7 | Santa Clara | 09 | 11/5/2010 | 3/29/2011 | 6/30/2011 | 6/30/11 | Yes |
| 8 | Grand Portage | 09 | 10/25/2010 | 3/17/2011 | 6/15/2011 | 6/30/2011 | Yes |
| 9 | Sitka | 09 | 10/12/2010 | 3/14/2011 | 6/13/2011 | 6/30/2011 | Yes |
| 10 | Red Lake | 09 | 1/2/2011 | 4/27/2011 | 7/26/2011 | 6/30/2011 | Yes |
| 11 | Asa'Carsamit | 09 | 10/12/2010 | 3/16/2011 | 6/14/2011 | 6/30/2011 | Yes |
| 12 | Lower Elwha | 09 | 11/5/2010 | 4/4/2011 | 7/4/2011 | 7/21/2011 | Yes |
| 13 | Chugachmiut | 09 | 2/8/2011 | 5/12/2011 | 8/22/2011 | 8/18/2011 | Yes |
| 14 | Eastern Shawnee | 09 | 3/21/2011 | 6/9/2011 | 9/7/2011 | 9/7/2011 | Yes |
| 15 | Fond du Lac | 09 | 5/26/2011 | 7/20/2011 | 10/18/2011 | 10/17/2011 | Yes |
| 16 | Chugachmiut | 09 | 5/6/2011 | 7/27/2011 | 10/25/2011 | 10/17/2011 | Yes |
| 17 | White Earth | 09 | 6/8/2011 | 8/8/2011 | 11/7/2011 | 11/10/2011 | Yes |
| 18 | Nome | 09 | 9/24/2010 | 12/29/2010 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 19 | Wampanoag | 08 | 9/17/2010 | 1/18/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 20 | Kaw | 09 | 9/27/2010 | 12/30/2010 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 21 | Kawerak | 09 | 9/3/2010 | 12/29/2010 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 22 | Modoc | 10 | 3/18/2011 | 6/7/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 23 | Suquamish | 10 | 6/6/2010 | 8/1/2010 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 24 | Yakutat | 09 | 1/25/2011 | 5/10/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 25 | Cheesh'na | 10 | 4/18/2011 | 6/21/11 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 26 | Ponca Oklahoma | 09 | 9/28/2010 | 2/1/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 27 | Barrow | 09 | 10/12/2010 | 3/15/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 28 | Athabaskan | 10 | 3/29/2010 | 6/21/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 29 | Orutsaramiut | 09 | 8/30/2010 | 12/28/2010 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 30 | Skokomish | 10 | 3/24/2011 | 6/7/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 31 | Copper River | 08 | 1/28/2011 | 5/11/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 32 | Manzanita | 09 | 11/29/2010 | 4/11/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 33 | Siletz | 09 | 10/4/2010 | 2/4/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | | | | Page (17) | | | |
| 34 | Quapaw | 10 | 5/5/2011 | 7/18/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 35 | Fort Sill | 09 | 9/3/2010 | 12/29/2010 | N/A | N/A | N/A |

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| | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|----|------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 36 | Wyandotte | 10 | 6/21/2011 | 8/11/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 37 | Wyandotte | 09 | 3/4/2011 | 6/2/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 38 | Bristol Bay | 10 | 4/18/2011 | 7/7/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 39 | Tulalip | 09 | 10/4/2010 | 2/10/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 40 | Salish & Kootenai | 10 | 6/7/2011 | 8/3/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 41 | Makah | 09 | 1/25/2011 | 5/5/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 42 | Nisqually | 09 | 11/29/2010 | 5/6/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 43 | Squaxin Island | 10 | 5/9/2011 | 7/27/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 44 | Seldovia | 07 | 4/5/2011 | 6/17/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 45 | Leech Lake | 09 | 1/31/2011 | 5/12/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 46 | Miami | 09 | 8/26/2010 | 12/30/2010 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 47 | Cabazon | 09 | 9/30/2010 | 12/30/2010 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 48 | Taos | 09 | 10/12/2010 | 3/4/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 49 | Sault Ste. Marie | 09 | 1/25/2011 | 5/23/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 50 | Swinomish | 09 | 9/7/2010 | 12/30/2010 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 51 | Tlingit & Haida | 09 | 2/18/2011 | 5/25/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 52 | Tlingit & Haida | 10 | 5/6/2011 | 6/24/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 53 | Grand Ronde | 09 | 9/28/2010 | 2/1/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 54 | Grand Traverse | 10 | 4/14/2011 | 6/10/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 55 | Umatilla | 09 | 9/27/2010 | 2/1/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 56 | Maniilaq | 09 | 1/7/2011 | 4/29/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 57 | Citizen Potawatomi | 10 | 4/28/2011 | 8/22/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 58 | White Earth | 09 | 9/8/2010 | 12/30/2010 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 59 | Quinault | 10 | 4/29/2011 | 7/8/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 60 | Port Gamble | 09 | 4/26/2011 | 6/20/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 61 | AVCP | 09 | 9/24/2010 | 12/30/2010 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 62 | Ewiiaapaayp | 10 | 5/16/2011 | 7/28/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 63 | Ely | 09 | 9/23/2010 | 1/25/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 64 | Kake | 09 | 10/18/2010 | 3/16/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 65 | Ak-Chin | 09 | 10/4/2010 | 2/18/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 66 | Shoalwater Bay | 09 | 1/25/2011 | 5/10/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 67 | Oneida Wisconsin | 10 | 3/4/2011 | 6/2/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 68 | Washoe | 09 | 9/15/2010 | 1/25/2011 | N/A | N/A | N/A |

N/A in the last three columns of lines #18-68 denotes Not Applicable because the audits received from the listed Tribes were already acceptable and did not require action by OSG to resolve

H. WAIVER REQUESTS

The following summarizes the status of written requests received and/or processed by OSG from Self-Governance Tribes in FY and CY 2011 to waive application of a Federal Regulation pursuant to an agreement entered into under Tribal Self-Governance:

(1) Tribal Courts

A letter was received from the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma on June 8, 2011, regarding the return of the operation of its Tribal Courts Program to the BIA and asking that the Secretary name the Tribe under 25 CFR Section 11.100(c) as a tribe within the former Indian Territory (Oklahoma) under the jurisdiction of the Court of Indian Offenses. The letter also asked the Secretary to interpret or waive 25 CFR 11.100 to facilitate the implementation of the Tribe's Annual Funding Agreement until the Tribe is listed at 25 CFR 11.100(c). The Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs responded on August 8, 2011, informing the Tribe that until the list appearing at 25 CFR 11.100 is updated to include the Tribe, the BIA will interpret 25 CFR Section 11.100(c) to include the Tribe.

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE 2011 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

(2) Welfare Assistance

A waiver of 25 C.F.R. § 20.100 *et. seq.* was requested by the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians (UKB) on December 23, 2010, from the Part 20 regulations that require the Tribe to serve all eligible Indians in its service area. Under the waiver, only eligible UKB members would receive welfare assistance from the Tribe. The UKB was asked to identify the specific regulations it was requesting to be waived. On June 29, 2011, the Tribe requested the Department to limit the application of 25 C.F.R § 20.300(a). In addition, UKB proposed language to supplement the regulation it wishes to limit to serve an Indian who possesses full membership in the UKB and is identified on the membership roll. The waiver request is being considered.

APPENDIX A

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION TABLES

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE 2011 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

TABLE 1: TRIBES/TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE IN 2011

| | |
|----|--|
| 1 | Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma |
| 2 | Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa |
| 3 | [The signatory consortium 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, King Cove, Native Village of Nelson Lagoon, Native Village of Nikolski (IRA), Pauloff Harbor Village, 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 (13)] |
| 4 | [The signatory consortium 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, Village of Atmautluak, Native Village of Bill Moore's Slough, Village of Chefornek, Chevak Native Village, Native Village of Eek, Native Village of Goodnews Bay, Native Village of Hamilton, Native Village of Hooper Bay, Village of Lower Kalskag, Village of Upper Kalskag, Native Village of Kipnuk, Native Village of Kongiganak, Village of Kotlik, Native Village of Kwethluk, Native Village of Kwigillingok (IRA), Native Village of Mekoryuk, Native Village of Napaimute, Native Village of Napakiak (IRA), Native Village of Napaskiak, Native Village of Nightmute, Native Village of Nunam Iqua, Native Village of Nunapitchuk (IRA), Nunkauyak Tribe (Toksook Bay), Village of Ohogamiut, Oscarville Traditional Council, Pilot Station Traditional Council, Native Village of Pitka's Point, Village of Platinum , Village of Red Devil, Russian Mission, Native Village of Scammon Bay, Village of Sleetmute, Village of Stony River, Native Village of Tuluksak, Native Village of Tuntutuliak, Native Village of Tununak (IRA),and Umkumiut Native Village (41)] |
| 5 | Native Village of Barrow |
| 6 | Bishop Paiute Tribe |
| 7 | Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Tribe |
| 8 | [The signatory consortium 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 Ekuak, Ekwok Village, Igiugig Village, Ivanof Bay Village, Village of Kanatak (IRA), King Salmon Tribe, 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 (28)] |
| 9 | Cabazon Band of Mission Indians |
| 10 | Cheesh-na Tribe |
| 11 | Cherokee Nation |
| 12 | Chickasaw Nation |
| 13 | Chippewa Cree Tribe |
| 14 | Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma |
| 15 | Citizen Potawatomi Nation |

