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8	IN RE: Trust Land Consolidation Program
9	Regional Tribal Consultation
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14	The following is the Trust Land Consolidation
15	Program Regional Tribal Consultation, taken before
16	Erika Runge-Zins and Timothy J. McGowan, Court
17	Reporters and Notary Publics, at Mystic Lake Casino
18	Hotel, Wabasha Room, 2400 Mystic Lake Blvd.,
19	Prior Lake, Minnesota, commencing at approximately
20	8:34 a.m., August 18, 2011.
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1	APPEARANCES:
2	Stacie Nicole Smith, Facilitator
3	Jodi Gillette, Department of the Interior
4	Anthony Walters, Cherokee Nation
5	Glynn Crooks, Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux
6	Michael Black, Bureau of Indian Affairs
7	Michael Berrigan, Solicitor's Office
8	Tom Maulson, Lac du Flambeau Tribe
9	Patrick Red Eagle, Ho-Chunk Nation
10	John Morrin, Eagle Clan of Anishinaabe Nation
11	Kevin W. Leecy, Bois Forte Tribal Government
12	James DelaCruz, Quinault Indian Nation
13	Greg Potter, Lake Superior Chippewa
14	Eldrid Curbien, Lake Superior Chippewa
15	Winfield Rondell, Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Tribe
16	Garryl Rousseau, Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Tribe
17	Scott Weston, Oglala Sioux Tribe
18	
19	
20	(All consultation audience members stood up and
21	introduced themselves. A list of these consultation
22	audience members is attached.)
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## PROCEEDINGS

Whereupon, the Trust Land Consolidation Program
Regional Tribal Consultation was commenced at
8:34 a.m. as follows before Erika Runge-Zins, Court
Reporter and Notary Public:

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MS. GILLETTE: Good morning, everyone.

Welcome to the second consultation on the Cobell

Settlement. We are going to start off this morning

with introductory remarks by the Vice-Chairman of the

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, Glynn Crooks.

MR. CROOKS: Good morning, everybody.

would like to say on behalf of my fellow business

council officers, Chairman Stanley Crooks,

Secretary/Treasury Keith Anderson, myself, and the

entire Shakopee Sioux Community I would like to

welcome you to our community. We know that you have

a lot of important things to discuss today, so I

won't take up too much of your time. It is kind of

early for me because, as I always tell Jodi, don't

get ahold of me until 10:30. But I realize the

importance of this meeting today and, you know, you

can't stand Jodi up, you know, the lady that used to

1 work at the White House. So let's give her a round 2 of applause for that part of what she did. 3 (Applause.) MR. CROOKS: On Monday at Cannon Falls I 4 5 got to meet the President and I said to the President, we really miss Jodi at the White House. 6 7 We really do. But I know that she has another job that is just as important, and we are happy to have 8 9 her there as well. And she is probably going to kill 10 me later for talking about her, but --11 This weekend we have our annual pow-wow, so 12 if you are in town stop by and check out our pow-wow. 13 Again, welcome. As we all know in our 14 Dakota tradition we begin things with a prayer, so I 15 have asked Leonard Wabasha, our Cultural Resources Director for the Lower Sioux Community to come over 16 17 and offer a prayer. So with that I would like to ask 18 Leonard to say the prayer. Will you all please rise. 19 (All present stood and Leonard 20 Wabasha said a prayer.) 21 MR. CROOKS: Thank you, Leonard. You 22 may be seated. Unfortunately I am not going to be 23 able to stay around, but I do have representatives 24 hidden in the audience here who will let me know what 25 you all did today. So, again, welcome, and have a

1 good day. 2 MS. GILLETTE: Thank you, Vice-Chairman. 3 (Applause) Before the Vice-Chairman MS. GILLETTE: 4 5 leaves I want to thank the Shakopee community for inviting us and to host this consultation here. I 6 7 know that we have many consultations that are going to take place throughout the rest of the time period. 8 9 We are in our consultation time period until 10 mid-October. And it has just been a real joy to work with the community here, and I just want to thank you 11 12 for allowing us -- to host us here in your homeland. 13 Good morning, everyone. I'm Jodi 14 Archambault Gillette. I'm just going to go right 15 into the opening remarks, because we do want to get to the discussion. 16 17 I am the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Department of the Interior. 18 19 am also an enrolled member of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, and I did grow up most of my childhood and 2.0 21 younger years before I was 18 on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. 2.2 23 I'm two years into my service to 24 Washington DC. It has been a real joy. I just came 25 over to the Department of the Interior in January

and, again, working on many different portfolio items and this is one of them that I was assigned.

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I just want to welcome everybody for coming here today to the Consultation regarding the Trust Land Consolidation Program, under the Cobell Settlement. I appreciate everyone's time that they took to travel, to prepare, to think about this important topic. We want to just let you know that this -- this being our second tribal consultation, government to government consultation on the land consolidation program, this is really a historic moment. As you know the Cobell Settlement has been a key priority for the Obama Administration since the President and then Candidate Obama began running for office. Settling many of the trust litigation matters is something that he has taken seriously and this settlement is a testament to that fact.

We know that the relationship between tribes and individuals and the federal government is something that has been contentious in the past, and we want to make sure that everybody understands that this is a way that we are trying to signal a new era in the government to government relationship with Indian country.

The Cobell Settlement not only resolves the

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contentious 15-year litigation, but also responsibly turns the page on these unfortunate pieces of our relationship with the past. The Cobell Settlement was approved last year on November 30, 2010, and the President -- President Obama signed it into law on December 8, 2010, and we have several different -- not a lot of leaders there, but we did have some leaders there. I believe Chairman Maulson was present at the signing last December.

We are still continuing down the road where we have a number of different keystones that we are going through right now in terms of the settlement of the litigation. And one of the things that is very different right now than it was at the first Consultation is that on August 4th the U.S. District Court for the DC Circuit granted final court approval, and I do have a member of our Solicitor sitting here with us, and so I will turn it over to him. But just so you know that that is a big milestone for the settlement of this litigation.

There are -- there is going to be another timeframe coming up here where folks can file an appeal in the next 60 days from August 4th, and that is when the time starts ticking. What is the date for the final deadline?

MR. BLACK: 60 days.

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MS. GILLETTE: 60 days from August 4th so October, beginning of October, folks can file appeals, and then the court has time to decide whether or not they will consider those appeals, and if they do decide to consider one or more then it will take another timeframe.

So I want to be clear about the timeframe that we are working under so that you know it is not going to happen tomorrow, that we are not going to go into implementation of this Land Consolidation

Program tomorrow. We do have some court procedural items that have to be completed before the Treasury transfers the money over to the Department of

Interior, and that's something that I just want to be clear that this isn't happening -- we are not having this conversation and then it is going to kick into gear next month or the month after.

We are very much looking forward to these consultations because in the Trust Land Consolidation Program we really will value all of the different feedback that we get during these consultations.

Back before April of this year we couldn't have conversations under this program because the Plaintiffs' attorneys were pretty adamant about not

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having communications between the Department of the Interior and Plaintiffs, and that prohibited us from having consultations or conversations about how this program is going to be designed.

And in response to the tribes' overwhelming request to make sure that we have these discussions in advance of the finalization of settlement, the Department of Justice filed a motion with the U.S. District Court and that motion was to ask permission for us to communicate with class members regarding the Land Trust Consolidation. We are very pleased that the judge granted that motion and we are able to begin these consultations on this part of the program.

Today's Tribal Consultation is the second of six. On this particular program additional tribal consultations will be held through October 15th in Seattle, Phoenix, Albuquerque and Oklahoma City. These consultations will be -- are notices. I believe we do have copies of the exact specifics --

MS. SMITH: I have the dates, yes.

MS. GILLETTE: I think it is part of our slide show, but we do have the specific details about where the next Consultations are. All tribes are invited to participate in any Consultation you want.

So even though they are in a particular region you are welcome to join any Consultation.

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I also would like to take a moment to recognize the Department of Interior team that has joined us here today. I want to start out by thanking my colleague, the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Michael Black. We all call him Mike Black. He is a former Regional Director for the Great Plains Region of the BIA, and has graciously accepted to be the Director at the BIA during this —while we have been in this Administration, and he has been a wonderful team member of this whole process, and not just on this, but on all of the different things that we work on. So I want to thank him for joining us here today.

And I also want to recognize a few of the other components of the Department of Interior that are here with us. Michael Berrigan, is from the Solicitor's Office, and he is the Division of Indian Affairs Associate Solicitor. So that basically means that everybody that works, all of the lawyers, they are -- the Solicitor's Office is our lawyers, and he is over all of the lawyers that oversee Indian affairs. So he has -- I think his boss is the Deputy Solicitor, Patrice Kunesh. But he has recently just

taken on this role as Associate Solicitor, and has been doing a wonderful job.

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Before that he worked on trust cases within the Department of the Interior. So this is a real honor to have someone of his caliber joining us here today.

Also have Counselor Tony Walters. He is from the Cherokee Nation and we are really glad to have him here today because he is a big asset and help on the different things that we work on for this Consultation.

We want to go through some of the basic information on where the program lies, and we are going to go through a Power Point, but before we do that I'm going to turn it over to Mike Black to provide opening remarks.

MR. BLACK: Good morning, everybody. It is a pleasure to be here with you today. I look forward to hearing from all of you today about the reason we are here. And to reiterate some of the things that Jodi said, the main purpose of this Consultation today is to talk about a 1.9 billion dollar portion of the Cobell Settlement regarding the Indian Land Consolidation appropriation and the

reduction of the fractionation.

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This has been occurring across Indian country now for many, many years. So we are here largely to hear from you, not so much for us to sit up here and talk and tell you what we are doing. Let me reiterate that this has been coming out for months and months, and it is being asked, what is our plan, how are we going to implement that. That is what we are here to talk about. How do you want to implement this Program. How do the tribes want us to apply this Program.

There are a number of facets to go through and we will go through a lot of that in more details as we go through the Power Point.

And I will also maybe just touch to the fact that this is a Consultation on the Indian Land Consolidation Program. The court did grant us a waiver to be able to be here with you today to discuss that, but we still have limitations on us as government employees and our ability to communicate with class members regarding any other portions of the litigation. So if there are questions and comments to that we may have to just defer those at this time. There is only three people that have been excused to be able to do that and that is Secretary

Salazar, Deputy Secretary Hayes, and the Department of Interior Solicitor Hilary Tompkins.

We are hear to listen to all of the comments coming in today and we appreciate everybody taking time to come out and visit with us today. We are taking these consultations very serious. It is going to drive how this Program is going to be developed and implemented out in Indian country.

Thank you very much.

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MS. GILLETTE: Thank you, Mike. We'll go ahead and start with the background on the Cobell Settlement, and both Mike and I are going to be doing the presentation on the slides.

So, as I mentioned, the Cobell Settlement was approved on November 30, 2010 and was signed into law by President Obama on December 8, 2010. The 3.4 billion dollar Cobell Settlement includes two major components. A fund of 1.5 billion for class members to compensate them for historical accounting, trust fund and asset mismanagement claims, and what we are here today to discuss is the 1.9 billion dollar fund for voluntary buy-back and consolidation of fractionated interests.

I want to sort of emphasize the point of voluntary buy-back. This isn't something that we are

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going to force anybody to sell. I think I have to make that emphasis because there are some misperceptions about how this is all going to work. This is voluntary buy-back, so if a person doesn't want to sell their land, they don't have to.

There will be an additional incentive for land consolidation up to 60 million that will be set a side to provide scholarships for higher education for American Indian and Alaskan Native Youth. That is something that we can -- you all can talk about, but I'm recused from that matter. So any questions that you have Mike will have to handle that. It is not at all in any kind of final stages. It is still very preliminary about how that is going to work.

The status of the Settlement on December 21, 2010 the District Judge Hogan granted preliminary approval. And on June 20th -- this doesn't have the updated part about August 4th. So we will get that updated, but August 4th he did grant final approval.

The Settlement becomes final and funds become available for disbursement after any appeal from Judge Hogan's approval has been resolved. So if there are appeals then those have to be resolved first before we can start implementation.

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The key features of the Land

Consolidation Program, all of this is part of the

settlement agreement that I'm going to go over here,

and just an important thing that you should note

about the settlement. All of these documents, all of

these different court orders and laws that the

settlement claims -- what is it? Settlement? Claims

resolution. They changed the name about three times

and I can never get it right. This is all found on

their website, www.doi.gov/Cobell. We have all of

the legal documents available for that.

As well as I should probably give everybody fair warning that any comments are going to be a part of a transcript. We published the transcript from the last Consultation on our website. So we are trying to make sure that the process here is very transparent and everything that is said during the meeting is going to be published on our website, the Cobell website.

The Cobell Settlement Land Consolidation

Program tracks existing statutory authority that is set forth in Indian Land Consolidation Act, otherwise known as ILCA. The purpose of the ILCA and the Land Consolidation Program is described into law as follows: To acquire as many fractionated interests

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as economically feasible and to consolidate these land interests into tribal ownership to promote and enhance tribal self-determination, economic, social, and cultural development needs.

The existing ILCA program is under the Bureau of Indian Affairs right now, even though many of the processes and other components are interfaced with the Department of Interior. So I will turn it over to Mike.

MR. BLACK: Many of you in here probably participated in the Land Consolidation Program. As you are probably aware that began over here in the Midwest Region several years ago, and I don't recall exactly when that was, and it was expanded out based on at one time we were receiving funding through Appropriations Committee to continue that program. Just to touch on that real guick.

The Cobell Land Consolidation Program funds can only be used for specific purposes, and that is to acquire fractional interest in trust or restricted lands. Then there is also a portion of the 1.9 billion that will be used for administrative costs to carry out the Program.

For every land sale a portion of that sale will be set aside for an Indian Scholarship Fund for

Native American and Alaska students, and that can be up to a total of \$60 million, and I believe it is five percent of the sale will go towards the Fund.

Is that right, Michael?

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MR. BERRIGAN: That's right.

MR. BLACK: Then costs associated with supporting the work of the Secretarial Commission on trust reform, and that is a Commission that is being set up by the Secretary and nominations have been requested, and I believe the date for submitting those nominations has come, has closed.

MS. GILLETTE: Yes.

MR. BLACK: Hopefully you have all seen that and have been able to submit those. I don't have the status of where that is right now. That will be determined by the Department.

The government to government consultation on how best to implement the Cobell Land Consolidation Program, that's the reason we are here today. We have an internal team up at the Department that consists of members Meghan Conklin is pretty much the lead for this, Deputy Assistant Secretary Hayes, and including myself, and Jodi Gillette, and Brenda Walhovd from the Indian Land Consolidation Program, and a number of staff members.

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And we have been working to identify several potential guiding principals for moving forward with it, and we are here to seek the input of the tribes and everybody in the audience as to how best to implement that Program out in Indian country that will best meet the needs of the tribes.

Some of the potential guiding principals that we have identified right now would be, you know, goal number one, to reduce land fractionation in the highly fractionated areas. Implement a plan that is time and cost efficient. Consolidate the land areas and tribal preference. That means largely working with the tribes to determine those areas that would be of highest priority to the tribes for economic development, land restoration, restoring tribal home lands, et cetera.

Reducing land fractionation and highly fractionated areas is goal number one. The strategy is to prioritize those highly fractionated areas, look at the individual Indian money account holders and target those individuals that may have large numbers of fractionated interests and target landowners with the most number of tracts.

Goal number two, implement a plan that is time and cost efficient. Target lands requiring

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minimal prep work, you know, before we would be able to make an offer. Those may be some that are already in the hopper, or some that have already indicated interests to have their lands purchased and to come forward to the Program. Some of them where we may have offers basically ready to go, just waiting on funding. Target those tracts that already have the landowner consents, and target tracts with the largest interest per owner.

Goal number three is to consolidate land areas based on tribal preference. There, again, that would be something that we would be working closely with the tribes to determine the land areas and the tracts that are highly fractionated and determine them based on some priorities of the tribes, which ones the tribes would be the most interested in having the Program go after. That may be one -- one of the driving factors may be the economic opportunity, and that's to give the tribe the majority interest in some of these tracts where you have a lot more flexibility and ability to lease those lands and do different things with them, home sites, whatever the case may be.

MS. GILLETTE: So the next steps for us includes incorporate tribal input through government

to government consultations, and the Cobell
Settlement and the Indian Land Consolidation Program
requires consultation on a specific piece, and that
is the identification of tracts that will be
considered for consolidation. So if you are
participating in a Program now you already know that
the Program, the ILCA Program does that through
communication where they ask you to prioritize the
tracts.

