



TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

2015

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 2015 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
FY 2015	566	2,850	114	262	\$356,750

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

During 2015, a total of 262 of the 566 Federally Recognized Tribes and 10 Consortia participated in Tribal Self-Governance under 114 compacts and funding agreements with the BIA, accounting for nearly \$356.8 million in BIA Operation of Indian Programs and construction and an additional \$96.4 million in other Federal assistance programs administered by the BIA for a total of \$453.2 million. There were no retrocessions requested by Tribes/Consortia.

Tribes/Consortia participating in Tribal Self-Governance in 2015 are listed in Appendix A(1). Applications to begin participation in Tribal Self-Governance were received from three tribes during 2015. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria and the Susanville Indian Rancheria operate on a calendar year basis and were selected from the applicant pool to begin participation during 2015.

In 2015, 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 2015. 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

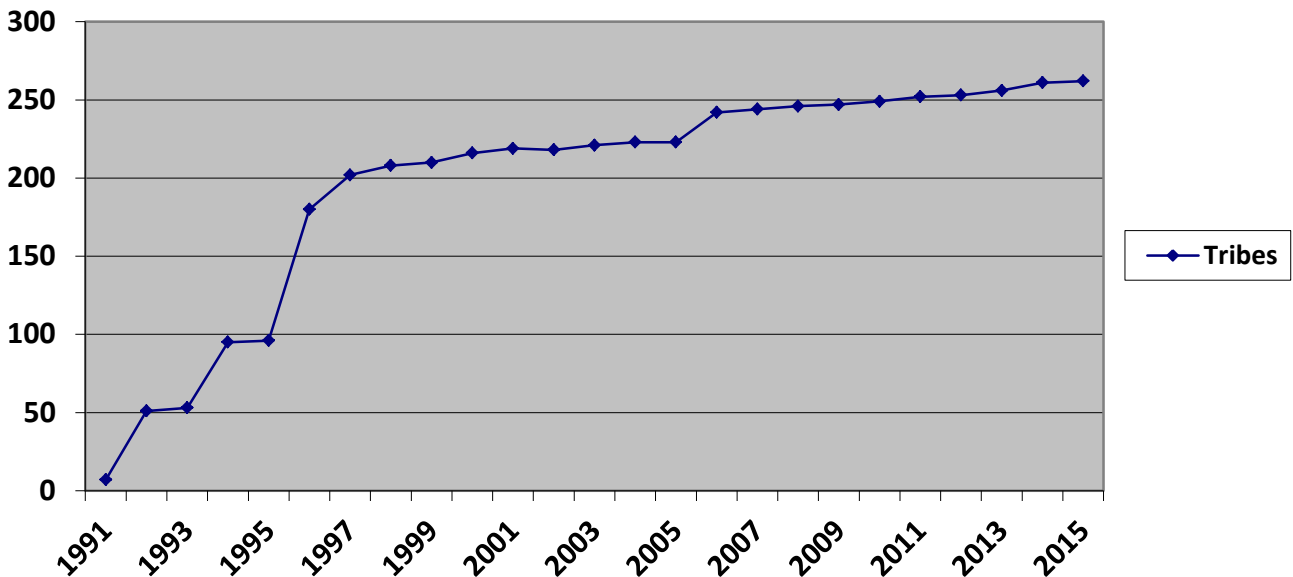


Chart 2 demonstrates that since the Tribal Self-Governance demonstration project was initiated

in 1991, the percentage of Tribes participating in Tribal Self-Governance has grown to approximately 46.3 percent of all Federally Recognized Tribes.

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

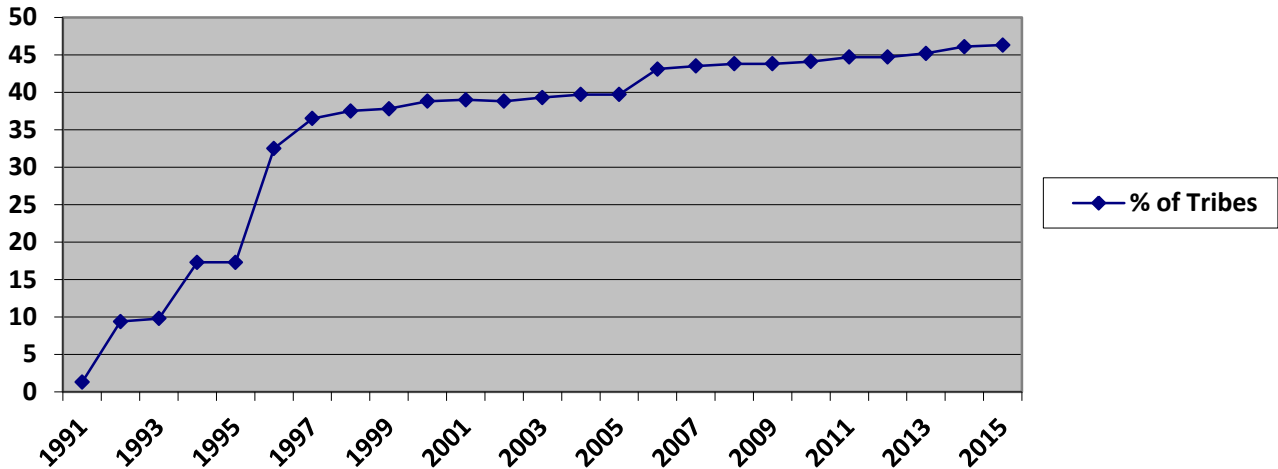


Chart 3 depicts the steady rise in Self-Governance obligations by year (BIA Operation of Indian Programs and Construction accounts only) since the initiation of the Tribal Self-Governance demonstration project from \$27.0 million in 1991 to \$356.8 million in 2015.

