



## **TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE**

**2014**

## **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 2014 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
FY 2014	566	2,715	111	261	\$365,534

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

During 2014, a total of 261 of the 566 Federally Recognized Tribes and 10 Consortia participated in Tribal Self-Governance under 111 compacts and funding agreements with the BIA, accounting for nearly \$365.5 million in BIA Operation of Indian Programs and construction and an additional \$76.7 million in other Federal assistance programs administered by the BIA for a total of \$442.2 million. There were no retrocessions requested by Tribes/Consortia. Tribes/Consortia participating in Tribal Self-Governance in 2014 are listed in Appendix A(1). Applications to begin participation in Tribal Self-Governance were received from five tribes during 2015. The Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians and the Dry Creek Rancheria

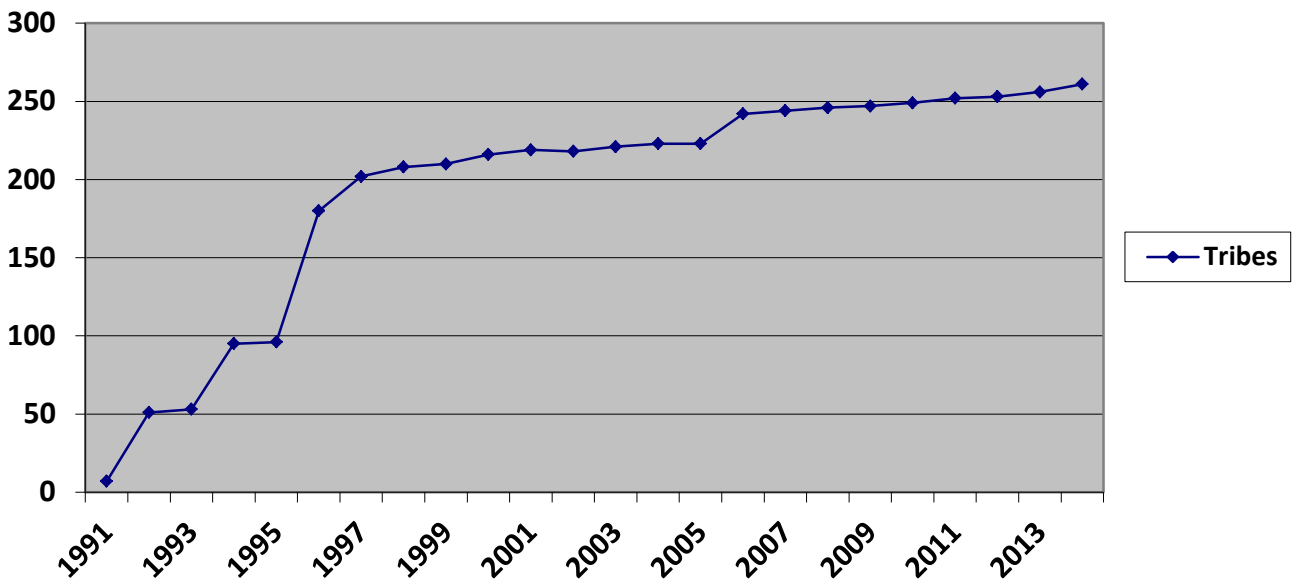
operate on a calendar year basis the Aleut Community of St. Paul Island, Mohegan Tribe of Indians in Connecticut and the Pueblo of Jemez operate on a fiscal year basis. All five tribes were selected from the applicant pool to begin participation during 2014.

In 2014, a total of eight different Tribes and one 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) with the National Park Service; one Consortium (Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments) with the Fish and Wildlife Service; and two Tribes (Salish & Kootenai and Cherokee 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 2014. 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.

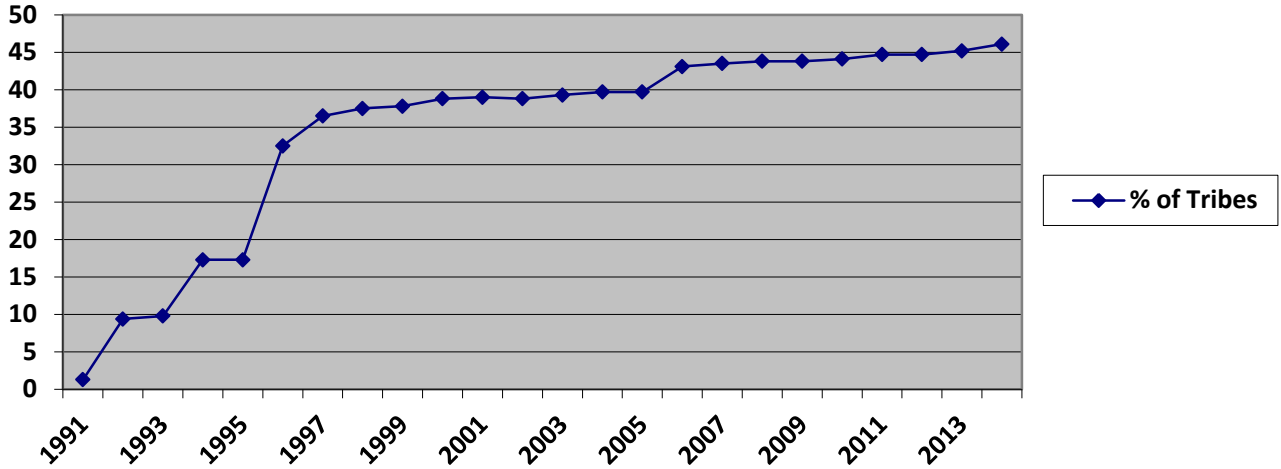
**Chart 1** depicts the number of Tribes participating in Tribal Self-Governance by year. Earlier increases in participation have been followed by years where increases in participation have been relatively small.

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



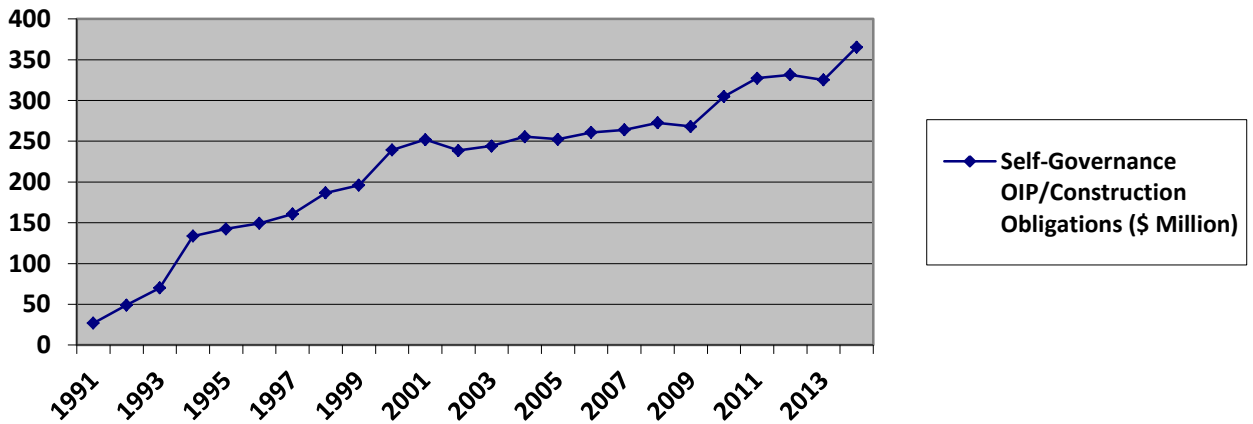
**Chart 2** demonstrates that since the Tribal Self-Governance demonstration project was initiated in 1991, the percentage of Tribes participating in Tribal Self-Governance has grown to approximately 46.1 percent of all Federally Recognized Tribes.