But with the way that this Administration looks at consultation the Executive Order 13175 and the Presidential memorandum wants the agencies to take consultation very seriously. And so when there are items that are of great significance that will impact tribal communities we have the policies in place that we make sure that we consult with you. As an aside we have an on-going commenting period. I think it ended just recently. But we are going to be putting out a new Department of Interior consultation policy.

We have been trying to make sure that the policy items that we are considering have the greatest input and a dialogue with tribal members that is going to be meaningful as this Program gets shaped. We want to make sure that this Consultation

and any consultations that we have with tribes that there is a high degree of accountability in how we are looking at this. So I don't think that we want to --

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What we try to do throughout this whole process is to be as open and as structured as possible. This is a formal meeting that we have with tribal leaders. It is one of the biggest initiatives that we are taking on in several years. It is new funding and it will require us to really have a close understanding of what kinds of things you think that we could do better.

So we just want to emphasize that this meeting, these meetings that are occurring throughout the country in the next few months are very critical to how we consider this Program.

I want to invite my colleague up, Stacie.

If you would like to come up and join us. We did hire a third-party facilitator because we know that oftentimes there are things that we need to be reminded of when we are making our decisions, and our third-party facilitator is somebody who often comes in and they want to make sure that we are all balanced out and we are not thinking one-sided. So she has been a wonderful ally and a person that keeps

us straight as we are deciding our next steps. I just want to thank Stacie for coming.

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I also just want to say, we are going to develop the Land Consolidation Program implementation plan. If we need to conduct additional consultations or outreach then we are going to do that, and then we will eventually proceed with implementation of the Land Consolidation Program.

Stacie, if you want to come up.

MS. SMITH: Sure. Hi, everybody. Good morning. As Jodi said, my name is Stacie Smith. I work for a non-profit organization based in Boston, Massachusetts. We were asked to help the Department to make sure that these consultations are effective and to do whatever we can to just get everything set up for you, to make sure that all of the input that you give to the Department gets captured and reflected back to them, and that they are able to put that and synthesize that all together, to make sure that what they come up with as a draft plan is really responsive to what they hear from Indian country.

So I'm here to try and help the conversation move smoothly as much as I might be helpful. One thought was, since we do have room at the table, if we have any tribal leaders, elected

officials who would like to come up and join us at the table, even if you are not the one representative for your tribe, why don't you come on up and join us at the table so we can really have a robust conversation here. So I welcome any tribal leader or tribal elected official, or anyone who has been asked by your tribe to represent them to just come on up to the table.

As you do that I will walk through a little bit of what we are going to do today. A couple of logistical things, if you haven't figured out yet, the bathrooms are actually around, you can go either way, kind of opposite in this little square area here. And if we can ask people also to silence your cell phones or text message pagers, and if you want to take a call to just step out.

So today we have packets that everybody got it. The packets should include a two-sided document that reviews those preliminary goals that Jodi and Mike walked through for you, with a little bit more detail describing each of those. And as they said the Department is particularly interested in hearing your thoughts about which of these -- they are not mutually exclusive, but where should the emphasis be put as they are really

defining the criteria of how to spend this money to best meet the needs of Indian country. So in your packet there is a little bit more information on that.

There is also a two-sided fact sheet that has a little bit of information about fractionated land in Indian country and in the different regions that might be helpful to you.

So what we are going to do is after we finish these initial remarks, really open it up to you as Jodi and Mike said. This is really a chance for the Department to hear from you, your thoughts. We have given a couple of different topics that we have heard of from the Billings Consultation and then from other conversations as the Department has reached out and people have reached out to the Department, and shared what their concerned about for this Program.

An addition to the primary goals, preliminary goals, and strategy, which we will try and spend a little separate time focusing on, some of the other issues were appraisals.

People wanted to talk specifically about how you are going to do those and to hear your thoughts about what works, what doesn't work, what do

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you want to see happen with the appraisal process that is always consistent with the law. And the administration of the Program, people have a lot of specific suggestions or recommendations about the administration of the Land Consolidation Program.

So those we pulled out as topics you might want to discuss and offer your comments on, and I think that the Department is hoping for dialogue as much as possible so they can really get as much information as possible in as much detail.

So the thought was to have the morning really focused on the tribal leaders, the elected officials around the table, and then in the afternoon move the comments to include everybody who is in attendance. We will sort of see how timing goes. If we run out of conversation at the table we can open it up earlier, so we'll just check in on how that goes.

A few other things I wanted to mention, they spoke, you know, these consultations are one way to get your comments in to the Department, and a transcript is being made and going to be made available on the website. But there is also an opportunity to submit written comments. This is the information about who you will submit those to, to

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Michelle Singer's office. There is a fax number and an address here as well. If you can send those comments, too, and those comments will all be consolidated and given over to the decision-makers for this Plan and will be integrated in with all of the comments and the information that people are able to hear here at these different consultation sessions.

And lastly I just want to offer a couple of guidelines for this to be a really effective meeting. For people to be as concise as you can in sharing your comments, and make sure that everybody gets a chance to speak. I think we are a small enough group and we have enough time that that is not going to be a problem. Just to remind you, being respectful of each other. I know there is -- this is a really important issue for a lot of you here, and there is some very troubling and difficult history behind it. But as much as we can to -- you can feel free to, you know, make clear of any difficulties or challenges that you have seen, but to try and do so in a respectful way particularly to the people who are in the room here.

Speaking one at a time using the microphones. We have plenty of microphones at the

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microphones for you as well. Then to be constructive. That doesn't mean you can't raise concerns. Please do raise concerns, raise challenges, but as much as you can offer really tangible recommendations, that is what is really going to help them shape this Plan for how to spend this money. So the more constructive, specific details, recommendations, suggestions, ideas that you can offer, I think the more useful that is going to be for the Department in moving forward.

So just a couple of thoughts from me.

Because we have a court reporter here and she is trying to get everybody's name right, if we can ask that as you speak to just say your name again and your tribe or the organization or group that you represent.

I'm going to now open it up. Maybe we can go around the room and have a round of introductions from our tribal leaders and if there are any other tribal elected officials or appointed representatives who would like to come up and join us at the table, you are welcome to do so.

Sir, would you like to begin?

MR. MAULSON: My name is Tom Maulson.

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want to go on record that I'm not here as one of the Plaintiffs, even though I am. I just want to say that I'm not really satisfied the way the process is going, because I really believe that this issue has, you know, been litigated, and it's a tribal thing. It isn't a Bureau thing anymore. The Bureau is — and not being disrespectful to my friends that sit at the table here, it wasn't their fault because the Bureau got into this particular situation.

But I really believe that we need to find some solutions, the tribal governments versus the Bureau of Indian Affairs trying to do this for us once again. I believe we have talent out there as Indian leaders to do this ourselves, and that the Bureau can look back and take a look at what we are doing and what we have done. I think it is really important that, you know, the tribal leaders sitting at the table need to take that step.

I got a lot of concern in reference to, once again, the process how it is telling us what we have to do. You know, we have been Indians all my life, and a lot of Indians have passed on because of, you know, this here situation that took place.

My reservation was a reservation. It wasn't a reservation for checker boards for the white

man or a -- was set there because we were put there by the same body that wants to now tell us how to, you know, buy back those fractionated pieces of property.

I have got some questions later as we go through, but I just want to say that much. I'm not really happy on how the process is going to take place. That we need to get a group of our own leaders and mandate, once again, you know, to this process because it took us 16 years in order to get to this here level, and people have a tendency to create a lot of enemies or create favoritism, or create this or that.

You got to understand this money goes to the individual Indian, it doesn't go to the tribes.

I guess that is why we as a tribal leader and myself, tribal chairman, and that is why I am sitting here as a tribal chairman, not as a plaintiff, because I really believe it was their fight. It wasn't the tribes in general fight, you know, to get to where we are at here today.

So I ask the leadership here today to take a look at maybe putting together some type of committee out there and sitting down with this here group of people right here, so they can take these

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here so-called consultations, you know. We have been consulted enough as Indian people.

I'm going to leave that go and I hope that the day goes well for us. Hope that everybody has a good cap on and prayers are good. I want to thank the Vice-Chairman of this Reservation here that it was a good day to start out.

MS. MAYO: Good morning, everyone. My name is Zoya A. Mayo and I am the Director of Realty Services for the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior and Chippewa Indians, and in support of my Chairman's remark I'm really looking forward to these consultations concerning this issue. As some of you may know, Lac du Flambeau was one of the original tribes in the Land Consolidation Project, and it has been highly successful on our reservation in addition to our own land consolidation efforts that we have been putting forth through our tribe with our own funds through the last decade or so.

I would just like to briefly state that, you know, this is not a one size fits all situation. Every tribe is different. We all have our own needs and own priorities, and it is not just going to do -- it is not going to be resolved through three or four consultation meetings. It has got to be an on-going

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process. You know, the more the tribes can be involved in and maybe even ideally in, you know, directing these programs or this Program themselves, I think the more successful it is going to be.

So, you know, just from our perspective,

you know, you know, just from our perspective,
you know, we recognize that each of our tribal
governments are different. We have our own needs and
certainly the Bureau and the Interior should be
recognizing that also.

MR. RED EAGLE: Good morning, everyone.

Patrick Red Eagle, Ho-Chunk Nation. I came here

today to gather information about the fractionated

lands that everyone is talking about here today.

MR. MORRIN: (Speaks in native language.) Good morning. My spirit name is Eagle Warrior. My English American name is John Morrin. I come from the Eagle Clan of the Anishinaabe Nation.

I'm representing Grand Portage Tribal Council as Vice Chair and committee member.

I guess I'm just happy that there is going to be more money available. We have our band members who come to us who are -- who have a lot of fractionated interest in allotments, and many of them say they will never probably use that land, and we have a land use ordinance that the majority of our

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reservation is designated as cultural preservation, many hunting and fishing areas, just the geography of our land.

The majority of the land is really not suitable for our people to live on, so the majority of it is hunting and fishing, and sacred sights, and cultural preservation areas. So many of the allotments that exist on our lands are way up in the northern part of our reservation where people will never reside, and so we have a lot of fractionated interest.

I request at least for money set a side so that many of our tribal members who come to us who do want to sell those interests to the band, and when we do have the money, we may set aside some monies to buy those fractionated interests, and I know the Bureau in the past, the Ashland Agency has supplied some money, but that money went dry a few years ago, and those tribal members still come to us and say, we would like to sell that interest to the band. We would rather it be in band control rather than individual -- individual control.

We are looking forward to a process where the various reservations will be able to access certain funds so that we can buy back that land and

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put the land back in common ownership, the way it originally was when we signed the treaty in 1854 before the allotment process was imposed on us, and really without our consent.

So I hope there is a fair process at each tribe based on their need. We have taken a position at Grand Portage that it is a priority that we buy as much back of the land and restore that land back into tribal ownership. We realize in the future jurisdictions may become a very, very important issue for us as tribes, and the more land that we have in our possession and control of that increases our ability to, again, have say over our lands that we understand we were just put here to be stewards and take care of those lands, and there has been a lot of disruption over the years within that ability for tribes to take control and control those lands for the future generations.

So I'm happy that there is going to be some funds set aside that we'll be able to tell our -- because our tribal members are still coming to us and wanting to sell those interests, so I hope that there is a fair process within the various tribes of the Midwest Region that we can access those funds in a positive way, and that we don't end up fighting

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over it and it becomes a very competitive thing where in the past it seems like we have been be pitted against each other when there are certain funds available.

But that is really important, I believe, to many tribes and for us in Grand Portage to get access and buy as much land back. And we also purchase as much land as -- the fee lands that exist on the reservation we have spent millions of dollars of our gaming revenues and from other tribal enterprises to buy back any land that people make available to sell. So we are pretty fortunate. We have got between 90 and 100 percent of our land base back in a concerted effort by our tribal government to restore almost back to 100 percent if we can the lands on our reservation.

I hope I hear some more stuff today to tell our tribal members. They don't quite understand.

You know, they can go to the website, but the common tribal member they don't understand a lot of the rhetoric, you know, on that website.

So they come to us to say, could you explain this? So I hope today and in the future we can get more information as to like Chairman Maulson talked about what that process is about so that that

1 process really isn't really complicated for the 2 common tribal member, because there are a lot of tribal members who are really interested in this 3 settlement and want to take advantage of it. 4 5 I hope the process does get a little more easier, I guess, easier to understand in the future. Thank you 6 7 very much. MR. LEECY: Good morning. I'm Kevin 8 9 I'm the Tribal Chairman for the Bois Forte 10 Band of Chippewa in Minnesota. I'll save my comments for the discussion period. 11 12 But I just want to say that we look forward 13 to working with everyone here as we get through this 14 process. Thank you. 15 MR. DELACRUZ: Good morning. My name is 16 James DelaCruz. I'm from the Quinault Indian Nation. 17 We are surrounded by the State of Washington. 18 have about 240,000 acres that was completely allotted 19 for us over 30 years ago and the Nation only held in 2.0 trust about 1,700 acres of our Reservation. 21 Presently today we developed a buy-back 22 About a third of our Reservation now is program. 23 owned by the Quinault Indian Nation, and our goal is to some day have that Reservation all in trust in the 24

name of the Quinault Indian Nation. We have 3,000

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1 members. So when we do that we will have a 2 never-ending resource for our membership. It is basically timberland. 3 So I'm here to listen and not take much 4 5 time from the people in this Region. I want to thank them for holding this here, but I'm here to listen 6 7 and see what happens when we go into Seattle. Thank 8 you. 9 MR. POTTER: Hello, I'm Greg Potter. 10 I'm from the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa. I sit on the council. I would like to say 11 12 I also share in some of the views that Chairman 13 Maulson had expressed. We do carry quite a bit of 14 talent within each of our tribes, and maybe we can 15 open and operate our own land consolidation office 16 within our own -- each tribe. And also here to learn 17 myself about this Program and look forward to a good 18 day. Thank you. 19 MR. CURBIEN: Good morning. Eldrid 2.0 Curbien (ph). I'm also with the Bad River Band of the 21 22 Lake Superior Chippewa. I'm just here to get more 23 information about the process that will be taking 24 place. Thank you. 25 MR. RONDELL: My name is Winfield

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Rondell. I'm a Tribal Secretary from the

Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate, a Traverse Reservation in

South Dakota. I have a few comments to make before
we continue on.

Ms. Gillette earlier made the statement that this was a landmark settlement. I, myself, don't believe that. If it would have been a landmark, if it would have been in the billions when this first came out of how much money was mismanaged for us. Now, as time went over it keeps getting chopped down now to where it is nothing it would have been.

That original amount that was first brought up, okay, if that is what we had settled on then that would have been a landmark, but I don't believe it is a landmark now, because it has been chopped down to where it is nothing.

You know, another thing I don't agree with is the people who did this to us, to us tribal members, now they are telling us, you have to use it for this. No. The people who messed this up shouldn't be telling us anything. We did this. It is our fault. Now, you come and they are telling us you can only use it for these things. We are the ones who are a victim. You let us decide how these

monies should be spent and used.

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We are the ones who work with our people every day, see them every day. We know their needs. We know the conditions they are living in. It isn't the people in Washington. You know, you can't see from there. No matter how many times you send people out from Washington to any of the tribes, and you take that information back, it is not the same as if those people were to come, the ones who make these decisions, to come out and see. It is different when you see something, when you see somebody living in a home, no water, no electricity. Somebody tells you that, oh, no, it can't be that bad, you know. They need to come see how we are instead of just sending a body out. That don't work.

It took 15 years, 15, 16 years to get to this point. As I mentioned earlier money keeps getting littler and littler, the settlement. That ain't to our -- we are not going to benefit. We would have benefited if that money amount that was first mentioned was left up here, instead of being brought way down here. Then all of the tribal people would have benefitted.

We would have been able to buy back all of the lands that were taken from us. I don't know

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how in the end this is really going to turn out, how it is going to benefit the tribes. From past experience and listening to our elders, never once has the government looked out for the benefit of the tribal people, and in my up bringing with elders, grandparents, '90s, and listening to how they spoke of the government.

So for me I kind of don't think that it's going to turn out what is good for us, for us tribal people. I don't see that. But that is just, you know, from listening to elders who doubt the government people before I came along. And from some of our relatives sitting here, you don't hear too many good things.

I would just like to say that we know our needs. We know what we need, let us decide. This money is sitting 1.9, to me it should have been more than that. That amount was more than that, and if it has to sit there until we decide, but just let us decide. The ones who did us wrong are saying it has to be used for this or it is going to be taken back.

