



Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe

Arthur "Archie" LaRose, Chairman
Donald "Mick" Finn, Secretary/Treasurer

District I Representative District II Representative District III Representative
Robbie M. Howe-Bebeau *Steve White* *Eugene "Ribs" Whitebird*

TESTIMONY OF CHAIRMAN ARTHUR LAROSE OF THE LEECH LAKE BAND OF OJIBWE

BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

LEGISLATIVE HEARING TO EXAMINE S. 1739, THE MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE JUDGMENT FUND DISTRIBUTION ACT

FEBRUARY 2, 2012

INTRODUCTION

Good afternoon Chairman Akaka, Vice Chairman Barrasso, and Members of the Committee. I am Archie LaRose, Chairman of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on S. 1739. This bill would direct the Secretary of the Interior to distribute funds from a 1999 settlement of a case to resolve claims brought for federal mismanagement of funds and undervaluing of lands and timber under the 1889 Nelson Act according to a prescribed formula advocated by the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe (MCT), which is comprised of the bands of Leech Lake, Bois Forte, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Mille Lacs, and White Earth. Under the formula, MCT would be paid attorney fees and other expenses first. The Secretary must then allocate the remaining funds on a per capita and per band basis. Harm done to the individual bands, which was the basis for the settlement amount of \$20 million, is not a consideration in the mandated distribution.

The Nelson Act and the damages that it caused to the treaty-protected reservations in Minnesota represents yet another sad chapter in this Nation's history of dealing with Indian tribes. I agree that time has come to put this issue behind us. However, it must be done in an equitable and just manner. S. 1739 would not accomplish this goal. Instead, the bill will compound the injustice that was done to the people of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation and result in additional costly and time-consuming litigation.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT

S. 1739 disregards the sovereignty of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe and would result in gross injustice to the Band. Respecting tribal sovereignty means honoring the position of Leech Lake, not sacrificing justice owed it to appease others. S. 1739 is based on the improper assumption that the Nelson Act dissolved all the bands' prior interests in land. While the Nelson Act sought to establish a common permanent fund, federal courts have found that the wrongs inflicted under the Nelson Act relate back to the individual treaty-beneficiary bands. Federal courts approved monetary judgments in at least 25 Nelson Act-related claims that were brought by the MCT as the named plaintiff. The

awards were then distributed to the individual bands that were the parties to the various treaties that established the reservation lands in the first place. In other words, the United States has **never** abrogated the sovereign rights of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe or transferred its lands at any point to the MCT or anyone else as some have suggested. If that were the case, then Leech Lake looks forward to sharing in the lucrative gaming revenues of the other bands. MCT cannot speak for Leech Lake upon matters impacting the Leech Lake people or the Leech Lake Indian Reservation.

Instead of following this precedent of distributing settlement funds to the individual bands, S. 1739 ignores *actual* damages suffered by individual federally recognized bands, their individual treaties, and harm to their reservations. The court-approved settlement amount of \$20 million was based upon the damages incurred (land and timber sold improperly or taken and mismanaged) on each reservation under the Nelson Act. The MCT commissioned Wesley and Rickard, Inc., as its expert in the case to conduct an appraisal of the lands subject to the claims. The resulting MCT Comparison Report found that the Leech Lake Indian Reservation incurred 68.9% of the damages; Grand Portage 0.9%; Mille Lacs 2.40%; Bois Forte 8.60%; White Earth 9%; and Fond du Lac 10.20%. It would not be fair to allocate the funds based solely upon a per capita and per band basis while disregarding damages incurred by each band given the settlement amount was based upon damages. The parties would not have agreed to the \$20 million settlement amount if it had not been for the 68.9% of damages suffered by Leech Lake.

The Indian Tribal Judgment Funds Use or Distribution Act (Judgment Funds Act), 25 U.S.C. 1401 et seq., sets forth the procedure to handle the distribution of settlements where more than one tribe is involved in the settlement and where they do not agree on a distribution formula. That Act governs the distribution of this settlement. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) executed their responsibilities under the Judgment Funds Act in 2001 and then again in 2007 by submitting a report and draft legislation to Congress proposing certain distribution allocations to Congress based upon its review of the circumstances, the facts in the case upon which the settlement was based, and the equities. In other words, the BIA's recommendations to Congress were not based upon the formula sought by MCT (where the four smaller bands have a majority vote). The four smaller bands (and, therefore, the controlling voice of MCT) have not agreed with the BIA's recommendations for the past decade because the BIA did not recommend a division of the settlement based upon the number of bands, which would benefit them to a greater degree than other alternatives on the table. S. 1739 is their effort to attain the per band split they seek.

Further, S. 1739 mandates payments that are beyond the scope of those approved in the Judgment Funds Act. The bill would mandate payment to the MCT for costs and interest incurred resulting from the MCT's work on "the distribution of the judgment funds," which could include lobbying, consulting fees, and other related costs to develop and advocate in favor of S. 1739. Such work was done in direct conflict with the interests of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe. Such expenditures are not authorized under the Judgment Funds Act.

To resolve this long-standing dispute, the Leech Lake Tribal Council proposed a compromise position that would acknowledge damages along with the views of the other bands. A consensus position is the only way to achieve the goal of putting the settlement funds in the hands of the rightful beneficiaries. We respectfully request that the Congress and the Administration facilitate discussion among the six bands to develop an equitable solution to this problem.

BACKGROUND/HISTORY

Treaties with the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe and other Indians of Minnesota

The United States entered into 43 treaties with the Chippewa Indians between 1785 and 1870. The Leech Lake Indian Reservation was established through a series of treaties with the United States and presidential executive orders. *See* Treaties of February 22, 1855 (10 Stat. 1165) & March 19, 1867 (Article I, 16 Stat. 719); Executive Orders of October 29, 1873, November 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874. These treaties and executive orders promised to make the reserved lands the “permanent home” for the Leech Lake people.

Nelson Act of 1889

In the 50th Congress, Minnesota Congressman Knute Nelson sponsored a bill formally titled, “An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.” Congress passed the bill and President Cleveland signed it on January 14, 1889. 25 Stat. 642 (Jan. 14, 1889). The Act, known as the Nelson Act, is the Minnesota version to the failed Dawes Act (also known as the General Allotment Act). Established during the federal government’s era of Allotment and Assimilation, the United States – through the Nelson Act – sought to destroy the governing structures of the Minnesota bands, parcel out tribal governmental lands to individual Indians, and open up our reservation lands to settlers and private companies in clear violation of existing treaties between the United States and the various Chippewa bands. A primary goal of the Nelson Act was to open up the northern white pine forests for lumber companies for logging.

Section 1 of the Nelson Act provides that, “in any case where an allotment in severalty has heretofore been made to any Indian of land upon any of said reservations, he shall not be deprived thereof or disturbed therein...” This provision acknowledges the vested rights of the individual Indians to choose land and remain on their Reservations.

Section 3 of the Act provided for parcels to be allotted to individual Indians. Sections 4 and 5 directed pinelands to be sold at public auction to non-Indians. Section 6 directed agricultural lands to be sold to non-Indian settlers as homesteads.

Section 7 of the Act provides:

“That all money accruing from the disposal of said lands ... shall ... be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of all the *Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota* as a permanent fund ... and which interest and permanent fund shall be expended for the benefit of said Indians in manner following: *One-half of said interest shall ... be annually paid in cash in equal shares to the heads of families and guardians of orphan minors* for their use; and *one-fourth of said interest shall*, during the same period and with the like exception, be *annually paid in cash in equal shares per capita to all other classes of said Indians*; and the *remaining one-fourth of said interest shall*, during the said period of fifty years, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be ***devoted exclusively to the establishment and maintenance of a system of free schools among said Indians, in their midst and for their benefit***; and at the expiration of the said fifty years, *the said permanent fund shall be divided and paid to all of said*

Chippewa Indians and their issue then living, in cash, in equal shares.” (emphasis added.)

Amendments to the Nelson Act/Establishment of the Chippewa National Forest

In 1900 the League of Women Voters petitioned Congress to protect the remaining forestlands surrounding the Leech, Cass, and Winnibigoshish Lakes on the Leech Lake Indian Reservation. The Chippewa National Forest (CNF), originally named the Minnesota Forest Reserve, was established through passage of the Morris Act (June 27, 1902) by taking these lands from the Leech Lake Indian Reservation.¹ Approximately 75% of the CNF lands are within the treaty boundaries of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation.

The Morris Act amended the Nelson Act, opening 25,000 acres of agricultural land to settlement, reserved 10 sections and areas of Indian land and allotments from sale or settlement, and provided for the sale of 200,000 acres of pine timber with proceeds to be paid “to the benefit of the Indians.”

Section 2 of the Morris Act read:

“Provided further, That in cutting the timber on two hundred thousand acres of the pine lands, to be selected as soon as practicable by the Forester of the Department of Agriculture, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, on the following reservations, to wit, Chippewas of the Mississippi, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Winnebigoishish, which said lands so selected shall be known and hereinafter described as ‘forestry lands,’ ...: Provided further, *That there shall be reserved from sale or settlement the timber and land on the islands in Cass Lake and in Leech Lake, and not less than one hundred and sixty acres at the extremity of Sugar Point, on Leech Lake ... on which the new Leech Lake Agency is now located, ...* and nothing herein contained shall interfere with the allotments to the Indians heretofore and hereafter made. *The islands in Cass and Leech lakes and the land reserved at Sugar Point and Pine Point Peninsula shall remain as Indian land under the control of the Department of the Interior.”*

I quote the Morris Act for two reasons. First, this quote demonstrates that a majority of Leech Lake’s treaty lands were taken from it to establish a forest to sell its timber. Second, this excerpt shows that the U.S. still maintained its government-to-government relationship with the Leech Lake Band on our Reservation even as it was taking its lands in 1902. Today, the Leech Lake Band now holds only approximately 4% of the reservation lands promised by treaty and executive order.² This amounts to approximately 29,000 acres of trust lands, most of which are swamplands that no one wanted to purchase. As a result, much of the trust lands within the Leech Lake Indian Reservation are swamplands and not suitable for housing, infrastructure, or economic development needs. The U.S. Forest Service and the state of Minnesota now hold most of the usable lands within the boundaries of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation.

¹ The forest’s name was changed to CNF in 1928 to respect the Chippewa Indians from whose land it was created.

² Attached is a map showing the percentage of land owned by the Leech Lake Band in comparison to the CNF and the state of Minnesota within our Reservation’s boundaries.

The CNF today has 115 employees and an annual budget of \$12.5 million. It also makes payments to local counties. Fiscal year 2008 saw \$1.1 million go to the counties. No similar payments are made to the Leech Lake Indian Reservation. The Leech Lake Indian Reservation should have more than a right to comment on the annual forest plans. The Supreme Court has held that the forest and lakes remain our ecosystem and remain subject to our treaty hunting, fishing, and gathering rights. The Leech Lake Indian Reservation should be given an opportunity to engage in self-determination-type contracting with the CNF and have a meaningful say in how environment and natural resources located within our reservation boundaries are used.



After the damage caused by the Nelson Act, the Leech Lake Band continued to govern the remaining tribal and allotted lands of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation. The leaders of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation continued to act on a government-to-government basis with the U.S. to ensure the protection of our treaty rights and to hold the federal government to its trust obligations. Above is a photo taken during the 1920's of delegations from the Leech Lake Band and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation during a visit to the White House. In the photograph, the tribal delegations are accompanied by BIA Commissioner Charles Burke.

Attached to this statement is correspondence between Commissioner Burke and a representative of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe. This correspondence includes a petition written by Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe tribal leaders to Congress. The petition led to the legislation that authorized the Nelson Act claims to go forward in federal court. I'm here today, more than a century after our lands were wrongly taken, to ask this Committee to right this wrong – not exacerbate it as would be done under S. 1739.

Establishment of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe

The Secretary of the Interior recognized the MCT on July 24, 1936, pursuant to the authority granted under the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) long after the 1889 Nelson Act and 1902 Morris Act. Governed by a constitution, the MCT's governmental powers are delegated to it from the six bands. In addition to the Leech Lake Band, the other bands include the Bois Forte, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Mille Lacs, and White Earth. The initial primary purpose of the MCT was to ease the administrative burden on the six bands, who had little infrastructure and few resources.

At no time have any of the bands ceded sovereignty or treaty rights to the MCT. The individual member bands are separate, federally recognized tribal governments. No law or court ruling has taken away the Leech Lake Band's sovereignty or acknowledgement as a federally recognized tribe. Further, the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota and the individual bands are different from the MCT. To say that they are the same is like saying the citizens of the United States and the fifty states are the same as the governmental body of the United States.

The Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Today

The Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe is a federally recognized Indian tribe with a long history of relations with the United States. The Leech Lake Tribal Council is the governing body of the Leech Lake Band. Our existing Reservation consists of 29,717 acres of trust lands, less than 4% of the total of our initial Reservation established through the Treaties and Executive Orders from 1855 to 1874.

In the early 1990's, the Band contracted with the BIA to operate programs as one of ten tribes in a second group allowed into a self-governance pilot project. Pursuant to Public Law 83-280, the state of Minnesota has concurrent criminal jurisdiction over crimes occurring on the Reservation. The Band retains full civil jurisdiction over Indians on the Reservation.

The Leech Lake tribal community consists of approximately 10,000 enrolled members. We have retained a strong and vibrant culture and continue to exercise and protect our treaty rights to hunt, fish, and gather on the lands promised as our permanent homelands.

While our culture and way of life remains strong, our community faces high unemployment, concerns with substance abuse, and challenges in providing adequate health care and education to our people. A glaring gap on our Reservation is the longstanding need to replace the Bug-O-Nay-Ge-Shig High School facility, which is administered by the Bureau of Indian Education, located in Bena, Minnesota.

The current High School facility is a metal-clad pole barn, formerly used as an agricultural building. One-third of the high school facility was destroyed in a gas explosion in 1992. The facility has serious structural and mechanical deficiencies and lacks proper insulation. The facility does not meet safety, fire, and security standards due to the flimsiness of the construction materials, electrical problems, and lack of alarm systems. The building lacks a communication intercom system, telecommunication technology, and safe zones, which puts students, teachers, and staff at great risk in emergency situations. The facility jeopardizes the health of the students and faculty due to poor indoor air quality from mold, fungus, and a faulty HVAC system. The facility also suffers from rodent infestation, roof leaks and sagging roofs, holes in the roofs from ice, uneven floors, poor lighting, sewer problems, lack

of handicap access, and lack of classroom and other space. These are just a few of the facility's numerous deficiencies.

One of the primary purposes of the Nelson Act (which is quoted on page 3) permanent fund was to provide funding for educational institutions for the various bands. We urge the Committee to consider amending S. 1739 to address this long-standing unmet need.

NELSON ACT LITIGATION AND SETTLEMENT

As noted above, Congress first acknowledged the wrongs inflicted by the Nelson Act upon the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota in 1926, in part, due to the work of the past leaders of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe when Congress first authorized the federal courts to hear claims brought by the various bands for damages incurred under the Nelson Act. *See Act of May 14, 1926.*

Pursuant to this Act of 1926 and its subsequent amendments, the Indian Claims Commission (ICC) and the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, in at least 25 other Nelson Act-related claims, awarded monetary judgments that were distributed to the individual bands based on damages incurred to their specific treaties/reservations. **While the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota and later the MCT were the named plaintiffs in these cases, the awards were distributed on a per capita basis to the members of the bands whose reservations suffered the loss of land and timber.** The settlement that is the subject of S. 1739 is the result of unresolved Nelson Act claims for damages incurred by the various six bands that were transferred to the U.S. Court of Federal Claims when the ICC dissolved in 1978.

To advance the settlement of the case (docket numbers 19 and 188), the MCT hired Wesley Rickard, Inc., to compile a report, which found that Leech Lake sustained the bulk of the damages under the Nelson Act. The following is a list of the damages appraised by Wesley Rickard, Inc., and put forward by the MCT: Leech Lake incurred 68.9% of the damages; Grand Portage 0.9%; Bois Forte 8.60%; Fond du Lac 10.20%; Mille Lacs 2.40%; and White Earth 9%.³

On May 21, 1999, the Department of Justice, as part of the litigation, commissioned a "subject property list" that described the disposition of the lands ceded under the Nelson Act. This list was filed with the Court and is also attached to this statement. The listing clearly shows that the great majority of the lands ceded came from the Leech Lake Indian Reservation to establish the CNF. The listing also acknowledges that the majority of the listed Leech Lake lands were pine lands, which were far more valuable than the agricultural lands ceded under the Nelson Act and which were more often subject to the fraud that led to these claims. In 1999, the Court based its approval of the \$20 million settlement on the subject property list.

SPECIFIC CONCERNS WITH S. 1739

The Judgment Funds Act governs the distribution of this settlement. Pursuant to that Act, the BIA prepared a Results of Research Report dated June 6, 2001 ("BIA Report"). The BIA Report opposed distribution of the settlement fund on a per band basis. The BIA Report acknowledged that the Nelson Act, and its amendments, consistently refers to the "Chippewa Indians of Minnesota," not the MCT, as the beneficiaries of any distribution of funds. The BIA Report concluded, "We do not find any

³ An excerpt from this report is attached.

compelling reasons to support a six-way split of the fund that would result in giving preferential treatment to the membership of four smaller bands at the expense of the membership of the two larger bands.” BIA Report, p. 10.

The BIA Report also acknowledges that, “the lands sold [under the Nelson Act] from each of the reservations were originally reserved to the bands under treaty. Under the terms of the Nelson Act, Leech Lake gave up the most land and received the least compensation per acre.” The BIA Report notes that the BIA first recommended a compromise that would have distributed the funds based on damages (35%) and per capita (65%). The majority of the MCT rejected this compromise proposal; and the BIA Report, thus, recommended that the settlement be distributed on a per capita basis. Pursuant to the Judgment Funds Act, the BIA then submitted the BIA Report to Congress. Then, in 2007, the BIA sent proposed legislation setting forth a per capita distribution to Congress under the Judgment Funds Act. The BIA Report is attached.

S. 1739 is based on an MCT Resolution that supports the distribution formula set forth in the bill. However, the sovereignty of the MCT flows from its six member bands, not the reverse. The MCT should have no say in the distribution of the Nelson Act settlement funds. The Treaties and Executive Orders between the United States and the Leech Lake Band that established our Reservation took place long before the MCT was established. None of these treaty rights were transferred or delegated to the MCT. Likewise, the 1889 Nelson Act and the damages it caused our Reservation occurred well before the MCT came into existence. Finally, the Act of Congress that authorized the claim to be brought forward was also enacted prior to the existence of the MCT.

Federal courts have acknowledged that the MCT acts only in a **representative** capacity in these claims. The U.S. Court of Claims, in *MCT v. United States*, 315 F.2d 906 (Ct. Cl. 1963), overturned an ICC ruling in part by finding that the treaty rights to lands are held by the tribal entity that entered into the treaty, not the individual Indian descendants. In that case, the Court stated:

“The Commission's order declared that the [MCT] ‘is entitled to maintain this action in a representative capacity on behalf of *all the descendants* of the Mississippi bands of Chippewas and the Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewas who were parties to the Treaty of February 22, 1855,’ regardless of their present-day membership in the Tribe.... At the oral argument the defendant suggested that the Commission's order and findings should be modified to delete the references to “descendants”, and to provide instead that the [MCT] is entitled to maintain this action in a representative capacity on behalf of those bands of Chippewas (the Mississippi bands and the Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands) who were parties to the 1855 Treaty. We agree. Tribal lands are communal property in which the individual members have no separate interest which can pass to their descendants who are no longer members of the group. The same rule is applicable under the Indian Claims Commission Act.... At least in such proceedings the [ICCA] requires that the awards be made, not to individual descendants of tribal members at the time of the taking, but to the tribal entity or entities today. In this case, the tribal entity is the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe *on behalf of* the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish bands.”

MCT v. U.S., 315 F.2d 906 (Ct. Cl. 1963) (interlocutory appeal of ICC No. 18-B decision finding that the Mississippi, Pillager, and Winnibigoshish held recognized title to the 1855 territory).