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

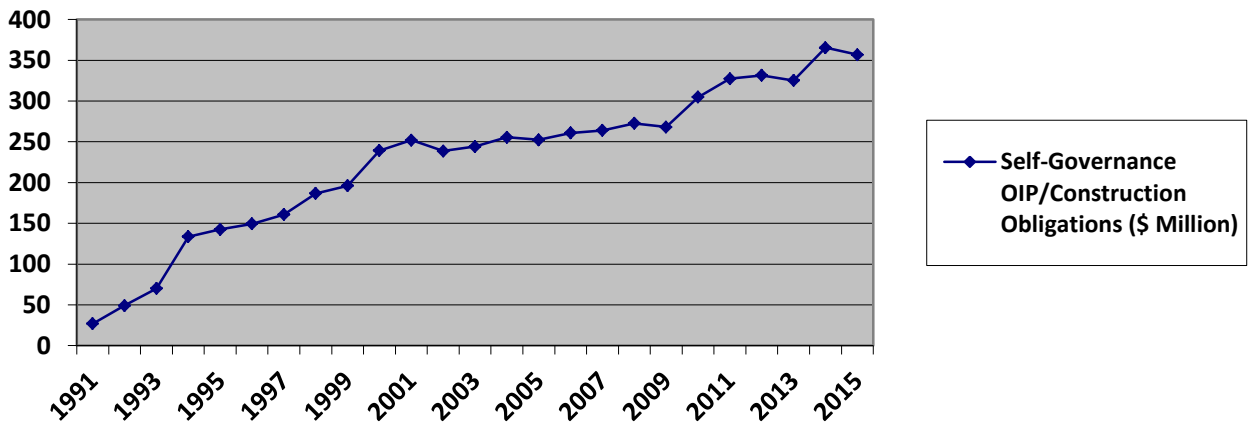
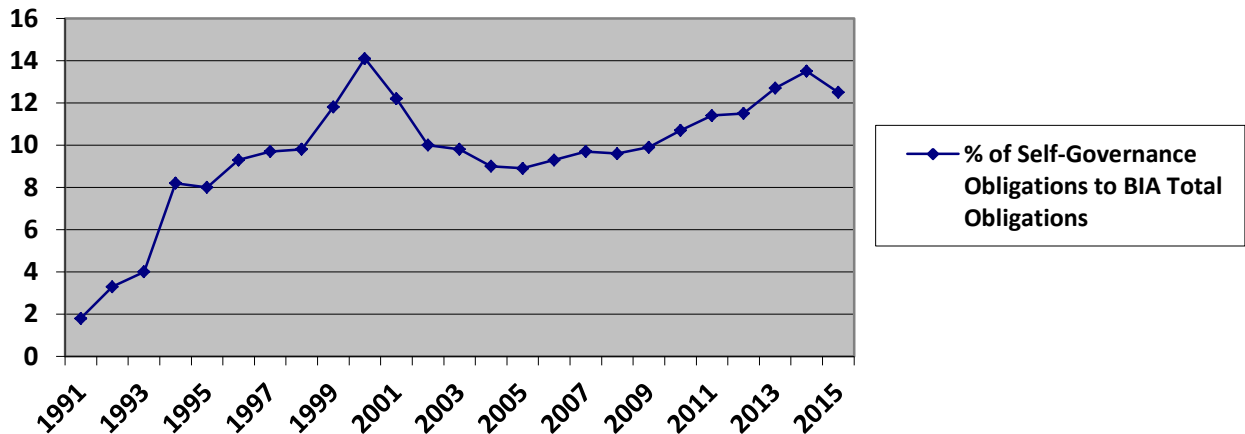


Chart 4 shows how Self-Governance obligations changed over time as a percentage of BIA total obligations (BIA Operation of Indian Programs and Construction accounts only).

**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. In 2015 the Self-Governance obligations declined to 12.5 percent of BIA total obligations.

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, of the past three years of Honorees twelve were Self-Governance tribes. In 2015, the Kenaitze Indian Tribe was honored for its Kenai Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) and Kenaitze Tribal

Court 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).

TABLE 2			
TRIBAL SELF GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION			
Year	Total Obligations to Self-Governance Tribes under Funding Agreements* (in thousands)	OSG Permanent Staff Level	OSG Obligations (in thousands)
FY 1991	27,000	5	555
FY 1992	49,008	6	596
FY 1993	70,994	6	695
FY 1994	137,923	6	789
FY 1995	145,032	8	933
FY 1996	156,599	9	1,092
FY 1997	168,755	9	1,051
FY 1998	199,614	9	981
FY 1999	211,224	10	1,118
FY 2000	261,967	9	1,096
FY 2001	280,562	9	1,144
FY 2002	270,793	9	1,167
FY 2003	282,595	9	1,201
FY 2004	297,032	9	1,168
FY 2005	316,985	9	1,263
FY 2006	282,829	9	1,085
FY 2007	391,876	8	1,252
FY 2008	405,770	8	1,302
FY 2009	416,203	8	1,350
FY 2010	419,399	10	1,586
FY 2011	436,083	10	1,231
FY 2012	412,485	8	1,325
FY 2013	402,159	8	1,480
FY 2014	442,239	10	1,278
FY 2015	453,221	12	1,670

*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 2015 funding agreements was \$453.22 million. These funds were transferred to and used for 262 Self-Governance Tribes (46.3 percent of all Federal Recognized Tribes) to provide PSFAs to Tribal citizens under 114 Self-Governance funding agreements. In 2015, the Tribal Self-Governance Program was administered by 12 OSG permanent staff with obligations of \$1.67 million. Core functions performed by OSG staff included negotiation of 114 Self-Governance funding agreements for 262 Self-Governance Tribes, financial management involving the transfer of \$376.45 million in BIA direct appropriations and an additional \$76.77 million in other Federal assistance programs administered by the BIA for a total of \$453.22 million to Self-Governance Tribes, and management of 103 single audits (including the resolution of findings for 19 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 114 tribes/consortia representing 262 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 2015 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 FY2012, CATG received \$99,999 to collect and analyze data on traditional and current land use in the Upper Black River (UBR) over a period of five years.

In FY 2015, the **Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)** entered into a total of five AFAs with five tribes with an aggregate amount of \$47,902,388. These AFAs are described below.

The Gila River Indian Community (Community) received a total of \$35,356,611 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 \$6,691,430 for the construction of the tribal portion of the Rocky Boys-North Central Montana Regional Water System.

The Yurok Tribe received \$2,567,872 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 \$462,718 for studies and monitoring pertaining to coho salmon and other activities to monitor for disease in the Klamath River basin.

The Hoopa Tribe received \$2,823,757 for data collection, analysis, and other activities to manage Trinity River Basin fish populations.

In FY 2015, the **National Park Service (NPS)** entered into two AFAs with two self-governance Tribes with an aggregate amount of \$2,566,206. These AFAs are described below.

The Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians received \$2,525,306 for 46 overall projects plus the base agreement to complete all maintenance and construction work at the National Monument. The park rates a 100% visitor satisfaction, a rate higher than the regional and national average in which park staff were entirely NPS employees (vs. at Grand Portage National Monument (GRPO) in which staff are a mix of NPS and Grand Portage Band employees). Isle Royale National Park elective projects are part of this total, including the largest project by far to replace large fuel tanks to supply fuel for their diesel generators.

The Yurok Tribe received \$40,900 for 3 projects including the Youth Partnership Program of the Yurok Tribe Land and Conservation Corps Partnership, the Yurok Youth trail crew to work on Redwood National and State Parks trails park wide, as well as air quality monitoring at Requa, California using existing equipment; and California condor outreach and education.

In FY 2015, 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 2015, 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 \$129,040, 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 2015 to OSG to provide funding to nine Self-Governance Tribes/Consortia that operated the appraisal program under the MOUs with OST. Those Tribes/Consortia included the Association of Village Council Presidents, Kaw Nation, Kawerak, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, 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 2015 Self-Governance Annual Report to Congress on BIA programs is provided in Appendix D. Also included in Appendix D are copies of the 24 reports from Self-Governance Tribes/Consortia for 2015, which were received by the OSG.

