

# FUNDING OUR OWN DEMISE:



Photo Credit: Work of USFWS Employee

Photo Credit: Work of Montana Employee Mike Wessler

**How Federal Self-Determination Payments to Tribes Deprive Citizens, and Local and State Governments of their own Self-determination**

*Givers have to learn their limits, because takers don't have any*

~ Anonymous

*Tribes' claims of "inherent tribal sovereignty" or Self-Determination ARE its rights to govern its own people and to arrange its own affairs...NOT the affairs of others.*

While our Lake County Montana government struggles to keep its financial head above water in order to provide services to its 28,700 residents, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) have no such problem. Its many tribal corporations are lavished with taxpayer money to the astounding tune of more than \$230 million per year to administer social programs for its 5,000 members living on the reservation, and to manage PL 93-638 self-determination contracts.

It is estimated the CSKT also receive an additional \$50-70 million per year for other enterprises such as Kerr Dam rental fees, profits from Kerr Dam operations, environmental mitigation funds, revenue sharing agreements and social welfare program funds from Montana, timber sales, and gaming / casino revenues.

To the best of our knowledge, these tribal "revenues" carry no tax liability, and the use of these funds is not scrutinized. In other words there is little to no accountability for these funds. It is free, no strings money, courtesy of the United States and Montana taxpayers.

Here are just a few examples of federal money awarded to the CSKT between 2008

and 2016:

Mission Valley Power	\$216.5 million
Indian Health Services	\$108.3 million
Tribal Self Governance	\$ 74.9 million
Head Start	\$ 27.3 million
Dept of Defense Contracts	\$ 1.5 Billion
Indian Housing Grants	\$ 37.8 million
College Endowment funds	\$ 8.6 million
Healthy Marriage Promotion	\$ 12.6 million
Federal Pell Grant Program	\$ 24.3 million
Temp Asst for Needy Families	\$ 19.3 million
Higher Education Aid	\$ 23.2 million

The CSKT participate in nearly 200 different grant and social programs. Their website brags that they manage over 100 federal and state programs.

The charts found in this booklet show that the CSKT alone have received an astounding \$2.1 billion dollars from taxpayers between 2008 and 2016.

Self-determination has been the foundation of federal Indian policy for over a century. It is used to award vast amounts of money to tribes and to advance the notion that Tribes are more than self-governing, and are instead governments like state and federal governments with the authority to plan and manage the affairs and resources of ALL CITIZENS and ALL LANDS regardless of their race or land ownership. If tribes are successful in this effort, non-members could ultimately be subject to an authority in which they have no voice, yet still be subject to taxation.

