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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR Jacqueline Johnson Pata *Tlingit* 

NCAI HEADQUARTERS 1516 P Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20005 202.466.7767 202.466.7797 fax www.ncai.org

# NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

April 9, 2015

The Honorable Don Young, *Chairman* Subcommittee on Indian, Insular, and Alaska Native Affairs Committee on Natural Resources U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 The Honorable Raul Ruiz, *Ranking Member* Subcommittee on Indian, Insular, and Alaska Native Affairs Committee on Natural Resources U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515

### Re: NCAI Support for H.R. 812 – The Indian Trust Asset Reform Act

Dear Chairman Young and Ranking Member Ruiz:

On behalf of the National Congress of American Indians, I would like to thank the Subcommittee for holding a legislative hearing on H.R. 812 – The Indian Trust Asset Reform Act. Indian lands and natural resources are a primary source of economic activity for tribal communities, but the antiquated, inefficient federal trust management system is very harmful to many reservation economies. NCAI strongly supports the legislation and urges swift passage.

H.R. 812 will take an essential step in the effort to modernize the trust management system into a process that recognizes that tribes are in the best position to make decisions for their communities. Through the trust asset demonstration project created in the bill, tribes will have the ability to manage and develop their lands and natural resources without unnecessary federal encumbrances. This provision of the bill also authorizes tribes to engage in surface leasing or forest management activities—mirroring the framework of the highly successful HEARTH Act of 2012, which puts tribes in the position to make decisions about their lands and resources.

Further, H.R. 812 addresses one of the most significant bottlenecks in the trust system: the Office of the Special Trustee. This office was intended to be a oversight office when it was created by Congress over twenty years ago, but now has taken over management functions and adds another silo of bureaucracy outside the purview of the BIA. The bill requires the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (DOI) to submit a report that will include a transition plan for the Office. Additionally, the Secretary, through tribal consultation, will consolidate the appraisals and valuations processes under a single administrative entity under DOI as well as establish minimum qualifications to prepare appraisals and valuations of Indian trust property.

Thank you for your support of this important legislation. If you have any additional questions, please contact NCAI Staff Attorney Colby Duren, cduren@ncai.org or (202) 466-7767.

Sincerely,

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Jacqueline Pata Executive Director

Enclosed: NCAI Resolution #ANC-14-051



**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE** 

PRESIDENT Brian Cladoosby Swinomish Indian Tribal Community

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NORTHEAST Randy Noka Narragansett Tribe

NORTHWEST Fawn Sharp Quinault Indian Nation

PACIFIC Rosemary Morillo Soboba Band of Mission Indians

ROCKY MOUNTAIN Ivan Posey Eastern Shoshone Tribe

SOUTHEAST Ron Richardson Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe

SOUTHERN PLAINS Stephen Smith Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma

SOUTHWEST Manuel Heart Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

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# The National Congress of American Indians Resolution #ANC-14-051

#### TITLE: Supporting Trust Asset Modernization Legislation

WHEREAS, we, the members of the National Congress of American Indians of the United States, invoking the divine blessing of the Creator upon our efforts and purposes, in order to preserve for ourselves and our descendants the inherent sovereign rights of our Indian nations, rights secured under Indian treaties and agreements with the United States, and all other rights and benefits to which we are entitled under the laws and Constitution of the United States, to enlighten the public toward a better understanding of the Indian people, to preserve Indian cultural values, and otherwise promote the health, safety and welfare of the Indian people, do hereby establish and submit the following resolution; and

**WHEREAS,** the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) was established in 1944 and is the oldest and largest national organization of American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments; and

WHEREAS, the United States' fiduciary responsibilities to Indians are founded on the settled law of nations, an inherent presupposition of our constitutional structure, and commitments in treaties and written agreements securing peace in exchange for vast tracts of land; and

WHEREAS, the foregoing historic federal-tribal relations and understandings have benefitted all people of the United States for centuries and established enduring obligations to which the national honor has been committed; and