Tribal reports were received for 21% of the funding agreements for inclusion in the 2015 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 2015. 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

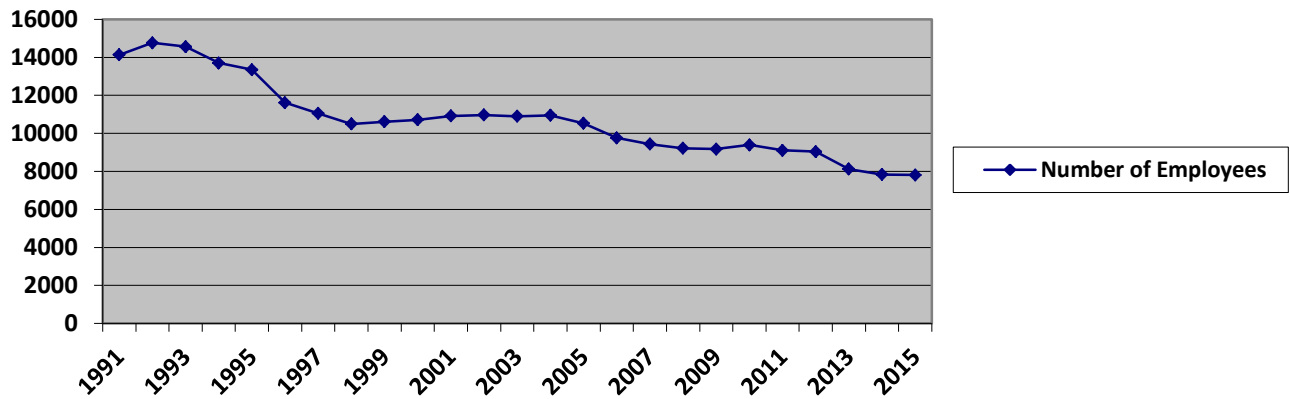
The Act requires the Secretary to identify, with particularity, all funds that are specifically or functionally related to the provision by the Secretary of services and benefits to Self-Governance Tribes and their members, and to identify all funds transferred to Self-Governance Tribes. The BLM entered 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 \$47.9 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, \$376.45 million in BIA direct appropriations and an additional \$76.77 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 \$453.22 million transferred by OSG to Self-Governance Tribes under Title IV. Appendix B (1) shows the amounts of FY 2015 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 2015 employment level of 7,811 (6,959 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 2015, three tribes began participating in Tribal Self-Governance including the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria and the Susanville Indian Rancheria. 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 2015 level of total BIA employment translates into a BIA full-time equivalent (FTE) employment level of 7,102.

Table 3 shows the percentage change in OIP and Construction appropriations from 2014 to 2015.

TABLE 3: BIA OIP and Construction Appropriations for 2014 and 2015 (Enacted) (Dollars in Thousands)				
Activity	FY 2014 Enacted	Percent of Total	FY 2015 Enacted	Percent of Total
Tribal Priority Allocations	\$903,259	35.7%	\$926,426	35.6%
Other Programs/ Projects	\$1,337,358	52.8%	\$1,260,748	48.5%
Central	\$95,655	3.8%	\$195,500	7.5%
Regional	\$42,491	1.7%	\$46,562	1.8%
Construction	\$110,124	4.4%	\$128,876	5.0%
Settlements/ Miscellaneous Payments	\$35,655	1.4%	\$35,655	1.4%
Loans	\$6,731	0.3%	\$7,731	0.3%
Total:	\$2,531,273	100.0%	\$2,601,498	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 2015. 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, 2014 and December 31, 2015. 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 17 trust evaluations which were conducted by OTRA for FY2015. Of the 17 tribes that OTRA evaluated the trust operations, there was one identified possible risk of imminent jeopardy made in the management and administration of the probate trust program compacted under the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Annual Funding Agreement. OTRA provided the Tribe with written notification of imminent jeopardy which included corrective actions to be

completed within fourteen months from the date of Notice of Corrective Action. The Tribe is now engaged in implementing a Corrective Action Plan. OTRA will be working closely with the Tribe to ensure the corrective actions are completed within the required time period. The Band's overall performance rating was "Satisfactory" in the administration of the Secretary's trust responsibilities with the exception of the compacted Probate Program. The remaining 16 tribes were determined to be compliant in their performance of trust functions in accordance with their respective self-governance funding agreements.

G. SINGLE AUDIT ACTIVITY

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.

Self-Governance Tribes are required to comply with the Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards as outlined in the OMB Super Circular. Allowable direct and indirect costs are determined in accordance with the cost principles set forth by OMB.

Table 4 summarizes single audit activity for Self-Governance Tribes for audits received by DOI's Office of Internal Evaluation and Audit during FY 2015.

TABLE 4							
FY 2015 SINGLE AUDIT ACTIVITY							
	Tribe/Consortium	FY	Received by OIEA	Sent to OSG	Response Due	Actual Response	Status Code
1	Ely Shoshone Tribe	2013	9/25/2014	10/9/2014	1/7/2015	1/7/2015	Closed
2	Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	2013	9/26/2014	10/9/2014	NA	NA	Closed
3	Lummi Indian Business Council	2013	10/2/2014	10/21/2014	1/19/2015	1/19/2015	Closed
4	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	2013	10/2/2014	10/21/2014	NA	NA	Closed
5	Nisqually Indian Tribe	2013	10/2/2014	10/21/2014	NA	NA	Closed
6	Nome Eskimo Community, Inc.	2013	10/1/2014	10/21/2014	NA	NA	Closed
7	Santa Clara Pueblo Administrative Unit	2013	10/1/2014	10/28/2014	1/26/2015	1/21/2015	Closed
8	Organized Village of Kake	2013	10/1/2014	10/28/2014	NA	NA	Closed
9	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	2013	9/29/2014	10/28/2014	NA	NA	Closed
10	Taos Pueblo - Central Management System	2013	9/30/2014	10/30/2014	NA	NA	Closed
11	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	2013	9/30/2014	10/31/2014	2/12/2015	2/12/2015	Closed
12	Orutsarmiut Native Council	2013	9/30/2014	10/31/2014	NA	NA	Closed