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE 2011 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

TABLE 1: TRIBES/TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE IN 2011 (CONTINUED)

| | |
|----|--|
| 16 | [The signatory consortium was Chugachmiut, Inc.][Non-signatory tribes included the Native Village of Chenega Bay (IRA), Native Village of Nanwalek, Port Graham Village, Native Village of Tatitlek (IRA), and the Native Village of Seward (5)] |
| 17 | [The signatory consortium was Copper River Native Association, Inc.][The non-signatory tribes included the Native Village of Cantwell, Native Village of Copper Center (Kluti-Klaah), Native Village of Gakona, Gulkana Village, and the Native Village of Tazlina (5)] |
| 18 | Coquille Indian Tribe |
| 19 | [The signatory consortium was the Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments][The non-signatory tribe was the Birch Creek Village(also served by Tanana Chiefs Conference) (1)] |
| 20 | Delaware Nation |
| 21 | Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes |
| 22 | Duckwater Shoshone Tribe |
| 23 | Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma |
| 24 | Ely Shoshone Tribe |
| 25 | Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay |
| 26 | Native Village of Eyak |
| 27 | Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa |
| 28 | Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma |
| 29 | Native Village of Gambell (also serviced by Kawerak, Inc.) |
| 30 | Gila River Indian Community |
| 31 | Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians |
| 32 | Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon |
| 33 | Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians |
| 34 | Hoopa Valley Tribe |
| 35 | Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe |
| 36 | Organized Village of Kake |
| 37 | Karuk Tribe of California |
| 38 | [The signatory consortium was Kawerak, Inc.] [Non-signatory tribes included the Native Village of Brevig Mission, Chinik Eskimo Community (Golovin), Native Village of Council, Native Village of Diomedea (Inalik)(IRA), Native Village of Elim (IRA), King Island Native Community (IRA), Native Village of Koyuk (IRA), Native Village of Mary's Igloo, 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) (18)] |
| 39 | Kaw Nation |
| 40 | Kenaitze Indian Tribe |
| 41 | Ketchikan Indian Corporation (also served by Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska) |
| 42 | Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma |
| 43 | Knik Tribe |
| 44 | Kootenai Tribe of Idaho |
| 45 | Native Village of Kotzebue (IRA)(also serviced by Maniilaq Association) |
| 46 | Native Village of Kwinhagak (IRA) |
| 47 | Leech Lake Band |

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE 2011 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

**TABLE 1: TRIBES/TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN TRIBAL
SELF-GOVERNANCE IN 2011 (CONTINUED)**

| | |
|----|--|
| 48 | Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe |
| 49 | Lower Lake Rancheria Koi Nation |
| 50 | Lummi Nation |
| 51 | Makah Tribe |
| 52 | [The signatory consortium 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 Kotzebue, Native Village of Noatak (IRA), Noorvik Native Community (IRA), and the Native Village of Shungnak (IRA) (10) |
| 53 | Manzanita Band of Mission Indians |
| 54 | Metlaktatla Indian Community |
| 55 | Miami Tribe of Oklahoma |
| 56 | Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians |
| 57 | Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma |
| 58 | Native Village of Mountain Village |
| 59 | Muckleshoot Indian Tribe |
| 60 | Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma |
| 61 | Nisqually Indian Tribe |
| 62 | Nome Eskimo Community (also served by Kawerak) |
| 63 | North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians |
| 64 | Native Village of Nulato (also served by Tanana Chiefs Conference) |
| 65 | Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin |
| 66 | Orutsararmut Native Council |
| 67 | Osage Nation of Oklahoma |
| 68 | Pinoleville Pomo Nation |
| 69 | Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma |
| 70 | Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe |
| 71 | Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma |
| 72 | Quinault Indian Nation |
| 73 | Redding Rancheria |
| 74 | Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians |
| 75 | Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma |
| 76 | Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation |
| 77 | Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community |
| 78 | Santa Clara Pueblo |
| 77 | Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians |
| 79 | Seldovia Village Tribe |
| 80 | Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma |
| 82 | Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe |
| 83 | Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon |
| 84 | Sitka Tribe of Alaska (IRA) |
| 85 | Skokomish Tribe of Washington |
| 86 | Squaxin Island Tribe |