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



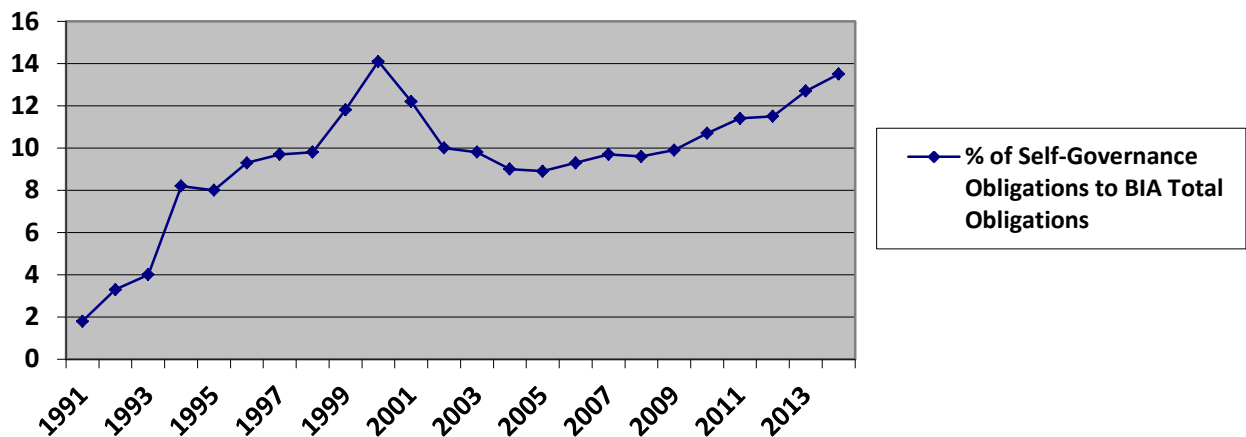
**Chart 3** depicts the steady rise in Self-Governance obligations by year (BIA Operation of Indian Programs and Construction accounts only) since the initiation of the Tribal Self-Governance demonstration project from \$27.0 million in 1991 to \$365.5 million in 2014.

**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 13.5 percent in 2014.

### **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. Many 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. In fact, five of the six 2014 Honorees were Self-Governance tribes. Those receiving the distinction of High Honors recipients, included, Citizen Potawatomi Nation for its Potawatomi Leadership Program; Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo for its Owe'neh Bupingeh Rehabilitation Project, and Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribal Child Welfare Program. In addition, those receiving Honors awards were Lummi Nation for its Lummi Nation Wetland and Habitat Mitigation Bank, and Swinomish Indian Tribal



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Community for its Swinomish Climate Change Initiative.

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.

In late 2013, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) released new guidance on *Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, which has been referred to as the "Super Circular." Guidance will be in effect for all federal awards or funding increments to nonfederal entities on or after December 26, 2014, and will apply to nonfederal entity audits, including tribal audits for fiscal years beginning on or after that date.

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).

<b>TABLE 2</b>			
<b>TRIBAL SELF GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION</b>			
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
FY 2014	442,239	10	1,278

\*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 2014 funding agreements was \$442.2 million. These funds were transferred to and used for 261 Self-Governance Tribes (46.1 percent of all Federal

Recognized Tribes) to provide PSFAs to Tribal citizens under 111 Self-Governance funding agreements. In 2014, the Tribal Self-Governance Program was administered by 10 OSG permanent staff with obligations of \$1.3 million. Core functions performed by OSG staff included negotiation of 111 Self-Governance funding agreements for 261 Self-Governance Tribes, financial management involving the transfer of \$366.39 million in BIA direct appropriations and an additional \$75.85 million in other Federal assistance programs administered by the BIA for a total of \$442.24 million to Self-Governance Tribes, and management of 118 single audits (including the resolution of findings for 22 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 111 tribes/consortia representing 261 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 2014 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 (1)
- 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 FY 2012, 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 2014, the **Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)** entered into a total of five AFAs with five tribes with an aggregate amount of \$56,598,250. 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 \$7,004,160 for the construction of the tribal portion of the Rocky Boys-North Central Montana Regional Water System.

The Yurok Tribe received \$5,253,782 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 \$1,304,956 for studies and monitoring pertaining to coho salmon and other activities to monitor for disease in the Klamath River basin.

The Hoopa Tribe received \$3,109,352 for data collection, analysis, and other activities to manage Trinity River Basin fish populations.

In FY 2014, the **National Park Service (NPS)** entered into two AFAs with two self-governance Tribes with an aggregate amount of \$2,222,955. These AFAs are described below.

The Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians received \$2,186,303 for 32 overall projects plus the base agreement to complete all maintenance and construction work at the National Monument. The park rates a 100% for 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 \$36,652 for two projects involving the Youth Partnership Program of the Yurok Tribe Land and Conservation Corps Partnership.

In FY 2014, the **Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)** entered into an AFA with the Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments (CATG) of Alaska. Through this AFA, the Service provided \$37,000 to CATG for activities on the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, the third largest refuge in the National Wildlife Refuge System involving Yukon Flats Moose Management activities.

In FY 2014, 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 \$130,968, 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 2014 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

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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 2014 Self-Governance Annual Report to Congress on BIA programs is provided in Appendix D. Also included in Appendix D are copies of the 27 reports from Self-Governance Tribes/Consortia for 2014, which were received by the OSG.

Tribal reports were received for 24% of the funding agreements for inclusion in the 2014 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 2014. 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.

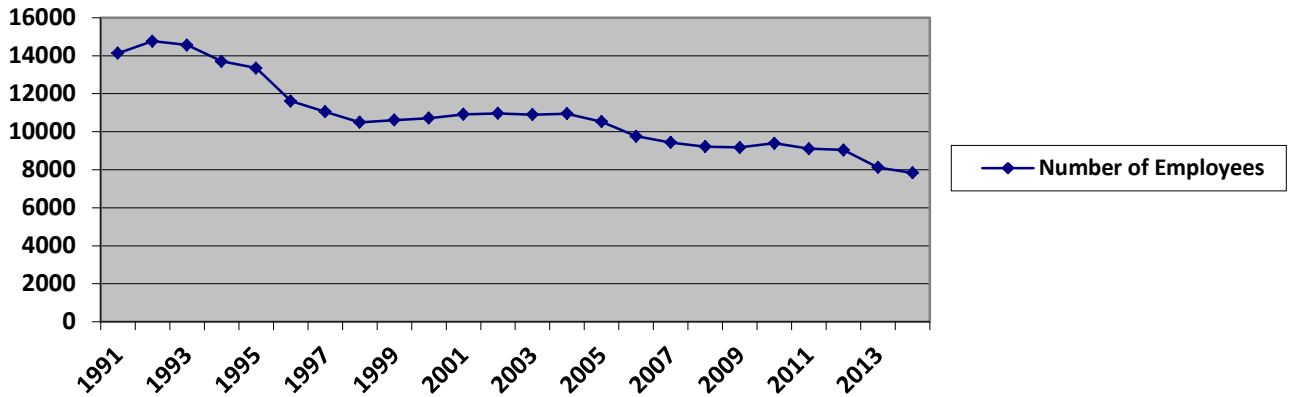
**D. FUNDS RELATED TO THE PROVISION OF SERVICES AND BENEFITS BY THE SECRETARY AND FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO SELF-GOVERNANCE TRIBES**

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 \$57.0 million. The NPS obligated \$2.22 million to two Tribes. The FWS obligated \$0.04 million to one Consortium. The OST obligated \$0.13 million to one Tribe. In addition, \$366.39 million in BIA direct appropriations and an additional \$75.85 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 \$442.24 million transferred by OSG to Self-Governance Tribes under Title IV. Appendix B (1) shows the amounts of FY 2014 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 2014 employment level of 7,837 (6,933 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 2014, five tribes began participating in Tribal Self-Governance including the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians, Dry Creek Rancheria, Aleut Community of St. Paul Island, Mohegan Tribe of Indians in Connecticut and the Pueblo of Jemez. 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 2014 level of total BIA employment translates into a BIA full-time equivalent (FTE) employment level of 7,224.