If the Committee decides to advance S. 1739, we urge the Committee to look to the federal courts' previous treatment of claims for money damages caused by the Nelson Act before finalizing this distribution formula. As stated above, the ICC and Court of Claims, in at least 25 judgments, acknowledged the damages incurred under the Nelson Act by the specific bands. These awards were distributed to each of the six bands individually, based on the damages inflicted to their reservations pursuant to specific treaty or executive order. A chart of the individual awards is attached.

1854 Treaty Rights and Descendants

There is also concern that some entities may not be entitled to share in the settlement. The 1854 Treaty rights of the Mississippi are described in Article I as follows:

The Chippewas of the Mississippi hereby assent and agree to the foregoing cession, and consent that the whole amount of the consideration money for the country ceded above, shall be paid to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, *and in consideration thereof the Chippewas of Lake Superior hereby relinquish to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, all their interest in and claim to the lands heretofore owned by them in common, lying west of the above boundry-line.*

This is an expressly reserved, treaty property right with clearly identified valuable consideration, which, under contract and property law, legally precludes any right for recovery for the Chippewas of Lake Superior with regard to compensation for damages for losses of lands and timber in the 1855 ceded territory -- the territory directly west of the 1854 boundary line.

The United States Supreme Court has repeatedly ruled that Congress may abrogate Indian treaty rights, but it must clearly express its intent to do so. *United States v. Dion*, 476 U.S. 734, 738-40 (1986); *see also Washington v. Washington State Commercial Passenger Fishing Vessel Assn.*, 443 U.S. 658, 690 (1979); *Menominee Tribe v. United States*, 391 U.S. 404, 413 (1968). There must be "clear evidence that Congress actually considered the conflict between its intended action on the one hand and Indian treaty rights on the other, and chose to resolve that conflict by abrogating the treaty." *United States v. Dion*, *supra*, at 740; *see also Minnesota v. Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians*, 526 U.S. 172, 203 (1999).

S. 1739 contains no such "clear evidence" of congressional intent to abrogate the Chippewas' 1854 treaty right. In fact this Act is silent on the subject of treaty rights, and provides no indication that Congress is considering the 1854 treaty reserved rights of the Chippewas of the Mississippi.

Thus, as the Committee considers S. 1739, we urge it to first recognize the past treaties and executive orders that established the various reservations. It is the damage to these reservations upon which the original claims and the resulting settlement are based.

Alternative Proposals Presented by the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe

For a number of years, the Leech Lake Band held the position that we would only support a distribution formula solely based upon damages. However, in 2011, the Council put forward a compromise to the other five bands. This compromise would acknowledge the significant harm done to

our people while incorporating the positions of the other bands. This straightforward compromise would bring closure to this matter. We are also open and interested in working with the Committee, the Administration, and the other bands to find a solution.

S. 1739 Distribution will not Withstand Judiciary Scrutiny

I agree with the 2008 testimony of White Earth Chairwoman Erma Vizenor when she stated that the result of a plan to distribute funds on a per band formula “would be to give 75% of the proceeds of the Settlement to 25% of the beneficiaries. We frankly do not believe that such a finding would withstand judicial scrutiny.”

If S. 1739 or similar legislation is enacted without provisions addressing Leech Lake’s concerns, we are prepared to file a lawsuit to challenge the inequitable distribution of the settlement funds.

In *Chippewa Indians of Minnesota v. United States*, the U.S. Supreme Court stated:

“Our decisions, while recognizing that the government has power to control and manage the property and affairs of its Indian wards in good faith for their welfare, show that this power is subject to constitutional limitations, and does not enable the government to give the lands of one tribe or band to another, or to deal with them as its own.”

301 U.S. 358, 375-76 (1937). The four bands that support the per band split comprise only 27% of the total membership of all Chippewa Indians of Minnesota as that term was used under the Nelson Act. More importantly, these four bands suffered 22% of the total damages. Distributing the settlement funds as proposed in S. 1739 effectively gives property of the Leech Lake Band to other bands. Passage of S. 1739 will further prolong this debate through time-consuming litigation at the expense of tribal and federal government resources.

CONCLUSION

Thank you for this opportunity to testify. While we agree that the time has come to get the settlement funds in the hands of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, we strongly disagree on the proposed formula for distribution set forth in S. 1739. It is undisputed that the great majority of the damages that occurred under the Nelson Act resulted from takings and mismanagement of lands and timber protected by treaty for the benefit of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe. Enacting legislation that completely ignores these damages would constitute yet another violation of our treaty rights and only serve to compound the injury done to our community.

I look forward to continuing this dialogue with the other five bands, our Minnesota congressional delegation, the Administration, and this Committee to work together to resolve this matter in a way that is fair.



IN REPLY REFER TO

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Midwest Regional Office
Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building
One Federal Drive, Room 550
Ft. Snelling, MN 55111



Tribal Operations

Honorable Eli O. Hunt
Chairman, Leech Lake Reservation
Business Committee
6530 US Highway #2 NW
Cass Lake, Minnesota 56633

Dear Chairman Hunt:

On June 6, 2001, the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs signed the Results of Research Report on the Judgment in Favor of the *Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, et al., v. United States*, Dockets 19 and 188.

Enclosed is a copy of that report. We will be sending a copy to each Chairman of the Reservation Business Committees and the President of the Tribal Executive Committee.

If you have any questions, please contact De Springer, Regional Tribal Operations Officer, at (612) 713-4400 ext-1125.

Sincerely,


Regional Director

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Tribal Government Services

JUN 6 2001

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Midwest Region

Acting

From: Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Subject: Results of Research Report on the Judgment in Favor of the *Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, et al., v. United States*, Dockets 19 and 188

We have completed the research necessary to identify the present-day beneficiaries of the funds awarded by the United States Court of Federal Claims in *Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, et al., v. United States*, Dockets 19 and 188. During the course of our research on this matter we have met twice with members of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribal Executive Committee (MCT), and once with representatives from the Mille Lacs Reservation Business Committee. The Director, Office of Tribal Services has also met with representatives from the Leech Lake and the White Earth Reservation Business Committees.

This material is submitted to you under the provisions of the Indian Judgment Funds Act, 25 U.S.C. 1401 et seq, and implemented by 25 CFR 87.

Background of the Award and the Nelson Act

The United States Court of Federal Claims made an award of \$20,000,000 to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, et al. on May 26, 1999, in Docket Nos. 19 and 188. This case mostly involves claims for additional compensation for lands ceded under the Act of January 14, 1889, 25 Stat. 642, (commonly known as "the Nelson Act") and for improper timber valuations.

Prior to 1889, 12 reservations had been established by treaties for the various Chippewa groups in Minnesota. The Nelson Act provided for the cession of all lands in Minnesota and settlement of the Chippewas, except those on Red Lake, on the White Earth Reservation. Indians who took allotments on their original reservations were not to be disturbed or moved to the White Earth Reservation without their consent. The Indians generally desired to take allotments on their reservations and efforts to remove them ceased about 1894.

The cost of carrying out the Nelson Act was paid from the proceeds of the land sales. After all the expenses were paid, the balance was deposited into a permanent fund in the United States Treasury for the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. The interest earned on the permanent fund was available for certain limited purposes and paid annually for 50 years. At the end of the 50-year

period, the funds were distributed in equal shares to all of the Chippewa Indians and their issue then living.

The surplus lands on the Chippewa Reservations were available for disposal under the Nelson Act for many years. The availability of those lands officially ended in 1934 when Congress enacted the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA), dated June 18, 1934, 48 Stat. 984, as amended, 25 U.S.C. 461, et seq. Subsection 463(a) of the IRA authorizes the restoration of the remaining surplus lands of any Indian reservation to tribal ownership.

For the most part, between the years 1889 and 1937, the United States treated the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota as one tribe until the Supreme Court's ruling on May 17, 1937, in *Chippewa Indians of Minnesota v. United States*, 301 U.S. 358 (1937). The decision in this case prompted the Bureau of Indian Affairs to seek guidance from the Solicitor for the Department of the Interior concerning the restoration of surplus lands under the IRA. The question posed was whether the land ceded by the Red Lake Band should be restored to that Band or to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

On February 19, 1938, the Solicitor issued an opinion concerning the undisposed of land ceded by the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians. The Solicitor stated that the question should be revised to ask if the lands should be restored to Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, not the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe because the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe is the name of a recent organization. It was the Solicitor's opinion that the lands ceded under the Nelson Act must be restored to the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. He also opined that action could be taken legislatively, if necessary, to allocate the restored lands between the Red Lake Band and the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

The following year Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to separate the principal and interest funds of the Red Lake Chippewa Indians of Minnesota from those of the remainder of "all other Chippewa Indians of Minnesota," Act of June 15, 1938, 52 Stat. 697.

Historical Background

Historically, the Chippewa Indians in the United States were primarily divided into five distinct bodies or tribes: Lake Superior, Mississippi, Pillager, Red Lake, and Pembina. The Chippewas were one of the larger groups of Indians of the Algonquin linguistic stock basically located in the northern Great Lakes Area.

From 1785 to 1870, the United States entered into 43 separate treaties with the Chippewas. In the early treaties the Chippewas were dealt with as a single tribe and were shown to be occupying a large area reaching from Lake Huron on the east to and beyond Lake Superior on the west. In later treaties they were regarded as divided into distinct bands and particular bands were recognized as occupying separate areas in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and eastern North Dakota, and were entitled to hold or cede the same independently of other bands and of the Chippewas as a whole.

In 1937 the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe organized under the IRA and adopted a tribal constitution. The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe is composed of the following bands:

Band and Reservation Name	Treaties That Established Minnesota Chippewa Reservations	Historic Chippewa Band Designation
Fond du Lac Band of the Fond du Lac Reservation	Treaty of September 30, 1854, Article II, 10 Stat. 1009	Lake Superior
Grand Portage Band of the Grand Portage Reservation	Treaty of September 30, 1854, Article II, 10 Stat. 1009	Lake Superior
Bois Fort Band of the Nett Lake Reservation (including Vermillion Lake)	Treaty of April 7, 1866, Article III, 14 Stat. 765, Executive Orders of December 20, 1881, June 30, 1883	Lake Superior
Mille Lacs Band of the Mille Lac Reservation	Treaty of May 7, 1864, Article XII, 13 Stat. 693	Mississippi
White Earth Band of the White Earth Reservation	Treaties of February 22, 1855, 10 Stat. 1165, and March 19, 1867, Article II, 16 Stat. 719	Primarily Mississippi, but includes some Pillagers, Pembina, and Lake Superior
Leech Lake Band of the Leech Lake Reservation	Treaties of February 22, 1855, 10 Stat. 1165 and March 19, 1867, Article I, 16 Stat. 719, Executive Order of October 29, 1873, November 4, 1873 and May 26, 1874	Primarily Pillagers, but including some Mississippi

Previous Claims:

Prior to the claims brought in Dockets 19 and 188, five claims were filed before the United States Claims Court (Claims Court) under a special jurisdictional act. See the Act of May 14, 1926, 44 Stat. 555, as amended by the Acts of April 11, 1928, 45 Stat. 423, and June 18, 1934, 48 Stat. 979 ("the 1926 Act"). The 1926 Act authorized the Claims Court to adjudicate all legal and equitable claims arising from actions taken under Nelson Act, or any subsequent act, asserted by the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota against the United States. Section 5 of the 1926 Act provided the following:

If in any suit by all the Chippewas of Minnesota against the United States it appears to the court that any band or bands of said Indians are, or claim to be, the exclusive legal or

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equitable owners, or are entitled to, or claim a legal or equitable interest that may be entered or passed in settlement of any claims submitted hereunder, the court may permit, or of its own motion compel said band or bands to be made parties to any such suit, so that their rights may fully and finally determined . . .

The June 18, 1934, amendment to the 1926 Act provided as follows:

. . . In any such suits or suits the plaintiffs, the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, shall be considered as including and representing all those entitled to share in the final distribution of the permanent fund provided for by section 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat L. 642), and the agreements entered into thereunder: Provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to affect the powers of the Secretary of the Interior to determine the roll or rolls of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for the purpose of making any distribution of the permanent Chippewa fund or of the interest accruing thereon or of the proceeds of any judgments . . .

H-76 - Decided January 14, 1935, dismissed, 80 C. Cls. 410, plaintiffs' motion for new trial overruled. Petition for writ of certiorari denied by the Supreme Court, October 14, 1935. 81 C. Cls. 979 296 U.S. 576. Court of Claims judgment affirmed by Supreme Court May 17, 1937. 85 C. Cls 708 301 U.S. 358 (1937).

The basic claim in this case is that the Nelson Act was an agreement made with the various bands of Chippewa Indians, including the Red Lake Indians, the result of which was an immediate and complete cession of all right, title, and interest of all the bands in the ceded lands. The Chippewa Indians of Minnesota filed suit to recover the value of 663,421 acres of land alleged to have been ceded to the United States under an express trust for the benefit of the plaintiffs and subsequently disposed of or appropriated by the United States in disregard of the trust and of the rights of the plaintiffs. The 663,421 acres were located on the diminished Red Lake Reservation.

The Supreme Court held:

1. That the question who had the Indian title to the lands in the Red Lake Reservation prior to and at the time of the cession was material
2. The Indian title to the lands in the Red Lake Reservation prior to and at the time of the cession was in the Red Lake bands. A contrary opinion in a report of the Committee of the House of Representatives accompanying the bill which, with amendments, became the Nelson Act was based on a misapprehension of the situation.
3. The Nelson Act though declaring that as to the Red Lake Reservation the cession should be sufficient if made by "two-thirds" of the male adults of all the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, should be construed, taken as a whole, as requiring also the consent of two-thirds of the male adults of the bands occupying the particular reservation wherein cessions were made.

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4. The cession by the Red Lake bands reserved all of the lands described in their instrument of cession for allotments, not just the lands which were required to make allotments at the time.
5. Lands of the Red Lake Reservation which were intended to be reserved for allotments but by mutual mistake were included in the cession under the Nelson Act and which were later added to the reserved lands by an Executive Order, were not a part of the ceded areas.
6. The Act of February 20, 1904, 33 Stat. 46, which adopted an agreement between the United States and the Red Lake and Pembina Bands of Chippewa Indians that ceded in trust a portion of their diminished reservation did not support the plaintiffs' claim in this case.
7. The power of the United States to control and manage the property of its Indian wards is subject to constitutional limitations; the lands of one tribe may not be given to another, nor may the Government deal with the lands as its own.

H-192 - Decided January 12, 1938, 87 C. Cls. 1, dismissed. Motion for new trial overruled March 31, 1938, affirmed January 3, 1939, 87 C. Cls. 755, 305 U.S. 479 (1939)

The Chippewa Indians of Minnesota claimed that United States did not pay them for timber that was included in a national forest on April 9, 1923. The claim is based upon section 5 of the Act of May 23, 1908, 35 Stat. 268, which provided that the United States shall deposit moneys realized from the sale of timber from any lands set aside for a national forest under the 1908 Act

The court dismissed the case on the grounds that the taking occurred in 1908 and that the timber did not have a merchantable value on that date. The court held that it is immaterial what value the timber may have had 14 years later. The United States was required to account to plaintiffs for the value of the timber at the time it was appropriated, and having no ascertainable market value at that time, plaintiffs were not entitled to recover in respect to such timber.

H-155 - Decided November 14, 1938, and January 9, 1939, affirmed April 17, 1939, 307 US 1 (1939)

The Nelson Act provided that the principal funds would be held for 50 years, then distributed to those still living, and to their descendants.

Approximately \$16 million were deposited into the permanent fund established for the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. On several occasions during the 50-year period, Congress enacted legislation authorizing the disbursement of these funds to the Chippewa. In this case, the Chippewa claimed that sections 7 and 8 created a conventional trust and precluded the United States from disbursing any of the funds involved except in strict accord with the Nelson Act. It was further claimed that Congress did not have the authority to enact legislation that authorized disbursements in a manner contrary to the Nelson Act.

The court held that:

While technically it may be asserted that Congress did not strictly observe the provisions of the act of 1889, it is indisputable that the present plaintiffs suffered absolutely no loss, and now seek to gain a benefit from a transaction which did them no harm whatever.

The Secretary of the Interior did, in accord with the acts of Congress attached hereto, make per capita distributions from the funds of the Indians in the Treasury to the amount of \$5,684,341.60 and manifestly this decreased to this extent the amount of the fund available to distribution at the end of the fifty-year period . . .

It is manifestly beyond the jurisdiction of the court to express agreement or disagreement with the provisions of the act of 1889. Congress possesses the authority to care for tribal Indians, and, under established precedents we have cited, the courts may not question its discretion or the exercise of the plenary power they have of right. If the case is restricted to a matter of accounting under the act of 1889, the findings tell the story.

What we hold is that Congress possesses the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and if the legislation does not impair vested rights or appropriate Indian property for a public purpose, the courts are absolutely without jurisdiction. *Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock*, 187 U.S. 553 (1903).

H-163 - Decided January 8, 1940. 90 C. Cls. 140, dismissed.

The Act of April 28, 1904, 33 Stat. 539, (known as "the Steenerson Act") authorized allotments from the reserved portion of the White Earth Reservation to each Chippewa Indian legally residing there, not to exceed 160 acres per allotment. If the amount of land was insufficient, then the land was to be divided pro rata. The total amount allotted to each individual under the 1904 Act was 80 acres.

In this case, plaintiffs claimed that the United States allotted too much land to the individual Indians on the White Earth Reservation and that the government should not have allotted the additional lands under the Steenerson Act because it reduced the number of acres declared ceded and sold for the benefit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.

Plaintiffs also contended that any surplus lands and the timber thereon remaining on the diminished White Earth Reservation, after allotments had been made in conformity with the Acts of 1887 and 1889, became "ceded lands" and, therefore, "trust lands," to be sold for plaintiffs' benefit, and that, when additional lands therefrom were allotted to the Chippewas, the defendant violated the trust and plaintiffs became entitled to recover compensation for the value of those lands.

The United States countered that the Nelson Act, and the approval of the agreements made under that Act did not deprive Congress of its lawful plenary power over the Indian tribes and their properties to direct changes in the amount of land to be allotted to individual Chippewas. The

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United States also contended that the changes which were directed by Congress in the subsequent acts of 1891 and 1904 were lawful, plaintiffs were not injured and thus, were not entitled to recover the value of the lands additionally allotted. The government further contended that the reserved portion of the White Earth Reservation was not ceded under the Nelson Act; that the rights and property interest therein remained in a group of Indians which included only a portion of all the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota; that the plaintiff Chippewa Indians of Minnesota had never acquired any property interest therein and could not recover because of the manner in which that area has been managed.

The Court held that:

We are of the opinion that the position of the defendant is correct and that plaintiffs are not entitled to recover The Chippewa Indians of Minnesota were tribal Indians both before and after the enactment of the civilization act of 1889. The property involved was tribal property. *Grits v. Fisher*, 224 U.S. 640; *Fairbanks v. United States*, 223 U.S. 215; *Oakes v. United States*, 172 Fed. 305; *Lecky v. United States*, 190 Fed. 289. And these Indians and their properties were at all times prior and subsequent to the Acts of 1889 subject to the plenary control of Congress. These questions were submitted and decided adversely to plaintiffs in *Chippewa Indians of Minnesota v. United States*, 88 C. Cls. 1, affirmed 307 U.S. 1. The present case differs from that case only in that the former was predicated upon the alleged mismanagement of tribal funds, and the proceeds of tribal land and timber, while the instant case is upon the alleged mismanagement of unsold tribal lands and timber. But whatever form the tribal property takes, its management by Congress is governed by the same principles of law.

M-135 - Decided April 1, 1940, 91 C Cls. 97

The Nelson Act called for the Secretary to classify the surplus lands into pine lands or agriculture lands. The pine lands were to be appraised and sold to the highest bidder. In carrying out these responsibilities, the government examiners mis-classified some of the pine lands and underestimated the value of those lands. Due to government error, the Chippewa Indians were not compensated for all of the pine lands sold at the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations. An investigation was conducted after complaints were made concerning this matter. The cost of the investigation was reimbursed to the government from the trust funds belonging to the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. The \$1.2 million award includes the \$79,597.12 improperly charged for the cost of the investigation, and for the damages suffered due to the undervaluation and loss of pine lands in the sum of \$1,198,203.62.

The Court found that the government was entitled to \$4.6 million for offsets for excess payments and gratuity expenditures. The net judgment was reduced to zero.

Indian Claims Commission Cases

In Docket 18, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe pursued additional claims in a representative capacity on behalf of the Lake Superior, Mississippi and Pillager Chippewa, before the Indian

Claims Commission. It also represented all Chippewa bands in Minnesota except the Red Lake Band in Dockets 19 and 188. The following table shows the Dockets and the beneficiaries of the earlier awards that have been distributed:

Dockets	Total Award (Million)	Rose Point	Fond du Lac	Grand Portage	Leech Lake	Mille Lacs	White Earth	Date Claim Awarded
18-B	\$1.67				Miss & Pillager	Miss	Miss & Pillager	1855
144	\$0.40				Pillager		Pillager	1848
18C&T	\$9.65	Lake Superior 9.25%	Lake Superior 17.68%	Lake Superior 5.02%	Miss 4.71%	Miss 4.30%	Miss 5.1%	1837 1847
18D	\$1.02	Lake Superior						1860
18S&L	\$8.30	Lake Superior 8.34%	Lake Superior 15.95%	Lake Superior 4.59%			Lake Superior 1.75%	1843 1855
18-S	\$2.84				Miss 7.45%	Miss 8.18%	Miss 84.35%	1843
188- Leech Lake	\$3.39				Miss & Pillager 100%			1864
188- White Earth	\$0.24						White Earth Reservation 100%	1907
113, 191, 221, 246	\$52.27						Pembina 3.39%	1905

Current Status

The MCT enacted a resolution calling for the funds to be divided equally among the six tribal bands. The MCT position is that it should have control of the funds and that the majority of the bands want the fund divided equally among the bands. Although four out of the six councils want the funds divided evenly six ways, those four councils represent only about 27 percent of the total membership. The two councils that oppose the six-way-split of the funds represent about 73 percent of the total membership. The MCT proposal would result in the following allocation of the principal funds:

- \$13.4 million allocated to four bands with 27 percent of the membership
- \$ 6.6 million allocated to two bands with 73 percent of the membership

The Leech Lake Band supports the view that the fund be divided in proportion to the losses suffered by each of the bands. The lands sold from each of the reservations were originally reserved to the bands under treaty. Under the terms of the Nelson Act, Leech Lake gave up the most land and received the least compensation per acre.

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The White Earth Band's position is that the fund should be divided per capita and the fund should be distributed in the same manner it would have been distributed if the \$20 million had been deposited into the permanent fund at the time the lands were originally sold.

Leech Lake is correct in that they suffered the greatest loss under the Nelson Act. MCT's position has merit because if the Tribe were recovering lands instead of money, the lands would be under the control of MCT instead of the bands. Any income generated off of restored lands is also under the control of MCT. White Earth's position has merit because in historical claims such as this one, it has been the Bureau's policy to distribute the funds to the entity that would have received the funds at the time of taking. In this case, the funds would have been divided per capita and paid to the tribal members in the 1940's.

In an effort to compromise this issue, we recommended an alternative distribution that would acknowledge the losses suffered by each of the Bands, and the fact that the Nelson Act is the underlying reason for the majority of the tribal members being enrolled at White Earth. In 1889 the enrollment at White Earth was 27.5 percent of the total number enrolled with each Band. Today, 53 percent of the total membership is enrolled at White Earth. The reservation with the second highest enrollment is Leech Lake at 20.24 percent of total tribal membership. Under the proposal, 35 percent of the fund would have been distributed to each of the bands in proportion to their losses. The remaining 65 percent would have been distributed to each of the bands in proportion to their current tribal enrollment. The 35/65 split was based upon the percentages used to divide the income earned on the lands restored to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe under the Indian Reorganization Act. Reforestation and BIA administrative costs receive 35 percent of the income. The remaining 65 percent is used for administering MCT programs.

The White Earth Reservation Band Council is the only council that enacted a resolution supporting the compromise proposal. Although MCT and the other Reservation Band Councils have not enacted resolutions, it is apparent that they have rejected it.

Identification of Beneficiaries

The award in this case represents additional compensation that would have been distributed per capita under the Nelson Act if the funds had been deposited into the permanent account established in the United States Treasury for the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. We have evaluated each of the viewpoints presented in this issue and we have determined that the funds should be allocated pro rata between the Bands based upon the number of tribal members currently enrolled with each of the Bands. If necessary, the tribal rolls should be updated to allow for the division of these funds.

The 1938 Solicitor's Opinion regarding the undisposed of lands ceded by the Red Lake Band contained a paragraph relevant to this situation:

As a result, it would appear that all of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota have an equal interest in the lands ceded by the Red Lake Band. Consequently, these lands could not be restored to one band without the consent of the other Indians or without compensation to

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them for their interest. It is fundamental that tribal assets cannot be disposed of by the United States without the consent of the tribe or without compensation . . .

In this case, the tribe is the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. We do not find any compelling reasons to support a six-way-split of the fund that would result in giving preferential treatment to the membership of four smaller bands at the expense of the membership of the two larger bands. Any allocation of the funds between the Bands that is not pro-rata should be adopted by a majority vote of the membership in a tribal referendum.

Please provide a copy of this report to the Chairman, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe and to each Chairman for the Reservation Business Committees.

404: Nett Lake (Bois Forte)
 405: Fond du Lac
 406: Grand Portage

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe
 Schedule of Per Capita Distribution Funds
 Judgements

407: Leech Lake
 408: White Earth
 410: Mille Lacs

18B P.L. 90-94	144	18C&T P.L. 97-458	18D	18S&U P.L. 99-146	18S P.L. 99-377 Sec. 4B	188 P.L. 93-134 Sec. 7	113, 191, 221, 246 P.L. 97-403 Sec. 9
407B MISSISSIPPI \$94.99	407C PILLAGER \$45.87	407B MISSISSIPPI \$177.23/.24	404A LAKE SUPERIOR \$514.29/.30	404A LAKE SUPERIOR \$564.94/.95	407B MISSISSIPPI \$224.96/.97	407B MISSISSIPPI \$415.76	408D PEMBINA \$1,720.47/.48
410B MISSISSIPPI \$94.99	408C PILLAGER \$45.87	410B MISSISSIPPI \$139.83/.84		405A LAKE SUPERIOR \$778.24/.25	410B MISSISSIPPI \$169.22/.23	407C PILLAGER \$415.76	
408B MISSISSIPPI \$94.99		408B MISSISSIPPI \$228.47/.48		406A LAKE SUPERIOR \$833.79/.80	408B MISSISSIPPI \$313.18/.19		
407C PILLAGER \$331.68		405A LAKE SUPERIOR 452.28/.29		408A LAKE SUPERIOR \$975.60/.61			
408C PILLAGER \$331.68		406A LAKE SUPERIOR \$442.46/.47					
		408A (RFDL) \$515.86/.87					
		404A LAKE SUPERIOR \$358.57/.58					
12/13/68	12/16/78	02/05/80 ll&ml 02/15/80 we 02/05/80	05/17/80	05/16/86 nl fdl 05/20/86	04/16/87	12/14/87	05/27/88

MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE COMPARISON REPORTS

Reservation	#1 Reservation percentages of APPRAISED TIMBER & LAND VALUES	#2 Percentages of land and/or timber ACRES SUBJECT TO CLAIM	#3 Reservation Acres to which 1889 NELSON ACT APPLIED		#4 Current Reservation Acreage		# 5 Reservation Population at time of Nelson Act 1889
Bois Forte	8.6%	7.5%	127,373	15.0%	127,373	7.6%	743 - 10.7%
Fond du Lac	10.2%	9.3%	97,857	11.5%	97,857	5.9%	671 - 9.7%
Grand Portage	0.9%	1.3%	40,450	4.8%	40,450	2.4%	294 - 4.2%
Leech Lake	68.9%	64.5%	463,008	54.5%	634,585	38.0%	2,212 - 32.0%
Mille Lacs	2.4%	4.6%	31,692	3.7%	61,028	3.7%	895 - 12.9%
White Earth	9.0%	12.7%	89,316	10.5%	707,360	42.4%	1,826 - 26.4%
Gull Lake	0	0	0	0		0	277 - 4.0%
TOTAL	100%	99.9%	849,696	100%	1,668,653	100%	6,918 - 99.9%

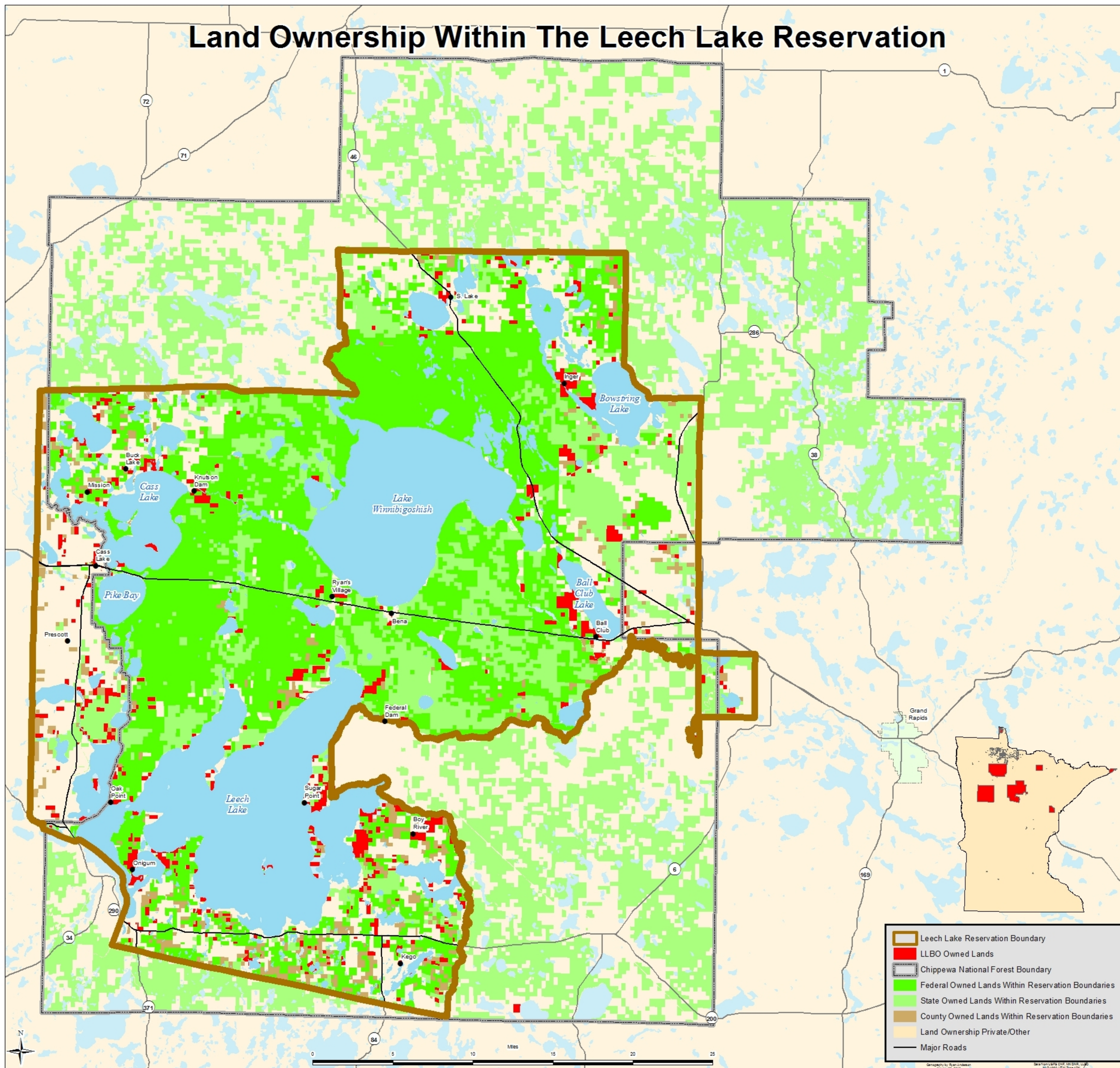
#1: (Mille Lacs) excludes 29,336 acres sold prior to the Nelson Act.

#2: (Mille Lacs) excludes 29,336 acres sold prior to the Nelson Act.

#3: Not all of these lands were actually sold. Some were allotted to individual Indians and some were returned to tribal ownership. Figures for Leech Lake exclude the 171,577 acres used for Leech Lake Dam Sites. A separate settlement judgement was entered for these lands in 1985. Figures for Mille Lacs exclude the 29,336 acres sold prior to Nelson Act.

#4: (Mille Lacs) Original four (4) fractional townships.

Land Ownership Within The Leech Lake Reservation



Legend

- Leech Lake Reservation Boundary
- LLBO Owned Lands
- Chippewa National Forest Boundary
- Federal Owned Lands Within Reservation Boundaries
- State Owned Lands Within Reservation Boundaries
- County Owned Lands Within Reservation Boundaries
- Land Ownership Private/Other
- Major Roads

Geography by Ryan Erickson
Data provided by the Leech Lake Reservation
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