NATIVE AMERICAN RIGHTS FUND

The Native American Rights Fund is a non-profit organization specializing in the protection of Indian rights. The priorities of NARF are: (1) the preservation of tribal existence; (2) the protection of tribal natural resources; (3) the promotion of human rights; (4) the accountability of governments to Native Americans; and (5) the development of Indian law.

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Ada Deer (Menominee) Wisconsin
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Special thanks to: Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr., Scott Francis, Jamake Highwater, and Honorable Ted Weiss who are not listed above and whose terms expired on December 31, 1983.

*Term effective December 1984

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Rena Tardugno Legal Secretary
Susan Tuttle Bookkeeper
Marilyn White (Mohawk) Legal Secretary

COVER: Black Bird Woman, a painting by Crow artist Kevin Red Star, was featured as the poster for NARF’s 1984 “Visions of the Earth” art show. This poster is still available for sale from NARF ($25 unsigned).
Tax Status
The Native American Rights Fund (NARF) is a nonprofit, charitable organization incorporated in 1971 under the laws of the District of Columbia. NARF is exempt from federal income tax under the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Contributions to NARF are tax deductible. The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that NARF is not a "private foundation" as defined in Section 509(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Founded in 1970 and incorporated in 1971 in Washington, D.C.

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As the Native American Rights Fund prepares to mark its fifteenth anniversary, it is an appropriate time to briefly examine the impact NARF has had over these years.

From its beginnings in 1970 as a three-attorney office to its present sixteen-attorney status, the need for legal representation for Indian tribes and individuals has constantly increased. NARF’s recent decision to open an office in Anchorage, Alaska, attests to the ever-expanding need of Native people for legal representation. During these past fifteen years NARF has provided the expert legal representation that most Native Americans cannot afford. With NARF’s help, Native Americans can stand on equal footing with others in asserting their legal rights.

Over these fifteen years of legal advocacy on behalf of Indian people, NARF has enabled scores of tribes in hundreds of cases to protect unique rights. From work on the landmark fishing rights protection cases in Washington and Michigan to the historic land settlement on behalf of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Tribes of Maine, NARF has been actively involved whenever vital Indian interests were at stake.

The recent opening of NARF’s Alaska office has prefaced what may well be the most difficult problem for Native peoples which NARF has thus far faced. Because of the unique way in which the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act is structured, the year 1991, when the protections of the Act are scheduled to expire, will be a watershed. Because NARF is in Alaska, it will be able to assist Alaska Native clients in assessing the critical “1991” issues and acting as an advocate in their behalf.

As Chairman of NARF’s Steering Committee, I am keenly aware of the challenges which NARF has met over these past fifteen years. I am also aware of the huge task which lies ahead for Native Americans. It will require an enormous effort and sufficient financial support for this effort to be successful. We thank everyone who has supported us these past fifteen years and we hope you will continue to assist us in protecting the rights of all American Indians.
1984 marked the fourteenth year in which the Native American Rights Fund provided legal representation to Indian tribes, organizations and individuals on issues of major significance to Indian people throughout the country. The access to justice provided by NARF’s representation resulted in many important victories in 1984 for Indian people.

In the area of tribal sovereignty, the United States Supreme Court rejected state jurisdiction over a large portion of the Cheyenne River Sioux reservation in South Dakota in favor of tribal and federal jurisdiction. Federal appeals court rulings held Blackfeet tribal oil and gas revenues immune from state taxation and upheld the immunity of tribes and tribal officials from suit without their consent.

In the land rights area, the Supreme Court let stand a ruling requiring tribal consent for rights-of-way across tribal land in addition to the consent of the government. In the settlement of a dispute over the impact of a reservoir on the Tribe’s land and wild rice gathering rights, the Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa Tribe of Wisconsin received 4,500 acres of exchange land, $250,000 and the right to operate a hydroelectric power facility at the dam and reservoir.

On land claims, the Wisconsin Oneidas prevailed in their efforts to establish title to aboriginal lands in New York and monetary damages for their illegal use, but the Supreme Court has decided to review the case. A federal appeals court ruling held that the land claim of the Catawba Tribe in South Carolina had not been extinguished and allows the Tribe to pursue it.

Significant Indian water rights developments included the Supreme Court’s decision upholding conditions imposed by the Secretary of the Interior on a power project in southern California protecting the water rights of five bands of Mission Indians. A federal appeals court also decided that the Klamath Tribe of Oregon is entitled to sufficient water to sustain its treaty hunting and fishing rights on former reservation lands with an aboriginal priority date.

In the area of hunting and fishing rights, a federal appeals court held that the Klamath Tribe’s treaty hunting and fishing rights extended to all former reservation lands within their original reservation.