**Table 3** shows the percentage change in OIP and Construction appropriations from 2013 to 2014.

<b>TABLE 3: BIA OIP and Construction Appropriations for 2013 and 2014 (Enacted)</b>				
<b>(Dollars in Thousands)</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>FY 2013 Enacted</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>FY 2014 Enacted</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
Tribal Priority Allocations	\$854,036	35.7%	\$903,259	35.7%
Other Programs/ Projects	\$1,251,619	52.4%	\$1,337,358	52.8%
Central	\$96,077	4.0%	\$95,655	3.8%

Regional	\$42,159	1.8%	\$42,491	1.7%
Construction	\$105,698	4.4%	\$110,124	4.4%
Settlements/ Miscellaneous Payments	\$32,737	1.4%	\$35,655	1.4%
Loans	\$6,731	0.3%	\$6,731	0.3%
Total:	\$2,389,057	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.

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

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

## **F. TRUST EVALUATIONS**

The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) 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 2014. OTRA is responsible for implementing the Secretary's responsibility to conduct an annual evaluation of Tribal performance of trust functions to ensure that Tribal and individual trust assets and resources are managed in accordance with trust standards as defined by Federal law. 25 CFR 1000.355 indicates that the Secretary's designated representatives will:

- Review trust transactions;
- Conduct on-site inspections of trust resources, as appropriate;
- Review compliance with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements;
- Review compliance with the trust provisions of the funding agreement;
- Ensure that the same level of trust services is provided to individual Indians as would have been provided by the Secretary;
- Document deficiencies in the performance of trust functions discovered during the review process; and
- Ensure the fulfillment of the Secretary's trust responsibility to Tribes and individual Indians.

OTRA assigns an evaluation rating of the trust programs and functions administered by a Tribe based on findings formulated as they relate to the following four trust component areas:

- (1) Management – Encompasses planning, executive direction and oversight of Indian fiduciary trust activities. Management includes the quality of guidance, support, and supervision that is provided to personnel who perform trust functions.
- (2) Asset Management – Involves both meeting the needs and objectives of the beneficial landowners as well as the safeguarding of trust assets and resources in order to protect and preserve Indian trust assets from loss, damage, unlawful alienation, waste and depletion.
- (3) Compliance – Reflects the overall adherence with applicable laws, regulations, court decisions, terms of governing legal instruments and sound fiduciary principles associated with Indian trust administration.
- (4) Operations – Includes not only the organization's programmatic operations, but the fiduciary operating systems, including information security and the internal controls that impact the conduct and outcome of trust activities.

The trust evaluations were conducted at tribal locations between October 1, 2013 and December 31, 2014. 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 16 trust evaluations which were conducted by OTRA for FY2014. Of the 16 tribes that OTRA evaluated the trust operations, there were no determinations of imminent jeopardy. All 16 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.

In late 2013, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) released new guidance on *Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, which has been referred to as the "Super Circular." These sweeping changes are the result of more than two years of work by both federal and nonfederal financial assistance sectors



overseen by the Council on Financial Assistance Reform. The new guidance affects entities receiving and administering federal awards as well as auditors responsible for auditing federal awards programs. Guidance was published December 26, 2013, will be in effect for all federal awards or funding increments to nonfederal entities on or after December 26, 2014, and will apply to nonfederal entity audits for fiscal years beginning on or after that date.

Table 4 summarizes single audit activity for Self-Governance Tribes for audits received by DOI's Office of Internal Evaluation and Audit during FY 2014.

<b>TABLE 4</b>							
<b>FY 2014 SINGLE AUDIT ACTIVITY</b>							
	<b>Tribe/Consortium</b>	<b>FY</b>	<b>Received by OIEA</b>	<b>Sent to OSG</b>	<b>Response Due</b>	<b>Actual Response</b>	<b>Status Code</b>
1	Chippewa Cree Tribe	2012	9/20/2013	10/22/2013	1/20/2014	1/17/2014	Closed
2	Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma	2012	9/20/2013	10/22/2013	NA	NA	Closed
3	Chugachmiut Consortium	2012	9/20/2013	10/22/2013	NA	NA	Closed
4	Gila River Indian Community	2012	9/20/2013	10/22/2013	NA	NA	Closed
5	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	2012	9/20/2013	10/22/2013	NA	NA	Closed
6	Grand Portage Reservation Tribal Council	2012	9/20/2013	10/23/2013	NA	NA	Closed
7	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma	2012	9/20/2013	10/23/2013	NA	NA	Closed
8	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	2012	9/24/2013	10/24/2013	NA	NA	Closed
9	Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	2012	9/24/2013	10/24/2013	NA	NA	Closed
10	North Fork Rancheria	2012	9/20/2013	10/24/2013	NA	NA	Closed
11	Redding Rancheria	2012	9/24/2013	10/25/2013	NA	NA	Closed
12	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians	2012	9/24/2013	10/28/2013	NA	NA	Closed
13	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	2012	9/24/2013	10/28/2013	NA	NA	Closed
14	Orutsaramiut Native Council	2012	9/24/2013	10/28/2013	NA	NA	Closed
15	Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon	2012	9/24/2013	10/29/2013	NA	NA	Closed
16	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	2012	9/27/2013	10/29/2013	NA	NA	Closed
17	Native Village of Barrow	2012	9/24/2013	10/29/2013	NA	NA	Closed
18	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	2012	9/30/2013	10/30/2013	NA	NA	Closed
19	Copper River Native Association	2010	9/27/2013	10/30/2013	NA	NA	Closed
20	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	2012	10/17/2013	10/31/2013	1/29/2014	1/29/2014	Closed
21	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	2012	10/9/2013	10/31/2013	1/30/2014	1/28/2014	Closed
22	Ely Shoshone Tribe	2012	10/18/2013	11/6/2013	NA	NA	Closed
23	Tolowa Dee Ni' Nation (fka Smith River Rancheria)	2012	10/17/2013	11/6/2013	NA	NA	Closed
24	Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maripupa	2012	10/18/2013	11/7/2013	NA	NA	Closed
25	Muckleshoot Indian Reservation	2012	10/18/2013	11/8/2013	NA	NA	Closed
26	Lummi Indian Business Council	2012	10/18/2013	11/12/2013	2/10/2014	2/10/2014	Closed
27	Sitka Tribe of Alaska	2012	10/28/2013	11/18/2013	2/17/2014	2/13/2014	Closed
28	Fort Sill Apache Tribe	2012	10/28/2013	11/18/2013	NA	NA	Closed