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13	Tolowa Dee Ni' Nation (fka Smith River Rancheria)	2013	10/1/2014	11/3/2014	NA	NA	Closed
14	Association of Village Council Presidents	2013	10/1/2014	11/5/2014	NA	NA	Closed
15	Asa Carsarmuit Tribal Council	2013	10/1/2014	11/5/2014	NA	NA	Closed
16	Tulalip Tribes of Washington	2013	10/1/2014	11/6/2014	2/4/2015	1/29/2015	Closed
17	Native Village of Fort Yukon	2013	10/1/2014	11/6/2014	NA	NA	Closed
18	Native Village of Barrow	2013	10/1/2014	11/6/2014	NA	NA	Closed
19	Ak Chin Indian Community of the Mariqupa	2013	10/1/2014	11/10/2014	NA	NA	Closed
20	Bishop Paiute Tribe	2013	10/1/2014	11/10/2014	NA	NA	Closed
21	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	2013	10/2/2014	11/12/2014	NA	NA	Closed
22	Fort Sill Apache Tribe	2013	10/2/2014	11/12/2014	NA	NA	Closed
23	Muckleshoot Indian Reservation	2013	10/2/2014	11/12/2014	NA	NA	Closed
24	Makah Tribal Council	2013	10/2/2014	11/12/2014	NA	NA	Closed
25	Kaw Nation of Oklahoma	2013	10/2/2014	11/12/2014	NA	NA	Closed
26	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	2013	11/6/2014	11/14/2014	2/12/2015	2/12/2015	Closed
27	Native Village of St. Michael (Member of Kawerak, Inc Cons)	2011	9/16/2014	1/12/2015	NA	NA	Closed
28	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma	2013	12/23/2014	1/20/2015	4/20/2015	4/20/2015	Closed
29	Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	2014	1/20/2015	2/11/2015	NA	NA	Closed
30	Sac and Fox Nation (of OK)	2013	1/20/2015	2/11/2015	NA	NA	Closed
31	Mohegan Tribe of Indians	2014	2/20/2015	2/26/2015	NA	NA	Closed
32	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	2014	2/27/2015	3/5/2015	NA	NA	Closed
33	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	2014	2/19/2015	3/23/2015	NA	NA	Closed
34	Maniilaq Association	2014	3/2/2015	3/24/2015	6/22/2015	4/21/2015	Closed
35	Karuk Tribe of California	2014	3/6/2015	3/24/2015	NA	NA	Closed
36	Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	2014	4/2/2015	4/2/2015	9/9/2015	9/9/2015	Closed
37	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.	2014	3/23/2015	4/9/2015	NA	NA	Closed
38	Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community	2014	3/30/2015	4/28/2015	NA	NA	Closed
39	Sitka Tribe of Alaska	2013	4/7/2015	5/18/2015	8/17/2015	8/5/2015	Closed
40	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa	2014	4/29/2015	5/20/2015	8/18/2015	8/5/2015	Closed
41	Bristol Bay Native Association, Inc.	2014	3/30/2015	5/21/2015	NA	NA	Closed
42	Skokomish Indian Tribe	2014	4/1/2015	5/28/2015	NA	NA	Closed
43	Pinoleville Band of Pomo Indians	2014	5/19/2015	6/8/2015	9/7/2015	9/4/2015	Closed
44	Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians	2014	6/1/2015	6/9/2015	9/7/2015	9/4/2015	Closed
45	Fond Du Lac Reservation	2014	4/8/2015	6/9/2015	NA	NA	Closed
46	Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association Inc	2014	4/10/2015	6/10/2015	NA	NA	Closed
47	Nulato Tribal Council	2013	4/13/2015	6/11/2015	9/9/2015	9/9/2015	Closed
48	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	2014	4/1/2015	6/11/2015	NA	NA	Closed
49	Seldovia Village Tribe	2014	4/20/2015	6/15/2015	NA	NA	Closed
50	Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska	2014	4/22/2015	6/15/2015	NA	NA	Closed
51	Quinalt Indian Nation	2014	4/15/2015	6/15/2015	NA	NA	Closed
52	Copper River Native Association	2014	5/14/2015	6/15/2015	NA	NA	Closed
53	Cherokee Nation	2014	5/19/2015	6/23/2015	NA	NA	Closed
54	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa	2014	6/9/2015	7/7/2015	NA	NA	Closed
55	Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments	2014	6/9/2015	7/7/2015	NA	NA	Closed

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56	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	2014	6/17/2015	7/20/2015	10/20/2015	10/15/2015	Closed
57	Redding Rancheria	2014	6/17/2015	7/20/2015	NA	NA	Closed
58	Chippewa Cree Tribe	2014	6/26/2015	7/30/2015	11/25/2015	11/25/2015	Closed
59	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	2014	5/27/2015	7/30/2015	NA	NA	Closed
60	Sault Ste Marie Tribe Chippewa Indians	2014	5/18/2015	7/30/2015	NA	NA	Closed
61	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma	2014	5/27/2015	7/30/2015	NA	NA	Closed
62	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)	2014	5/28/2015	7/30/2015	NA	NA	Closed
63	Chugachmiut Consortium	2014	6/26/2015	8/4/2015	NA	NA	Closed
64	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	2014	6/26/2015	8/4/2015	NA	NA	Closed
65	Grand Portage Reservation Tribal Council	2014	6/25/2015	8/5/2015	10/23/2015	10/15/2015	Closed
66	Nanwalek IRA Council	2011	6/30/2015	8/7/2015	11/27/2015	10/28/2015	Closed
67	Delaware Nation	2014	6/30/2015	8/12/2015	NA	NA	Closed
68	Metlakatla Indian Community	2014	6/30/2015	8/12/2015	NA	NA	Closed
69	Muscogee (Creek) Nation	2014	6/30/2015	8/12/2015	NA	NA	Closed
70	Pueblo of Jemez	2014	6/30/2015	8/13/2015	11/27/2015	11/27/2015	Closed
71	Squaxin Island Tribe	2014	6/24/2015	8/18/2015	NA	NA	Closed
72	Native Village of Kotzebue	2014	6/15/2015	8/18/2015	NA	NA	Closed
73	Gila River Indian Community	2014	6/24/2015	8/18/2015	NA	NA	Closed
74	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	2014	6/9/2015	8/18/2015	NA	NA	Closed
75	Suquamish Tribe	2014	6/1/2015	8/18/2015	NA	NA	Closed
76	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paitute Tribe	2014	6/22/2015	8/24/2015	NA	NA	Closed
77	Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe	2014	6/26/2015	9/1/2015	NA	NA	Closed
78	Osage Tribe Federal Programs	2014	6/25/2015	9/1/2015	NA	NA	Closed
79	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	2014	6/25/2015	9/1/2015	NA	NA	Closed
80	North Fork Rancheria	2014	6/26/2015	9/1/2015	NA	NA	Closed
81	Chickasaw Nation	2014	6/29/2015	9/2/2015	NA	NA	Closed
82	Modoc Tribe	2014	6/29/2015	9/2/2015	NA	NA	Closed
83	Aleut Community of St. Paul Island	2014	6/30/2015	9/3/2015	NA	NA	Closed
84	Hoopa Valley Tribe	2014	6/30/2015	9/3/2015	NA	NA	Closed
85	Yurok Tribe	2014	6/30/2015	9/8/2015	NA	NA	Closed
86	Native Village of Eyak	2014	6/30/2015	9/8/2015	NA	NA	Closed
87	Sac and Fox Nation (of OK)	2014	6/30/2015	9/8/2015	NA	NA	Closed
88	Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma	2014	6/30/2015	9/8/2015	NA	NA	Closed
89	Knik Tribal Council	2014	6/30/2015	9/8/2015	NA	NA	Closed
90	Native Village of Tanana	2014	6/30/2015	9/8/2015	NA	NA	Closed
91	Kenaitze Indian Tribe	2014	6/30/2015	9/8/2015	NA	NA	Closed
92	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians	2014	6/30/2015	9/8/2015	NA	NA	Closed
93	Dry Creek Rancheria	2014	7/6/2015	9/11/2015	NA	NA	Closed
94	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	2014	7/6/2015	9/14/2015	NA	NA	Closed
95	Coquille Indian Tribe	2014	8/28/2015	9/14/2015	NA	NA	Closed
96	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	2014	9/1/2015	9/15/2015	NA	NA	Closed
97	Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon	2014	9/1/2015	9/15/2015	NA	NA	Closed
98	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	2014	8/26/2015	9/15/2015	NA	NA	Closed
99	Citizen Band Potawatomi Nation	2014	6/29/2015	9/15/2015	NA	NA	Closed

