



Great Plains Tribal Chairman's Association

Tribal Interior Budget Council
Fiscal Year 2018 Formulation
Washington, D.C.
March 22-23, 2016

FY 2018 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

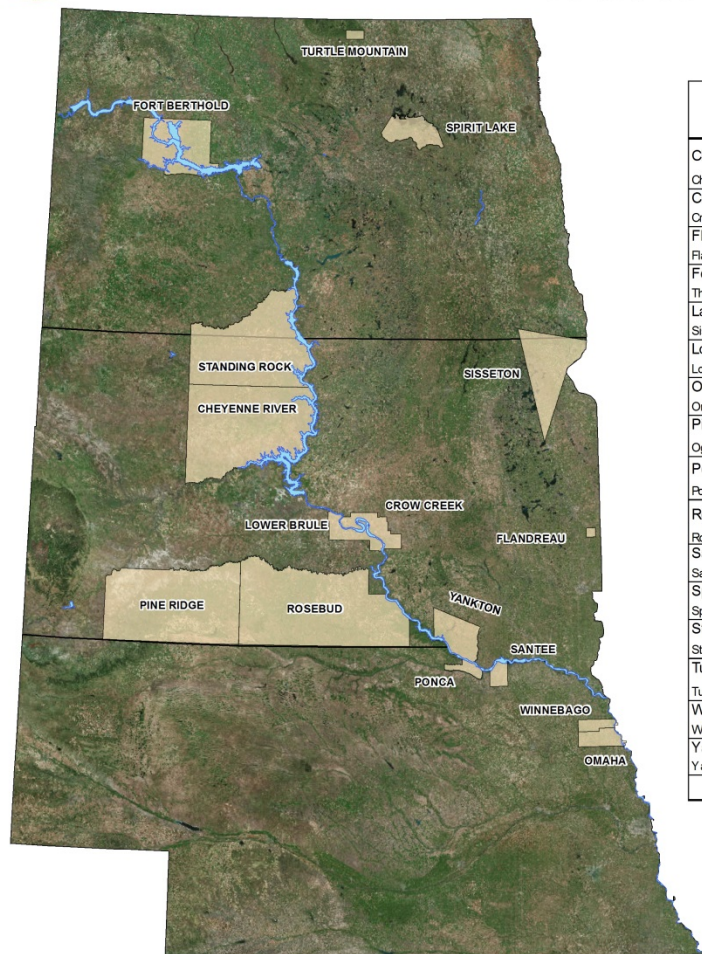
Regional Office Representatives

Timothy LaPointe, Regional Director

Ernest J. Pourier, Budget Officer



Great Plains Region Trust Acreage and Road Miles



Reservation Name	Tribal Acres	Allotted Acres	Trust Acres	Estimated Tribal Enrollment	Acres within Boundary	Acres Outside Boundary	BIA Road Mileage	Tribal Road Mileage	Bridges
Cheyenne River	987,432	428,089	1,415,521	19,767	2,820,806	5,379	307	52	24
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe									
Crow Creek	66,294	59,019	125,313	3,507	295,954	-	53	2	3
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe									
Flandreau	2,184	-	2,184	723	2,408	-	8	0	0
Randreau Santee Sioux									
Fort Berthold	86,876	334,194	421,070	14,828	1,013,697	-	242	19	0
Three Affiliated Tribes									
Lake Traverse	30,713	78,659	109,372	13,014	965,092	-	92	5	1
Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate									
Lower Brule	118,760	21,692	140,452	4,017	245,186	-	109	7	2
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe									
Omaha	12,444	16,974	29,418	5,853	198,555	-	54	0	6
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska									
Pine Ridge	674,924	1,048,303	1,723,227	44,669	2,787,678	-	519	1,457	20
Ogala Sioux Tribe									
Ponca	152	83	235	3,600	98,286	-	0	4	0
Ponca Tribe of Nebraska									
Rosebud	515,196	394,700	909,896	45,154	3,332,841	-	162	161	11
Rosebud Sioux Tribe									
Santee	8,248	3,249	11,497	2,766	117,464	-	15	10	0
Santee Sioux Nation									
Spirit Lake	25,761	67,174	92,935	7,397	375,286	-	76	23	0
Spirit Lake Tribe									
Standing Rock	365,388	485,665	851,053	15,763	2,346,217	-	220	28	12
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe									
Turtle Mountain	36,722	40,005	76,727	32,229	45,962	54,388	176	0	0
Turtle Mountain Chippewa Tribe									
Winnebago	6,507	22,970	29,477	4,321	113,041	-	43	6	2
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska									
Yankton	13,579	23,549	37,128	8,816	439,119	-	29	1	0
Yankton Sioux Tribe									
Grand Total	2,951,180	3,024,325	5,975,505	226,424	15,197,592	59,767	2,105	1,775	81

Notes:

Tribal Enrollment Data
taken from multiple sources
with reporting dates between
2005 - 2016

Acreage Figures are taken
from TAAMS active database of
tracts under BIA (April 2015)

BIA & Tribal Road Data
taken from Road
Inventory Field Data
System (2016)

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 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 rights.