So I just want to let us decide, instead of taking it back, how it is to be used. We know what we need. Thank you.

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MR. ROUSSEAU: Good morning. My name is Garryl Rousseau. I'm also from the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate. We are in the northeast corner of South Dakota. I'm mainly here to listen and agree with my fellow council member on his comments, and also some of the comments of the other tribal leaders made.

But I do have one question as far as these consultations, who decides how they are set up?

Because right away I can see one problem is that we are talking with the Department of Interior, DIA, right away. I would suggest that we have tribal leaders meet in the morning and then have this consultation in the afternoon so the tribal leaders can discuss their individual problems, because we all have different problems.

MS. GILLETTE: Would you like me to respond?

MR. ROUSSEAU: Yes.

MS. GILLETTE: The consultations are set up by the work group that Mike mentioned. I'm a co-chair on the work group with Meghan Conklin, and so we are more than happy to be open to whatever kind of recommendations that you have on how we can structure these. But I just want to say, you know, out of respect for tribal leaders, I really wouldn't

want to tell tribal leaders that they can caucus beforehand.

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They have every right to organize that.

But I feel like the Department of Interior, you know, sort of telling tribes that they should do that is beyond what I think our scope should be. But if that is something that folks want to do.

I know that in Seattle that is going to take place, that tribal leaders are going to visit a day beforehand before the consultation takes place.

MR. WESTON: Good morning, everybody.

My name is Scott Weston and I'm from the Oglala Sioux

Tribe. I'm one of 18 council members. I was tossed

by our president and by our council to come and

represent our tribe, and before I do that I want

to -- before I say anything anymore I just want to

ask for forgiveness for speaking in front of my

elders, because it is you who have kept us where we

are, and it is you that are ailing, and I am tasked

now as a leader to take care of our children because

it is our children that we are sitting here for.

So I don't want to take up a lot of time because I'll ask more questions, but one of my uncles -- I just need to say this before I go any further.

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One of my uncles was a former tribal chairman, Paul Iron Cloud back in 1988, I believe it was, and is now the housing director. Really hit home. And one of the things that -- the thing that he said that stuck in my mind was that a -- he said, you know, it doesn't matter if you have got a Ph.D., a BA or an MA or an MS or whatever, you know what, it was our treaties that kept us here that our educated people are now still trying to take care of.

These men were not educated at all. An it is still the United States government that is still trying to break it down, but they can't. They can't break it down. So that is why we are here.

And we are here for our people, so we are going to make a stand. We are going to -- we are going to understand that we know that we can make a difference because where I come from with 1.7 million acres of fractionated interest allotted tribal ground, with the way the United States government is handing out these checks we can't cash a 62 cent check. So I think we need to be strong in our decisions and say that we need to really look at how this is going to play out.

My tribe, I am the Vice-Chairman for our

1 land committee, and we drafted a resolution and we 2 are going to make it into an ordinance that we want 3 to do this ourselves. We have the opportunity because it is there. I have talked with the BIA, our 4 5 Deputy Superintendent last week, he feels the same way. I talked with our tribe, our chairman, they are 6 7 all of the same sentiment that I am is that we need to do this ourselves. But we need to look 8 9 collectively between all of us. 10 So when we finish here I would like to --11 if I could, Jodi, Mike, get a copy of this Power 12 Point presentation so I can take it back, because I 13 need to go make this Monday -- this coming Monday, 14 August 22nd, the Great Plains Tribal Chairman 15 Association is meeting. So I am going to take this and propose this to them, and have them make 16 17 sense of it. 18 I know they are drafting a resolution also 19 that -- that they are of the same sentiments of the 2.0 Oglala tribe that we, they, everybody within the 21 Great Plains wants to do it their own way. So with that we'll visit some more. 2.2 23 you. 24 Thank you, Councilmen. MS. GILLETTE: 25 I'm not sure if there are other tribal

1 representatives in the audience who have chosen not 2 to sit at the table. But I would be happy to hear 3 from folks. If you want to just give a -- I know there are several of you out there, so maybe if you 4 5 can just stand up and state your name and where you 6 are representing. 7 (All consultation audience members stood up and introduced themselves. A list of these 8 9 consultation audience members is attached.) 10 MS. SMITH: With that why don't we come back to the table and offer an opportunity for 11 12 further comments, particularly on these preliminary 13 goals. So if you look in your packets. Again, there 14 were several goals outlined, three goals, and for 15 each there were a number of strategies. I know that we heard pretty strongly that tribes are really 16 17 interested in deciding for themselves how to 18 implement this Program. I think that is being duly 19 noted. 2.0 I think it is also helpful to the 21 Department to hear, you know, where are your 22 priorities. If you are -- some of you have said 23 that, and if you are doing this you can say 24 so. 25 Yes, sir?

MR. LEECY: Excuse me. Is there a 1 2 packet? 3 MS. SMITH: The packet is just a couple 4 of pages. 5 MR. LEECY: Oh, okay. All right. 6 MS. GILLETTE: I just have one item 7 that -- I quess a couple of clarifications that we 8 didn't have in our Power Point presentation and are 9 important pieces of information. 10 One is that the law or the Settlement Act 11 requires us to spend the 1.9 billion dollars within 12 10 years or it goes back to Treasury. So the other 13 restriction we have on the funding, the 1.9 billion 14 dollars, is that we will have to use no more than 15 15 percent of it for administrative costs. So that 16 basically comes out to -- 15 percent of 1.9 billion 17 is 285 million dollars that we can't exceed that over 18 the lifetime of 10 years in order to use that -- in 19 order to purchase lands, and the -- so that leaves a 2.0 total of 1.615 available for land purchase. 21 We have very set limits and that's the 22 reason we have -- we have to set goals on the funding 23 that how we are going to implement this Program is 24 really critical and how you see us implementing it is 25 very important.

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consultation.

The other clarification, just one more thing is that what was in the Claims Settlement Act is something that was negotiated and we have to pass it through Congress, and so it is law and it is not something that we can change right now. I know that there are concerns about the amount and there are concerns about the way it was structured. Those are all things that when it comes to the law Congress has to change that in order for us for make those kinds of changes.

But we are more than happy to hear from you in how you think that it should be. But really if we can't change that law we are looking at, under the constraints that we are under, how can we best implement the program.

MR. MAULSON: If I may?

MS. GILLETTE: Sure.

MR. MAULSON: (Speaks in native

language.) I want to say to everybody again, I have been at this here for going on 16 years and I agree with that young man in the corner over there, and I'm hoping that we get something that comes out of this here, we come out of this here they call it

I would like to see us put together a

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consortium of tribal leaders, you know, from this day forward to participate because it can only echo what went around this table in reference to maybe not these people, but the people in the Bureau that they represent.

We have major problems on our reservations in reference to our lands. I, as a tribal leader, can go back to my tribe and identify exactly how I want to buy the property that was literally given away by the Bureau of Indian Affairs some years back prior to my time, and how that reservation was put together and how it was torn apart, not by us.

My life has been fractionated ever since we become reservation Indians. We probably have, what, 49 percent owned by non Indian people from all over the world on my reservation. I have a -- that's our reservation. (Showing a map.) Everything in red there is owned by a non Indian person. They took it under the same concept that we are sitting here for, along with the Bureau to dictate to us, you know, how we should use those dollars to buy the fractionated portion, which is pure pittance, crumbs once again to a lot of our people.

I need to buy back all of the white owned land, that's got to be looked at, and I need these

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people to support me, these high official people all of the way to DC when it comes to taxation on my reservation. The State of Wisconsin, the Bureau of Indian affairs, I need them at my side of the table like we are sitting right now. I don't need them to tell me how to buy my land back on my reservation and from who. We'll set those priorities. We'll make it happen.

My tribe was one of the first pilot

programs when the Bureau -- or when the dollars came

back for the fractionated portions of the land in the

reservation. It was successful. When we first

started everything in red right there was

fractionated. We picked up a lot of that because it

was appropriated dollars that came from the Bureau of

Indian Affairs or through Congress.

If you were to take a closer look on that now we have got land that we bought from the state we see a lot of Indian owned white land on our reservation that is for sale, and because we got gaming they feel that we got deep pockets and we can afford that. So I guess, you know, we need to push another lever or shift another gear in reference to mandating that the Bureau of Indian Affairs sit in our corner again to see if we can have the dollars

out there, appropriation dollars to buy back our reservation. It is really sad that we have to do that.

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Jodi talked about administration just shortly. You know, we have to put a -- in order to do a lot of this stuff, and I know that you all probably run through the hoops, as they call it, to look at the administration, to take some of those dollars ourselves to put a person to work on our reservation or to our -- or our land management program, appropriate dollars out of that portion of the monies, that 200 plus million dollars.

I think we have the ability. We have come a long ways as Indian people. We have the technology today, a cell phone, documentation, computers to make our own judgments. I think if the Bureau wants to play its part and be an advocate for us and not, you know, constantly having listening sessions or consultations, or government to government. They need to identify exactly where we plan to go with these dollars.

Granted it wasn't a lot of dollars. I hear that cry all of the way across Indian country.

There was more dollars way back then. We have to push for that. People died and are still dying today

as we talk today in waiting for those appropriated dollars to come to their reservations.

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Back home I get constant calls and, you know, is the check in the mail? While we have many, many of these here listening sessions after listening sessions that is what took place, you know, a hundred years ago, and so our land got taken away from us because we didn't listen, or we didn't become stronger leaders.

Well, I'm taking a stand as a tribal chair person and hopefully the rest of the governmental people take that same stand, let us make that determination. Let us not point fingers at these here people, they didn't have nothing to do with it at that time. They are carrying forth, I guess the water if you want to call it that. As my good friend used to say, you know, don't beat up the -- what do you call it? The messenger, I guess.

But they need to understand the messages, got to understand that we are the leaders for our people and they are not, and that we are a sovereign government and that we can make that determination.

We should not be told. I, too, would like to see the documents so I, too, can go back home and talk to our Great Lakes organization and maybe other tribal

leaders to identify the things that we are looking at, and allow them to make that determination.

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I just really believe that we shouldn't just keep talking about it. That's the mode that we are being put into once again, meeting after meeting after meeting. Winter is going to be coming upon our people very shortly all across this nation. We need checks to go to those people. We need to get right into the meat of the distributing. We need to spend all of it. That's why we went into court. We don't want nothing to go back. Let us make that decision.

So I'm hoping that we can do that. We need to take, you know, a share of that ourselves as Indian nations to administer this ourselves. We shouldn't allow anybody else to do that. We need the Bureau to work while the Bureau is there, and their fiduciary responsibility to us as Indian nation is to work with us and work along side of us, and accomplish the things that we need, not what Congress needs or anybody else, but what our needs are.

So I am hoping that we can form that consortium out there made up of tribal leaders, their attorneys, but not make it in such a manner that it is going to go for another 16 years. We need that

now. We need it in the very short future. Like I said, time is of the essence, people are dying every day. The fight wasn't easy out there. But we didn't fight these people. I guess they are just trying to come to some type of conclusion.

And I hope that they understand it, that what we say today should not have to be said over and over and over no matter where they go on their flow chart up there. We need to make it happen. Leaders that are sitting at the table we can't just, you know, put it out there and tell them, okay, next year we are saying the same thing. I hope not. So I want to say that much and I, too, will listen.

MS. GILLETTE: I think I want to acknowledge some of the points that both Chairman Maulson and other leaders have brought up here.

We fully understand. I think that, you know, we would be fools not to understand the fact that tribal leaders look at land consolidation as a whole, and we are only talking about a piece of it here. We have full acknowledgement that, you know, this is money that is to be used to reduce fractured nations, and it is not money that is used to buy back fee lands. That is something that is mandated by the law and we are not in a position -- like I tried to

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point out earlier, that we can only work under what the laws say, and we don't make the laws. Congress makes the laws. So the Indian Land Consolidation Act is to reduce the fractionation.

And, you know, Chairman Maulson has probably the greatest -- well, at least as far as I can tell, he has the greatest understanding of how this litigation came about and how everything -- I think everybody has, but from being also a Plaintiff, and I know that he is not here in that capacity, but really looking at how this all came about.

We just know that this Consultation is to just really deal with the land fractionation, and to try to get the land consolidated under that portion with a full understanding that there is a whole other part of it, several parts of it that have to do with making your homelands whole.

I would like Mr. Mike Black to talk a little bit to you briefly about the work that we have done in this Administration to put fee lands into trust. It's not related, but I think it is a good point to bring up.

MR. BLACK: I was going to say it is not necessarily related to the Indian Land Consolidation

Program and the reason we are here today. But

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effective through this Administration and Secretary Salazar, and largely under his leadership there has been a major effort to pass for two years or a year-and-a-half, here or so of what we are calling the Restoration of Tribal Homelands. That has been the trust initiative that has been kicked off by Secretary Salazar and Assistant Secretary Larry Echo Hawk.

And I can talk real brief and real quick here about it. You know, we have all dealt with this and we have all got horror stories on some of the land that you tried to bring into trust. I have heard these things over the years that you may have cases that have been sitting out there for 10 years or longer in some cases. There has been many, many impediments to bringing that land into trust over the past decade or more. Some of it deals with the previous administration, some of it deals with states and counties and other offices.

And through the last year-and-a-half we have made a real concerted effort to try and streamline that process, standardize that process, and work with all of the parties involved to make it easier for the tribes and all of the parties involved to bring land into trust. Prior to this

Administration, say the previous three years, brought in probably somewhere around 20,000 acres of land into trust, and over the past year-and-a-half to two years we have brought in 122,000 acres of land into trust on behalf of the tribes.

So I think we are making great strides in that process. We have been working with our staff and the tribal staff to standardize the process. We just signed off and approved the Fee to Trust Handbook last month. Hopefully that has gotten out to everybody. If it hasn't, please let me know. We are working on getting that out to everybody. It lays out the process. It lays out everything that all of the parties need to do, and that is talking both on the tribal side and for the individual applicants, and for the BIA staff.

We have also developed some brochures, which are just about a three-page bi-fold or tri-fold brochure that there, again, just very simplifies the process and the things that we have to do.

We have worked very hard at improving our communications with all of the parties involved on the fee to trust application, whereas the regional staff is directed to quarterly provide reports to the tribes on the status of their individual application.

Hopefully you have been seeing those.

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I have been getting copies of them pretty regular. Also, we are dealing with the applications. We took a look at some of those applications that have been sitting there for any number of years for any numbers of reasons. We had the staff go through and evaluate those, work with the tribes, you know, for some of the information that we may have needed that may have been missing in some of those applications. Working with the tribes, and in some of those applications they may not necessarily have been valid, maybe in a previous administration and has changed some things, and some ideas for the new Administration.

If an application is stale and it is not going anywhere and we don't have all of the information, we will send it back and basically say, please, you are more than welcome to resubmit it. We just don't want it to sit there and impede any other further progress on their applications.

So we are trying to work with the tribes on that to make sure that we are communicating.

If an application comes in it puts the timelines on our staff to make sure that they respond to the tribe on that particular application, letting them know we

received the application. Here is what the next steps are going to be.

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Here is maybe some more additional information that may be necessary for us to move this forward. So with that I think we are making some great strides in that effort. We are planning on here in the near future to working with the handbook to get out and provide some training to both BIA and the tribal staff on the process of what the expectations are when we move forward.

MS. GILLETTE: Thank you, Mike. I just wanted to bring that point out because I know that many tribal leaders have expressed the need to look at this issue wholistically, and we do try to, but as far as these conversations that we are having today the Consultation is really focused on reducing fractionation, and we can go through a whole listing of what it means that we have 300,000 individual account holders today and what that is going to mean 10 years down the road if we don't do something about it, 20 years down the road what that means for the budget, just to manage those types of numbers.

I know that from my -- the last time I went home there were 40 of us, just my sisters and bothers, and my family and I with all of our kids,

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and we are not shrinking, I guess is what my point is. We are not shrinking in Indian country. Unless we address the fractionation issue this can only -- not just multiply, but exponentially multiply.

This is the whole purpose behind getting some efforts around reducing the fractionation and we really do want to hear the specifics, if you have any specifics. But with a goal -- I'll go through the goals. Before I start going through just sort of opening it up one by one I'm going to start off with goal three because that was something that the tribal leaders said pretty loudly in the past at the last Consultation, and actually our principal Deputy Secretary Hayes did want to change the order of the goals because the first goal should be consolidate land in areas of tribal preference, and that is something that we said that we would look at.

