

Fiscal & Program Impacts of Sequestration



Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians

March 1, 2013

Revised March 25, 2013

Introduction

The obligations to the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians funded in the federal budget are the result of treaties negotiated and agreements made between tribes and the U.S. in exchange for land and resources, known as “trust responsibility.” The authority to fund programs that fulfill the trust responsibility is founded in the Constitution, specifically the Indian Commerce Clause, the Treaty Clause and the Property Clause.

Public Law 112-25 set up deficit-reduction process establishing a bipartisan Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction. Because the committee did not reach a deficit reduction deal, most discretionary federal programs will face sequestration, an across-the-board cut of 9 percent — up to 12.2 percent in some cases, because the first quarter of 2013 has passed.

The abrupt and arbitrary nature of the across-the-board cuts have damaging effects on the progress made in addressing serious problems facing our tribe, especially for the full implementation of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act and Tribal Law and Order Act. With programs already underfunded, the Sault Tribe cannot afford to lose a single penny. With regard to generating its own revenue, the tribe has suffered from the same economic hardships as the rest of the nation.

The Congressional Research Service reported under Section 256(e) of the 1985 Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, sequestration may only reduce funding appropriated to the Indian Health Service by 2 percent in any fiscal year. But, the Office of Management and Budget is subjecting the IHS discretionary accounts to the 9 percent across-the-board cuts. Because of recent reductions to tribal programs, the percentage will cut deeper than 9 percent (up to 12.2 percent in some cases) when compared to FY 2010 levels adjusted for inflation. Examples of the reduction to programs in FY 2013 include:

- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) for tribes, cut by 35%
- Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants, for tribes, cut by 25%
- Indian Housing Block Grant cut by 21%
- Indian Student Education cut by 13%
- Tribal Community Oriented Policing Grants cut by 25%
- Total Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Operation of Indian Programs cut by 14%
- Native American Job Training cut by 23%

Essential American Indian and Alaska Native Education programs are in peril. For example, Impact Aid, the oldest elementary and secondary federal education program administered by the U.S. Department of Education will be cut \$100 million in the middle of the 2012-13 school year.

The Sault Tribe has effectively used the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) funding to address the acute housing needs of its people. In FY 2011, Congress reduced funding for NAHASDA’s Indian Housing Block Grant program by more than 7 percent (\$50 million) and reducing NAHASDA funding by an additional 7-10 percent through sequestration, rescission, or other across-the-board funding cuts would greatly inhibit the tribe’s ability to address the ongoing shortage of safe, affordable housing.

Under sequestration core services for American Indians will be greatly curtailed or even eliminated. The historic Constitutional trust responsibility duty should not be sacrificed in any of the budget options or ultimate bargains to achieve deficit reduction. The pages ahead illustrate how sequestration affects Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians’ members.

Table of Contents

Tribal Law Enforcement	4
Tribal Court Operations.....	5
BIA Part B and Part C Funding	6
Head Start and Early Head Start	7
BIA RPI - Great Lakes	8
Tribal Grant Funded Programs.....	9
BIA Tribal Transportation Program	10
NAHASDA	11
Self Governance	12
IGAP Tribal Capacity Funds	13
GLRI Tribal Capacity Funds.....	14
Clean Water Act for Tribes	15
Tribal Health Programs.....	16
Preliminary Estimated Impact	Appendix A

FEDERAL FUNDING SEQUESTRATION: IMPACT ON TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Issue: Impact of 9 percent sequestration cut on Sault Tribe Law Enforcement.

With the proposed budget cuts at the sequester rate of 9 percent, Tribal Law Enforcement will be faced with a tremendous set back. Law Enforcement and Detention throughout Indian Country will be drastically impacted by more cuts to the already limited amount of funds. These same funds have been continuously cut over the last several years. Sault Tribe's jurisdiction covers a vast area, and to eliminate funding sources would inhibit our ability to provide services and enforcement to our tribal members and communities. Our area could be faced with staff cuts, which would inhibit our ability to keep our communities safe. We would also be limited in the ability to provide needed training and equipment to officers. Our inability to provide these essential needs would put our officers at an obvious disadvantage to do their job, putting not only our officers in harms way, but impacting the safety of our tribal communities. Indian Country has a historically higher rate of serious offenses. This additional 9 percent proposed cut to areas such as the Department of Justice and Department of Interior will cripple our chances to receive much needed funding assistance to keep our communities safe and secure. This reduction would be \$158,808. This is a reduction of four officer positions.

Solution: BIA Rights Protection Implementation can and should be exempted from any potential 9 percent cut.

Federal and state (Michigan) courts have affirmed the treaty-based rights of Sault Tribe to hunt, fish, and gather within the Treaty-ceded territory of Michigan pursuant to the "1836 Treaty of Washington." This area includes parts of the upper three Great Lakes. Federal and state court decisions affirm the tribes' right to harvest and manage the resource, conditioned on the tribes' ability to protect the resource. Management responsibilities of the Great Lakes' fisheries is shared among eight Great Lakes states, two tribal coalitions, Ontario, and the U.S. and Canadian federal governments. The Tribes, the state of Michigan, and the federal government negotiated a fishery allocation and management agreement for the treaty-ceded waters, codified into a federal court-ordered Consent Decree in 2000 (U.S. v Michigan).

Since the tribe's ability to continue exercising and regulating its members in commercial and subsistence fishing activities is founded in a treaty with the United States, the federal government has a trust responsibility to assist the tribe in meeting its treaty-based responsibilities. Sequestration would not be an "inconvenience" or a "belt-tightening" exercise; rather it would threaten the very existence of the court affirmed treaty right to self-regulation.

FEDERAL FUNDING SEQUESTRATION: IMPACT ON TRIBAL COURT OPERATIONS

Issue: Impact of 9 percent sequestration cut on existing Tribal Court operations

If a 9 percent sequestration cut is implemented, the Tribal Court's budget will sustain a loss of over \$49,290 of Bureau of Indian Affairs funding. That would necessitate the firing of two of the Court's eight full-time staff, as well as cutting out the Court's monthly travel to the outlying service areas, and either eliminate any training for our appellate court judges or a reduction in the hourly rate they are paid. Tribal members would suffer a significant reduction in the amount, quality and efficiency of Tribal Court justice services. The Court would be forced to place fewer defendants on probation where they can be offered rehabilitative services, and instead would be sentenced to jail, as only one probation officer would not be able to handle our current case load. With the loss of a receptionist, the Court would suffer a significant backlog in the processing of cases. In addition, parties in the outlying areas would have to travel to Sault Ste. Marie for their court cases, which in some cases is a three-hour drive. That would likely result in more default judgments ordered against defendants and bench warrants issued for parties who fail to appear, simply because they could not afford to travel to litigate their cases – yet another blow to our tribal economic conditions. The quality of the tribe's appellate court would suffer, as appellate judges would not receive any training, or in the alternative, the Court would compensate them at a reduced rate.

Identified Solution: The Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians Tribal Court can and should be exempted from any potential 9 percent cut.

The federal government has a trust responsibility to federally recognized tribes. That trust responsibility includes the obligation to provide means so tribes can exercise their sovereignty within their reservation boundaries. To enact this sequestration for the Court's federal funding would fly in the face of that obligation, as it would cripple Sault Tribe's ability to have a fully-functioning justice system. The Tribal Court is a vital component of the tribe's sovereign tribal government and cutting its operations would threaten the welfare of Sault Tribe members. In order to honor the federal trust obligation, the Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribal Court must be protected and federal funding for its operations must be exempted from the 9 percent cut.

FEDERAL FUNDING SEQUESTRATION: BIA PART B AND PART C FUNDING

Issue: Impact of 9 percent sequestration cut on existing Early Childhood Education Programs

An 9 percent funding reduction in this funding would diminish the special education services to 15 percent or 22 of the children served by our Early Childhood Education Programs. In addition the reduction would result in the elimination of two positions. A total of \$14,476 would be cut from a combined budget of 160,851.

Solution: Federally recognized Tribal BIA Funds for Disabilities can and should be exempted from the 9 percent cut.

FEDERAL FUNDING SEQUESTRATION: HEAD START & EARLY HEAD START

Issue: Impact of 9 percent sequestration cut on existing Head Start & Early Head Start Programs.

Should sequestration of 9 percent funding reduction take place, our Head Start and Early Head Start would have to eliminate at least 20 children and three staff. This is a substantial loss of services for our very youngest tribal members, in an area where we have long waiting lists for services for the neediest of families in our community. A reduction of \$57,065 would be made to a 634,055 budget.

The reduction will also impact the quality of training and technical assistance that our staff will receive, while we face the mandates of staff qualifications of the Head Start Act of 2007.

Our child care partnership will be diminished as we would not have the funding to support our collaboration.

Solution: Federally recognized Tribal Head Start & Early Head Start programs can and should be exempted from the 9 percent cut.

Federally recognized Tribal Head Start & Early Head Start programs can and should be exempted from the 9 percent cut. If reductions have to be made to reduce the deficit, the administration needs to start these reductions at the top – reducing staff at the Department of Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start. This would have the least impact on the reduction of services to the neediest children in our nation.

FEDERAL FUNDING SEQUESTRATION: BIA RIGHTS PROTECTION IMPLEMENTATION – GREAT LAKES

Issue: Impact of 9 percent sequestration cut on existing BIA – Rights Protection Implementation

Sequestration of Sault Tribe’s BIA – Rights Protection Implementation (RPI) base funding would result in a reduction of \$41,000 to the Inter-tribal Fisheries Assessment Program (ITFAP), which would require the immediate reduction one to 1.5 FTEs. In addition, such a reduction would likely result in further reductions in annual funding from the other four Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority (CORA) member tribes, as those tribes would also be subject to sequestration. This “domino effect” could result in a loss to the ITFAP budget of up to \$185,000 (30 percent) per year, forcing further reductions in biological staff, thereby crippling the program’s functionality, and likely its existence. ITFAP has been held at a constant staffing level since 1993.

Insufficient staff and support dollars would result in an inability to meet basic biological and management responsibilities and mandates under the Consent Decree, and the U.S. v Michigan “Conservation Standard,” thereby threatening the Tribe’s ability for self-regulation and management of the Great Lakes treaty resource.

Solution: BIA Rights Protection Implementation can and should be exempted from any potential 9 percent cut.

Federal and state (Michigan) courts have affirmed the treaty-based rights of Sault Tribe to hunt, fish, and gather within the Treaty-ceded territory of Michigan pursuant to the “1836 Treaty of Washington.” This area includes parts of the upper three Great Lakes. Federal and state court decisions affirm the tribes’ right to harvest and manage the resource, conditioned on the tribes’ ability to protect the resource. Management responsibilities of the Great Lakes’ fisheries is shared among eight Great Lakes states, two tribal coalitions, Ontario, and the U.S. and Canadian federal governments. The Tribes, the state of Michigan, and the federal government negotiated a fishery allocation and management agreement for the treaty-ceded waters, codified into a federal court-ordered Consent Decree in 2000 (U.S. v Michigan).

Since the tribe’s ability to continue exercising and regulating its members in commercial and subsistence fishing activities is founded in a treaty with the United States, the federal government has a trust responsibility to assist the tribe in meeting its treaty-based responsibilities. Sequestration would not be an “inconvenience” or a “belt-tightening” exercise; rather it would threaten the very existence of the court affirmed treaty right to self-regulation.

FEDERAL FUNDING SEQUESTRATION: TRIBAL GRANT FUNDED PROGRAMS

Issue: Impact of 9 percent sequestration cut on existing on tribal grant funded programs.

A 9 percent sequestration cut will cause our tribe to reduce services to tribal members, or make staff reductions, in grant funded programs. High unemployment levels will increase.

A reduction in BIA Social Service Programs of 9 percent would result in a decrease of \$44,487 in administrative dollars and \$14,169 in Direct Service dollars. Administratively, the reduction would result in the loss of one Family Services Caseworker. The Direct Service reduction would result reducing funds available to pay for children in foster care and direct financial assistance to General Assistance recipients.

A reduction in HHS funds of 9 percent would result in a decrease of \$98,386 in Direct Services provided for day care assistance, victims of family violence, heating assistance and emergency assistance and \$33,302 in administrative dollars resulting in the loss of one Family Services Caseworker.

A reduction in USDA fund of 9 percent would result in a decrease of \$44,272 in federal funds and a decrease of \$14,757 in tribal match funds, with a total reduction of \$59,029, resulting in the loss of one full-time employee and one half-time employee.

A reduction in IHS funds of 9 percent would result in a decrease of \$12,906. This reduction would result in the loss of one staff member or reducing them down to part time. These funds are used for Adolescent Treatment.

A reduction in DOJ funds of 9 percent would result in a decrease of \$75,000 over a three-year period. This reduction would result in the loss of one Victim's Advocate.

Identified Solution: Federally recognized tribal grant funded programs can and should be exempted from the 9 percent cut.

If the sequestration must take place, the federal government should first reduce wages or fringe benefits to highly compensated positions at the federal level, rather than impact the nation's unemployment. Sault Tribe has already instituted these sorts of measures.

FEDERAL FUNDING SEQUESTRATION: IMPACT ON BIA TRIBAL TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

Issue: Impact of 9 percent sequestration cut on existing Tribal Transportation Program.

The Tribal Transportation Program includes Roads, Transit, Safety and Multi-Purpose Trails. At this time it is unclear how the Tribal Transportation Program would be impacted by a sequestration, being funded by the Highway Trust Fund (HTF). HTF mandatory accounts are expected to be exempt from sequestration, but split-accounts and obligation limitations are not expected to be exempt.

Funding is already inadequate. Cuts to the budget would have a detrimental effect, specifically impacting job creation, infrastructure, and safety, all of which are critical for our membership.

Solution: Make all BIA Highway Trust Fund (HTF) accounts exempt.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Tribal Transportation Program is funded through the Highway Trust Fund (HTF). The HTF mandatory accounts are exempt from any potential sequestration. But split-accounts and obligation limitations are not exempt. The Office of Management and Budget should exempt both mandatory budget authority and discretionary obligation limitations.

FEDERAL FUNDING SEQUESTRATION: THE NATIVE AMERICAN HOUSING ASSISTANCE AND SELF-DETERMINATION ACT

Issue: Impact of 9 percent sequestration cut on existing Sault Tribe's Housing Authority.

The Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) programs have repeatedly failed to keep pace with inflationary increases to the cost of housing development and operations. Further reduction in program funds to the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) would have a chilling impact in tribal communities, where poverty levels are almost twice the national average and unemployment far exceeds that of the general population. In FY 2011, Congress reduced funding for NAHASDA's IHBG program by more than 7 percent (\$50 million). Reducing NAHASDA funding by an additional 9 percent through sequestration, rescission, or other across-the-board funding cuts would greatly inhibit the ability of NAHASDA recipients to address the ongoing shortage of safe, affordable housing in the communities they serve. It is flawed public policy to drastically reduce funding for federal programs, such as the Indian Housing Block Grant, that have a track record of effectively addressing the acute, high-priority needs of extremely vulnerable populations.

Solution: Fund the IHBG at \$875 million and no less than \$700 million.

The IHBG is the single largest source of federal funding for housing development, housing-related infrastructure, and home repair and maintenance in Indian Country. Even at \$875 million, this funding will not meet all tribal housing needs, but will keep pace with the increased cost of housing construction, energy costs, and other inflationary factors.

FEDERAL FUNDING SEQUESTRATION: SAULT TRIBE BIA SELF-GOVERNANCE PROGRAMS

Issue: Impact of 9 percent sequestration cut on existing BIA Self-Governance programs through BIA Self Governance.

An 9 percent sequestration will cause our tribe to reduce services to tribal members, or make staff reductions, in grant funded programs. The funding from BIA Self Governance could be reduced from \$610,911 to \$556,000. As noted in other portions of this document, staff would have to be reduced as well as services, potentially crippling some of the programs funded.

High unemployment levels will increase.

Solution: Federally recognized BIA Self-Governance programs can and should be exempted from the 9 percent cut.

The federal government has a trust responsibility to federally recognized tribes. That trust responsibility includes the obligation to provide means so tribes can exercise their sovereignty within their reservation boundaries.

If the sequestration must take place, the federal government should first reduce wages or fringe benefits to highly compensated positions at the federal level, rather than impact the nation's unemployment. Sault Tribe has already instituted these sorts of measures.

This funding affects many of our tribal programs that would result in staff lay-offs and reduced ability to provide services to the membership.

FEDERAL FUNDING SEQUESTRATION: Tribal Capacity Funds Under Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP)

Issue: Impact of a 9 percent sequestration cut on existing IGAP programs for tribes.

The Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan is one of 565 federally-recognized tribes that depend upon the IGAP program to develop capacity to implement its environmental program. These funds form part of the salary of the Environment Program Manager and an environmental engineering technologist, both of whom work to advance the program and develop new projects for environmental protection, and both are more than half paid from other funds.

In the past two years the tribe's Environment Program has begun its Section 106 water monitoring program, a solid waste management plan, recycling fluorescent tubes, energy conservation initiatives, GIS program and Great Lakes restoration projects, quality management and chemical hygiene plans, and a health and safety plan for the department. It has done outreach on invasive species, radon, safe food and water, and numerous other issues. Cuts to the IGAP program funding would be felt throughout our program and would prevent us from making more progress as it stops work to look for funding.

Cuts to the grant allocations would result in loss of staff, where GAP funds only cover partial salaries for two staff. It would be a disproportional cut to the program, which could not be sustained.

Solution: Federal government environmental goals can be met, while the federally recognized Indian General Assistance Program can and should be exempted from the 9 percent cut.

EPA staff supporting the development of tribal environmental law and regulation should have sufficient resources to do their jobs. The IGAP funding must remain the same, and EPA staff would recognize this. Under a sequestration budget, rather than make cuts to the funding program, EPA could lose FTEs at the regions, in the staff support to tribes (project officers, tribal liaisons, etc). This would be a mistake, as the tribes require this support to navigate the myriad requirements of grant accountability.

In the past two years, Sault Tribe has had just two visits from its tribal liaison (apart from regional meetings which she always attends) and no visits from its project officer. Environment staff must obtain the support it needs during annual Environmental Program Managers conferences in Chicago, because funds have already been cut from these programs reducing travel costs. Further cuts would result in loss of staff.

FEDERAL FUNDING SEQUESTRATION: IMPACT ON TRIBAL CAPACITY FUNDS UNDER GREAT LAKES RESTORATION INITIATIVE (GLRI)

Issue: Impact a 9 percent sequestration cut would have on Great Lakes work for tribes.

Initiatives to protect and restore the Great Lakes have been underway for decades, with a strong record of citizen participation, but only recently have federally recognized tribes, including the Sault Tribe, had funds to participate. The absence is highly ironic, as tribal peoples rely more intimately on fish and wildlife in the region than other communities do. Uniquely, the Sault Tribe's territory spans three Great Lakes, our fishers are the greatest participants in the fishery of the St. Mary's River, yet we could not participate in Great Lakes protection work.

In 2010, for the first time, the federal government provided a tribal set-aside for capacity-building funds to allow tribes to participate in Great Lakes restoration. This enabled the Sault Tribe to add staff dedicated to Great Lakes issues. The tribe now has a geographic information system to track data related to our Great Lakes habitats, and our Environmental program staff have time and travel funds to participate in Great Lakes initiatives, including, significantly, reporting a silt curtain breach and giving a talk at the Quality conference. A cut to this program would mean we could not travel and would have less time to devote to these issues.

The impact would reduce our program by \$51,176, which will result in a lay-off and reduction of services.

Solution: Federal government goals for Great Lakes cleanup and restoration can be met more readily and efficiently because of tribal participation, so the federally recognized Tribal GLRI Capacity funds can and should be exempted from the 9 percent cut.

The EPA funds set aside for capacity for tribes must be exempted from budget cuts. These funds, so recently provided, allow tribes to participate for the first time in decision-making regarding our natural resources and way of life. To reduce them now when we are finally able to be at the table would be unconscionable.

The funds themselves are inadequate – providing a 0.20 FTE to track and participate in the cleanup processes in three Great Lakes and two Areas of Concern is simply not enough time. However, we realized that our efficiency at this would be greatly improved by having GIS technical capability and so we applied our capacity resources in that area.

Our funds are spent in this manner:

Environmental Manager – 0.2 FTE to track and participate in Great Lakes programs
GIS Technician – 1.0 FTE to create and manage GIS database

Travel, equipment, and training – to participate in GL processes

FEDERAL FUNDING SEQUESTRATION: IMPACT ON CLEAN WATER ACT PROGRAMS FOR TRIBES

Issue: Impact a 9 percent sequestration cut would have on Clean Water Act programs for tribes.

The Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan is one of 265 tribes across the nation that depends for the operation of its water pollution control program on an EPA-administered assistance agreement under the Clean Water Act, Section 106. We have plans to join to the 170 tribes nationwide who have programs for nonpoint source pollution control under Section 319.

Funds under these two programs are inadequate to meet the need in Indian country. Fewer than half the federally recognized tribes are funded; new participants are added each year and yet there is a cap on the available funds. Tribes who got in early saw their programs funded to a much higher level than tribes beginning recently, as there is now not enough funding to go around. This creates hardship for both, as the more-established programs face threats of funding cuts and loss of staff to allow new programs to begin.

Protection of Clean Water is the highest priority. A cut to this vital program, already inadequately funded with significant unmet need, would be catastrophic.

Solution: Federal government clean water goals can be met, while the federally recognized Tribal CWA 106 and 319 programs can and should be exempted from the 9 percent cut, and further, should be enhanced by removing the current cap on such funding. These funds should be taken from poorly-performing states receiving CWA funds.