Tribal Position on 2018 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 securing adequate funding across a broad range of programs.

These challenges are often exacerbated in areas of concentrated poverty. Cost calculations need to accommodate and allocate additional funding for these unique circumstances affecting tribes' responsibilities 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 that favor smaller tribes who are more numerous.

Tribal Position on 2018 Budget Process

The Great Plains treaty tribes oppose ranking and prioritizing programs in Indian Country. All programs are basic, life-critical necessities and historically have never been 100% funded. All TPA programs are a priority and are essential to the overall livelihood of the tribal members and the operation of Great Plains tribal governments. The Great Plains Tribes support the elimination of ranking one program over another in the 2018 budget formulation process.

The Great Plains Tribes have voiced their desire to steer their efforts in pursuit of a Needs-Based budget augmented with meaningful performance based goals and measures. **Performance based methods, when applied systematically and consistently, would protect programs from cuts or elimination and BENEFIT the people served.** In prior years' budget process, ranking one program over another simply became a series of tradeoffs. Tribal needs competed 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 is 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 the diverting of funds away from BIA to a myriad of federal agencies.

Great Plains Proposed 8% Budget Increase

- General 3% Increase to all Base Funded TPA Programs

Additional 5% Increase to the following Programs:

- Road Maintenance (TPA)
- Tribal Courts (TPA)
- Social Services (TPA)
- Consolidated Tribal Government Program (TPA)
- Other Aid to Tribal Government (TPA)
- Scholarships and Adult Education (TPA)
- Job Placement and Training (TPA)
- Economic Development (TPA)
- Home Improvement (TPA)
- Criminal Investigations and Police Services

Great Plains Base TPA Funding History

Great Plains Region TPA Base Funding Historical

FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
47,906,902	49,844,199	52,970,577	52,838,027	50,152,618	51,245,611	51,714,058
360,397	1,937,297	3,126,378	(132,550)	(2,685,409)	1,092,993	468,447
1%	4%	6%	-0.25%	-5.08%	2.18%	0.91%

Source: Enacted TPA Comp. Table

Great Plains Unfunded Budget Overview

GREAT PLAINS REGION				Unfunded Obligations	
				+/-	2018
INDIAN AFFAIRS	2013	2014	2015	Change	Agency/Tribe
	Enacted	Enacted	Enacted	(from 2015)	Total
				295,036	
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS					
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Total, Tribal Government	37,265	40,456	39,656	40,662	80,318
Total, Human Services	22,264	21,569	22,123	209,349	231,472
Total, Trust-Natural Resources Management	9,712	9,734	10,102	3,195	13,297
Total, Trust-Real Estate Services	15,578	15,156	15,763	4,676	20,439
Total, Public Safety and Justice	9,586	38,220	39,511	18,691	58,202
Total, Community and Economic Development	2,235	2,473	1,817	6,979	8,796
Total, Executive Direction & Administrative Svcs	7,782	10,184	10,552	501	11,053
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	104,422	137,792	139,524	284,054	423,578
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION	6,019	6,028	5,959	3,165	9,124
TOTAL, OIP	110,441	143,820	145,483	287,218	432,701
Total, Education Construction	46	9,262	10,266	1,500	11,766
Total, Public Safety and Justice Construction	140	2,737	1,266	5,973	7,239
Total, Resources Management Construction	620	1,077	857	0	857
TOTAL, CONSTRUCTION	876	13,752	12,859	7,473	20,332
TOTAL, INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM	0	0	0	345	345
TOTAL, DIRECT APPROPRIATED FUNDS	111,317	157,572	158,342	295,036	453,378

Tribal Priority Programs

Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) is a group of programs within the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) annual budget that provides funding for: BIA Agency Operations, Tribal PL 93-638 self-determination contracts and BIA field operations.

Tribal Priority Allocations funding is important because it supports tribal self-determination contracts. Many tribes, especially those that do not have significant sources of tribal revenue depend upon TPA funding for the operation of tribal government functions in the areas of human services, economic development, natural resources management, judicial services and tribal operations. Over the years, Tribal Leaders of the Great Plains have consistently identified TPA as high priority.

