



Great Plains Tribal Chairman's Association

Tribal Interior Budget Council
Fiscal Year 2017 Formulation
Washington, D.C.
March 5-6, 2015

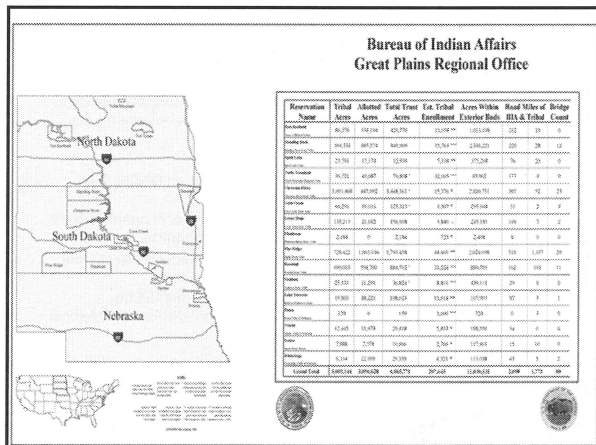
FY 2017 Tribal Interior Budget Council

Tribal Representatives

Harold Frazier, Chairman, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
Vernon Miller, Chairman, Omaha Tribe
Tony Reider, President, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe (Alternate)
John Yellowbird Steele, President, Oglala Sioux Tribe (Alternate) and
Chairman of the Great Plains Tribal Chairman's Association

Regional Office Representatives

Timothy LaPointe, Regional Director
Ernest J. Pourier, Budget Officer



Strengthening Tribal Nations Initiative

Treaties define our unique relationship with the Federal Government and predate the Constitution of the US. Treaties are recognized under the United States Constitution, Article VI; as the Supreme Law of the land.

All interests of the Great Plains Region should be protected; the best insurance for the Great Plains Region's long term survival is full funding to sustain healthy, productive, safe, knowledgeable environments so tribal citizens of the Great Plains Region can be full partners in the American Economy.

Therefore, funding appropriated and distributed for services to Tribes and their members is based on the fact the United States Government has a fiduciary trust responsibility under the treaties to protect tribal/Indian property, land, rights and resources. Current levels of Government funding cynically mask the fact that the United States is only providing uncertain, erratic and partial handouts. These funds should not be viewed as entitlements or discretionary; they should be protected and guaranteed quid pro quo treaty benefits.

Tribal Position on 2017 Budget Process

Large land-based tribes and full-service tribes, particularly rural tribes, bear a greater responsibility for more comprehensive governance, public services, and resource management, including adequate funding across a broad range of programs.

This challenge is often exacerbated in areas of concentrated poverty. Cost calculations need to accommodate and allocate additional funding for these unique circumstances affecting tribes' responsibility for large governments and geographic areas.

Needs Based and Regional priorities and funding would better serve the diverse needs of tribes as opposed to national priorities, which favor small tribes who are more numerous.

Tribal Position on 2017 Budget Process

The Great Plains treaty tribes are opposed to ranking and prioritizing programs in Indian Country. All programs are basic life critical necessities that historically have never been 100% funded. All TPA programs are a priority and essential to the overall livelihood of the tribal members and the operation of the Great Plains tribal governments. However, as the budget process requires a program prioritization this requirement has been met.

The Great Plains Tribes have voiced their desire to steer their efforts in pursuit of a Needs Based budget. In the current budget process, ranking one program over another simply becomes a series of tradeoffs. Tribal needs compete with other tribal needs. A Needs Based budget is fair and respectful to individual tribal governments as opposed to a top down approach. A Needs Based budget would augment the priorities outlined in the President's "Strengthening Tribal Nations" initiative.

BIA programs are being decreased or eliminated based on the assumption that other federal departments or agencies are fulfilling those roles or responsibilities to tribes and their membership. Tribal access to those funds becomes limited because of the lack of communication from other federal and/or state agencies. The Great Plains tribes have consistently objected to the reorganizing of line authority, the elimination of Indian Preference and funding diverted away from BIA and fragmented in myriad federal agencies.