In the protection of Indian religious freedom, an administrative law judge denied a license to a power project in Montana that threatens Kootenai Falls, a sacred site in traditional Kootenai religion.

Another significant development in 1984 was the decision to open a NARF office in Alaska. Requests for assistance from Alaska Native villages increased to the point that a separate office in Alaska was the most feasible way to address the important Native issues of sovereignty and subsistence hunting and fishing that emerge as native protections in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act move toward expiration in 1991.

These victories and progress in other NARF cases helped to make 1984 a successful year. We thank everyone who supported us financially in fiscal year 1984 and hope that you will continue to work with us to make justice accessible to Indian people.
NARF is governed by a thirteen-member Steering Committee composed entirely of Indian people from throughout the country. The Steering Committee decides the direction of NARF’s activities under the priorities and policies they have established. Members are chosen on the basis of their involvement in and knowledge of Indian affairs and issues.

Current members of the Steering Committee are:

- Chris McNeil, Jr. *(Tlingit)*, Chairman
- George Kalama *(Nisqually)*, Vice-Chairman
- Kenneth Custalow *(Msattaponi)*
- Gene Gentry *(Klamath)*
- Roger Jim *(Yakima)*
- Bernard Kayate *(Laguna Pueblo)*
- Wayne Newell *(Passamaquoddy)*
- Leonard Norris *(Klamath)*
- Harvey Paymella *(Hopi-Tewa)*
- Christopher H. Peters *(Yurok)*
- Norman M. Ration *(Navajo-Laguna)*
- Lois Risling *(Hoopa)*
- Wade Teeple *(Chippewa)*
- *Caleb Pongowiyi *(Inupiat)*
- *Ada Deer *(Menominee)*
- *Terms effective 11-84.*
CLOCKWISE:
Kenneth Custalow (Mattaponi) Virginia
Norman Ration (Navajo) Arizona
Bernard Kayate (Laguna Pueblo) New Mexico

Wade Teeple (Chippewa) Michigan
Christopher Peters (Yurok) California
Roger Jim (Yakima) Washington
Harvey Paymella (Hopi-Tewa) Arizona
THE NATIONAL SUPPORT COMMITTEE

The National Support Committee was established in 1978 to assist NARF with its fundraising efforts nationwide. Some of the individuals on the Committee are prominent in the field of business, entertainment and the arts. Others are known advocates for the rights of the underserved. All of the volunteers on the Committee are committed to upholding Indian rights for America's Native Americans.

Owanah Anderson (Choctaw)
*Edward Asner
Katrina McCormick Barnes
David Brubeck
Iron Eyes Cody
(Cherokee-Cree)
Val Cordova (Taos Pueblo)
Sy Gomberg
Will H. Hays, Jr.
Alvin M. Josephy, Jr.
Ben Nighthorse Campbell
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Alfonso Ortiz (San Juan Tewa)
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*Pernell Roberts
Dr. Jonas Salk
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Dennis Weaver

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*Terms effective December 1984.
INTRODUCTION

During the 1984 fiscal year, the Native American Rights Fund represented 78 tribes in 26 states. NARF's legal expertise has continued to be a vital force in the protection of the rights of American Indians. This year NARF will observe its fifteenth anniversary as the national Indian legal defense fund. Over the years NARF has gained, through its hundreds of cases and many pieces of legislation, the mark of a proven advocate in matters which will affect this and future generations of Native Americans.

The Founding of NARF

Many federally-funded legal services programs were established around the country in the 1960's. These programs were aimed at providing legal representation for poor and disadvantaged people. It was through these legal services programs that the special needs of Indian people became apparent. The hundreds of treaties, thousands of federal statutes and numerous regulations and administrative rulings have created a unique body of law called Indian law which governs the lives of Indian people.

Indian legal services programs could not assist Indians everywhere, so the need for a national program to provide these services also became apparent. The Native American Rights Fund emerged in California in 1970 to fill this need. NARF was relocated to Boulder, Colorado, a more central location to Indian country, in 1971. Since the beginning, the national scope of legal work undertaken by NARF as a nonprofit organization has been supported by private and federal grants, corporations, individuals, and limited client fees.

The accomplishments and growth of NARF over the years confirm the great need for Indian legal representation on a national basis. This legal advocacy on behalf of Native Americans is as crucial now as ever. NARF strives to protect the most important rights of Indian people within the limit of available resources. To achieve this goal, NARF's Steering Committee has defined five priority areas for NARF's work. These five priorities areas are: (1) the preservation of tribal existence; (2) the protection of tribal natural resources; (3) the promotion of human rights; (4) the accountability of governments to Native Americans; and (5) the development of Indian law. Following are brief highlights of NARF's work during the 1984 fiscal year in each of these five priority areas.

