



TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

2012

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) permanently established Tribal Self-Governance. The Act is intended to:

- (1) enable the United States to maintain and improve its unique and continuing relationship with, and responsibility to, Indian Tribes;
- (2) permit each Indian Tribe to choose the extent of its participation in Self-Governance;
- (3) coexist with the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act relating to the provision of Indian services by designated Federal Agencies;
- (4) ensure the continuation of the trust responsibility of the United States to Indian Tribes and Indian individuals;
- (5) permit an orderly transition from Federal domination of programs and services to provide Indian Tribes with meaningful authority to plan, conduct, redesign, and administer programs, services, functions, and activities that meet the needs of the individual Tribal communities; and
- (6) provide for an orderly transition through a planned and measurable parallel reduction in the Federal bureaucracy. (Pub. L. 103-413, Title II, section 203, 108 Stat. 4271, Oct 25, 1994).

This 2012 annual report on Tribal Self-Governance is submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the Congress pursuant to section 405 of Public Law 93-638, as added by section 204 of the Act, which states:

- (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...

In addition, 25 CFR § 1000.381 requires the Secretary to annually compile a report on Self-Governance for submission to Congress based on the following:

- (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

The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (Public Law 93-638, as amended) authorizes Tribes and Consortia to operate Federal programs under Self-Determination contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and Self-Governance funding agreements (FAs). 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 consolidate and redesign the programs and reallocate funds for such 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 agreements (i.e., contracts which have been operated by Tribes for at least three years with no material exceptions) the option of entering into a broader and more flexible Self-Governance compact and funding agreement. Tribes participating in Self-Governance may combine all component programs within a single compact agreement with the Department of the Interior (DOI) and a single funding agreement with each DOI Bureau. The Office of Self-Governance (OSG) is responsible for administering Tribal Self-Governance for Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) programs.

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

Increasingly Tribes are choosing to receive the benefits of a wide range of BIA programs under Self-Governance funding agreements. Table 1 shows the expansion of Tribal Self-Governance since the initiation of the Tribal Self-Governance Demonstration Project in 1991.

TABLE 1
TRIBAL SELF GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION

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
FY 2012	566	2,896	103	253	\$331,629

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

During 2012, a total of 253 of the 566 Federally Recognized Tribes and 10 Consortia participated in Tribal Self-Governance under 103 compacts and funding agreements with the BIA, accounting for nearly \$ 331.6 million in BIA Operation of Indian Programs and Construction and an additional \$80.9 million in other Federal assistance programs administered by the BIA for a total of \$412.5 million. There were no retrocessions requested by Tribes/Consortia. Tribes/Consortia participating in Tribal Self-Governance in 2012 are listed in Appendix A(1). Applications to begin participation in Tribal Self-Governance were received from two tribes during 2012. The Tolowa Dee-Ni' Nation, formerly Smith River Rancheria and the Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico both operate on a calendar year basis and was selected from the applicant pool to begin participation in 2012.

In 2012, a total of nine different Tribes and one Consortium entered into twelve self-governance annual funding agreements (AFAs) with non-BIA Bureaus. They include one Consortium (Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments) with Bureau of Land Management; five Tribes (Gila River, Chippewa Cree, Yurok, Karuk, and Hoopa) with the Bureau of Reclamation; two Tribes (Grand Portage and Yurok) with the National Park Service; one Consortium (Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments) and one Tribe (Salish and Kootenai) with the Fish and Wildlife Service; and two Tribes (Salish & Kootenai and Cherokee Nation) with the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.

In addition, a total of 36 Self-Governance Tribes/Consortia operated an approved Pub. L. 102-477 plan in 2012. A list of these Tribes is provided in Appendix A(2). Under this Tribal initiative, Tribes/Consortia were able to consolidate employment related funding from the BIA, United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the Department of Labor (DOL) to provide programs, services, functions, and activities in accordance with Pub. L. 102-477 plans which were developed by the Tribes/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 have been relatively small.

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

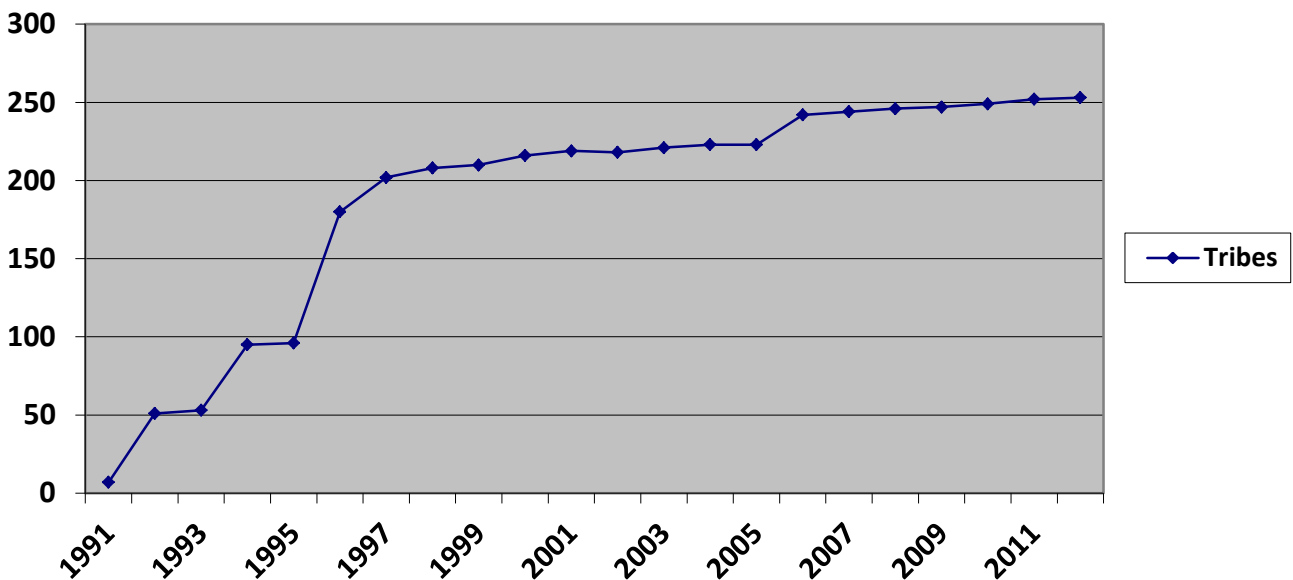


Chart 2 demonstrates that since the Tribal Self-Governance demonstration project was initiated in 1991, the percentage of Tribes participating in Tribal Self-Governance has grown to approximately 44.7 percent of all Federally Recognized Tribes.

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

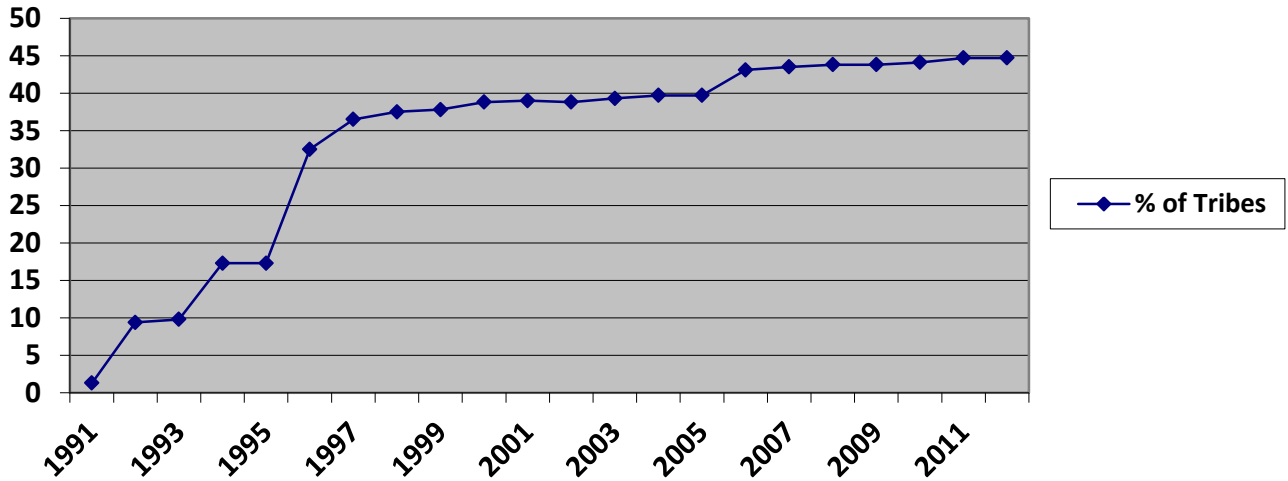


Chart 3 depicts the steady rise in Self-Governance obligations by year (BIA Operation of Indian Programs and Construction accounts only) since the initiation of the Tribal Self-Governance demonstration project from \$27.0 million in 1991 to \$331.6 million in 2012.

