

### § 1200.3

*Special Trustee* means the Special Trustee for American Indians appointed under title III of the Act.

*Tribal council* means the elected or appointed governing officials of any tribe which is recognized by the Secretary.

*Tribe* means any Indian tribe, band, nation, rancheria, pueblo, colony or community, including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act which is federally recognized by the U.S. Government for special programs and services provided by the Secretary to Indians because of their status as Indians. For this purpose, it also means two or more tribes joined for any purpose, the joint assets of which include funds held in trust by the Secretary. An example of this would be the KCA (consisting of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Tribes).

*Us* means the Department of the Interior, i.e., the Secretary of the Interior or his/her designee.

*We* means the Department of the Interior, i.e., the Secretary of the Interior or his/her designee.

[61 FR 67932, Dec. 26, 1996, as amended at 71 FR 15339, Mar. 28, 2006]

### § 1200.3 What is the Department's policy on tribal management of trust funds?

(a) We will give tribes as much responsibility as they desire for the management of their tribal funds that we currently hold in trust.

(b) Title II of the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act, implemented by these regulations, offers tribes one approach for assuming increased management of their funds that we now hold in trust and administer. Under title II, a tribe may completely remove its funds from Federal trust status and manage them as it wishes, subject to the requirements and conditions in this part. When a tribe withdraws its funds under this part, it may invest those funds in equities or other investment vehicles that are statutorily unavailable to us.

### 25 CFR Ch. VII (4-1-06 Edition)

### § 1200.4 May tribes exercise increased direction over their trust funds and retain the protections of Federal trust status?

Yes. The Tribal Self-Governance Act (25 U.S.C. 458) and the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) provide other options for trust funds management. A tribe may choose to manage its trust funds under the provisions of these Acts if it wishes. These options are covered by 25 CFR part 900 (the "Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act Program") and 25 CFR part 1000 (the "Self-Governance Program").

### § 1200.5 What are the advantages and disadvantages of managing trust funds under the options in § 1200.4?

Under these other options, the funds remain in Federal trust status and the tribe can exercise a range of control over their management. However, the tribe has fewer investment options than it has when it withdraws its funds completely from trust status. If a tribe chooses to keep its funds in trust status, the tribe is subject to the same statutory investment restrictions that bind us. That means that the tribe's investments are limited to bank deposits and securities guaranteed by the United States. (See 25 U.S.C. 162a for specific statutory investment restrictions.)

### § 1200.6 How could a tribe receive future income directly rather than have the government continue to collect it?

If a tribe wishes to receive future income directly, the tribe may contact a Fiduciary Trust Officer located at the agency or regional office.

[71 FR 15339, Mar. 28, 2006]

### § 1200.7 Information collection.

(a) The information collection requirements contained in subpart B of this part have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3507 et seq., and assigned OMB Control Number 1035-0003. Information is also collected in subpart D through the use of the following standard forms: