

DRAFT

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

2009

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
PURSUANT TO SECTION 405 (a) OF THE PUBLIC CODE LAW 103-413

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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.

This 2009 annual report on Tribal Self-Governance is submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the Congress pursuant to section 405(a) of the Act which states:

“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. The report shall identify the relative costs and benefits of Self-Governance; 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; identify the funds transferred to each Self-Governance Tribe and the corresponding reduction in the Federal bureaucracy; include the separate views of the Tribes; and include the funding formula for individual Tribal shares of Central Office funds, together with the comments of affected Tribes.”

In addition, 25 CFR § 1000.380 requires the Secretary to annually compile a report on Self-Governance for submission to Congress based on:

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- “(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 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 1974 (Public Law 93-638, as amended) authorizes Tribes and Tribal Organizations to operate Federal programs under Self-Determination contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and Self-Governance funding agreements (FAs). Under these annual and multi-year FAs, Tribes and Tribal Organizations assume responsibility for the delivery of program services to Tribal members and have flexibility to redesign the programs to meet local needs and priorities.

Tribal Self-Governance was initiated as a demonstration project in fiscal year (FY) 1991 to provide Tribes and Tribal Organizations with mature Self-Determination agreements (i.e., contracts which have been operated by Tribes and Tribal Organizations 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. It should be noted that 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.

In FY 2009, an increased percentage of the 564 Federally-recognized Tribes received the benefits of a wide-range of Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) programs, now operated under Self-Governance FAs.

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

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TABLE 1: Bureau of Indian Affairs Operation of Indian Programs and Construction Accounts (Dollars in Thousands)

Year	No. of Federally Recognized Tribes	Total Obligations	No. Of Self-Governance Funding Agreements	No. of Federally Recognized Tribes under Self-Governance	Obligations Awarded by OSG under Self-Governance Funding Agreements in OIP and Construction
FY 1991	539	\$1,505,369	7	7	\$27,000
FY 1992	541	\$1,476,724	17	51	\$49,008
FY 1993	542	\$1,758,802	19	53	\$69,698
FY 1994	550	\$1,632,858	28	95	\$133,620
FY 1995	554	\$1,783,640	29	96	\$142,517
FY 1996	554	\$1,607,186	53	180	\$149,395
FY 1997	554	\$1,658,983	60	202	\$160,717
FY 1998	554	\$1,915,058	64	208	\$186,725
FY 1999	556	\$1,668,546	67	210	\$196,104
FY 2000	556	\$1,698,791	75	216	\$239,170
FY 2001	561	\$2,071,000	77	219	\$251,999
FY 2002	562	\$2,398,106	80	218	\$238,724
FY 2003	562	\$2,483,466	81	221	\$244,079
FY 2004	562	\$2,825,807	83	223	\$255,633
FY 2005	562	\$2,828,907	88	223	\$252,383
FY 2006	562	\$2,808,223	91	242	\$260,948
FY 2007	561	\$2,718,538	94	244	\$264,043
FY2008	562	\$2,834,155	95	246	\$272,722
FY2009	564	\$2,710,000	96	247	\$268,119

During fiscal and calendar years 2009, a total of 247 Federally Recognized Tribes and 10 Tribal organizations participated in Tribal Self-Governance under 96 compacts and funding agreements with the BIA, accounting for nearly \$ 268 million in BIA direct appropriations and an additional \$148 million in other Federal assistance programs administered by the BIA for a total of \$413 million. There were no retrocessions requested by Tribes/Consortia.

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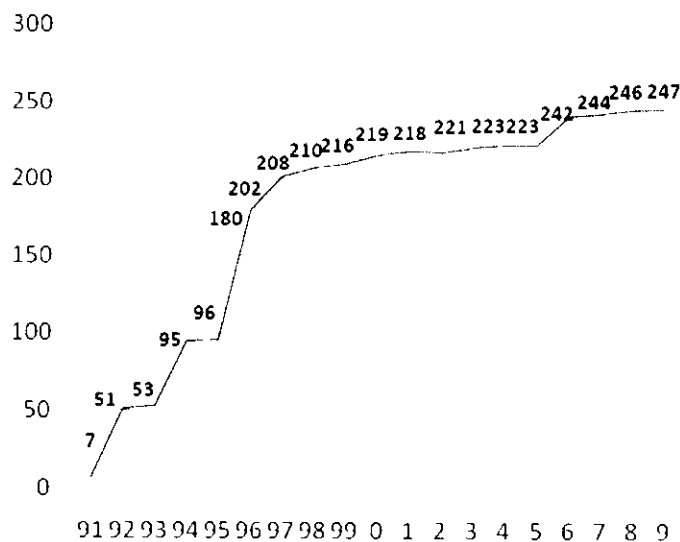
Tribes and Tribal Organizations participating in Tribal Self-Governance in 2009 are listed in Table 1 of Appendix A. As of the end of FY 2008, there was one Tribe (Knik Tribe) in the applicant pool that had been selected from the qualified applicant pool to begin participation in Tribal Self-Governance in FY 2009.

In 2009, a total of 9 different Tribes and one Tribal organization entered into self-governance annual funding agreements (AFAs) with non-BIA Bureaus. They include five Tribes (Gila River, Chippewa Cree, Hoopa, Karuk, and Yurok) with the Bureau of Reclamation; three Tribes (Grand Portage, Yurok, and Lower Elwha) with the National Park Service; one Tribe (Salish & Kootenai) and one Tribal organization (Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments) with the Fish and Wildlife Service; and two Tribes (Salish & Kootenai and Cherokee) with the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.

In addition, a total of 33 Tribes/Tribal organizations operated an approved Pub. L. 102-477 plan under Tribal Self-Governance in 2009. A list of these Tribes is provided in Table 2 of Appendix A. Under this Tribal initiative, Tribes/Tribal organizations were able to consolidate employment related funding from the BIA, United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the Department of Labor (DOL) to provide programs, services, functions, and activities in accordance with Pub. L. 102-477 plans which were developed by the Tribes/Tribal organizations and approved by each funding Agency.

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

Chart 1: Number of Self-Governance Tribes by Year



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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 43.8 percent of all Federally Recognized Tribes.

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

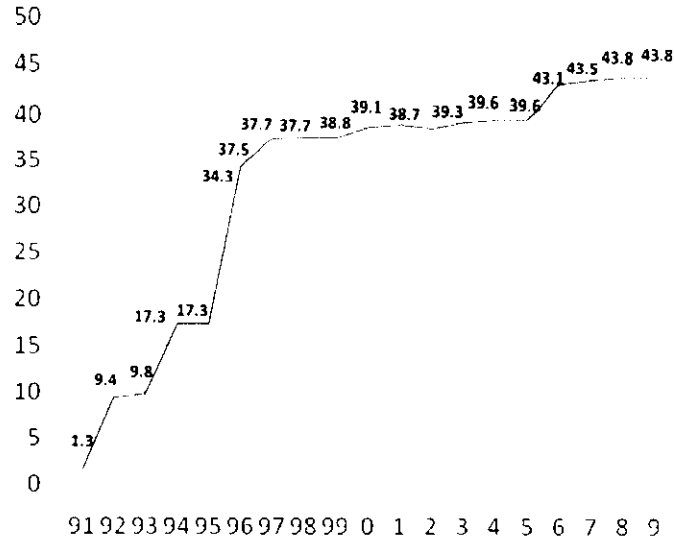


Chart 3 depicts the steady rise in Self-Governance obligations (BIA Operation of Indian Programs and Construction accounts only) since the initiation of the Tribal Self-Governance demonstration project in 1991 to a high of \$272 million in 2008. With regard to BIA total obligations, large increases occurred in 2001 (\$372.2 million), 2002 (\$327.1 million), 2004 (\$342.4 million), and a relatively small increase in 2008 (\$115.6 million). In 2009, there was a slight decrease (\$7 million).