So before we go through the other two goals I just want to see what you think of this goal and if you have any thoughts around it, the strategy to target tracts identified by the tribe, how should that be done. Target tracts with economic opportunity for tribes, how should that be done.

In the last Consultation I know that folks identified tracts that had cultural or

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spiritual or historical significance to the tribe as being a targeted tract. That is not added here, but it is something that we did hear loud and clear from some of the tribal representatives.

So what are your thoughts around that being a goal, moving it to, you know, the goal number one, and any input that you have we would greatly appreciate that.

MR. LEECY: Jodi, may I comment on that?

I think it is good because no one knows their land

better than the tribe themselves. But I want to go

back to what you said about the fee lands and that

not being included.

A lot of the tribes are on the border with Canada. As a result of Departmental action in the '50s we saw a lot of these allotments that if they were owned by an heir on the other side of this imaginary border, which we didn't recognize, those allotments were taxed and sometimes forfeited and put into fee status. So that is something to consider when we are talking about not putting any fee lands period. I think we really need to take a look at that.

MS. GILLETTE: And I think that, you know, we can certainly take that in and, you know,

1 add it to the places where, you know, we are 2 restricted by two different laws, one is the Cobell Settlement Act that tells us to look at ILCA, 3 and right now that is just something that we can take 4 5 back for consideration. Well, we can't consider it, 6 Congress has to. 7 Any thoughts on this goal, any other thoughts? 8 9 MS. MAYO: Zoya Mayo, Director of Realty 10 for Lac du Flambeau, Lac du Flambeau tribal member. I have been in my position for nine years now, and as 11 12 far as specifics go, the Indian Land Consolidation 13 Program I have a letter from that office on July 29th 14 of 2010, fractional interest two-day purchase was 15 16,891. Another letter, nine months later, April 21st of 2011, fractional interest purchased to 16 date, 16,892. 17 18 So that is one more acre in nine months. 19 And that is basically because the program it's been 2.0 extremely effective on our reservation. Yes, we appreciate those efforts and we also have our own 21 22 land consolidation program for fee interests. 23 The Program, as I stated before, and specifically this one coming up, it needs to be 24 25 tailored to each tribe's individual interests. Wе

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don't have a lot of our members left with two percent or less interest, so that is why the Program has not been very effective for us in the last year because we are being told what we can buy and what we can't.

Our allotment lands a lot of those interests, remaining interests now are left in estate, their whereabouts unknown. They are left to non-members turning over to fee interest, and we have to have the ability, and we have the responsibility -- just because those land interests are in those status, they don't cease to be Indian land anymore. So when you talk about fractionation and consolidation, you know, we have to have the ability to look at purchasing those and not just from our own Indian members. A lot of our allotment interests are in those categories, and we need to be able to look at purchasing those because they are still our lands, and, you know, some of these interests have been in estate status for years and whereabouts unknown for years, and in non tribal members, you know, we have been approached by non-tribal members to purchase these lands, but we don't have the money to do it.

The Lac du Flambeau in particular we should have that responsibility and that right to do

that with these monies. We should be able to determine how these monies are going to be used and every tribe should be able to determine that.

Thank you.

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MS. GILLETTE: Thank you.

MR. BLACK: Just to touch on that.

Thank you very much. I appreciate that.

The issue right now is -- the Indian Land Consolidation Program used to receive appropriated dollars, and I think at our peak year we got somewhere about 35 million in one year to operate the program. I think that is largely when you saw a lot of the success you saw with the Lac du Flambeau.

At the current time we don't receive additional appropriated dollars to operate the program, so it is operating on what is a buy-back situation. So those funds that are coming in those are the funds that the ILCA Program utilizes to purchase additional interests at this time.

Therefore that really restricts our ability to go out, you know, after a lot of those larger interest and therefore they may be -- you have heard of the two percent issue before. That is not something that we are considering right now under this Program is a restriction on two percent or less.

1	We are really looking at the input from the tribes
2	and to really reduce fractionation overall.
3	I hope that answers that question for you.
4	MS. MAYO: Are you looking at the tribes
5	having the right to purchase the whereabouts unknown,
6	the interest in the estate status yet? And also from
7	non members?
8	MR. BLACK: When you say, non members,
9	do you mean non member natives?
10	MS. MAYO: Non member
11	MR. BLACK: that would still be trust
12	land fractionated interests
13	MS. MAYO: Yes.
14	MR. BLACK: Yes. That would all be
15	considered.
16	MS. MAYO: Okay. That would be great.
17	MR. BLACK: The whereabouts unknown
18	issue may be a little bit different thing. If our
19	Solicitor wants to comment on that or we can get you
20	some feedback.
21	MS. GILLETTE: There are specific items
22	within the Settlement that talks about whereabouts
23	unknown. During lunch I'll look that up and I'll
24	show you what it says in the Settlement.
25	MR. MAULSON: Chairman Maulson again. I

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appreciate that coming out because that was one of the major issues I think. I don't know about the rest of the tribes sitting at the table. I know that Bad River has got a lot of land that non Indian people own on their reservation that they have for sale signs up there, and that's something that we would like to sit down with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and try to figure out some type of concept in reference to first right of refusal where these people have to identify within the reservation boundaries, they have to offer it to the tribes first if the tribes have the means to purchase it.

But I just think that those were our lands, you know, and I think -- I got documentation because of the Dawes Act or whatever Act took place back then, and there was not enough native people 18 years or older where they sold over two miles of our frontage. It is right in one of your local papers, it was brought up some years ago.

Like they say, we shouldn't have to worry about talking about the horror stories. We just don't want it to happen again. It is our time.

Coming up we should have that opportunity to sit down and figure out some type of formula that, you know, the land that was set aside, you know, by Congress,

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and afforded your opportunity -- at least the Bureau of Indian Affairs to handle it on our behalf at that time, that we make it right again. That we don't have to get into litigation, and go back into the political, judicial arena because someone promises us something and they didn't come up with it.

I'm glad to hear you say that these here lands that, you know, go into probate that the tribes have that right to take a hard look at that, and we can possibly, possibly I say, use those dollars to look at that fractionation. There is really no definition other than small interest.

MR. BLACK: I just want to make sure there is no misunderstanding. There are some specific provisions within ACRA (ph) and ILCA that allow for purchase and probate of fractionated interests. So it would have to be done in accordance with those as well as it is -- when we say non Indians that is probably fee lands again. I think Jodi kind of clarified that issue. But there is the issues of, you know, non member natives where you may have somebody like myself, an enrolled Oglala, that may own fractionated interests on your reservation that has happened through probate. There, again, those are fractionated interests that need to be

1 looked at and would be prioritized by the tribes. 2 MS. SMITH: Just a point of timing, I 3 know on the agenda we have scheduled to take a break at 10:00 for 15 minutes. If people would like to 4 5 take a break. 6 MS. GILLETTE: One more comment. 7 MS. SMITH: Okay. We will do one more 8 comment. 9 MR. WESTON: I have a question. 10 three, we are talking about our number one goal right 11 now, right? If we look at it, you know, and then, 12 you know, the tracts that you are requesting the 13 tribes, you know, to put the most value and cultural 14 and economic values, and well, it kind of circumvents 15 if you go back to goal one, it circumvents and it 16 steps all over this number one strategy on goal one because it says, the most fractionation, such as 17 18 those lands with greater than 20 owners. Well, there 19 are tracts of land on my reservation that are 500 or 2.0 more that are cultural that we would like to pick on, and so where does that --21 22 I know, Mike, you talked about the two 23 percent and you are not going to go there. Are we 24 going to try to endeavor to purchase these .0000, 15 25 zeros. Are we going to do something like that,

approach that type of process?

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MR. BLACK: I guess what I was trying to say, you know, there was a lot of talk that we were not going to purchase interests over two percent, and that is not our intent and that is not the plan right now. We are looking at all of the fractionated interests. Again, a lot of that will be done in consultation with the tribes. When you have those interests, like my mom that owns .00138 or whatever it may be, out there, but we also have somebody that may own five or 10 percent interest in that same parcel that may have the 500 owners, you may have somebody that owns 10 percent interest in it, and somebody that owns those little, tiny postage stamps out there.

And I think you need to look at all of that in order to really, truly consolidate these lands for the best use of the tribe, whether it be cultural or economic, or whatever means and purpose. That is why we are here. That is part of the intent of this Act.

MR. WESTON: Okay. There is a lot of gray area within the tribe. I don't know where this two percent came from. I don't know. It was out there for whatever reason.

1 That was one of the biggest concerns 2 that we have because we have got these -- where I live there is a half of section of ground, there is 3 320 acres with 700 heirs on it. So, you know, that's 4 5 pretty tough. But I'm glad you -- I'll get back to you. Let's take a break now. 6 7 MS. SMITH: So if we can come back at 10:30. 8 9 (A break was taken at 10:16 a.m. until 10 10:42 a.m.) MS. GILLETTE: Just to start off with 11 12 one announcement. We are going to have a "dear 13 tribal leader" letter that is out on the front desk, 14 and maybe we can have somebody bring that around. 15 But they do have the specific dates and locations of the following Consultations that we are going to hold 16 from now until October 15th. I think the last one is 17 18 in Oklahoma City on October 6th. But they are in 19 Seattle, Albuquerque, Phoenix, and Oklahoma City. 2.0 A couple of things. We did have some good 21 discussion, and I want to say if you do have any 22 comments on the goals and how those are going to 23 work, feel free to bring those up. 24 One of the questions that we had in 25 terms of some of the comments that were made earlier

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today was about how to make this fair and how to make this equitable. As you know the 1.9 billion dollars is a set amount. It is defined. We have a defined amount of 15 percent administrative costs, that is set and defined. We really would like to hear how you would tell us to make this fair and equitable. If you have any ideas. I know that the tribes that have already participated in an Indian Land Consolidation Program had brought this up earlier in how that worked or how you think it could be improved. That is something that we are interested in, in terms of the fairness and the equitable part of this. So if you have any comments to that effect we would really appreciate that.

MR. MAULSON: One comment, Jodi.

MS. GILLETTE: Sure.

MR. MAULSON: Like I say, going back to the same type of concept. Allow the tribes, first of all, to put some type of proposal, who knows better than they do on their reservations, and take a look at -- get a clear definition of fractionated lands. I mean, you know, you have heard different people take a look at -- you know, what is the definition. Because we were, like I say, I think we were one of the three tribes when they first started the pilot

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program some years back in reference to the Bureau appropriated x number of dollars to work with tribes out there on the fractionated process. And we got in a little hot water with you all in that particular area because what we started to do was buy up greater lands than two percent. That is where that two percent came about.

So I guess, you know, allow us to -- I guess to allow us to work with our leadership if we ever form something prior to these here consultation things, that allow us to make those determinations within our reservation. I mean, you know, once we start to buy within that fractionation of the lands I think, you know, you have got to just allow us to make that determination. Give us that extra rope, I guess, if you want to call it from the Bureau's side to say, yes, those Indians can make that decision.

I think it would be a lot easier and a lot simpler, because they are buying up some of the lands that people have been holding on to for quite a few years and say, well, we are not doing nothing with it, it's maybe 40s or partial of those 40s are way out, you can't get to them, you can't build a house on them, maybe they want to sell maybe 20 acres of that or 10 acres of that.

There is a lot of knowledge that we know that you all don't know. You know, even if we were to write you or whatever.

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But I was standing outside and what bothers me the most is the fact that when we pick up these parcels of land, you know, we get title -- it takes -- I don't know how long it takes to get that, and I heard Mike talk about that a little bit here in reference to that. They have been out there for 10, 15, 20 years before you get a clear title for the tribes to, you know, look at this. Yet, you know, on our reservation when a non Indian person buys another parcel of land from another Indian person on our reservation they can go to the county or whatever and can get a title just like that.

So what makes that easier and why do we to have worry about jumping through the hoops to acquire it. I think we need to back away from a lot of those regulations, especially if it deals with land that is going to be put into trust on the reservations for that fractionation.

So hopefully we can come up with something that is more simplistic and transparent, if you want to call it that, you know. I guess we can do that once hopefully that we can form a consortium

of the leaders out there to mandate once again that responsibility that you all have and we can give you what we want, not what you all expect of us.

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MS. GILLETTE: I guess I want to thank you for that. I think that is a great idea. Again, just back to the point that somebody made earlier that folks can organize. I don't feel like I can tell you how to organize. I can certainly visit with people who are organized and, you know, you can bring your concerns to the table during these consultations, but it is -- with a court order on communication, I can't do it.

I have to bring in one of the people that is cleared for those discussions. But by all means we are taking written comments and these consortiums, if you want to have tribal discussions that is certainly up to you and we would -- I think it would be -- would be helpful so that we can have some of the nuts and bolts, and I think that is what we are really looking for here is the how, how do we do this and how is it that this is going to be fair to people.

And these are the questions that we are grappling with. We have a finite set of money and we have a finite set of administrative costs, and there

is going to be -- we haven't made any decisions yet.

We put forward some goals.

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And as the councilman from Oglala Sioux

Tribe pointed out, some of those goals don't seem

like they compliment each other or they might be

opposed to each other, but I don't think that they

necessarily are in all instances. What we want to do

is look at how do we roll this out, and how do we

make decisions about the implementation of it. And

so any thoughts that you have to that effect

would be really helpful.

MR. LEECY: Jodi, I just wanted to support what the Chairman was saying on the Consolidation Act. I think it is a broad definition in there because it is "any fractional interest in trust or restricted lands", and I think as the Chairman was saying that we -- the tribes or the bands need to make that decision. I think you have heard from all of us here that we have different uses for our lands in different scenarios on each reservation. So I would agree with that.

MS. GILLETTE: So for those of you who participated in the Indian Land Consolidation Program maybe you could tell me how that works now and how you could see it working in a bigger scale.

MR. MAULSON: Jodi, I would like to probably ask my land manager to sort of give you an oversight, maybe a quick synopsis of how we did what we did. As I showed you our map and the dollars that we used, the federal dollars we used.

MS. MAYO: As you all know my tribe was one of the original tribes in the Program. As I stated previously, we are certainly grateful for that opportunity. We feel that because we were one of the original tribes that we have been able to avoid a lot of the just ridiculous fractionation that has occurred for unfortunately some of our neighboring tribes, not only in Wisconsin, but across the United States, and it is because of that program that we are in that position.

approximately 73, 7,400 acres for us in fractionation interest. We have our own consolidation buy-back program for fee lands. We bought back approximately 2,200 acres in fee land from non members. So, you know, we have a program that has been in existence for approximately 10 years, funded with ILCP funds and also funded with our tribal general funds, that, you know, where we -- land purchase is one of our -- one of our highest priorities on our reservation, not

only fee lands, but our interest as well in allotments. So it is has been a tremendous success.

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But every tribe is different. You know, the BIA and the DOI you guys have to understand that because what may be right for us may not be right for another tribe maybe a hundred miles away. So, you know, to group us all together and not allow us that flexibility to determine our own future with our own lands and basically tell us what we can do. We need -- our particular tribe needs to concentrate on whereabouts unknown, estate status.

I think there was a little confusion before. You know, a lot of our allotment interests through marriage have been inherited by non members. And to us those are still our lands. They don't cease to be Indian land just because they are owned by a non member. So we have to have the ability to be able to purchase those back, and it cannot be limited just to Indians or non enrolled Indians as was suggested in our case, but that may not work for another tribe.

We all have to be aware of that, you know, we have our own needs and our own priorities and respect that, and, you know, the DOI and the BIA has to respect that and work along with us to make

that happen, and I think that is the only way that this Program is going to be a true success for everybody.

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MS. GILLETTE: So in the details of what you are saying is that it has worked for you thus far. Have you been consulted by the Program as to which tracts and how you decide which ones you should purchase?

MS. MAYO: Yes, we have. We have in the past, but we were limited to two percent or under, and that has hindered us in a lot of areas. We were also limited to only buying from enrolled members. So, you know, a lot of those interests they pass to non members through marriage, through children not having a enough blood quantity to be on the roll. So a lot of our allotment interests are owned by non members in fee status right now, and we need to get those back.

And the Program the way it stands right now, it is not going to be very beneficial to us if you restrict us from buying those interests. We need to be able to do that as a Lac du Flambeau band.

MS. GILLETTE: That is very helpful.

Any other comments from folks who have participated in the current Land Consolidation Program?