**This expansion of tribal jurisdiction is not legal nor is it constitutional.**

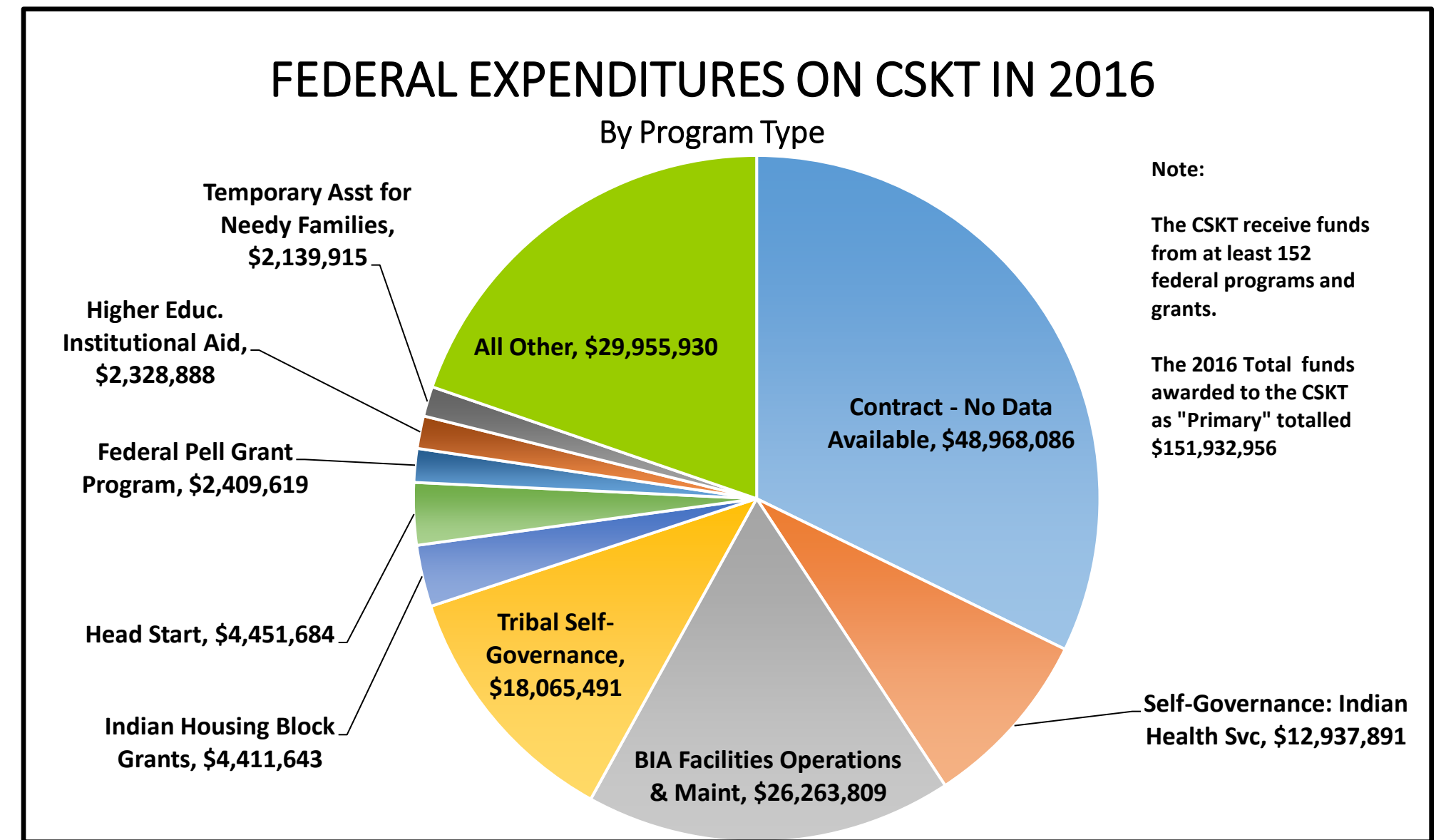
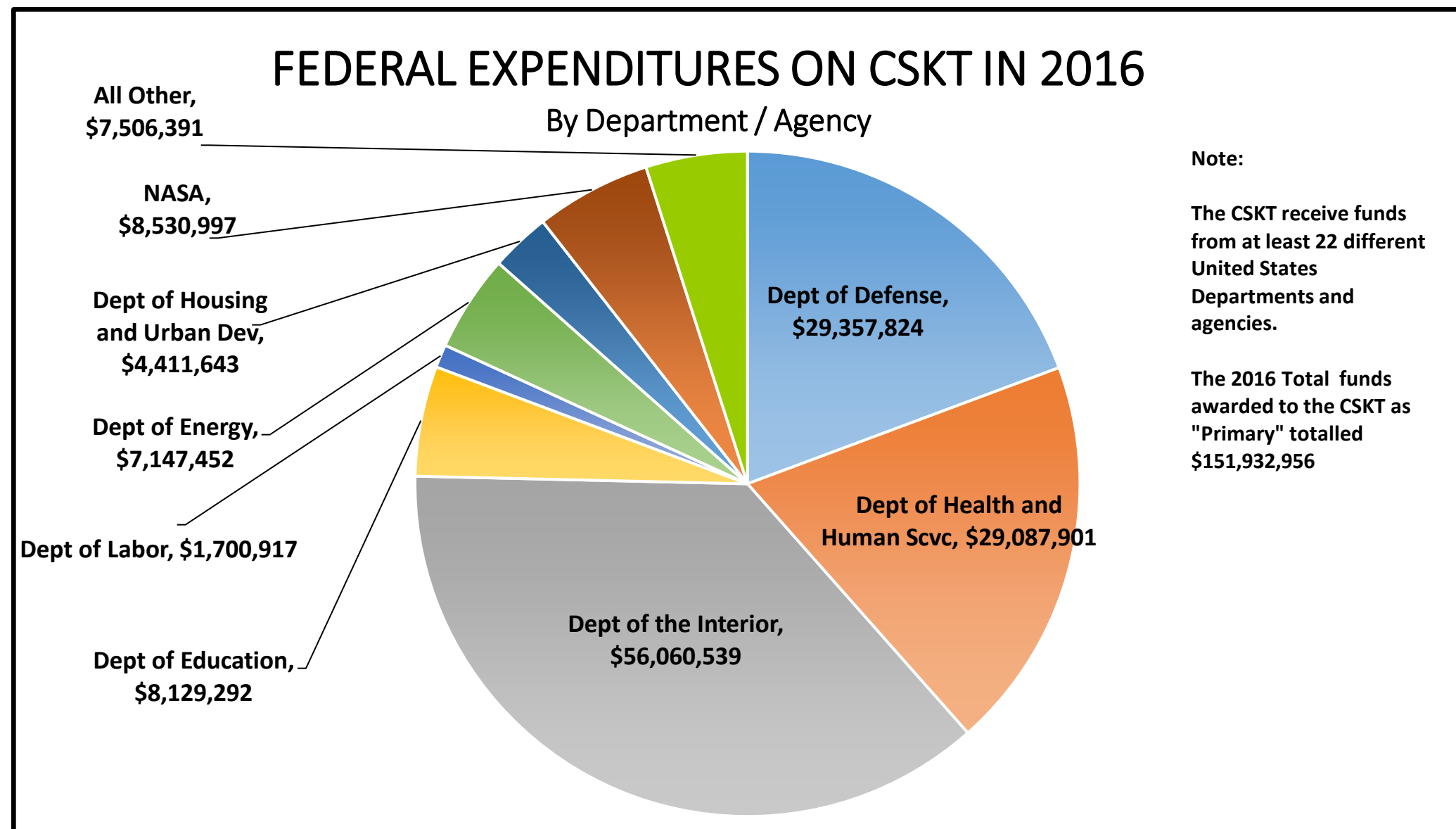
Unfortunately for taxpayers, this is not the only problem that federal Indian policies have created. Since the Indian Reorganization Act was passed in 1934 the CSKT have aggressively worked to restore their reservation back to its "pre-homesteading" history by purchasing fee lands and placing them back into tribal trust. Because trust lands are "exempt" from taxation these actions erode the governing authority and property tax base from which county and other government services are provided.