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

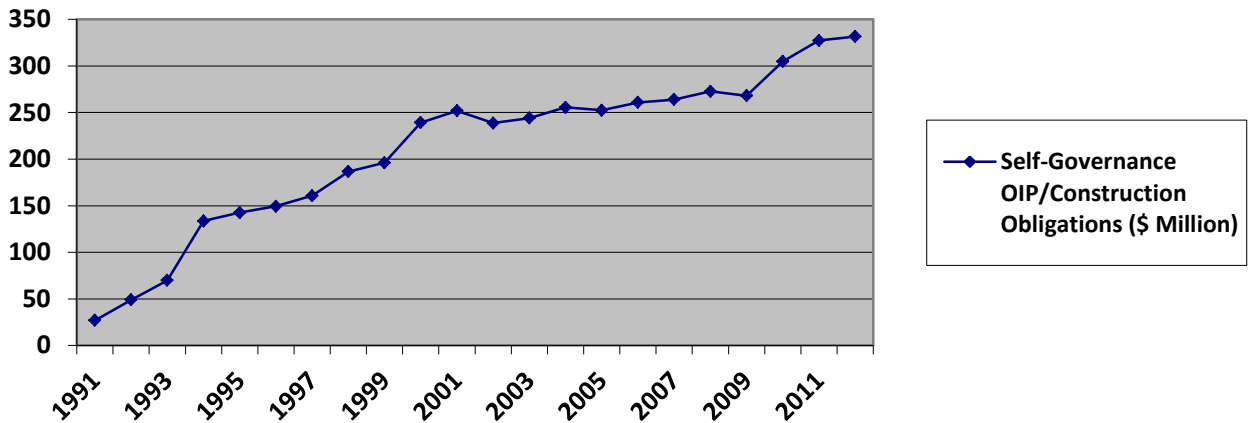
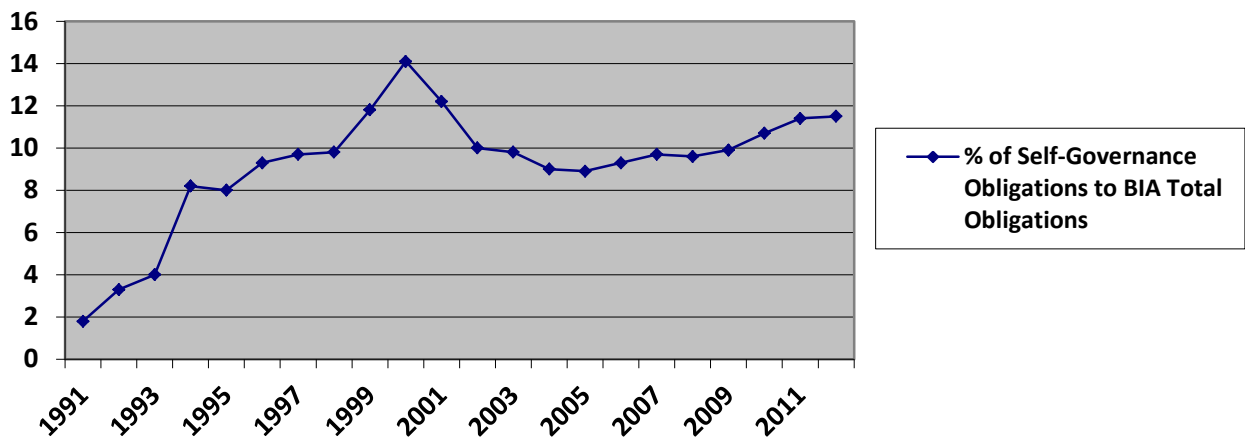


Chart 4 shows how Self-Governance obligations changed over time as a percentage of BIA total obligations (BIA Operation of Indian Programs and Construction accounts only).

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



In 1991, Self-Governance obligations were 1.8 percent of BIA total obligations. This percentage grew to a high of 14.1 percent in 2000 after which it declined to 9.6 percent in 2004 and 2005, and slowly rose to 12.5 percent in 2012.

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 and 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 the Department of the Interior (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 past Award Recipients who have been accorded High Honors and/or Honors from the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development for good governance. Six of the ten most recent Honorees were Self-Governance tribes. Those receiving the distinction of High Honors recipients, included, Gila River Indian Community for its Air Quality Program, Citizen Potawatomi Nation for its Constitutional Reform; and Swinomish Indian Tribal Community for its Coast Salish Gathering. In addition, those receiving Honors awards were Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation for its CTUIR Public Transit; Leech Lake

Band of Ojibwe for its Joint Tribal-State Jurisdiction project and Oneida Nation of Wisconsin for its Advocacy through Investment Holdings.

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;
- 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 has been rolled into Self-Governance Funding Agreements. Reductions in force of BIA employees may have 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 from BIA to a Tribe under Tribal Self-Governance. However, no analysis of savings or workload transfer has been performed by the Department as tribes convert from Self-Determination Contracts to Self-Governance Compact Agreements. 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 studied.

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

TABLE 2			
TRIBAL SELF GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION			
Year	Total Obligations to Self-Governance Tribes under Funding Agreements* (in thousands)	OSG Permanent Staff Level	OSG Obligations (in thousands)
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
FY 2012	412,485	8	1,325

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

As indicated in **Table 2**, the amount of funds obligated by OSG and transferred to Self-Governance Tribes/Consortia for use in FY 2012 funding agreements was \$412 million. These funds were transferred to and used for 253 Self-Governance Tribes (44.7 percent of all Federal Recognized Tribes) to provide PSFAs to Tribal citizens under 103 Self-Governance funding agreements. In 2012, the Tribal Self-Governance Program was administered by 8 OSG permanent staff with a budget of \$1.3 million. Core functions performed by OSG staff included negotiation of 103 Self-Governance funding agreements for 253 Self-Governance Tribes, financial management involving the transfer of \$332.78 million in BIA direct appropriations and an additional \$79.7 million in other Federal assistance programs administered by the BIA for a total of \$412.5 million to Self-Governance Tribes, and management of 138 single audits (including the resolution of findings for 36 audits).

One of the purposes for which Tribal Self-Governance was established was to reduce the number of federal staff and costs needed to administer the program so that more resources can be provided and used by the Tribes. This was done 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 Tribe to see their federal accounts in real-time as 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 103 tribes/consortia representing 253 federally recognized tribes, identify and correct inconsistencies, and reconcile all financial transactions.

Under the self-governance program, certain programs, services, functions, and activities, or portions thereof, in Interior bureaus other than BIA are eligible to be planned, conducted, consolidated, and administered by a Self-Governance Tribe. Funding agreements between Self-Governance Tribes and non-BIA bureaus of the Department of Interior for FY 2012 included the following.

- Bureau of Land Management (1)
- Bureau of Reclamation (5)
- Office of Natural Resources Revenue (0)
- National Park Service (2)
- Fish and Wildlife Service (2)
- U.S. Geological Survey (0)
- Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (2 agreements, 1 funded by OST)

In FY 2012, the **Bureau of Land Management (BLM)** entered into an agreement with the Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments (CATG) of Alaska through the Challenge Cost Share (CCS) program which is to promote cost-share partnerships with non-federal entities for the purpose of public land management of important resources such as cultural, fisheries, recreation, wildlife and native plant communities including special status plants. CATG received \$99,999 to collect and analyze data on traditional and current land use in the Upper Black River (UBR) over a period of five years.

In FY 2012, the **Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)** entered into a total of five AFAs with five tribes with an aggregate amount of \$49,285,201. These AFAs are described below.

The Gila River Indian Community (Community) received a total of \$39,148,517 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 \$4,347,000 for the construction of the tribal portion of the Rocky Boys-North Central Montana Regional Water System.

The Yurok Tribe received \$2,448,319 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 \$735,906 for studies and monitoring pertaining to coho salmon and other activities to monitor for disease in the Klamath River basin.

The Hoopa Tribe received \$2,605,459 for data collection, analysis, and other activities to manage Trinity River Basin fish populations.

In FY 2012, the **National Park Service (NPS)** entered into two AFAs with two self-governance Tribes with an aggregate amount of \$965,580. These AFAs are described below.

The Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians received \$932,580 for 16 "elective" projects plus the base agreement to complete all maintenance and construction work at the National Monument. The park continues to enjoy 100% visitor satisfaction, a rate higher than the regional and national average in which park staff were entirely NPS employees (vs. at Grand Portage National Monument (GRPO) in which staff are a mix of NPS and Grand Portage Band employees). Isle Royale National Park elective projects are part of this total.

The Yurok Tribe received \$33,000 for the Tribe to perform a cultural resources inventory of the South Coastal Drive and a program involving the Youth Partnership Program of the Yurok Tribe Land and Conservation Corps Partnership.

In FY 2012, the **Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)** continued the previous year's AFA with the Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments (CATG) of Alaska. CATG is a qualified consortium composed of ten 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 Service 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, the Service 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. However, an agreement has not been reached.

In FY 2012, 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. OST provided funding in the amount of \$137,386, including associated indirect costs, to the 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.

OST, using BIA Funding Agreements, transferred funds in FY 2012 to OSG to provide funding to eight Self-Governance Tribes/Consortia that operated the appraisal program under the MOUs

with OST. Those Tribes/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, Taos Pueblo, and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. Another 20 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 2012 Self-Governance Annual Report to Congress on BIA programs is provided in Appendix D. Also included in Appendix D are copies of the 25 reports from Self-Governance Tribes/Consortia for 2012, which were received by the OSG.

Tribal reports were received for 24% of the funding agreements for inclusion in the 2012 Annual Report to Congress. They represent the separate views of the Tribes/Consortia and identify the progress these Self-Governance Tribes/Consortia made in meeting established Tribal goals in 2012. 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.

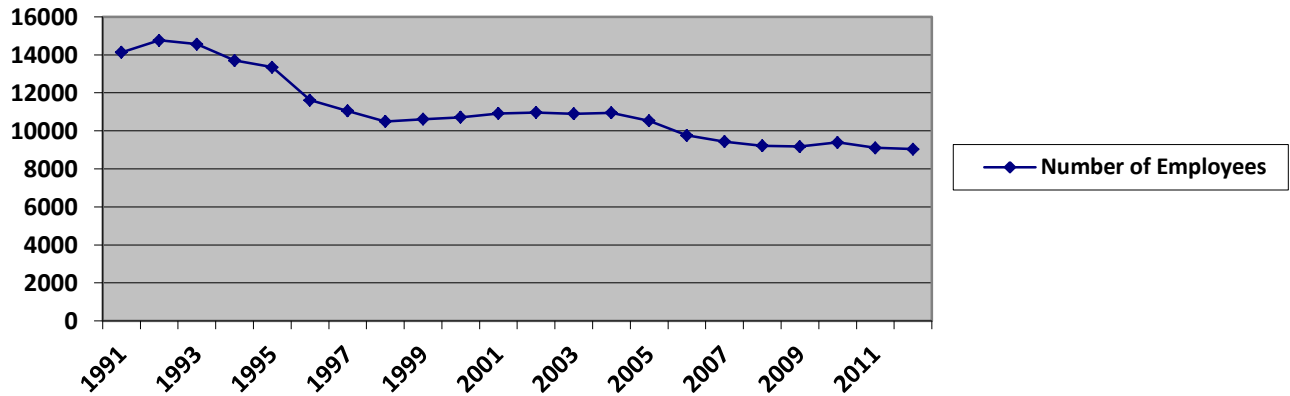
D. FUNDS RELATED TO THE PROVISION OF SERVICES AND BENEFITS BY THE SECRETARY AND FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO SELF-GOVERNANCE TRIBES

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 BLM entered into one agreement with a tribe providing \$0.1 million over a five year period. The BOR entered into a total of five agreements with five tribes providing an aggregate amount of \$49.29 million. The NPS obligated \$100 thousand to two Tribes. The FWS obligated \$0.06 million to one Consortium. The OST obligated \$0.14 million to one Tribe. In addition, \$332.78 million in BIA direct appropriations and an additional \$79.70 million in other Federal assistance programs from non-BIA and non-DOI accounts, administered by the BIA (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 \$412.48 million transferred by OSG to Self-Governance Tribes under Title IV. Appendix B (1) shows the amounts of FY 2012 funds obligated by OSG to each of the Tribes/Consortia participating in Tribal Self-Governance.

It should be noted that 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 must be performed by the BIA with associated funding to implement inherent federal functions and which PSFAs can be transferred to tribes to perform with associated tribal shares funding. Self-Governance funding agreements are negotiated to reach agreement and document the respective PSFAs and associated tribal shares funding to be either retained by the BIA or transferred to the negotiating Tribe.

In addition, the Act requires the Secretary to identify the corresponding reduction in the BIA bureaucracy. **Chart 5** indicates total BIA employment since the Tribal Self-Governance Demonstration Project was initiated in FY 1991.

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 2012 employment level of 9,044 (5,726 below the peak total BIA employment level in FY 1992). In the early years of Self-Governance, reductions were due to the transfer of additional school and program operations from the BIA to Tribes/Tribal Organizations under Title I contracts and grants and Title IV Self-Governance agreements. However, the reduction from the peak level is largely attributable to significant reductions in BIA appropriations which reduced funding available to support BIA staff.

In 2012, the Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico, Little River Band of Ottawa Indians and Tolowa Dee-Ni' Nation (formerly Smith River Rancheria) 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, also due to special initiatives, such as the initiative of law enforcement which moved BIA initiative funds to tribal law enforcement programs and the trust reform initiative which moved BIA initiative funds to OST. The FY 2012 level of total BIA employment translates into a BIA full-time equivalent (FTE) employment level of 8,245.

Table 3 shows the percentage change in OIP and Construction appropriations from 2011 to 2012.

TABLE 3				
BIA OIP and Construction Appropriations for 2011 and 2012 (Enacted)				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
Activity	FY 2011 Enacted	Percent of Total	FY 2012 Enacted	Percent of Total
Tribal Priority Allocations	\$884,167	34.1%	\$891,070	35.2%
Other Programs/ Projects	\$1,274,122	49.1%	\$1,326,422	52.4%
Central	\$127,097	4.9%	\$104,866	4.1%
Regional	\$44,460	1.7%	\$45,380	1.8%
Construction	\$209,580	8.1%	\$123,630	4.9%
Settlements/ Miscellaneous Payments	\$46,387	1.8%	\$32,802	1.3%
Loans	\$8,199	0.3%	\$7,103	0.3%
Total:	\$2,594,012	100.0%	\$2,531,273	100.0%

E. CENTRAL OFFICE FUNDING FORMULA

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

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).

However, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012 was an anomaly and omitted this provision.

F. TRUST EVALUATIONS

The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) is responsible for conducting trust

evaluations. These trust evaluations provide oversight and help to improve the operations of trust programs operated by Indian tribes under self-governance compact agreements. Due to the comprehensive nature of these evaluations, and the much larger universe of trust programs that must be evaluated, evaluations are based on a determination of where the highest degree of 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 2012. The trust evaluations were conducted at tribal locations between October 1, 2011 and December 31, 2012. A fifteen month timeframe was chosen to allow for tribal fiscal years. As a result, a three month overlap will occur in this and subsequent reports. Appendix C contains a summary of the results of the 27 trust evaluations which were conducted by OTRA for FY2012. Of the 27 tribes that OTRA evaluated the trust operations, there were no determinations of imminent jeopardy. All tribes evaluated were determined to be compliant in their performance of trust functions in accordance with their respective self-governance funding agreements.

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 4 summarizes single audit activity for Self-Governance Tribes for audits received by DOI's Office of Internal Evaluation and Audit during FY 2012.