Steve Platero (Navajo) Printer

Sandy Bigtree (Mohawk) Administrative Assistant (Top)
Walter Echo-Hawk (Pawnee) NARF Attorney (Bottom)
THE PRESERVATION OF TRIBAL EXISTENCE

The most critical issue facing Indian tribes today is the preservation of their existence as governmental entities with all the power and authority that that status entails. Thus the focus of much of NARF’s work involves issues relating to the preservation and enforcement of the status of tribes as sovereign, self-governing bodies. For other tribes, the issues are more basic — persuading the federal government to recognize their status as tribes or, in some cases, convincing Congress to reverse the termination of their tribal status and restore them as tribes. In both cases, such “official” status allows the particular tribe to exercise vital governing powers and entitles them to basic health, educational, and other services.

Tribal Sovereignty

Tribes possess the power to regulate the internal affairs of their members and the activities within their reservations since they are sovereign governments. Conflicts often arise with states, the federal government, and others over these powers. NARF handled several cases during the past year which dealt with such conflicts.

The most prominent case in this area during the past year was Solem v. Bartlett in which NARF represented a Cheyenne River Sioux tribal member. The suit challenged South Dakota’s criminal jurisdiction over Indians in a 1.6-million-acre area of the Tribe’s reservation opened to non-Indian settlement in 1908. The United States Supreme Court unanimously agreed that this area had not been removed from reservation status and rejected state jurisdiction in favor of federal and tribal jurisdiction. The case was argued by NARF staff attorney Arlinda Locklear, who became the first Indian woman to argue in Supreme Court.

Another important case in this area is Blackfeet Tribe v. Groff, which challenges the State of Montana’s taxation of tribal oil and gas royalties from reservation production. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals held the tax invalid in a decision which will affect many tribes and states, but the Supreme Court has decided to review the case.

In Kennerly v. U.S., NARF also represents the Blackfeet Tribe and successfully asserted the immunity from suit of the Tribe and tribal officials, an attribute of the Tribe’s sovereignty. In another matter NARF has begun negotiations with the State of Nebraska on behalf of the Winnebago Tribe concerning the retrocession back to the Tribe and federal government of the state’s jurisdiction over the reservation obtained through a 1953 law. And in American Indian Agricultural Credit Consortium v. Quinn, NARF represents an individual Indian in asserting that the proper forum for the reservation debt collection case is a tribal court and that federal courts lack jurisdiction.
On taxation matters, NARF is investigating the validity of a county’s tax on fee lands owned by Indians on the Winnebago Reservation in Nebraska. In Alaska, NARF represented an individual Alaska Native in *Karmun v. Commissioner*, an appeal of an adverse tax court decision involving federal taxation of income from the operation of a reindeer herd held in trust for Alaska Native herders by the federal government. In a similar matter, a tribal member from the Bay Mills Indian Community of Michigan requested assistance concerning the federal taxation of income generated from exercising treaty fishing rights on the Great Lakes. Finally, at the request of the Keystone Center in Colorado, NARF assisted in developing a tax manual for tribes which focused on the administration of various taxes which tribes could implement.

NARF also provides assistance to tribes in refining and asserting the authority of their tribal government. In a major effort in conjunction with the Council of Energy Resource Tribes, NARF worked to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act to allow tribal regulation of mining on Indian land and funds to support such a program. Although not successful in 1984, the effort will continue.

NARF provided assistance to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Montana in developing an ordinance to establish a tribal business development office and in reviewing their ordinance for the regulation of bingo on the reservation. NARF also reviewed and commented on a commercial code for the Navajo Tribe and aided the Fort Berthold Tribe of North Dakota in drafting a new code and certain constitutional amendments. The articles and by-laws of the Tribal Economic Corporation of the Bay Mills Indian Community of Michigan were also reviewed.

In a special project, NARF surveyed several tribes on their efforts to develop tribal laws to stimulate business development on reservations. Based on this experience, NARF is planning a series of conferences to share information on tribal commercial law development alternatives.

**Recognition and Restoration**

Gaining federal recognition of tribal status or Congressional restoration of tribal status previously terminated is a lengthy administrative or legislative process. Years of legal assistance are often needed by tribes involved in these processes. Early in the fiscal year, President Reagan signed legislation negotiated and drafted by NARF extending federal recognition to the Mashantucket Pequot in Connecticut as part of their land claims settlement. In addition, NARF continued work on federal recognition petitions for the Houma of Louisiana, the Paucatuck Eastern Pequot of Connecticut, and the Mashpee Wampanoag of Massachusetts. Following successful status clarification legislation last year for the Texas Band of Kickapoo, NARF worked to implement the social services and citizenship called for in the bill. When the State of Texas withdrew its recognition of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe, NARF filed suit on behalf of the Tribe challenging the action. NARF continued its preparations on behalf of the Alabama-Coushatta and the Tigua Tribe of Texas to seek federal legislation restoring their tribal status and agreed to assist the Klamath Tribe of Oregon with similar legislation.