Sizeable amounts of CSKT funds are used to hire attorneys, lobbyists and grant writers to further enrich the tribes to the detriment of everyone else, including their own tribal members. The CSKT's average revenue per person is \$62,300 per year, but their members are paid a meager \$1,200 per year from those funds.

So where is the rest of the money going? The truthful answer is that no one knows for sure because it is hidden from tribal membership and public scrutiny under a veil of so-called "sovereignty". Sadly, vast amounts of federal money are being wasted so that tribal corporations can give the appearance they are productive when in fact, they are simply working to maximize the amount of tax money they are able to squeeze out of the federal and state systems.

# Federal Payments to CSKT by Corporation

Account Name	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	Total	Avg per Year
S&K Aerospace	\$15,555,002	\$18,382,481	\$27,102,309	\$28,048,286	\$955,957,736	\$54,966,048	\$60,987,695	\$23,192,360	\$14,838,063	\$1,199,029,980	\$141,062,351
Flathead (CSKT)	\$85,484,410	\$85,490,551	\$94,334,538	\$91,294,741	\$36,095,288	\$37,726,647	\$32,646,101	\$31,444,984	\$15,764,192	\$510,281,452	\$60,033,112
Salish & Kootenai College	\$15,072,997	\$14,647,409	\$15,787,831	\$17,534,267	\$11,309,758	\$14,670,028	\$14,121,191	\$19,088,774	\$8,097,234	\$130,329,489	\$15,332,881
S&K Global Solutions	\$20,578,665	\$31,624,841	\$36,545,555	\$18,206,172	\$14,040,350	\$5,587,081	\$2,182,058	\$677,994	\$0	\$129,442,716	\$15,228,555
S&K Technologies	-\$1,567,542	\$739,916	\$1,271,442	\$1,014,766	\$892,488	\$1,213,735	\$5,793,284	\$2,152,166	\$42,804,645	\$54,314,900	\$6,389,988
S&K Housing Authority	\$4,411,643	\$4,254,579	\$4,490,419	\$8,066,522	\$4,182,751	\$4,429,352	\$0	\$9,842,789	\$4,109,638	\$43,787,693	\$5,151,493
S&K Electronics	\$0	-\$5,425	\$2,932,654	\$0	\$0	\$4,219,667	\$1,321,227	\$1,449,179	\$1,044,554	\$10,961,856	\$1,289,630
S&K Logistics Svcs GA	\$9,524,094	\$858,107	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,382,201	\$1,221,435
S&K Environmental	-\$13,034	-\$437,423	\$682,563	\$1,106,140	\$4,443,209	\$222,016	\$154,468	\$33,126	\$0	\$6,191,065	\$728,361
Adelos, Inc	\$2,453,846	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,453,846	\$288,688
NKWUSM	\$0	\$0	\$4,250	\$300,000	\$304,250	\$304,250	\$247,698	\$249,087	\$223,855	\$1,633,390	\$192,164
Mission Valley Power	\$371,807	\$125,000	\$28,113	\$0	-\$55,655	\$186,466	\$0	\$327,758	\$355,764	\$1,339,253	\$157,559
S&K Ltd Partnership #5	\$61,068	\$41,328	\$45,360	\$45,360	\$45,360	\$45,360	\$0	\$0	\$45,768	\$329,604	\$38,777
Amer Indian Bus Leaders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$144,384	\$150,340	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$294,724	\$34,673
S&K Logistics Services	\$0	\$86,010	\$578	\$35,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$121,788	\$14,328
<b>Total Flathead Reservation</b>	<b>\$151,932,956</b>	<b>\$155,807,374</b>	<b>\$183,225,612</b>	<b>\$165,651,454</b>	<b>\$1,027,359,919</b>	<b>\$123,720,990</b>	<b>\$117,453,722</b>	<b>\$88,458,217</b>	<b>\$87,283,713</b>	<b>\$2,100,893,957</b>	<b>\$247,163,995</b>