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE 2011 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

TABLE 1: TRIBES/TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE IN 2011 (CONTINUED)

| | |
|-----|---|
| 87 | Suquamish Tribe |
| 88 | Swinomish Indian Tribe |
| 89 | Native Village of Tanana |
| 90 | [The signatory consortium 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, Arctic Village Council, Beaver Village, Birch Creek Village (also served by Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments), Chalkyitsik Village, Circle Native Community, Village of Dot Lake, Village of Eagle (IRA), Evansville Village (Bettles Field), Fort Yukon, 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), 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, Native Village of Tetlin (IRA), and the Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (IRA) (33)] |
| 91 | Taos Pueblo |
| 92 | [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, Douglas Indian Association, Juneau, Organized Village of Kasaan (IRA), Klawock Cooperative Association (IRA), Pelican, Petersburg Indian Association (IRA), Organized Village of Saxman (IRA), Skagway Traditional Council, Tenakee, and the Wrangell Cooperative Association (13)] |
| 93 | Tulalip Tribes of Washington |
| 94 | Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation |
| 95 | United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians |
| 96 | Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) |
| 97 | Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California |
| 98 | White Earth Reservation Business Community |
| 99 | Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma |
| 100 | Yakutat Tlingit Tribe |
| 101 | Yurok Tribe |

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE 2011 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

**TABLE 2: SELF-GOVERNANCE TRIBES/CONSORTIA OPERATING AN APPROVED
PUB. L. 102-477 PLAN IN 2011**

- (1) Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association;
 - (2) Association of Village Council Presidents;
 - (3) Bristol Bay Native Association;
 - (4) Cherokee Nation;
 - (5) Chickasaw Nation;
 - (6) Choctaw 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) Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians;
 - (13) Kawerak;
 - (14) Knik Tribe;
 - (15) Makah Tribe;
 - (16) Maniilaq Association;
 - (17) Metlakatla Indian Community;
 - (18) Miami Tribe of Oklahoma;
 - (19) Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe;
 - (20) Muscogee Creek Nation;
 - (21) Orutsarmiut Native Council;
 - (22) Osage Nation;
 - (23) Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe;
 - (24) Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians;
 - (25) Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation;
 - (26) Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon;
 - (27) Tanana Chiefs Conference;
 - (28) Taos Pueblo;
 - (29) Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska;
 - (30) Tulalip Tribes of Washington;
 - (31) Confederated Tribes of Umatilla; and
 - (32) Yakutat Tlingit Tribe.
-

APPENDIX B

OSG TRANSFER OF FUNDS

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE 2011 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

TABLE 1: AMOUNT OF FY 2011 FUNDS OBLIGATED BY THE OSG AND TRANSFERRED TO SELF-GOVERNANCE TRIBES (\$ THOUSANDS)

| Tribe/Consortium | OIP* | Other BIA** | Total BIA*** | Other Agencies**** | All Funds |
|---|----------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma | 1,400.9 | 0 | 1,400.9 | 1,073.4 | 2,474.3 |
| Ak-Chin Indian Community | 1,236.5 | 0 | 1,236.5 | 0 | 1,236.5 |
| Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association | 3,736.3 | 0 | 3,736.3 | 208.8 | 3,945.1 |
| Asa'Carsarmiut Tribal Council | 825.5 | 0 | 825.5 | 0 | 825.5 |
| Association of Village Council Presidents | 10,991.3 | 0 | 10,991.3 | 2,680.4 | 13,671.7 |
| Native Village of Barrow | 1,914.5 | 0 | 1,914.5 | 475.7 | 2,390.2 |
| Bishop-Paiute Tribe | 655.2 | 0 | 655.2 | 0 | 655.2 |
| Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians | 2,588.9 | 0 | 2,588.9 | 1,502.3 | 4,091.2 |
| Bristol Bay Native Association | 9,159.5 | 0 | 9,159.5 | 1,116.9 | 10,276.4 |
| Cabazon Band of Mission Indians | 392.3 | 0 | 329.3 | 0.2 | 392.5 |
| Cheesh-na Tribe | 283.5 | 0 | 283.5 | 40.3 | 323.8 |
| Cherokee Nation | 13,624.6 | 0 | 13,624.6 | 14,271.1 | 27,841.7 |
| Chickasaw Nation | 5,547.4 | 211.6 | 5,759.0 | 524.8 | 6,283.8 |
| Chippewa Cree Tribe | 8,765.2 | 0 | 8,765.2 | 480.4 | 9,245.6 |
| Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma | 8,721.8 | 0 | 8,721.8 | 1,315.5 | 10,037.3 |
| Chugachmiut, Inc. | 1,820.8 | 0 | 1,820.8 | 211.0 | 2,031.8 |
| Citizen Potawatomi Nation | 2,084.6 | 0 | 2,084.6 | 5,343.8 | 7,428.4 |
| Copper River Native Association | 483.7 | 0 | 483.7 | 110.4 | 594.1 |
| Coquille Indian Tribe | 2136.6 | 29.3 | 2,165.9 | 0 | 2,165.9 |
| Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments | 9.7 | 0 | 9.7 | 0 | 9.7 |
| | | | | | |