100	Kawerak Inc.	2014	9/9/2015	9/15/2015	NA	NA	Closed
101	Tolowa Dee Ni' Nation (fka Smith River Rancheria)	2014	9/24/2015	9/29/2015	NA	NA	Closed
102	Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	2014	9/24/2015	9/29/2015	NA	NA	Closed
103	Ohkay Owingeh (San Juan Pueblo)	2014	9/24/2015	9/29/2015	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 2015 to waive application of a Federal Regulation pursuant to an agreement entered into under Tribal Self-Governance:

(1) Burial Assistance Program:

A waiver of 25 CFR 20.325(a) regarding a 30-day requirement to submit an application for burial assistance was requested by the Chickasaw Nation on September 21, 2015. Under the current federal regulations, an applicant has thirty days following the date of death of the deceased to submit an application. The tribe considered this time restriction an undue hardship for many otherwise eligible applicants. Extenuating circumstances such as delays in funeral billing and processing of death certificates frequently exceed thirty days. For many families, periods of bereavement and counseling do not fit into the timeframe allowed and applicants often do not seek out such resources or become aware of the burial assistance fund until weeks after their loss. The tribe requested to extend the application deadline to six months following the date of death. The waiver was granted on February 23, 2016.

APPENDIX A

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION TABLES

APPENDIX A1
TRIBES/TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS
PARTICIPATING IN TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE
2015

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 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 & 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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6	<p>Signatory consortium: Association of Village Council Presidents (42) 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> <tr> <td>Native Village of Mekoryuk</td> <td>Umkumiut Native Village</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)	Native Village of Mekoryuk	Umkumiut Native Village
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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 Ekuik	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																		
28	Ely Shoshone Tribe																		
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	* Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria																		
39	Hoopa Valley Tribe																		
40	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe																		
41	Pueblo of Jemez																		
42	Organized Village of Kake																		
43	Karuk Tribe of California																		
44	<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> </table> <p>[also served: Nome Eskimo Community]</p>	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)
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45	Kaw Nation																		
46	Kenaitze Indian Tribe (also served: Salamatoff)																		
47	Ketchikan Indian Corporation (also served by Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska)																		
48	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma																		
49	Knik Tribe																		
50	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho																		
51	Native Village of Kotzebue (IRA) (also served by Maniilaq Association)																		
52	Native Village of Kwinhagak (IRA)																		

53	Leech Lake Band
54	Little River Band of Ottawa Indians
55	Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe
56	Lower Lake Rancheria Koi Nation
57	Lummi Nation
58	Makah Tribe
59	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]
60	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians
61	Metlaktatla Indian Community
62	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
63	Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians
64	Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma
65	Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut
66	* Morongo Band of Mission Indians
67	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
68	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
69	Nisqually Indian Tribe
70	Nome Eskimo Community (also served by Kawerak)
71	North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians
72	Native Village of Nulato (also served by Tanana Chiefs Conference)
73	Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico
74	Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
75	Orutsararmiut Native Council
76	Osage Nation of Oklahoma
77	Pinoleville Pomo Nation
78	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma
79	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
80	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
81	Quinault Indian Nation
82	Redding Rancheria
83	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians
84	Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma
85	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation
86	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community

87	Santa Clara Pueblo																																						
88	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians																																						
89	Seldovia Village Tribe																																						
90	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma																																						
91	Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe																																						
92	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon																																						
93	Sitka Tribe of Alaska (IRA)																																						
94	Skokomish Tribe of Washington																																						
95	Squaxin Island Tribe																																						
96	* Susanville Indian Rancheria																																						
97	Suquamish Tribe																																						
98	Swinomish Indian Tribe																																						
99	Native Village of Tanana																																						
100	<p>Signatory consortium: Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. (33) Signatory tribe: Native Village of Ft. Yukon Non-signatory tribes included</p> <table border="0"> <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>[also served: Native Village of Nulato]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Huslia Village</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (IRA)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[also served: Birch Creek Village (Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments)]</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	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	[also served: Native Village of Nulato]	Huslia Village		Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (IRA)		[also served: Birch Creek Village (Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments)]	
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101	Taos Pueblo																																						
102	<p>Signatory tribe: Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Juneau) (09) Non-signatory tribes:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Chilkoot Indian Association (Haines)(IRA)</td> <td>Organized Village of Saxman (IRA)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Craig Community Association,</td> <td>Skagway Traditional Council</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Douglas Indian Association</td> <td>Wrangell Cooperative Association</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(**Juneau)</td> </tr> </table>	Chilkoot Indian Association (Haines)(IRA)	Organized Village of Saxman (IRA)	Craig Community Association,	Skagway Traditional Council	Douglas Indian Association	Wrangell Cooperative Association		(**Juneau)																														
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	(**Juneau)																																						

	Organized Village of Kasaan (IRA)	(**Pelican)
	Klawock Cooperative Association (IRA)	(**Tenakee)
	Organized Village of Saxman (IRA)	[also served: Ketchikan Indian Community]
103	Tolowa Dee-Ni' Nation (Smith River Rancheria)	
104	Tulalip Tribes of Washington	
105	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	
106	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians	
107	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)	
108	Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation	
109	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	
110	White Earth Reservation Business Community	
111	Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma	
112	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	
113	Ysleta del Sur Pueblo	
114	Yurok Tribe	

* Denotes tribes entering agreements in the current year.