Criminal Investigations and Police Services

- The mission and promise of Indian Affairs and Office of Justice Services are to uphold tribal sovereignty, customs and provide for the safety of Indian communities
- How are staffing and crime statistics compared to law enforcements in large cities with similar crime rates? We are expected to secure safety and laws within Indian Country Reservations at a minimum cost on a much larger land base scale than cities with similar crime rates across the nation.
- Many Tribes are supplementing law enforcement services as much as possible despite lacking significant casino or mineral resources revenue. We are taxpayers just as every other U.S. citizen, our tax money is used by county and state law enforcement while services for our Tribes go unfunded by DOI and DOJ.
- We need due process, equal rights and justice, with consideration of our requests to address all unmet needs in the areas identified. Submission of statistical graphs and reports as mandated by the tribal law enforcement programs must be shared with funding agencies to document Need.

13

Tribal Courts

- Indian Nations in the Great Plains Region need additional base funding to implement the mandates in the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (TLOA)
- The Great Plains Region has a healthy and comprehensive network of tribal courts. Regardless of the situation within other Regions, Tribal Courts must remain a high priority because of its significance to support healthy and secure communities and healthy economies for large Tribes with large land bases and attendant areas of jurisdictional responsibility.
- Thousands of criminal cases, in the Great Plains Region, were dismissed due to failure to prosecute because of the lack of prosecutorial and support court staff
- In some tribes an entire case load falls into the responsibility of 1 prosecutor were it should be shared among 4 prosecutors. Until these positions are filled, the U.S. Attorney's Office will assert jurisdiction over matters in which the tribal courts share concurrent jurisdiction, undermining the tribe's self-determination efforts.

14

Social Services

A February 2013 U.S Census report indicates that South Dakota has the highest Indian poverty rate of any state. The Great Plains Region's reservations are home to five out of the ten poorest counties, including the poorest county in the entire country (4 in South Dakota and 1 in North Dakota) according to 2010 U.S. Census Bureau data. Poverty rates in our Region ensure tribal members face challenges meeting their basic needs and children are at great risk for abuse and neglect.

- Case level standards in the Great Plains Region for child protective services and child and family case management fall woefully below recognized national standards. In the Great Plains Region, there is an estimated 40 cases per 1 Social Worker for most Tribal and BIA Child Welfare programs.
- These overloads impair services provided, such as assessing the safety of children at risk of abuse/neglect, providing case management, providing supportive services to the families, and assisting with working towards the goals of permanency and safety.
- National studies indicate that children in families living at or below national poverty levels are at greater risk of removal from their homes due to abuse and neglect.
- With the sequestration effects, jobs have been abolished or reduced to part time, causing both welfare assistance and child protection caseloads to increase.

15

Welfare Assistance

- The program serves the "neediest" of the needy in Indian country and ultimately the last resource Indians seek for assistance.
- Unfortunately since 1994, Congress has included a statutory CAP on the level of funds BIA can use for Welfare Assistance. Welfare Assistance programs have to cease services for a lack of funds due to the Congressional enacted cap. This type of a financing structure continues to fuel a crisis driven system.
- We continue to compromise safety when decisions become financially driven and we triage who is in more need of services; a vulnerable adult who is being financially taken advantage of by family or placing a child sexually abused by a family member, or deciding if a family will receive financial assistance to ensure heat and food are available.
- To improve outcomes, for those who receive financial assistance and social services, there must be an overhaul to how federal financing is provided for welfare assistance programs. Protecting the most vulnerable population is a moral responsibility for everyone. Increases to welfare assistance will greatly enhance the ability to safeguard and protect those who require these services and improve the quality of life for the nation's most vulnerable citizens.

16

Road Maintenance

- Current funding is about 14% of need. In recent years, the Great Plains Region has struggled to maintain safe roads for tribal citizens with funding levels far below those utilized by state road maintenance divisions. The Great Plains Regional roads maintenance budget has a need that is extensively documented by deferred maintenance records.
- The BIA budget for Tribes has been around \$26 million for 20 years it should be at \$160 million a year; the current budget doesn't justify the maintenance backlog of Tribes. In addition to the increase in funding, we request funds to address the backlog for maintenance.
- Routine bridge maintenance is not being performed unless it becomes an emergency. Bridge maintenance funding is requested.
- Snow & ice control can take up to 50% of an annual budget, additional funding is needed.
- Tribes feel that the government should fully fund road maintenance and not rely on the tribe's road construction funds to perform road maintenance.
- The FHWA construction dollars are supplemental; not in lieu of TPA allocations.
- Adequate funding over a multi-year span would greatly improve road conditions and preserve dollars intended for new road construction.

