

**TRIBAL AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS AND
INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONIES TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

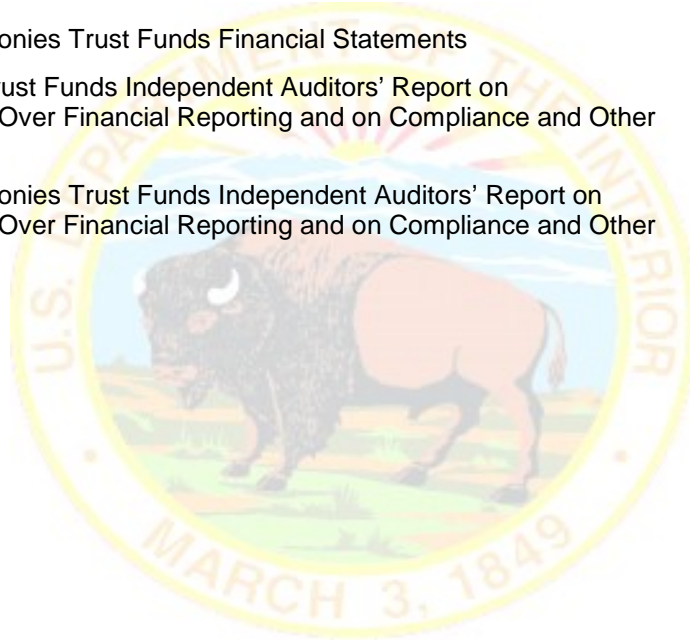


ANNUAL REPORT 2018

**TRIBAL AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS AND
INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONIES TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Table of Contents

	Tab
Letter from the Special Trustee	1
Tribal and Other Trust Funds Financial Statements	2
Individual Indian Monies Trust Funds Financial Statements	3
Tribal and Other Trust Funds Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters	4
Individual Indian Monies Trust Funds Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters	5





United States Department of the Interior
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS
Washington, DC 20240

November 9, 2018

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 independent audit of the financial statements for *Tribal and Other Trust Funds and Individual Indian Monies Trust Funds Managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians ("OST")* has been completed. I am pleased to report that, for the sixth consecutive year, the financial statements for the Individual Indian Monies Trust Funds have received an unmodified audit opinion. OST continues to provide high-quality trust services to individual beneficiaries and is taking action to achieve an unmodified opinion on the Tribal and Other Trust Funds financial statements, as well.

In FY 2018, OST achieved multiple milestones in delivering trust management services to Tribal and Individual Indian Monies (IIM) account holders:

- \$ 1.57 billion was received into and \$1.45 billion was disbursed from tribal and individual Indian beneficiaries' accounts (85% of these funds were disbursed electronically).
- Approximately 876,800 periodic performance statements (showing sources of funds, encumbrance information, and listings of trust property owned) were provided to beneficiaries.
- More than \$5.1 billion of trust fund assets were invested to help meet the needs and objectives of tribal and individual Indian beneficiaries.
- Approximately 11 million financial transactions were processed with 99.99% accuracy.

OST also accomplished the following:

- Completed 3,751 appraisals and reviews. These appraisals, valued at approximately \$1.017 billion, encompassed 4,073 land tracts totaling 485,867 acres. 9,422 of the appraisals (valued at approximately \$1.34 billion, encompassed 9,353 trust and restricted fee land tracts, totaling 1,647,780.51 acres) were completed for the Department's Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations (LBBP).
- Presented 307 records management training sessions and workshops for 4,473 federal, tribal, and contract employees.
- Completed 45 trust evaluations at various Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and tribal locations to evaluate compliance with trust standards in the management of Indian trust operations.
- Completed 55 trust records assessments at various BIA and OST locations to assess compliance with the Indian Affairs Records Management Manual.
- Presented 146 financial empowerment courses that helped beneficiaries achieve a level of understanding of financial management that supports and promotes financial self-sufficiency.
- Verified and updated the mailing addresses for 12,148 Whereabouts Unknown IIM accountholders with balances totaling \$21.1 million.

- Responded to 178,923 beneficiary contacts at the Trust Beneficiary Call Center and achieved an overall first-line resolution rate of 98.42%. Of the 178,923 beneficiary contacts, 15,247 were in regards to the Department's LBBP.
- On July 5, 2018, the Trust Beneficiary Call Center was designated by OMB as one of the government's "High Impact Service Provider (HISP)." <https://www.performance.gov/cx/HISPList.pdf>. As an HISP, the TBCC must comply with the new Customer Experience (CX) framework in OMB Circular A-11.
- Developed an Enterprise Risk Profile designed to identify, analyze, and systematically monitor OST's risks organization-wide. The Risk Profile assists OST in identifying the positive and negative risks OST assumes in achieving its strategic objectives to ensure better decision-making and mitigation of operational threats.
- Awarded a new multi-year contract with Innovest Systems for a Trust Funds Accounting System (TFAS) with a projected significant cost savings. The new system implementation is planned for March 2019, and brings modern-era technology that includes a core trust accounting system, a mobile system that will allow Tribes and IIM beneficiaries access to their account information via their computer and mobile devices, and a business intelligence module that enables access to and analysis of information to improve and optimize decisions and performance.

Also in FY 2018, the OST, Office of Appraisal Services and the Policy, Management and Budget, Office of Valuation Services were consolidated as the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO) under the Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget. Effective March 19, 2018, the Secretary of the Interior officially signed the Secretarial Order establishing the AVSO. In June 2016, P.L. 114-179, the Indian Trust Asset Reform Act (ITARA) was signed into law and required the appraisals and valuations of Indian trust property be administered by a single bureau, agency, or other administrative entity within the Department. AVSO will increase efficiency by leveraging the vast appraisal experience and use of information technology to enhance appraisal services.

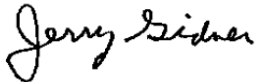
In addition, OST employees continue to work diligently to provide significant asset management services to Tribes and individual Indian trust beneficiaries on a daily basis. Their work is guided by the OST Mission Statement — "To honor our trust responsibilities by incorporating a beneficiary focus and participation while providing superior stewardship of trust assets."