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE 2011 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

| Tribe/Consortium | OIP* | Other BIA** | Total BIA*** | Other Agencies**** | All Funds |
|--|----------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Delaware Nation | 395.3 | 0 | 395.3 | 399.4 | 794.7 |
| Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes | 2,314.0 | 45.0 | 2,359.0 | 562.1 | 2,921.1 |
| Duckwater Shoshone Tribe | 1,480.6 | 27.4 | 1,508.0 | 0.6 | 1,508.6 |
| Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma | 799.7 | 0 | 799.7 | 161.6 | 961.3 |
| Ely Shoshone Tribe | 856.1 | 0 | 856.1 | 1.4 | 857.5 |
| Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyay | 487.3 | 0 | 487.3 | 109.9 | 597.2 |
| Native Village of Eyak | 237.7 | 0 | 237.7 | 0 | 237.7 |
| Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa | 2,047.4 | 0 | 2,047.4 | 574.4 | 2,620.8 |
| Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma | 574.4 | 0 | 574.4 | 2.7 | 577.1 |
| Native Village of Gambell | 575.5 | 0 | 575.5 | 0 | 575.5 |
| Gila River Indian Community | 13,558.2 | 0 | 13,558.2 | 0 | 13,558.2 |
| Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians | 1,076.5 | 0 | 1,076.5 | 370.1 | 1,446.6 |
| Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde of Oregon | 2,833.0 | 0 | 2,833.0 | 70.8 | 2953.8 |
| Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians | 3,338.8 | 0 | 3,338.8 | 1,026.5 | 4,365.3 |
| Hoopa Valley Tribe | 5,307.7 | 0 | 5,307.7 | 1,007.1 | 6,314.8 |
| Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe | 2,846.6 | 0 | 2,846.6 | 397.0 | 3,243.6 |
| Organized Village of Kake | 630.5 | 0 | 630.5 | 1,598.7 | 2,229.2 |
| Karuk Tribe | 1,196.6 | 0 | 1,196.6 | 0 | 1,196.6 |
| Kaw Nation | 1,276.4 | 0 | 1,276.4 | 70.2 | 1,346.6 |
| Kawerak, Inc. | 8,830.0 | 0 | 8,830.0 | 10,819.2 | 19,649.2 |
| Kenaitze Indian Tribe | 699.3 | 0 | 699.3 | 135.8 | 835.1 |
| Ketchikan Indian Corporation | 4,708.8 | 0 | 4,708.8 | 0 | 4,708.8 |
| Tribe/Consortium | OIP* | Other BIA** | Total BIA*** | Other Agencies**** | All Funds |