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Chart 3: Self-Governance By Year (Millions)

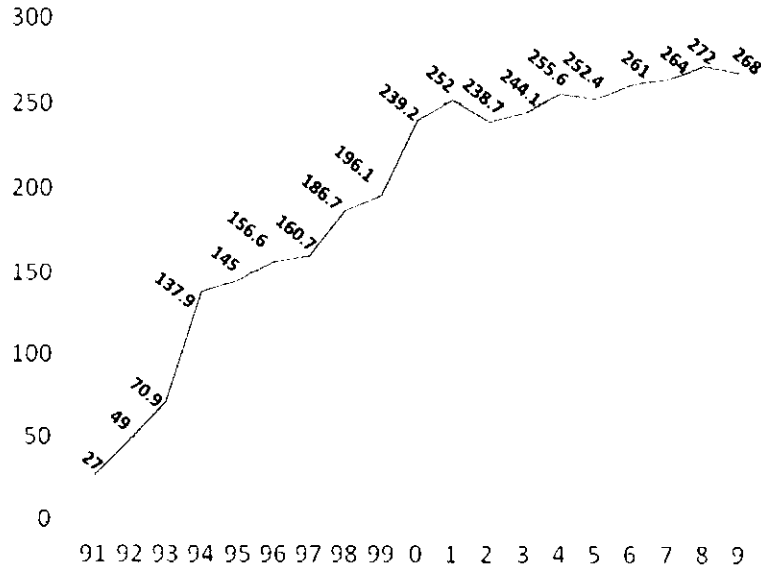
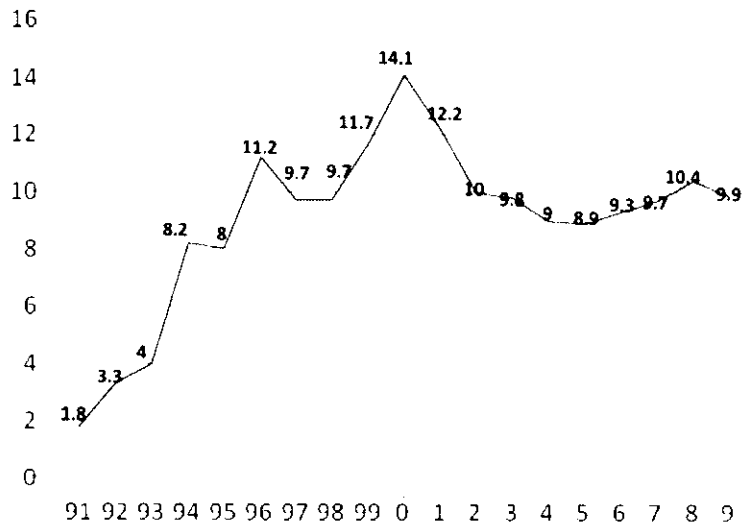


Chart 4 shows that Self-Governance obligations grew in importance from 1991 to 2000 to a level of 14.1 percent of total obligations (BIA Operation of Indian Programs and Construction accounts only), declined to 8.9 percent in 2005 and rose to 9.9 in 2009.

Chart 4: Self-Governance Obligations As A Percentage Of Total BIA Obligations



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C. RELATIVE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

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

The greater control and flexibility in the use of funds to better meet Tribal conditions, needs, and circumstances promotes more efficient and effective governance and is a major source of significant relative benefits of Tribal Self-Governance. In fact, a number of Self-Governance Tribes are Award Recipients who have been accorded High Honors from the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development for good governance (Chickasaw Nation for their Chickasaw Press, Ak-Chin Indian Community for their Community Council Task Force, Muscogee (Creek) Nation for their Reintegration Program, Osage Nation for their Governmental Reform Initiative, Choctaw Nation for their Domestic Violence Prevention Project, and Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation for their Free Transportation System).

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

- Waiver requests which must be granted if they are not prohibited by Federal law;
- Tribes having the authority to incorporate Title I provisions into a Tribe's Self-Governance Funding Agreement;
- 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 imminent jeopardy to physical trust assets, natural resources, and public health and safety does not exist. They are also subject to annual audits pursuant to the Single Audit Act Amendments, P.L. 104-156, and OMB Circular A-133, to ensure

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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.

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

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

**TABLE 2: Annual Growth of OSG Obligations and Permanent Staff Levels
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Year	Total Obligations Awarded to Self-Governance Tribes under Funding Agreements	OSG Permanent Staff Level	OSG Obligations
FY 1991	27,000	5	555
FY 1992	49,008	6	596
FY 1993	70,994	6	695
FY 1994	137,923	6	789
FY 1995	145,032	8	933
FY 1996	156,599	8	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

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Year	Total Obligations Awarded to Self-Governance Tribes under Funding Agreements	OSG Permanent Staff Level	OSG Obligations
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
FY2008	405,770	8	1,302
FY2009	416,203	8	1,350

As indicated in **Table 2**, the amount of funds obligated by OSG and transferred to Self-Governance Tribes and Tribal Organizations in the FY 2009 FAs was \$416 million. These funds were transferred to and used for 247 Self-Governance Tribes (43.8 percent of all Federal Recognized Tribes) to provide PSFAs to Tribal citizens under 96 Self-Governance Funding Agreements. In 2009, the Tribal Self-Governance Program was administered by 8 OSG permanent staff with a budget of \$1.4 million. Core functions performed by OSG staff included negotiation of 96 Self-Governance Funding Agreements for 247 Self-Governance Tribes (43.8 percent of all Federally Recognized Tribes), financial management involving the transfer of \$268 million in BIA direct appropriations and an additional \$148 million in other Federal assistance programs administered by the BIA for a total of \$413 million to Self-Governance Tribes, and management of 86 single audits (including the resolution of findings for 31 audits). Tribal Self-Governance was established with the purpose of reducing the number of staff and costs needed to administer the program so that more resources can be provided and used by the Tribes. This was 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.

In FY 2009, **Reclamation** entered into a total of five AFAs with five tribes with an aggregate amount of \$63,767,612. These AFAs are described below.

The Gila River Indian Community (Community) received a total of \$36,236,380 through an AFA for the planning, design and construction of components of the Central Arizona Project (CAP) on the Gila River Indian Reservation.

The Chippewa-Cree of the Rocky Boys Reservation received \$24,272,554 for the construction of the tribal portion of the Rocky Boys-North Central Montana Regional Water System.

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The Yurok Tribe received \$1,394,269 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 \$361,317 for studies and monitoring pertaining to coho salmon, and other activities to monitor for disease in the Klamath River basin.

The Hoopa Tribe received \$1,503,092 for data collection, analysis, and other activities to manage Trinity River Basin fish populations.

In FY 2009, the **National Park Service (NPS)** entered into AFAs with three Self-Governance Tribes for \$4,209,196. These AFAs are described below.

The Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians (Band) received \$483,505 for the Band to cover all the maintenance, design, and construction planning for the Grand Portage National Monument.

The Yurok Tribe received \$2,603,736 for the Tribe to perform watershed restoration, archeological site assessment, and natural resource management in Redwoods National Park.

The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe received \$1,121,955 to perform ecosystem restoration related to Olympic National Park.

In FY 2009, **Fish and Wildlife Service** (Service) continued two Self-Governance Annual Funding Agreements (AFAs) with the Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments (CATG) of Alaska, and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) of Montana.

CATG is a tribal Self-Governance consortium consisting of Arctic Village, Beaver, Birch Creek, Canyon Village, Chalkyitsik, Circle, Gwich'in Tribal Government of Fort Yukon, Rampart, Stevens Village, and Venetie. The AFA with CATG to perform work on the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska began in FY2006 and has continued through FY2009.

In 2009 CATG received \$62,000 to perform work on the Yukon Flats Refuge including: conducting a Hunting Regulations Workshop, assisting Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Service's Office of Subsistence Management to collect wildlife harvest data, conduct Yukon Flats moose population surveys, and maintain Service equipment and facilities in Fort Yukon.

In January, 2008, a new series of Government to Government negotiations began with CSKT, resulting in a new AFA being signed on June 19, 2008. The new agreement, covering fiscal years 2009, 2010, and 2011 went into effect in October 2008, with full implementation beginning on January 1, 2009. Under the new AFA, the Service and CSKT enter a true partnership for cooperative management of the National Bison Range Complex (NBRC), including Pablo and Ninepipes National Wildlife Refuges and the NW Montana Wetland Management District - Lake County, in addition to the National Bison Range itself. The CSKT will manage the entire biological, fire, and maintenance programs at NBRC. In the initial two years of the AFA, the Service and CSKT will each have responsibilities in the visitor services program, with the CSKT assuming full responsibility for that program in FY 2011. The Service and CSKT will each

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provide a Deputy Refuge Manager as part of a new Refuge Leadership Team to guide the Refuge Complex under the overall direction of the Refuge Manager. Funding available for CSKT operations in FY 09 was \$889,705.