In FY 2019, OST will continue to provide efficient and cost-effective trust management services; receive, invest, disburse, and accurately account for beneficiary trust funds; collaborate with other federal agencies to achieve operational efficiencies; support and promote Tribal Self-Determination; and partner with other bureaus and offices to fulfill the Department's Indian trust responsibilities.

I hope you find this year's audited financial statements informative and useful. If you have questions about the audit, or suggestions as to how OST may better serve you as a beneficiary, please contact:

Weldon Loudermilk
Deputy Special Trustee – Field Operations
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians
Department of the Interior
4400 Masthead Street, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109
Phone: (505) 816-1277
Email: Weldon_Loudermilk@ost.doi.gov

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jerold Gidner". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jerold Gidner
Principal Deputy Special Trustee for American Indians

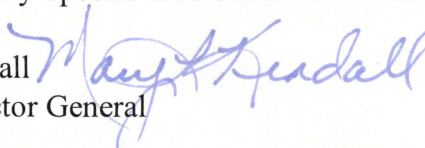


OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Memorandum

NOV 09 2018

To: Jerold Gidner
Principal Deputy Special Trustee for American Indians

From: Mary L. Kendall 
Deputy Inspector General

Subject: Independent Auditors' Reports on the Tribal and Other Trust Funds and Individual Indian Monies Trust Funds Statements for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2017
Report No. 2018-FIN-036

This memorandum transmits the KPMG LLP (KPMG) auditors' reports of the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) financial statements for fiscal years (FYs) 2018 and 2017. The OST financial reports contain financial statements and notes for Tribal and Other Trust Funds (Tribal) and Individual Indian Monies Trust Funds (IIM), collectively referred to as the Trust Funds Financial Statements.

Under a contract issued by the OST and monitored by the Office of Inspector General, KPMG, an independent public accounting firm, audited the Trust Funds Financial Statements for the FYs ended September 30, 2018, and 2017. The contract required that the audit be performed in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards, Office of Management and Budget audit guidance, and the Government Accountability Office/Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency *Financial Audit Manual*.

In its audit of the Trust Funds Financial Statements, KPMG reported:

- The IIM financial statements were fairly presented, in all material respects, in accordance with a basis of accounting that is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles
- A qualified opinion, consistent with prior years, on the Tribal financial statements because it was unable to satisfy itself as to the fairness of trust fund balances
- No material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting (including safeguarding assets) and compliance with laws and other matters

In connection with the contract, we reviewed KPMG's reports and related documentation and inquired of its representatives. Our review, as differentiated from an audit of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards, was not intended to enable us to express, and we do not express, opinions on the Trust Funds

Financial Statements or conclusions about the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. KPMG is responsible for the attached auditors' reports dated November 9, 2018, and the conclusions expressed therein. Our review disclosed no instances where KPMG did not comply, in all material respects, with U.S. Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards.

The legislation creating the Office of Inspector General requires that we report to Congress semiannually on all audit, inspection, and evaluation reports issued; actions taken to implement our recommendations; and recommendations that have not been implemented. We will include the information in the attached report in our next semiannual report.

We appreciate the courtesies and cooperation extended to KPMG and our staff during this audit. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact me at 202-208-5745.

Attachment



**TRIBAL AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)



KPMG LLP
Two Park Square, Suite 700
6565 Americas Parkway, N.E.
Albuquerque, NM 87110-8179

Independent Auditors' Report

U.S. Department of the Interior Office of the Special Trustee
for American Indians; and
U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Inspector General:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Tribal and Other Trust Funds managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST), which comprise the statements of assets and trust fund balances – cash basis as of September 30, 2018 and 2017 and the related statements of changes in trust fund balances – cash basis for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the cash basis of accounting described in note 2 to the financial statements; this includes determining that the cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, in accordance with the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and in accordance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 19-01, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*. Those standards and OMB Bulletin No. 19-01 require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to OST's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion.

***Basis for Qualified Opinion***

It was not practicable to extend our auditing procedures sufficiently to satisfy ourselves as to the fairness of trust fund balances and related changes in trust fund balances in the accompanying financial statements as of September 30, 2018 and 2017 due to the effects of certain parties for whom OST holds assets in trust disagreeing with balances recorded by OST and/or having requested an accounting of their trust funds, and of which certain of these parties have filed claims against the United States Government. Trust fund balances enter into the determination of financial position and changes in trust fund balances.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Tribal and Other Trust Funds managed by OST as of September 30, 2018 and 2017, and the changes in trust fund balances for the years then ended, in accordance with the cash basis of accounting described in note 2.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the cash basis of accounting as described, which is a basis of accounting other than U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 9, 2018 on our consideration of internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and other matters for the Tribal and Other Trust Funds managed by OST. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of OST's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the internal control over financial reporting and compliance for the Tribal and Other Trust Funds managed by OST.

KPMG LLP

Albuquerque, New Mexico
November 9, 2018

**TRIBAL AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Statements of Assets and Trust Fund Balances – Cash Basis

September 30, 2018 and 2017

(In thousands)

Assets	2018	2017
Cash and cash equivalents (note 3)	\$ 536,796	554,041
Investments (note 4)	<u>3,672,388</u>	<u>3,603,175</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,209,184</u>	<u>4,157,216</u>
Trust Fund Balances		
Held for Indian tribes (notes 7 and 9)	\$ 3,897,115	3,856,859
Held by the Department of the Interior and considered to be U.S. Government funds (note 7)	<u>312,069</u>	<u>300,357</u>
Total trust fund balances	<u>\$ 4,209,184</u>	<u>4,157,216</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**TRIBAL AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Statements of Changes in Trust Fund Balances – Cash Basis