TABLE 4							
FY 2012 SINGLE AUDIT ACTIVITY							
	Tribe/Consortium	FY	Received by OIEA	Sent to OSG	Response Due	Actual Response	Status Code
1	Karuk Tribe of California	2010	7/1/2011	10/18/2011	NA	NA	Closed
2	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	2010	7/6/2011	10/25/2011	1/23/2012	1/17/2012	Closed
3	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	2010	7/6/2011	10/24/2011	1/23/2012	1/17/2012	Closed
4	Sac and Fox Nation (of OK)	2010	7/6/2011	12/27/2011	3/26/2012	3/7/2012	Closed
5	Nulato Tribal Council	2010	7/6/2011	12/27/2011	NA	NA	Closed
6	Fort Sill Apache Tribe	2010	7/6/2011	10/24/2011	NA	NA	Closed
7	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)	2010	7/6/2011	12/27/2011	NA	NA	Closed
8	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	2010	7/6/2011	10/21/2011	NA	NA	Closed
9	Osage Tribe Federal Programs	2010	7/7/2011	12/22/2011	NA	NA	Closed
10	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	2010	7/7/2011	12/22/2011	NA	NA	Closed
11	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa	2010	7/8/2011	12/21/2011	NA	NA	Closed
12	Metlakatla Indian Community	2010	7/14/2011	1/6/2012	NA	NA	Closed
13	Coquille Indian Tribe	2010	7/15/2011	1/12/2012	NA	NA	Closed

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14	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	2010	7/18/2011	1/13/2012	4/12/2012	4/12/2012	Closed
15	Ketchikan Indian Corporation	2010	7/18/2011	1/17/2012	NA	NA	Closed
16	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paitute Tribe	2010	7/19/2011	1/25/2012	4/24/2012	4/12/2012	Closed
17	Hoopa Valley Tribe	2010	7/19/2011	1/25/2012	4/24/2012	4/12/2012	Closed
18	Grand Portage Reservation Tribal Council	2010	7/19/2011	2/14/2012	5/14/2012	5/14/2012	Closed
19	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	2010	7/19/2011	2/6/2012	NA	NA	Closed
20	Gila River Indian Community	2010	7/19/2011	1/31/2012	NA	NA	Closed
21	Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	2010	7/25/2011	2/6/2012	NA	NA	Closed
22	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	2010	7/25/2011	2/6/2012	NA	NA	Closed
23	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	2010	7/25/2011	2/7/2012	NA	NA	Closed
24	Asa Carsarmuit Tribal Council	2010	7/26/2011	2/8/2012	NA	NA	Closed
25	Association of Village Council Presidents	2010	7/29/2011	2/8/2012	NA	NA	Closed
26	Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe	2010	8/11/2011	2/13/2012	NA	NA	Closed
27	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.	2010	8/11/2011	2/13/2012	NA	NA	Closed
28	Seldovia Village Tribe	2010	8/11/2011	2/16/2012	NA	NA	Closed
29	Cherokee Nation	2010	8/11/2011	2/12/2012	NA	NA	Closed
30	Sault Ste Marie Tribe Chippewa Indians	2010	8/11/2011	2/10/2012	NA	NA	Closed
31	Native Village of Eyak	2010	8/11/2011	2/15/2012	NA	NA	Closed
32	Chickasaw Nation	2010	8/11/2011	2/13/2012	NA	NA	Closed
33	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	2010	8/12/2011	2/14/2012	5/14/2012	5/14/2012	Closed
34	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	2009	8/12/2011	2/14/2012	NA	NA	Closed
35	Delaware Nation	2009	8/15/2011	2/15/2012	NA	NA	Closed
36	Maniilaq Association	2010	8/15/2011	2/14/2012	NA	NA	Closed
37	Native Village of Kwinhagak	2010	8/15/2011	2/15/2012	NA	NA	Closed
38	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma	2010	8/16/2011	2/16/2012	NA	NA	Closed
39	Muscogee (Creek) Nation	2010	8/18/2011	2/16/2012	NA	NA	Closed
40	Redding Rancheria	2010	8/19/2011	2/17/2012	NA	NA	Closed
41	Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon	2010	8/19/2011	2/17/2012	NA	NA	Closed
42	Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association Inc	2010	8/22/2011	2/21/2012	NA	NA	Closed
43	Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	2010	8/26/2011	2/21/2012	NA	NA	Closed
44	Native Village of Tanana	2010	8/26/2011	2/23/2012	NA	NA	Closed
45	Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians	2010	8/26/2011	1/12/2012		1/12/2012	Closed
46	Chippewa Cree Tribe	2010	8/31/2011	2/24/2012	NA	NA	Closed
47	Ely Shoshone Tribe	2010	9/7/2011	2/27/2012	NA	NA	Closed
48	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	2010	9/13/2011	2/29/2012	NA	NA	Closed

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49	Lummi Indian Business Council	2010	9/26/2011	3/1/2012	6/1/2012	5/30/2012	Closed
50	Orutsararmut Native Council	2010	9/27/2011	3/5/2012	NA	NA	Closed
51	Bishop Paiute Tribe	2010	9/28/2011	3/12/2012	6/11/2012	5/23/2012	Closed
52	Kawerak Inc.	2010	9/28/2011	3/13/2012	6/11/2012	6/11/2012	Closed
53	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	2010	9/28/2011	3/5/2012	NA	NA	Closed
54	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians	2010	9/28/2011	3/7/2012	NA	NA	Closed
55	Taos Pueblo - Central Management System	2010	10/3/2011	3/15/2012	6/13/2012	6/11/2012	Closed
56	Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maripupa	2010	10/3/2011	3/14/2012	NA	NA	Closed
57	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	2010	10/4/2011	3/15/2012	NA	NA	Closed
58	Nome Eskimo Community, Inc.	2010	10/5/2011	3/14/2012	NA	NA	Closed
59	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	2010	10/6/2011	3/19/2012	6/18/2012	6/18/2012	Closed
60	Kaw Nation of Oklahoma	2010	10/7/2011	3/19/2012	NA	NA	Closed
61	Organized Village of Kake	2010	10/9/2011	3/20/2012	6/18/2012	6/18/2012	Closed
62	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	2010	10/11/2011	3/20/2012	NA	NA	Closed
63	Muckleshoot Indian Reservation	2010	10/17/2011	3/20/2012	6/18/2012	6/18/2012	Closed
64	Santa Clara Pueblo Administrative Unit	2010	10/21/2011	3/29/2012	6/27/2012	6/27/2012	Closed
65	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	2010	10/21/2011	3/30/2012	6/28/2012	6/27/2012	Closed
66	Sitka Tribe of Alaska	2010	10/21/2011	3/29/2012	NA	NA	Closed
67	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma	2010	10/21/2011	3/27/2012	NA	NA	Closed
68	Tulalip Tribes of Washington	2010	10/21/2011	3/30/2012	NA	NA	Closed
69	Makah Tribal Council	2010	11/9/2011	4/4/2012	NA	NA	Closed
70	Yurok Tribe	2010	12/2/2011	3/1/2012	5/30/2012	5/29/2012	Closed
71	Ketchikan Indian Corporation	2009	1/4/2012	5/2/2012	NA	NA	Closed
72	Modoc Tribe	2009	1/6/2012	5/3/2012	NA	NA	Closed
73	Native Village of Kotzebue	2010	1/9/2012	5/4/2012	8/3/2012	8/2/2012	Closed
74	Skokomish Indian Tribe	2011	1/27/2012	5/8/2012	NA	NA	Closed
75	Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	2011	2/2/2012	5/10/2012	NA	NA	Closed
76	Modoc Tribe	2011	2/20/2012	5/15/2012	NA	NA	Closed
77	Bristol Bay Native Association, Inc.	2011	3/5/2012	5/22/2012	NA	NA	Closed
78	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	2011	3/5/2012	5/18/2012	NA	NA	Closed
79	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)	2011	3/5/2012	5/16/2012	NA	NA	Closed
80	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.	2011	3/9/2012	5/23/2012	8/21/2012	8/2/2012	Closed
81	Citizen Band Potawatomi Nation	2011	4/2/2012	7/17/2012	NA	NA	Closed
82	Nisqually Indian Tribe	2010	4/3/2012	5/30/2012	NA	NA	Closed
83	Native Village of Barrow	2010	4/3/2012	5/29/2012	NA	NA	Closed