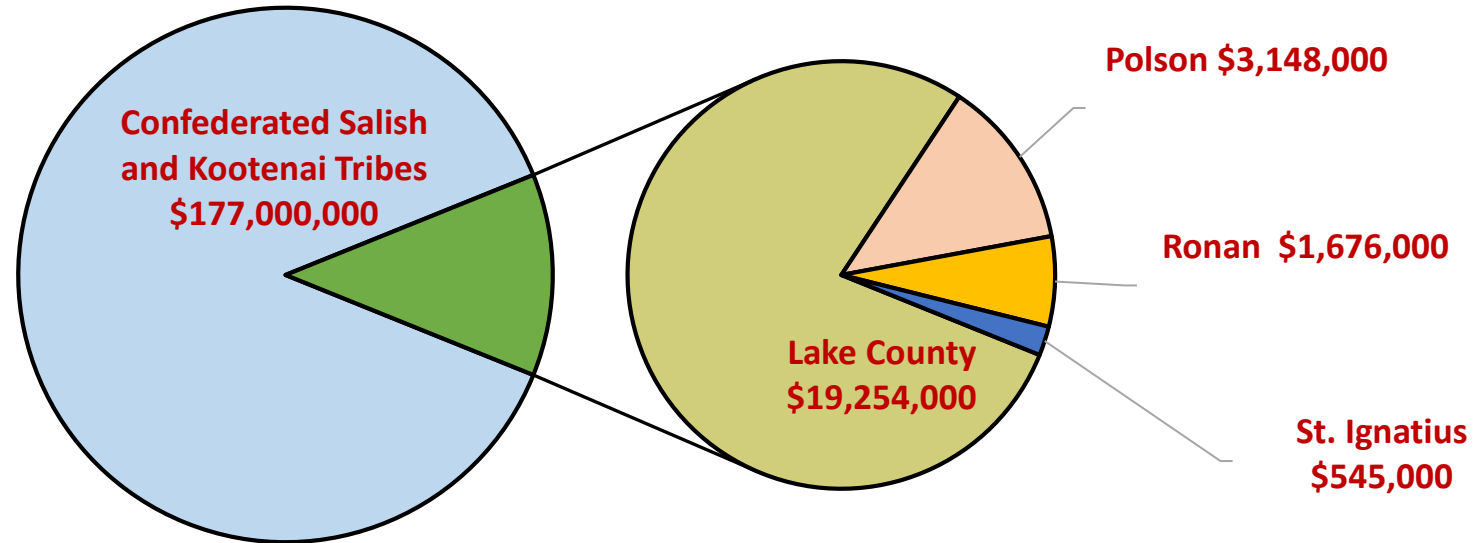


# Federal Payments to CSKT by Spending Type

Spending Type	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	Total	Avg per Year
Grant Money	\$58,775,665	\$54,452,811	\$57,706,675	\$63,348,382	\$28,332,742	\$33,732,612	\$24,281,802	\$39,904,440	\$20,017,897	\$380,553,026	\$44,770,944
Other Financial Assistance	\$44,189,205	\$43,136,751	\$47,901,969	\$47,382,087	\$18,323,531	\$16,648,942	\$16,769,849	\$15,183,529	\$3,216,486	\$252,752,349	\$29,735,570
Contracts	\$48,968,086	\$58,217,812	\$77,616,968	\$54,920,985	\$980,703,646	\$73,339,436	\$76,402,071	\$33,370,248	\$64,049,330	\$1,467,588,582	\$172,657,480
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$151,932,956</b>	<b>\$155,807,374</b>	<b>\$183,225,612</b>	<b>\$165,651,454</b>	<b>\$1,027,359,919</b>	<b>\$123,720,990</b>	<b>\$117,453,722</b>	<b>\$88,458,217</b>	<b>\$87,283,713</b>	<b>\$2,100,893,957</b>	<b>\$247,163,995</b>



**Annual General Government Expenditures of  
Government Entities  
located within Lake County Montana**



Government Entity	Annual Spending	Population Served	Spending Per Person	% of Total Spending	Year
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	\$177,000,000	5,000	\$35,400.00	87.8%	2016
Lake County Government *	\$19,254,000	28,700	\$670.87	9.5%	2014
City of Polson Government	\$3,148,000	4,500	\$699.56	1.6%	2015
City of Ronan Government	\$1,676,000	1,900	\$882.11	0.8%	2015
Town of St. Ignatius	\$545,000	800	\$681.25	0.3%	2016
<b>Total Annual Spending</b>	<b>\$201,623,000</b>			<b>100.0%</b>	

**CSKT Per Capita Spending is 52 times greater than all other  
Lake County Government Entities combined!!**

A conservative estimate of CSKT Annual Revenues for the past 8 1/2 years has averaged \$296,400,000, or \$62,000 per tribal member. This means only 2-5% of tribal "corporation" revenues are distributed to tribal members.

**Where is the rest of the money going, and how much are the assets of the CSKT worth?**

**Note:** \* Lake county Population figures include the 5,000 CSKT tribal members living on the reservation.  
**Source of Data:** USASpending.gov, transparency.mt.gov, CSKT Annual Reports, Polson website, Ronan Budget Report, and call to St. Ignatius office


# THE TRANSFER OF INFRASTRUCTURE & WEALTH TO TRIBES.....

Federal CSKT Expenditures				
<b>\$2.1 Billion over 8 1/2 Years</b>				
Top Five Departments	2008-2016 Combined Expenditures	Annual Average	# Tribal Members	Annual Per Person Spending
Defense	\$1,282,811,000	\$150,919,000		
Health	\$233,033,000	\$27,416,000		
Interior	\$226,646,000	\$26,664,000		
Education	\$74,950,000	\$8,818,000		
Housing	\$46,826,000	\$5,509,000		
Subtotal	\$1,864,266,000	\$219,326,000		
All Other	\$236,628,000	\$27,838,000		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,100,894,000</b>	<b>\$247,164,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>\$49,433</b>
2016 Federal Per Person Spending				\$12,857
Source: Spending Data is USAspending.gov				
To the best of our knowledge, there is no accountability or audit of the tribes required for the receipt of these funds.				