Years ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

(In thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Increases:		
Receipts	\$ 528,081	418,981
Interest received on invested funds	104,324	96,924
Gain on disposition of investments, net	209	880
	<u>632,614</u>	<u>516,785</u>
Decreases:		
Disbursements to and on behalf of Indian tribes and other trust funds and withdrawal of trust funds by Indian tribes (note 9)	<u>(580,646)</u>	<u>(484,929)</u>
Increase in trust fund balances, net	51,968	31,856
Trust fund balances, beginning of year	<u>4,157,216</u>	<u>4,125,360</u>
Trust fund balances, end of year (notes 7 and 9)	<u>\$ 4,209,184</u>	<u>4,157,216</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**TRIBAL AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

(1) Background and Description of the Trust Funds

(a) Overview of the Trust Funds

Establishment and Management of the Trust Funds – The legislation that authorizes the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior (Secretary) to manage the Tribal and Other Trust Funds recognizes the unique trust relationship that exists between the Indian tribes, individual Indians, and the United States Government (U.S. Government). Agreements between the U.S. Government and the various Indian tribes, many of these in the form of treaties, recognize the sovereignty of tribes. During the course of the United States' history and the U.S. Government's evolving policies toward Indian tribes, the trust relationship has retained characteristics based upon tribal sovereignty. The United States Congress has designated the Secretary as the trustee delegate with responsibility for the financial and nonfinancial resources held in trust on behalf of American Indian tribes, individual Indians, and other trust funds. In carrying out the management and oversight of the Indian trust assets, the Secretary has a fiduciary responsibility to ensure monies are received for the use of Indian lands and the extraction of natural resources from Indian lands, distribute such monies collected to the appropriate beneficiaries, ensure that trust accounts are properly maintained and invested, and ensure that accurate and complete reports are provided to the trust beneficiaries in accordance with applicable law.

The balances that have accumulated in the Tribal and Other Trust Funds have resulted generally from judgment awards, settlement of claims, land use agreements, royalties on natural resource depletion, other proceeds derived directly from trust resources, and investment income.

The accompanying financial statements include only the financial assets held in trust by the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) for trust beneficiaries and do not include: (i) the operating account balances of OST (e.g., Fund Balance with Treasury; Property, Plant, and Equipment; etc.) or (ii) other Indian trust assets, including but not limited to, Indian lands, buildings, or other nonfinancial assets managed by the United States Department of the Interior (the Department).

The Reform Act – The American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-412) (the Reform Act) authorized the establishment of OST, which is headed by the Special Trustee for American Indians (Special Trustee) who reports to the Secretary. Under this legislation, the Special Trustee is responsible for oversight, reform, and coordination of the policies, procedures, systems, and practices used by various bureaus and offices of the Department, including but not limited to OST, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) (a component of Indian Affairs (IA)), the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), in managing Indian trust assets.

Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians – Indian trust assets, including the Tribal and Other Trust Funds, are primarily managed under the delegated authority of OST and BIA. Management of Indian trust assets on behalf of the trust beneficiaries is dependent upon the processing of trust-related transactions within certain information systems of the Department, including but not limited to OST, BIA, ONRR, and other Departmental bureaus and offices. BIA and other Departmental bureaus and offices are responsible for managing the natural resources

**TRIBAL AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

located within the boundaries of Indian reservations and trust lands, as well as the processing of data regarding the ownership and leasing of Indian lands. The allocation of receipts and disbursements by OST to trust beneficiaries are significantly dependent and reliant upon the receipt of timely and accurate information derived from records maintained by BIA, ONRR, and other Departmental bureaus and offices (see note 8).

Regional Offices – OST and BIA maintain staff at regional offices located throughout the United States.

Agency and Field Offices – OST and BIA also maintain staff at agency and field offices located throughout the United States, which are generally located near the tribes and individual Indians served. OST and BIA personnel located at most of the agency and field offices perform various functions related to trust fund activities.

(b) Description of the Trust Funds

Certain of the Tribal and Other Trust Funds are subject to legal, regulatory, budgetary, court-ordered, or other restrictions. A brief description of the Tribal and Other Trust Funds follows:

- **Tribal Trust Funds** – As of September 30, 2018 and 2017, the Tribal Trust Funds were comprised of approximately 3,500 accounts, which totaled approximately \$3,897,115,000 and \$3,856,859,000, respectively.

Tribal Trust Funds realize receipts from a variety of sources, including judgment awards, settlement of claims, land use agreements, royalties on natural resource depletion, other proceeds derived directly from trust resources, and investment income.

- **Other Trust Funds** – Other Trust Funds are comprised of those funds classified as *Held by the Department of the Interior and considered to be U.S. Government funds* (see note 7). Other Trust Funds totaled approximately \$312,069,000 and \$300,357,000 as of September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Other Trust Funds realize receipts from a variety of sources including leases, rights-of-way, judgment awards, settlement of Indian claims, donations and bequests, and investment income.

(c) Investment of Trust Funds

Authorizing legislation and a substantial body of case law specify how Indian trust funds should be managed and which financial instruments constitute appropriate investments for Indian trust funds. The Tribal and Other Trust Funds are invested in U.S. Government securities, including U.S. Department of the Treasury (U.S. Treasury) issues, U.S. Government agency issues, and U.S. Government-sponsored entity issues.

**TRIBAL AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

During Fiscal Year 2017, OST accepted certain corporate bonds in settlement of litigation, as approved by the Department's Office of the Solicitor. OST intends to hold these corporate bonds until maturity and then replace them with U.S. Government backed securities.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Accounting

OST uses the cash basis of accounting for the Tribal and Other Trust Funds, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. Receipts are recorded when received and disbursements are recorded when issued. Investments are stated at historical cost. Interest received on invested funds reported in the statements of changes in trust fund balances reflects interest received during the fiscal year.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Management considers all highly liquid financial instruments with maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

(c) Investments

Investment securities at September 30, 2018 and 2017 consist of U.S. Treasury issues, U.S. Government agency issues, U.S. Government-sponsored entity issues, and corporate bonds. During Fiscal Year 2017, OST accepted certain corporate bonds in settlement of litigation. OST intends to hold these corporate bonds until maturity and then replace them with U.S. Government backed securities. Investment securities are recorded at historical cost. Investment income is recognized when received.

The Tribal and Other Trust Funds are invested in U.S. Government securities, as mandated by 25 USC Section 162a, and certain corporate bonds accepted in settlement of litigation, as approved by the Department's Office of the Solicitor.