![Image](image-url)
The protection of tribal natural resources is closely linked to the preservation of tribal existence. Without a sufficient natural resource base to sustain it, tribal existence is difficult to maintain. In this area, NARF helps Indian people establish ownership and control of land, water rights, and hunting and fishing rights.

**Protection of Indian Rights**

For American Indians, the land has traditionally possessed a spiritual significance. It continues to be important today as a homeland where tribal ways of life and tribal self-government can endure. In many instances, however, tribal land has been illegally occupied and in other situations, tribal land rights are uncertain and in need of clarification.

NARF was successful in representing the Walker River Paiute Tribe of Nevada when the Supreme Court declined review of *Southern Pacific v. Clark*, thus letting stand a lower court decision upholding the requirement of tribal consent before the Secretary of the Interior can grant a reservation right-of-way. Following that action, negotiations resumed to settle trespass damages in *Walker River Paiute Tribe v. Southern Pacific*, where NARF has already established the invalidity of a railroad's right-of-way across the reservation.

After years of administrative proceedings and negotiations, the Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa in Wisconsin represented by NARF settled their case against a power company whose dam flooded tribal land and destroyed the Tribe's treaty-protected wild rice areas. The Tribe received 4,500 acres of exchange land, $250,000, and the right to operate a hydroelectric facility on the reservoir behind the dam.

NARF continued its representation in *Swinomish Tribe v. Burlington Northern* and related cases in Washington State where the Tribe is asserting title to tidelands on its reservation crossed by several illegal rights-of-way. NARF also continues work in *Yankton Sioux Tribe v. Nelson* where the Tribe asserts title to a lakebed against a competing claim of the State of South Dakota.
Potter v. South Dakota involves a Sioux Indian allottee claiming title to an allotment that was subsequently lost when the federal government illegally transformed the trust allotment into fee status. The case will affect many other similar claims which are pending. NARF also filed suit on behalf of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribe of Oklahoma seeking the cancellation of an oil and gas communitization agreement approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs without tribal consent.

The San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe, represented by NARF, was successful in intervening in Sidney v. Zah, a case in which the Tribe asserts title to land in Arizona. NARF also assisted the Northwestern Band of Shoshone in Utah in obtaining federal trust status for their land, and continues to assist the Pamunkey Tribe of Virginia to clarify reservation boundaries. NARF also filed and settled a power line trespass case for the Ft. McDowell Mohave-Apache in Arizona.

**Eastern Land Claims**

NARF began representing many Eastern tribes in their land claims during the 1970's. Most of these claims are based on the Indian Nonintercourse Act of 1790, although the specifics of each individual case vary. The Nonintercourse Act prohibits the transfer of Indian land without federal consent, which is lacking in each of the cases. In 1978, NARF successfully settled the land claim of the Narragansett Tribe of Rhode Island. Then in 1980, the historic Maine Indian Settlement Act was finalized with NARF's assistance on behalf of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Tribes.

During this past fiscal year, NARF's efforts on Eastern land claims have continued. The Mashantucket Pequot's land claim in Connecticut was settled by an act of Congress providing for $900,000 to purchase 80 acres; tribal recognition and partial tribal jurisdiction. NARF has represented the Tribe in the claim since 1976.

NARF represents the Wisconsin Oneida Tribe in two claims for lands in New York State. In a case potentially affecting 250,000 acres, the Tribe won a favorable decision in the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, but the Supreme Court has decided to review the case. The other claim, which is based upon the failure to comply with the Articles of Confederation and involves 5.5 million acres, went to trial during the year and a decision is awaited.

The 144,000-acre claim of the Catawba Tribe of South Carolina based on a 1763 treaty with the King of England was upheld by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, but an appeal to the Supreme Court is expected. Representing the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe, NARF filed a claim seeking damages against the United States for failure to protect the Tribe's aboriginal lands in east Texas.

In other cases, settlement negotiations continued in land claims cases on behalf of the Gay Head Wampanoag of Massachusetts, the Tunica-Biloxi of Louisiana, the Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe of Wisconsin, the Schaghticoke Tribe of Connecticut, and the Paucatuck Eastern Pequot Tribe of Connecticut.

**Water Rights**

Since the majority of this country's Indians reside in the western states where water is scarce, water rights are of central importance to many tribes. Nearly all of the western tribes are involved in either litigation or negotiations to protect their water rights.

In Escondido Mutual v. La Jolla, the Supreme Court held that the Federal Energy Regulatory Com-
mission must accept conditions imposed by the Secretary of the Interior to protect tribal water rights in the licensing of hydroelectric power projects. NARF has been working with several bands of Mission Indians in southern California for years in asserting and protecting their water rights which are affected by a power project in that area.