### Kerr Dam

**\$500 Million plus**

In 1985, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission paved the way for the eventual CSKT acquisition of the largest dam in Montana, when the federal government failed to "recapture" the dam for the benefit of its citizens, or for national security purposes. In 2014, Kerr was one of 11 dams purchased by Northwestern Energy for \$870 million. An analysis of the age of these dams and the amount of power produced, indicates that Kerr could easily be valued in excess of \$500 million. After going through a so called "arbitration process," the CSKT purchased the dam for \$18 million, and created a corporation for the purpose of insulating the CSKT from any potential legal liability related to the dam. Although a 1985 tribal resolution promised to pay taxes on the dam, the CSKT officially refused to do so in 2016.


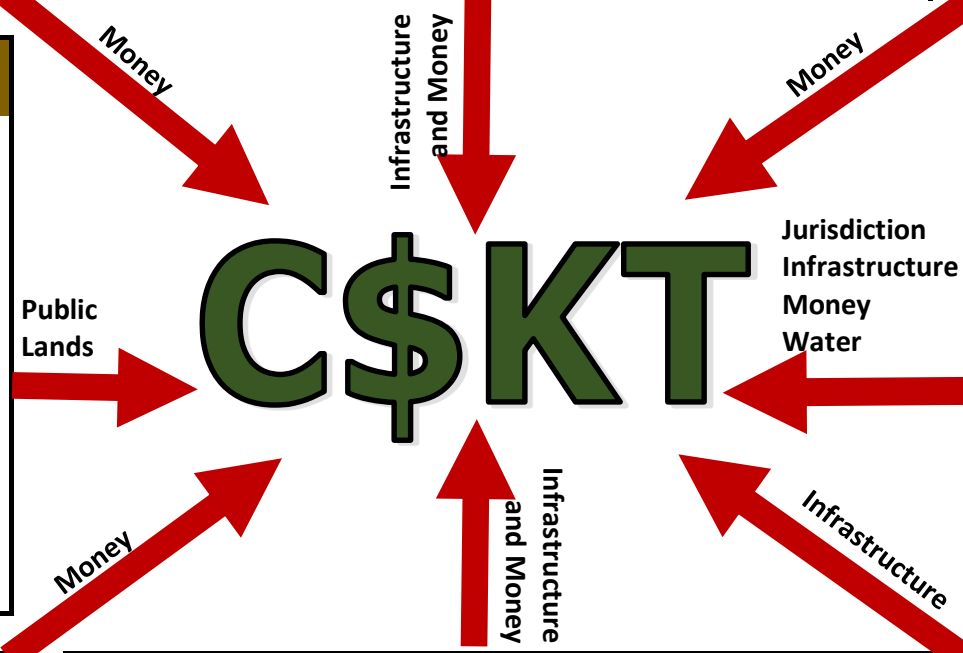


Montana CSKT Expenditures				
<b>\$28 Million over 3 Years</b>				
Top Five Dept / Agencies	2014-2016 Combined Expenditures	Annual Average	# Tribal Members	Annual Per Person Spending
Public Health	\$19,208,000	\$6,403,000		
Transportation	\$5,033,905	\$1,678,000		
Higher Education	\$2,012,000	\$671,000		
DNRC	\$650,000	\$217,000		
Commerce Dept	\$484,000	\$161,000		
Subtotal	\$27,387,905	\$9,130,000		
All Other	\$657,170	\$218,000		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$28,045,075</b>	<b>\$9,348,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>\$1,870</b>
Source of Spending Data: transparency.mt.gov				
To the best of our knowledge, there is no accountability or audit of the tribes required for the receipt of these funds.				

### National Bison Range

**\$50 million Plus**

Established in 1908, this 18,800 acre refuge is located within the exterior boundaries of the former Flathead Indian Reservation. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service is considering a plan to transfer OWNERSHIP of these PUBLIC LANDS to the CSKT. While the value of our public lands is priceless, the estimated value of the land alone could be as much as \$50 million. Having paid the tribes for their ceded lands, including the bison range, this is an act of pure government overreach. Additionally as these lands are restored to the Tribes, they are removed from the tax rolls, destroying the local tax base and county governments.

### CSKT Water Compact

**Montana "Settlement" \$58 Million**  
**U.S. "Settlement" \$2.4 Billion**  
**Water Ceded per Year \$1.5 Billion**

Under the guise of an Indian water settlement, in 2016 Jon Tester sponsored S.3013 proposing to transfer ownership of the Flathead project to the CSKT along with \$2.4 Billion in settlement funds. The compact proposes to cede 28-48 million acre feet of water, conservatively valued at a whopping \$1.5 billion per year (at \$40 per acre foot). It provides that all CSKT claims, including those covering 2/3 of the state of Montana will be DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE, leaving property rights forever in question. As of June 2017, the compact vote is under litigation.