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84	Pinoleville Band of Pomo Indians	2010	4/3/2012	5/30/2012	NA	NA	Closed
85	Pinoleville Band of Pomo Indians	2009	4/3/2012	5/29/2012	NA	NA	Closed
86	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	2010	4/5/2012	5/30/2012	NA	NA	Closed
87	Chugachmiut Consortium	2011	4/9/2012	6/15/2012	NA	NA	Closed
88	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	2011	4/13/2012	6/18/2012	9/17/2012	9/11/2012	Closed
89	Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community	2011	4/17/2012	6/18/2012	9/17/2012	9/11/2012	Closed
90	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	2011	5/1/2012	7/6/2012	10/5/2012	10/3/2012	Closed
91	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	2011	5/1/2012	7/10/2012	NA	NA	Closed
92	Suquamish Tribe	2011	5/1/2012	7/10/2012	NA	NA	Closed
93	Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe	2011	5/7/2012	7/11/2012	NA	NA	Closed
94	Knik Tribal Council	2011	5/7/2012	7/12/2012	NA	NA	Closed
95	Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments	2011	5/9/2012	7/13/2012	NA	NA	Closed
96	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paitute Tribe	2011	5/18/2012	7/17/2012	NA	NA	Closed
97	Native Village of Gambell	2009	6/14/2012	8/7/2012	12/15/2012	12/14/2012	Closed
98	Native Village of Gambell	2008	6/14/2012	8/6/2012	12/15/2012	12/14/2012	Closed
99	Muscogee (Creek) Nation	2011	6/15/2012	9/14/2012	NA	NA	Closed
100	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	2011	6/19/2012	9/14/2012	NA	NA	Closed
101	Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians	2011	6/20/2012	7/20/2012	NA	NA	Closed
102	Fond Du Lac Reservation	2011	6/22/2012	7/20/2012	NA	NA	Closed
103	Sault Ste Marie Tribe Chippewa Indians	2011	6/25/2012	7/23/2012	NA	NA	Closed
104	Chickasaw Nation	2011	6/26/2012	7/23/2012	NA	NA	Closed
105	Kenaitze Indian Tribe	2011	6/26/2012	7/23/2012	NA	NA	Closed
106	Ohkay Owingeh (San Juan Pueblo)	2011	6/28/2012	7/30/2012	10/29/2012	8/28/2012	Closed
107	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	2011	6/28/2012	7/31/2012	10/29/2012	10/29/2012	Closed
108	Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska	2011	6/28/2012	8/1/2012	10/30/2012	10/29/2012	Closed
109	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	2011	6/28/2012	7/30/2012	NA	NA	Closed
110	Nulato Tribal Council	2011	7/2/2012	8/15/2012	NA	NA	Closed
111	Native Village of Tanana	2011	7/2/2012	8/16/2012	NA	NA	Closed
112	Metlakatla Indian Community	2011	7/3/2012	8/16/2012	12/14/2012	12/14/2012	Closed
113	Redding Rancheria	2011	7/5/2012	8/15/2012	NA	NA	Closed
114	Coquille Indian Tribe	2011	7/5/2012	8/9/2012	NA	NA	Closed
115	Cherokee Nation	2011	7/6/2012	8/17/2012	NA	NA	Closed
116	Karuk Tribe of California	2011	7/6/2012	8/17/2012	NA	NA	Closed
117	Osage Tribe Federal Programs	2011	7/9/2012	8/17/2012	11/15/2012	11/15/2012	Closed
118	Native Village of Eyak	2011	7/9/2012	8/27/2012	11/26/2012	11/20/2012	Closed
119	Sac and Fox Nation (of OK)	2011	7/9/2012	8/28/2012	11/26/2012	11/20/2012	Closed

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120	White Earth Reservation	2011	7/9/2012	8/29/2012	11/27/2012	10/4/2012	Closed
121	Grand Portage Reservation Tribal Council	2011	7/9/2012	8/30/2012	11/28/2012	11/20/2012	Closed
122	Yurok Tribe	2011	7/9/2012	8/24/2012	NA	NA	Closed
123	Squaxin Island Tribe	2011	7/9/2012	8/23/2012	NA	NA	Closed
124	Ketchikan Indian Corporation	2011	7/9/2012	8/23/2012	NA	NA	Closed
125	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	2011	7/9/2012	8/24/2012	NA	NA	Closed
126	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa	2011	7/10/2012	8/27/2012	NA	NA	Closed
127	Maniilaq Association	2011	7/13/2012	9/5/2012	NA	NA	Closed
128	Chippewa Cree Tribe	2011	7/13/2012	9/5/2012	NA	NA	Closed
129	Native Village of Barrow	2011	7/13/2012	8/31/2012	NA	NA	Closed
130	Seldovia Village Tribe	2011	7/23/2012	9/7/2012	NA	NA	Closed
131	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa	2011	7/23/2012	9/6/2012	NA	NA	Closed
132	Native Village of Kotzebue	2011	7/27/2012	9/10/2012	12/10/2012	12/10/2012	Closed
133	Pinoleville Band of Pomo Indians	2011	8/3/2012	9/11/2012	NA	NA	Closed
134	Nisqually Indian Tribe	2011	8/10/2012	9/10/2012	NA	NA	Closed
135	Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma	2011	8/22/2012	9/13/2012	NA	NA	Closed
136	Nome Eskimo Community, Inc.	2011	8/30/2012	9/17/2012	NA	NA	Closed
137	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	2011	9/4/2012	9/17/2012	NA	NA	Closed
138	Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	2011	9/6/2012	9/19/2012	NA	NA	Closed

NA 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 2012 to waive application of a Federal Regulation pursuant to an agreement entered into under Tribal Self-Governance:

(1) 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. UKB was asked to identify the specific regulations it was requesting to be waived. On June 29, 2011, the Tribe requested the Department 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. **A determination has not been made regarding this waiver request.**

APPENDIX A

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION TABLES

APPENDIX A(1)																																											
TRIBES/TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS																																											
PARTICIPATING IN TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE																																											
2012																																											
1	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma																																										
2	Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa																																										
3	<p>Signatory consortium: Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. (13) Signatory tribe: Pribilof Aleut Community of St. George</p> <p>Non-signatory tribes included:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Native Village of Akutan</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Native Village of Nikolski (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Atka (IRA)</td> <td>Pauloff Harbor Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Belkofski</td> <td>Pribilof Aleut Community of St. Paul & St. George</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of False Pass</td> <td>Qagan Tayagungin Tribe (Sand Point)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>King Cove</td> <td>Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Nelson Lagoon</td> <td>Native Village of Unga</td> </tr> </table>	Native Village of Akutan	Native Village of Nikolski (IRA)	Native Village of Atka (IRA)	Pauloff Harbor Village	Native Village of Belkofski	Pribilof Aleut Community of St. Paul & St. George	Native Village of False Pass	Qagan Tayagungin Tribe (Sand Point)	King Cove	Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska	Native Village of Nelson Lagoon	Native Village of Unga																														
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9	<p>Signatory consortium: Bristol Bay Native Association, Inc. (28)</p> <p>Non-signatory tribes:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Native Village of Aleknagik</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Koliganek Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Chignik</td> <td>Levelock Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Chignik Lagoon</td> <td>Manokotak Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chignik Lake Village</td> <td>Naknek Native Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village of Clarks Point</td> <td>Newhalen Village</td> </tr> </table>	Native Village of Aleknagik	Koliganek Village	Native Village of Chignik	Levelock Village	Native Village of Chignik Lagoon	Manokotak Village	Chignik Lake Village	Naknek Native Village	Village of Clarks Point	Newhalen Village																																
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Village of Clarks Point	Newhalen Village																																										

Tribal Self-Governance 2012 Annual Report

	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	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 Ugashik Village
10	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	
11	Cheesh-na Tribe	
12	Cherokee Nation	
13	Chickasaw Nation	
14	Chippewa Cree Tribe	
15	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	
16	Citizen Potawatomi Nation	
17	Signatory consortium: Chugachmiut, Inc. (4) Non-signatory tribes: Native Village of Chenega Bay (IRA) Native Village of Nanwalek Port Graham Village	Native Village of Tatitlek (IRA) (**Native Village of Seward)
18	Signatory consortium: Copper River Native Association, Inc. (5) Non-signatory tribes: Native Village of Cantwell Native Village of Copper Center (Kluti-Klaah) Native Village of Tazlina	Native Village of Gakona Gulkana Village
19	Coquille Indian Tribe	
20	Signatory consortium: Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments Non-signatory tribe: Birch Creek Village (also served by Tanana Chiefs Conference)	
21	Delaware Nation	
22	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	
23	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	
24	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	
25	Ely Shoshone Tribe	
26	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay	
27	Native Village of Eyak	
28	Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	
29	Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	
30	Native Village of Gambell (also served by Kawerak, Inc.)	
31	Gila River Indian Community	
32	Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians	
33	Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon	
34	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians	
35	Hoopa Valley Tribe	
36	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	
37	Organized Village of Kake	
38	Karuk Tribe of California	
39	Signatory consortium was Kawerak, Inc. (18) Non-signatory tribes: Native Village of Brevig Mission Chinik Eskimo Community (Golovin)	Native Village of Savoonga (IRA) Native Village of Shaktoolik (IRA)

