



TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

2013

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 2013 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
FY 2013	566	2,556	106	256	\$325,153

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

During 2013, a total of 256 of the 566 Federally Recognized Tribes and 10 Consortia participated in Tribal Self-Governance under 106 compacts and funding agreements with the BIA, accounting for nearly \$ 325.2 million in BIA Operation of Indian Programs and construction and an additional \$77.0 million in other Federal assistance programs administered by the BIA for a total of \$402.2 million. There were no retrocessions requested by Tribes/Consortia. Tribes/Consortia participating in Tribal Self-Governance in 2013 are listed in Appendix A(1). Applications to begin participation in Tribal Self-Governance were received from three tribes during 2013. The Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs

Reservation, and Ysleta del Sur Pueblo all operate on a calendar year basis and were selected from the applicant pool to begin participation during 2013.

In 2013, a total of eight different Tribes and two Consortium entered into eleven self-governance annual funding agreements (AFAs) with non-BIA Bureaus. They include one Consortium (Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments) with the 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) and one consortium (Maniilaq Association) with the National Park 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 2013. 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, the 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

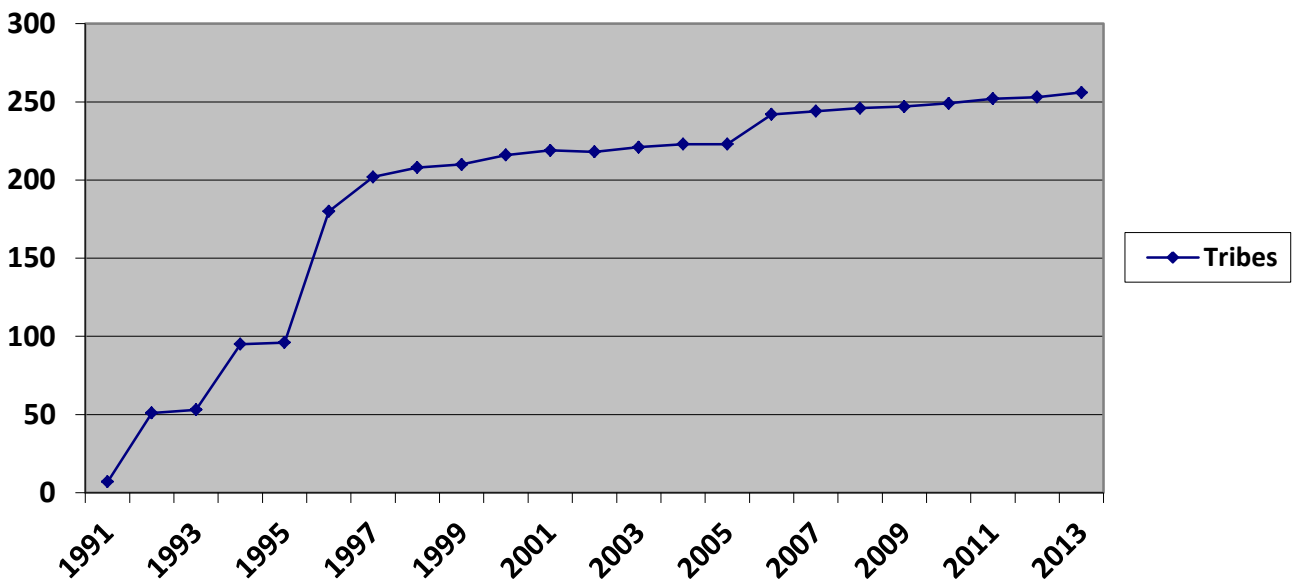


Chart 2 demonstrates that since the Tribal Self-Governance demonstration project was initiated in 1991, the percentage of Tribes participating in Tribal Self-Governance has grown to approximately 45.2 percent of all Federally Recognized Tribes.

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

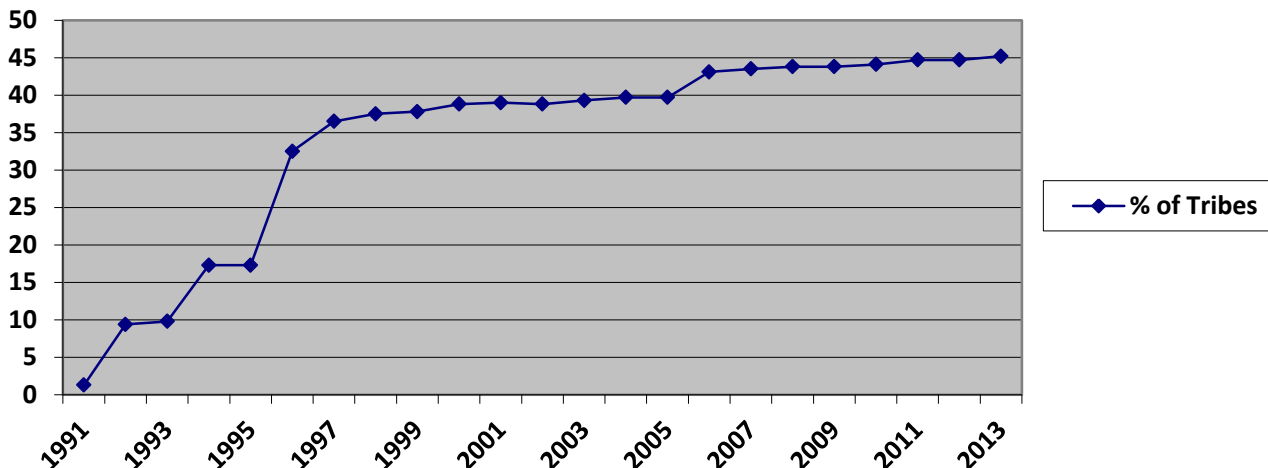


Chart 3 depicts the steady rise in Self-Governance obligations by year (BIA Operation of Indian Programs and Construction accounts only) since the initiation of the Tribal Self-Governance demonstration project from \$27.0 million in 1991 to \$325.2 million in 2013.