17

Bureau of Indian Education

All 16 Tribes within the Great Plains Region signed a Treaty with the United States Government and most are a party to the 1868 Treaty between the Sioux Nation and the US, that guaranteed education for tribal members in perpetuity. For example, Article 7 of the 1868 Ft. Laramie Treaty states that:

"In order to insure the civilization of the Indians entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially of such of them as are or may be settled on said agricultural reservations, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians, and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher."

18

Trust and Natural Resources

The protection of land and natural resources is critical to maintaining the Great Plains tribal land base. The Region has one of the largest land bases in Indian Country and the most fractionated interests. Limited funding resources have not allowed the BIA to fulfill its trust obligation in protecting and enhancing these resources for the 1.7 million individual land owner and tribal interests.

- Great Plains Region has the responsibility for managing and protecting 6.1 million acres of tribal and allotted lands for approximately 90,000 individual land owners.
- Annual value of grazing to the Indian landowners and Tribes is approximately \$18 million and approximately \$14 million for farm/pasture leases.

25

Trust and Natural Resources cont....

- 25 CFR 166 requires the development of Reservation specific Agricultural Resource Management Plans (ARMP) and Range Unit specific Conservation plans to protect the trust resources of the Indian landowner.
- Lease Compliance and Unresolved Rights funding must be restored. These activities continue to operate but at the expense of other TPA programs.
- Create a permanent funding source for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices appropriated through the Department of Interior as per the DOI Strategic Plan for 2011-2016.

26

Economic Development

- The 2010 National Census data revealed the following counties in Great Plains as the 5 of the 10 poorest in the nation: Ziebach (Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe), Todd (Rosebud Sioux Tribe), Shannon (Oglala Sioux Tribe) and Corson and Sioux (Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.) It is an epidemic that needs Congressional attention to aid the tribes in moving towards reducing the poverty levels that plague the Great Plains Region.
- The average unemployment rate in the Great Plains Region ranges from 40-65% Economic Development is imperative to improving the quality of life for tribal members through job creation.

27

Economic Development

Within the FY-2015 Budget Justification manual, it lists the authorized uses of funds in development and training for workforce (focus on Job Placement and Training and Minerals and Mining); yet additional funds must be allocated to assist Tribes with:

1. Influencing the expansion of access to capital approaches such as community reinvestment activities, private sector lending in Indian Country, trainings to provide information on tribal laws (UCC), and access to and use of diverse tribal finance opportunities.
2. Influencing policy and resource allocation through tribal data.
3. Developing diverse private sectors through progressive Tribal government business practices.
4. Encouraging entrepreneur development.
5. Reverse the consolidation of the functions and authorities of the Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development Office back to the BIA Regional Office and Agency level to reverse the reduction of service and regular tribal consultation inherent in the new stove piping of this program.
6. Allow the Tribes input and opportunity for participation in proposed changes and evaluations affecting the Indian Financing Act or other economic development programs.
7. Infrastructure and business development and start-up funding for facilities and incubators to house small businesses to provide employment opportunities for tribal members.
8. Funding for economic and energy feasibility studies.

28

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

- Every Tribe in the Region has a Cultural Preservation Office / Tribal Historic Preservation Office / Cultural Resource Management Office/Cultural Affairs Office, or similar name, responsible to protect and preserve historical / cultural resource assets.
- Tribal cultures remain centered today on practicing their spiritual connections on the land, which is often impacted by encroaching developments such as housing, roads, utilities infrastructure, businesses, etc.
- Over the last 18 years, the tribes have used federal dollars, primarily from the Park Service, to assume certain National Historic Preservation Act functions from the state historic preservation officer, and to develop effective and efficient cultural resource management programs and in many instances are now taking the lead in these efforts.
- A lack of adequate Park Service funds, as well as very minimal BIA funding for these efforts has failed to keep pace with the explosion of newer and increasing management responsibilities.
- Start-up and sustained baseline funding within the Indian Affairs budget will allow the tribes to determine which specific cultural resource area that they have a need in and to apply these funds to that area.