In FY 2009, the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) continued to operate under Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) and AFAs with two Self-Governance Tribes for the delivery of Financial Trust Services to Beneficiary Processes Program (BPP) funding 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 \$68,377, plus 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 remains included in the Nation's Self-Governance base funding.

Without the existence of program performance indicators and unit costs for services, it is not possible to make any quantitative assessment of program benefits to determine the degree to which the efficiency and effectiveness of programs, services, functions and activities were changed by tribal self-governance. Recognizing this need, 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 2009 Self-Governance Annual Report to Congress on BIA programs is provided in Appendix D. Also included in Appendix D are copies of the 12 reports from Self-Governance Tribes/Consortia (Chickasaw Nation, Ely Shoshone Tribe, Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians, Kaw Nation of Oklahoma, Knik Tribal Council, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation, Santa Clara Pueblo, Sault Ste Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, and Tulalip Tribes) in 2009, which were received by the OSG.

Tribal reports were received for 13% of the FAs for inclusion in the 2009 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 2009. In addition, the Tribal reports detail benefits from the Tribal perspective, even though the benefits may not be entirely objective or quantitative. Under Tribal Self-Governance, increased Tribal Government empowerment has significant benefits in a broad range of ways that are directly attributable to advancing Federal Indian policy objectives.

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

The Act requires the Secretary to identify, with particularity, all funds that are specifically or functionally related to the provision by the Secretary of services and benefits to Self-Governance Tribes and their members, and to identify all funds transferred to Self-Governance Tribes. The BOR entered into a total of five AFAs with five tribes providing an aggregate amount of \$63.7 million. The NPS obligated \$4.2 million to three Tribes. The FWS obligated \$57,000 to one Tribal Organization \$.9 million to one Tribe. The OST obligated \$.1 million to two Tribes.

In addition, a total of \$268 million in BIA funds was obligated by the OSG and transferred to Self-

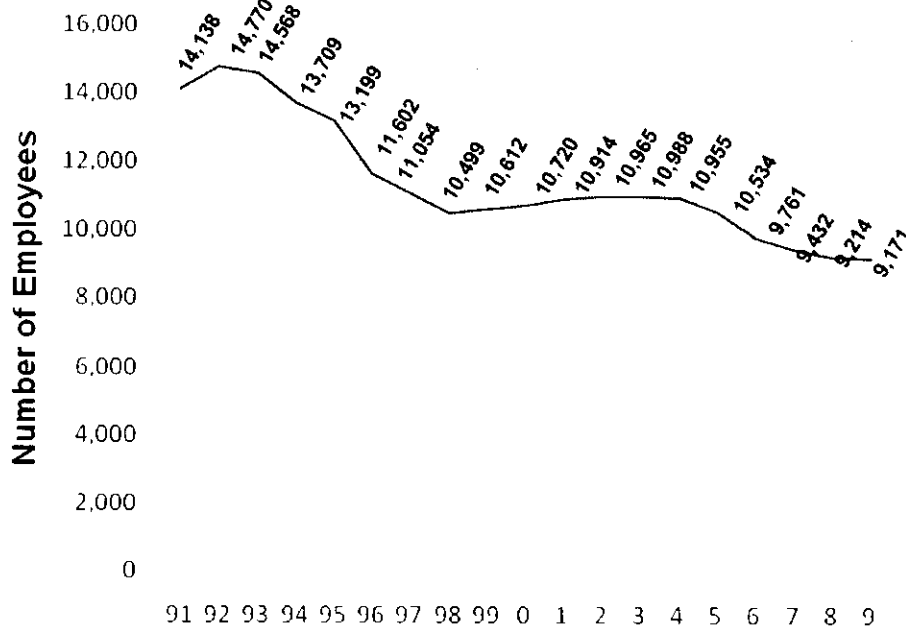
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Governance Tribes in BIA direct appropriations. A total of \$148 million in other Federal assistance programs and non-BIA accounts, administered by the BIA (which includes the Bureau of Land Management, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Labor, Department of Agriculture, and Department of Transportation) was also transferred to Tribes under Title IV. In FY 2009, a total of \$416 million of BIA and non-BIA funding was transferred by OSG to Tribes under Title IV. Appendix B shows the amounts of FY 2009 funds obligated by OSG to each of the Tribes and Tribal Organizations participating in Tribal Self-Governance.

It should be noted that Tribal Self-Governance regulations found at 25 CFR Part 1000.95 require the BIA to implement a process to annually identify residual amounts for BIA programs. The residual process is designed to determine which programs, functions, services, and activities and associated funding must be retained by the Secretary and which programs, functions, services, and activities and associated tribal shares can be transferred to tribes. Self-Governance FAs are negotiated to reach agreement and document the respective programs, functions, services, and activities and associated 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. 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 from 1999 to 2009. Given initiatives to reform the Federal bureaucracy and address Federal deficit problems, information is not available to determine the degree to which each of these factors contributed to reductions in the Federal bureaucracy and the corresponding reductions associated with increased participation in Tribal Self-Governance between 1993 and 1998.

Chart 5: Total BIA Employment by Year



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In 2009, BIA total employment decreased to a total of approximately 9,171 employees. This figure represents a decrease of 1,549 below the FY 2000 level. This decrease is, in part, due to special initiatives such as the initiative on law enforcement and trust reform. In 2009, the Knik Tribal Council began participating in Tribal Self-Governance. In 2009, BIA did not experience any substantive decrease in employment which resulted from the Tribe entering into Tribal Self-Governance.

The number of BIA employees at the end of FY 2009 is 5,599 below the peak level in FY 1992. The reduction from the 1992 peak level is largely attributable 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, as well as significant reductions in BIA appropriations which reduced funding available to support BIA staff. The FY 2009 level of total BIA employment (9,171) translates into a 2009 BIA full-time equivalent (FTE) employment level of 8,284. **Table 3** shows how FY 2009 enacted FTEs are distributed by the BIA Appropriations Accounts.

TABLE 3: Distribution of 2009 FTE Level by BIA Appropriations Accounts

BIA Appropriations Account	Number	%
Operation of Indian Programs	5,650	68.4%
Construction	405	4.9%
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	0	0%
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	335	4.0%
Quarters Operation and Maintenance	54	.7%
Other FTES (Reimbursable & Allocations)	1,813	22%
TOTAL ADJUSTED FTES	8,257	100%

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Table 4 shows the percentage change in OIP and Construction appropriations from 2008 to 2009.

**TABLE 4: BIA OIP and Construction Appropriations for 2008 and 2009 (Enacted)
(Dollars in Thousands)**

ACTIVITY	FY 2008	%	FY2009	%
Tribal Priority Allocations	\$774,527	33.8%	\$786,106	33.1%
Other Projects and Programs	\$1,111,344	48.5%	\$1,180,125	49.7%
Central Office Programs	\$117,695	5.1%	\$119,523	5.0%
Regional Office Programs	\$44,243	1.9%	\$42,876	1.8%
Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments	\$33,538	1.5%	\$21,627	0.9%
Construction	\$203,754	8.9%	\$217,688	9.2%
Indian Loan Guaranty Program	\$6,178	.3%	\$8,186	0.3%
TOTAL	2,291,279	100%	2,376,131	100%

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.

F. TRUST EVALUATIONS

The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians is responsible for conducting trust evaluations. In keeping with the mandates of the Trust Reform Act and the Court, OST has revised the evaluation process to be more thorough and more useful to the Department and the participating Tribes as part of the trust reform initiative. These modified examinations have

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provided oversight and improved trust programs at the Tribal and Federal levels. Due to the comprehensive nature of these examinations, and the much larger universe of trust programs that must be evaluated, examinations are based on a determination of where there is the highest risk. This process is fully operational and is subject to continuing refinement. It provides an excellent means to determine where OST's resources need to be utilized.

Pursuant to the Department of the Interior Manual, Part 110, Chapter 11.2D, the Office of Trust Review and Audit (OTRA) within OST conducted annual trust evaluations as prescribed in the Self-Governance compacts in effect for FY 2009. The trust evaluations were conducted at tribal locations between October 1, 2008 and December 31, 2009. A fifteen month period was chosen to allow for tribal fiscal years. A three month overlap will occur in this and subsequent reports. OTRA reviewed the trust operations of the following 46 tribes:

(1) Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc.; (2) Native Village of Barrow; (3) Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Tribe; (4) Chippewa Cree Tribe; (5) Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes; (6) Duckwater Shoshone Tribe; (7) Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; (8) Ely Shoshone Tribe; (9) Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay; (10) Gila River Indian Community; (11) Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa; (12) Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; (13) Gwichyaa Gwich'in Tribal Government (Ft. Yukon); (14) Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe; (15) Organized Village of Kake; (16) Native Village of Kwinhagak; (17) Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe; (18) Lummi Nation; (19) Makah Tribe; (20) Maniilaq Association; (21) Manzanita Band of Mission Indians; (22) Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; (23) Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe; (24) Native Village of Mountain Village (Asa' Carsarmiut Tribal Council); (25) Muckleshoot Indian Tribe; (26) Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma; (27) Nisqually Indian Tribe; (28) Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe; (29) Quinalt Indian Nation; (30) Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians; (31) Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community; (32) Santa Clara Pueblo; (33) Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe; (34) Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon; (35) Skokomish Tribe of Washington; (36) Squaxin Island Tribe; (37) Suquamish Tribe; (38) Swinomish Indian Tribal Community; (39) Native Village of Tanana; (40) Taos Pueblo; (41) Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska; (42) Tulalip Tribes; (43) Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California; (44) Wyandotte Nation; (45) Yakutat Tlingit Tribe; and (46) Yurok Tribe.

There were no determinations of imminent jeopardy. All of the 46 tribes demonstrated that they are capable of performing trust functions compacted for under the same fiduciary standards as those to which the Secretary is held. After conducting trust evaluations of the above mentioned 46 Tribes/Consortia, OTRA reports the following:

- (1) The Association of Village Council Presidents evaluation reviewed the real estate services and probate trust program and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;
- (2) The Native Village of Barrow evaluation reviewed the real estate services and probate trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;
- (3) The Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Tribe evaluation reviewed the real estate services, forestry, and wild land fire trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;
- (4) The Chippewa Cree Tribe evaluation reviewed the real estate services, forestry, agriculture, probate, range management, and minerals management trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;
- (5) The Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes evaluation reviewed the real estate services, grazing, rights-of-way and agricultural leasing trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;
- (6) The Duckwater Shoshone Tribe evaluation reviewed the real estate services trust program

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and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(7) The Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma evaluation reviewed the natural resources and appraisal services trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(8) The Ely Shoshone Tribe evaluation reviewed the real estate services trust program and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(9) The Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay evaluation reviewed the natural resources trust program and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(10) The Gila River Indian Community evaluation reviewed the social services trust program and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(11) The Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa evaluation reviewed the real estate services, forestry, and wild land fire trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(12) The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon evaluation reviewed the forestry and limited wild land fire trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(13) The Gwichyaa Gwich'in Tribal Government (Ft. Yukon) evaluation reviewed the probate, acquisition, and disposals, and rights-of-way trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(14) The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe evaluation reviewed applicable trust program processes and procedures and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(15) The Organized Village of Kake evaluation reviewed the real estate services, social services, and probate trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(16) The Native Village of Kwinhagak evaluation reviewed the real estate services and probate trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(17) The Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe evaluation reviewed the real estate services trust program and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(18) The Lummi Nation evaluation reviewed the real estate services, forestry, wild land fire, and probate trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(19) The Makah Tribe evaluation reviewed the forestry, probate, and real estate services and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(20) The Maniilaq Association evaluation reviewed the probate and real estate services trust program and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(21) The Manzanita Band of Mission Indians evaluation reviewed the natural resources trust program and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(22) The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma evaluation reviewed the natural resources and land management trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(23) The Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe evaluation reviewed the real estate services, forestry, and probate trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(24) The Native Village of Mountain Village (Asa'Carsarmiut Tribal Council) evaluation reviewed the real estate services and probate trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(25) The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe evaluation reviewed the real estate services and appraisal services trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(26) The Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma evaluation reviewed probate, acquisition and disposals, rights-of-way, agricultural and non-agricultural leasing, farm and grazing leasing, land titles plant, and appraisal services trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(27) The Nisqually Indian Tribe; evaluation reviewed applicable trust program processes and procedures and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(28) The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe assessment reviewed forestry and limited real estate trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(29) The Quinault Indian Nation evaluation reviewed the forestry and wild land trust programs

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and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(30) The Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians evaluation reviewed the real estate services, forestry, social services, and probate trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(31) The Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community evaluation reviewed the real estate services, probate, and social services trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(32) The Santa Clara Pueblo evaluation reviewed real estate services and forestry trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(33) The Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe had little to no involvement with the performance of trust functions and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(34) The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon evaluation reviewed the real estate services and forestry trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(35) The Skokomish Tribe of Washington evaluation reviewed non-agriculture leasing and forestry trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(36) The Squaxin Island Tribe evaluation reviewed applicable trust program processes and procedures and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(37) The Suquamish Tribe evaluation reviewed real estate services, forestry, and social services trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(38) The Swinomish Indian Tribal Community evaluation reviewed real estate services, forestry, rights-of-way and non-agriculture leasing trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(39) The Native Village of Tanana evaluation reviewed the real estate services, and probate trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(40) The Taos Pueblo evaluation reviewed the real estate services, forestry, and probate trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(41) The Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska evaluation reviewed the real estate services and probate trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(42) The Tulalip Tribes evaluation reviewed the forestry and social services trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(43) The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California evaluation reviewed the forestry and social services, and probate trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(44) The Wyandotte Nation evaluation reviewed the natural resources and appraisal services trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy;

(45) The Yakutat Tlingit Tribe evaluation reviewed the real estate services and probate trust programs and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy; and (46) The Yurok Tribe evaluation reviewed the forestry and fuels management/wild land fire, and other trust programs under the AFA and there was no finding of imminent jeopardy.

In 2002, OTRA conducted an evaluation of the Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma (Ponca Tribe) appraisals, real estate services, probates, minerals, and environmental compliance programs. The evaluation indicated that the Ponca Tribe failed to seek BIA approval for numerous farming and grazing leases as required by statute and regulation. In addition, annual rental was collected and submitted without evidence of an approved contract to the OTFM for deposit into IIM accounts. There was a finding of imminent jeopardy to trust resources. The trust programs were reassumed by the BIA on January 1, 2003. The reassumption of these trust programs has continued through 2009.

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Table 1 of Appendix C contains a summary of the results of the trust evaluations which were conducted by OTRA for 2008.

G. SINGLE AUDIT ACTIVITY

Self-Governance Tribes are required to submit annual single organization-wide audit reports as prescribed by the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (P.L. 104-156) and to adhere to generally accepted accounting principles and Circular A-133 of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Allowable direct and indirect costs are determined in accordance with the cost principles set forth in OMB Circular A-87. Table 5 summarizes single audit activity for Self-Governance Tribes for audits received during FY 2009.