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29	Taos Pueblo - Central Management System	2012	10/28/2013	11/19/2013	2/17/2014	2/13/2014	Closed
30	Santa Clara Pueblo Administrative Unit	2012	10/28/2013	11/20/2013	2/18/2014	2/13/2014	Closed
31	Tulalip Tribes of Washington	2012	10/28/2013	11/20/2013	NA	NA	Closed
32	Bishop Paiute Tribe	2012	10/28/2013	11/21/2013	NA	NA	Closed
33	Organized Village of Kake	2012	11/8/2013	11/26/2013	NA	NA	Closed
34	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	2012	11/7/2013	11/26/2013	NA	NA	Closed
35	Kaw Nation of Oklahoma	2012	10/28/2013	11/26/2013	NA	NA	Closed
36	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	2012	11/12/2013	12/9/2013	NA	NA	Closed
37	Makah Tribal Council	2012	12/2/2013	12/9/2013	NA	NA	Closed
38	Asa Carsarmuit Tribal Council	2012	11/19/2013	12/11/2013	NA	NA	Closed
39	Native Village of Gambell	2012	1/9/2014	1/22/2014	4/22/2014	4/21/2014	Closed
40	Copper River Native Association	2011	1/7/2014	1/22/2014	NA	NA	Closed
41	Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	2013	2/19/2014	2/24/2014	NA	NA	Closed
42	Skokomish Indian Tribe	2013	3/18/2014	3/18/2014	NA	NA	Closed
43	Nulato Tribal Council	2012	3/25/2014	3/27/2014	NA	NA	Closed
44	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.	2013	4/3/2014	4/8/2014	NA	NA	Closed
45	Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association Inc	2013	4/7/2014	4/8/2014	NA	NA	Closed
46	Native Village of Kwinhagak	2013	4/8/2014	4/15/2014	NA	NA	Closed
47	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma	2013	4/8/2014	4/21/2014	NA	NA	Closed
48	Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska	2013	4/21/2014	4/25/2014	NA	NA	Closed
49	Quinault Indian Nation	2013	4/24/2014	5/13/2014	8/11/2014	8/4/2014	Closed
50	Bristol Bay Native Association, Inc.	2013	4/24/2014	5/13/2014	NA	NA	Closed
51	Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	2013	4/24/2014	5/14/2014	8/14/2014	8/11/2014	Closed
52	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	2013	4/24/2014	5/15/2014	8/13/2014	8/4/2014	Closed
53	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	2013	5/12/2014	5/15/2014	8/13/2014	8/4/2014	Closed
54	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	2013	5/12/2014	5/16/2014	NA	NA	Closed
55	Kenaitze Indian Tribe	2013	5/12/2014	5/20/2014	NA	NA	Closed
56	White Earth Reservation	2013	5/12/2014	5/21/2014	NA	NA	Closed
57	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paitute Tribe	2013	5/12/2014	5/21/2014	NA	NA	Closed
58	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	2013	5/12/2014	5/22/2014	NA	NA	Closed
59	Knik Tribal Council	2013	5/19/2014	5/27/2014	NA	NA	Closed
60	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	2013	5/19/2014	5/27/2014	NA	NA	Closed
61	Sault Ste Marie Tribe Chippewa Indians	2013	5/21/2014	5/28/2014	NA	NA	Closed
62	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa	2013	5/27/2014	5/29/2014	NA	NA	Closed
63	Ohkay Owingeh (San Juan Pueblo)	2013	5/27/2014	5/29/2014	NA	NA	Closed
64	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	2013	4/24/2014	6/2/2014	NA	NA	Closed
65	Copper River Native Association	2012	5/28/2014	6/3/2014	NA	NA	Closed
66	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa	2013	6/2/2014	6/4/2014	NA	NA	Closed
67	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	2013	6/18/2014	6/19/2014	9/17/2014	9/17/2014	Closed
68	Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe	2013	6/13/2014	6/20/2014	NA	NA	Closed
69	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	2013	6/20/2014	6/24/2014	NA	NA	Closed
70	Fond Du Lac Reservation	2013	6/23/2014	6/27/2014	NA	NA	Closed
71	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma	2012	6/26/2014	7/1/2014	NA	NA	Closed

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72	Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians	2013	6/26/2014	7/2/2014	10/15/2014	10/7/2014	Closed
73	Cheeshna Tribal Council (Chistochina Village Council)	2013	6/26/2014	7/7/2014	NA	NA	Closed
74	Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma	2013	6/27/2014	7/15/2014	NA	NA	Closed
75	Karuk Tribe of California	2013	6/26/2014	7/15/2014	NA	NA	Closed
76	Chickasaw Nation	2013	6/30/2014	7/17/2014	NA	NA	Closed
77	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)	2013	6/26/2014	7/21/2014	NA	NA	Closed
78	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	2013	7/8/2014	7/22/2014	NA	NA	Closed
79	Grand Portage Reservation Tribal Council	2013	7/14/2014	7/24/2014	10/22/2014	10/22/2014	Closed
80	Copper River Native Association	2013	7/10/2014	7/24/2014	10/22/2014	10/22/2014	Closed
81	Cherokee Nation	2013	7/8/2014	7/25/2014	NA	NA	Closed
82	Delaware Nation	2013	7/10/2014	7/28/2014	NA	NA	Closed
83	Chugachmiut Consortium	2013	7/10/2014	7/28/2014	NA	NA	Closed
84	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	2013	7/11/2014	7/28/2014	NA	NA	Closed
85	Gila River Indian Community	2013	7/11/2014	7/29/2014	NA	NA	Closed
86	Citizen Band Potawatomi Nation	2013	7/10/2014	7/30/2014	NA	NA	Closed
87	North Fork Rancheria	2013	7/15/2014	7/30/2014	NA	NA	Closed
88	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	2013	7/15/2014	7/31/2014	NA	NA	Closed
89	Native Village of Eyak	2013	7/15/2014	8/1/2014	NA	NA	Closed
90	Native Village of Tanana	2013	7/15/2014	8/1/2014	NA	NA	Closed
91	Metlakatla Indian Community	2013	7/15/2014	8/4/2014	11/3/2014	11/3/2014	Closed
92	Squaxin Island Tribe	2013	7/16/2014	8/5/2014	NA	NA	Closed
93	Suquamish Tribe	2013	7/18/2014	8/5/2014	NA	NA	Closed
94	Native Village of Unalakleet	2013	7/15/2014	8/6/2014	NA	NA	Closed
95	Osage Tribe Federal Programs	2013	7/22/2014	8/7/2014	NA	NA	Closed
96	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	2013	7/21/2014	8/7/2014	NA	NA	Closed
97	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians	2013	7/22/2014	8/7/2014	NA	NA	Closed
98	Pinoleville Band of Pomo Indians	2013	7/22/2014	8/7/2014	NA	NA	Closed
99	Yurok Tribe	2013	7/28/2014	8/11/2014	NA	NA	Closed
100	Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community	2013	7/28/2014	8/11/2014	NA	NA	Closed
101	Maniilaq Association	2013	7/28/2014	8/19/2014	11/17/2014	11/17/2014	Closed
102	Seldovia Village Tribe	2013	7/28/2014	8/19/2014	NA	NA	Closed
103	Muscogee (Creek) Nation	2013	7/28/2014	8/19/2014	NA	NA	Closed
104	Coquille Indian Tribe	2013	7/28/2014	8/19/2014	NA	NA	Closed
105	Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments	2013	7/28/2014	8/19/2014	NA	NA	Closed
106	Ketchikan Indian Corporation	2013	8/11/2014	8/21/2014	11/19/2014	11/19/2014	Closed
107	Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon	2013	8/11/2014	8/25/2014	11/24/2014	11/19/2014	Closed
108	Native Village of White Mountain	2012	8/12/2014	8/26/2014	NA	NA	Closed
109	Native Village of Kotzebue	2013	8/22/2014	9/2/2014	NA	NA	Closed
110	Modoc Tribe	2013	8/13/2014	9/2/2014	NA	NA	Closed
111	Kawerak Inc.	2013	8/29/2014	9/9/2014	NA	NA	Closed
112	Redding Rancheria	2013	8/29/2014	9/11/2014	NA	NA	Closed
113	Chippewa Cree Tribe	2013	8/29/2014	9/15/2014	12/15/2014	12/11/2014	Closed