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

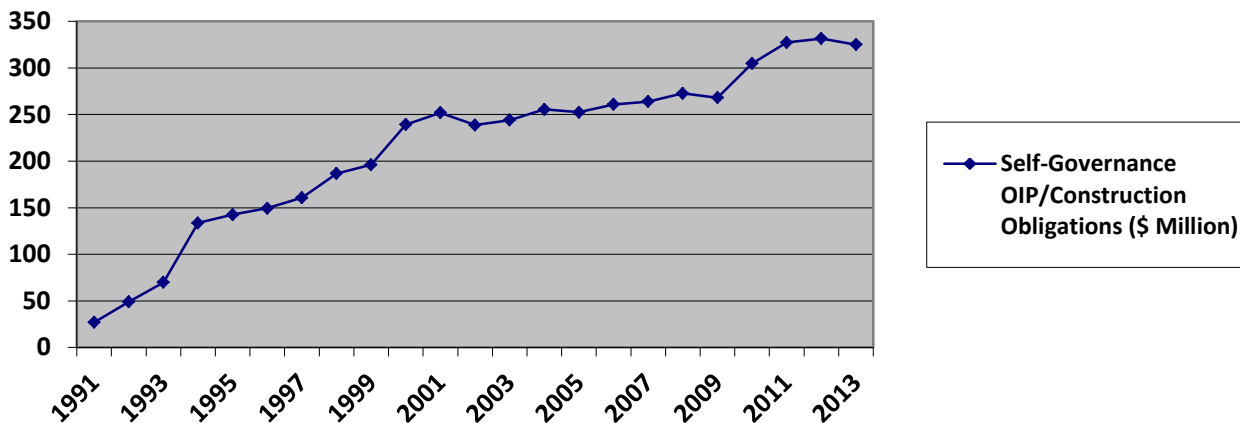
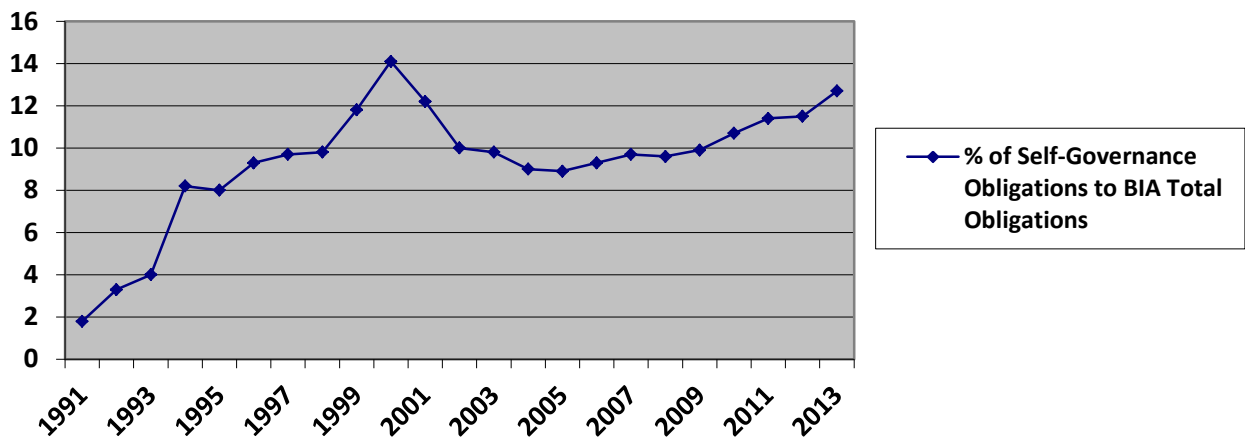


Chart 4 shows how Self-Governance obligations changed over time as a percentage of BIA total obligations (BIA Operation of Indian Programs and Construction accounts only).

**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 12.7 percent in 2013.

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
FY 2013	402,159	8	1,480

*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 2013 funding agreements was \$402.2 million. These funds were transferred to and used for 256 Self-Governance Tribes (45.2 percent of all Federal Recognized Tribes) to provide PSFAs to Tribal citizens under 106 Self-Governance funding agreements. In 2013, the Tribal Self-Governance Program was administered by 8 OSG permanent staff with obligations of \$1.48 million. Core functions performed by OSG staff included negotiation of 106 Self-Governance funding agreements for 256 Self-Governance Tribes, financial management involving the transfer of \$326.89 million in BIA direct appropriations and an additional \$75.27 million in other Federal assistance programs administered by the BIA for a total of \$402.2 million to Self-Governance Tribes, and

management of 110 single audits (including the resolution of findings for 31 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 106 tribes/consortia representing 256 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 2013 included the following.

- Bureau of Land Management (1)
- Bureau of Reclamation (5)
- Office of Natural Resources Revenue (0)
- National Park Service (3)
- Fish and Wildlife Service (0)
- U.S. Geological Survey (0)
- Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (2 agreements, 1 funded by OST)

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. Beginning in FY2012, 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 2013, the **Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)** entered into a total of five AFAs with five tribes with an aggregate amount of \$49,059,606. These AFAs are described below.

The Gila River Indian Community (Community) received a total of \$39,926,000 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 \$2,339,040 for the construction of the tribal portion of the Rocky Boys-North Central Montana Regional Water System.

The Yurok Tribe received \$2,840,060 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 \$518,465 for studies and monitoring pertaining to coho salmon and other activities to monitor for disease in the Klamath River basin.

The Hoopa Tribe received \$3,436,041 for data collection, analysis, and other activities to manage Trinity River Basin fish populations.

In FY 2013, the **National Park Service (NPS)** entered into two AFAs with three self-governance Tribes with an aggregate amount of \$3,331,220. These AFAs are described below.

The Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians received \$3,231,220 for 34 overall projects plus the base agreement to complete all maintenance and construction work at the National Monument. The park rates a 99% 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, including the largest project by far to replace large fuel tanks to supply fuel for their diesel generators.

The Yurok Tribe received \$25,000 for a project involving the Youth Partnership Program of the Yurok Tribe Land and Conservation Corps Partnership.

The Maniilq Association received \$75,000 for custodial services and maintenance at the NPS Northwest Arctic Heritage Center in Kotzebue, Alaska. The agreement also provides funds for cultural education curriculum development that will tell the story of native culture in the Western Arctic National Parklands (WEAR) which include Bering Land Bridge Natural Preserve, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Kobuk Valley Park, and the Noatak National Preserve.

In FY 2013, 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 \$126,410, 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 2013 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 2013 Self-Governance Annual Report to Congress on BIA programs is provided in Appendix D. Also included in Appendix D are copies of the 15 reports from Self-Governance Tribes/Consortia for 2013, which were received by the OSG.