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MR. WESTSON: I have got a question. It goes back to -- I have got some notes from our land director and from our land committee chairman, and they talk about the liens on the purchases of this land. Wouldn't it be more effective, efficient, whatever you want to call it, to give it back to the tribe rather than do that because of the liens, because of the process that it is going to take one to two to three years for it to roll back over, and wouldn't it be just because it's for our ownership of our lands to our people.

I mean correct me if I'm wrong, but I mean aren't we just wasting undue money for the purchase -- and don't get me wrong. I mean the Program is good. But it is just the length of the process that it takes that if we are spending -- we don't need to spend, and if it was directly from the tribes we would have that say so and the process would not be as long as it is taking right now.

I know we are talking about there is -we have got an agenda that talks about the
appraisals, but that is just bugging me. That is
sticking in the back of my mind.

MR. BLACK: I mean that same issue has come up repeatedly, Scott. This is something that

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was raised up at the Billings Consultation session with the tribes. And under the existing ILCA amendments -- and let me just kind of reemphasize to everybody, you know, that Cobell Settlement itself and the Claims Resolution Act 2010 basically say that this 1.9 will be implemented in accordance with the ILCA amendments. So it would probably beneficial for us to get copies out to everybody. It is only a couple of pages, I believe. We can get copies made for everybody to kind of refresh you on that. Now, within those amendments it does say that under the Program liens will be placed on the property. So there will be a lien on the title until it is paid off, and then the title is free and clear to the tribe.

Now, that is not the plan under this process, and this is something that comes from the Deputy Assistant Secretary Hayes, that that would kind of defeat the purpose of what we are trying to do here. We have some issues related to the amendments and stuff, and our Solicitor is here and he can maybe touch on some of it, but we are working on some ways that we can get through this process.

But that is not the plan here to purchase these lands and put liens on them to where the tribes

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have to pay them back. There is an effort here to really consolidate these lands, put them into majority tribal interest that you can use those lands free and clear of liens.

MR. MAULSON: Chairman Maulson. Mike, I think if we are going to be really true partners out there and you are going to have fiduciary responsibility to us then we need to figure out how we are going to circumvent that process. We, too, get ourselves in that situation.

I can only go back and re echo, you know, that the lands that we have lost to the white man on our reservation because we didn't have enough head of household, and the Bureau came in and sold these lands, and these lands have probably been sold I don't know how many times over on our reservations, and there is no requirement because it went into a fee status concept. I believe that if there was really partnership it probably wouldn't have happened, number one.

And number two, those restrictions should be on those lands also. Like I say, going for first refusal or whatever.

But I really believe if we are going to do that we have to make an effort to take away that --

where they put that say three, \$400 on it until it becomes free and clear, and then it goes back to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. No different then the checks that are given to us for three cents. I think I got a check here the other day, three cents, I put it on my wall someplace. I mean that's sad.

If I don't cash it, you know, it will go back to the Bureau and they will make a lot of money on that one. How many other tribal members are in the same situation. They will make really a lot of money.

We need to build our partnership, Mike, and people from the Bureau to do the unwrongs that are in place. Granted we were not probably good business people. Our great, great grandmothers and fathers, but you know they didn't have to do that because they looked at land different than we do today.

So I hope that, you know, we can come to a resolution that the gentleman to my right over here is talking about. We need to make it a lot easier and more transparent, and easier for us to put our reservations back together again. Like those old people say, you know, we need to bring this stuff home to our lands and if we are going to be good

partners. Let's see if we can do that together. Thank you.

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MR. BERRIGAN: Mr. Chairman, let me just respond to that and take Mike's invitation to say a little bit about this, because at the Consultation in Billings Deputy Secretary Hayes did announce to the whole assembled group there that the intent was not to force the liens that are required under the statute that the statutory language imposed. When I got back to DC I got my attorneys look at that issue, what in detail does ILCA actually require in terms of liens, because, as Mike said, the settlement and the settlement statute requires, of course, that we follow the law, and that is what ILCA is, it is a statutory regime, and the language in the statute is mandatory in terms of liens.

However, there is a lot of language that also gives the discretion to the Secretary, a great deal of discretion in working with those liens, and we are looking at ways that we can be as pro-active and flexible as possible to deal along the lines of what you are talking about, Mr. Chairman. That is clearly the instructions that we received from the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary on that.

So I can assure you and the other

leaders here that we are in the process of doing that, and trying to make this Program be as flexible and effective as it can be, and taking the input that we get to do that across the board in implementing this Program. So I thank you for your concerns and I assure you we are trying the best we can on that.

MR. MAULSON: In response to that, because of treaty rights and that was part of the fish wars way back in the '80s and early '90s, you know, Indian people when they look at we have that was reserved for us we are not really even on their radar screen. Even it we were to put all of our consolidated lands and these liens that took place we couldn't even make a pimple on somebody's back.

So I guess it is insignificant. I guess it is easy and we being part of America today that there is no reason today why we couldn't sit down as a potential partner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and take a look at just foregoing that process, like you say. I hope that comes due in my lifetime.

Like someone said, we are doing it for our kids. So hopefully the quicker the better, I guess. That's why I was standing outside, you know, sort of indicating, you know, is the Bureau just trying to put stall tactics because if we don't to it

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in 10 years, 10 years goes by fast. It will catch you all sitting out there. You guys are younger and I was younger and time isn't stopping for us. So we need to make sure that we don't give that money back. We need to make sure that we go faster than what we are doing right now.

I know you have got some dates for that, but, you know, people back home they are to going to ask, where is the beef, where is my check, you know, when does that come about. People are wanting to get educated where they want to know when those dollars are coming about. Education dollars. Are we going to run the gauntlet again.

That's what I'm saying, and I'm not being disrespectful to our Bureau people here, but you need us to push our buttons back home, and I guess if some tribes are just sort of lagging out there or show no interest, or whatever, they need to do that because it is to their best interest, it is their membership. It isn't to their tribe, it is to the tribal people that lived and died a long time ago.

So I encourage us to move as fast as possible because time is of the essence. We as tribes if we are going to build a partnership we need to do the right thing for our people because it is

catch up time for the Indians.

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Thank you.

MS. GILLETTE: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, I really appreciate those words, and I think that there is nobody that understands better the timelines that we are working under.

We didn't come up with those timelines.

They are part of the settlement agreement that the

Plaintiffs and the Department of the Interior

negotiated and then Congress had to approve.

So the 10 year timeline is both a good thing and a bad thing. We think it is necessary to get this going as quickly as possible, but it is a big hammer that if we don't get this out it is going to go back.

So I think that with that being said the conversations that we are having are in response to the great need to have people at the table with us helping us to make the decisions, and I go back to the process, the nuts and bolts of this. We need sort of really concrete things that we can do better.

We have heard loud and clear that tribes want to be in control of how this is implemented in their own nations, how does that happen, how does that work, what can we do. I'm saying this in all

1 sincerity that we have to get beyond the 2 justification of why we need to do it this way. Wе need to understand better. I would love to 3 understand better how. 4 5 MR. WESTON: So basically you want a plan? 6 7 MS. GILLETTE: I would just love to hear what that looks like. I mean because at the -- you 8 9 know, that's the whole purpose of the consultation, 10 in order for them to be meaningful we have to get beyond that we want it this way, and we know that you 11 12 have experience with the programs, and we know that 13 they are -- if you don't as tribal leaders there are 14 land specialists out there and people that do 15 understand it, you know, gosh, if we could just get them to do it this way it would be better, or, you 16 17 know, there is no boundaries of what the 18 possibilities are. 19 I think that the information that Lac du 2.0 Flambeau has been providing is very helpful. 21 informs us and it informs our process. 2.2 MR. WESTON: The reason why I want to 23 keep going, and I was talking to one of my friends 24 Mr. Dennis over there from my tribe. I haven't seen 25 for him years, but we talked about the same issues

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that we talked about 30 years ago when we were kids growing up, running the same camps, the same draws, the same pieces of land, the same parcels are still the same. There is no way to grow that land that you talk about.

So the plan is to purchase them. But the question to the Bureau, to the United States government is, how are you going to assist us in that. And say that if we want to, how are you going to sit down and tell us, okay, what is it you want. Because we do have a plan in place. But the process that we want to take isn't what is proposed here.

So how do we start the negotiations because time is of the essence. You know,

1.9 billion dollars is not a lot of money, and

10 years is not a lot of time. As long as we sit here, and like the Chairman across the way said, you know, we talk about our kids. I said it earlier.

So what I'm trying to get at is what do we got to do to get to that, to start the process instead of having -- I know consultations are two of -- this is the second of six, you know. What is it that you want to see, actually want to see. Let me put that back in your court.

MR. MAULSON: Could I respond a little

bit? I would like to make a suggestion again for the Bureau. Take a look at the different regions that we are in. Take a look at all of the different land management people that we do have sitting in this room for their particular tribes. Get a consortium of those people and sit down and have a meeting. Have one meeting, you know, along with maybe the Bureau sitting on one side and they working.

Because, you know, just like I showed you earlier (showing a map), all in red was back when we were in the pilot programs with appropriated dollars on a pilot program, and that was over 13 years ago. And we have got some small red spots over here with some allotted lands that we would like to purchase.

But you know there is a mechanism and this is, you know, sharing this -- sharing all of this stuff with you all to make that fractionated and help your people back home with a little bit of money that they do get, far greater than three cents I can tell. But the whole idea is that we form that. You know, we should after today the land managements under the different reservations, say in the Midwest, we should all get together and get some of the key people from the Bureau and we sit down and set a date just like

you are building a house.

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You set a date at those timeframes so people can understand on your reservations. And not try to do it wholistically, you know, the southwest got a different concept, maybe more lands or whatever. But I mean I believe that would be the way to go, that would be one way to go and make it happen in those particular regions. I don't know.

You guys that are land people out there, maybe you need to say something. This is your time.

Granted leaders are saying something. But, you know,

I depend on her and some of her staff back home, and

I'll be dependent on my council to make a decision.

But, you know, we need to move on. Like I say, time is important to myself as a leader.

MR. BLACK: Let me briefly respond to some of the comments. I appreciate them. They are all good comments at this point.

Touching on one thing, we mentioned the 10-year timeframe, and during our initial Power Point presentation we talked about some of the processes that are happening within the courts on the appeals and stuff. So our 10-year timeframe has not started yet, just so everybody is aware of that. That won't start until it gets all of the way through all of the

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court process and that is finalized, and the funds are appropriated out of Congress, that will start our 10-year timeframe.

That is why we are here going through this process right now. That is why we pushed so hard with the court to get a relief -- get some relief on our communication order so that we could come out and talk with the tribes about the implementation of the Indian Land Consolidation portion of the settlement. Because we realize we have some time to get this all set up.

We have an existing program that is out there. I appreciate all of the comments from the Chairman. It has been successful with the limited dollars that we have had. Now not saying it is perfect. I think the comments have been made a number of times that one size doesn't fit all. I couldn't say it better myself. And that's why if you look at some of the goals, they do vary somewhat.

And I don't think that we are tying ourselves, we are not trying to tie ourselves to any one specific strategy or goal here. We have to look at all of the tribes across the country, everybody has different needs and different situations and circumstances out there, and I think we have to

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tailor the implementation of this Program to meet all of those needs. That is why we are going around the country and hitting these six different consultation locations, realizing that things are different.

I mean I just came from the northwest out in Colville and Yakama here yesterday, and the day before. And growing up in the Plains and working in Rocky Mountain Region and Great Plains Region, you know, most of my career, I can tell you things are a lot different out there. You know, a lot of the things are the same, but a lot of things are very different, you know, in some of the things that they have to deal with. So we have to take all of that into consideration.

And that's largely why we are here,

Scott, is we do want to hear from you. You say we
want a plan. I think all of this is going to develop
into those plans, or into that plan or those plans
for that matter. What are your priorities out there
for Pine Ridge, how do you guys want to approach this
Program. How do you want approach the Program at Lac
du Flambeau. And we need to pull all of those in and
somehow come up with a consistent strategy to
implement this Program nationwide, taking into
consideration all of the different aspects that are

1 out there for us. 2 I hope that answered your question. 3 MR. WESTON: Yes, it does. Thank you. I think the timing of it 4 MS. GILLETTE: 5 is -- and that is why I tried to talk about that earlier. I am just going to have Mike from our 6 7 Solicitor's office clarify what that looks like, so we have a start time. When Treasury sends the money 8 9 over to the Department of Interior, you know, that is 10 the start time of -- well, actually the start time is when all of the appeals are final. 11 12 So I am just going to have him talk 13 about that and what we are quessing. We don't know 14 because we don't have control over the court. So we 15 really -- we would love to have this happening ASAP. We want to get started on it, but it might be a 16 17 little bit of a blessing that the court hasn't made a 18 final -- that they made a final approval, but they 19 still have processes to go over, and we have no 2.0 control over those processes. 21 Those are all the separation of powers, 22 you know, the court has control over that piece. So 23 I am going to turn it over to Mike to get further clarification on that. 24 25 MR. MAULSON: Mike, maybe before you do

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say something. Are we putting the cart before the horse in this particular area in reference to tribes wanting to buy back land that, you know, they are going to be eventually -- the individual people are going to be paid based on -- you know, the land based on that they once owned or whatever. Are we going to run into some type of a problem with that?

You know, just like I said when I was talking to her, in the areas that the Lac du Flambeau tribe bought back and the land base that they took from individual Indians, well, they now receive a percentage of that, you know, through the payment process.

MR. BERRIGAN: That's a good question and unfortunately I'm not going to be able to answer that question because that goes directly to what Mike and Jodi have alluded to earlier which is all government officials are still under court order not to communicate with class members or potential class members for the Cobell Settlement on the nature of the Cobell Settlement generally. That is just -- that is still a court order. That has been in effect for several years now and we have reenforced it through the Interior throughout this process as we have gone along.

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So your question, sir, goes to that other piece of the settlement. As Jodi said, we did go to the court and ask for relief from that court order, and I should say, it was opposed by Plaintiffs' counsel, they did not want us to engage in these communications on land consolidation at this point, but the court agreed with us that it was prudent to do so, and we have been doing that for the last month or so.

The reason is because, as you all know, this is a very complicated matter with a lot of particularized interests that vary from tribe to tribe and from region to region, and so we thought it important to engage in these conversations to think about what to do.

The time period to answer Jodi's question, the funds are already appropriated. As part of the Settlement Act Congress appropriated all of the funds to fund both the individual payments to class members and the two sub classes, and to fund the Land Consolidation Program. So that is sitting in the Treasury now.

The spigot won't turn on so to speak either for the Land Consolidation Fund or for the payments until all appeals have been finished. Now,

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when that is, it is hard to say. We do know that so far there have been at least two appeals that have been filed in the DC circuit, or at least notices of appeal that groups or individuals plan to file.

So how long that appeal takes just depends on how long it takes for the DC circuit to act and what the briefing and so forth will be. We anticipate it will likely be at least a number of months. That's very vague. But that's about as good as I would say. It just all depends.

The reason for that, of course, the definition of it being final is in the agreement itself, and the statute that Congress passed incorporates that same definition in that statute, that it is not final until all appeals are done. So once the appeals are done then on that date the 10 year clock will start, and on that date the money transfers into the accounts to allow the money to flow for the Land Consolidation Program and for the payments. So that's the answer to the timing and the appellate process.

MS. GILLETTE: Thank you, Mike. I just think that, you know, we don't want to go too far off track thinking that we are spending a lot of time talking when we could be actually doing. When I say

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clear.

this is maybe a blessing in disguise is that it gives us more opportunity to have the conversations we need to have before we make decisions, in both in the spirit of what the Claims Resolution Act and the Tribal Consultation Policies that we have place. We do want to hear from people before any decisions are made. So, you know, having plans in place and having proposals, and having recommendations on how this can all work better is extremely helpful. I would just like to jump in MS. SMITH: for one second to make a note on the agenda, to be clear, this time is open to talk about appraisals, to talk about the administration of the ILCA -- or the Program. So for the tribal leaders at the table we have it sort of broken down in the afternoon, in particular for the public as well. But please feel free the tribal leaders, tribal representatives to speak about appraisals, to speak about the administration of the Program. I know you have been. Or any other topic that you think are really important about how to implement this Program. So I just want to make sure that was

MS. GILLETTE: Thank you.

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MR. DELACRUZ: Jodi, for Quinault one of the things that we see and listening to out at Billings when they say, this is not ILCA, but many tribal leaders ask the question of what is fractionation. We talked about 20 owners. We certainly have fractionations of 100 owners and allotment. We don't know the aggregated numbers of some of them. We were trying to get them to prepare for this.