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114	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	2013	8/29/2014	9/16/2014	NA	NA	Closed
115	Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	2013	9/15/2014	9/16/2014	NA	NA	Closed
116	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	2013	8/29/2014	9/16/2014	NA	NA	Closed
117	Hoopa Valley Tribe	2013	9/18/2014	9/25/2014	12/24/2014	12/18/2014	Closed
118	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians	2013	9/19/2014	9/25/2014	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 2014 to waive application of a Federal Regulation pursuant to an agreement entered into under Tribal Self-Governance:

### **(1) Housing Improvement Program:**

On April 29, 2014 the Pueblo of Santa Clara requested a waiver of 25CFR Part 256 which states, in part, "...starting with the most needy applicant and continuing until the amount of available funding is depleted..." The purpose of the request was for an emergency situation in which a disabled applicant and family had been displaced due to a complete infestation of black mold within the interior of their traditional adobe home. In order to address this emergency the Pueblo would need to skip down 33 applicants currently ranked ahead of this applicant. The Principle Deputy Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs responded on July 28, 2014, informing the Pueblo that after reviewing the supporting documentation and cited circumstances that black mold had created an immediate health and safety hazard for the family requiring the family to vacate their home, the waiver request was approved.

# **APPENDIX A**

## **TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION TABLES**

**APPENDIX A1**  
**TRIBES/TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS**  
**PARTICIPATING IN TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE**  
**2014**

1	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma																																								
2	Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa																																								
3	*Aleut Community of St. Paul Island																																								
4	<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>King Cove</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of False Pass</td> <td>Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Nelson Lagoon</td> <td>Native Village of Unga</td> </tr> </table> <p>Qagan Tayagungin Tribe (Sand Point)  Pribilof Aleut Community of St. Paul &amp; St. George</p>	Native Village of Akutan	Native Village of Nikolski (IRA)	Native Village of Atka (IRA)	Pauloff Harbor Village	Native Village of Belkofski	King Cove	Native Village of False Pass	Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska	Native Village of Nelson Lagoon	Native Village of Unga																														
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Native Village of Nelson Lagoon	Native Village of Unga																																								
5	Asa'carsarmiut Tribe																																								
6	<p>Signatory consortium: Association of Village Council Presidents (42)</p> <p>Non-signatory tribes included:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Akiachak Native Community</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Native Village of Napaimute</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Akiak Native Community (IRA)</td> <td>Native Village of Napakiak (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village of Alakanuk</td> <td>Native Village of Napaskiak</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Algaaciq (St. Mary's)</td> <td>Native Village of Nightmute</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Andreafsky Tribal Council</td> <td>Native Village of Nunam Iqua</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village of Atmoutluak</td> <td>Native Village of Nunapitchuk (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Bill Moore's Slough</td> <td>Nunkauyak Tribe (Toksook Bay)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village of Chefornak</td> <td>Village of Ohogamiut</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chevak Native Village</td> <td>Oscarville Traditional Council</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Eek</td> <td>Pilot Station Traditional Council</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Goodnews Bay</td> <td>Native Village of Pitka's Point</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Hamilton</td> <td>Village of Platinum</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Hooper Bay</td> <td>Village of Red Devil</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village of Lower Kalskag</td> <td>Russian Mission</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village of Upper Kalskag</td> <td>Native Village of Scammon Bay</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Kipnuk</td> <td>Village of Sleetmute</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Kongiganak</td> <td>Village of Stony River</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village of Kotlik</td> <td>Native Village of Tuluksak</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Kwethluk</td> <td>Native Village of Tuntutuliak</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Kwigillingok (IRA)</td> <td>Native Village of Tununak (IRA)</td> </tr> </table>	Akiachak Native Community	Native Village of Napaimute	Akiak Native Community (IRA)	Native Village of Napakiak (IRA)	Village of Alakanuk	Native Village of Napaskiak	Native Village of Algaaciq (St. Mary's)	Native Village of Nightmute	Andreafsky Tribal Council	Native Village of Nunam Iqua	Village of Atmoutluak	Native Village of Nunapitchuk (IRA)	Native Village of Bill Moore's Slough	Nunkauyak Tribe (Toksook Bay)	Village of Chefornak	Village of Ohogamiut	Chevak Native Village	Oscarville Traditional Council	Native Village of Eek	Pilot Station Traditional Council	Native Village of Goodnews Bay	Native Village of Pitka's Point	Native Village of Hamilton	Village of Platinum	Native Village of Hooper Bay	Village of Red Devil	Village of Lower Kalskag	Russian Mission	Village of Upper Kalskag	Native Village of Scammon Bay	Native Village of Kipnuk	Village of Sleetmute	Native Village of Kongiganak	Village of Stony River	Village of Kotlik	Native Village of Tuluksak	Native Village of Kwethluk	Native Village of Tuntutuliak	Native Village of Kwigillingok (IRA)	Native Village of Tununak (IRA)
Akiachak Native Community	Native Village of Napaimute																																								
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Native Village of Kwigillingok (IRA)	Native Village of Tununak (IRA)																																								

	Native Village of Mekoryuk	Umkumiut Native Village
7	Native Village of Barrow	
8	Bishop Paiute Tribe	
9	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Tribe	
10	Signatory consortium: Bristol Bay Native Association, Inc. (28) Non-signatory tribes:	
	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
11	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	
12	Cheesh-na Tribe	
13	Cherokee Nation	
14	Chickasaw Nation	
15	Chippewa Cree Tribe	
16	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	
17	Citizen Potawatomi Nation	
18	Signatory consortium: Chugachmiut, Inc. (4) Non-signatory tribes:	
	Native Village of Chenega Bay (IRA)	Native Village of Tatitlek (IRA)
	Native Village of Nanwalek	(**Native Village of Seward )
	Port Graham Village	
19	Signatory consortium: Copper River Native Association, Inc. (5) Non-signatory tribes:	
	Native Village of Cantwell	Native Village of Gakona
	Native Village of Copper Center (Kluti-Klaah)	Gulkana Village
	Native Village of Tazlina	
20	Coquille Indian Tribe	
21	Signatory consortium: Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments Non-signatory tribe: Birch Creek Village (also served by Tanana Chiefs Conference)	
22	* Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	

23	Delaware Nation																				
24	* Dry Creek Rancheria																				
25	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes																				
26	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe																				
27	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma																				
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29	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay																				
30	Native Village of Eyak																				
31	Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa																				
32	Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma																				
33	Native Village of Gambell (also served by Kawerak, Inc.)																				
34	Gila River Indian Community																				
35	Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians																				
36	Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon																				
37	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians																				
38	Hoopa Valley Tribe																				
39	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe																				
40	* Pueblo of Jemez																				
41	Organized Village of Kake																				
42	Karuk Tribe of California																				
43	<p>Signatory consortium was Kawerak, Inc. (18)</p> <p>Non-signatory tribes:</p> <table> <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 Diomed (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 Diomed (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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[also served: Native Village of Gambell]	[also served: Nome Eskimo Community]																				
44	Kaw Nation																				
45	Kenaitze Indian Tribe																				
46	Ketchikan Indian Corporation (also served by Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska)																				
47	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma																				
48	Knik Tribe																				
49	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho																				
50	Native Village of Kotzebue (IRA) (also served by Maniilaq Association)																				
51	Native Village of Kwinhagak (IRA)																				