Road Maintenance (TPA)

- The Road Maintenance funding for both Tribal and BIA has been relatively flat for the last 25 years in the Great Plains Region
- When the funding level remains flat, this creates a backlog in deferred maintenance. For example, ten BIA regions throughout the United States have a total deferred maintenance of \$98.23 million for roads, bridges and equipment. In the Great Plains Region alone, a conservative estimate for deferred maintenance is \$8.6 million
- The Great Plains Region proposes a budget restructure for Indian Affairs by removing Road Maintenance from the Tribal Government budget activity and creating a separate activity
- A separate activity will give the program the proper visibility and cushion it from potential cuts from other competing sub-activities.
- The Great Plains Region proposes to increase the acceptable road condition from 39.5% to 45% based on gradual funding increases

Examples of Bridge and Road Conditions in the Great Plains



Sisseton–Wahpeton Oyate
(Lake Traverse Reservation)



Oglala Sioux Tribe
(Pine Ridge Reservation)

Examples of Road Conditions in the Great Plains



Spirit Lake Tribe
(Spirit Lake Reservation)



Three Affiliated Tribes
(Fort Berthold Reservation)

Tribal Courts (TPA)

- Tribes in the Great Plains operate comprehensive court systems through Public Law 93–638 contracts funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs
- 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
- Many Tribes are funded at levels that typically only sustain staff such as judges and clerks (usually civil and criminal, at most), court systems cannot effectively function without other critical staff such as administrative, probation, specialized court staff (juvenile, drug, mediation/peacekeeper court staff), guardian ad litem, and public defenders
- As an example, a tribe reported their Attorney General's Office must serve as a probation department since the tribe does not have the funding for such a department but the need for such services is required. In addition, there is ONE juvenile prosecutor to take on the entire juvenile caseload of 964, and this is just one of sixteen tribal courts with similar needs
- Possible measures for success can include monitoring recidivism rates for funded probation departments or drug courts as well as reduced caseload ratios of prosecutors or public defenders

Social Services (TPA)

- The Child Welfare League of America recommends that a child protection worker carry only twelve on-going active child protection cases at any given time. These workers often have caseloads that are two to three times the recommended national standard
- Tribal social workers are often required to conduct collateral duties that span across multiple areas of social work beyond just child protection or child welfare
- Heavy caseloads and workloads have been cited repeatedly as key reasons that workers leave the child welfare workforce, leaving tribal social services programs understaffed and overworked
- Recruitment of more social workers will allow tribes to begin addressing the high caseloads and workloads, so that social workers can begin shifting their focus to providing essential child welfare services, including family engagement, relationship building, assessment and permanency planning with the long-term goal of increasing the number of families that receive intensive family assistance and/or home improvement services

Consolidated Tribal Government Program (TPA)

- Approximately 56% (9 of 16) of the tribes in the Great Plains Region consolidate and operate their TPA funded programs through the Consolidated Tribal Government Program (CTGP)
- The CTGP line item within the Great Plains Region budget structure is also one of the largest and accounts for nearly 25% of the regional TPA base
- The largest concentration of the CTGP resides in Other Aid to Tribal Government, Scholarships and Adult Education and Tribal Courts

Other Aid to Tribal Government (TPA)

- In the Great Plains Region nearly every tribe and operate an Other Aid to Tribal Government program through a PL 93-638 contract or from within their Consolidated Tribal Government Program
- Region wide, Tribes typically request the BIA to conduct 4-8 Secretarial elections annually and internal elections frequently
- Tribes bear responsibility for all service to their over 200,000 members in the Great Plains Region, including, but not limited to, issuing replacement identification cards, preparing BIA Form 4432's to prove Indian preference for Federal jobs, providing proof of minority for business and housing lending, completing forms necessary for tribal college students to prove their membership status for tuition reductions or specialized scholarships, for example
- The increasing numbers of tribal members attending college, engaging in business activities, and Tribes requiring elections as they become more proactive in improving their organic governing documents necessitate additional support for Other Aid to Tribal Government

Scholarships and Adult Education (TPA)

- Scholarships and Adult Education have historically ranked as a high priority in the Great Plains Region
- Tribes understandably link education with increased individual and community economic opportunities to offset the historically high unemployment (upwards of 60%) and low per capita income
- Great Plains Region is home to 9 of 35 national tribal colleges and universities and over 31% of the national tribal college student population
- Reservation-based tribal colleges serve as excellent community resources to provide a supportive environment for non-traditional students to achieve degrees without having to leave the reservation; providing resources for scholarships will support some of the neediest students at reservation locations due to the availability of excellent local higher education options in the Great Plains Region

Job Placement and Training (TPA)