** Denotes non-federally recognized tribe

APPENDIX A(2) SELF-GOVERNANCE TRIBES/CONSORTIA OPERATING AN APPROVED PUB. L. 102-477 PLAN IN 2015	
1	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association
2	Association of Village Council Presidents
3	Bois Forte Tribe
4	Bristol Bay Native Association
5	Cherokee Nation
6	Chickasaw Nation
7	Choctaw Nation
8	Chugachmiut
9	Citizen Potawatomi Nation
10	Copper River Native Association
11	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes
12	Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon
13	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians
14	Kawerak
15	Knik Tribe
16	Leech Lake Tribe
17	Makah Tribe
18	Maniilaq Association
19	Metlakatla Indian Community
20	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
21	Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe
22	Muscogee Creek Nation
23	Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico
24	Orutsarmiut Native Council
25	Osage Nation
26	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
27	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians
28	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation
29	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon
30	Tanana Chiefs Conference
31	Native Village of Tanana
32	Taos Pueblo
33	Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
34	Tulalip Tribes of Washington
35	Confederated Tribes of Umatilla
36	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe

APPENDIX B

OSG TRANSFER OF FUNDS

APPENDIX B(1)						
AMOUNT OF FY 2015 FUNDS OBLIGATED BY THE OSG AND TRANSFERRED TO SELF-GOVERNANCE TRIBES						
Tribes/Consortium		OIP (A)	Other BIA (B)	Total BIA (C)	Other Agencies (D)	All Funds (E)
1	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	1,573,222		1,573,222	1,143,026	2,716,248
2	Ak-Chin Indian Community	1,543,390		1,543,390		1,543,390
3	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	3,995,380		3,995,380	162,513	4,157,893
4	Asa'Carsarmiut Tribal Council	420,588		420,588		420,588
5	Association of Village Council Presidents	12,431,001		12,431,001	2,716,018	15,147,019
6	Native Village of Barrow	2,350,581		2,350,581	437,516	2,788,097
7	Bishop-Paiute Tribe	646,737		646,737		646,737
8	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians	2,263,282		2,263,282	1,015,096	3,278,378
9	Bristol Bay Native Association	10,354,499		10,354,499	756,811	11,111,310
10	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	455,309		455,309		455,309
11	Ceesh-na Tribe	285,588		285,588	36,736	322,324
12	Cherokee Nation	11,819,367		11,819,367	14,225,046	26,044,413
13	Chickasaw Nation	5,920,667		5,920,667	482,844	6,403,511
14	Chippewa Cree Tribe	9,930,643	15,000	9,945,643	454,395	10,400,038
15	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	7,728,317		7,728,317	1,037,915	8,766,232
16	Chugachmiut, Inc.	2,214,950		2,214,950	256,550	2,471,500
17	Citizen Potawatomi Nation	2,697,933		2,697,933	3,586,287	6,284,220
18	Copper River Native Association	709,579		709,579	91,448	801,027
19	Coquille Indian Tribe	2,377,373	28,250	2,405,623		2,405,623
20	Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments	9,262		9,262		9,262
21	Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	802,583	41,000	843,583		843,583
22	Delaware Nation	395,479		395,479	425,776	821,255
23	Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians	403,385		403,385		403,385
24	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	2,905,680	45,000	2,950,680	390,676	3,341,356
25	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	1,238,645		1,238,645	210,528	1,449,173
26	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	731,841		731,841	155,772	887,613
27	Ely Shoshone Tribe	784,511		784,511	2,789	787,300

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28	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyay	523,872		523,872	80,730	604,602
29	Native Village of Eyak	323,091		323,091		323,091
30	Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	2,238,660		2,238,660	447,966	2,686,626
31	Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	635,858		635,858	3,398	639,256
32	Native Village of Gambell	616,219		616,219		616,219
33	Gila River Indian Community	14,574,544		14,574,544		14,574,544
34	Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians	1,397,092		1,397,092	341,537	1,738,629
35	Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde of Oregon	2,954,995		2,954,995	87,591	3,042,586
36	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians	3,936,107		3,936,107	416,304	4,352,411
37	Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	313,343		313,343		313,343
38	Hoopa Valley Tribe	5,617,637		5,617,637	1,020,375	6,638,012
39	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	3,223,844		3,223,844		3,223,844
40	Pueblo of Jemez	2,144,095		2,144,095		2,144,095
41	Organized Village of Kake	1,676,321		1,676,321	537,113	2,213,434
42	Karuk Tribe	1,231,986		1,231,986		1,231,986
43	Kaw Nation	1,448,494		1,448,494	454	1,448,948
44	Kawerak, Inc.	9,154,295		9,154,295	1,132,035	10,286,330
45	Kenaitze Indian Tribe	872,732		872,732	138,290	1,011,022
46	Ketchikan Indian Corporation	4,291,659		4,291,659		4,291,659
47	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	919,826		919,826		919,826
48	Knik Tribal Council	384,669		384,669	579,960	964,629
49	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	732,113		732,113		732,113
50	Native Village of Kotzebue	1,213,573		1,213,573	271,295	1,484,868
51	Native Village of Kwinhagak	367,518		367,518	2,625	370,143
52	Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	3,287,353		3,287,353	40,252	3,327,605
53	Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	2,880,646		2,880,646	96,568	2,977,214
54	Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe	2,853,465		2,853,465		2,853,465
55	Lower Lake Rancheria Koi Nation	279,253		279,253		279,253
56	Lummi Nation	9,189,306		9,189,306	9,705	9,199,011
57	Makah Tribe	6,907,254		6,907,254	40,910	6,948,164
58	Maniilaq Association	2,589,683		2,589,683	802,946	3,392,629
59	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	354,977		354,977	39,145	394,122
60	Metlakatla Indian Community	5,526,214		5,526,214	613,875	6,140,089
61	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	669,002		669,002	2,327	671,329

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62	Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe	1,783,832		1,783,832	5,126,566	6,910,398
63	Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	387,746		387,746	972	388,718
64	Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut	836,897		836,897	125,133	962,030
65	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	755,977		755,977		755,977
66	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	1,860,296		1,860,296	27,225	1,887,521
67	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma	6,059,462		6,059,462	923,107	6,982,569
68	Nisqually Indian Tribe	3,903,669		3,903,669		3,903,669
69	Nome Eskimo Community	1,151,860		1,151,860		1,151,860
70	North Fork Rancheria	393,538		393,538		393,538
71	Native Village of Nulato	548,207		548,207	75,254	623,461
72	Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico	2,126,909		2,126,909	33,589	2,160,498
73	Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	1,303,601		1,303,601	196,199	1,499,800
74	Orutsararmiut Tribal Council	972,386		972,386	87,411	1,059,797
75	Osage Nation	2,161,621		2,161,621	368,225	2,529,846
76	Pinoleville Pomo Nation	389,003		389,003	53,269	442,272
77	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma	759,367		759,367	17,716	777,083
78	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	3,292,447		3,292,447	592,173	3,884,620
79	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	920,689		920,689	643,530	1,564,219
80	Quinault Indian Nation	14,628,793		14,628,793	194,916	14,823,709
81	Redding Rancheria	839,491		839,491	55,240	894,731
82	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	18,639,904	62,346	18,702,250	4,423,769	23,126,019
83	Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma	2,860,408	534,353	3,394,761	2,084,910	5,479,671
84	Aleut Community of Saint Paul Island	719,430		719,430		719,430
85	Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation	10,830,138	2,789,000	13,619,138	3,141,165	16,760,303
86	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	16,238,453	113,048	16,351,501	1,657,702	18,009,203
87	Santa Clara Pueblo	3,086,783	300,000	3,386,783	25,570	3,412,353
88	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa	6,561,558		6,561,558	1,107,982	7,669,540
89	Seldovia Village Tribe	403,579		403,579	161,976	565,555
90	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma	512,788		512,788	35,490	548,278
91	Shoalwater Bay Tribe	1,412,939		1,412,939		1,412,939
92	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon	3,494,629		3,494,629	1,038,404	4,533,033
93	Sitka Tribe of Alaska	2,762,910		2,762,910		2,762,910
94	Skokomish Tribe of Washington	2,895,895		2,895,895	216,835	3,112,730