29

Methamphetamine Task Force

- Tribes across the Region are faced with increased drug trafficking and drug related crime, included is the ongoing and prevalent methamphetamine crisis in most of Indian Country.
- Drug use and distribution are major factors in violent crimes and seriously compromises the health of Indian communities. In addition to this rising drug epidemic, Law enforcement must obtain up-to-date training on how to effectively and humanely combat this growing problem within the Reservation.
- Funding for a Methamphetamine Task Force would allow for the specialized training of task specific officers required for the dismantling of drug traffic on Great Plains Region reservations.
- With additional funding, the task force will have the ability to procure state of the art surveillance equipment needed to prosecute offenders, as well as technological devices used for the detection of methamphetamine and its principle chemical compounds.
- The task force will also allow for continued monitoring and apprehension of methamphetamine manufacturers and their subsequent distributors. The task force will focus mainly on the manufacturing, distribution, and trafficking of methamphetamine.

30

Northwest Tribal Budget Priorities for FY 2017
Tribal Interior Budget Council (TIBC)

NORTHWEST REGION:
 •STANLEY SPEAKS, REGIONAL DIRECTOR

TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES:
 •RON ALLEN, JAMESTOWN S'KLALLAM
 •AARON HINES, UMATILLA
 •GREG ABRAHAMSON, SPOKANE

Northwest Tribal Budget Priorities for FY 2017

- 1. Natural Resources:**
 Fish, Water Resources, Forestry, Litigation Support Attorney Fees
- 2. Public Safety & Justice:**
 Criminal Investigations & Police Services, Tribal Courts
- 3. Education:**
 Scholarships, Adult Education, Johnson O'Malley
- 4. Human Services:**
 Indian Child Welfare, & All human service programs
- 5. Economic Development:**
 Tribal Credit Programs

Northwest Tribal Budget Priorities for FY 2017

NATURAL RESOURCES:

1. Fish, Wildlife and Parks:
2. Water Resources Program
3. Forestry
4. Litigation Support/Attorney Fees

Northwest Tribal Budget Priorities for FY 2017

Public Safety and Justice:

5. Criminal Investigations & Police Services
6. Detention Centers/Corrections
 Outdated, dilapidated inadequate facilities
7. Tribal Courts
 High costs and little or no increases to funding, decisions to arrest, prosecute, and detain will be based on financial restraints rather than the best interest of public safety.

Northwest Tribal Budget Priorities for FY 2017


Education:

8. **Scholarships & Adult Vocational Training**
 Inadequate funding doesn't cover the needs in a downturned economy that is vital for obtaining employment at a living wage
8. **Johnson O'Malley (JOM)**
 Tribes decrease the number of opportunities it provides for its Tribal members to gain a better education and to improve livelihood for future generations

Northwest Tribal Budget Priorities for FY 2017

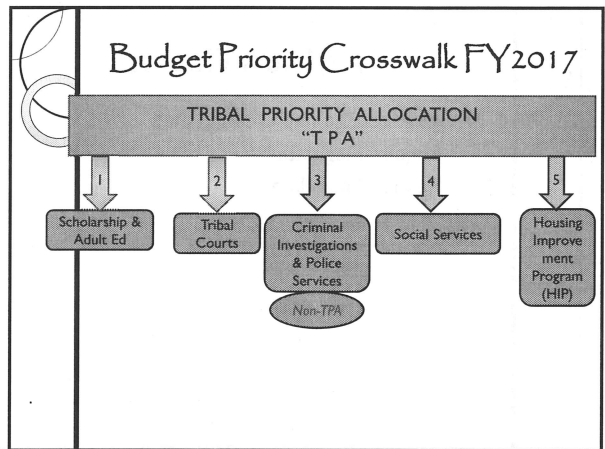
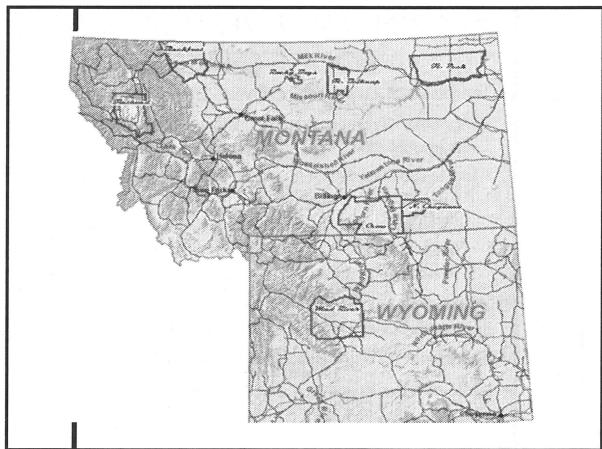
Human/Social Services:

9. **Welfare (General) Assistance**
 Strengthen families, prevention of domestic violence and child abuse
9. **Indian Child Welfare**
 Eradicating child abuse, neglect and the exploitation of children Tribal Youth Shelters. Absent any funding allocations, ability to maintain operations is uncertain



FY 2017 Budget Formulation
Rocky Mountain Region Presentation
March 5-6, 2015
Alvin Not Afraid, Jr.
Secretary
Crow Nation
Darwin St. Clair, Jr.
Chairman
Shoshone Business Council
Mark L. Azure
President
Fort Belknap Indian Community Council

- ## Rocky Mountain Region's Tribes
- Montana:
 - Blackfeet Tribe, Blackfeet Agency
 - Chippewa Cree Tribe, Rocky Boy Agency (Self Governance)
 - Fort Belknap Indian Community, Fort Belknap Agency
 - Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes, Fort Peck Agency
 - Crow Tribe, Crow Agency
 - Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Agency
 - Wyoming:
 - Eastern Shoshone Tribe, Wind River Agency
 - Northern Arapaho Tribe, Wind River Agency



- ## Next 5 Priorities
6. Economic Development (TPA)
 7. Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) (TPA)
 8. Aid To Tribal Government (TPA)
 9. Job Placement & Training (TPA)
 10. National Resources (TPA)

- ## Lack of Funding at All Levels
- We cannot prioritize the financial disparities of our people. Our people are severely impacted by the lack of funding. Increasing TPA funding will help cover these financial disparities; however
 - Historically the funding we normally receive is not adequate. We have over-worked and under-paid staff which leads to inadequate professional services provided to our people. This is unacceptable at all levels.
 - You need to be in our shoes to see and feel the affect, it is and can be devastating.
 - With 100% funding of our TPA we would be able to hire more tribal professionals, provide training and jobs which leads to less unemployment and will increase tribal capacity in Indian country.



#5 HOUSING IMPROVEMENT (HIP)

• In 2013 there were 680 eligible applicants in which only 8 housing projects were funded

- Overcrowding
- Homelessness
- Health and Safety Issues
- Quality Standard Homes
- Crime, Alcohol and Drugs

*****Healthy homes provides for healthy communities**



Blackfeet – Renovation (before)

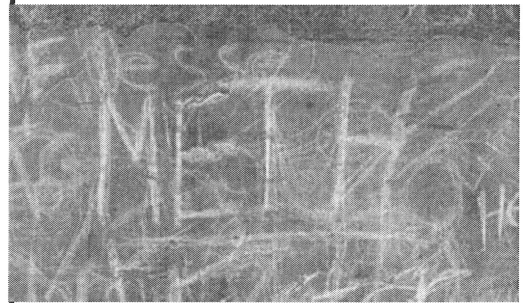


Blackfeet – Renovation (after)



Hot Issues

- Fire Protection
- Meth – Criminal Investigations & Police Services
- Road Maintenance



SOUTHWEST REGION
TRIBAL/INTERIOR BUDGET
COUNCIL
NATIONAL BUDGET
MEETING
FY 2017
Washington, D.C.
March 2015

Southwest Region

- Consists of 25 tribes and one Navajo Chapter located in parts of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas
- A land base of 5.3 million acres.
- The tribes within the Region are culturally diverse groups, comprised of the Apache, Ute, Pueblo and Ramah Navajo extractions.
- Government structures among the tribal entities range from traditional forms of government to conventional constitutional governments.

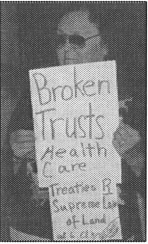
Promises of Justice, and Prosperity...

OUR VISION
 Eliminate disparities for all American Indian / Alaska Native people

OUR COMMON GOAL
 To fully fund the Bureau of Indian Affairs

Legal Basis for Federal Services

- United States Constitution Article VI
- The Snyder Act of 1921
- The Transfer Act of 1954
- Indian Sanitation Facilities and Services Act of 1959
- The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (enacted 1975)
- Indian Health Care Improvement Act of 1976
- The Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986
- The Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act of 1990



Southwest Priorities

- Due to the lack of funding across the board for our programs, it is unrealistic to choose which program is a priority over another.
- For too long, Tribes have been left with fighting over the scraps of an underfunded budget.

Tribal Priority Allocation (TPA)

Annually, tribes are requested to establish their budget priorities. The Southwest Regional Tribes contend that all Tribal Priority Allocation (TPA) programs are priorities.