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	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) [also served: Native Village of Gambell]	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) Native Village of White Mountain (IRA) [also served: Nome Eskimo Community]	
40	Kaw Nation		
41	Kenaitze Indian Tribe		
42	Ketchikan Indian Corporation (also served by Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska)		
43	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma		
44	Knik Tribe		
45	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho		
46	Native Village of Kotzebue (IRA) (also served by Maniilaq Association)		
47	Native Village of Kwinhagak (IRA)		
48	Leech Lake Band		
49	Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe		
50	Lower Lake Rancheria Koi Nation		
51	Lummi Nation		
52	Makah Tribe		
53	Signatory consortium: Maniilaq Association (9) Non-signatory tribes: Native Village of Ambler Native Village of Buckland (IRA) Native Village of Deering (IRA) Native Village of Kiana Native Village of Kivalina		Native Village of Kobuk Native Village of Noatak (IRA) Noorvik Native Community (IRA) Native Village of Shungnak (IRA) [also served: Native Village of Kotzebue]
54	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians		
55	Metlaktatla Indian Community		
56	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma		
57	Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians		
58	Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma		
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	* Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico		
66	Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin		
67	Orutsararmiut Native Council		
68	Osage Nation of Oklahoma		
69	Pinoleville Pomo Nation		
70	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma		
71	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe		
72	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma		
73	Quinault Indian Nation		
74	Redding Rancheria		
75	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians		
76	Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma		

77	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation																																		
78	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community																																		
79	Santa Clara Pueblo																																		
80	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians																																		
81	Seldovia Village Tribe																																		
82	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma																																		
83	Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe																																		
84	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon																																		
85	Sitka Tribe of Alaska (IRA)																																		
86	Skokomish Tribe of Washington																																		
87	Squaxin Island Tribe																																		
88	Suquamish Tribe																																		
89	Swinomish Indian Tribe																																		
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91	<p>Signatory consortium: Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. (33) Signatory tribe: Native Village of Ft. Yukon Non-signatory tribes included</p> <table> <tr> <td>Alatna Village</td> <td>Village of Kaltag</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allakaket Village</td> <td>Koyukuk Native Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anvik Village</td> <td>Manley Hot Springs Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arctic Village Council</td> <td>McGrath Native Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beaver Village</td> <td>Native Village of Minto (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chalkyitsik Village</td> <td>Nikolai Edzeno Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Circle Native Community</td> <td>Rampart Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village of Dot Lake</td> <td>Native Village of Ruby</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village of Eagle (IRA)</td> <td>Shageluk Native Village (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evansville Village (Bettles Field)</td> <td>Native Village of Stevens (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fort Yukon</td> <td>Takotna Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Galena Village (Louden)</td> <td>Native Village of Tanacross (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Organized Village of Grayling (Holikachuk)(IRA)</td> <td>Nenana Native Association</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Healy Lake Village</td> <td>Telida Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Holy Cross Village</td> <td>Native Village of Tetlin (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hughes Village</td> <td>Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Huslia Village</td> <td>[also served: Native Village of Nulato]</td> </tr> </table> <p>[also served: Birch Creek Village (Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments)]</p>	Alatna Village	Village of Kaltag	Allakaket Village	Koyukuk Native Village	Anvik Village	Manley Hot Springs Village	Arctic Village Council	McGrath Native Village	Beaver Village	Native Village of Minto (IRA)	Chalkyitsik Village	Nikolai Edzeno Village	Circle Native Community	Rampart Village	Village of Dot Lake	Native Village of Ruby	Village of Eagle (IRA)	Shageluk Native Village (IRA)	Evansville Village (Bettles Field)	Native Village of Stevens (IRA)	Fort Yukon	Takotna Village	Galena Village (Louden)	Native Village of Tanacross (IRA)	Organized Village of Grayling (Holikachuk)(IRA)	Nenana Native Association	Healy Lake Village	Telida Village	Holy Cross Village	Native Village of Tetlin (IRA)	Hughes Village	Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (IRA)	Huslia Village	[also served: Native Village of Nulato]
Alatna Village	Village of Kaltag																																		
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92	Taos Pueblo																																		
93	<p>Signatory tribe: Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Juneau) (11) Non-signatory tribes:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Angoon Community Association (IRA)</td> <td>Organized Village of Saxman (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chilkoot Indian Association (Haines)(IRA)</td> <td>Skagway Traditional Council</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Craig Community Association,</td> <td>Wrangell Cooperative Association</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Douglas Indian Association</td> <td>(**Juneau)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Organized Village of Kasaan (IRA)</td> <td>(**Pelican)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Klawock Cooperative Association (IRA)</td> <td>(**Tenakee)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Petersburg Indian Association (IRA)</td> <td>[also served: Ketchikan Indian Corporation]</td> </tr> </table>	Angoon Community Association (IRA)	Organized Village of Saxman (IRA)	Chilkoot Indian Association (Haines)(IRA)	Skagway Traditional Council	Craig Community Association,	Wrangell Cooperative Association	Douglas Indian Association	(**Juneau)	Organized Village of Kasaan (IRA)	(**Pelican)	Klawock Cooperative Association (IRA)	(**Tenakee)	Petersburg Indian Association (IRA)	[also served: Ketchikan Indian Corporation]																				
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94	* Tolowa Dee-Ni' Nation (Smith River Rancheria)																																		
95	Tulalip Tribes of Washington																																		
96	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation																																		
97	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians																																		
98	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)																																		
99	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California																																		

100	White Earth Reservation Business Community
101	Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma
102	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe
103	Yurok Tribe

* Denotes tribes entering agreements in the current year.

** Denotes non-federally recognized tribe

APPENDIX A(2)	
SELF-GOVERNANCE TRIBES/CONSORTIA	
OPERATING AN APPROVED PUB. L. 102-477 PLAN IN 2012	
1	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association
2	Association of Village Council Presidents
3	* Bois Forte Tribe
4	Bristol Bay Native Association
5	Cherokee Nation
6	Chickasaw Nation
7	Choctaw Nation
8	Chugachmiut
9	Citizen Potawatomi Nation
10	Copper River Native Association
11	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes
12	Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon
13	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians
14	Kawerak
15	Knik Tribe
16	* Leech Lake Tribe
17	Makah Tribe
18	Maniilaq Association
19	Metlakatla Indian Community
20	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
21	Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe
22	Muscogee Creek Nation
23	* Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico
24	Orutsarmiut Native Council
25	Osage Nation
26	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
27	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians
28	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation
29	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon
30	Tanana Chiefs Conference
31	* Native Village of Tanana
32	Taos Pueblo
33	Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
34	Tulalip Tribes of Washington
35	Confederated Tribes of Umatilla
36	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe

* Denotes tribes entering PL102-477 agreements in the current year.

APPENDIX B

OSG TRANSFER OF FUNDS

APPENDIX B(1)						
AMOUNT OF FY 2012 FUNDS OBLIGATED BY THE OSG AND TRANSFERRED TO SELF-GOVERNANCE TRIBES						
Tribe/Consortium		OIP (A)	Other BIA (B)	Total BIA (C)	Other Agencies (D)	All Funds (E)
1	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	1,544,002		1,544,002	940,853	2,484,855
2	Ak-Chin Indian Community	1,296,391		1,296,391		1,296,391
3	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	3,807,494		3,807,494	198,471	4,005,965
4	Asa'Carsarmiut Tribal Council	681,849		681,849		681,849
5	Association of Village Council Presidents	10,494,536		10,494,536	2,693,306	13,187,842
6	Native Village of Barrow	1,957,194		1,957,194	432,117	2,389,311
7	Bishop-Paiute Tribe	491,289		491,289		491,289
8	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians	2,368,174	47,320	2,415,494	1,151,999	3,567,493
9	Bristol Bay Native Association	9,299,589		9,299,589	1,073,256	10,372,845
10	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	362,560		362,560	164	362,724
11	Cheesh-na Tribe	279,872		279,872	236,037	515,909
12	Cherokee Nation	12,842,904		12,842,904	11,759,031	24,601,935
13	Chickasaw Nation	6,414,862		6,414,862	491,336	6,906,198
14	Chippewa Cree Tribe	9,472,955		9,472,955	575,578	10,048,533
15	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	6,719,394		6,719,394	1,015,433	7,734,827
16	Chugachmiut, Inc.	1,805,677		1,805,677	214,164	2,019,841
17	Citizen Potawatomi Nation	2,200,850		2,200,850	5,586,462	7,787,312
18	Copper River Native Association	506,887		506,887	105,314	612,201
19	Coquille Indian Tribe	2,208,147	19,460	2,227,607	0	2,227,607
20	Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments	89,704		89,704		89,704
21	Delaware Nation	344,987		344,987	340,249	685,236
22	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	2,356,427	45,000	2,401,427	820,361	3,221,788
23	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	1,296,755		1,296,755	102,157	1,398,912
24	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	867,789		867,789	171,604	1,039,393
25	Ely Shoshone Tribe	853,635		853,635	674	854,309
26	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyay	496,294		496,294	84,423	580,717
27	Native Village of Eyak	266,144		266,144		266,144