One of the things that are happening in Quinault is that we have one or two allotment owners that want to sell their trust properties, and so when will the answer be given on what is really a fractionated interest that we can look to to purchase these trust properties for tribal members who are wanting to sell, and sometimes they go out in trust. And so do we know when or how that is going to reviewed and who is going to give that answer?

MR. BLACK: There is probably varying definitions of fractionation. I mean you have got -- fractionation could be two owners. I mean that parcel is fractionated. Because we also have got what we have been talking about a lot here when we talk 20 or more owners we are starting to get into the area of highly fractionated interests. Those are

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those interests that, you know, where you get the six cent check or the 16 penny check and stuff, where you only own a small piece.

And those get to be problematic for all of us from the standpoint, you know, the owners that own those small interests get the tiny checks that are really -- don't mean much and they hang on the wall, and the tribes really can't utilize that property because you don't have any majority interest over it.

So I think as we go through this process, you know, part of the input we are trying to gather is, what cost benefit ratio here. Is it more of a benefit to the tribe to go after some of those lower fractionated interests or to really attack the highly fractionated interests. So those are some of the things we are soliciting the input on right now.

MR. LEECY: Jodi, I have another question here. On title One of the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 requires that, "The Secretary shall consult with Indian tribes to identify the fractional interests within the respective jurisdictions of Indian tribes for purchase in the manner that is consistent with the priorities of the Secretary".

I'm wondering how you are doing that.

If you are going to do it in a consultation

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processes. As I hear the other tribal leaders speak I think we all or most of us have a land acquisition priorities list in what we are doing individually, and I think that we haven't been asked for that, at least I'm not aware of it, what are Boise Forte's priorities, what are Lac du Flambeau's priorities, and really get a snapshot of what we look like before we make decisions, and I think that would be very helpful to get that information from each individual band of tribe.

MS. GILLETTE: And how that is working together -- this is really helpful. So that is something that would inform our process. I also think that it is very specific information, so how we ask you for that information would be -- you know, every tribe is going to do their prioritization differently, so maybe if we can do some kind of a survey. I don't know if we can do a survey. We have to go through all of these laws every time we try to ask for things.

But if tribes want to provide that.

What is it, the Paperwork Reduction Act, we have to go through OMB to ask tribes for information in a certain format, and that is the most useable information when it is all consistent. But tribes

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can, if they wanted to, organize and get their priorities in a certain format and then provide that to us. I don't know how likely it is that we can get that done in the next month or so, but it is something that we could consider.

The other thing is that we are asking for your input on how the Secretary should do his priorities. So the Secretary is asking us to put together, you know, how the goals are laid out.

Those are the things that we are going to base the -- in accordance with the Secretary's priorities, and that is how this is all coming about, and how it works together is what we need help on, what we need your input on.

MR. MAULSON: Jodi, it's good thing you don't have to ask the Bureau to go to the bathroom. You would be in a tough spot, along with all of that. Appraisals. You asked about appraisals. You know, the only way that we are going to do that is we allow our land management -- I don't know if some of them have appraisal people. But I think it is important that you allow us because sometimes I know that the appraisals that come from the Bureau of Indian Affairs were way out, they were years out.

We just couldn't get someone to do that.

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So I guess we need to take a look at how to look at that 200 and some million dollars for administration.

I am hoping that we can all come to some resolution or process on how to dig into or get a portion of that for our different tribal land management departments to make sure that we are doing it right back home.

I know some tribes that I have talked to they have appraisal people right on board, and we need to make it clear that, you know, those are our numbers, they are not Bureau numbers. Like I say, we need to go back to the partnership again. An agreement that we need to make together that they believe in those numbers, you know, that can be adequate for our people that have those fractionated parcels of land, because if you are going to base it on -- I'll give you an example.

On the Lac du Flambeau reservation the fee property, personal property tax that goes to the county is over 200 million dollars. I mean, you know, it's something that we got to really take a hard look at. On land values that is close to one of our bigger lakes over there a piece of property.

I mean there is just a lot of things that I guess we don't need your hand into it. You

need to take our judgment call or if it is fair, you can, I guess appeal the fairness to my tribal council because that is one that I will probably have to go through in order to make that happen.

I'm hoping you allow the tribes to put together some type of fee process for that process.

Mike, maybe you want to respond.

MR. BLACK: Since the beginning of all of this, this all started kicking up about the time I reported to Washington DC in about April of last year, and ever since then one of the key things we have been talking about in consideration of the implementation of the Program is appraisals.

I think that we can all agree to a point that it is critical to the success of this operation and every one of you there again can probably and have told me horror stories related to appraisals, the amount of time that it takes us to get appraisals.

And to implement a 1.9 billion dollar program buying fractionated interests, we have to come up with a better way to do our appraisals.

And one of the things we have really been looking hard at is coming up with some type of a process dealing with mass market studies, or market appraisals.

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Those are one of the things that, you know -- those of you that have some experience with doing some of these things, it would be critical for us to hear about those and how you have been able to do it and how we can do it. We still have to meet our requirements regarding the fair market value, and so -- and we have our use tax standards, and I think there is ways within there to deal with, you know, some type of a market study that would meet those requirements and allow us to implement this Program on a broader basis, quicker and effectively.

Just to go back real quick on the fractionated definition. If you notice in your handout there, it does refer to a 25 USC, you know, a definition of highly fractionated tracts, those being 100 plus owners or 50 to 100 co-owners regarding the highly fractionated interests.

You will also see in there the pie chart. I mean we do have a picture of the fractionation of trust lands out there, the allotted lands that we deal with. We have those.

What we do need is, from you, what are your priorities, and how to deal with those. There, again, that is one of the things we are here to talk about.

MR. MAULSON: Jodi, I don't want to be disrespectful to you when I said you have to go back all of the time.

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But, you know, you need to come to us, too. I guess that is what I'm trying to say. Not always go back to the Bureau and see if this fits that or -- like my land director says, you know, one doesn't fit all, you know. I think that we need more relationship on this side with you all on these here types of things and identify that we want to be fair to our people. That's really why we think we need to do that. That's the concept and what I am trying to push.

MS. GILLETTE: I fully appreciate that, and not being an employee for the government ever before this President came into office I can say that I have learned a whole lot about the types of restrictions that are put on to federal employees, and how they perform their jobs. When I say that I have to go back and ask, it is not that I have to go back and ask because I don't have permission to go to the bathroom or whatever, but I do have to go back and make sure that I'm not breaking any laws.

So that is how -- the law is in place and we have to follow those laws. If we don't follow

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them then this guy becomes very close to me. My Solicitor becomes close to me because we'll get sued or we will go to court for something, and it is not at all an affront, and it is not a way to push off tribal leaders or a stall tactic, or anything like that.

I just try to do the best I can without breaking any laws. There is a law in place for how you survey individuals and tribes, people outside of the federal government that requires a whole lot of steps that I didn't know about until I worked there.

So with all due respect to you it is not that I'm trying to avoid questions or avoid work. It really is -- there are things in place, you know, I didn't know about before I got there. I learned quickly.

MS. SMITH: Are there any other comments?

MS. MAYO: I actually have one more in relation to the appraisal area. I think it was stated that the area of appraisals is going to be critical in the success of this Program, not only -- no matter who is administering it, whether it is going to be on the tribal level or the federal or the agency level, or whatnot. But in our particular case

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in Lac du Flambeau we have waited years for appraisals to be done. The Great Lakes Agency I think only has one certified appraiser for the entire agency area with all of the tribes.

So I realize there are staffing issues. And the best possible solution would be to allow us or to have the tribes be able to hire their own appraiser. We have a Lac du Flambeau tribal member who is a certified appraiser and she has done work for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. So we have the talent out there and I'm sure many tribes do. That is one area, I guess, that, you know, that tribes should be allowed to take on is the issue of appraisals.

And, you know, we have a gentleman in the area who is very familiar with trust land. He is not an enrolled member, but he does all of our appraisals on our trust land when we purchase lands or whatnot, or have probate issues, he does those, and it is so much easier to be able to get an appraisal done in a couple of weeks versus a couple of years. So that is going to be a huge critical area that the tribes should have considerable say in.

MR. WESTON: Along them lines, we have the same problem. From what I was told by our land

director, she got me up to speed before I got here. She told me that when the appraisal process starts there is a difference between whether it goes through ILCP or if it goes to OST in Rapid City, and the fair market values are always varied. Sometimes they are high, one is higher than the other, but the process, the length of the time is always the same.

So, you know, there is that gray area then that needs to be -- and giving the tribes -- I feel giving the tribes that opportunity, and I'm sure everybody else in the room, tribal leaders feel the same, because it is there, the opportunity is there, and this is about our people. I say that every time because we need to move this process.

And I'm not trying to put the cart before the horse. In no way. And, you know, that's not what we are about. What we want to do is we just want to get it done right. We have been the third world country in our own country's back yard forever, and that is why we need to be that pimple.

I need to tell you this story,

U.S. Attorney Eric Holder -- or no. I testified.

Attorney General Eric Holder, and I told him I said,

we are that third world country in your back yard

because everybody gets to go home to their nice

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places and they have this appraisal job. I throw that in as a scenario. But, you know, we sit at home and have to deal with this every day.

We have to decide whether or not we are going to be -- on my reservation 85 percent of our work force is zero. So I have to assist with trying to -- and there is a lot of the tribes like this. We have to sit there and say, okay, all right, some family members is going to call me, some tribal members is going to call me and say, okay, Scott, this is what I need.

I have to make a choice between whether I'm going to take a sick family member home, buy hamburger, or buy grand baby some diapers. That's a choice of three that they have to make. And I have to sit there and deal with it.

So by the time we sit there and try to do something like this, 10 years down the road, you know these are the things that I look at day to day, but at the same time I'm looking 10 years down the road, 15 years down the road because I may not be elected the next round, but, you know, if I'm going to do it I'm doing it wholeheartedly.

The appraisal process is nil. To us it is totally. Don't get me wrong, I'm not harping on

you. I'm not banging on you. I know this is your job and you have to sit here and listen to us harp.

But this -- this is a third world country banging on your back door.

Thank you.

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MS. GILLETTE: Thanks, Scott.

MR. BLACK: Anybody else have any comments at the table. You are not restricted to talking right now. If there are some things you want to go over, over lunch and bring back, we look forward to it.

MR. MAULSON: Just maybe one other thought. We talked about the Bureau doesn't have a lot of key people within their departments at the Washington level all of the way down. Maybe they can start to a -- you know, Indian people learn really quick, you know, and I guess maybe we can start to put together a working program out there for native land people to get our people to be more aggressive in pursuing the opportunity to not only land purchase, but surveying, and the whole nine yards.

We need another push from offering that to the native tribes out there instead of relying on -- sometimes we become lazy, always rely on somebody else to do it for us. Maybe it is time now that we

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stepped to the plate and, like I say, using some of the -- going back again to administrative dollars again, that we take some of those dollars and start to build our own appraisal teams out there within our own reservations, and with the help of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, you know, to follow, like Jodi says, follow the criteria that the Bureau is going to be satisfied with.

You know, I look at, you know, how the white man does it, he can go out and get his place all surveyed and done in a matter of weeks, and within 10 days, two weeks he can get a title to that piece of his property. And there is no reason why we can't start that. Like I say, maybe in the next -- I don't know long it takes to get credentials to become a surveyor or one of these here people that can identify, you know, that piece of parcel over there and this piece of parcel, and then put their value on this parcel in the middle.

I mean I don't know. I don't go to school anymore. My education didn't go that far, 12th grade and the rest was all hard knocks as a tribal leader and a tribal judge for six years and have to deal with probate and all that kind of stuff.

But I just believe there is simplistic

ways of doing this for the Indian people, but we need to do it. We need to step up and do it. I guess with the help of -- once again, if the Bureau is looking really at the partnership of helping Indian people do these things then they need to come to the plate with us and say, you know, swing this way or bunt, or whatever you want to call it, but let's get the job done. That is how we are going to succeed as partners out there.

I'm hoping that, you know, these here type of dollars can help in that particular way because that is -- administratively those are things that, you know, each land management, you know, tribe has a program out there, and they can have their own people doing it. Under the credentials or the eye of the great -- it used to be White Father, but not anymore, but he still can be the eye, I guess.

Let's see if we can do that. That would be one good way to work on tribes. You know, if there is only one person that definitely helps the different small Bureau programs like up in Ashland over there, I know they are really strapped for -- I know their cuts are being cut all of the time.

If we can get that type of -- if there is that type of dollar out there, let's go after it.

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Let's start that or at least look at that, or we can prepare ourselves for that, and if we can come to some type of collaborative effort to make that happen.

MS. GILLETTE: We have just a few more minutes, but just to go over a few things. I know I'm not going to summarize everything that was captured here today.

But one of the main things, the message that we keep hearing loud and clearly is that the tribes want to be -- want to have a strong voice on how this is going to take place on their own lands. That this is something that they are very interested in doing for themselves. So that was a clear message that we heard this morning.

Another thing when we talked about the tribes' priority for the Land Consolidation of fractionated interests, we heard there is a need to look at highly fractionated parcels, culturally valuable parcels, estates and -- what is the word? Probates and estates, and whereabouts unknown, and then the economically viable parcels, and then one thing I heard is the need to address going out of trust, those individuals that are looking at selling it, and not selling it within the tribe.

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And then the other part is how should DOI -- these are questions that I had asked, how should the DOI, the Department of Interior, equitably allocate the settlement funds across the priorities of the tribe, and just really looking at the ways that tribes -- again, you guys talked about how we needed to look at the -- look at being flexible based upon what the tribes' priorities are, and that we make sure that that is at the forefront of what we do, and with the appraisals just looking at ways to allow tribes to do more of that process.

Two, is that it is too slow right now, that we need to look at ways to speed it up, make sure that it is fair, and in line with the fair market value of the way that it is supposed to be, and the way that we do it now.

And then just to sum all of that up, you know, the Councilmen from the Oglala Sioux tribe said, just getting it done right in general. So looking at ways to create a better partnership as we move forward. Looking at what the last comments that Chairman Maulson talked about is how do we make a stronger partnership, and how are we going to not just end with consultations, but continue a dialogue that can be, not just useful to how we make our

decisions, but also useful to the future of the tribes that you all represent.

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And I think that in many ways I think all of us that have come to the positions that we have, and I did work in Indian country all of my life, for, I guess, all of my life before coming to the Obama Administration. And I know that Mike has worked for the BIA for over 25 years, right?

MR. BLACK: 24.

MS. GILLETTE: 24. But I do want to say that I don't think that anybody is doing what they are doing -- we had to beg Mike to take the position of the Director of the BIA because he is very comfortable and he liked to be with -- in a position that is closer to the tribes and the actual work, and I don't think that we are progressing down any paths that will be viewed upon as a disrespect or sort of like, you know, we are not trying to do this just to check the box. We do want to have a really good process that we can walk together and have a product at the end of the day that we are all proud of and we can stand together on.

We know that -- or I guess I know that this hasn't been -- this relationship between the federal government and tribes has a long history of a lot of

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contention. That is an understatement. I do know that this is a way that if we can stay positive to how to do it better, that is what is going to be very helpful, and we know -- we are fully aware of the things that have gone wrong, and I do say that I wouldn't have come to work in DC if I didn't think that with the right kind of attitude and the right kind of mindset we can do some things way different and way better than what tribes have gotten in the past.

With that being said, you know, I just look forward to the discussions after lunch, and hopefully that we can have a discussion with other people that are not tribal leaders or include everybody in the discussion if folks who haven't had a chance to speak and want to have some time after the program we can go ahead and do that.

So with that I think we are going to break for lunch. Stacie, do you want to go ahead?