In *U.S. v. Adair*, NARF won a favorable judgment from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals which upheld the right of the Klamath Tribe of Oregon to sufficient water to maintain their treaty rights to hunt and fish on former reservation lands. This right must now be quantified in the state court.

NARF continues to represent the Muckleshoot Tribe of Washington in their case asserting the Tribe’s water rights to maintain a tribal fishery in White River as against an upstream power project which diverts the River around the Reservation. Efforts continue to avoid state court adjudication of the water rights of the Ft. McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community of Arizona and the Northern Cheyenne of Montana, who prefer federal court jurisdiction.

The Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute Tribes in Colorado and their non-Indian neighbors were again unsuccessful in gaining congressional support for a water project which would settle their water litigation, so NARF is preparing to proceed with the case on their behalf. NARF also continues to represent the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe in Nevada in proceedings before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to require a license for a power project on the river leading to Pyramid Lake in order to protect the Tribe’s fishery in the Lake.

Research is in progress on behalf of the Walker River Paiute of Nevada in order to obtain additional water for agricultural use on their reservation.

NARF has assisted the Chemehuevi Tribe in California in applying for a Bureau of Reclamation loan to utilize their water rights by building an agricultural project. NARF also advised the Sealaska Corporation, an Alaska Native-owned corporation in southern Alaska, on its water rights, and continued discussions with the Department of the Interior, Western Governor’s Association, Western Regional Council, National Congress of American Indians and the Council of Energy Resource Tribes on the federal responsibility in resolving Indian water rights disputes.

**Hunting and Fishing Rights**

For both subsistence and commercial purposes, the right to hunt and fish in traditional areas both on and off-reservation remains a vital issue in Indian country. NARF has worked as lead counsel in two landmark treaty fishing rights cases, *U.S. v. Washington* and *U.S. v. Michigan*, involving the Puget Sound and Great Lakes treaty fisheries, and has earned a reputation for a high level of expertise in this area. NARF has continued its work in the Michigan case on behalf of the Bay Mills Chippewa Indian Community in an effort to allocate the fishery to further define Bay Mills’ rights.

In *Klamath Tribe v. Oregon Department of Fish and Game*, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld treaty hunting and fishing rights on 700,000 acres of former reservation land which was ceded to the federal government in 1901. NARF will now represent the Tribe before the Supreme Court which has decided to review the case.

NARF has been advising the Alaska Native Village of Unalakleet on its tribal authority to regulate hunting and fishing in its traditional subsistence area. NARF also advised the Lac La Croix Band of Chippewa located just across the Canadian border from Minnesota on their fishing rights in lakes on the United States border.
In addressing human rights, NARF seeks to enforce laws which are designed to protect the unique needs and problems of Native Americans in this area. In 1984, NARF provided assistance in problems involving Indian education, religious freedom, and Indian child welfare.

**Education**

The major issue in education for NARF during the past fiscal year was voting rights in public school board elections. It is through the local school boards that concerned Indian people can have the greatest impact on education policies which affect Indian children in public schools today. In June of 1982, Congress amended Section 2 of the 1965 Voting Rights Act to prohibit electoral practices and procedures that have discriminatory results. Various election methods are still in place, however, preventing Indian people from fully participating in the elections of school boards.

During the past year, NARF filed its first voting rights case against a school board, *Buckamaga v. Sisseton Independent School District*. A temporary restraining order halting the school board election was granted by the federal district court in South Dakota and a final decision is awaited. The case was filed on behalf of Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux parents.

The authority of Indian school boards over the operations of Bureau of Indian Affairs schools is another important issue. In *Flandreau v. Clark*, the Flandreau School Board in South Dakota is asserting its right to consultation prior to the BIA's transfer of their school superintendent. Earlier in the year, NARF represented the Navajo Area School Board Association, an association of 60 BIA school boards, in the development of federal regulations concerning BIA school board authority.

On behalf of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe, NARF has been enforcing the Indian Impact Aid amendments against the Sisseton, South Dakota, school district. These amendments require that Indian parents have the opportunity for meaningful input into the planning and operation of the basic school program. During the year, the Department of Education ordered the school district to justify its failure to provide the Indians with data measuring the achievement of Indian students as a group in the school.

NARF has also been involved in assisting D-Q University, an Indian-controlled college in California, to defend against efforts by the federal government to reclaim federal surplus land on which the University is located. The University contests government allegations that conditions governing the transfer of the land have been breached.
Religious Freedom

The protection of traditional Native American religions is synonymous with the preservation of the traditional cultures of those peoples. Indian religions are entitled to the same First Amendment protection as other religions. This includes access to and protection of religious sites, the use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to practice traditional religious ceremonies.