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28	Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	2,098,712		2,098,712	413,624	2,512,336
29	Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	577,058		577,058	1,692	578,750
30	Native Village of Gambell	581,185		581,185		581,185
31	Gila River Indian Community	13,933,239		13,933,239	218,000	14,151,239
32	Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians	1,138,272		1,138,272	366,434	1,504,706
33	Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde of Oregon	3,053,670		3,053,670	66,758	3,120,428
34	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians	3,500,401		3,500,401	516,777	4,017,178
35	Hoopa Valley Tribe	5,589,058		5,589,058	1,111,456	6,700,514
36	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	3,676,922		3,676,922	37,289	3,714,211
37	Organized Village of Kake	682,933		682,933	505,291	1,188,224
38	Karuk Tribe	1,419,524		1,419,524		1,419,524
39	Kaw Nation	1,623,628		1,623,628	22,113	1,645,741
40	Kawerak, Inc.	8,741,918		8,741,918	1,037,468	9,779,386
41	Kenaitze Indian Tribe	717,314		717,314	129,937	847,251
42	Ketchikan Indian Corporation	3,793,439		3,793,439		3,793,439
43	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	921,830		921,830		921,830
44	Knik Tribal Council	387,565		387,565	589,982	977,547
45	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	911,827		911,827		911,827
46	Native Village of Kotzebue	1,062,686		1,062,686	265,998	1,328,684
47	Native Village of Kwinhagak	409,239		409,239	3,291	412,530
48	Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	3,346,148		3,346,148	22,300	3,368,448
49	Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe	2,211,818		2,211,818	86,015	2,297,833
50	Lower Lake Rancheria Koi Nation	259,463		259,463		259,463
51	Lummi Nation	8,878,700		8,878,700	10,560	8,889,260
52	Makah Tribe	5,448,801		5,448,801	41,761	5,490,562
53	Maniilaq Association	2,018,615		2,018,615	2,354,608	4,373,223
54	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	534,237		534,237	37,565	571,802
55	Metlakatla Indian Community	4,250,583		4,250,583	521,462	4,772,045
56	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	670,762		670,762	1,054,399	1,725,161
57	Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe	1,736,619		1,736,619	4,921,795	6,658,414
58	Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	381,862		381,862		381,862
59	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	1,650,243		1,650,243	27,225	1,677,468
60	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma	5,809,048		5,809,048	966,454	6,775,502
61	Nisqually Indian Tribe	4,387,152		4,387,152		4,387,152

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62	Nome Eskimo Community	1,168,704		1,168,704		1,168,704
63	North Fork Rancheria	352,789		352,789		352,789
64	Native Village of Nulato	362,236		362,236	108,951	471,187
65	Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico	1,977,484	921	1,978,405	49,422	2,027,827
66	Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	1,360,842		1,360,842	383,000	1,743,842
67	Orutsararmut Tribal Council	1,007,452		1,007,452	129,419	1,136,871
68	Osage Nation	2,224,712		2,224,712	325,719	2,550,431
69	Pinoleville Pomo Nation	303,705		303,705	51,588	355,293
70	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma	702,862		702,862	10,995	713,857
71	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	3,306,787		3,306,787	586,138	3,892,925
72	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	1,045,332		1,045,332	551,470	1,596,802
73	Quinault Indian Nation	14,083,713		14,083,713	209,213	14,292,926
74	Redding Rancheria	798,273		798,273	51,605	849,878
75	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	16,303,993	123,751	16,427,744	5,411,876	21,839,620
76	Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma	3,044,892	30,378	3,075,270	1,686,951	4,762,221
77	Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation	10,188,708	2,395,000	12,583,708	3,995,148	16,578,856
78	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	13,892,315		13,892,315	1,189,810	15,082,125
79	Santa Clara Pueblo	2,439,471	330,000	2,769,471	40,570	2,810,041
80	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa	5,769,438		5,769,438	1,003,587	6,773,025
81	Seldovia Village Tribe	402,646		402,646	154,830	557,476
82	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma	467,742		467,742	42,801	510,543
83	Shoalwater Bay Tribe	1,259,422		1,259,422		1,259,422
84	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon	3,504,915		3,504,915	1,050,759	4,555,674
85	Sitka Tribe of Alaska	1,939,363		1,939,363		1,939,363
86	Skokomish Tribe of Washington	3,034,367		3,034,367	172,694	3,207,061
87	Squaxin Island Tribe	2,889,109		2,889,109		2,889,109
88	Suquamish Tribe	4,106,131		4,106,131		4,106,131
89	Swinomish Indian Tribe	1,959,781		1,959,781	4,248	1,964,029
90	Native Village of Tanana	704,514		704,514	5,781	710,295
91	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.	12,206,516		12,206,516	4,347,815	16,554,331
92	Taos Pueblo	2,645,521	1,627	2,647,148	225,542	2,872,690
93	Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska	9,434,396		9,434,396	4,166,796	13,601,192
94	Tolowa Dee-ni Nation	450,853		450,853		450,853

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95	Tulalip Tribes of Washington	4,125,548		4,125,548	2,697,466	6,823,014
96	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	5,933,870	3,030	5,936,900	882,201	6,819,101
97	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians	658,537		658,537	357,950	1,016,487
98	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)	2,277,380		2,277,380	162,277	2,439,657
99	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	1,165,793		1,165,793	259,196	1,424,989
100	White Earth Reservation Business Committee	4,006,677	624,000	4,630,677	1,458,546	6,089,223
101	Wyandotte Nation	909,196		909,196	290,823	1,200,019
102	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	791,961		791,961	27,240	819,201
103	Yurok Tribe	5,693,812	528,261	6,222,073	4,287,700	10,509,773
TOTAL		\$328,632,590	\$4,148,748	\$332,781,338	\$79,703,370	\$412,484,708

(A) Includes funding from the BIA Operation of Indian Programs account.

(B) Includes funding from the BIA Miscellaneous Payments and Construction accounts.

(C) Total of columns A and B

(D) Includes funding from other accounts, including BLM, HHS, Labor, Agriculture, and Transportation.

(E) Total of columns C and D

***Denotes tribes entering agreements in the current year**

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY RESULTS OF TRUST EVALUATIONS

APPENDIX C			
Summary of Results of Tribal Trust Evaluations Conducted for Operating Period October 1, 2011 - December 31, 2012			
Tribe/Consortium	Date of Evaluation	Period Covered	Results of Trust Evaluations
1 Asa' Carsarmiu Tribal Council	08/21/12	1/2011-7/2012	The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, and non-agriculture leasing trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or trust programs managed by the Tribe under their Multi-Year Funding Agreement. One suggestion was identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to the trust component area of Compliance.
2 Association of Village Council Presidents	8/20-22/2012	FY 2010- FY 2011	The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, non-agriculture leasing, forestry, wild land fire and appraisals trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust resources or programs managed by the Association through their Annual Funding Agreements. One suggestion was identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to the trust component area of Asset Management.