52	Leech Lake Band
53	Little River Band of Ottawa Indians
54	Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe
55	Lower Lake Rancheria Koi Nation
56	Lummi Nation
57	Makah Tribe
58	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]
59	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians
60	Metlaktatla Indian Community
61	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
62	Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians
63	Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma
64	* Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut
65	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
66	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
67	Nisqually Indian Tribe
68	Nome Eskimo Community (also served by Kawerak)
69	North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians
70	Native Village of Nulato (also served by Tanana Chiefs Conference)
71	Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico
72	Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
73	Orutsararmiut Native Council
74	Osage Nation of Oklahoma
75	Pinoleville Pomo Nation
76	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma
77	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
78	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
79	Quinault Indian Nation
80	Redding Rancheria
81	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians
82	Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma
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94	Suquamish Tribe																																		
95	Swinomish Indian Tribe																																		
96	Native Village of Tanana																																		
97	<p>Signatory consortium: Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. (33)</p> <p>Signatory tribe: Native Village of Ft. Yukon</p> <p>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>Huslia Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (IRA)</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	Huslia Village	Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (IRA)	[also served: Native Village of Nulato]
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98	Taos Pueblo																																		
99	<p>Signatory tribe: Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Juneau) (11)</p> <p>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> </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)																								
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	Klawock Cooperative Association (IRA)	(**Tenakee)
	Petersburg Indian Association (IRA)	[also served: Ketchikan Indian Corporation]
100	Tolowa Dee-Ni' Nation (Smith River Rancheria)	
101	Tulalip Tribes of Washington	
102	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	
103	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians	
104	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)	
105	Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation	
106	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	
107	White Earth Reservation Business Community	
108	Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma	
109	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	
110	Ysleta del Sur Pueblo	
111	Yurok Tribe	

\* Denotes tribes entering agreements in the current year.

\*\* Denotes non-federally recognized tribe

<b>APPENDIX A(2)</b> <b>SELF-GOVERNANCE TRIBES/CONSORTIA</b> <b>OPERATING AN APPROVED PUB. L. 102-477 PLAN IN 2014</b>	
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	Orutsrarmiut 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**

<b>APPENDIX B(1)</b>						
<b>AMOUNT OF FY 2014 FUNDS OBLIGATED BY THE OSG AND TRANSFERRED TO SELF-GOVERNANCE TRIBES</b>						
<b>Tribes/Consortium</b>		<b>OIP (A)</b>	<b>Other BIA (B)</b>	<b>Total BIA (C)</b>	<b>Other Agencies (D)</b>	<b>All Funds (E)</b>
1	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	1,489,748		1,489,748	1,175,798	<b>2,665,546</b>
2	Ak-Chin Indian Community	984,041		984,041		<b>984,041</b>
3	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	3,741,590		3,741,590	152,127	<b>3,893,717</b>
4	Asa'Carsarmiut Tribal Council	328,766		328,766		<b>328,766</b>
5	Association of Village Council Presidents	10,588,113		10,588,113	2,588,908	<b>13,177,021</b>
6	Native Village of Barrow	2,050,536		2,050,536	459,152	<b>2,509,688</b>
7	Bishop-Paiute Tribe	533,245		533,245		<b>533,245</b>
8	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians	2,396,399		2,396,399	1,043,326	<b>3,439,725</b>
9	Bristol Bay Native Association	10,139,368		10,139,368	1,280,870	<b>11,420,238</b>
10	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	486,208		486,208		<b>486,208</b>
11	Ceesh-na Tribe	282,381		282,381	39,130	<b>321,511</b>
12	Cherokee Nation	12,339,344		12,339,344	12,991,424	<b>25,330,768</b>
13	Chickasaw Nation	5,703,411		5,703,411	481,851	<b>6,185,262</b>
14	Chippewa Cree Tribe	9,685,120		9,685,120	458,336	<b>10,143,456</b>
15	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	7,669,450		7,669,450	1,029,486	<b>8,698,936</b>
16	Chugachmiut, Inc.	2,024,513		2,024,513	223,688	<b>2,248,201</b>
17	Citizen Potawatomi Nation	2,513,073		2,513,073	3,237,799	<b>5,750,872</b>
18	Copper River Native Association	660,961		660,961	95,090	<b>756,051</b>
19	Coquille Indian Tribe	2,234,947	28,260	2,263,207		<b>2,263,207</b>
20	Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments	9,262		9,262		<b>9,262</b>
21	* Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	814,642	41,000	855,642		<b>855,642</b>
22	Delaware Nation	340,875		340,875	445,830	<b>786,705</b>
23	* Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians	468,650		468,650		<b>468,650</b>
24	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	2,727,519	45,000	2,772,519	373,912	<b>3,146,431</b>
25	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	1,189,415		1,189,415	78,013	<b>1,267,428</b>
26	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	794,906		794,906	153,388	<b>948,294</b>
27	Ely Shoshone Tribe	805,535		805,535	2,766	<b>808,301</b>
28	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyay	548,763		548,763	72,935	<b>621,698</b>
29	Native Village of Eyak	239,410		239,410		<b>239,410</b>

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30	Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	2,135,494		2,135,494	487,263	<b>2,622,757</b>
31	Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	541,497		541,497	3,460	<b>544,957</b>
32	Native Village of Gambell	448,548		448,548		<b>448,548</b>
33	Gila River Indian Community	14,135,160		14,135,160		<b>14,135,160</b>
34	Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians	1,326,305	48,654	1,374,959	343,476	<b>1,718,435</b>
35	Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde of Oregon	2,833,842		2,833,842	66,040	<b>2,899,882</b>
36	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians	4,054,231		4,054,231	450,169	<b>4,504,400</b>
37	Hoopa Valley Tribe	6,021,782		6,021,782	1,171,380	<b>7,193,162</b>
38	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	3,019,516		3,019,516		<b>3,019,516</b>
39	* Pueblo of Jemez	1,908,687		1,908,687		<b>1,908,687</b>
40	Organized Village of Kake	1,954,833		1,954,833	573,912	<b>2,528,745</b>
41	Karuk Tribe	1,281,582		1,281,582	170,000	<b>1,451,582</b>
42	Kaw Nation	1,523,494		1,523,494	454	<b>1,523,948</b>
43	Kawerak, Inc.	8,946,251		8,946,251	1,073,269	<b>10,019,520</b>
44	Kenaitze Indian Tribe	912,298		912,298	131,051	<b>1,043,349</b>
45	Ketchikan Indian Corporation	3,861,522		3,861,522		<b>3,861,522</b>
46	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	1,024,454		1,024,454	15,555	<b>1,040,009</b>
47	Knik Tribal Council	386,141		386,141	537,394	<b>923,535</b>
48	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	723,984		723,984		<b>723,984</b>
49	Native Village of Kotzebue	1,063,093		1,063,093	289,844	<b>1,352,937</b>
50	Native Village of Kwinhagak	341,192		341,192	4,149	<b>345,341</b>
51	Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	3,805,697		3,805,697	22,952	<b>3,828,649</b>
52	Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	2,677,774		2,677,774	101,650	<b>2,779,424</b>
53	Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe	2,963,327		2,963,327		<b>2,963,327</b>
54	Lower Lake Rancheria Koi Nation	272,015		272,015		<b>272,015</b>
55	Lummi Nation	9,177,056		9,177,056	10,104	<b>9,187,160</b>
56	Makah Tribe	6,705,759		6,705,759	40,890	<b>6,746,649</b>
57	Maniilaq Association	2,454,093		2,454,093	1,210,625	<b>3,664,718</b>
58	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	402,603		402,603	41,774	<b>444,377</b>
59	Metlakatla Indian Community	4,945,823		4,945,823	541,105	<b>5,486,928</b>
60	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	630,065		630,065		<b>630,065</b>
61	Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe	1,874,216		1,874,216	4,816,511	<b>6,690,727</b>
62	Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	393,736		393,736	1,010	<b>394,746</b>
63	* Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut	697,650		697,650	522,309	<b>1,219,959</b>