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE 2011 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma | 894.0 | 0 | 894.0 | 0 | 894.0 |
| Knik Tribal Council | 461.8 | 0 | 461.8 | 550.7 | 1,012.5 |
| Kootenai Tribe of Idaho | 589.7 | 0 | 589.7 | 0 | 589.7 |
| Native Village of Kotzebue | 1,027.9 | 0 | 1,027.9 | 288.6 | 1,316.5 |
| Native Village of Kwinhagak | 410.0 | 0 | 410.0 | 1.7 | 411.7 |
| Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe | 3,181.9 | 0 | 3,181.9 | 4,337.3 | 7,519.2 |
| Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe | 2,499.1 | 0 | 2,499.1 | 2,246.7 | 4,745.8 |
| Lower Lake Rancheria Koi Nation | 293.4 | 0 | 294.4 | 0 | 293.4 |
| Lummi Nation | 7,626.7 | 706.9 | 8,333.6 | 5.7 | 8,339.3 |
| Makah Tribe | 5,288.5 | 0 | 5,288.5 | 45.0 | 5,333.5 |
| Maniilaq Association | 2,116.0 | 0 | 2,116.0 | 1,418.4 | 3,534.4 |
| Manzanita Band of Mission Indians | 448.3 | 0 | 448.3 | 41.1 | 489.4 |
| Metlakatla Indian Community | 3,936.2 | 0 | 3,936.2 | 1,489.0 | 5,425.2 |
| Miami Tribe of Oklahoma | 605.5 | 0 | 605.5 | 1,030.7 | 1,636.2 |
| Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe | 1625.5 | 0 | 1,625.5 | 5,232.7 | 6,858.2 |
| Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma | 378.0 | 0 | 378.0 | 0.5 | 378.5 |
| Muckleshoot Indian Tribe | 1,615.2 | 0 | 1,615.2 | 27.2 | 1,642.4 |
| Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma | 7,665.7 | 0 | 7,665.7 | 8,555.8 | 16,221.5 |
| Nisqually Indian Tribe | 4,127.0 | 0 | 4,127.0 | 0 | 4,127.0 |
| Nome Eskimo Community | 1,153.3 | 0 | 1,153.3 | 0 | 1,153.3 |
| North Fork Rancheria | 339.5 | | 339.5 | 0 | 339.5 |
| Native Village of Nulato | 383.1 | 0 | 383.1 | 124.2 | 507.3 |
| Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin | 1,212.9 | 0 | 1,212.9 | 756.8 | 1,969.7 |
| Orutsararmut Tribal Council | 1,041.4 | 0 | 1,041.4 | 137.8 | 1,179.2 |
| Tribe/Consortium | OIP* | Other BIA** | Total BIA*** | Other Agencies**** | All Funds |

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE 2011 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Osage Nation | 1,954.7 | 0 | 1,954.7 | 152.7 | 2,107.4 |
| Pinoleville Pomo Nation | 301.9 | 0 | 301.9 | 53.9 | 355.8 |
| Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma | 703.4 | 0 | 703.4 | 117.4 | 820.8 |
| Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe | 3,081.8 | 0 | 3,081.8 | 595.0 | 3,676.8 |
| Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma | 788.2 | 0 | 788.2 | 625.1 | 1,413.3 |
| Quinault Indian Nation | 13,756.0 | 0 | 13,756.0 | 230.1 | 13,986.1 |
| Redding Rancheria | 803.4 | 0 | 803.4 | 54.0 | 857.4 |
| Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians | 14,290.0 | 703.4 | 14,993.4 | 4,282.1 | 19,275.5 |
| Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma | 2,844.8 | 0 | 2,844.8 | 1,947.1 | 4,791.9 |
| Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation | 10,877.6 | 5,673.0 | 16,550.6 | 4,726.3 | 21,276.9 |
| Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community | 11,137.2 | 50.2 | 11,187.4 | 1,290.4 | 12,477.8 |
| Santa Clara Pueblo | 2,244.4 | 315.0 | 2,559.4 | 25.0 | 2,584.4 |
| Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa | 5,666.4 | 0 | 5,666.4 | 1,314.6 | 6,981.0 |
| Seldovia Village Tribe | 413.5 | 0 | 413.5 | 1,181.1 | 1,594.6 |
| Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma | 474.7 | 0 | 474.7 | 37.5 | 512.2 |
| Shoalwater Bay Tribe | 1,225.0 | 0 | 1,225.0 | 0 | 1,225.0 |
| Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon | 3,623.9 | 0 | 3,623.9 | 1,094.1 | 4,718.0 |
| Sitka Tribe of Alaska | 19,22.6 | 0 | 1,922.6 | 179.7 | 2,102.3 |
| Skokomish Tribe of Washington | 2,804.1 | 0 | 2,804.1 | 186.9 | 2,991.0 |
| Squaxin Island Tribe | 2,919.9 | 0 | 2,919.9 | 0 | 2,919.9 |
| Suquamish Tribe | 4,260.9 | 0 | 4,260.9 | 0 | 4,260.9 |
| | | | | | |
| Tribe/Consortium | OIP* | Other BIA** | Total BIA*** | Other Agencies**** | All Funds |
| Swinomish Indian Tribe | 2,146.5 | 0 | 2,146.5 | 4.3 | 2,150.8 |