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95	Squaxin Island Tribe	3,114,385		3,114,385		3,114,385
96	Suquamish Tribe	4,116,800		4,116,800		4,116,800
97	* Susanville Indian Rancheria	431,667		431,667		431,667
98	Swinomish Indian Tribe	2,111,663		2,111,663	3,777	2,115,440
99	Native Village of Tanana	560,830		560,830	5,370	566,200
100	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.	13,322,864		13,322,864	4,176,038	17,498,902
101	Taos Pueblo	2,638,601		2,638,601	797,292	3,435,893
102	Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska	9,284,521		9,284,521	4,141,191	13,425,712
103	Tolowa Dee-ni Nation	717,979		717,979		717,979
104	Tulalip Tribes of Washington	5,311,019		5,311,019	2,766,143	8,077,162
105	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	7,958,963	43,100	8,002,063	1,108,009	9,110,072
106	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians	748,639		748,639	535,261	1,283,900
107	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)	2,304,316		2,304,316		2,304,316
108	Conferated Tribes of Warm Springs	6,733,569		6,733,569	3,014,550	9,748,119
109	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	1,362,211		1,362,211	392,423	1,754,634
110	White Earth Reservation Business Committee	4,103,435	625,000	4,728,435	1,469,308	6,197,743
111	Wyandotte Nation	740,396		740,396	315,793	1,056,189
112	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	882,375		882,375	31,208	913,583
113	Ysleta DelSur Pueblo	1,804,239		1,804,239		1,804,239
114	Yurok Tribe	5,589,057	199,999	5,789,056	1,308,378	7,097,434
TOTAL		\$371,652,222	\$4,796,096	\$376,448,318	\$76,772,212	\$453,220,530

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

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

(C) Total of columns A and B

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

(E) Total of columns C and D

*Denotes tribes entering agreements in the current year

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY RESULTS OF TRUST EVALUATIONS

APPENDIX C			
Summary of Results of Tribal Trust Evaluations Conducted for Operating Period October 1, 2014 - December 31, 2015			
Tribe/Consortium	Date of Evaluation	Period Covered	Results of Trust Evaluations
1 Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians	8/25-27/2015	FY 2013-2015	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Tribe evaluation reviewed the Forestry, Wildland Fire and Real Estate Services consisting of Acquisition and Disposal (A&D), Rights-of-Way (ROW), 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. One suggestion was identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to the trust component area of Asset Management.
2 Cherokee Nation	5/4-8/2015	FY 2014-2018	Cherokee Nation evaluation reviewed Probate, Minerals and Mining, Acquisition and Disposal, Rights-of-Way, Agricultural Leasing, Residential Leasing, Business Leasing, Forestry, Supervised Individual Indian Money (IIM) Accounts, Real Estate Appraisals, Beneficiary Processes and Land Titles and Records Office 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. One suggestion was identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to the trust component area of Compliance.
3 Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	12/9-18/2014	FY 2011-2014	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma evaluation reviewed the Probate, Forestry, Wildland Fire, Supervised Accounts, Real Estate Appraisals, Land Title and Records Office, and Real Estate Services consisting of Acquisition and Disposal, Rights-of-Way, Agricultural Leasing, Business Leasing and Residential 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. OTRA concluded there was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or resources managed by the Tribe.

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4	Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde of Oregon	7/23-24/2015	CY 2013-2014	Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon evaluation reviewed the Real Estate Services consisting of Acquisition and Disposal, Rights-of-Way, Non-Agricultural Leasing (includes residential and business leases), Forestry, and Wild Land Fire 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. OTRA concluded there was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or resources managed by the Tribe. However, one observation was made in the trust component area of Management for the Tribe to consider for improving trust operations.
5	Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	8/4-7/2015	CY 2013-2014	Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe evaluation reviewed the Probate, Forestry, Wildland Fire, and Real Estate Services consisting of Acquisition and Disposal (A&D), Rights-of-Way (ROW), 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. The Band's overall performance rating was "Satisfactory" in the administration of the Secretary's trust responsibilities with the exception of the compacted Probate Program which was identified to be at risk of Imminent Jeopardy.
6	Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe	8/24-26/2015	CY 2014-2015	Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe evaluation reviewed the Probate, Forestry, Wildland Fire and Real Estate Services consisting of Acquisition and Disposals and Non-Agricultural 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. OTRA concluded there was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or resources managed by the Tribe.
7	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	42164	CY 2011-2015	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe evaluation reviewed the Real Estate Appraisal Services trust program 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. Four suggestions were identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to the trust component area of Compliance.

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8	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma	9/2-3/2015	FY 2013-2014	Muscogee (Creek) Nation evaluation reviewed the Agriculture, Grazing, Realty Services consisting of Acquisitions & Disposals, Non-Agriculture, Rights-of Way, and Appraisal Services, and Supervised Individual Indian Money accounts 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. OTRA concluded there was no indication of imminent jeopardy to trust assets however five suggestions were identified to strengthen the Tribe's management of trust programs and functions.
9	Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	9/22-23/2015	FY 2013-2014	Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin evaluation reviewed the Agriculture, Forestry, Realty Services consisting of Acquisitions & Disposals, Non-Agriculture, Rights-of Way, and Appraisal Services 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. OTRA concluded there was no indication of imminent jeopardy to trust assets however five suggestions were identified to strengthen the Tribe's management of trust programs and functions.
10	Quinault Indian Nation	42143	FY 2013-2014	Quinault Indian Nation evaluation reviewed the Supervised Individual Indian Money (IIM) accounts, Minerals and Mining, Forestry and Wildland Fire 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. OTRA concluded there was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or resources managed by the Tribe.