Indian Child Welfare Act

- Increase funding for full-time professional positions to meet program needs.
- Increase in funding for emergency costs for children placed in substitute/foster care and provide support for families.
- Prevention is critical to building a healthy community. Increase funding to provide prevention and intervention programs.



NON-TPA Programs

Program	FY 2017 Increase (+10%)
• Criminal Investigations and Police Services	\$ 19,282
• Detention/Corrections	\$ 9,448
• Fish, Wildlife and Parks Project	\$ 836
• Facilities Operations & Maintenance	\$ 1,310
• Tribal Management & Development Program	\$ 924
• Forestry Projects	\$ 2,021
• Irrigation, Operations and Maintenance	\$ 1,136
• Operations and Maintenance	\$ 1,348
• ISEP Formula Funds	\$ 38,657
• Special Higher Education Scholarships	\$ 274
• Education Program Management	\$ 1,419
• Safety of Dams	\$ 2,353

NEEDS-BASED BUDGET

- Funding for Education has been decreasing and services are severely constrained. Increase funding is needed for the increase in education participants, culturally relevant programs and Scholarship funding for higher education.
- In the Social Services unit there is a need for fulltime professional positions to meet program needs. Provide funding for training and staff development. Additional dollar would allow for the programs to enhance the service providers and the other support staff needed to support the amount of families in need of services.

NEEDS-BASED BUDGET CONT'D

- Tribal Courts provide court services to all that appear before the Tribal court. Funding is needed to fund professional court positions, upgrade equipment, and technical assistance to update legal codes.
- Aid to Tribal Government provides support and basic services to all its community. Funding will allow for continued Self-Determination project, Self-government, renovations to Tribal Government structures and upgrade to technology and training.

NEEDS-BASED BUDGET CONT'D

- Funding is desperately needed for Law Enforcement Agency in the set up of the judicial infrastructure, certification training for Tribal Officers, and funding is needed for the positions in the area of correctional, Tribal Officer and staff.
- Funding needed to provide adequate staffing of equipment operators, mechanics and field supervisors for Road Maintenance. Increase funding to replace and repair heavy equipment needed to maintain roads.

TPA and Needs Base Budget Increases

PROGRAM:	Current funding	+10%	NEEDS BASE
•Scholarships and Adult Education (TPA)	\$ 3,119	\$ 6,937,892	\$ 2,727,231
•Social Services (TPA)	\$ 4,087	\$ 2,328	\$ 3,060,514
•Tribal Courts (TPA)	\$ 2,446	\$ 2,342,409	\$ 677,277
•Road Maintenance (TPA)	\$ 1,543	\$ 2,461	\$ 4,052,310
•Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA)	\$ 2,461	\$ 3,364	\$ 1,238,375
•Aid to Tribal Government Program (TPA)	\$ 7,635	\$ 2,379	\$ 4,065,581
•Real Estate Services (TPA)	\$ 2,569	\$ 1,474	\$ 1,408,263
•Consolidated Tribal Govt. Program (TPA)	\$ 522	\$ 2,569	\$ 1,042,431
•Agriculture Program (TPA)	\$ 171	\$ 1,474	\$ 336,174
•Forestry Program (TPA)	\$ 197	\$ 522	\$ 972,893
•Johnson O'Malley Assistance Grants (TPA)	\$ 7481	\$ 171	\$ 100,866
•Wildlife & Parks Program (TPA)	\$ 197	\$ 7481	\$ 58,303
•Economic Development (TPA)	\$ 801	\$ 7,481	\$ 101,691
•Rights Protection (TPA)	\$ 24,600	\$ 801	\$ 335,863
•Welfare Assistance (TPA)	\$ 509	\$ 24,600	\$ 725,400
•Housing Improvement Program (TPA)	\$ 1,146	\$ 509	\$ 6,237
•Contract Support (TPA)	\$ 1,407	\$ 1,146	\$ 294,070
•Natural Resources (TPA)	\$ 1,274	\$ 1,407	\$ 98,593
•Job Placement and Training (TPA)	\$ 1,274	\$ 1,274	\$ 224,314
•Executive Direction(TPA)	\$	\$	\$ 125,000
•Administrative Services (TPA)	\$	\$	\$ 1,000,000
•Water Resources Program (TPA)	\$	\$	\$
•Fire Protection (TPA)	\$	\$	\$
Total:	\$ 71,507	\$ 31,931,687	\$ 31,931,687