- Every reservation community in the Great Plains Region has a need for additional funds when it comes to education
- The Job Placement and Training program administered by the tribes and Bureau of Indian Affairs provides financial assistance for eligible clients to attend career and technical education programs so that they are able to acquire the skills to become self sufficient
- If a client are not funded at 100% of their need, higher education will typically be an unreachable goal in Indian Country due to the extreme poverty affecting the entire Great Plains Region
- The average cost of attendance for some 2-year colleges in the Great Plains Region is approximately \$12,000 per year, or approximately \$9,000 at a Tribal Community College
- Even if a person is eligible for the maximum in Pell Grant funds – \$5,775, in most cases it leaves an unmet need of over \$6,000 for Job Training
- Metrics to measure success of increased funding could include increase in number of clients served and outcomes (successful completion of training/education), as well as increase in earning capacity for those trained

Economic Development (TPA)

- According to the Department of Interior Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014–2018; Goal #2 Improve the Quality of Life in Tribal and Native Communities; Strategy #2 Create economic opportunity; it states, “The DOI assists Indian Nations in developing capacity and infrastructure needed to attain economic self-sufficiency on reservations to enhance their quality of life.”
- Many programs are designed to address poverty, such as welfare assistance, policing and court funds to address high crime rates, for example, when the best solution is healthy economies and productive tribal membership
- A tribe in the Great Plains Region implemented a “Hub and Spoke Concept” in their Credit and Finance Program where Credit and Finance (hub) is gathering and compiling pertinent information from technical, regulatory, financial and infrastructure resources (spokes) to increase small business and entrepreneur education
- Tribes would use an increase in economic development resources to design and support their own local initiatives in an effort to make decisions about what their individual Tribe needs to succeed economically.
- Performance metrics could include tracking unemployment rates or per capita income of participants or overall sales tax collection increases over time

Home Improvement Program (TPA)

- The BIA housing policy is that every American Indian and Alaska Native should have the opportunity for a safe and decent home which is consistent with the National Housing Policy
- Great Plains Region maintains an active applicant list of approximately 2,000 individuals/families seeking assistance. Over the past five funding cycles, the Region received 8,760 applications of which 8,233 were determined eligible for assistance.
- To increase program participation and extend assistance to additional applicants, the region moved forward with collaborative efforts with other complementary housing programs. The purpose is to assist HIP eligible applicants secure mortgage financing with a sufficient subsidy and leveraging of funds to enhance repayment ability
- An increase in funds will provide for additional assistance in repair, rehabilitation and new construction for those with limited income
- Performance metrics can include tracking the increase in number of subsidized mortgages or the increase in amount of dollars leveraged from other sources with HIP loan subsidy grants

Great Plains Region Summary	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
HUD Development Cost	\$76,711,432	\$114,287,656	\$164,781,447	\$143,466,182	\$207,215,285
Great Plains Region HIP Funding Allocation	\$1,622,737	\$1,979,136	\$2,314,719	\$1,646,702	\$2,143,569
Eligible Applicants	1,091	1,453	1,874	1,656	2,149
Actual Applicants Assisted	20	24	25	33	39
% Assisted	1.8%	1.7%	1.3%	2.0%	1.8%

Criminal Investigations and Police Services

- The mission and promise of Indian Affairs and the Office of Justice System is to uphold tribal sovereignty, customs and provide for the safety of Indian communities, ensuring the protection of life and property, enforcing laws, maintaining justice and order by confining more serious American Indian offenders in a safe, secure and humane environment
- The law requires the Bureau of Indian Affairs to report on the unmet law enforcement needs on reservations, but BIA has failed to do so since 2010. The data contained in such a report could help justify funding requests
- Methamphetamine dealers and users on Indian reservations are consuming entire neighborhoods, destroying families and endangering citizen safety. Many tribes are supplementing law enforcement services' budgets
- Police Services, Detention, Tribal Courts are all of great concern and importance to the Great Plains tribes

Final Comments and Recommendations

- Fully Integrate Bureau of Indian Education and Office of Justice Services budget data into future regional formulation packets
- Bureau of Indian Education and Office of Justice Services must participate in regional formulation meetings and work with regional formulation teams
- Why did the TPA base funding distribution to the Regions (including Welfare Assistance) come out so late this fiscal year?
- New funding in Natural Resources is distributed by competitive grants. This favors tribes with grant writers, not our tribes with 1 to 5 person offices covering 100's of thousands of acres.

Final Comments and Recommendations

President Obama's Strengthening Tribal Nations Initiative, particularly Advancing Nation-to-Nation Relationships, is a admirable concept, but it is not reflected and implemented across the board.

Great Plains Region & Tribes



Thank You