Tribal reports were received for 14% of the funding agreements for inclusion in the 2013 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 2013. 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.

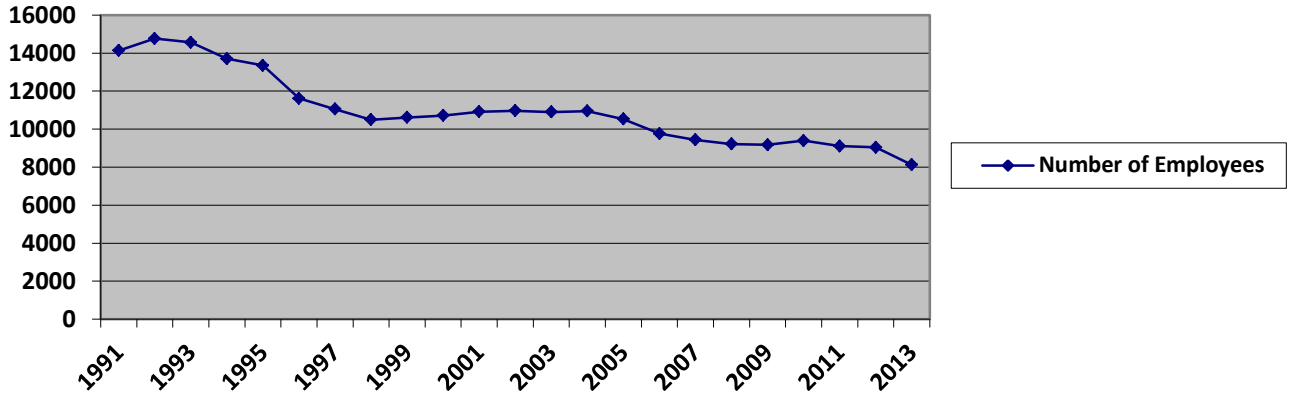
D. FUNDS RELATED TO THE PROVISION OF SERVICES AND BENEFITS BY THE SECRETARY AND FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO SELF-GOVERNANCE TRIBES

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 \$100 thousand over a five year period. The BOR entered into a total of five agreements with five tribes providing an aggregate amount of \$49.06 million. The NPS obligated \$3.33 million to three Tribes. The OST obligated \$0.13 million to one Tribe. In addition, \$326.89 million in BIA direct appropriations and an additional \$75.27 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 \$402.16 million transferred by OSG to Self-Governance Tribes under Title IV. Appendix B (1) shows the amounts of FY 2013 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 2013 employment level of 8,124 (6,646 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 2013, the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, and Ysleta del Sur Pueblo 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 2013 level of total BIA employment translates into a BIA full-time equivalent (FTE) employment level of 7,801.

Table 3 shows the percentage change in OIP and Construction appropriations from 2012 to 2013.

Activity	FY 2012 Enacted	Percent of Total	FY 2013 Enacted	Percent of Total
Tribal Priority Allocations	\$891,070	35.2%	\$854,036	35.7%
Other Programs/ Projects	\$1,326,422	52.4%	\$1,251,619	52.4%
Central	\$104,866	4.1%	\$96,077	4.0%
Regional	\$45,380	1.8%	\$42,159	1.8%

Construction	\$123,630	4.9%	\$105,698	4.4%
Settlements/ Miscellaneous Payments	\$32,802	1.3%	\$32,737	1.4%
Loans	\$7,103	0.3%	\$6,731	0.3%
Total:	\$2,531,273	100.0%	\$2,389,057	100.0%

Funding for Contract Support and Indian Self-Determination Fund is transferred to a new appropriation account in FY2014.

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.

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).

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012 was an anomaly and omitted this provision. However, in 2013 this provision was restored to the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2013.

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 2013. The trust evaluations were conducted at tribal locations between October 1, 2012 and December 31, 2013. A fifteen month

timeframe was chosen to allow for tribal fiscal years. As a result, a three month overlap exists in this and subsequent reports. Appendix C contains a summary of the results of the 10 trust evaluations which were conducted by OTRA for FY2013. Of the 10 tribes that OTRA evaluated the trust operations, there was one determination of imminent jeopardy made in the management and administration of the probate trust program compacted under the Native Village of Tanana Multi-Year Funding Agreement. OTRA provided the Tribe with written notification of imminent jeopardy which included required corrective actions to be completed within sixty calendar days from the date of notice. The Tribe was able to implement all corrective actions within the required time period and cured the condition of imminent jeopardy. As a result, OTRA suspended the finding of imminent jeopardy and the Tribe's overall performance rating was mitigated from "Imminent Jeopardy" to a "Needs Improvement". The remaining 9 tribes 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 2013.

TABLE 4							
FY 2013 SINGLE AUDIT ACTIVITY							
	Tribe/Consortium	FY	Received by OIEA	Sent to OSG	Response Due	Actual Response	Status Code
1	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	2011	9/25/2012	10/11/2012	NA	NA	Closed
2	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	2011	9/28/2012	10/15/2012	1/14/2013	1/11/2013	Closed
3	Lummi Indian Business Council	2011	9/27/2012	10/15/2012	NA	NA	Closed
4	Ely Shoshone Tribe	2011	9/28/2012	10/16/2012	NA	NA	Closed
5	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians	2011	9/28/2012	10/16/2012	NA	NA	Closed
6	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	2011	10/1/2012	10/17/2012	1/15/2013	1/11/2013	Closed
7	Muckleshoot Indian Reservation	2011	10/4/2012	10/23/2012	1/21/2013	1/11/2013	Closed
8	Ak Chin Indian Community of the Mariqupa	2011	10/5/2012	10/24/2012	NA	NA	Closed
9	Organized Village of Kake	2011	10/24/2012	11/15/2012	NA	NA	Closed
10	Santa Clara Pueblo Administrative Unit	2011	12/28/2012	1/3/2013	4/3/2013	4/1/2013	Closed