(d) Fair Value Measurements

Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurement* (ASC Topic 820), establishes an authoritative definition of fair value, sets out a framework for measuring fair value, and requires additional disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC Topic 820 applies only to fair value measurements already required or permitted by other accounting standards and does not impose requirements for additional fair value measures. Since the Tribal and Other Trust Funds use the cash basis of accounting (see note 2(a)), ASC Topic 820 only affects note disclosures related to fair value.

**TRIBAL AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

(e) Receipts

Receipts from various leasing activities, mineral royalties and sales of extracted minerals, timber and other forest products, fees and fines, and the granting of easements are generated from a variety of nonfinancial assets that are held in trust by the U.S. Government and managed by BIA and other Departmental bureaus and offices on behalf of tribes. Receipts in transit at September 30, 2018 and 2017, if any, awaiting deposit to the U.S. Treasury, are not included in the accompanying financial statements.

Receipts also include payments from the U.S. Government for judgment awards and the settlement of claims.

(f) Disbursements

Payments disbursed from the Tribal and Other Trust Funds consist of accumulations of funds from various income-producing activities such as leasing, royalty receipts, minerals extraction, timber and other forest product sales, fees and fines, judgment awards, settlement of claims, and investment income. Under certain conditions, tribes disburse or authorize disbursement of per capita payments to their enrolled members.

Public Law 103-412 specifically allows for the voluntary withdrawal of judgment awards and settlement of claims funds from the Tribal and Other Trust Funds. Except where prohibited by statute, an Indian tribe may submit a plan to withdraw some or all funds held in trust for the tribe in accordance with 25 CFR 1200.

(g) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements and notes requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of increases and decreases in trust fund balances during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(h) Subsequent Events

Subsequent events are evaluated by management through the date that the financial statements are available to be issued, which is November 9, 2018.

(3) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents of approximately \$532 million and \$550 million at September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, consist primarily of overnight investments with the U.S. Treasury.

**TRIBAL AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

(4) Investments

The historical cost, gross unrealized holding gains, gross unrealized holding losses, and fair value of investment securities by major class of security at September 30 were as follows (amounts exclude investments in U.S. Treasury overnight securities discussed in note 3):

	<u>Historical cost</u>	<u>Gross unrealized holding gains</u>	<u>Gross unrealized holding losses</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
	(In thousands)			
At September 30, 2018:				
U.S. Treasury and agency securities	\$ 3,481,689	16,471	(195,518)	3,302,642
U.S. Government entity issued mortgage-backed securities	189,021	615	(8,559)	181,077
U.S. Corporate Bonds	<u>1,678</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(113)</u>	<u>1,565</u>
	<u>\$ 3,672,388</u>	<u>17,086</u>	<u>(204,190)</u>	<u>3,485,284</u>
At September 30, 2017:				
U.S. Treasury and agency securities	\$ 3,408,375	46,060	(81,570)	3,372,865
U.S. Government entity issued mortgage-backed securities	185,605	3,797	(1,858)	187,544
U.S. Corporate Bonds	<u>9,195</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>(193)</u>	<u>9,035</u>
	<u>\$ 3,603,175</u>	<u>49,890</u>	<u>(83,621)</u>	<u>3,569,444</u>

The investments above held by the Tribal and Other Trust Funds at September 30, 2018 and 2017 consist of fixed income securities, some of which are mortgaged-backed debt securities, issued by the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Government agencies, or U.S. Government-sponsored entities and certain corporate bonds. All of the fixed income securities are either explicitly or implicitly backed by the U.S. Government.

The corporate bonds were accepted by OST during Fiscal Year 2017 in settlement of litigation. OST intends to hold these corporate bonds until maturity, between 2019 and 2021, and then replace them with U.S. Government backed securities.

**TRIBAL AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

Maturities of investment securities were as follows at September 30, 2018:

	<u>Historical cost</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
	(In thousands)	
Due in one year or less	\$ 114,597	114,041
Due after one year through five years	286,624	285,237
Due after five years through ten years	1,300,349	1,246,225
Due after ten years	<u>1,970,818</u>	<u>1,839,781</u>
	<u>\$ 3,672,388</u>	<u>3,485,284</u>

(5) Fair Value Disclosure Measurements

ASC Topic 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. For measuring fair value, ASC Topic 820 establishes a hierarchy that places the highest priority on unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority on unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of inputs within the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Tribal and Other Trust Funds have the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect the Tribal and Other Trust Funds' own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

In many cases, a valuation technique used to measure fair value includes inputs from multiple levels of the fair value hierarchy. The lowest level of significant input determines the placement of the entire fair value measurement in the hierarchy.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents reflected in the statements of assets and trust fund balances approximates fair value, which is valued using Level 1 inputs.

All of the investment securities held by the Tribal and Other Trust Funds at September 30, 2018 and 2017 are valued using Level 2 inputs. The fair value of investment securities disclosed in note 4 represents the best estimate of prices that the securities could be sold for in the open market as of September 30, 2018 and 2017. Those fair values are measured using pricing services, pricing models, or broker quotes. Inputs into the pricing models include the securities' par values, interest rates, and

**TRIBAL AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

maturity dates. If broker quotes are used to value investment securities, the fair value is estimated as the average of three broker quotes.

The fair value methods described above may produce fair value disclosures that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while management believes that the valuation methods used on the Tribal and Other Trust Funds are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the disclosed fair value of investment securities could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

(6) Contingencies

Certain Indian tribes for whom OST holds assets in trust have requested an accounting of their trust funds, and certain of these Indian tribes have filed claims against the U.S. Government for failure to fulfill its fiduciary responsibilities. The cases involve claims for breaches of trust concerning the Government's management of monetary and non-monetary trust assets. The relief sought in these cases range from declaratory and injunctive relief to compel an accounting, money damages, and other unspecified declaratory injunctive, or equitable, relief. At September 30, 2018, 17 tribal trust cases were pending in various federal courts. Overall, the U.S. Government contests liability on the claims asserted and has pursued its meritorious defenses to the relief sought. Although the Government believes it has valid legal defenses to the claims, the U.S. Government continues to engage in various forms of formal and informal dispute resolution with some tribes in an effort to resolve the claims without the need for costly and protracted litigation. Any monetary settlement or judgment resulting from an adverse outcome of the claims described above will not be satisfied with trust fund balances. No amounts have been recorded in the accompanying Tribal and Other Trust Funds' financial statements for potential claims from the U.S. Government.

(7) Trust Fund Balances

Trust fund balances are the aggregation of financial assets held in trust and represent the amounts owed to beneficiaries as of September 30, 2018 and 2017 for which OST has a fiduciary responsibility.

The Tribal and Other Trust Funds contain the following trust fund balance categories for U.S. Government budget purposes, which are reflected as separate components in the accompanying financial statements:

- *Held for Indian tribes* – These represent funds held on behalf of Indian tribes. These funds are considered non-U.S. Government monies.
- *Held by the Department of the Interior and considered to be U.S. Government funds* – These represent funds, some of which will be transferred to the Held for Indian tribes category provided certain conditions are satisfied, and for others, the corpus of the fund may be nonexpendable. These funds are considered U.S. Government monies.

**TRIBAL AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

A portion of trust fund balances represents estimated payments on production-type leases for which certain tribes and individual Indians hold an interest. When certain adjustments to production are identified, estimated payments received in excess of production are returned to the depositor or adjusted for in future payments.

(8) Related-Party Transactions with Other Government Organizations

(a) U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs

BIA is responsible for the collection of certain monies resulting from the management and use of Indian trust lands and other trust resources. Upon receipt, OST records the deposit of trust funds to trust accounts based on the information received from BIA.

(b) U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Natural Resources Revenue

For certain trust leases, ONRR is responsible for the collection of royalty payments on behalf of Indian tribes and individual Indians holding mineral rights. ONRR deposits the royalty payments with the U.S. Treasury and electronically transfers to OST the related accounting information, generally the next business day. The accounting information received from ONRR provides OST an allocation of 100% tribally owned lease royalties, enabling OST to record trust deposits directly into tribal accounts. For tribally/individually co-owned leases, allocation and accounting data is forwarded, generally twice a month, to OST via electronic interface through the Mineral Royalty Accounting Distribution module that is maintained by BIA. Pursuant to established procedure and appropriate authorization, the data is recorded by OST. ONRR and BLM both perform verification and other monitoring procedures of mineral assets. Oil and gas companies sometimes forward payments to ONRR based on estimated mineral production in order to comply with the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 that requires timely distribution of royalties. These estimated payments may be disbursed by OST to the beneficiaries. Typically, the oil and gas companies adjust future payments for excess or shortfall amounts, if any, based on actual production.

(c) U.S. Department of the Treasury

The U.S. Treasury is responsible for the investment of certain tribal trust funds as a result of applicable governing settlement agreements or judgments, or legislation. The U.S. Treasury recognizes OST's expertise in investing in a variety of U.S. Government agency and U.S. Government-sponsored entity issues in addition to U.S. Treasury issues. For certain of the funds, the U.S. Treasury has implemented an interagency agreement for OST to perform the investment management functions of the funds. Performance statements for funds managed by OST under an interagency agreement are provided to Treasury representatives on a periodic basis.

The U.S. Treasury also holds cash and certain investments and disburses for OST.

(d) Other

The Department's Office of the Solicitor serves as legal counsel for OST.

**TRIBAL AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

(9) Transfers of Trust Funds

Certain per capita disbursements authorized by tribes result in transfers from the Tribal and Other Trust Funds to the Individual Indian Monies (IIM) Trust Funds while certain oil and gas distributions may result in transfers to/from the IIM Trust Funds from/to the Tribal and Other Trust Funds. Net transfers of trust funds from the Tribal and Other Trust Funds to the IIM Trust Funds totaled approximately \$34.0 million and \$33.0 million during the years ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. These transfers are reflected as disbursements in the accompanying statements of changes in trust fund balances. In addition, pursuant to information provided by BIA, OST historically utilized special deposit accounts maintained within the IIM Trust Funds for both tribal and IIM beneficiaries as suspense accounts, whereby funds are temporarily posted when allocation information is not provided when the funds are received. Following receipt of allocation information from BIA, the funds are transferred from the special deposit accounts to the designated tribal and/or IIM account(s). Special deposit accounts totaled approximately \$22 million as of September 30, 2018 and 2017. Substantially all of the special deposit account monies held in the IIM Trust Funds relate to historical balances and has not been distributed because the ultimate disposition of the funds has not been determined. Since the ultimate disposition is unknown at September 30, 2018, the portion attributable to the Tribal and Other Trust Funds is unknown.



**INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONIES TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)



KPMG LLP
Two Park Square, Suite 700
6565 Americas Parkway, N.E.
Albuquerque, NM 87110-8179

Independent Auditors' Report

U.S. Department of the Interior Office of the Special Trustee
for American Indians; and
U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Inspector General:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Individual Indian Monies Trust Funds managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST), which comprise the statements of assets and trust fund balances – modified cash basis as of September 30, 2018 and 2017 and the related statements of changes in trust fund balances – modified cash basis for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in note 2 of the financial statements; this includes determining that the modified cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, in accordance with the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and in accordance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 19-01, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*. Those standards and OMB Bulletin No. 19-01 require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to OST's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Individual Indian Monies Trust Funds managed by OST as of September 30, 2018 and 2017, and the changes in trust fund balances for the years then ended, in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in note 2.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting as described, which is a basis of accounting other than U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 9, 2018 on our consideration of internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and other matters for the Individual Indian Monies Trust Funds managed by OST. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of OST's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the internal control over financial reporting and compliance for the Individual Indian Monies Trust Funds managed by OST.

KPMG LLP

Albuquerque, New Mexico
November 9, 2018

**INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONIES TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Statements of Assets and Trust Fund Balances – Modified Cash Basis

September 30, 2018 and 2017

(In thousands)

Assets	2018	2017
Cash and cash equivalents (note 3)	\$ 65,641	50,089
Investments (note 4)	859,702	813,421
Accrued interest receivable	6,068	5,518
Total assets	\$ <u>931,411</u>	<u>869,028</u>
Trust Fund Balances		
Held for individual Indians (notes 7 and 9)	\$ <u>931,411</u>	<u>869,028</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONIES TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Statements of Changes in Trust Fund Balances – Modified Cash Basis

Years ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

(In thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Increases:		
Receipts (note 9)	\$ 944,934	911,283
Interest earned on invested funds	25,305	23,125
Gain on disposition of investments, net	<u>163</u>	<u>87</u>
	970,402	934,495
Decreases:		
Disbursements to and on behalf of account holders	<u>(908,019)</u>	<u>(911,485)</u>
Increase in trust fund balances, net	62,383	23,010
Trust fund balances, beginning of year	<u>869,028</u>	<u>846,018</u>
Trust fund balances, end of year (notes 7 and 9)	<u>\$ 931,411</u>	<u>869,028</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONIES TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

(1) Background and Description of the Trust Funds

(a) Overview of the Trust Funds

Establishment and Management of the Trust Funds – The legislation that authorizes the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior (Secretary) to manage the Individual Indian Monies Trust Funds (IIM Trust Funds) recognizes the unique trust relationship that exists between the Indian tribes, individual Indians, and the United States Government (U.S. Government). Agreements between the U.S. Government and the various Indian tribes, many of these in the form of treaties, recognize the sovereignty of tribes. During the course of the United States' history and the U.S. Government's evolving policies toward individual Indians and Indian tribes, the trust relationship has retained characteristics based upon tribal sovereignty. The United States Congress has designated the Secretary as the trustee delegate with responsibility for the financial and nonfinancial resources held in trust on behalf of American Indian tribes, individual Indians, and other trust funds. In carrying out the management and oversight of the Indian trust assets, the Secretary has a fiduciary responsibility to ensure monies are received for the use of Indian lands and the extraction of natural resources from Indian lands, distribute such monies collected to the appropriate beneficiaries, ensure that trust accounts are properly maintained and invested, and ensure that accurate and complete reports are provided to the trust beneficiaries in accordance with applicable law.

The balances that have accumulated in the IIM Trust Funds have resulted generally from land use agreements, royalties on natural resource depletion, other proceeds derived directly from trust resources, receipt of judgment and tribal per capita distributions, settlement of claims, and investment income.

The accompanying financial statements include only the financial assets held in trust by the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) for trust beneficiaries and do not include: (i) the operating account balances of OST (e.g., Fund Balance with Treasury; Property, Plant, and Equipment; etc.) or (ii) other Indian trust assets, including but not limited to, Indian lands, buildings, or other nonfinancial assets managed by the United States Department of the Interior (the Department).

The Reform Act – The American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-412) (the Reform Act) authorized the establishment of OST, which is headed by the Special Trustee for American Indians (Special Trustee) who reports to the Secretary. Under this legislation, the Special Trustee is responsible for oversight, reform, and coordination of the policies, procedures, systems, and practices used by various bureaus and offices of the Department, including but not limited to OST, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) (a component of Indian Affairs (IA)), the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), in managing Indian trust assets.

Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians – Indian trust assets, including the IIM Trust Funds, are primarily managed under the delegated authority of OST and BIA. Management of Indian trust assets on behalf of the trust beneficiaries is dependent upon the processing of trust-related transactions within certain information systems of the Department, including but not

**INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONIES TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

limited to OST, BIA, ONRR, and other Departmental bureaus and offices. BIA and other Departmental bureaus and offices are responsible for managing the natural resources located within the boundaries of Indian reservations and trust lands as well as the processing of data regarding the ownership and leasing of Indian lands. The allocation of receipts and disbursements by OST to trust beneficiaries are significantly dependent and reliant upon the receipt of timely and accurate information derived from records maintained by BIA, ONRR, and other Departmental bureaus and offices (see note 8).

Regional Offices – OST and BIA maintain staff at regional offices located throughout the United States.

Agency and Field Offices – OST and BIA also maintain staff at agency and field offices located throughout the United States, which are generally located near the tribes and individual Indians served. OST and BIA personnel located at most of the agency and field offices perform various functions related to trust fund activities.

(b) Description of the Trust Funds

The IIM Trust Funds are comprised of approximately 406,000 and 404,000 accounts, held primarily for the benefit of individual Indian account holder beneficiaries and tribal entities, as of September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Included within the IIM Trust Funds are certain special deposit accounts that are subject to legal, regulatory, budgetary, court-ordered, or other restrictions that may ultimately result in funds being distributed to tribal and/or other entities.

The IIM Trust Funds are primarily funds on deposit for individual Indians with a beneficial interest in those funds. IIM account holders realize receipts primarily from land use agreements, royalties on natural resource depletion, other proceeds derived directly from trust resources, judgment and tribal per capita distributions, settlement of claims, and investment income.

(c) Investment of Trust Funds

Authorizing legislation and a substantial body of case law specify how Indian trust funds should be managed and which financial instruments constitute appropriate investments for Indian trust funds. The IIM Trust Funds are pooled and invested in U.S. Government securities, including U.S. Department of the Treasury (U.S. Treasury) issues, U.S. Government agency issues, and U.S. Government-sponsored entity issues.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Accounting

OST uses the cash basis of accounting with certain modifications for the IIM Trust Funds, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. Receipts are recorded when received with the exception of interest earned on invested funds (including discount accretion and premium amortization), and disbursements are recorded when issued. Investments are stated at amortized cost. Accrual adjustments to reflect interest earned but not received, and to record any applicable accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums over the terms of the investments, have been recorded in the accompanying financial statements.

**INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONIES TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

Interest income reported in the statements of changes in trust fund balances reflects interest earned, net of any premium amortization or discount accretion recognized during the fiscal year.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Management considers all highly liquid financial instruments with maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

(c) Investments

Investment securities at September 30, 2018 and 2017 consist of U.S. Treasury issues, U.S. Government agency issues, and U.S. Government-sponsored entity issues. IIM Trust Funds are pooled and invested. Investment securities are recorded at amortized cost, adjusted for the amortization or accretion of premiums or discounts. Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted over the expected life of the related investment security as an adjustment to yield using the effective-interest method. Investment income is recognized when earned.

The IIM Trust Funds are invested in U.S. Government securities, as mandated by 25 USC 162a.

(d) Fair Value Measurements

Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurement* (ASC Topic 820), establishes an authoritative definition of fair value, sets out a framework for measuring fair value, and requires additional disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC Topic 820 applies only to fair value measurements already required or permitted by other accounting standards and does not impose requirements for additional fair value measures. Since the IIM Trust Funds use the cash basis of accounting with certain modifications (see note 2(a)), ASC Topic 820 only affects note disclosures related to fair value.

(e) Receipts

Receipts from various leasing activities, mineral royalties and sales of extracted minerals, timber and other forest products, fees and fines, land sales, and the granting of easements are generated from a variety of nonfinancial assets that are held in trust by the U.S. Government and managed by BIA and other Departmental bureaus and offices on behalf of individual Indians. Receipts in transit at September 30, 2018 and 2017, if any, awaiting deposit to the U.S. Treasury, are not included in the accompanying financial statements.

Receipts also include payments from the U.S. Government for judgment awards and the settlement of claims.

(f) Disbursements

Payments disbursed from the IIM Trust Funds consist of accumulations of funds from various income-producing activities such as leasing, royalty receipts, mineral extraction, timber and other forest product sales, judgment awards, land sales, tribal per capita distributions, settlement of claims, and investment income.

**INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONIES TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

(g) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements and notes requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of increases and decreases in trust fund balances during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(h) Subsequent Events

Subsequent events are evaluated by management through the date that the financial statements are available to be issued, which is November 9, 2018.

(3) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents of approximately \$32 million and \$43 million at September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, consist of overnight investments with the U.S. Treasury.

(4) Investments

The amortized cost, gross unrealized holding gains, gross unrealized holding losses, and fair value of investment securities by major class of security at September 30 were as follows (amounts exclude investments in U.S. Treasury overnight securities discussed in note 3):

	<u>Amortized cost</u>	<u>Gross unrealized holding gains</u>	<u>Gross unrealized holding losses</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
	(In thousands)			
At September 30, 2018:				
U.S. Treasury and agency securities	\$ 771,188	5,094	(31,413)	744,869
U.S. Government entity issued mortgage-backed securities	<u>88,514</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>(4,340)</u>	<u>84,386</u>
	<u>\$ 859,702</u>	<u>5,306</u>	<u>(35,753)</u>	<u>829,255</u>
At September 30, 2017:				
U.S. Treasury and agency securities	\$ 717,352	16,093	(10,280)	723,165
U.S. Government entity issued mortgage-backed securities	<u>96,069</u>	<u>1,064</u>	<u>(913)</u>	<u>96,220</u>
	<u>\$ 813,421</u>	<u>17,157</u>	<u>(11,193)</u>	<u>819,385</u>

**INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONIES TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

The investments above held by the IIM Trust Funds at September 30, 2018 and 2017 consist of fixed income securities, some of which are mortgaged-backed debt securities, issued by the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Government agencies, or U.S. Government-sponsored entities. All of these securities are either explicitly or implicitly backed by the U.S. Government.

Maturities of investment securities were as follows at September 30, 2018:

	<u>Amortized cost</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
	(In thousands)	
Due in one year or less	\$ 40,050	39,949
Due after one year through five years	70,397	70,871
Due after five years through ten years	298,789	290,356
Due after ten years	450,466	428,079
	<u>\$ 859,702</u>	<u>829,255</u>

(5) Fair Value Disclosure Measurements

ASC Topic 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. For measuring fair value, ASC Topic 820 establishes a hierarchy that places the highest priority on unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority on unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of inputs within the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the IIM Trust Funds have the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect the IIM Trust Funds' own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

In many cases, a valuation technique used to measure fair value includes inputs from multiple levels of the fair value hierarchy. The lowest level of significant input determines the placement of the entire fair value measurement in the hierarchy.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents and accrued interest receivable reflected in the statements of assets and trust fund balances approximates fair value, which is valued using Level 1 inputs.

**INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONIES TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

All of the investment securities held by the IIM Trust Funds at September 30, 2018 and 2017 are valued using Level 2 inputs. The fair value of investment securities disclosed in note 4 represents the best estimate of prices that the securities could be sold for in the open market as of September 30, 2018 and 2017. Those fair values are measured using pricing services, pricing models, or broker quotes. Inputs into the pricing models include the securities' par values, interest rates, and maturity dates. If broker quotes are used to value investment securities, the fair value is estimated as the average of three broker quotes.

The fair value methods described above may produce fair value disclosures that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while management believes that the valuation methods used on the IIM Trust Funds are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the disclosed fair value of investment securities could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

(6) Contingencies

The Trust Funds are involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business in which certain beneficiaries have filed claims against the U.S. Government for failure to fulfill its fiduciary responsibilities. The U.S. Government believes it has valid legal defenses against these claims. Any monetary settlement or judgment resulting from an adverse outcome of the claims will not be satisfied with trust fund balances. No amounts have been recorded in the accompanying IIM Trust Funds financial statements for potential claims from the U.S. Government.

(7) Trust Fund Balances

Trust fund balances are the aggregation of financial assets held in trust and primarily represent the amounts owed to beneficiaries as of September 30, 2018 and 2017 for which OST has a fiduciary responsibility.

The subsidiary detail of IIM account balances contains approximately 11,200 and 11,300 special deposit accounts with balances totaling approximately \$22 million as of September 30, 2018 and 2017. Substantially all of the special deposit account monies held in the IIM Trust Funds relates to historical balances and has not been allocated because the allocation information for the funds has not been provided by BIA. Since the ultimate allocation is unknown at September 30, 2018, the portion attributable to the IIM Trust Funds is unknown.