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64	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	1,886,812		1,886,812	27,225	<b>1,914,037</b>
65	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma	6,292,626		6,292,626	921,757	<b>7,214,383</b>
66	Nisqually Indian Tribe	4,387,596		4,387,596		<b>4,387,596</b>
67	Nome Eskimo Community	1,338,346		1,338,346		<b>1,338,346</b>
68	North Fork Rancheria	353,983		353,983		<b>353,983</b>
69	Native Village of Nulato	492,863		492,863	132,201	<b>625,064</b>
70	Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico	1,975,255		1,975,255	33,533	<b>2,008,788</b>
71	Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	1,350,417		1,350,417	182,110	<b>1,532,527</b>
72	Orutsararmiut Tribal Council	1,050,184		1,050,184	91,803	<b>1,141,987</b>
73	Osage Nation	2,044,038		2,044,038	366,202	<b>2,410,240</b>
74	Pinoleville Pomo Nation	405,859		405,859	67,324	<b>473,183</b>
75	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma	747,248		747,248	185,532	<b>932,780</b>
76	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	3,800,349		3,800,349	585,112	<b>4,385,461</b>
77	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	956,100		956,100	663,495	<b>1,619,595</b>
78	Quinault Indian Nation	14,352,698		14,352,698	191,431	<b>14,544,129</b>
79	Redding Rancheria	809,295		809,295	54,899	<b>864,194</b>
80	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	18,899,726	131,289	19,031,015	4,444,207	<b>23,475,222</b>
81	Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma	2,972,068		2,972,068	2,134,164	<b>5,106,232</b>
82	* Aleut Community of Saint Paul Island	418,070		418,070		<b>418,070</b>
83	Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation	11,303,773	1,341,913	12,645,686	3,132,273	<b>15,777,959</b>
84	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	15,127,182		15,127,182	1,682,927	<b>16,810,109</b>
85	Santa Clara Pueblo	2,556,292	300,000	2,856,292	28,739	<b>2,885,031</b>
86	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa	6,504,423		6,504,423	1,152,586	<b>7,657,008</b>
87	Seldovia Village Tribe	359,287		359,287	174,088	<b>533,375</b>
88	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma	489,579		489,579	7,937	<b>497,516</b>
89	Shoalwater Bay Tribe	1,392,212		1,392,212		<b>1,392,212</b>
90	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon	3,603,825		3,603,825	1,040,245	<b>4,644,070</b>
91	Sitka Tribe of Alaska	2,510,225		2,510,225		<b>2,510,225</b>
92	Skokomish Tribe of Washington	2,808,361		2,808,361	219,766	<b>3,028,127</b>
93	Squaxin Island Tribe	3,306,087		3,306,087		<b>3,306,087</b>
94	Suquamish Tribe	4,203,338		4,203,338		<b>4,203,338</b>
95	Swinomish Indian Tribe	1,886,044		1,886,044	3,777	<b>1,889,821</b>
96	Native Village of Tanana	11,981,794		11,981,794	4,149,047	<b>16,130,841</b>



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97	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.	619,437		619,437	6,537	<b>625,974</b>
98	Taos Pueblo	2,554,569		2,554,569	711,400	<b>3,265,969</b>
99	Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska	9,215,301		9,215,301	4,000,339	<b>13,215,640</b>
100	Tolowa Dee-ni Nation	727,042		727,042		<b>727,042</b>
101	Tulalip Tribes of Washington	5,652,808		5,652,808	3,070,352	<b>8,723,160</b>
102	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	8,042,047	29,181	8,071,228	1,119,907	<b>9,191,135</b>
103	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians	705,655		705,655	406,874	<b>1,112,529</b>
104	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)	2,416,326		2,416,326		<b>2,416,326</b>
105	Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	6,871,539		6,871,539	2,315,288	<b>9,186,827</b>
106	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	1,431,672		1,431,672	258,870	<b>1,690,542</b>
107	White Earth Reservation Business Committee	4,075,187	696,560	4,771,747	1,582,256	<b>6,354,003</b>
108	Wyandotte Nation	694,799		694,799	308,421	<b>1,003,220</b>
109	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	802,764		802,764	27,343	<b>830,107</b>
110	Ysleta DelSur Pueblo	1,905,704		1,905,704		<b>1,905,704</b>
111	Yurok Tribe	5,982,885	230,000	6,212,885	1,359,816	<b>7,572,701</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$363,497,600</b>	<b>\$2,891,857</b>	<b>\$366,389,457</b>	<b>\$75,849,955</b>	<b>\$442,239,412</b>

**(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**

<b>APPENDIX C</b>				
<b>Summary of Results of Tribal Trust Evaluations Conducted for Operating Period October 1, 2013 - December 31, 2014</b>				
<b>Tribe/Consortium</b>	<b>Date of Evaluation</b>	<b>Period Covered</b>	<b>Results of Trust Evaluations</b>	
1	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	8/25-29/2014	CY2012-6/30/2014	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma evaluation reviewed the probate, minerals and mining, agricultural leasing, acquisition and disposal, real estate services consisting of rights-of-way, non-agricultural leasing and real estate 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 assets managed by the Tribe. One suggestion was identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to Asset Management.
2	Chippewa Cree Tribe	6/24/2014-7/2/2014	FY2013-FY2014	Chippewa Cree evaluation reviewed the probate, rights-of-way, agriculture, non-agriculture, grazing, forestry, wild land fire, minerals, 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 assets managed by the Tribe under the 2013-2014 MYFA. Six suggestions were identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to Management, Asset Management, Compliance, and Operations.
3	Chugachmiut, Inc.	8/4-6/2014	FY 2011-FY 2014	Chugachmiut, Inc. services and provides technical assistance to seven tribes: Port Graham, Nanwalek, Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Eyak, Qutekcak, and Valdes. Chugachmiut is responsible for operating the following trust programs: executive direction, probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, non-agricultural leasing, and forestry. However the evaluation included transactional testing for the probate and non-agriculture trust programs only. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or resources.

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4	Citizen Potawatomi Nation	8/18-22/2014	10/1/2012-6/30/2014	<p>Citizen Potawatomi Nation evaluation reviewed the probate, minerals and mining, agricultural leasing, real estate services consisting of acquisition and disposals, rights-of-way, non-agricultural leasing and real estate 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 assets managed by the Nation. Four suggestions were identified to strengthen the Nation's programs and functions as they relate to the trust component areas of Asset Management and Compliance.</p>
5	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	7/7-9/2014	FY2012-FY2013	<p>Shoshone - Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation evaluation reviewed the Wildland Fire, Grazing, and Real Estate Services consisting of Agricultural Leasing, Business Leasing and Residential leasing trust programs to ensure that the 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 managed by the Tribes. Two suggestions were identified to strengthen the Nation's programs and functions as they relate to the trust component area of Compliance.</p>

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6	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	1/29-31/2014	FY2012-FY2013	<p>Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma evaluation reviewed the acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, agriculture/farming, real estate 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. OTRA concluded there was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or resources managed by the Tribe. Four suggestions were identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to the management and oversight of trust activities and non-compliance with the requirements of the Memorandum of Understanding for Appraisal services and non-compliance with federal regulations in the management and administration of Real Estate Services.</p>
7	Ely Shoshone Tribe	2/25-27/2014	FY2011-FY2013	<p>Ely Shoshone Tribe evaluation reviewed the rights-of-way and non-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.. OTRA concluded the Tribe's overall performance as "Satisfactory" in meeting trust standards as defined by Federal law. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or resources managed by the Tribe. One suggestion was identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to Compliance in the administration of Non-Agriculture Leasing.</p>
8	Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	7/22-23/2014	FY2012-FY2013	<p>Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa evaluation reviewed the forestry and wildlife 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. OTRA concluded there was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or resources managed by the Tribe.</p>