NARF, representing the Kootenai Tribes of Idaho, Montana and Canada, successfully obtained a ruling from an administrative law judge for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission denying a hydroelectric power license for a proposed project that would direct the Kootenai River in Montana around Kootenai Falls, an important religious site for the Kootenai traditional religion. The denial was based in part on the adverse impact on the exercise of the traditional religion and the lack of a compelling need for the power to be produced. The ruling is under review by the full Commission.

In *Idaho v. Yazzie*, NARF served as co-counsel to protect the rights of a Navajo Native American Church practitioner. Eagle feathers and other religious items were confiscated from the individual’s sweat lodge and home. NARF asserted that these matters were governed and protected by federal law and the state’s charge against the individual were dropped.

Indian Child Welfare Act

The Indian Child Welfare Act was passed in 1978 to protect the cultural identity of Indian children when they were involved in adoption or foster care proceedings. In *Gillespie v. Colorado*, NARF represented the Oglala Sioux Tribe which sought the transfer to tribal court of state proceedings concerning a child eligible for enrollment in the Oglala Sioux Tribe. The Tribe was unsuccessful when the Court ruled that the Indian Child Welfare Act did not apply because the matter had originally begun before the Act became effective. In *Kiowa Tribe v. Lewis*, NARF filed an *amicus curiae* brief on behalf of several tribes asserting the Kiowa Tribe’s right to intervene under the Act in custody proceedings of a child who is a member of the Kiowa Tribe.

Anita Austin (Chippewa Sioux) Technical Writer (Top)
Pat Moore (Santa Domingo Pueblo) File Clerk (Bottom)
THE ACCOUNTABILITY OF GOVERNMENTS

NARF works to hold all levels of government accountable for the proper enforcement of the many laws and regulations which govern the lives of Indian people. NARF continues to be involved in several cases which focus primarily on the accountability of the federal government to Indians.

NARF participated in hearings held by the Alaska Native Review Commission regarding the effects of the 1971 Alaska Claims Settlement Act and its impact on the federal powers and trust responsibilities to Alaska Natives. NARF’s testimony explained the legal basis for the exercise of tribal government and the federal trust responsibility in the lower 48 states.

In another matter, Northern Cheyenne Tribe v. Donovan, filed on behalf of the Northern Cheyenne, Colville, Osage, Hopi, Lummi, Colorado River and Papago Tribes, NARF was unsuccessful in preventing the closing of three Department of Labor Indian field offices in Seattle, San Francisco and Denver. The court ruled against assertions that the federal government was required to consult with Indian tribes prior to the closings and to take into account their special needs.

NARF has also continued to assist the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe of New York and the Rosebud Sioux Tribe in reconciling questions concerning the federal audits of their labor manpower programs. Administrative proceedings continue regarding the St. Regis audit. A decision in the Rosebud Sioux case resulted in the disallowed costs of the Rosebud Tribe being lowered by two-thirds, with further appeals possible.

NARF continues to negotiate a reassessment in rates for irrigation water for the Walker River Paiute Tribe of Nevada. NARF was able to force the repeal of an illegal 500% increase in water rates by the Bureau of Indian affairs for the Walker River Indian Irrigation Project.

As a result of Wright v. Schweiker, in which NARF represents several Rosebud Sioux tribal members employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Services, new BIA regulations were issued which allow tribal members working for the BIA to receive tribal grazing leases at the same rate as other tribal members. New IHS regulations are expected to be issued shortly.
THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN LAW

The systematic development of Indian law is essential for the continued protection of Indian rights. This includes distributing Indian law materials to, and communicating with, those groups and individuals working on behalf of Indian people. NARF has two ongoing projects which are aimed at achieving this goal.

Indian Law Support Center

The first of these projects is the Indian Law Support Center (ILSC), which is one of 17 such national support centers funded by the Legal Services Corporation. NARF has operated the ILSC since 1972, providing backup legal assistance to local legal services programs which serve Indians on reservations and in urban areas nationwide.

During the 1984 fiscal year, the ILSC provided assistance to local programs in all areas of Indian law. In responding to hundreds of requests, the Center’s services have included letter and telephone advice, furnishing legal materials, cocounseling in cases, conducting legal research, reviewing drafts of court pleadings and briefs, analyzing legislation, and providing other services as requested by legal services field programs. The publication of a monthly newsletter which is then distributed to Indian law practitioners is another service performed by the Center.