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11	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	8/10-11/2015	CY 2011-2015	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians evaluation reviewed the Probate, Forestry, and Real Estate Services consisting of Rights-of-Way (ROW), Agricultural 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. One suggestion was identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to the trust component area of Compliance. However, OTRA verified the that Band addressed the finding and the recommendation was considered implemented and closed.
12	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	9/16-17/2015	FY 2013	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community evaluation reviewed the Agriculture, Probate, Sand and Gravel, Supervised Accounts, Wildland Fire, and Realty Services consisting of Acquisitions & Disposals, Non-Agriculture, Rights-of Way and Appraisal Services 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. OTRA concluded there was no indication of imminent jeopardy to trust assets however three suggestions were identified to strengthen the Tribe's management of trust programs and functions.
13	Santa Clara Pueblo	12/8-10/2014	CY 2013-2014	Santa Clara Pueblo evaluation reviewed the Real Estate Services consisting of Acquisition and Disposal, Rights-of-Way, and Business Leasing, and Forestry and Wildland Fire 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. OTRA concluded there was no indication of imminent jeopardy to any trust assets or resources managed by the Pueblo.
14	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon	7/20-22/2015	CY 2012-May 2015	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon evaluation reviewed Real Estate Services consisting of Acquisitions & Disposals, Non-Agriculture, Rights-of Way, Forestry, and Real Estate Appraisal Services 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. OTRA concluded there was no indication of imminent jeopardy to trust assets or resources managed by the Tribe.

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15	Skokomish Tribe of Washington	42163	CY 2012- May 2015	Skokomish Tribe of Washington evaluation reviewed the Forestry trust program 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. OTRA concluded there was no indication of imminent jeopardy to trust assets or resources managed by the Tribe however one suggestion was identified to strengthen the Tribe's management of trust programs and functions.
16	Taos Pueblo	7/14-16/2015	CY 2010-2015	Taos Pueblo evaluation reviewed the Forestry, Wildland Fire, and Real Estate Services consisting of Acquisition and Disposal (A&D), ROW, Residential Leasing, Business Leasing, and Real Estate Appraisal Services 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.
17	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	6/2-11/2015	CY 2010-2014	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation evaluation reviewed the Grazing, Forestry, Cash Management, and Real Estate Services consisting of Probate, Acquisition and Disposal, Rights-of-Way, Agricultural Leasing, Residential Leasing, 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. Four suggestions were identified to strengthen the Tribe's programs and functions as they relate to the trust component area of Compliance.
18	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
19	Ak-Chin Indian Community			No evaluation was conducted.
20	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association			No evaluation was conducted.
21	Asa' Carsarmiut Tribal Council			No evaluation was conducted.
22	Association of Village Council Presidents			No evaluation was conducted.
23	Native Village of Barrow			No evaluation was conducted.
24	Bishop-Paiute Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
25	Bristol Bay Native Association			No evaluation was conducted.
26	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians			No evaluation was conducted.

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27	Cheesh-na Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
28	Chickasaw Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
29	Chippewa Cree Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
30	Chugachmiut, Inc.			No evaluation was conducted.
31	Citizen Potawatomi Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
32	Copper River Native Association			No evaluation was conducted.
33	Coquille Indian Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
34	Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments			No evaluation was conducted.
35	Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
36	Delaware Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
37	Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
38	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes			No evaluation was conducted.
39	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
40	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
41	Ely Shoshone Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
42	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyay			No evaluation was conducted.
43	Native Village of Eyak			No evaluation was conducted.
44	Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa			No evaluation was conducted.
45	Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
46	Native Village of Gambell			No evaluation was conducted.
47	Gila River Indian Community			No evaluation was conducted.
48	Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
49	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
50	Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria			No evaluation was conducted.
51	Hoopa Valley Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
52	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
53	Pueblo of Jemez			No evaluation was conducted.
54	Organized Village of Kake			No evaluation was conducted.
55	Karuk Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
56	Kaw Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
57	Kawerak, Inc.			No evaluation was conducted.
58	Kenaitze Indian Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
59	Ketchikan Indian Community			No evaluation was conducted.
60	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
61	Knik Tribal Council			No evaluation was conducted.
62	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho			No evaluation was conducted.
63	Native Village of Kotzebue			No evaluation was conducted.

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64	Native Village of Kwinhagak			No evaluation was conducted.
65	Little River Band of Ottawa Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
66	Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
67	Lower Lake Rancheria Koi Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
68	Lummi Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
69	Makah Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
70	Maniilaq Association			No evaluation was conducted.
71	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
72	Metlakatla Indian Community			No evaluation was conducted.
73	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
74	Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
75	Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut			No evaluation was conducted.
76	Morongo Band of Mission Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
77	Nisqually Indian Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
78	Nome Eskimo Community			No evaluation was conducted.
79	North Fork Rancheria			No evaluation was conducted.
80	Native Village of Nulato			No evaluation was conducted.
81	Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico			No evaluation was conducted.
82	Orutsarmiut Tribal Council			No evaluation was conducted.
83	Osage Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
84	Pinoleville Pomo Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
85	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
86	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
87	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
88	Redding Rancheria			No evaluation was conducted.
89	Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
90	Aleut Community of Saint Paul Island			No evaluation was conducted.
91	Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
92	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa			No evaluation was conducted.
93	Seldovia Village Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
94	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation was conducted.
95	Shoalwater Bay Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
96	Sitka Tribe of Alaska			No evaluation was conducted.
97	Squaxin Island Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
98	Suquamish Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
99	Susanville Indian Rancheria			No evaluation was conducted.
100	Swinomish Indian Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
101	Native Village of Tanana			No evaluation was conducted.

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102	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.			No evaluation was conducted.
103	Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska			No evaluation was conducted.
104	Tolowa Dee-ni Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
105	Tulalip Tribes of Washington			No evaluation was conducted.
106	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians			No evaluation was conducted.
107	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)			No evaluation was conducted.
108	Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs			No evaluation was conducted.
109	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California			No evaluation was conducted.
110	White Earth Reservation Business Committee			No evaluation was conducted.
111	Wyandotte Nation			No evaluation was conducted.
112	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.
113	Ysleta DelSur Pueblo			No evaluation was conducted.
114	Yurok Tribe			No evaluation was conducted.

APPENDIX D

TRIBAL REPORTS

APPENDIX D(1)

SUGGESTED REPORTING FORMAT

(Insert 2015 Form)

APPENDIX D(2)

TRIBAL REPORTS SUBMITTED

APPENDIX D(2)	
2015	
TRIBAL REPORTS SUBMITTED	
1	Asa'carsarmiut Tribe
2	Association of Village Council Presidents
3	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Tribe
4	Cherokee Nation
5	Coquille Indian Tribe
6	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
7	Dry Creek Rancheria
8	Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes
9	Federated indians of Graton Rancheria
10	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
11	Native Village of Kwinhagak
12	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
13	Ohkay Owingeh Tribe of New Mexico
14	Pinoleville Pomo Nation
15	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
16	Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma
17	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
18	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa indians
19	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
20	Squaxin Island Tribe
21	Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
22	Tulalip Tribes of Washington
23	Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma
24	Yurok Tribe

(Insert Tribal Reports)