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11	Hoopa Valley Tribe	2011	12/3/2012	1/3/2013	4/3/2013	4/1/2013	Closed
12	Native Village of Gambell	2010	12/27/2012	1/8/2013	4/8/2013	4/5/2013	Closed
13	Bishop Paiute Tribe	2011	12/28/2012	1/15/2013	NA	NA	Closed
14	Asa Carsarmuit Tribal Council	2011	12/28/2012	1/15/2013	NA	NA	Closed
15	Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	2011	12/28/2012	1/16/2013	4/16/2013	4/15/2013	Closed
16	Cheeshna Tribal Council (Chistochina Village Council)	2011	12/28/2012	1/16/2013	NA	NA	Closed
17	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	2011	12/28/2012	1/17/2013	NA	NA	Closed
18	Taos Pueblo - Central Management System	2011	12/28/2012	1/22/2013	4/22/2013	4/15/2013	Closed
19	Sitka Tribe of Alaska	2011	12/28/2012	1/22/2013	NA	NA	Closed
20	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma	2011	12/28/2012	1/22/2013	NA	NA	Closed
21	Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association Inc	2011	1/2/2013	1/23/2013	NA	NA	Closed
22	Association of Village Council Presidents	2011	1/2/2013	1/23/2013	NA	NA	Closed
23	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	2011	1/2/2013	1/24/2013	NA	NA	Closed
24	Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon	2011	1/2/2013	1/25/2013	NA	NA	Closed
25	Copper River Native Association	2009	1/2/2013	1/28/2013	4/29/2013	4/15/2013	Closed
26	Delaware Nation	2010	1/2/2013	1/28/2013	NA	NA	Closed
27	Fort Sill Apache Tribe	2011	1/2/2013	1/29/2013	4/29/2013	4/15/2013	Closed
28	Kawerak Inc.	2011	1/2/2013	1/29/2013	4/29/2013	4/15/2013	Closed
29	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	2011	1/2/2013	1/29/2013	NA	NA	Closed
30	Kaw Nation of Oklahoma	2011	1/2/2013	1/29/2013	NA	NA	Closed
31	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	2011	1/2/2013	1/30/2013	4/30/2013	4/15/2013	Closed
32	Makah Tribal Council	2011	1/2/2013	1/30/2013	NA	NA	Closed
33	Native Village of Fort Yukon	2011	1/2/2013	2/1/2013	5/2/2013	4/4/2013	Closed
34	Native Village of Kwinhagak	2011	1/2/2013	2/4/2013	NA	NA	Closed

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35	North Fork Rancheria	2011	1/2/2013	2/5/2013	NA	NA	Closed
36	North Fork Rancheria	2010	1/2/2013	2/5/2013	NA	NA	Closed
37	Orutsararmut Native Council	2011	1/2/2013	2/6/2013	5/7/2013	5/6/2013	Closed
38	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	2011	1/2/2013	2/7/2013	NA	NA	Closed
39	Quinault Indian Nation	2011	1/2/2013	2/7/2013	NA	NA	Closed
40	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	2011	1/2/2013	2/7/2013	NA	NA	Closed
41	Tulalip Tribes of Washington	2011	1/2/2013	2/7/2013	NA	NA	Closed
42	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma	2011	1/2/2013	2/7/2013	NA	NA	Closed
43	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians	2011	1/2/2013	2/7/2013	NA	NA	Closed
44	Gila River Indian Community	2011	1/7/2013	2/8/2013	NA	NA	Closed
45	Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	2012	2/13/2013	2/19/2013	NA	NA	Closed
46	Skokomish Indian Tribe	2012	2/12/2013	2/19/2013	NA	NA	Closed
47	Native Village of St. Michael (Member of Kawerak, Inc Cons)	2009	1/3/2013	2/21/2013	5/22/2013	5/29/2013	Closed
48	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)	2012	3/11/2013	3/14/2013	NA	NA	Closed
49	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.	2012	3/15/2013	4/8/2013	7/8/2013	6/28/2013	Closed
50	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	2012	4/2/2013	4/10/2013	7/9/2013	6/28/2013	Closed
51	Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments	2012	4/9/2013	4/16/2013	NA	NA	Closed
52	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paitute Tribe	2012	4/11/2013	4/18/2013	NA	NA	Closed
53	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	2012	4/18/2013	4/22/2013	7/22/2013	6/28/2013	Closed
54	Delaware Nation	2011	4/18/2013	4/23/2013	7/22/2013	6/28/2013	Closed
55	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	2011	4/23/2013	5/6/2013	8/5/2013	8/2/2013	Closed
56	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	2012	4/25/2013	5/6/2013	8/5/2013	8/2/2013	Closed
57	Modoc Tribe	2012	4/19/2013	5/6/2013	NA	NA	Closed
58	Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska	2012	4/29/2013	5/7/2013	NA	NA	Closed

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59	Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community	2012	4/25/2013	5/7/2013	NA	NA	Closed
60	Ohkay Owingeh (San Juan Pueblo)	2012	5/8/2013	5/15/2013	8/13/2013	8/2/2013	Closed
61	White Earth Reservation	2012	5/8/2013	5/15/2013	NA	NA	Closed
62	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	2012	5/8/2013	5/21/2013	NA	NA	Closed
63	Native Village of Kwinhagak	2012	5/9/2013	5/21/2013	NA	NA	Closed
64	Knik Tribal Council	2012	5/8/2013	5/21/2013	NA	NA	Closed
65	Native Village of Eyak	2012	5/28/2013	6/3/2013	NA	NA	Closed
66	Fond Du Lac Reservation	2012	6/3/2013	6/4/2013	NA	NA	Closed
67	Chickasaw Nation	2012	6/7/2013	6/11/2013	NA	NA	Closed
68	Pinoleville Band of Pomo Indians	2012	6/11/2013	6/19/2013	NA	NA	Closed
69	Cheeshna Tribal Council (Chistochina Village Council)	2012	6/11/2013	6/19/2013	NA	NA	Closed
70	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa	2012	6/11/2013	6/20/2013	NA	NA	Closed
71	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	2012	6/11/2013	6/20/2013	NA	NA	Closed
72	Bristol Bay Native Association, Inc.	2012	6/11/2013	6/24/2013	NA	NA	Closed
73	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	2012	6/11/2013	6/24/2013	NA	NA	Closed
74	Native Village of Kotzebue	2012	6/11/2013	6/25/2013	9/23/2013	9/16/2013	Closed
75	Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association Inc	2012	6/11/2013	7/8/2013	NA	NA	Closed
76	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	2012	6/17/2013	7/9/2013	10/7/2013	10/2/2013	Closed
77	Quinault Indian Nation	2012	6/11/2013	7/9/2013	NA	NA	Closed
78	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	2012	6/11/2013	7/9/2013	NA	NA	Closed
79	Suquamish Tribe	2012	6/11/2013	7/9/2013	NA	NA	Closed
80	Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe	2012	6/24/2013	7/10/2013	NA	NA	Closed
81	Kenaitze Indian Tribe	2012	6/25/2013	7/10/2013	NA	NA	Closed
82	Squaxin Island Tribe	2012	6/26/2013	7/11/2013	NA	NA	Closed

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83	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa	2012	6/28/2013	7/15/2013	10/14/2013	10/4/2013	Closed
84	Yurok Tribe	2012	7/3/2013	7/17/2013	NA	NA	Closed
85	Ketchikan Indian Corporation	2012	7/3/2013	7/17/2013	NA	NA	Closed
86	Citizen Band Potawatomi Nation	2012	7/8/2013	7/22/2013	NA	NA	Closed
87	Karuk Tribe of California	2012	7/5/2013	7/22/2013	NA	NA	Closed
88	Maniilaq Association	2012	7/11/2013	7/23/2013	10/21/2013	10/4/2013	Closed
89	Kawerak Inc.	2012	7/11/2013	7/23/2013	NA	NA	Closed
90	Metlakatla Indian Community	2012	7/11/2013	7/26/2013	10/24/2013	10/4/2013	Closed
91	Cherokee Nation	2012	7/10/2013	7/30/2013	NA	NA	Closed
92	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	2012	7/11/2013	7/30/2013	NA	NA	Closed
93	Delaware Nation	2012	7/11/2013	8/13/2013	11/12/2013	10/4/2013	Closed
94	Sac and Fox Nation (of OK)	2012	7/11/2013	8/13/2013	NA	NA	Closed
95	Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	2012	7/11/2013	8/15/2013	NA	NA	Closed
96	Coquille Indian Tribe	2012	7/12/2013	8/15/2013	NA	NA	Closed
97	Muscogee (Creek) Nation	2012	7/31/2013	8/26/2013	NA	NA	Closed
98	Association of Village Council Presidents	2012	7/29/2013	8/26/2013	NA	NA	Closed
99	Osage Tribe Federal Programs	2012	8/1/2013	8/27/2013	NA	NA	Closed
100	Sault Ste Marie Tribe Chippewa Indians	2012	8/1/2013	8/28/2013	NA	NA	Closed
101	Nisqually Indian Tribe	2012	8/15/2013	9/3/2013	NA	NA	Closed
102	Native Village of Gambell	2011	8/26/2013	9/9/2013	12/9/2013	12/9/2013	Closed
103	Native Village of Tanana	2012	8/27/2013	9/9/2013	NA	NA	Closed
104	Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	2012	9/10/2013	9/11/2013	12/10/2013	12/10/2013	Closed
105	Native Village of Fort Yukon	2012	9/10/2013	9/16/2013	NA	NA	Closed
106	Hoopa Valley Tribe	2012	9/18/2013	9/19/2013	12/18/2013	12/13/2013	Closed

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107	Nome Eskimo Community, Inc.	2012	9/11/2013	9/19/2013	NA	NA	Closed
108	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	2012	9/18/2013	9/24/2013	NA	NA	Closed
109	Seldovia Village Tribe	2012	9/12/2013	9/24/2013	NA	NA	Closed
110	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians	2012	9/12/2013	9/24/2013	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

There were no written requests received and/or processed by OSG from Self-Governance Tribes in FY and CY 2013 to waive application of a Federal Regulation pursuant to an agreement entered into under Tribal Self-Governance:

APPENDIX A

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION TABLES

APPENDIX A1 TRIBES/TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE 2013	
1	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
2	Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa
3	Signatory consortium: Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. (13) Signatory tribe: Pribilof Aleut Community of St. George Non-signatory tribes included: Native Village of Akutan Native Village of Atka (IRA) Native Village of Belkofski Native Village of False Pass Native Village of Nelson Lagoon Qagan Tayagungin Tribe (Sand Point) Pribilof Aleut Community of St. Paul & St. George Native Village of Nikolski (IRA) Pauloff Harbor Village King Cove Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska Native Village of Unga
4	Asa'carsarmiut Tribe
5	Signatory consortium: Association of Village Council Presidents (42) Non-signatory tribes included: Akiachak Native Community 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 Cheforak 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) Umkumiut Native Village

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6	Native Village of Barrow																													
7	Bishop Paiute Tribe																													
8	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Tribe																													
9	<p>Signatory consortium: Bristol Bay Native Association, Inc. (28)</p> <p>Non-signatory tribes:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Native Village of Aleknagik</td> <td>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> <tr> <td>Native Village of Dillingham</td> <td>New Stuyahok Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Egegik Village</td> <td>Native Village of Perryville (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Ekuk</td> <td>Native Village of Pilot Point</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ekwok Village</td> <td>Portage Creek Village (Ohgsenakale)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Igiugig Village</td> <td>Native Village of Port Heiden</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ivanof Bay Village</td> <td>South Naknek Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village of Kanatak (IRA)</td> <td>Traditional Village of Togiak</td> </tr> <tr> <td>King Salmon Tribe</td> <td>Twin Hills Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kokhanok Village</td> <td>Ugashik 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	Native Village of Dillingham	New Stuyahok Village	Egegik Village	Native Village of Perryville (IRA)	Native Village of Ekuk	Native Village of Pilot Point	Ekwok Village	Portage Creek Village (Ohgsenakale)	Igiugig Village	Native Village of Port Heiden	Ivanof Bay Village	South Naknek Village	Village of Kanatak (IRA)	Traditional Village of Togiak	King Salmon Tribe	Twin Hills Village	Kokhanok Village	Ugashik Village
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11	Cheesh-na Tribe																													
12	Cherokee Nation																													
13	Chickasaw Nation																													
14	Chippewa Cree Tribe																													
15	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma																													
16	Citizen Potawatomi Nation																													
17	<p>Signatory consortium: Chugachmiut, Inc. (4)</p> <p>Non-signatory tribes:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Native Village of Chenega Bay (IRA)</td> <td>Native Village of Tatitlek (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Nanwalek</td> <td>(**Native Village of Seward)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Port Graham Village</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Native Village of Chenega Bay (IRA)	Native Village of Tatitlek (IRA)	Native Village of Nanwalek	(**Native Village of Seward)	Port Graham Village																							
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Native Village of Nanwalek	(**Native Village of Seward)																													
Port Graham Village																														
18	<p>Signatory consortium: Copper River Native Association, Inc. (5)</p> <p>Non-signatory tribes:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Native Village of Cantwell</td> <td>Native Village of Gakona</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Copper Center (Kluti-Klaah)</td> <td>Gulkana Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Tazlina</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Native Village of Cantwell	Native Village of Gakona	Native Village of Copper Center (Kluti-Klaah)	Gulkana Village	Native Village of Tazlina																							
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20	<p>Signatory consortium: Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments</p> <p>Non-signatory tribe: Birch Creek Village (also served by Tanana Chiefs Conference)</p>																													
21	Delaware Nation																													
22	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes																													