MS. SMITH: Yes. We are going to try and get back by 1:00 and then work together. We have until 4:00 to take all of the other additional input and comments. We suggested a couple of topics, but we can take on whatever topics people are interested in doing. So if we can come back together at 1:00

1 ready to work. We will have microphones ready for 2 everybody to be able to join into the discussion. Thanks so much. 3 (A lunch break was taken at 11:46 a.m.) 4 5 PROCEEDINGS 6 7 Whereupon, the Trust Land Consolidation Program Regional Tribal Consultation was commenced at 8 9 1:34 p.m. as follows before Timothy J. McGowan, Court 10 Reporter and Notary Public: 11 \* \* \* 12 13 14 MS. SMITH: So the suggestion on the 15 agenda was that we take on a couple of different 16 topics, and we take them on, maybe, one at a time. 17 So if people want first to speak about the 18 preliminary goals and strategies, that is, the three 19 goals and all the strategies underneath that were 2.0 laid out in the handout that you got -- Do you have thoughts about what you heard around the table 21 22 earlier or what you read in there? -- to just come on 23 up to these mikes. 24 I just want to remind you, for our court 25 reporter to be able to -- to, please, just state your

name and your affiliation if you're with a tribe or 1 2 with an organization, so that we can make sure that we get that accurate in the transcript. So starting 3 off talking about -- and, of course, tribal leaders 4 5 at the table are also welcome to speak more on this 6 topic as well. 7 So on the preliminary goals and strategies, primarily, which is the prioritization of where to 8 9 focus. Just come on up to the mike. 10 MR. MUSCAVITCH: (Speaking in non-English 11 language.) 12 My name is Fred Muscavitch, and I'm a 13 division director of land management for the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin. 14 15 Thank you, first, for giving me this opportunity. Thank you, tribal chairmen and tribal 16 17 legislators, for allowing me to sit at the table up 18 here and present some of the ideas that we have. 19 It was our opinion that the idea was to 2.0 flesh out some of the recommendations and to help the Secretary decide on what are going to be the 21 22 priorities of the Secretary. That was brought up 23 earlier this morning. What will the priorities of 24 Secretary be that all the tribes will follow? 25 What I heard this morning from many people

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was that the goal that is already set as No. 3, for the tribal input, the tribal decision-making, should be moved to No. 1.

If we go with Goal No. 1 as it is set, then there are many different decisions that'd have to be made: Are we looking at the number of tracts that will be affected? Will we be looking at the number of owners? How many tribes are going to be affected? Or are we looking at regions?

In looking over the preliminary documents, it talks about the highly fractionated areas, and we've heard two different definitions of that. The one that is written is that a tract must have 100 or more owners, or it could have 50 to 100 co-owners but no owner owning more than ten percent. That's the one that was written and handed out in a pre-consultation fact sheet. The one I've heard from the panel was, 20 or more owners was highly fractionated.

In both of those cases, if the Secretary would go with that recommendation, Recommendation No. 1, to target the highly fractionated, I believe the vast majority of tribes would be left out. I believe Mr. Maulson and the Oneida tribe, many of the tribes in Minnesota and Wisconsin do not have a huge

number of highly fractionated. With the Oneida tribe, we have several pieces that are owned by five, six, maybe 20 owners, but we're not going to hit that highly fractionated -- and if the Secretary goes with Recommendation No. 1, to focus on highly fractionated, many, many tribes will not be part of that.

Another area -- looking at is, Should we attempt going after a region? Saying that we have 4 million owners, owned interests, over all the regions, if you look at the pie chart on -- it's called page 1 of "Land Consolidation Fact Sheet" -- it would be obvious to me that Bureau of Indian Affairs would want to focus on the Rocky Mountains and especially the Great Plains: Easy, fast; let's focus on Great Plains, get them done, and we'll probably hit half of those interests.

Whereas, if you're hitting the smaller tribes who have fewer than 100 tracts that are being looked at, those may take longer to get to, won't make the ten years, even, and so then you're leaving tribes out.

So what I'm saying is, bottom line is that in order to get all the tribes involved, asking tribes if they would like to voluntarily enter this

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program, you cannot use the highly fractionated definitions, either of them. You'd have to leave it open to the tribe: How do you want to spend the money? And again, that's something I heard over and over this morning from the tribal leaders, saying they would like to have a voice in how the money is used.

Another thought is, if you would take the money that's offered and divide it by the number of tribes and -- you get a certain amount for each tribe; if you would divide the money by region, you get a certain amount for each region.

And again, my region, the Midwest region, would get 4.4 percent, and that would be divided amongst the tribes that are here, but it would not be attacking -- a part -- if you had a choice between a parcel of land that has two owners -- 40 acres with two owners that are in Mr. Maulson's area and his tribal land, or a parcel of land on Mr. Weston's properties, where you've got 800 owners, we certainly think the BIA would be much more interested in the 800 owners, to eliminate that.

Again, this morning I'm hearing, and what I'm supporting, is that we look at each tribe, and they would decide voluntarily which definition they

1 want to use. 2 And then I have one comment on the 3 appraisal, and that is, I'm understanding that in order to write a check for someone for the 4 5 appraisals -- you do an appraisal: You've got 40 acres, you've got 800 owners on that property, and 6 7 you're writing a check for two cents, eight cents, a dollar for people, and people are using this for 8 9 wallpaper. 10 I was suggesting that there should be a minimum amount. If it costs the BIA to write -- 48, 11 45 dollars to write a check for the administrative 12 13 staff, wouldn't it make sense to just do one check 14 that might be for the \$50 minimum, no matter what 15 your ownership is? And you get a \$50 check that you will cash, and then the BIA won't have to be writing 16 17 checks every year. 18 And that's all I have to offer. Thank you. 19 MR. BERRIGAN: Thank you very much. 2.0 MS. GILLETTE: Thanks. 21 MR. BERRIGAN: We have anybody else in the 22 audience? There we go. 23 MR. STAINBROOK: My name is Cris 24 Stainbrook. I'm president of the Indian Land Tenure 25 Foundation. We're an entity that does not represent

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any given tribe, although we work with a fair number.

I think at last count, we've probably worked with

somewhere around 100 to 110 tribes.

This topic has been a focal point of the work that we've been doing for the past nine years, and prior to that, with the Northwest Area

Foundation, we worked on consolidation issues and Indian land issues.

First, let me apologize for not being here this morning to see your presentation. I was in Montana getting an earful about Mike Black, some of which I could repeat and some of which I couldn't.

No, I'm kidding you. It was all good.

Rather than go right to the goals and the comments on the goals, one of the things that I would encourage Mr. Hayes to do immediately is to put in writing the statement regarding the liens and no liens on the properties that are acquired. I think this is one of the burning issues that we certainly hear about from all of the tribes while we're out there.

I think there is ample reason for these funds to be used to acquire the undivided interest but not have the tribes pay for that process. And, in essence, putting a lien on those properties and

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the forgone income from those properties is the equivalent of the tribes buying that property with a loan from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and that certainly was not the intent of the settlement. And this all could be kind of cleared away from the four of you getting your beatings as you go around of the country by having Mr. Hayes simply put that out in a statement and make it very clear right now.

I think another argument for you not doing that is, through the calculations that we made in 2003 and 2004, maintaining those records on the individual interests will cost the Bureau somewhere between 50 and 60 dollars per year in administrative costs, and if you roll that up over 20 years, which many of the liens were stretched out to go to, you're looking at 1,000 to 1,200 dollars generated in administrative costs, which -- you know, some of these interests are probably going to be valued at 100-plus dollars or even less than that, and so more would be paid out in administrating it than it's worth.

The other fundamental piece that we think is terribly important, and you've already heard it from the tribal leaders, is that the tribes should be the ones administrating this program.

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I think it helps shift the goals to be more appropriate to the individual tribal level. I think that would certainly be Indian Land Tenure Foundation's preference, and with all the tribes that we work with, we're seeing a capacity and a competence in Indian country with the tribal land office staffs that could easily do this program.

I think it could be easily done -- to get into a few of the specifics, it could be easily done with a modest amount up front, and then do it on a performance contract, with a 15 percent premium, if you will, for the administrative costs, and then just have that as a rolling fund at the tribes so that, over time, those interests are bought and the tribes get reimbursed for that.

You know, in many ways, that's a remarkable savings, given that the individual, undivided interests are costing \$125 a year in administrative costs from the Bureau.

We heard a few minutes ago from Chairman Maulson that he got a three-cent check. When we did our calculation on this, we came up at -- well, at first, we came up with \$90 as the administrative costs for an undivided interest per year, and then the Bureau came up with \$125, and the difference,

largely, was that it costs \$45 in administrative costs to cut a check. And so if you're cutting a three-cent check and it's costing you \$45 in approvals and all the time that goes in it, you can see that that's just not a worthwhile payoff.

And three times, we've approached the Bureau about bringing in private capital to this. Because if you look at the model of the energy-performance contracts that were common in Washington, D.C., for federal buildings in the early '90s, we had designed a program for consolidating interests, letting the tribes consolidate interests, and doing those under a performance contract that could have used private capital with a reimbursement on the split savings of administrative costs and would have paid an equitable return to the investors. Unfortunately, your predecessors didn't see that as a value to the Bureau, for whatever reason.

In the absence of having the tribes run the program, my suggestion is that you engage the tribes in every possible fashion, and in the meantime, you go back to Congress and ask for some changes to the Indian Land Consolidation Act. It's been amended a couple of times. I think there are some pieces of AIPRA that need to be altered, and I think you could

do this all in one fell swoop, and that would allow for the tribes to be more engaged in operating these programs.

I think the \$1.4 billion that will be available will be woefully short of what's needed to consolidate all of the interests that are out there, even if that's doable. I think -- you're never going to get to 100 percent, because there are just some folks who are not going to sell their interests, but to get most of those \$1.4 billion will be well short.

In 2002, we calculated that it would be about \$2 billion at that time to consolidate the interests if you purchased them all; a week later, the Bureau came back with even a higher number on that. And so if you go nine years later, we're now at a whole different ball game. We're probably at 3 billion, 4 billion. And those were very conservative estimates.

So ultimately, you're going to need either other capital to be coming in or have the tribes fully engaged in the program in much the same way that the previous consolidation program worked, in that that capital feeds back into more purchases, actually, and the tribes could buy out the other interests.

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But, you know, the one thing that I think the Bureau -- two things, I think, that the Bureau could really focus on.

One is, promoting the various models that are out there that the tribes might want to consider. I think the Tribal Land Enterprise at Rosebud, with some tweaking, would be a very good model for a good many tribes, and we see some variations on that. I think the tribes, and especially some of those in the Plains that we work with, are concerned about losing their economic underpinnings once the undivided interests are purchased from the families.

And so farmers, ranchers, small-business people, they aren't necessarily willing to be in business with the tribes, and if the tribes are buying 51 percent of the land title, many of those folks will either go to fee land or off-reservation land and/or go out of business completely, and I think that -- that would be a detriment to the Indian economy.

I think there are ways around that. I
think the TLE model from Rosebud offers a good
example of a way around that, where long-term
assignments and accumulation of those interests in
land work to benefit the individuals and the economic

activity that's there.

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Just a couple of quick questions. One: Jodi, you ask about equity, and how could this be done equitably?

You know, I haven't given a lot of thought to that, but it would seem to me that looking at the number of individual interest holders with the tribe may be that -- at least a benchmark where you could start and then modify that, as long as that allocation didn't exceed the number of undivided -- or the value of land on the reservation to be purchased. And by that I mean -- well, let me give you a quick example.

At Rocky Boy, we were holding a community meeting, and they wanted to talk about undivided interests. Now, at Rocky Boy, there are few, if any, undivided interests on Rocky Boy. I think it's an executive-order reservation, and it was never allotted. There are a few assignments that get treated kind of like it, but that's about it.

We had a room with more people in it than this who were undivided-interest holders, but their undivided interests were at Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, Crow, Northern Cheyenne, Black Feet, Pine Ridge, Rosebud -- I mean, from all over the place.

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And in an allocation scheme, those allocations would then go to the home reservation where their land was, as opposed to Rocky Boy, which really doesn't need that allocation. That would be the extreme. In other cases, you would have this allocation that should be at least a modest cut at a way to start.

On appraisals -- you know, appraisals are tough, and we've tried to answer that question for a number of tribes who've been asking us about -- Is there any way we could figure out a new method for getting appraisals done more quickly?

We had an intern a year ago look at appraisals in Indian country and do a paper for us on it. There are very few Indian appraisers who are certified at the correct levels in order to be out there doing appraisals; in fact, she could only find 14 of them, all of them with the Office of Appraisal Services, and since then, we've heard -- well, we heard of one today, which was news to us, and we found another one in Oklahoma.

So we've been looking at, Are there ways for us to get involved in terms of getting more appraisals done -- or more appraisers certified?

It's a long process. At best, we're three years and

1 probably more like four or five years out from the 2 getting more Indian people certified as appraisers. I think it's one of those pieces where we have a hole 3 in our economy in Indian country that we should be 4 5 able to plug, plus do a service to the tribes in 6 having more appraisers available. 7 With that, we will be -- Indian Land Tenure Foundation will be providing you with written 8 9 comments down the road and may see you at some of the 10 other consultations as well. Thank you. MS. GILLETTE: I just had a follow-up 11 12 question, because I'm not -- I didn't understand your 13 point, because I was taking notes, and I think I may 14 have missed a phrase or a sentence, but right before 15 you were talking about -- you were giving the example of Rocky Boy, and you made a statement that 16 17 allocations should not undermine the value -- can you 18 just spell that out a little bit for me --19 MR. STAINBROOK: The allocation shouldn't 2.0 be higher than the value of the land that's fractionated on the reservation. 21 2.2 MS. GILLETTE: Okay. Thank you. 23 MS. SMITH: You're welcome to come to the

table or just speak into one of the standing mikes,

whichever you prefer.

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MR. SMITH: Thank you. My name is Joseph Smith. I'm director of land management for Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.

You know, this program is called consolidation, but it's really just a land-purchase program. There's other methods of consolidation that could be accomplished, you know, working with the Bureau.

And, you know, we do that at Standing Rock. You know, we do purchases from individuals; we also assist them if they want to consolidate their interest in exchange for tribal land.

You know, like you mentioned earlier, not everybody's going to want to sell their interests, and so some other method to accommodate them would help, because we do have individuals enrolled on our reservation that do own interest in other reservations, so there's another method for them to consolidate that interest, is by exchanging with those enrolled in another reservation.

Another thing that would help us is data from the TAM system: In our case, you know, the number of allotments that the Bureau has and the number of owners on those allotments, you know, that would be able to assist us in how we can help people

1 in that consolidation and, essentially, how much time 2 it may take to get this accomplished. Thank you. 3 MS. SMITH: Anyone else? Any other 4 comments? 5 We had said initially on prioritization, but anything on appraisals, anything on program 6 7 administration, and any other topics? MR. KROHN: Tim Krohn, land information 8 9 manager, Fond du Lac Reservation. A couple comments. We don't like the idea 10 11 of liens on the property. As I understood it, Cobell 12 will not have liens on the property when it's 13 consolidated. Is that correct? 14 MR. BLACK: Well, currently, that's not the 15 intention or the plan. 16 MR. KROHN: Okay. And then with ILCA, 17 there are liens on the property, and in the 18 regulations -- I think 2213(b)(3)(A), (B), and (C), 19 if they can be aggressively applied, would eliminate 20 the liens, is one possibility. Maybe 2213(b)(5) also. 21 22 And then on fractionated tracts for Cobell, 23 there are, on our reservation, fee interests in those 24 same parcels that are under trust. A procedure to 25 handle those would be helpful.

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And as for appraisers to streamline the process of getting appraisal or getting an appraiser, when we purchase land, we get about two to three appraisals and split the difference, negotiate, come up with an answer, and that's good enough for us to purchase those lands.

And then the final one would be for anybody -- any tribe that wants to, to get TAMs at their office. In theory, TAMs are supposed to arrive at our office before September 30, and I've been asking for about ten years to get it. It's very helpful to get the information out of TAMs, and that would reduce the amount of calling back and forth to BIA for BIA folks to have to go get this information for us. Thank you.

MS. GILLETTE: Very helpful. Thank you.

MR. BLACK: And just as a note: I'll follow up on your TAMs-access issue.

MS. SMITH: Anyone else? Do any of the tribal leaders want to make any further comments on these?

MR. ROBERTS: You guys are pretty good warriors. You know, I can't find -- I couldn't find you guys. I had to track you down. Nobody seemed to know where you guys were at. So I finally found you

anyway.

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So anyway, name is Roy Roberts, and I'm from Red Lake, and I have relatives, as my mothers and uncles and -- that have land, and they've gotten letters from -- apparently from the Bureau, I believe. Right?

I don't know where they came from, but anyway, four of them had zero amount of money on them, and one of the uncles had just -- had \$1,000, saying, you know, interest, whatever, on his land.

So they're a little confused about those things, and everybody's a little bit confused about how this thing works and how they can have this land and not have any interest on it and it's been in the family for guite a few years.

So any information that you could help with people on that, it would be helpful, because I don't know anything about it, they don't know anything about it, and nobody seems to know anything, you know, although there is a settlement out there and their land is probably included.