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9	Lummi Nation	2/25-28/2014	FY2012-FY2013	Lummi Nation evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, agriculture, wildland fire, 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 resources managed by the Nation.
10	Makah Tribe	12/2-6/2013	FY2012-FY2013	Makah Tribe evaluation reviewed forestry, real estate services consisting of 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. One suggestion was identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to the collection of administrative fees on non-agriculture leases.
11	Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	6/24-28/2014	CY2012- CY 2014	Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin evaluation reviewed the Executive Direction, Forestry, Real Estate Appraisals, Real Estate Services consisting of Acquisition and Disposal, Rights-of Way, Agricultural Leasing, Residential Leasing, and Business Leasing trust programs to ensure that tribe and individual trust assets and resources are managed in accordance with 25 CFR 1000.355 governing the performance of trust functions. Eight suggestions were identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to the trust component area of Management, Assets Management, and Compliance.

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12	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	2/10-11/2014	CY2012-CY2013	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, and non-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 assets and resources. One suggestion was identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to the trust component area of Compliance related to non-compliance with a federal regulation in the Forestry program.
13	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	3/25-27/2014	10/1/2011-9/30/2013	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma evaluation reviewed the probate, real estate appraisal services, real estate services consisting of acquisitions and disposals, rights-of way, agricultural 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. One suggestion was identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to Compliance in the administration of the Real Estate Appraisal Services Program.
14	Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma	06/24/14	FY2012-FY2013	Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma evaluation reviewed the probate, real estate appraisal services, minerals and mining, real estate services consisting of acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, agricultural leasing, and non-agricultural leasing 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. Four suggestions were identified to strengthen the Nation's programs and functions as they relate to the trust component areas of Asset Management, Management, Compliance, and Operation.

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15	Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation	7/28/2014-8/7/2014	FY2012-June 2014	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes evaluation reviewed the mineral leasing, real estate appraisals, probate, grazing, forestry, wild land fire, beneficiary processes, social services supervised accounts, land titles and records plant and real estate services consisting of acquisitions and disposals, rights of way, agricultural leasing, residential leasing, and business leasing 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. Six suggestions were identified to strengthen the Nation's programs and functions as they relate to the trust component areas of Asset Management, Management, Compliance, and Operation.
16	Suquamish Tribe	2/12-13/2014	CY2012-CY2013	Suquamish Tribe evaluation reviewed the forestry, real estate services consisting of acquisition and disposals 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. There was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or resources. Three suggestions were identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to the trust component areas of Compliance related to non-compliance with federal regulations in the management of the Forestry program.
17	Ak-Chin Indian Community			No evaluation was conducted.
18	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association			No evaluation was conducted.
19	Asa' Carsarmiut Tribal Council			No evaluation was conducted.
20	Association of Village Council Presidents			No evaluation was conducted.
21	Native Village of Barrow			No evaluation was conducted.
22	Bishop-Paiute Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
23	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
24	Bristol Bay Native Association			No evaluation was conducted.
25	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
26	Cheesh-na Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.



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27	Cherokee Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
28	Chickasaw Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
29	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
30	Copper River Native Association			No evaluation was conducted.
31	Coquille Indian Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
32	Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments			No evaluation was conducted.
33	Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
34	Delaware Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
35	Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
36	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
37	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyay			No evaluation was conducted.
38	Native Village of Eyak			No evaluation was conducted.
39	Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
40	Native Village of Gambell			No evaluation was conducted.
41	Gila River Indian Community			No evaluation was conducted.
42	Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
43	Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde of Oregon			No evaluation was conducted.
44	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
45	Hoopa Valley Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
46	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
47	Pueblo of Jemez			No evaluation was conducted.
48	Organized Village of Kake			No evaluation was conducted.
49	Karuk Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
50	Kaw Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
51	Kawerak, Inc.			No evaluation was conducted.
52	Kenaitze Indian Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
53	Ketchikan Indian Corporation			No evaluation was conducted.
54	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
55	Knik Tribal Council			No evaluation was conducted.
56	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho			No evaluation was conducted.
57	Native Village of Kotzebue			No evaluation was conducted.
58	Native Village of Kwinhagak			No evaluation was conducted.
59	Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe			No evaluation was conducted.
60	Little River Band of Ottawa Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
61	Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.

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62	Lower Lake Rancheria Koi Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
63	Maniilaq Association			No evaluation was conducted.
64	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
65	Metlakatla Indian Community			No evaluation was conducted.
66	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
67	Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe			No evaluation was conducted.
68	Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
69	Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut			No evaluation was conducted.
70	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
71	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
72	Nisqually Indian Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
73	Nome Eskimo Community			No evaluation was conducted.
74	North Fork Rancheria			No evaluation was conducted.
75	Native Village of Nulato			No evaluation was conducted.
76	Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico			No evaluation was conducted.
77	Orutsaramiut Tribal Council			No evaluation was conducted.
78	Osage Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
79	Pinoleville Pomo Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
80	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
81	Quinault Indian Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
82	Redding Rancheria			No evaluation was conducted.
83	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
84	Aleut Community of Saint Paul Island			No evaluation was conducted.
85	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community			No evaluation was conducted.
86	Santa Clara Pueblo			No evaluation was conducted.
87	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa			No evaluation was conducted.
88	Seldovia Village Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
89	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
90	Shoalwater Bay Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
91	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon			No evaluation was conducted.
92	Sitka Tribe of Alaska			No evaluation was conducted.
93	Skokomish Tribe of Washington			No evaluation was conducted.
94	Squaxin Island Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
95	Swinomish Indian Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
96	Native Village of Tanana			No evaluation was conducted.
97	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.			No evaluation was conducted.

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98	Taos Pueblo			No evaluation was conducted.
99	Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska			No evaluation was conducted.
100	Tolowa Dee-ni Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
101	Tulalip Tribes of Washington			No evaluation was conducted.
102	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation			No evaluation was conducted.
103	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
104	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)			No evaluation was conducted.
105	Conferated Tribes of Warm Springs			No evaluation was conducted.
106	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California			No evaluation was conducted.
107	White Earth Reservation Business Committee			No evaluation was conducted.
108	Wyandotte Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
109	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
110	Ysleta DelSur Pueblo			No evaluation was conducted.
111	Yurok Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.

# **APPENDIX D**

## **TRIBAL REPORTS**

# **APPENDIX D(1)**

## **SUGGESTED REPORTING FORMAT**

**(Insert 2014 Form)**

# **APPENDIX D(2)**

## **TRIBAL REPORTS SUBMITTED**

<b>APPENDIX D(2)</b>	
<b>2014</b>	
<b>TRIBAL REPORTS SUBMITTED</b>	
1	Asa'carsarmiut Tribe
2	Association of Village Council Presidents
3	Chickasaw Nation
4	Coquille Indian Tribe
5	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
6	Ely Shoshone Tribe
7	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes
8	Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
9	Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians
10	Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon
11	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
12	Kaw Nation
13	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
14	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
15	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
16	Native Village of Kotzebue
17	Nome Eskimo Community
18	Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico
19	Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma
20	Santa Clara Pueblo
21	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
22	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
23	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon
24	Skokomish Tribe of Washington
25	Native Village of Tuntutuliak
26	Washoe Tribe
27	Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma



(Insert Tribal Reports)

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(Insert Tribal Reports)

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