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23	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe																				
24	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma																				
25	Ely Shoshone Tribe																				
26	Ewiiaapaayp 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																				
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39	<p>Signatory consortium was Kawerak, Inc. (18)</p> <p>Non-signatory tribes:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Native Village of Brevig Mission</td> <td>Native Village of Savoonga (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chinik Eskimo Community (Golovin)</td> <td>Native Village of Shaktoolik (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Council</td> <td>Native Village of Shishmaref (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Diomedea (Inalik)(IRA)</td> <td>Native Village of Solomon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Elim (IRA)</td> <td>Stebbins Community Association (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>King Island Native Community (IRA)</td> <td>Native Village of Teller</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Koyuk (IRA)</td> <td>Native Village of Unalakleet (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Mary's Igloo</td> <td>Native Village of Wales (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Saint Michael (IRA)</td> <td>Native Village of White Mountain (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[also served: Native Village of Gambell]</td> <td>[also served: Nome Eskimo Community]</td> </tr> </table>	Native Village of Brevig Mission	Native Village of Savoonga (IRA)	Chinik Eskimo Community (Golovin)	Native Village of Shaktoolik (IRA)	Native Village of Council	Native Village of Shishmaref (IRA)	Native Village of Diomedea (Inalik)(IRA)	Native Village of Solomon	Native Village of Elim (IRA)	Stebbins Community Association (IRA)	King Island Native Community (IRA)	Native Village of Teller	Native Village of Koyuk (IRA)	Native Village of Unalakleet (IRA)	Native Village of Mary's Igloo	Native Village of Wales (IRA)	Native Village of Saint Michael (IRA)	Native Village of White Mountain (IRA)	[also served: Native Village of Gambell]	[also served: Nome Eskimo Community]
Native Village of Brevig Mission	Native Village of Savoonga (IRA)																				
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40	Kaw Nation																				
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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	* Little River Band of Ottawa Indians																				
50	Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe																				
51	Lower Lake Rancheria Koi Nation																				
52	Lummi Nation																				

53	Makah Tribe
54	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]
55	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians
56	Metlaktatla Indian Community
57	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
58	Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians
59	Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma
60	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
61	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
62	Nisqually Indian Tribe
63	Nome Eskimo Community (also served by Kawerak)
64	North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians
65	Native Village of Nulato (also served by Tanana Chiefs Conference)
66	Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico
67	Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
68	Orutsararmiut Native Council
69	Osage Nation of Oklahoma
70	Pinoleville Pomo Nation
71	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma
72	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
73	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
74	Quinault Indian Nation
75	Redding Rancheria
76	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians
77	Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma
78	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation
79	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
80	Santa Clara Pueblo
81	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
82	Seldovia Village Tribe
83	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
84	Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe
85	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon
86	Sitka Tribe of Alaska (IRA)

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87	Skokomish Tribe of Washington																																		
88	Squaxin Island Tribe																																		
89	Suquamish Tribe																																		
90	Swinomish Indian Tribe																																		
91	Native Village of Tanana																																		
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98	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians																																		
99	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)																																		

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100	* Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
101	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
102	White Earth Reservation Business Community
103	Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma
104	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe
105	* Ysleta del Sur Pueblo
106	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 2015	
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

APPENDIX B

OSG TRANSFER OF FUNDS

APPENDIX B(1)						
AMOUNT OF FY 2013 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	1,381,366		1,381,366	1,171,654	2,553,020
2	Ak-Chin Indian Community	990,166		990,166		990,166
3	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	3,661,964		3,661,964	192,518	3,854,482
4	Asa'Carsarmiut Tribal Council	302,355		302,355		302,355
5	Association of Village Council Presidents	9,735,773		9,735,773	2,621,909	12,357,682
6	Native Village of Barrow	2,080,527		2,080,527	485,066	2,565,593
7	Bishop-Paiute Tribe	464,237		464,237		464,237
8	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians	2,379,026	54,763	2,433,789	1,281,586	3,715,375
9	Bristol Bay Native Association	8,876,118		8,876,118	1,105,593	9,981,711
10	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	356,989		356,989		356,989
11	Ceesh-na Tribe	268,926		268,926	41,447	310,373
12	Cherokee Nation	11,582,082		11,582,082	11,946,147	23,528,229
13	Chickasaw Nation	4,782,584		4,782,584	467,148	5,249,732
14	Chippewa Cree Tribe	8,451,504		8,451,504	388,304	8,839,808
15	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	7,088,787		7,088,787	961,739	8,050,526
16	Chugachmiut, Inc.	1,876,104		1,876,104	207,704	2,083,808
17	Citizen Potawatomi Nation	2,017,459		2,017,459	3,230,488	5,247,947
18	Copper River Native Association	507,757		507,757	87,230	594,987
19	Coquille Indian Tribe	2,011,097	40,850	2,051,947		2,051,947
20	Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments	9,196		9,196		9,196
21	Delaware Nation	325,887		325,887	436,443	762,330
22	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	2,380,354	40,000	2,420,354	370,043	2,790,397
23	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	1,184,567		1,184,567	68,320	1,252,887
24	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	703,708		703,708	194,296	898,004
25	Ely Shoshone Tribe	774,240		774,240	2,675	776,915
26	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyay	473,582		473,582	74,841	548,423

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27	Native Village of Eyak	255,328		255,328		255,328
28	Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	1,772,478		1,772,478	433,488	2,205,966
29	Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	540,561		540,561	2,459	543,020
30	Native Village of Gambell	504,343		504,343		504,343
31	Gila River Indian Community	13,357,179		13,357,179		13,357,179
32	Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians	1,042,762		1,042,762	554,620	1,597,382
33	Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde of Oregon	2,863,461		2,863,461	64,938	2,928,399
34	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians	3,388,719		3,388,719	506,085	3,894,804
35	Hoopa Valley Tribe	5,327,851		5,327,851	1,067,685	6,395,536
36	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	3,133,027		3,133,027		3,133,027
37	Organized Village of Kake	820,042		820,042	607,876	1,427,918
38	Karuk Tribe	1,223,246		1,223,246		1,223,246
39	Kaw Nation	1,543,362		1,543,362	8,775	1,552,137
40	Kawerak, Inc.	8,387,799		8,387,799	1,046,838	9,434,637
41	Kenaitze Indian Tribe	703,253		703,253	138,807	842,060
42	Ketchikan Indian Corporation	3,481,209		3,481,209		3,481,209
43	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	871,814		871,814		871,814
44	Knik Tribal Council	369,077		369,077	557,426	926,503
45	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	633,357		633,357		633,357
46	Native Village of Kotzebue	1,009,844		1,009,844	293,757	1,303,601
47	Native Village of Kwinhagak	358,662		358,662	3,172	361,834
48	Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	3,030,500		3,030,500	25,941	3,056,441
49	Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	2,657,747		2,657,747	88,114	2,745,861
50	Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe	2,288,553		2,288,553		2,288,553
51	Lower Lake Rancheria Koi Nation	210,186		210,186		210,186
52	Lummi Nation	8,590,635		8,590,635	9,757	8,600,392
53	Makah Tribe	5,350,939		5,350,939	39,699	5,390,638
54	Maniilaq Association	2,770,209		2,770,209	1,312,709	4,082,918
55	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	334,231		334,231	74,207	408,438
56	Metlakatla Indian Community	3,828,679		3,828,679	548,498	4,377,177
57	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	665,698		665,698	295,150	960,848
58	Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe	1,713,714		1,713,714	4,797,972	6,511,686
59	Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	364,896		364,896	1,026	365,922
60	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	1,821,880		1,821,880	27,225	1,849,105

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61	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma	5,579,440		5,579,440	894,107	6,473,547
62	Nisqually Indian Tribe	3,990,448		3,990,448		3,990,448
63	Nome Eskimo Community	1,138,472		1,138,472		1,138,472
64	North Fork Rancheria	376,343		376,343		376,343
65	Native Village of Nulato	368,178		368,178	126,784	494,962
66	Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico	1,830,727		1,830,727	51,112	1,881,839
67	Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	1,229,275		1,229,275	191,309	1,420,584
68	Orutsararmiut Tribal Council	941,019		941,019	132,389	1,073,408
69	Osage Nation	1,908,002		1,908,002	343,601	2,251,603
70	Pinoleville Pomo Nation	283,344		283,344	27,902	311,246
71	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma	682,695		682,695	288,120	970,815
72	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	3,084,105		3,084,105	579,334	3,663,439
73	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	980,391		980,391	672,804	1,653,195
74	Quinault Indian Nation	12,796,552		12,796,552	180,357	12,976,909
75	Redding Rancheria	763,007		763,007	57,701	820,708
76	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	15,484,200	1,139,964	16,624,164	4,277,634	20,901,798
77	Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma	2,760,158		2,760,158	2,136,815	4,896,973
78	Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation	9,891,520	9,815,287	19,706,807	3,049,537	22,756,344
79	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	13,555,450		13,555,450	1,629,234	15,184,684
80	Santa Clara Pueblo	2,158,598	280,000	2,438,598	46,136	2,484,734
81	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa	5,730,138		5,730,138	1,100,162	6,830,300
82	Seldovia Village Tribe	363,907		363,907	184,391	548,298
83	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma	459,968		459,968	60,703	520,671
84	Shoalwater Bay Tribe	1,200,111		1,200,111		1,200,111
85	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon	2,611,320		2,611,320	1,030,392	3,641,712
86	Sitka Tribe of Alaska	1,951,317		1,951,317		1,951,317
87	Skokomish Tribe of Washington	2,744,597		2,744,597	1,218,698	3,963,295
88	Squaxin Island Tribe	2,756,744		2,756,744		2,756,744
89	Suquamish Tribe	3,978,571		3,978,571		3,978,571
90	Swinomish Indian Tribe	1,933,508		1,933,508	3,511	1,937,019
91	Native Village of Tanana	683,690		683,690	5,920	689,610
92	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.	11,072,843		11,072,843	4,192,133	15,264,976
93	Taos Pueblo	2,294,285		2,294,285	226,510	2,520,795

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94	Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska	9,296,111		9,296,111	3,951,928	13,248,039
95	Tolowa Dee-ni Nation	459,713		459,713		459,713
96	Tulalip Tribes of Washington	4,147,699		4,147,699	3,083,470	7,231,169
97	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	7,084,447	72,520	7,156,967	1,101,594	8,258,561
98	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians	722,769		722,769	404,065	1,126,834
99	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)	2,066,009		2,066,009	237,308	2,303,317
100	Conferated Tribes of Warm Springs			0	2,067,684	2,067,684
101	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	1,054,287		1,054,287	294,172	1,348,459
102	White Earth Reservation Business Committee	3,876,009	609,332	4,485,341	1,683,182	6,168,523
103	Wyandotte Nation	714,267		714,267	358,587	1,072,854
104	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	767,775		767,775	27,036	794,811
105	Ysleta DelSur Pueblo	1,687,646		1,687,646		1,687,646
106	Yurok Tribe	5,289,912	201,267	5,491,179	1,516,017	7,007,196
TOTAL		\$314,631,163	\$12,253,983	\$326,885,146	\$75,273,714	\$402,158,860

(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, 2012 - December 31, 2013				
Tribe/Consortium		Date of Evaluation	Period Covered	Results of Trust Evaluations
1	Native Village of Barrow	5/6-9/2013	FY2013	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 resources managed by the Tribe under their 2008-2012 Multi-Year Funding Agreement. Four suggestions were identified to strengthen the Village's programs and functions as they relate to the trust component area of Asset Management.
2	Gila River Indian Community	41533	FY2012-FY2013	The evaluation reviewed the IIM supervised accounts 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 resources managed by the Community under their 2012-2016 Multi-Year Funding Agreement. Four suggestions were identified to strengthen the Community's programs and functions as they relate to compliance in the administration of the supervised accounts under the Social Services program.