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE 2011 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

| | | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Native Village of Tanana | 740.0 | 0 | 740.0 | 2.3 | 742.3 |
| Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. | 11,277.4 | 0 | 11,277.4 | 4,129.2 | 15,406.6 |
| Taos Pueblo | 2,481.5 | 15.0 | 2,496.5 | 93.6 | 2,590.1 |
| Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska | 10,064.7 | 0 | 10,064.7 | 4,241.1 | 14,305.8 |
| Tulalip Tribes of Washington | 4,210.6 | 0 | 4,210.6 | 2,814.8 | 7,025.4 |
| Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation | 5,936.8 | 26.2 | 5,963.0 | 968.8 | 6,931.8 |
| United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians | 568.2 | 0 | 568.2 | 373.1 | 941.3 |
| Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) | 2,195.0 | 0 | 2,195.0 | 175.4 | 2,370.4 |
| Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California | 1,145.5 | 0 | 1,145.5 | 198.0 | 1,343.5 |
| White Earth Reservation Business Committee | 4,157.3 | 623.8 | 4,781.1 | 1,720.3 | 6,501.4 |
| Wyandotte Nation | 773.4 | 0 | 773.4 | 306.6 | 1,080.0 |
| Yakutat Tlingit Tribe | 789.2 | 0 | 789.2 | 24.5 | 813.7 |
| Yurok Tribe | 5,566.7 | 202.0 | 5,768.7 | 1,843.7 | 7,612.4 |
| TOTAL | 319,564.9 | 7,908.8 | 327,473.7 | 108,609.1 | 436,082.8 |

* 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

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE 2011 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

**Table 1: Summary of Results of Trust Evaluations Conducted for Operating Period:
October 1, 2010 – December 31, 2011**

| Tribe/Consortium | Date of Evaluation | Period Covered | Results of Trust Evaluations |
|---|--------------------|----------------|---|
| Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc. | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Native Village of Barrow | 8/17-19/2011 | CY 2009-2010 | The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, and non-agriculture leasing trust programs. The evaluation also reviewed the cash management functions. The review determined that the Tribe was not adequately processing encumbrances or processing payments on trust properties. The evaluation concluded trust assets were in imminent jeopardy. In May 2012, OTRA conducted a follow-up review and subsequently removed the imminent jeopardy determination due to improvement made. |
| Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Tribe | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Bristol Bay Native Association | 8/15-19/2011 | FY 2010-2011 | The evaluation reviewed the acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, non-agriculture leasing, minerals leasing, probate, forestry and wild life fire trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Cabazon Band of Mission Indians | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Cheesh-na Tribe | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Cherokee Nation | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
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| Tribe/Consortium | Date of Evaluation | Period Covered | Results of Trust Evaluations |
|--|--------------------|----------------|---|
| Chickasaw Nation | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Chippewa Cree Tribe | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Chugachmiut, Inc. | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Copper River Native Association | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Coquille Tribe of Oregon | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Delaware Nation | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Duckwater Shoshone Tribe | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma | 3/22/2011 | FY 2009-2010 | The evaluation reviewed the natural resources, real estate services, and appraisal services trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Ely Shoshone Tribe | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Native Village of Eyak | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa | 5/23-24/2011 | CY 2008-2010 | The evaluation reviewed the forestry trust program. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma | | | No evaluation was conducted. |

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| Tribe/Consortium | Date of Evaluation | Period Covered | Results of Trust Evaluations |
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| Native Village of Gambell | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Gila River Indian Community | 1/25/2011 | FY 2010 | The evaluation reviewed the social services supervised IIM accounts administration trust program. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Gwichyaa Gwich'in Tribal Government (Fort Yukon) | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Hoopla Valley Tribe | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe | 3/2/2011 | FY 2010 | The evaluation reviewed the real estate services trust program. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Organized Village of Kake | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Karuk Tribe | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Kaw Nation | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Kawerak, Inc. | | | The evaluation reviewed the real estate services trust program and related functions. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Ketchikan Indian Corporation | | | No evaluation was conducted. |