### Historical Settlement Payments

**\$210 Million Plus**


Court	What	Year	Settlement
US Court of Claims	Off Reservation Ceded Lands	1965	\$4,431,622
Indian Claims Comm	Treaty Survey land	1967	\$190,400
Indian Claims Comm	On Reservation Ceded Lands	1971	\$22,361,549
Indian Claims Comm	Mismanagement of Funds	1971	\$6,000,000
Indian Claims Comm	Survey errors N&S Boundaries	1971	\$552,169

The Indian Claims Commission was established to FOREVER resolve tribal grievances. The CSKT was awarded the equivalent of \$210 million in today's dollars, yet the same grievances continue, including a 2013 lawsuit claiming that aboriginal title to the lands was never extinguished. The CSKT Corporation "earns" money by bilking the system of more than \$250 million of taxpayer money per year. This money is then used to expand tribal jurisdiction and control, and undermine state and local government.

### Mission Valley Power

**\$250 Million plus**


In exchange for the use of Irrigator's valuable water rights, Congress established that **LOW COST BLOCK OF POWER and NET POWER REVENUES** would be provided for the ongoing benefit of the Flathead Irrigation Project. In 1985, the federal government transferred control of the power division of the Flathead Project to the CSKT via a 638 "self-determination" contract. The CSKT currently receives \$25 million per year from the Department of the Interior to "manage" this facility, and have actively lobbied to remove the power benefits from the project. Jon Tester was happy to comply and in S.3013, proposed to award OWNERSHIP of MVP and all of the revenues from it to the tribes.



### Flathead Irrigation Project

**\$1 Billion Plus**

The largest irrigation project in Montana serves 128,000 acres and 2,500 irrigators. It includes 17 dams and reservoirs, 1,300 miles of canals and 10,000 structures. It is the economic engine of the Mission Valley, and property values, irrigated or not, are inextricably tied to its success. In 2007, the Dept of Interior refused to give the tribes a 638 "self determination" contract to manage the project citing congressional intent was to benefit ALL LANDOWNERS. Ignoring that, the water compact gives 100% of project water to the CSKT, although 90% of project lands are privately owned by non-Indians. Jon Tester's Water Compact bill, S.3013, proposes to give the tribe OWNERSHIP OF THE PROJECT. These transfers of infrastructure assets to the tribes are unconstitutional takings.



Data Sources: USAspending.gov, FERC.gov, ICC and US Court of Claims Documents, transparency.mt.gov, congress.gov and DNRC.mt.gov NOTE: Because no studies have been completed on true value of asset transfers, the values noted are estimates

# .....AND THE UNDERMINING OF LOCAL & STATE GOVERNANCE



# FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO MONTANA TRIBES

## Federal Payments by Agency 2008-2016

Agency	Blackfeet	Crow	Flathead	Fort Belknap	Fort Peck	N Cheyenne	Rocky Boys	Total	Annual Avg
Dept of Defense	\$0	\$178,000	\$1,282,810,279	\$727,620	\$213,487,568	\$551,967	\$702,945	\$1,498,458,379	\$176,289,221
Dept of Health & Human Services	\$117,704,416	\$54,572,594	\$233,033,429	\$59,302,008	\$56,297,146	\$60,114,972	\$158,426,816	\$739,451,381	\$86,994,280
Dept of the Interior	\$73,857,996	\$70,175,631	\$226,645,734	\$49,292,955	\$85,358,653	\$49,444,839	\$80,052,977	\$634,828,785	\$74,685,739
Dept of Education	\$50,521,573	\$24,526,594	\$74,950,005	\$36,831,336	\$29,937,429	\$63,033,758	\$37,454,276	\$317,254,971	\$37,324,114
Dept of Housing	\$56,854,182	\$26,276,334	\$46,826,197	\$26,789,974	\$54,789,310	\$28,951,388	\$30,906,591	\$271,393,976	\$31,928,703
Subtotal	\$298,938,167	\$175,729,153	\$1,864,265,644	\$172,943,893	\$439,870,106	\$202,096,924	\$307,543,605	\$3,461,387,492	\$407,222,058
All Other (20 additional agencies)	\$29,245,623	\$29,709,590	\$236,628,313	\$31,016,508	\$43,617,675	\$31,340,628	\$51,565,988	\$453,124,325	\$53,308,744
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$328,183,790</b>	<b>\$205,438,743</b>	<b>\$2,100,893,957</b>	<b>\$203,960,401</b>	<b>\$483,487,781</b>	<b>\$233,437,552</b>	<b>\$359,109,593</b>	<b>\$3,914,511,817</b>	<b>\$460,530,802</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	8.4%	5.2%	53.7%	5.2%	12.4%	6.0%	9.2%	100.0%	
<b># of Tribal Corporations Receiving Federal Funds</b>	21	8	15	4	10	13	11	82	