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3	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma	5/21-23/2013	FY2011-FY2012	The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, agricultural leasing, cash management, appraisals, land titles and records 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 resources managed by the Nation under their FY 2011 through FY 2012 Multi-Year Funding Agreement. Two suggestions were identified to strengthen the Nation's programs and functions as they relate to non-compliance with federal regulations in the trust areas of Real Estate Services and the Land Title and Records Office.
4	Nisqually Indian Tribe	2/28/2013- 2/28/2013	CY 2010-2012	The evaluation reviewed the forestry management and protection 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. OTRA concluded there was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or resources managed by the Tribe.
5	Santa Clara Pueblo	2/26/2013- 3/1/2013	CY 2010-2012	The evaluation reviewed the rights-of-way, non-agricultural leasing, Wild Land Fire, and Forestry 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 trust assets or resources managed by the pueblo. Two suggestions were identified to strengthen the Pueblo's programs and functions as they relate to non-compliance with federal regulations in the management and administration of the Real Estate Services and Forestry programs.

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6	Sitka Tribe of Alaska	4/30/2013-5/2/2013	CY 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 indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or resources managed by the Tribe under their 2012 Annual Year Funding Agreement. One suggestion was identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to management in the administration of the Executive Direction program where the Tribe did not have a continuity of operations plan.
7	Squaxin Island Tribe	41334	FY 2012	The evaluation reviewed the limited realty 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 assets or resources managed by the Tribe.
8	Swinomish Indian Tribe	2/26-28/2013	FY 2011- FY 2012	The evaluation reviewed the acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, forestry 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 Community.
9	Native Village of Tanana	41394	FY 2012- April 2013	The evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal and rights-of-way 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. A finding of imminent jeopardy was made in the management and administration of the probate trust program compacted under the Multi-Year Funding Agreement. OTRA provided the Tribe with written notification of imminent jeopardy which included required corrective actions to be completed within sixty calendar days from the date of notice. The Tribe was able to implement all corrective actions within the required time period and cured the condition of imminent jeopardy.

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10	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	2/12-14/2013	CY2011-CY2012	The evaluation reviewed the grazing, forestry, appraisals and supervised IIM accounts 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 resources. One suggestion was identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to the trust component area of Management related to non-compliance with federal regulations in the administration of agricultural lands.
11	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
12	Ak-Chin Indian Community			No evaluation was conducted.
13	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association			No evaluation was conducted.
14	Asa'Carsarmiut Tribal Council			No evaluation was conducted.
15	Association of Village Council Presidents			No evaluation was conducted.
16	Bishop-Paiute Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
17	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
18	Bristol Bay Native Association			No evaluation was conducted.
19	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
20	Cheesh-na Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
21	Cherokee Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
22	Chickasaw Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
23	Chippewa Cree Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
24	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
25	Chugachmiut, Inc.			No evaluation was conducted.
26	Citizen Potawatomi Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
27	Copper River Native Association			No evaluation was conducted.
28	Coquille Indian Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
29	Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments			No evaluation was conducted.
30	Delaware Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
31	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes			No evaluation was conducted.
32	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
33	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
34	Ely Shoshone Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
35	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyay			No evaluation was conducted.

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36	Native Village of Eyak			No evaluation was conducted.
37	Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa			No evaluation was conducted.
38	Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
39	Native Village of Gambell			No evaluation was conducted.
40	Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
41	Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde of Oregon			No evaluation was conducted.
42	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
43	Hoopa Valley Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
44	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
45	Organized Village of Kake			No evaluation was conducted.
46	Karuk Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
47	Kaw Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
48	Kawerak, Inc.			No evaluation was conducted.
49	Kenaitze Indian Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
50	Ketchikan Indian Corporation			No evaluation was conducted.
51	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
52	Knik Tribal Council			No evaluation was conducted.
53	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho			No evaluation was conducted.
54	Native Village of Kotzebue			No evaluation was conducted.
55	Native Village of Kwinhagak			No evaluation was conducted.
56	Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe			No evaluation was conducted.
57	Little River Band of Ottawa Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
58	Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
59	Lower Lake Rancheria Koi Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
60	Lummi Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
61	Makah Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
62	Maniilaq Association			No evaluation was conducted.
63	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
64	Metlakatla Indian Community			No evaluation was conducted.
65	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
66	Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe			No evaluation was conducted.
67	Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
68	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
69	Nome Eskimo Community			No evaluation was conducted.
70	North Fork Rancheria			No evaluation was conducted.
71	Native Village of Nulato			No evaluation was conducted.
72	Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico			No evaluation was conducted.
73	Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin			No evaluation was conducted.

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74	Orutsararmiut Tribal Council			No evaluation was conducted.
75	Osage Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
76	Pinoleville Pomo Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
77	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
78	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
79	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
80	Quinault Indian Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
81	Redding Rancheria			No evaluation was conducted.
82	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
83	Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
84	Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
85	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community			No evaluation was conducted.
86	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa			No evaluation was conducted.
87	Seldovia Village Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
88	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
89	Shoalwater Bay Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
90	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon			No evaluation was conducted.
91	Skokomish Tribe of Washington			No evaluation was conducted.
92	Suquamish Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
93	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.			No evaluation was conducted.
94	Taos Pueblo			No evaluation was conducted.
95	Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska			No evaluation was conducted.
96	Tolowa Dee-ni Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
97	Tulalip Tribes of Washington			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	Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs			No evaluation was conducted.
101	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California			No evaluation was conducted.
102	White Earth Reservation Business Committee			No evaluation was conducted.
103	Wyandotte Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
104	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
105	Ysleta DelSur Pueblo			No evaluation was conducted.
106	Yurok Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.

APPENDIX D

TRIBAL REPORTS

APPENDIX D(1)

SUGGESTED REPORTING FORMAT

(Insert 2013 Form)

APPENDIX D(2)

TRIBAL REPORTS SUBMITTED

APPENDIX D(2)	
2013	
TRIBAL REPORTS SUBMITTED	
1	Association of Village Council Presidents
2	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Tribe
3	Citizen Potawatomi Nation
4	Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
5	Native Village of Kotzebue
6	Nome Eskimo Community
7	Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico
8	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
9	Santa Clara Pueblo
10	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
11	Skokomish Tribe of Washington
12	Squaxin Island Tribe
13	Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
14	Washoe Tribe
15	Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma

(Insert Tribal Reports)