The EPA provides funds to states and tribes under the Clean Water Act. Removing the cap to tribal funds under the various sections of this Act would go a long way to alleviating the unmet need for water quality protection in Indian country. States have shown varying degrees of success in protecting water quality despite federal funding, with some states permitting pollution from sectors seen as economically important in their state. We suggest that the nation's water quality would be better protected by reallocating funds from states with poor records of protection, toward enhancing water pollution control programs (Sections 106, 319, and 104) of the tribes.

Unlike tribes, the states have taxation mechanisms at their disposal to fund their clean water programs. The need in Indian Country must be met with federal funds, so a cap on funding with fewer than half the tribes funded for this work, is unconscionable.

FEDERAL FUNDING SEQUESTRATION: IMPACT ON TRIBAL HEALTH CLINICS

Issue: Impact of 9 percent sequestration cuts on existing Sault Tribe Health Division clinics.

In 2012 our Health Division provided 43,511 primary care visits (medical, dental, optical) and 11,059 behavioral health visits, which include substance abuse and mental health for a total of 54,570 visits for our tribal members.

An 9 percent sequestration cut will be a cut of \$1.5 million. \$1.5 million equals elimination of the following positions: two Dentists, four dental technicians, three family practice physicians and three RNs. This would decrease our total visit capacity by approximately 12,400 or 23 percent primary care visits. It also decreases third party revenue by over \$700,000, which is used to cover unfunded services. The loss of provider staff decreases our capacity to provide for our already underserved membership.

Under our current AFA, we are funded at 46 percent of identified level of need. An 9 percent cut will increase the unfunded portion to 37.8 percent of need and be detrimental to the tribal members who require and need Tribal health services.

Solution: Hold tribes harmless from sequestration reductions.

Holding tribes harmless from sequestration reductions will prevent a catastrophic cut to already severely underserved tribal populations. In addition, these cuts will negatively impact our tribe's ability to continue the progress we are making that currently exceeds the Federal Indian Health Service GPRA outcome measures and additional quality measures adopted by our Health Division to improve the health of our tribal community and continue our efforts to be ready for changes under the Affordable Care Act.

Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians Tribal Government

Sault Tribe's government is driven by its Constitution. In the early 1970s, the leaders of the Original Bands of Chippewa Indians traveled to Washington and successfully submitted their historical findings and legal argument to the Secretary of the Interior, who granted the tribe federal status in 1972. Sault Tribe members adopted the tribe's Constitution in fall 1975. The governing body of the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians is the Board of Directors. Sault Tribe Law Enforcement and the Tribal Court enforce tribal law as expressed by the Tribal Code.

The governing body of the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians is the Board of Directors. There are 12 board members and one chairperson, who are all elected into office.

The board members represent the five units of the tribe's service area in the Eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Five board members represent Unit I, two board members represent Unit II, two board members represent Unit III, two board members represent Unit IV, and one board member represents Unit V. The chairperson is elected at large and serves as a member of the board.



**Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of
Chippewa Indians' Service
Area covers the seven
easternmost counties in
Michigan's Upper Peninsula
covering
19,061 Square Miles**

For more information, contact at the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians:

Aaron Payment, Tribal Chairperson, (906) 635-6050, aaronpayment@saulttribe.net
Christine McPherson, Executive Director, (906) 635-6050, cmcpherson@saulttribe.net
Mike McCoy, Government Relations, (906) 635-6050, mmccoy@saulttribe.net
Jennifer Dale-Burton, Communications, (906) 632-6398, jdburton@saulttribe.net
Angeline Bouley, Executive Office, (906) 635-6050, abouley@saulttribe.net

**Fiscal and Program Impacts of Sequestration
Estimates from Preliminary Figures 03-25-13**

Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
Budget Dept.

Funding	Total	Cost Reduction		
		2013	Last 3 months	Cost Reduction 2013 Calendar
BIA	6,763,025	338,151		189,000
BIA	125,670	0	3,142	6,284
HHS Head Start	1,087,869	0	13,598	13,598
Health	19,088,301	992,592	248,148	1,240,740
SDPI	836,490	16,730	4,182	20,912
SDPI 2	324,300	6,486	1,622	8,108
CDC CTG	500,000	43,000	10,750	53,750
CDC Trad food	100,000	8,600	2,150	10,750
IHS PHN	160,000	8,320	2,080	10,400
CDC Emerg	44,000	3,520	880	4,400
Employ Cons	179,852	8,993	6,744	6,744
ACFS HHS	1,520,709	76,035	19,009	95,044
ACFS State				
Elderly	156,910	0	6,276	6,276
EPA	568,620	28,431	7,108	35,539
	1,530,858		325,689	1,701,544

Appendix A