So anyway, I'd like to just have the information about that and how they can -- how it's the best way for them to go and proceed with this.

Apparently, they've been asked to sign some kind of a

statement or document, whatever, and -- anyway, everybody's said, "Well, don't sign anything yet because you don't know." And so they don't know, so they didn't sign anything yet, and -- at least I hope they didn't.

So that's where my interest is, and -- is, basically, because they've got this land, and it doesn't seem to make any sense to anybody about how you can have zero interest on land and one of them has interest on it. All right. "May gootch" [phonetic].

MR. BERRIGAN: Okay, sir. Thanks very much. Let me just try and respond to that in two pieces.

One thing that -- as I said this morning -I'm not sure if you were here this morning or not,
but the Cobell litigation's been going on for about
15 years, and there's a series of court orders in the
litigation that prohibit government employees from
advising and talking about the potential Cobell
settlement and the litigation before there was a
settlement because it was such a contentious piece of
litigation, so --

Those court orders are still in place, so all of us here at the table that are government

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employees, we're allowed to talk about the land-consolidation planning that's a piece of the Cobell implementation, but it sounds like your question may be different than the land-consolidation piece and may go to either the Cobell settlement itself and the payments that would be forthcoming as a result of the settlement, or have more to do with the lands themselves, which may be a BIA function that we can talk about.

So what I'd suggest is, maybe we can talk off-line in a few minutes and I can find out a little more clearly from you what you may be concerned about, and we'll try and be responsive to that, but we're also very constrained by the court orders not to engage in any conversations which are prohibited. So if that's acceptable to you, I'll be happy to talk with you and get more details from you.

And the last thing I would say is, if there are questions about the Cobell settlement itself, the attorneys for the Cobell plaintiffs -- it's their obligation to consult with the class, and there's a Web site and 1-800 number that are -- IndianTrust.com, I believe it is, and we can get you that information. The problem is, a lot of that has happened already, because we've got an approved

1 settlement, now, that the judge approved in August. 2 But all of that is -- I can talk with you separate 3 about that, so I hope that's somewhat useful to you. 4 MR. BLACK: Okay. Do we have any other 5 And please, just so everybody knows, now, comments? I think -- I hope it's in the packet and stuff, 6 7 Stacie, but you're not restricted to -- this isn't 8 your only opportunity to comment. There will be --9 and I know everybody can't make all of the 10 consultations, but there will be four additional 11 consultations; plus, we are accepting written 12 comments, and I believe the name and address is 13 included in here somewhere. I know I saw it. 14 MS. SMITH: Was there a tribal-leader 15 letter put out there? 16 If you don't have it, check at MR. BLACK: the front desk out here, and we should have some 17 information for you. But please, we've -- even 18 19 though maybe you have made some verbal comments 20 today, if you have additional written comments after 21 you go home or something hits you on the way home on 22 the drive, please, put it down on paper and get those 23 comments in to us. We look forward to hearing from 24 you. 25 We're here as long as you need us today, so if you have some comments, please.

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MS. GILLETTE: We can also consider

breaking for a little bit and then coming back, but I

do want to give everyone who wants to speak the

opportunity to say something. And I think we've

heard from most of the people who are representing

the different nations. We did have a list of the

people that preregistered, so, you know, we're

willing to just sit here, and if you'd like to -- if

you have any questions -- you know, happy to visit

about those questions as well.

MR. JANIS: My name is Terry Janis. I work with the Indian Land Tenure Foundation, and my boss, Cris Stainbrook, has already spoken for the organization. But what I'd like to do is raise an issue in more of a conversation, if I could, and it goes to the question of the possibility that the funds, the program itself, would be run through the tribes.

In my listening all of this morning, that was the primary comment that tribal leaders made:

Their desire that the monies itself and the program be run through the tribes, consistent with their own tribal programs. I know that the complexity of accomplishing that is -- there's a lot to that.

But one of the issues that I think raises itself most immediately in the forefront is whether ILCA and AIPRA and the legislative provisions of that allow for that as an opportunity.

And I think two or three things are important to consider in that.

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Not to go into the details of those particular provisions -- because, to be honest, I haven't studied them and I don't know which particular provisions of those pieces of legislation would prohibit these monies and this program to be run through tribes -- I think that any statement or argument that is made that those pieces of legislation prohibit it can be argued.

My review of those pieces of legislation -again, without thinking specifically about this
issue -- there is no provision in there that
specifically says this cannot happen. There may be
provisions about contracting and compacting, that if
a tribe wanted to compact these monies to go through
them for their buy-back programs, there may be
specific issues with that that would require a
certain type of compliance.

But there are so many other options than compacting and contracting. These monies can run

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through tribes through a variety of different options and a variety of different vehicles that don't necessarily require a contract or a compact in order to accomplish that.

So I would suggest, on the one hand, that the policy issues that are paramount here, which is, number one, the importance of tribal self-determination and actions within these programs that advance and support tribal self-determination; number two, the very nature of the Cobell settlement, which, as Elouise is kind of famous for saying, these are Indian resources; these are Indian lands; these are Indian monies. These are not federal monies.

And the very nature of the Cobell settlement is to right a wrong, and that in implementing that Cobell settlement, we should advance that as a priority rather than doing it in a way that continues to create more problems and more difficulties.

That being said, I think that the kind of -- the policy priorities that come from a priority on advancing self-determination as well as advancing the interests of the Cobell litigation and the Cobell settlement, I would encourage the committee that you're a co-chairperson of to think through not only

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the problems that may exist in running these monies through the tribes, but look at it in a more proactive way that looks for opportunities to run these monies through the tribes and come forward with suggestions of how that might work: What are the vehicles that these monies can run through tribes and give tribes some options and something to react to?

I think that would be a worthwhile thing for you to present before your next hearing, not that you don't have enough work to do already.

But there is such a priority that tribal leaders have expressed on running these monies through their own programs, advancing their own self-determination, and taking advantage of the programs and decisions that they've already made, identifying which pieces of land are a priority for them and why, that it just doesn't make sense not to take advantage of it when, by everything that I can think of from a legal perspective, if we look -- if we flip it around and look at it more proactively from an opportunity perspective, we should be able to find a way to run these monies through tribes through a variety of different vehicles and avoid the problems that might be there by only thinking about it as a contracted or compacted opportunity. Thanks.

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MS. GILLETTE: Thank you. I think, you know, that's really tremendously helpful when those kinds of questions are posed, and I do want to say that we talked about this quite a bit beforehand, is -- you know, how far do we go with -- before our conversations with tribes?

And so I think that it should be really clear that we haven't made decisions, and we probably will not make decisions until we go to all parts of the country. So it's not that we feel like -- we feel like we can't get ahead of our conversations with you all, so if the next phase is to have some viable options on the table before the next conversation that we have, say, in general, that makes sense, and, you know, that's what we're hoping from these -- from our consultation sessions, we get direction and we get ideas, and then we develop, and then we present it back to the tribes.

MR. JANIS: Exactly.

MS. GILLETTE: And so that's where the -in the next steps, we want to have the opportunity to
go back and evaluate and develop, and then come back
and see what people are going to do -- you know, see
how they -- what they think of that. And, of course,
you know, the timing thing is working out in our

1 favor with the way that the court process is working 2 out, but just want to be sure that --We could have come with a bunch of ideas, 3 and then there would have been the criticism on the 4 5 other side, that "you guys have already decided what you're going to do." 6 7 MR. JANIS: No. I understand completely. And --8 9 MS. GILLETTE: Yeah. So -- and we 10 haven't -- we honestly haven't decided what we're going to do, and that's why we want to talk to you 11 12 first, and then we can come back. 13 MR. JANIS: And it's the very nature of 14 consultation, isn't it? 15 MS. GILLETTE: Riaht. 16 MR. JANIS: I mean, you've heard -- and 17 this is the only session that I've heard, but the one 18 thing I would walk away from here -- and you'll see 19 this in the transcript -- is that tribal leaders want 2.0 the program and the monies to run through the tribes, for the reasons that they've expressed and I've tried 21 22 to paraphrase. 23 I suspect that that was the same in 24 Billings, and given those first two priorities stated 25 by tribes, your coming back with some list of

1 opportunities that could advance that, I think, 2 advances the idea of consultation. MS. GILLETTE: That's helpful. That's 3 really helpful. 4 5 MR. LEECY: And Jodi, I just wanted to second that. I have that written down here, "Will 6 7 the implementation of the program be available to tribes under the self-determination and 8 9 self-governance?" So from a tribal perspective, I 10 just want to second that for the record. 11 MR. BLACK: Do we have any more comments 12 from the floor right now, or would --13 I see Scott walking back in. Does he got 14 any more comments for us? 15 MR. WESTON: I've got a whole bunch. Ве here for five days. 16 (General laughter.) 17 18 MR. BLACK: Do you have anything you'd like 19 to say right now, Scott? 2.0 MR. WESTON: Not right now. 21 MR. BLACK: Okay. Absent that, we could --22 I mean, it's always -- after lunch -- it's always 23 good to take a quick break shortly after lunch so 24 none of us get too dozy, but -- we could do that, 25 give people an opportunity, and if not, then we can

1 come back, and Scott might think of a few things 2 between now and then, and then otherwise --3 Like I say, I can -- I'm available afterwards if some of -- you know, maybe some people 4 5 don't want to come up, and they may have some specific questions that maybe not even relate to 6 7 this, other issues that you'd like to meet with me on, or Jodi, for that matter. We can make ourselves 8 9 available then. 10 But why don't we come back in, say, 15 minutes? 11 12 MS. GILLETTE: And I just want to add onto 13 that that this really is your opportunity to ask 14 those questions and have those conversations, because 15 as we keep saying, the court order in place barring communications really doesn't allow us the 16 17 opportunity to meet with people and have the 18 communication that we'd like to have. So if -- you 19 know, if, after the break, there's not a lot more 20 comments, you know, we'll just be standing -- we'll be waiting up here, and if you'd like to have those 21 22 conversations, we're open, like Mike said. 23 you. 24 (Recess taken.) 25 MS. SMITH: So we're going to just come

back together and see if there are any final
comments.

MS. JOHNSON: Lisa Johnson, from N

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MS. JOHNSON: Lisa Johnson, from Mille Lacs, director of real estate.

One of the comments I would make is, in light of the time frame we have to spend this money, that the BIA go back and look at administrative fixes to certain things to help streamline this process so that it can get done in ten years.

You know, when our funding came available, they had done a memo that allowed tribes a resolution to waive the appraisal process for that right-of-way activity, and I guess what I'm saying is that we need to go back and look at all the regulations we have.

And if appraisals is going to be such an issue in getting enough people out there in Indian country to do these appraisals, where else are we needing those appraisals? In our leasing, our business leases, in our rights of way, and other types of activities like that.

Can we waive some of those on tribal lands and allow that process to occur so we're freeing those appraisers up to work on the Cobell work?

So I think we need to go back and look at everything and see what we can do to streamline that

process so we can free up those appraisers to do the work they need to do.

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MR. BLACK: Thank you. Do we have anybody else that would like to say anything before we close up today?

Okay. Well, going once, going twice.

Well, as I said earlier, please, you know, this isn't your only opportunity to comment. We will be accepting written comments up until October 15, so if you do have some follow-ups, please, please get those in to us. Like I say, we are really looking to the audience and to the tribes and people out there to give us some input and give us some ideas that we can move forward with.

I wanted to, first off, thank everybody for being here today. I really do appreciate everyone taking time out of their schedule to come here and spend a little bit of time with us and visit with us. I think we've had a -- it's been a great day. We got a lot of really good comments, lot of really good issues put on the table, a lot for us to take back and to think about and to mull over.

And as we go around to the remaining four consultations, you know, like I say, it's going to take -- there's going to be a lot of information --

we're hearing some of the same things and hearing some new ideas today, which is helpful for us to take and formulate how we're going to move forward on this plan.

And once again, I wanted to thank
everybody, and I'd like to make a special thank-you
to the Midwest Region, Diane Rosen, regional
director, and her staff for coordinating the
logistics of this consultation. As you can imagine,
number one, working with us folks out of D.C. can be
really difficult sometimes, and to set up a
consultation like this takes a lot of work, and she
gave me some names to particularly make sure that I
acknowledge, and that's Pam Gordon, Vickie Parisien,
Mervel Harris, and Darren Smith. If we could give
them a round of applause, I'd appreciate it.

(Applause.)

MR. BLACK: Well, with that, I will close and let Jodi have an opportunity, but again, thank you very much. It's always a great pleasure for me to come out and to visit with the tribal leaders and the tribal delegations and stuff, as coming from the field up to D.C., I know firsthand that the people that know the best and know what really works and doesn't work out in Indian country are you folks in

the room, the tribal leadership and the tribal councils out there, so again, thank you. I appreciate it. And all input and advice is appreciated. Thank you.

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MS. GILLETTE: Thank you, Mike, and I just want to thank Mike and Mike for joining me here today. The leadership and the expertise that these two individuals bring to the table is just something that makes my job a lot easier than it really could be without having them as partners in this endeavor.

And I also want to thank Tony, because Tony is with me right across the hallway, and he just puts in a lot of hours, a lot of time, to make sure that we're moving the ball along and we're keeping track of all of the things, and he does a lot of the memos and things like that that we have to turn in, so I really appreciate that.

I want to just close by saying that -- I've said this before already, but we do value everyone's participation and your input. I think with this administration, we try to make a special effort to take the recommendations and the concerns and the questions to heart in everything that we do, because I know that there's just a huge, long history of being ignored.

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And being from the tribal perspective before I came into this administration -- I wasn't a tribal leader and I wasn't -- I wasn't anything but an advocate, so with that, you understand what it -- I understand very well what it feels like to be able to be on the other side of the table and say something over and over and feel like nobody's listening.

And with that in mind, that's why I came to work at this administration, because I don't want to be that person who sits there and nods their heads and then just goes along ahead and does what they want to do anyways. And so all of the information that's provided during these consultation sessions and the commenting period are invaluable to our process, and we do appreciate the work that the field people do, because we also can't do this without your help. Brenda from the Indian Land Consolidation Project program has joined us here today, so I would like to thank her for the work she's done up to this point.

And then I just want to offer a welcome and extend our invitation for you to join us in the future consultations that we're going to have, and those are -- as we progress and we move towards

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October 15th, you'll see that each region's going to be a little bit different, but when other people from various regions join the consultations, it does provide a comparative context for you all, and it also is helpful to us in preparation for the next region that we're going to, where -- the different, unique considerations for the various places in the United States.

So with that, I'd also -- I'd just like to invite up one of the elders in the audience, Louis Houghton from the Winnebago Tribe, to give the closing prayer.

MR. HOUGHTON, JR.: Before I say the prayer here, I'd like to thank the people from Washington that come to ask for tribal input on this important issue.

I attended the Billings meeting, and that was basically the same questions, and, of course, some new questions come up. But this setting was way different from Billings. It's a smaller setting than Billings. Billings was too large, I think. Not that many tribal questions could be asked there. But maybe in the future sessions, sessions like this, I think, would be more important for all the tribal issues, questions, to be asked.

```
1
                   And I thank you for the honor for asking me
 2
       to say a prayer for us.
                   (Closing prayer led by Mr. Louis C.
 3
 4
       Houghton, Jr.)
 5
                                Thank you again.
                   MR. BLACK:
 6
                   MS. GILLETTE: Thank you for traveling here
7
       today.
                   (Proceedings adjourned at 2:36 p.m.)
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1	STATE OF MINNESOTA ) ) ss. CERTIFICATE COUNTY OF WRIGHT )					
3						
4	Be it known that I, Erika Runge-Zins,					
5	recorded the morning session of the foregoing proceedings; and I, Timothy J. McGowan, recorded the					
6	afternoon session of the foregoing proceedings;					
7	That we were then and there a notary public in and for the State of Minnesota;					
8	That the foregoing was recorded in stenotype by me and was reduced to typewriting by me,					
9						
10	That we are not related to or employed by					
11 12	or contracting with any of the parties in this matter, nor are we interested in the outcome of the action.					
13	40010H.					
14	S/Erika Runge-Zins S/Timothy J. McGowan Court Reporter					
15	Court Reporter Court Reporter My commission expires My commission expires January 31, 2015 January 31, 2015					
16						
17						
18	CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER					
19	I certify that the foregoing is a correct					
20	transcript from the record of proceedings in the					
21	above-entitled matter.					
22						
23	S/Michelle M. Miller					
24	Court Reporter My commission expires January 31, 2015					
25	January 31, 2013					

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