## Federal Payments by Spending Program 2008-2016

Major Program	Blackfeet	Crow	Flathead	Fort Belknap	Fort Peck	N Cheyenne	Rocky Boys	Total	Annual Avg
Contract - No Data Available	\$1,331,744	\$828,070	\$1,467,588,582	\$7,500	\$218,859,050	\$1,399,269	\$451,200	\$1,690,465,415	\$198,878,284
Indian Housing Block Grants	\$53,904,485	\$22,844,993	\$37,778,854	\$25,715,361	\$49,790,986	\$22,502,114	\$25,790,340	\$238,327,133	\$28,038,486
Indian Health Services	\$8,462,509	\$9,839,851	\$108,329,462	\$12,435,956	\$11,536,892	\$21,559,790	\$113,749,132	\$285,913,592	\$33,636,893
Head Start	\$27,054,515	\$21,949,543	\$27,292,962	\$13,704,497	\$17,009,197	\$12,115,761	\$1,307,400	\$120,433,875	\$14,168,691
Tribal Self-Governance	\$0	\$0	\$74,886,940	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$39,054,214	\$113,941,154	\$13,404,842
BIA Facilities Operations and Maint	\$2,445,279	\$0	\$102,018,833	\$261,723	\$6,070,500	\$199,138	\$150,000	\$111,145,473	\$13,075,938
Higher Education_Institutional Aid	\$20,600,416	\$14,480,331	\$23,230,367	\$12,446,394	\$9,501,957	\$9,182,690	\$14,823,636	\$104,265,791	\$12,266,564
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$27,808,344	\$0	\$19,259,235	\$13,192,525	\$0	\$0	\$11,327,913	\$71,588,017	\$8,422,120
Federal Pell Grant Program	\$15,141,376	\$8,022,464	\$24,342,133	\$4,663,324	\$5,408,781	\$4,713,183	\$7,049,536	\$69,340,797	\$8,157,741
Subtotal	\$156,748,668	\$77,965,252	\$1,884,727,368	\$82,427,280	\$318,177,363	\$71,671,945	\$213,703,371	\$2,805,421,247	\$330,049,558
All Other (308 additional programs)	\$171,435,122	\$127,473,491	\$216,166,589	\$121,533,121	\$165,310,418	\$161,765,607	\$145,406,222	\$1,109,090,570	\$130,481,244
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$328,183,790</b>	<b>\$205,438,743</b>	<b>\$2,100,893,957</b>	<b>\$203,960,401</b>	<b>\$483,487,781</b>	<b>\$233,437,552</b>	<b>\$359,109,593</b>	<b>\$3,914,511,817</b>	<b>\$460,530,802</b>

## Federal Spending per Capita

<b>Annual Funds awarded to Tribal Corporations</b>	<b>\$38,609,858</b>	<b>\$24,169,264</b>	<b>\$247,163,995</b>	<b>\$23,995,341</b>	<b>\$56,880,915</b>	<b>\$27,463,241</b>	<b>\$42,248,187</b>	<b>\$460,530,802</b>
Est # of Tribal Members Living on Reservation	7,000	7,900	5,000	3,429	6,800	4,405	3,221	37,755
Annual Tribal Specific funds per tribal member	\$5,515.69	\$3,059.40	\$49,432.80	\$6,997.77	\$8,364.84	\$6,234.56	\$13,116.48	\$12,197.88
U.S. Annual Spending all citizens (incl tribes) *	\$12,856.69	\$12,856.69	\$12,856.69	\$12,856.69	\$12,856.69	\$12,856.69	\$12,856.69	\$12,856.69
<b>Annual Avg Funds Awarded per Tribal Member</b>	<b>\$18,372.38</b>	<b>\$15,916.09</b>	<b>\$62,289.49</b>	<b>\$19,854.46</b>	<b>\$21,221.53</b>	<b>\$19,091.25</b>	<b>\$25,973.17</b>	<b>\$25,054.57</b>

## Reservation Unemployment / Poverty Rates

Reservation Unemployment (2005)	68.5%	46.5%	23.7%	69.6%	53.5%	59.8%	67.9%	51.6%
Reservation Poverty Rate (2000)	33.8%	30.5%	20.3%	38.9%	35.3%	46.1%	40.8%	30.4%

## County Demographics (2010 Census)

County Where Tribal Headquarters are Located	Glacier	Big Horn	Lake	Blaine	Roosevelt	Rosebud	Hill	Total
<b>County Annual General Govt Expenditures 2014</b>	<b>\$9,873,000</b>	<b>\$16,167,000</b>	<b>\$19,254,000</b>	<b>\$8,288,975</b>	<b>\$9,386,000</b>	<b>\$10,190,324</b>	<b>\$10,134,649</b>	<b>\$83,293,948</b>
County Seat	Cut Bank	Hardin	Polson	Chinook	Wolf Point	Forsyth	Havre	
County Population Total	13,399	12,865	28,746	6,491	10,425	9,233	16,096	97,255
Estimated % of Population that is Tribal	65.6%	64.3%	22.0%	49.4%	60.4%	34.7%	21.7%	40.7%

Notes: Due to the large number of tribal corporations, it is likely that other corporations exist that are not included in this analysis. Figures do not include state pass through money from the federal government to the tribes or other sources of revenue to the tribes, i.e. Kerr Dam for CSKT.

Data Sources: 1. Federal Expenditures (USASpending.gov) 2. County Population (2010 Census) 3. County Budget Figures: 2014 Audit Reports transparency.mt.gov 4. # Tribal Members: tribalnations.mt.gov 5. Reservation Poverty / Unemployment: MSU Montana Poverty Study Report Card

# IS THIS WHAT CONGRESS MEANT BY “Self-Determination”?

## CSKT Incorporated



July 2014 hearing in Helena: When a CSKT attorney was asked about withholding leases and work from tribal members who oppose the water compact, they responded **“That’s the way we do things on the reservation”**.