WHEREAS, the United States has assumed enforceable trust responsibilities over lands and resources held by the United States in trust for Tribal Nations and Tribal citizens even if nothing is said expressly in the governing statutes or regulations, and the most exacting common-law fiduciary standards should govern such federal management of Indian trust assets; and

WHEREAS, the United States' fiduciary responsibilities to Indian tribes include and are not limited by a duty to promote tribal self-determination, and the fact that the United States may simultaneously perform another task for another interest that Congress has obligated it by statute to do does not compromise or limit the United States' enforceable fiduciary obligations to Indians; and

**WHEREAS,** notwithstanding the established law and policy during the Self-Determination Era, employees of the Executive Branch during this period have repeatedly sought to avoid, limit, and repudiate federal trust duties; and **WHEREAS**, the American Indian Trust Funds Reform Act of 1994 temporarily created the Office of the Special Trustee, an agency within the Department of Interior that is wholly separate from the Bureau of Indian Affairs but that, over time, has come to perform certain functions and activities historically performed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and

**WHEREAS,** the creation of a bureaucracy within the Office of the Special Trustee to handle Indian trust assets has resulted in confusion and delays in processing trust transactions, with insufficient oversight by the beneficiary Tribal Nations and Tribal citizens; and

**WHEREAS,** there is no longer a need or reason to have the Office of the Special Trustee as an agency within the Department of Interior that is separate and distinct from the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and

WHEREAS, while the Office of the Special Trustee has implemented positive reforms in the past 10 years, the position of Special Trustee for American Indians has been vacant for approximately 5 and <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> years; and

WHEREAS, NCAI and many Tribal Nations and citizens have continued to advocate for meaningful administrative and congressional trust reform to help ensure that the Executive Branch fully meets all trust obligations of the United States as trustee to Indians; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of the Interior has established a temporary trust commission to evaluate the Department's management and administration of Indian trust assets, and to make recommendations to improve the federal Indian trust administration system, including regarding termination of the Office of the Special Trustee and whether any legislative or regulatory changes are necessary to permanently implement improvements and to prevent future trust mismanagement; and

**WHEREAS,** the Commission on Indian Trust Administration and Reform issued a report in December of 2013, setting forth numerous recommendations regarding the administration of Indian trust assets that require further study, review and discussion within Indian Country; and

WHEREAS, there is widespread recognition and agreement among Indian tribes that any proposal to modernize or reform the administration of Indian trust assets should include options and opportunities for Indian tribal governments to make trust management decisions themselves as well as modernization of existing trust laws, regulations, policies and practices that restrict or inhibit tribes from exercising their inherent sovereign authority to engage in sustainable economic development for the benefit of their current members and future generations.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,** that as a primary priority NCAI urges Congress to enact trust reform legislation, either as stand-alone legislation or as part of another legislative vehicle to the extent such vehicle is available and appropriate under the circumstances, that will reaffirm the above foundational history and legal principles, require Executive Branch management of Indian trust assets to meet all federal trust obligations with full accountability to Indian beneficiaries, and require federal officials to honor and uphold the trust responsibilities of the United States to Indian tribes and individual Indian beneficiaries; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that NCAI urges Congress to transfer the functions of the Office of the Special Trustee, with supporting appropriated funds, to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) or local BIA offices as appropriate, under the supervision and authority of a Deputy or Under Secretary for Indian Affairs, who would also oversee other Indian trust functions within the Department of the Interior; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that NCAI urges Congress to enact a self-determination mechanism to increase tribal control and planning for tribal trust assets and streamline processes to expedite transactions and promote economic development, while maintaining federal trust oversight and responsibilities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Resolution supersedes and replaces Resolution SAC-12-023; and

**BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED**, that this resolution shall be the policy of NCAI until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

## **CERTIFICATION**

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the General Assembly at the 2014 Mid-Year Session of the National Congress of American Indians, held at the Dena'ina Civic & Convention Center, June 8-11, 2014 in Anchorage, Alaska, with a quorum present.

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**ATTEST:** 

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