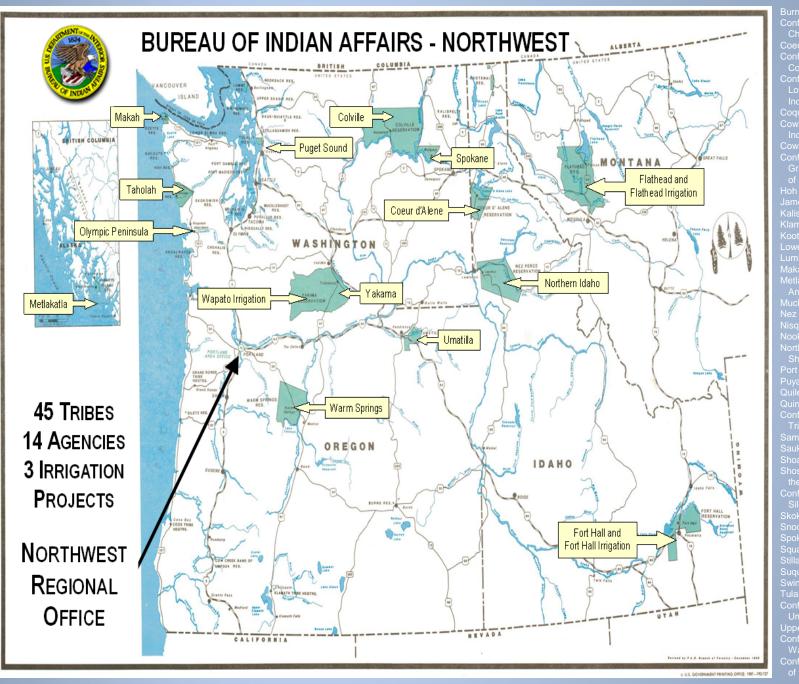
# Northwest Tribal Budget Priorities for FY 2018 Tribal Interior Budget Council (TIBC)

#### **NORTHWEST REGION:**

STANLEY SPEAKS, REGIONAL DIRECTOR

#### TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES:

RON ALLEN, JAMESTOWN S'KLALLAM
GREG ABRAHAMSON, SPOKANE



Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Indians
Coquille Indian Tribe

Miniette Island Reserve
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
Nez Perce Tribe
Nisqually Indian Tribe
Nooksack Indian Tribe
Northwestern Band of
Shoshone Nation of Utah
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
Puyallup Tribe
Quileute Tribe
Quinault Indian Nation
Confederated Salish & Kooten
Tribes

Samish Indian Tribe
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe
Shoalwater Bay Tribe
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of
the Fort Hall Reservation
Confederated Tribes of the
Siletz Reservation
Skokomish Indian Tribe
Snoqualmie Tribe
Spokane Tribe
Squaxin Island Tribe
Stillaguamish Tribe
Suquamish Indian Tribe
Swinomish Tribal Community
Tulalip Tribes
Confederated Tribes of the

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation Confederated Tribes & Bands of the Yakama Nation

#### 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, Elder Abuse & All Human Service Programs

#### 5. Economic Development:

**Tribal Credit Programs** 

## NATURAL RESOURCES:

- Fish, Wildlife and Parks
- Water Resources Program
- Forestry
- Litigation Support/Attorney Fees

## PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE:

- Criminal Investigations & Police Services
- 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.

#### **EDUCATION:**

- 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.
- 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

## HUMAN/SOCIAL SERVICES:

- Welfare (General) Assistance
   Strengthen families, prevention of domestic violence and child abuse
- 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.

#### **COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Economic Development

Access to capital, infrastructure, parity in tax incentives and resources for technical assistance and training.

Tribal Credit Programs helping tribes to financial independence. Seeking ways to strengthen and improve financial program service.

#### Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe Metlakatla Indian Community



#### LOWER ELWHA KLALLAM TRIBE

?e?ixwe nexws\lay em "Strong People"

2851 Lower Elwha Road Port Angeles, WA 98363

Fax: (360) 452-3428

U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs Attention: Stanley Speaks, NW Regional Director 911 Northeast 11th Ave Portland, Oregon, 97232-4169

Dear Regional Director Stanley Speaks,

The Chair and Council of the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe are grateful for the opportunity to work with you on this urgent request to meet important needs of the Tribe. We are confident that such an approach will work, especially with your guidance. The Tribes most pressing needs are increases in operation and maintenance (O&M) funds for the new more complex Tribal fish hatchery (House of Salmon) and the much larger federal set-back flood control levee.

The Tribal hatchery facility is a state of the art, high-tech facility; operated utilizing a PLCS (Programmable Logic Control System) based control system hardware and software and an HMI (Human Machine Interface) software, and Motor Control Center. The hatchery occupies just over 9 acres of land. The main facility increased to 7,200 square feet, includes a mechanical room, egg processing room, spawning area, incubation room with 60 complete sets of 16 tray incubators, and 2 incubation tanks. Outside there is a 34ft by 58 ft. storage building, 16 reinforced concrete race ways, 4 asphalt lined adult ponds, a pollution abatement pond, fish ladder, water flow distribution tower and reuse pump station, 6 ground water wells, alarm system for fire and intrusion, and a 750 KW 3 phase back-up generator.

The Tribes old hatchery facility utilized up to 2,400 square feet of the main hatchery building while lacking any PLCS/HMI software or MCC. The facility lacked a laboratory, recirculation or abatement ponds. The facility shared its office space and storage space with other natural resource departments. Water was provided using 4 wells and an infiltration gallery.

The new hatchery was turned over to the Tribe to operate in May 2012, which shifted raising salmon for harvest to Elwha River restoration production only. The hatchery facility is identified in the Elwha River Fish Restoration Plan as a major component to protect salmon during high turbidity. The 15 yr. average operating budget for the newly built House of Salmon hatchery is \$802,629. The amount of funds the Tribe receives for hatchery operations from the BIA is \$100,700 dollars, under "fish hatchery Operations" (NON-TPA). The Tribe contributes up to \$100,000 of other fisheries funds to operate the hatchery. The tribe is seeking an increase of \$601,929 dollars. The total funding request for hatchery operation is \$701,929 dollars annually. The Tribe would still provide the other \$100,000 of O&M funding.

The federal set-back levee provides protection for a 200 year flood protecting 109 homes/ tribal facilities and over 550 people working, living and visiting within the floodplain. The levee's new foot print stretches 1.8 miles in length, includes a pump system with three (3) large industrial pumps that can move 69,700 gpm of water each, and two large overflow holding ponds. The pump system and pond system cover just over 5 acres at the very north end of the reservation. The levee was originally constructed in 1989, and protected over 300 acres of reservation lands, and up to a dozen homes and four administration buildings. Due to impacts of dam removal the levee needed to be modified, and the increase in operation & post hurricane Katrina standards have increased for operation and maintenance. The project costs to operate and maintain the levee is \$279,461 dollars (calculated using a 20 yr. average of the project costs to operate). The Tribe receives up to \$10,400 dollars under "Other Aid to Tribal Governments" (TPA/Tribal) for operation and maintenance from BIA. The Tribe contributes \$10,000 dollars more for operation and maintenance. The Tribe is seeking an increase of \$259,061 dollars in addition to the \$10,400 dollars the Tribe currently receives. The total funding request the Tribe is seeking is \$269,461 dollars annually.