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| Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Knik Tribe | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Kootenai Tribe of Idaho | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Tribe/Consortium | Date of Evaluation | Period Covered | Results of Trust Evaluations |
| Native Village of Kotzebue | 8/24-26/2011 | CY 2008-2010 | The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, agriculture leasing, and non-agriculture leasing trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Native Village of Kwinhagak | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Leech Lake Reservation Business Community | 5/19-20/2011 | FY 2007-2011 | The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, non-agriculture leasing, and forestry and wild land fire trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe | 3/3/2011 | FY 2010 | The evaluation reviewed the real estate services trust program. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Lummi Nation | 3/28-31/2011 | FY 2009-2010 | The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, non-agriculture leasing, and forestry and wild land fire trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Makah Tribe | 3/1-3/2011 | CY 2009-2010 | The evaluation reviewed the real estate services, probate, and forestry trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Maniilaq Association | 11/1-3/2011 | FY 2020-2011 | The evaluation reviewed the acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, non-agriculture leasing and probate trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
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| Manzanita Band of Mission Indians | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Metlakatla Indian Community | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Miami Tribe of Oklahoma | 3/21/2011 | FY 2011 | The evaluation reviewed the natural resources and land management trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
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| Tribe/Consortium | Date of Evaluation | Period Covered | Results of Trust Evaluations |
| Native Village of Mountain Village (Asa' Carsarmiut Tribal Council | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Muckleshoot Indian Tribe | 11/16-17/2011 | FY 2011 | The evaluation reviewed the acquisitions and disposals, rights-of-way, non-agriculture leasing, minerals, and appraisal trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma | 2/28/-3/2/2011 | FY 2010 | The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, agriculture leasing, non-agriculture leasing, and appraisal trust programs. The evaluation also reviewed the tribe's Land Titles and Records Office. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Nisqually Indian Tribe | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Nome Eskimo Community | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Native Village of Nulato | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
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| Orutsarmiut Tribal Council | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Osage Nation | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Pinoleville Band of Pomo Nation | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe | 9/27-28/2011 | CY 2009-2011 | The evaluation reviewed the non-agriculture leasing and forestry trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
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| Tribe/Consortium | Date of Evaluation | Period Covered | Results of Trust Evaluations |
| Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma | 3/23-24/2011 | FY 2011 | The evaluation reviewed the real estate services, probate, minerals and mining, natural resources, and appraisal trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Quinault Indian Nation | 6/21-22/2011 | FY 2009-2010 | The evaluation reviewed the forestry trust program. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Redding Rancheria | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians | 5/16-18/2011 | CY 2010 | The evaluation reviewed the acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, non-agriculture leasing, forestry and wild land fire, and social services trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| | | | The evaluation reviewed the acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, grazing, agriculture leasing, non-agriculture leasing, minerals leasing, appraisal, probate, forestry and wild land fire, and social services supervised |

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| Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation | 7/11-14/2011 | CY 2011 | Individual Indian Monies (IIM) accounts administration trust programs. The evaluation also reviewed the Nation's trust titles and records program at the Land Titles and Records Office. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community | 1/31-2/4/2011 | FY 2009-2010 | The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, agriculture leasing, non-agriculture leasing, wild land fire, social services supervised IIM accounts administration, and appraisal trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Santa Clara Pueblo | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Seldovia Village Tribe | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
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| Tribe/Consortium | Date of Evaluation | Period Covered | Results of Trust Evaluations |
| Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe | 11/15-16/2011 | FY 2010-2011 | The evaluation reviewed the natural resources trust program and related functions. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Sitka Tribe of Alaska | 12/6-8/2011 | CY 2010-2011 | The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, non-agriculture leasing, rights-of-way and minerals leasing trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Skokomish Tribe of Washington | 6/23/2011 | April 2009-June 2011 | The evaluation reviewed the forestry trust program. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy. |
| | | | The evaluation reviewed the natural resource services, forestry and trust services, and |

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| Squaxin Island Tribe | 6/24/2011 | FY 2009-2011 | home site leasing trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Suquamish Tribe | 9/28-29/2011 | FY 2009-2010 | The evaluation reviewed the real estate services and forestry trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Swinomish Indian Tribal Community | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Native Village of Tanana | 8/23/2011 | FY 2010-2011 | The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, non-agriculture leasing, mineral leasing, appraisal, and forestry and wild land fire trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. | 8/22-26/2011 | FY 2010-2011 | The evaluation reviewed the acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, non-agriculture leasing, minerals leasing, probate, forestry and wild land fire, and appraisal trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Taos Pueblo | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
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| Tribe/Consortium | Date of Evaluation | Period Covered | Results of Trust Evaluations |
| Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Tulalip Tribes | 11/29-30/2011 | CY 2010-2011 | The evaluation reviewed the forestry trust program. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety. |
| Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
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| Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| White Earth Reservation Business Community | 5/25-26/2011 | FY 2009-2011 | The evaluation reviewed the acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, agriculture leasing, forestry, and minerals and mining trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety |
| Wyandotte Nation | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Yakutat Tlingit Tribe | | | No evaluation was conducted. |
| Yurok Tribe | | | No evaluation was conducted. |



APPENDIX D

TRIBAL REPORTS