National Indian Law Library

Another major effort by NARF in this area is the National Indian Law Library (NILL). NILL has become an invaluable resource for Indian law materials over the 12 years of its existence. During the 1984 fiscal year, NILL responded to well over 1,600 requests for information from throughout the country. As the largest resource center for Indian legal materials in the country, access to NILL’s holdings is essential to anyone working in the field of...
Indian law. While its collection is continually expanding, NILL currently has more than 5,000 holdings including briefs and pleadings in modern Indian law cases, articles on Indian rights, dissertations, congressional documents and other research materials. A one-thousand-page catalogue, The NILL Catalogue: An Index to Indian Legal Materials and Resources, along with its supplements, lends ready access to NILL's extensive collection. The catalogue and its supplements have been purchased by law libraries, Indian tribes and organizations, attorneys, federal and state offices, legal services programs and universities.

Other Activities

Along with the two main efforts in the area, NARF staff continues its active involvement in national Indian conferences and legal education programs. Over the past fiscal year NARF attorneys and staff served in formal or informal capacities at conferences involving the Council of Energy Resource Tribes, the National Congress of American Indians, the National Indian Youth Council, the Keystone Center, the Aspen Institute, and Federal Census Bureau.

NARF remains firmly committed to continuing its efforts to disseminate the legal expertise which NARF possesses to those groups and individuals working in support of Indian rights, and to foster the assimilation of Indian rights into mainstream society.
Papago
Osage
Colville
Northern Cheyenne
Hopi
Lac La Croix Chippewa
Swinomish
Oneida
Jemez Pueblo
Muckleshoot
Walker River Paiute
Pawnee
Flathead
Kootenai
Winnebago
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux
Mescalero Apache
Sac and Fox
Unalakleet
Moapa Paiutes
Klamath
Blackfeet
San Juan Paiute
Bay Mills Chippewa
Oglala Sioux
Alabama-Coushatta
Karok
Tululksak
Umatilla
Catawba
Seminole
Lac Court Oreilles
Santa Ana Pueblo
Fallon Paiute
Tule River
Duck Valley Shoshone
Upper Mattaponi
Salish
Ponca
Pauma Mission Band
LaJolla Mission Band
Mashantucket Pequot
Schaghticoke
Houma
Eastern Pequot
Cheyenne River Sioux
St. Regis Mohawk
Fort McDowell
Ute Mountain Ute
Southern Ute
Rosebud Sioux
Navajo
Shoshone-Bannock
San Juan Paiute
Pamunkey
Tigua
Tewa
THE TREASURER'S REPORT

In the past year, NARF's revenues totalled $2,849,215, which was an increase of 7.5% over fiscal 1983's expenditure amount.

Total fund balances decreased by $57,754 in fiscal 1984 because expenses exceeded support and revenue by that amount. The total fund balance figure at year-end, including unrestricted and general fixed asset funds, was $836,396.

Sources of revenue are compared by type, below, for fiscal years 1984 and 1983:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue Sources</th>
<th>FY 84</th>
<th>FY 83</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations and trusts</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals and corporations</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal fees</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government source funding grew by the greatest percentage, thanks in large part to an increased grant from the Administration for Native Americans, which funds NARF's efforts to make social and economic self-sufficiency a reality for Indian tribal groups. Revenue from individuals and corporations dropped by 7%, in part because of necessary changes in NARF's direct mail campaign for contributions.

In fiscal 1984, NARF maintained a staffing level of fifteen attorneys and supported the activities of the National Indian Law Library. The total staffing level remained the same as in the previous year.

The percentage distribution of fiscal 1984 expenditures by function is compared to that of the previous year, below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES</th>
<th>FY 84</th>
<th>FY 83</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Litigation and client services</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Indian Law Library</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Services</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and general</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund raising</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Services</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We are pleased to report that support services expenditures have decreased as a percentage of the whole, allowing NARF to devote more resources to direct program pursuits.

NARF's audited financial statements for fiscal year 1984 follow.

Susan Rosseter Hart
Treasurer
To the Steering Committee of
Native American Rights Fund, Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and the related statements of support, revenue, expenses and changes in fund balances, of changes in cash and of functional expenses present fairly the financial position of Native American Rights Fund, Inc. at September 30, 1984 and the results of its operations and changes in fund balances and the changes in its cash for the year, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. Our examination of these statements was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