			Date	Sent to	Response	Response	
	Tribe/Consortium	FY	Received	OSG	Due	Received	Compliant
1	Barrow	07	10/1/2008	12/1/2008	3/11/2009	3/31/2009	Yes
2	Absentee Shawnee	07	10/10/2008	12/16/2008	3/16/2009	3/31/2009	Yes
3	Maniiaq	06	10/2/2008	12/18/2008	3/18/2009	3/31/2009	Yes
4	Yurok	07	10/6/2008	12/15/2008	3/18/2009	3/31/2009	Yes
5	Ely	07	10/20/2008	12/23/2008	3/23/2009	3/31/2009	Yes
6	Ketchikan	07	11/3/2008	12/31/2008	3/31/2009	3/31/2009	Yes
7	Makah	07	11/21/2008	12/31/2008	3/31/2009	3/31/2009	Yes
8	Tlingit & Haida	07	1/2/2009	1/5/2009	4/5/2009	3/31/2009	Yes
9	Sac & Fox Oklahoma	06	11/3/2008	12/31/2008	4/10/2009	3/31/2009	Yes
10	Santa Clara	07	10/17/2008	12/23/2008	4/30/2009	4/30/2009	Yes
11	Cheesh'na	07	11/6/2008	12/31/2008	4/30/2009	4/30/2009	Yes
12	Jamestown	07	12/15/2008	3/4/2009	6/6/2009	6/30/2009	Yes
13	Mille Lacs	07	12/29/2008	3/18/2009	6/17/2009	6/30/2009	Yes
14	Taos	07	10/29/2008	3/27/2009	6/25/2009	6/30/2009	Yes
15	Tulalip	07	1/8/2009	3/30/2009	6/28/2009	6/30/2009	Yes
16	Red Lake	07	12/29/2008	3/31/2009	6/29/2009	6/30/2009	Yes
17	Wampanoag	06	2/26/2009	4/22/2009	7/25/2009	7/31/2009	Yes
18	Grand Ronde	07	2/17/2009	5/8/2009	8/6/2009	8/31/2009	Yes
19	Eastern Shawnee	07	3/27/2009	5/8/2009	8/11/2009	8/31/2009	Yes
20	Kwinhagak	07	4/3/2009	5/26/2009	8/26/2009	8/31/2009	Yes
21	Gambell	07	4/20/2009	6/9/2009	9/9/2009	9/30/2009	Yes
22	Sac & Fox Oklahoma	08	7/1/2009	8/21/2009	11/30/2009	11/27/2009	Yes
23	Salt River	08	6/22/2009	10/9/2009	1/8/2010	1/14/2010	Yes
24	Metlakatla	08	7/13/2009	10/28/2009	1/26/2010	1/25/2010	Yes
25	Chippewa Cree	08	7/31/2009	11/13/2009	2/12/2010	2/24/2010	Yes
26	Bois Forte	08	6/30/2009	10/19/2009	2/17/2010	2/4/2010	Yes
27	Kickapoo Oklahoma	08	7/31/2009	11/30/2009	2/28/2010	2/24/2010	Yes
28	Yurok	08	8/3/2009	12/10/2009	3/10/2101	3/31/2010	Yes
29	Salish & Kootenai	08	8/20/2009	12/22/2009	3/22/2010	3/31/2010	Yes
30	Lummi	08	9/28/2009	12/31/2009	3/31/2010	3/31/2010	Yes
31	Cheesh'na	08	8/17/2009	12/17/2009	4/16/2010	4/28/2010	Yes
32	Ak-Chin	07	10/2/2008	12/2/2008	N/A	N/A	N/A
33	Sitka	07	10/1/2008	11/20/2008	N/A	N/A	N/A
34	Fort Sill	07	10/1/2008	12/2/2008	N/A	N/A	N/A
35	Kake	07	10/6/2008	12/18/2008	N/A	N/A	N/A
36	Port Gamble	07	10/6/2008	12/3/2008	N/A	N/A	N/A
37	Osage	07	10/14/2008	12/24/2008	N/A	N/A	N/A
38	Skokomish	07	10/23/2008	12/22/2008	N/A	N/A	N/A
39	Copper River	06	11/26/2008	1/5/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
40	Delaware Nation	06	11/26/2008	1/5/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A

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41	Leech Lake	06	11/26/2008	1/5/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	Santa Clara	06	11/26/2008	1/2/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
43	Athabaskan	06	11/26/2008	1/5/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	Tlingit & Haida	06	11/26/2008	12/31/2008	N/A	N/A	N/A
45	Shoalwater	08	1/21/2009	4/14/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
46	Umatilla	07	2/18/2009	4/16/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
47	Duckwater	07	2/24/2009	4/17/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
48	Nisqually	07	2/25/2009	4/17/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
49	Cabazon	08	2/19/2009	4/17/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
50	Bristol Bay	08	4/9/2009	5/15/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
51	Cabazon	08	2/19/2009	4/16/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
52	Quapaw	08	4/24/2009	6/23/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
53	Nulato	08	4/20/2009	6/12/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
54	Fond du Lac	08	5/4/2009	6/24/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
55	Squaxin Island	08	5/11/2009	6/26/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
56	Grand Traverse	08	6/1/2009	7/5/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
57	Aleutian/Pribilof	08	6/8/2009	7/6/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
58	Redding	08	6/28/2009	7/6/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
59	Wampanoag	07	6/15/2009	7/28/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
60	Sac & Fox Oklahoma	07	6/15/2009	8/28/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
61	Oneida Wisconsin	08	6/17/2009	9/9/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
62	Citizen Potawatomi	08	6/22/2009	9/11/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
63	Leech Lake	08	6/25/2009	10/9/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
64	Karuk	08	6/26/2009	9/24/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
65	White Earth	08	6/26/2009	10/13/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
66	Chickasaw	08	6/30/2009	10/21/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
67	Mille Lacs	08	7/2/2009	10/27/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
68	Modoc	08	7/20/2009	11/2/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
69	Kawerak	08	7/30/2009	11/9/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
70	Osage	08	7/30/2009	11/9/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
71	Fort Sill	08	8/20/2009	12/17/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
72	Ewiiaapaayp	08	8/18/2009	12/17/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
73	Cherokee	08	7/31/2009	11/10/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
74	Delaware Nation	08	7/31/2009	11/25/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
75	Hoopa	08	7/31/2009	11/25/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
76	Kotzebue	08	7/31/2009	11/30/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
77	Kwinhagak	08	7/31/2009	12/1/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
78	Seldovia	08	7/31/2009	12/2/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
79	Tanana	08	8/31/2009	12/23/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
80	Siletz	08	8/31/2009	12/23/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
81	Muckleshoot	08	9/11/2009	12/23/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
82	Absentee Shawnee	08	9/21/2009	12/29/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
83	Maniitq	08	9/22/2009	12/29/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
84	Ely	08	9/25/2009	12/30/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
85	Suquamish	08	9/28/2009	1/4/2010	N/A	N/A	N/A
86	Kaw	08	9/29/2009	1/5/2010	N/A	N/A	N/A

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H. WAIVER REQUESTS

The following summarizes the status of written requests received by OSG from Self-Governance Tribes in FY and CY 2009 to waive application of a Federal regulation pursuant to an agreement entered into under Tribal Self-Governance:

(1) Tribal Courts

(a) A waiver request was received from the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma on February 11, 2009 to remove the listing of the Quapaw CFR Court contained in 25 CFR Part 11.100. In order to fulfill the request, the Secretary must waive the requirement in 25 CFR Part 11.100(c) that the tribe have a law and order code in effect. The waiver request was granted by the Deputy Assistant Secretary – Policy and Economic Development and became effective on April 29, 2009.

(b) A waiver request was received from the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma on May 28, 2009, to remove the listing of the Choctaw CFR Court contained in 25 CFR Part 11.100 to be effective at such time as the Assistant Secretary is informed the new system is in place. The waiver request was granted by the Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs on October 8, 2009, to be effective upon approval of the Nation's amended self-governance funding agreement.

(1) Welfare Assistance

(a) A request to approve a Tribal Redesign Plan changing the eligibility and payment levels of the Lummi Nation general assistance program was received on March 27, 2009 pursuant to 25 CFR Part 20.206(b). The Tribal Redesign Plan was approved by the Director, Office of Self-Governance on August 18, 2009.

(b) A request to approve a Tribal Redesign Plan changing the eligibility and payment levels of the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (CCTHITA) general assistance program was received on September 25, 2009 pursuant to 25 CFR Part 20.206(b). A revised Tribal Redesign Plan was submitted on February 20, 2010. Suggested changes were provided to CCTHITA but a revised Plan has not been submitted for further consideration.