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3	Native Village of Barrow	5/21-23/2012	Follow up verification from August 2011 review	<p>The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, cash management and non-agriculture leasing trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. The purpose of this review was to test and verify whether the Tribe had cured the imminent jeopardy condition as identified during the Tribe's 2011 evaluation. OTRA has verified and concluded that the Tribe has adequately addressed the findings in the 2011 report, and the condition of imminent jeopardy has been mitigated pending further review and follow-up. OTRA has verified and confirmed that the Tribe has made good progress in addressing the imminent jeopardy issues and has made progress in implementing the respective corrective actions, OTRA, therefore, makes the determination that the imminent jeopardy condition is contained and mitigated pending the next review.</p>
4	Chippewa Cree Tribe	6/19-21/2012	FY 2011- FY 2012	<p>The evaluation reviewed the probate, executive direction, rights of way, agriculture leasing, non-agriculture leasing, grazing, forestry, wild land fire, cash management, minerals and appraisals programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy found to any trust resources or programs managed by the Tribe through their Annual Funding Agreement.</p>
5	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	5/22-24/2012	FY 2011	<p>The evaluation reviewed the probate, executive direction, acquisitions and disposals, non-agriculture leasing, forestry services, wild land fire, cash management, supervised accounts, appraisals and land titles and records programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust resources or programs assumed by the Nation through an annual funding agreement.</p>

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6	Chugachmiut, Inc.	08/23/12	7/1/2010-7/31/2012	The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, and non-agriculture leasing trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. OTRA was unable to make a final trust rating and imminent jeopardy determination due to insufficient collection of data and documentation. Therefore no determination of imminent jeopardy to trust assets managed by the Tribe for the period of July 1, 2010 through July 31, 2012 was made.
7	Citizen Potawatomi Nation	03/01/12	FY 2010- FY 2011	The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, agricultural leasing, minerals, cash management and appraisals programs to ensure that tribal trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust resources or programs assumed by the Nation through a multi-year funding agreement.
8	Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians	07/10/12	FY 2010 - FY 2011	The evaluation reviewed the executive direction, forestry, and wild land fire trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust resources or programs.
9	Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde of Oregon	01/26/12	FY 2010 - FY 2011	The evaluation reviewed the , acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, executive direction, forestry, wild land fire and non-agriculture leasing trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust resources or programs managed by the Tribe under the Annual Funding Agreements.
10	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians	7/10-11/2012	FY 2010 - FY 2011	The evaluation reviewed the acquisition and disposal, forestry, wild fire and non-agriculture leasing trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or trust programs managed by the Tribe.

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11	Kaw Nation	06/27/12	FY 2010- FY 2011	The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, appraisals, executive direction and agriculture leasing trust programs to ensure that tribal trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust resources or programs assumed by the Nation through the annual funding agreement.
12	Native Village of Kwinhagak	08/23/12	5/1/2010- 12/31/2011	The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, and non-agriculture leasing trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust resources or programs assumed by the Tribe through their Annual Funding Agreement for FY 2010 and Multi-year Funding Agreement covering fiscal years 2011-2016.
13	Maniilaq Association	11/1-3/2011	FY2010-FY2011	The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, and non-agriculture leasing trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust resources or programs managed by the Association through the 2010 and 2011 Multi-Year Funding Agreement.
14	Metlakatla Indian Community	8/28- 30/2012	FY2011-FY2012	The evaluation reviewed the probate, realty services, forestry trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust resources or programs managed by the Community under separate Multi-Year Funding Agreements.
15	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	11/17/11	FY2011	The evaluation reviewed the, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, minerals, appraisals and non-agriculture leasing trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or trust programs managed by the Tribe through the multi- year funding agreement.

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16	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma	06/28/12	FY2011	The evaluation reviewed the executive direction and social services trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or trust programs managed by the Tribe through an annual funding agreement.
17	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	03/15/12	FY2011	The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, agriculture leasing, social services supervised IIM accounts, appraisals and non-agriculture leasing trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust resources or programs managed by the Community through the Multi-Year Funding Agreement.
18	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa	7/12-13/2012	FY 2011- FY 2012	The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, and non-agriculture leasing trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or trust programs managed by the Tribe through the Multi-Year Funding Agreement.
19	Shoalwater Bay Tribe	11/15/11	FY 2010- FY 2011	The evaluation reviewed the natural fisheries, timber fish and wildlife and water resources trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. The results of the annual trust evaluation revealed no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets administered by the Tribe under its annual funding agreement.
20	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon	01/25/12	FY 2010- FY 2011	The evaluation reviewed the acquisition and disposal, management and executive direction, forestry, wild land fire, appraisals and non-agriculture leasing trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or trust programs managed by the Tribe through the Annual Funding Agreement.

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21	Sitka Tribe of Alaska	12/6-8/2011	CY 2010- CY 2011	The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, mineral leasing and non-agriculture leasing trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. The results of the annual fiduciary trust evaluation did not identify imminent jeopardy to trust assets assumed by the Tribe through calendar years 2010-2011 of the Annual Funding Agreements.
22	Taos Pueblo	6/18-21/2012	FY 2010 - FY 2011	The evaluation reviewed the probate, real estate services and forestry trust programs to ensure that tribal trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust resources or programs managed by the Pueblo through their Multi-Year Funding Agreement.
23	Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska	8/28-29/2012	FY 2010- FY 2011	The evaluation reviewed the probate, real estate services and forestry trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust resources or programs.
24	Tulalip Tribes of Washington	11/30/11	CY 2010- CY 2011	The evaluation reviewed the forestry trust program to ensure that tribal trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust resources or programs assumed by the Tribes through the annual funding agreement.
25	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	8/27-29/2012	FY 2010 - FY 2011	The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisitions and disposals, rights-of-way, and non-agriculture leasing trust programs to ensure that tribal and individual trust assets and resources were managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions .There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or trust programs managed by the Tribe through the Multi-Year Funding Agreement.
26	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
27	Ak-Chin Indian Community			No evaluation was conducted.
28	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association			No evaluation was conducted.
29	Bishop-Paiute Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.

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30	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
31	Bristol Bay Native Association			No evaluation was conducted.
32	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
33	Cheesh-na Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
34	Cherokee Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
35	Chickasaw Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
36	Copper River Native Association			No evaluation was conducted.
37	Coquille Indian Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
38	Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments			No evaluation was conducted.
39	Delaware Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
40	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes			No evaluation was conducted.
41	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
42	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
43	Ely Shoshone Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
44	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyay			No evaluation was conducted.
45	Native Village of Eyak			No evaluation was conducted.
46	Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa			No evaluation was conducted.
47	Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
48	Native Village of Gambell			No evaluation was conducted.
49	Gila River Indian Community			No evaluation was conducted.
50	Hoopa Valley Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
51	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
52	Organized Village of Kake			No evaluation was conducted.
53	Karuk Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
54	Kawerak, Inc.			No evaluation was conducted.
55	Kenaitze Indian Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
56	Ketchikan Indian Corporation			No evaluation was conducted.
57	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
58	Knik Tribal Council			No evaluation was conducted.
59	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho			No evaluation was conducted.
60	Native Village of Kotzebue			No evaluation was conducted.
61	Leech Lake Band of			No evaluation was conducted.

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	Ojibwe			
62	Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
63	Lower Lake Rancheria Koi Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
64	Lummi Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
65	Makah Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
66	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
67	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
68	Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe			No evaluation was conducted.
69	Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
70	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
71	Nisqually Indian Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
72	Nome Eskimo Community			No evaluation was conducted.
73	North Fork Rancheria			No evaluation was conducted.
74	Native Village of Nulato			No evaluation was conducted.
75	Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico			No evaluation was conducted.
76	Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin			No evaluation was conducted.
77	Orutsararmiu Tribal Council			No evaluation was conducted.
78	Osage Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
79	Pinoleville Pomo Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
80	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
81	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
82	Quinault Indian Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
83	Redding Rancheria			No evaluation was conducted.
84	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
85	Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
86	Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
87	Santa Clara Pueblo			No evaluation was conducted.
88	Seldovia Village Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
89	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
90	Skokomish Tribe of Washington			No evaluation was conducted.
91	Squaxin Island Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.

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92	Suquamish Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
93	Swinomish Indian Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
94	Native Village of Tanana			No evaluation was conducted.
95	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.			No evaluation was conducted.
96	Tolowa Dee-ni Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
97	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation			No evaluation was conducted.
98	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
99	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)			No evaluation was conducted.
100	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California			No evaluation was conducted.
101	White Earth Reservation Business Committee			No evaluation was conducted.
102	Wyandotte Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
103	Yurok Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.

APPENDIX D

TRIBAL REPORTS

APPENDIX D(1)

SUGGESTED REPORTING FORMAT

(Insert 2012 Form)

APPENDIX D(2)

TRIBAL REPORTS SUBMITTED

APPENDIX D(2)	
2012	
TRIBAL REPORTS SUBMITTED	
1	Asa'carsarmiut Tribe
2	Chickasaw Nation
3	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
4	Coquille Indian Tribe
5	Citizen Potawatomi Nation
6	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
7	Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
8	Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians
9	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
10	Kootenai Tribe
11	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
12	Native Village of Kotzebue
13	Native Village of Kwinhagak
14	Native Village of Nulato
15	Nisqually Indian Tribe
16	North Fork Rancheria
17	Pinoleville Pomo Nation
18	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
19	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
20	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon
21	Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
22	Skokomish Tribe of Washington
23	Tolowa Dee-Ni' Nation (Smith River Rancheria)
24	White Earth Reservation Business Community
25	Yurok Tribe

(Insert Tribal Reports)