The subsidiary detail of IIM account balances contains certain oil and gas holding accounts with balances totaling approximately \$34 million and \$11 million as of September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, which have not been distributed to beneficiaries. Upon receipt of the allocation and accounting data, to be provided by ONRR and BIA, the monies will be distributed to the proper beneficiaries' accounts (see note 8).

A portion of trust fund balances represents estimated payments on production-type leases for which certain individual Indians and tribes hold an interest. When certain adjustments to production are identified, estimated payments received in excess of production are returned to the depositor or adjusted for in future payments.

**INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONIES TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2018 and 2017

(8) Related-Party Transactions with Other Government Organizations

(a) U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs

BIA is responsible for the collection of certain monies resulting from the management and use of Indian trust lands and other trust resources. Upon receipt, OST records the deposit of trust funds to trust accounts based on the information received from BIA.

(b) U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Natural Resources Revenue

For certain trust leases, ONRR is responsible for the collection of royalty payments on behalf of Indian tribes and individual Indians holding mineral rights. ONRR deposits the royalty payments with the U.S. Treasury and electronically transfers to OST the related accounting information, generally the next business day. For tribally/individually co-owned leases and individually owned leases, the allocation and accounting data to distribute the monies to the proper IIM account is forwarded, generally twice a month, to OST via electronic interface through the Mineral Royalty Accounting Distribution module that is maintained by BIA. Pursuant to established procedure and appropriate authorization, the data is recorded by OST. ONRR and BLM both perform verification and other monitoring procedures of mineral assets. Oil and gas companies sometimes forward payments to ONRR based on estimated mineral production in order to comply with the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 that requires timely distribution of royalties. These estimated payments may be disbursed by OST to the beneficiaries. Typically, the oil and gas companies adjust future payments for excess or shortfall amounts, if any, based on actual production.

(c) Other

The U.S. Treasury holds cash and certain investments and disburses for OST.

The Department's Office of the Solicitor serves as legal counsel for OST.

(9) Transfers of Trust Funds

Certain per capita disbursements authorized by tribes result in transfers from the Tribal and Other Trust Funds to the IIM Trust Funds while certain oil and gas distributions may result in transfers to/from the IIM Trust Funds from/to the Tribal and Other Trust Funds. Net transfers of trust funds to the IIM Trust Funds from the Tribal and Other Trust Funds totaled approximately \$34.0 million and \$33.0 million during the years ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. These transfers are reflected as receipts in the accompanying statements of changes in trust fund balances. In addition, pursuant to information provided by BIA, OST historically utilized special deposit accounts (see note 7) maintained within the IIM Trust Funds for both tribal and IIM beneficiaries as suspense accounts, whereby funds are temporarily posted when allocation information is not provided when the funds are received. Following receipt of allocation information from BIA, the funds are transferred from the special deposit accounts to the designated tribal and/or IIM account(s).



**TRIBAL AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters

September 30, 2018



KPMG LLP
Two Park Square, Suite 700
6565 Americas Parkway, N.E.
Albuquerque, NM 87110-8179

**Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and
on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements
Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards***

U.S. Department of the Interior Office of the Special Trustee
for American Indians; and
U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Inspector General:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, in accordance with the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and in accordance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 19-01, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*, the financial statements of the Tribal and Other Trust Funds managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST), which comprise the statements of assets and trust fund balances – cash basis as of September 30, 2018 and 2017, and the related statements of changes in trust fund balances – cash basis for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 9, 2018.

Our audit report states that the Tribal and Other Trust Funds Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with a basis of accounting that is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles, as described in note 2 to the Tribal and Other Trust Funds Financial Statements.

Our audit report on the Tribal and Other Trust Funds Financial Statements was qualified because it was not practicable to extend our auditing procedures sufficiently to satisfy ourselves as to the fairness of trust fund balances in the Tribal and Other Trust Funds Financial Statements as of September 30, 2018 and 2017 due to the effects of certain tribal parties for whom OST holds assets in trust disagreeing with the balances recorded by OST, and/or having requested an accounting of their trust funds, and of which certain of these parties have filed, or are expected to file, claims against the United States Government. Trust fund balances enter into the determination of financial position and changes in trust fund balances.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements as of and for the year ended September 30, 2018, we considered the internal control over financial reporting (internal control) for the Tribal and Other Trust Funds managed by OST to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control. We did not test all internal controls relevant to operating objectives as broadly defined by the *Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982*.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.



Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the Tribal and Other Trust Funds managed by OST are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of compliance with certain provisions of laws and regulations, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported herein under *Government Auditing Standards* or OMB Bulletin No. 19-01.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control or compliance for the Tribal and Other Trust Funds managed by OST. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

KPMG LLP

Albuquerque, New Mexico
November 9, 2018



**INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONIES TRUST FUNDS
MANAGED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters

September 30, 2018



KPMG LLP
Two Park Square, Suite 700
6565 Americas Parkway, N.E.
Albuquerque, NM 87110-8179

**Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and
on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements
Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards***

U.S. Department of the Interior Office of the Special Trustee
for American Indians; and
U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Inspector General:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, in accordance with the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and in accordance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 19-01, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*, the financial statements of the Individual Indian Monies Trust Funds (IIM Trust Funds) managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST), which comprise the statements of assets and trust fund balances – modified cash basis as of September 30, 2018 and 2017, and the related statements of changes in trust fund balances – modified cash basis for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 9, 2018.

Our audit report states that the IIM Trust Funds Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with a basis of accounting that is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles, as described in note 2 to the IIM Trust Funds Financial Statements.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements as of and for the year ended September 30, 2018, we considered the internal control over financial reporting (internal control) for the IIM Trust Funds managed by OST to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control. We did not test all internal controls relevant to operating objectives as broadly defined by the *Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982*.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.



Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the IIM Trust Funds managed by OST are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of compliance with certain provisions of laws and regulations, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported herein under *Government Auditing Standards* or OMB Bulletin No. 19-01.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control or compliance for the IIM Trust Funds managed by OST. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

KPMG LLP

Albuquerque, New Mexico
November 9, 2018