APPENDIX A

(TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION TABLES)

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**TABLE 1: TRIBES/TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN TRIBAL
SELF-GOVERNANCE IN 2009 (CONTINUED)**

48	Makah Tribe
49	[The signatory tribal organization was Maniilaq Association][Non-signatory tribes included the Native Village of Ambler, Native Village of Buckland (IRA), Native Village of Deering (IRA), Native Village of Kiana, Native Village of Kivalina, Native Village of Kobuk, Native Village of Noatak (IRA), Noorvik Native Community (IRA), and the Native Village of Shungnak (IRA) (9)
50	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians
51	Metlakatla Indian Community
52	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
53	Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians
54	Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma
55	Native Village of Mountain Village
56	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
57	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
58	Nisqually Indian Tribe
59	Nome Eskimo Community (also served by Kawerak)
60	Native Village of Nulato (also served by Tanana Chiefs Conference)
61	Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
62	Orutsararmiut Native Council
63	Osage Nation of Oklahoma
64	Pinoleville Band of Pomo Indians
65	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma
66	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
67	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
68	Quinault Indian Nation
69	Redding Rancheria
70	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians
71	Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma
72	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation
73	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
74	Santa Clara Pueblo
75	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
76	Seldovia Village Tribe
77	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
78	Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe
79	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon
80	Sitka Tribe of Alaska (IRA)
81	Skokomish Tribe of Washington
82	Squaxin Island Tribe
83	Suquamish Tribe
84	Swinomish Indian Tribe

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TABLE 1: TRIBES/TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE IN 2009 (CONTINUED)

85	Native Village of Tanana
86	[The signatory tribal organization was the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.][Signatory tribe was the Native Village of Ft. Yukon][Non-signatory tribes included Alatna Village, Allakaket Village, Anvik Village, Arctic Village Council, Beaver Village, Birch Creek Village (also served by Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments), Chalkyitsik Village, Circle Native Community, Village of Dot Lake, Village of Eagle (IRA), Evansville Village (Bettles Field), Fort Yukon, Galena Village (Louden), Organized Village of Grayling (Holikachuk)(IRA), Healy Lake Village, Holy Cross Village, Hughes Village, Huslia Village, Village of Kaltag, Koyukuk Native Village, Manley Hot Springs Village, McGrath Native Village, Native Village of Minto (IRA), Nikolai Edzeno Village, Rampart Village, Native Village of Ruby, Shageluk Native Village (IRA), Native Village of Stevens (IRA), Takotna Village, Native Village of Tanacross (IRA), Telida Village, Native Village of Tetlin (IRA), and the Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (IRA) (33)]
87	Taos Pueblo
88	[The signatory tribe was the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Juneau)][Non-signatory tribes included Angoon Community Association (IRA), Chilkoot Indian Association (Haines)(IRA), Craig Community Association, Douglas Indian Association, Juneau, Organized Village of Kasaan (IRA), Klawock Cooperative Association (IRA), Pelican, Petersburg Indian Association (IRA), Organized Village of Saxman (IRA), Skagway Traditional Council, Tenakee, and the Wrangell Cooperative Association (13)]
89	Tulalip Tribes of Washington
90	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
91	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)
92	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
93	White Earth Reservation Business Community
94	Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma
95	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe
96	Yurok Tribe

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**TABLE 2: TRIBES/TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING AN APPROVED
PUB. L. 102-477 PLAN UNDER TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE IN 2009**

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

(OSG TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

TABLE 1: AMOUNT OF FY 2009 FUNDS OBLIGATED BY THE OSG AND TRANSFERRED TO SELF-GOVERNANCE TRIBES (\$ THOUSANDS)

Tribe/Tribal Organization	OIP*	Other BIA**	Total BIA***	Other Agencies****	All Funds
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	1,408.1	0	1,408.1	1,820.6	3228.7
Ak-Chin Indian Community	719.2	0	719.2	0	719.2
Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association	3,193.0	0	3,193.0	187.4	3,380.4
Asa'Carsarmiut Tribal Council	908.7	0	908.7	0	908.7
Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc.	9,383.6	0	9,383.6	5,078.2	14,461.8
Native Village of Barrow	1,461.8	0	1,461.8	460.9	1,922.6
Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians	2,106.4	0	2,106.4	172.6	2,279.0
Bristol Bay Native Association	7,516.3	0	7,516.3	1,482.6	8,998.9
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	333.6	0	333.6	.2	333.8
Cheesh-na Tribe	276.9	0	276.9	44.6	321.5
Cherokee Nation	10,829.0	0	10829.0	25,440.1	36,269.2
Chickasaw Nation	4,755.5	0	4,755.5	9,242.7	13,997.8
Chippewa Cree Tribe	5,655.5	0	5,655.5	2,260.7	7,916.2
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	5,674.7	0	5,674.7	8,466.2	14,140.9
Chugachmiut, Inc.	1,899.7	0	1,899.7	215.7	2,115.4
Citizen Potawatomi Nation	1,671.6	0	1,671.6	4,587.0	6,258.6
Copper River Native Association	731.3	0	731.3	107.7	839.0
Coquille Tribe of Oregon	2,062.1	35.8	2,097.9	0	2,097.9
Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments	71.2	0	71.2	0	71.2

Tribe/Tribal Organization	OIP*	Other BIA**	Total BIA***	Other Agencies****	All Funds
Delaware Nation	308.4	308.4	306.5	175.5	483.9
Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	2,042.8	48.0	2,090.8	453.2	2,544.1
Duckwater Shoshone	1,056.9	27.0	1,083.9	.6	1,084.4
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	593.7	0	593.7	166.9	760.6
Ely Shoshone Tribe	640.8	0	640.8	.2	640.9
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay	430.5	0	430.5	306.1	736.6
Native Village of Eyak	220.4	0	220.4	0	220.4
Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	1,774.8	0	1,774.8	159.5	1,934.2
Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	446.6	0	446.6	.7	447.3
Native Village of Gambell	522.1	0	522.1	0	522.1
Gila River Indian Community	12,027.8	11.8	12,039.6	0	12,039.6
Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians	840.2	0	840.2	147.2	987.5
Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde of Oregon	2,713.4	0	2,713.4	65.2	2,778.7
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians	2,819.5	0	2,819.5	141.4	2,960.9
Hoopa Valley Tribe	5,251.9	0	5,251.9	1,876.1	7,128.0
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	2,437.1	0	2,437.1	894.4	3,331.4
Organized Village of Kake	689.9	0	689.9	720.2	1,4010.1
Karuk Tribe of California	1,065.4	0	1,065.4	517.3	1,582.7
Kaw Nation	1,230.5	0	1,230.5	65.3	1,295.8

Tribe/Tribal Organization	OIP*	Other BIA**	Total BIA***	Other Agencies****	All Funds
Kawerak, Inc.	7,833.3	0	7,833.3	9,636.9	17,470.2
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	3,027.5	0	3,027.5	671.5	3,698.9
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	668.3	0	668.3	17.2	685.5
Knik Tribe	169.7	0	169.7	276.3	446.0
Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	535.5	0	536.5	0.0	536.5
Native Village of Kotzebue	1,282.6	0	1,282.6	393.7	1,676.4
Native Village of Kwinhagak	498.2	0	498.2	2.1	500.3
Leech Lake Band	3,432.5	0	3,432.5	7,900.5	11,333.0
Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe	1,680.2	0	1,680.2	413.1	2,093.3
Lummi Nation	6,072.8	689.1	6,761.9	852.8	7,614.7
Makah Tribe	4,788.2	0	4,788.2	97.7	4,875.9
Maniilaq Association	1,558.1	0	1,855.1	1,598.4	3,156.2
Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	312.3	0	312.3	45.1	357.4
Metlakatla Indian Community	3,318.8	0	3,318.8	463.7	3,782.5
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	463.4	0	463.4	1,061.5	1,524.9
Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians	1,537.0	0	1,537.0	4,768.8	6,305.8
Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	385.1	0	385.1	.6	385.7
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	1,283.7	0	1,283.7	27.2	1,310.9
Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma	4,718.7	0	4,718.7	7,671.6	12,390.3
Nisqually Indian Tribe	3,259.6	0	3,292.6	0	3,292.6

Tribe/Tribal Organization	OIP*	Other BIA**	Total BIA***	Other Agencies****	All Funds
Nome Eskimo Community	1,381.6	0	1,381.6	235.8	1,617.4
Native Village of Nulato	368.2	0	368.2	117.5	485.8
Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin	1,237.0	0	1,237.0	0	1,237.0
Orutsararmiut Native Council	789.7	0	789.7	200.0	989.7
Osage Nation of Oklahoma	1,707.6	0	1,707.6	5,311.7	7,019.3
Pinoleville Band of Pomo Indians	288.1	0	288.1	56.8	3434.9
Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma	728.5	0	728.5	148.9	877.5
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	2,400.6	0	2,400.6	588.6	2,989.2
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	722.8	0	722.8	733.8	1,456.7
Quinault Indian Nation	12,056.4	0	12,056.4	181.3	12,237.8
Redding Rancheria	682.4	0	682.4	61.9	744.3
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	12,555.9	11.0	12,566.9	5,107.9	17,674.8
Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma	2,415.1	132.4	2,547.5	2,360.3	4,907.8
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation	9,575.6	1,119.0	10,694.6	5,192.9	15,887.5
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	9,334.7	50.6	9,385.3	2,917.9	12,303.2
Santa Clara Pueblo	1,902.4	187.1	2,089.5	450.7	2,540.2