The Tribe carried the burden of dam construction for 100 years and to date continues to carry the burden of dam removal due to unfunded needs not being met. The Tribe seeks additional funding for these mitigation projects needed for the Department of Interior's Elwha River Restoration Project. But it would be even more difficult for the Tribe to continue to bear the greatly increased costs of operating and maintaining these facilities

Therefore the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe is requesting that funds for the operation and maintenance costs for the Lower Elwha Klallam House of Salmon Hatchery in the amount of S701,929 dollars be included in the 2017 Bureau of Indian Affairs "Fish Hatchery Operations Budget", \$701,929 dollars be included in the 2018 Bureau of Indian Affairs "Fish Hatchery Operations" Budget, and for any year-end Bureau of Indian Affair 2016 funds the Bureau provide \$701,929 dollars for increased 2016 Hatchery costs.

The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe is also asking that funds for the increased operation and maintenance costs of the Army Corps of Engineers Federal Setback Levee in the amount of \$269,461 dollars 2017 Bureau of Indian Affairs " Other Aid to Tribal Government" Budget, \$269.461 dollars in the 2018 Bureau of Indian Affairs " Other Aid to Tribal Government" Budget, and for any year-end Bureau of Indian Affairs 2016 funds the Bureau can provide for the \$269,461 dollars for increased 2016 Levee costs.

Sincerely

Frances Charles Chairperson

Attachment: Budget Justification and Review of House of Salmon Hatchery O&M/ Budget Justification and Review of Elwha Levee Maintenance

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20510

December 16, 2015

The Honorable Kevin K. Washburn Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs U.S. Department of the Interior 1849 C Street N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Assistant Secretary Washburn:

We write this joint letter of concurrence from the Alaska Congressional delegation with a specific request: by the end of January, we request a report back on BIA natural resources program funding for the Metlakatla Indian Community (Community) in comparison to other tribes of similar profile served by the BIA Northwest Region.

Over the past year, the Community has submitted Congressional testimony on its lack of natural resource funding, and this summer met with the three of us, among others, as a follow up to that

Metlakatla is unique in many ways. It is the only reservation in Alaska, and that reservation includes marine waters around Annette Island. It is a large reservation, -87,000 acres-particularly in comparison to many Pacific Northwest tribes. The Community has elected to be serviced by the BIA out of the Northwest Region, in part because of its unique history, land tenure, reservation status, and program needs that are, at times, distinct from services provided out of the Alaska Region office of the

However, we understand that the funding Metlakatla receives for a number of its programs is not on a par with other tribes in the Northwest region. We request that you study this issue so that we can determine how to address it. The Community has done its own analysis and determined that its natural resources programs are underfunded by over \$3.3 million on an annual basis. The Community operates what may be the largest tribal hatchery in the United States, but receives no BIA funding for Hatchery Operations or related management.

The Community has 21,172 acres of commercial forestland, and 54,197 acres of non-commercial forestland and associated muskeg habitat, but receives only \$62,000 a year for forestry programs in aggregate. Using the formula developed by the IFMAT III team in 2011, the Community's forestry program should receive a minimum of \$646,223.32 in federal funding in order to meet federal regulatory responsibilities and to maintain forest health.

In addition to Hatchery Operations and Forestry, the Community is underfunded to meet federal program and Community requirements in the Fisheries Management and Development & Wildlife Management and Development program, the Natural Resources General/Administration program, in Other Rights Protection (including water), in its Mineral Development programs and functions, and Invasive Species Management.

From a methodological standpoint, we suggest that the BIA identify at least three additional tribes in the Northwest region with a similar program profile (at least one comparable in size/type of forest, at least one comparable in size of hatchery, and at least one comparable in role in fisheries management, etc.) and submit to us a report on BIA equitable funding, comparing the Community to these three tribes on natural resources programs. To the extent that you identify programs as non-recurring, then it may be necessary to look at that funding over a ten year period to understand, in aggregate, how those funds are apportioned out to tribes over that timeframe, for sake of comparison.

Please contact any of our offices if you have any questions. This funding issue impacts not only the tribal economy, but also the State economy, when natural resource program managers have insufficient funding for planning and management. Thank you.

United States Senator