## CSKT Membership

2013 Tribal Council Minutes: (Redacted Name), Tribal Member, requested approval to have his nontribal member son assist him while hunting big game on the reservation, due to medical reasons. Council explained that hunting is a treaty right reserved for tribal members and they asked that he try to find a tribal member to go hunting with him. (Redacted name) does not want to be prohibited from the privilege of hunting with his son. It was explained to (Redacted Name) that hunting on the reservation is a treaty right reserved for tribal members only. **No action taken.**



2014 Tribal Council Minutes: Tribal Forestry followed up on Lone Pine Logging being the high bidder on the Stevens Fire Salvage 1 Logging Unit timber sale and being placed on hold due to a water rights issue the (tribal) council has with the company. (Redacted Name) was not aware that his name appeared on the Western Montana Water Users Association list (opposing CSKT water compact). He does not want to be named on that list, he is going to sign an affidavit to be removed, and publish a correction in the newspaper to that effect.



## DID YOU KNOW?

In 1993 Governor Marc Racicot signed a proclamation setting the state on the pathway to establishing sovereign “government to government” relations with the tribes? Source: indianlaw.mt.gov

There are 567 federally recognized tribes in the United States. One cannot help but wonder exactly how much money flows out of taxpayer pockets and into the bank accounts of unaccountable Tribal Corporations?

The state of Montana has tobacco, alcohol, and fuel tax “revenue sharing” agreements with all 7 tribes and since 2006, have paid them \$109 million dollars? Source: tribalnations.mt.gov

In the past 4 years, the state of Montana has paid more than \$227 million to tribes? Source: transparency.mt.gov

In his 2016 CSKT water compact bill S.3013, Jon Tester proposed to give the U.S. / CSKT ownership and control over all the water in western Montana, provide federal “settlement” funds of \$2.4 billion and give ownership and management control of the Flathead Irrigation Project to the tribe changing its primary use to a tribal fishery instead of irrigation? Source: congress.gov

**Between 2008-2016 Montana’s seven tribes received at least \$3.9 billion from 319 different federal programs, grants and other forms of financial assistance?** These include social welfare programs, education, college endowment funds, head start programs, and preserving Native American Languages and culture. If the tribes are truly “sovereign”, aren’t all of these services and programs their own financial responsibility? Source: USAspending.gov

## S & K Technology Locations

The CSKT have at least 16 different corporations that have received federal money between 2008 and 2016. Here are the locations of some of their corporate facilities:

### Corporate Headquarters – St. Ignatius, MT

### S & K Aerospace

St. Ignatius, MT- Corporate HQ  
Warner Robins, GA  
*Ryadah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*  
*Dhahran Office, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*

### S & K Global

Polson, MT- Corporate HQ  
Bremerton, WA  
Warner Robins, GA  
Midwest City, OK  
Houston TX  
Fairfax VA, (Washington DC Office)

### S & K Logistics Solutions

St. Ignatius, Corporate HQ  
Grand Junction, CO  
Byron, GA  
Davie, FL

### S & K Engineering and Research

St. Ignatius, MT  
Dayton, OH

### Adelos, Inc.

Polson, MT- Corporate HQ

**S&K Website:** <http://www.sktcorp.com>

**This booklet was developed and is supported by Private Citizens living in western Montana who are concerned about state and federal Indian policies that serve to diminish and undermine the constitutional and legal rights of all citizens, Indian and non-Indian alike.**

## Explanation of charts in this booklet:

**Note: Because the veil of tribal sovereignty prevents us from knowing all of the corporations any tribe has, the figures in these charts are thought to be conservative. They could be much larger, and do not include receipts from Montana, mitigation payments, or revenue from tribal enterprises such as Casinos, Kerr Dam, private donations, or tribal fees.**

### CHART 1: FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE CSKT BY CORPORATION

This chart shows the amount of federal money awarded annually to each CSKT corporation. The top of the chart lists CSKT revenue by corporation and the bottom of the chart breaks down revenue by type of funds awarded: grants, contracts, and other financial assistance.

### CHART 2: ANNUAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES BY GOVERNMENT ENTITY LOCATED IN LAKE COUNTY MONTANA

This chart highlights the fact that CSKT expenditures per member in 2016 were 52 times greater than per citizen expenses for all other government entities in Lake County combined. The number of Lake County Residents includes tribal and non-tribal residents.

### CHART 3: TRANSFER OF WEALTH AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO TRIBES

This chart conveys some of the various types of wealth being transferred to the CSKT, and highlights that it is not just money they receive. Wealth is also being transferred through ownership of infrastructure assets. This chart is not a complete picture. For example transfers of land purchased for the tribe from Bonneville power and other entities is not included.

### CHART 4: FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO MONTANA TRIBES

All Montana tribes receive federal taxpayer money. We’ve identified 82 tribal corporations receiving funds, but there could be more. This chart highlights money received by all seven Montana tribes between 2008 and 2016.

The reservation unemployment and poverty statistics are also included. For comparison purposes, the annual budgets for the county in which each reservation is located is also provided.