Tribe/Tribal Organization	OIP*	Other BIA**	Total BIA***	Other Agencies****	All Funds
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa	5,501.6	0	5,501.6	27.8	5,529.4
Seldovia Village Tribe	286.3	0	286.3	160.4	4456.7
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma	414.3	0	414.3	23.8	438.1
Shoalwater Bay Tribe	972.7	0	972.7	0	972.7
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon	2,689.8	0	2,689.8	1,090.9	3,780.6
Sitka Tribe of Alaska	1,6896.1	0	1,696.1	896.8	2,592.9
Skokomish Tribe of Washington	2,156.0	0	2,156.0	565.9	2,721.9
Squaxin Island Tribe	2,146.8	0	2,146.8	0	2,146.8
Suquamish Tribe	3,038.1	0	3,038.1	0	3,038.1
Swinomish Indian Tribe	1,491.6	0	1,491.6	3.1	1,494.7
Native Village of Tanana	666.5	0	666.5	4.0	670.5
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.	9,945.5	0	9,945.5	4,668.8	14,614.4
Taos Pueblo	2,000.1	1.3	2,001.4	117.5	2,118.9
Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes	9,161.8	0	9,161.8	4,219.6	13,381.4
Tulalip Tribes of Washington	2,796.6	0	2,796.6	1,303.4	4,100.0
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	4,717.3	114.8	4,832.1	1,161.5	5,993.6
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)	1,580.7	0	1,580.7	199.3	1,780.0
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	1,084.7	0	1,084.7	208.0	1,292.7

Tribe/Tribal Organization	OIP*	Other BIA**	Total BIA***	Other Agencies****	All Funds
White Earth Reservation Business Community	3,645.5	0	3,645.5	3,169.2	6,814.7
Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma	559.4	0	559.4	343.0	902.4
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	577.7	0	577.7	31.5	609.2
Yurok Tribe	5,461.2	3,200.0	8,661.2	2,065.9	10,727.1
TOTAL	262,347.5	6,402.8	268,750.3	144,255.0	413,005.3

* Includes funding from the BIA Operation of Indian Programs account.

** Includes funding from the BIA Miscellaneous Payments and Construction accounts.

*** Includes funding from the BIA Operation of Indian Programs, Miscellaneous Payments, and Construction accounts

**** Includes funding from other accounts, including BLM, HHS, Labor, Agriculture, and Transportation.

APPENDIX C

(SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF TRUST EVALUATIONS)

Table 1: Summary of Results of Trust Evaluations Conducted for Operating Period 2009

Tribe/Consortium	Date of Evaluation	Period Covered	Results of Trust Evaluations
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation conducted.
Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa			No evaluation conducted.
Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.			No evaluation conducted.
Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc.	8/13-14/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services and probate trust program. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Native Village of Barrow	8/17-20/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services and probate trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Tribe	5/20-21/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services, forestry and wild land fire trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Bristol Bay Native Association			No evaluation conducted.
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians			No evaluation conducted.
Cheesh-na Tribe			No evaluation conducted.
Cherokee Nation			No evaluation conducted.
Chickasaw Nation			No evaluation conducted.
Chippewa Cree Tribe	10/27-31/2008	CY 2008	The evaluation reviewed real estate services, forestry, agriculture, probate, range management, and minerals management trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma			No evaluation conducted.
Chugachmiut, Inc.			No evaluation conducted.

Tribe/Consortium	Date of Evaluation	Period Covered	Results of Trust Evaluations
Citizen Potawatomi Nation			No evaluation conducted.
Copper River Native Association			No evaluation conducted.
Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments			No evaluation conducted.
Coquille Tribe of Oregon			No evaluation conducted.
Delaware Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma			No evaluation conducted.
Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	2/11-12/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services, grazing, rights-of-way and agriculture leasing trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	2/10/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services trust program. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	1/30/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the natural resources and appraisal services trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Ely Shoshone Tribe	2/10/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services trust program. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay	11/4/2008	CY 2008	The evaluation reviewed the natural resources trust program. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Native Village of Eyak			No evaluation conducted.
Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa			No evaluation conducted.
Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation conducted.
Native Village of Gambell			No evaluation conducted.
Gila River Indian Community	1/13-16/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the social services trust program. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.

Tribe/Consortium	Date of Evaluation	Period Covered	Results of Trust Evaluations
Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	5/22/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services, forestry and wild land fire trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon	4/28-30/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the forestry and limited wild land fire trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians			No evaluation conducted.
Gwichyaa Gwich'in Tribal Government (Ft. Yukon)	8/17-19/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed probate, acquisition & disposals, and rights-of-way trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Hoopla Valley Tribe			No evaluation conducted.
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	1/27-29/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed applicable trust program processes and procedures. The Tribe has little to no involvement with the performance of trust functions. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Organized Village of Kake	8/10-12/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services, social services and probate trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Karuk Tribe of California			No evaluation conducted.
Kaw Nation of Oklahoma			No evaluation conducted.
Kawerak, Inc.			No evaluation conducted.
Ketchikan Indian Corporation			No evaluation conducted.
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation conducted.
Knik Tribe			No evaluation conducted.
Kootenai Tribe of Idaho			No evaluation conducted.

Native Village of Kotzebue			No evaluation conducted.
Native Village of Kwinhagak	8/10-12/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services and probate trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Leech Lake Reservation Business Community			
Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe	1/28/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services trust program. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Lummi Nation	3/31/2009 – 4/2/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services, forestry, wild land fire and probate trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Makah Tribe	1/27-29/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the forestry, probate and real estate services trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Maniilaq Association	8/17-21/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the probate and real estate services trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	11/5-6/2008	CY 2008	The evaluation reviewed the natural resources trust program. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Metlakatla Indian Community			No evaluation conducted.
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	1/29/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the natural resources and land management trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians	5/21-22/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services, forestry and probate trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation conducted.
Native Village of Mountain Village (Asa'Carsarmiut Tribal Council)	8/11-12/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services and probate trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	10/22-24/2008	CY 2008	The evaluation reviewed real estate services and appraisal services trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.

Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma	2/24-27/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed probate, acquisition & disposals, rights-of-way, agricultural and non-agricultural leasing, farm and grazing leasing, land titles plant and appraisal services trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Nisqually Indian Tribe	3/4/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed applicable trust program processes and procedures. The Tribe has little to no involvement with the performance of trust functions under the self-governance agreement. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Nome Eskimo Community			No evaluation conducted.
Native Village of Nulato			No evaluation conducted.
Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin			No evaluation conducted.
Orutsararmiut Native Council			No evaluation conducted.
Osage Nation of Oklahoma			No evaluation conducted.
Pinoleville Band of Pomo Indians			No evaluation conducted.
Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation conducted.
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	10/20-22/2008	CY 2008	The evaluation reviewed forestry and limited real estate trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation conducted.
Quinault Indian Nation	3/4-5/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the forestry and wild land trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Redding Rancheria			No evaluation conducted.
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota	5/18-20/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services, forestry, social services and probate trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma			No evaluation conducted.

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation			No evaluation conducted.
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	1/12-16/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services, probate and social services trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Santa Clara Pueblo	4/30/2009 – 5/1/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed real estate services and forestry trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians			No evaluation conducted.
Seldovia Village Tribe			No evaluation conducted.
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma			No evaluation conducted.
Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe	3/3/2009	CY 2009	The Tribe had little to no involvement with the performance of trust functions under the self-governance agreement. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon	4/27-29/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed real estate services and forestry trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Sitka Tribe of Alaska			No evaluation conducted.
Skokomish Tribe of Washington	3/3/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed non-agriculture leasing and forestry trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Squaxin Island Tribe	3/3/2009	CY 2009	With the exception of a few home site leases on Tribal trust land, the Tribe has no involvement with the performance of trust functions. The evaluation reviewed applicable trust program processes and procedures. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Suquamish Tribe	2/10-11/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed real estate services, forestry, and social services trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	3/30/2009 – 4/3/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed real estate services, forestry, rights-of-way and non-agriculture leasing trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Native Village of Tanana	8/17-19/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services and probate trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.

Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.	8/19-21/2009	CY 2009	No evaluation conducted.
Taos Pueblo	4/28-29/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services, forestry and probate trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska	8/10-12/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services and probate trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Tulalip Tribes	2/12-13/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the forestry and social services trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation			No evaluation conducted.
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)			No evaluation conducted.
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	2/13/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the acquisitions and disposal trust program. The Tribe has little to no involvement with the performance of trust functions under the self-governance agreement. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
White Earth Reservation Business Community			No evaluation conducted.
Wyandotte Nation	1/29/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the natural resources and appraisal services trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	8/10-12/2009	CY 2009	The evaluation reviewed the real estate services and probate trust programs. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.
Yurok Tribe	11/17-18/2008	CY 2008	The evaluation reviewed the forestry and fuels management/ wild land fire, and other trust programs under the AFA. There was no finding of imminent jeopardy.

APPENDIX D

**(SUGGESTED REPORTING FORMAT
AND TRIBAL REPORTS)**

2009 SELF-GOVERNANCE MINIMUM DATA COLLECTION REQUESTED FEBRUARY 3, 2010

Tribe/Consortium: _____ **Reporting Period:** _____

GENERAL TRIBAL DATA INFORMATION

TRIBAL DEMOGRAPHICS & ENROLLMENT*(1)(2):

Requested Data	Tribal Response
Total Tribal enrollment	
Total Tribal Resident Indian Population (TRIP)	
TRIP under age 16 years old (by gender)	
TRIP between 16 - 64 years old (by gender)	
TRIP over 64 years old (by gender)	
TRIP between 16 - 64 years old not available for work	
TRIP employed in PUBLIC sector	
TRIP employed in PRIVATE sector	
Total TRIP employed, but below poverty level	
Total # Trust/Restricted Acres	

*(1) List and describe sources used.

*(2) Provide an explanation where TRIP has changed over or under 10%.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

Requested Data	Tribal Response
Total Self-Governance direct funding received	
Total Contract Support Cost (CSC) request for BIA-funded programs	
Total CSC funded under Self-Governance for BIA-funded programs	
Total CSC un-funded (shortfall)	

FTE=s (STAFFING):

Requested Data	Tribal Response
Total Tribal FTE=s funded under S/G BIA-funded programs (direct funding)	

Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
Tribal Government			Tribal Government No Minimum Data Required
Human Services			Welfare Assistance (breakdown by General Assistance, Child Welfare & Disaster Assistance): Total # of cases during the report year. Total \$ for these cases
			Indian Child Welfare Act # of Indian children placed in Indian homes # of Indian children placed in non-Indian homes. # of family reunifications # of parental rights terminations # of Indian children who received services from ICWA during report period # of Indian children removed # of cases involving siblings
			Child Abuse & Neglect # of child abuse/neglect cases (include all referrals) # of cases involving alcohol & substance abuse
Education			Johnson O'Malley Total # of Students Define range by grade

* It is assumed that definitions of terms used in AMinimum Data Collection@ are consistent with BIA definitions unless otherwise clarified by reporting Tribe.

Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
			<p># students in remedial education/tutoring</p> <p>Scholarships/Higher Ed. # of graduates # of students served + associated \$ (total cost)</p>
			<p>AVT/Adult Education # of adults receiving GED or High School Diploma Total # of Adults receiving training # of job placements resulting from training</p>
Public Safety and Justice			<p>Tribal Courts # of active cases during report year # of appeals (include Tribal and federal appeals)</p> <p>Law Enforcement Total # of Part I Actual Offenses: Homicide Forcible Rape Robbery Aggravated Assault Burglary Larceny - Theft Motor Vehicle Theft Arson Total # of Offenses (other than Part I):</p>

Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
			Assaults (no weapons) Forgery/Counterfeiting Embezzlement Stolen property Vandalism Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.) Prostitution Sex Offenses Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess) Gambling DWI Liquor Laws Drunkenness Drug Abuse Violations (sell, manufacture, possess) Gambling
			Law Enforcement (cont.) Disorderly Conduct ARPA Violations All other offenses Curfews & loitering (persons under 18) Runaways (under 18) Thefts Other: # of Domestic Violence Incidents
			Community Fire Protection No minimum data required (Tribal specific information only)
Community Development			HIP # of eligible applicants served.

Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
			# of new home construction # of repaired homes
			Economic Development Loans (Credit and Finance) No minimum data required. (Tribal specific information only.)
			Roads # of miles of Indian Roads \$ expended for new construction of roads \$ expended for maintenance/repair of roads
Resource Management			Forestry Total # of Forest acres Reforestation Planted Acres Need Acres Stand Improvement Thinned Acres Need Acres Timber Volume Offered Sold Timber Harvested Volume Value \$ (Note: This information is also collected on the Position and Funding Analysis Report (PFAR). Therefore, it is a tribal option to also report here. Tribes are asked to also send a copy of the (PFAR) report to the

* It is assumed that definitions of terms used in A Minimum Data Collection@ are consistent with BIA definitions unless otherwise clarified by reporting Tribe.

Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
			OSG). # of timber sales permits \$ amount of timber sales. (Tribal option to report sales)
			Fisheries No minimum data required. (Tribal specific information only.)
			Water Resources/Rights No minimum data required. (Tribal specific information only.)
			Irrigation # of acres irrigated # of individual water users operation and maintenance cost per acre
Trust Services			Realty/Appraisals # of Appraisals (during Report Year) Submitted Approved Pending Approval # of Acquisitions

It is assumed that definitions of terms used in A Minimum Data Collection@ are consistent with BIA definitions unless otherwise clarified reporting Tribe.

Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
			<p>Approved (acres) Pending (acres) # of acres disposed (taken out of trust)</p> <p># of requests for probate</p> <p># of leases Approved Pending</p> <p># of Rights of Way Approved Pending</p> <p># of Environmental assessments (EA), Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) Finding Of No Significant Impact (Fonsi) TApproved TPending</p>
			<p>Cadastral Survey</p> <p># of miles surveyed and monuments sets</p> <p>Agriculture Minerals & Grazing:</p> <p># of surface leases Approved Pending</p> <p># of mineral leases/permits (specify transaction & specify resource) Approved Pending # of Rights of Way</p>

It is assumed that definitions of terms used in A Minimum Data Collection@ are consistent with BIA definitions unless otherwise clarified by reporting Tribe.

Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
			<p>Approved Pending</p> <p># of all other Transactions (ie, oil & gas, specify transaction & specify resource) Approved Pending</p> <p># of grazing permits Approved Pending</p> <p># of farming acres # of grazing units</p> <p># and kinds of livestock</p>
			<p>Other: Using the AApproved@ and APending@ Format, report on any of the following which are relevant to your tribe:</p> <p>Individual requests for mortgages Tribal requests for mortgages Individual and tribal requests for exchange applications; Gift and conveyance applications; Negotiated sales applications; Supervised sales applications Involuntary conveyances; Petitions for partition Applications for fee patents, certificates of competency, and removals of restrictions;</p>
			<p>Unresolved Rights Protection</p>

* It is assumed that definitions of terms used in AMinimum Data Collection@ are consistent with BIA definitions unless otherwise clarified by reporting Tribe.

Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
			# of cases resolved
			Land, Titles & Records No minimum data identified at this time.
General Administration			Tribal Annual Audits
Economic Development			Economic Development No minimum data required. (Tribal specific)
Other Tribal Initiatives: Examples include Inland hunting/fishing			Other Tribal Initiatives: Include other data elements the Tribe wishes to report regarding: Redesigned programs

Budget Category	Tribal BIA/AFA Self-Governance Expenditures	Tribal Goals	Quantitative Outcome Measures (Relate to Tribal Goals)
Cultural programs			New programs Non-BIA programs within the DOI ie., OST, BLM, NPS, etc. (Include programs operated, funding amount and funding agency.)