December 20, 1984

Price Waterhouse

---

### Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native American Rights Fund, Inc. Balance Sheet</th>
<th>September 30, 1984</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td><strong>Current funds</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash, including certificates of deposit of $200,000 - partially pledged (Note 5)</td>
<td>$257,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketable securities, at market (Note 2)</td>
<td>116,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants receivable (Note 3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>35,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>19,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interfund receivable (payable)</td>
<td>409,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and equipment, at cost (Notes 4 and 5):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land and buildings</td>
<td>$313,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvements to land and buildings</td>
<td>351,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office equipment and furnishings</td>
<td>76,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional library</td>
<td>834,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less - Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(315,972)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net property and equipment</td>
<td>518,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>$839,170</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES**                | **Current funds**    | **Restricted funds** | **General fixed asset fund** | **Total funds** |
| Accounts payable                                | $236,855             |                     |                               | $236,855        |
| Accrued sabbatical leave                         | 78,035               |                     |                               | 78,035          |
| Other accrued expenses                           | 58,287               |                     |                               | 58,287          |
| Deferred revenue (Note 3)                        | $ 68,024             |                     |                               | $ 68,024        |
| Mortgages and notes payable (Note 5)            | $373,177             | 147,788             |                               | 588,989         |
| Fund balances                                   | $839,170             | $ 68,024            | $518,191                      | **$1,425,385**  |
## Statement of Support, Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balances

**Native American Rights Fund, Inc. Statement of Support, Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balances for the Year Ended September 30, 1984**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current funds</th>
<th>Restricted</th>
<th>General fixed asset fund</th>
<th>Total all funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support and revenue:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governmental grants</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,379,091</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,379,091</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation and trust grants</td>
<td><strong>865,668</strong></td>
<td><strong>865,668</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td><strong>377,208</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>377,208</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal fees</td>
<td><strong>40,711</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>40,711</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Note 2)</td>
<td><strong>128,783</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>128,783</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total support and revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>546,702</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,244,759</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,791,461</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program services:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litigation and client services</td>
<td><strong>396,549</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,539,118</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,935,667</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Indian Law Library</td>
<td><strong>28,205</strong></td>
<td><strong>153,273</strong></td>
<td><strong>181,478</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total program services</strong></td>
<td><strong>424,754</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,692,391</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,117,145</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support services:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and general fund raising</td>
<td><strong>72,162</strong></td>
<td><strong>352,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>424,662</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>102,080</strong></td>
<td><strong>152,552</strong></td>
<td><strong>254,632</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total support services</strong></td>
<td><strong>174,242</strong></td>
<td><strong>505,052</strong></td>
<td><strong>679,304</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>598,996</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,197,443</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,826,439</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excess (deficiency) of support and revenue over expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>(52,294)</strong></td>
<td><strong>47,316</strong></td>
<td><strong>(5,978)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fund balances, beginning of year</strong></td>
<td><strong>497,403</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>497,403</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other changes in fund balances:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of fixed assets</td>
<td><strong>16,041</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,718</strong></td>
<td><strong>43,759</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addition/reduction in interfund loans, mortgages and notes payable</td>
<td><strong>36,925</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,598</strong></td>
<td><strong>56,523</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fund balances, end of year</strong></td>
<td><strong>465,993</strong></td>
<td><strong>(47,316)</strong></td>
<td><strong>418,677</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Statement of Changes in Cash

**Native American Rights Fund, Inc. Statement of Changes in Cash for the Year Ended September 30, 1984**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current funds</th>
<th>Restricted</th>
<th>General fixed asset fund</th>
<th>Total all funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash was provided by (used for):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess (deficiency) of support and revenue over expenses</td>
<td><strong>(52,294)</strong></td>
<td><strong>47,316</strong></td>
<td><strong>(5,978)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add (deduct) items not using (providing) cash:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred contributions and grants receivable recognized as support and revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(690,467)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(690,467)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>52,776</strong></td>
<td><strong>52,776</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in unrealized depreciation of marketable securities</td>
<td><strong>20,736</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>20,736</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash provided by (used for) operations</td>
<td><strong>(31,958)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(643,131)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(675,089)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred contributions received and grants receivable collected</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>125,778</strong></td>
<td><strong>125,778</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (decrease) in interfund payables (receivables)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>37,546</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,546</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net fund balance transfers</td>
<td><strong>20,884</strong></td>
<td><strong>47,316</strong></td>
<td><strong>68,200</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in accounts payable</td>
<td><strong>15,439</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>15,439</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in accrued sabbatical leave</td>
<td><strong>26,042</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>26,042</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in other receivables</td>
<td><strong>30,140</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>30,140</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash provided (used)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(414,862)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(63,978)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(358,840)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash was used for:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in marketable securities</td>
<td><strong>119,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>119,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in prepaid expenses</td>
<td><strong>2,522</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,522</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in other accrued expenses</td>
<td><strong>26,042</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>26,042</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed asset additions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayment of mortgages and notes payable</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>43,759</strong></td>
<td><strong>43,759</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash used</strong></td>
<td><strong>147,564</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>147,564</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decrease in cash</strong></td>
<td><strong>562,426</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>562,426</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Statement of Functional Expense

**Native American Rights Fund, Inc. Statement of Functional Expense for the Year Ended September 30, 1984**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salaries and wages:</th>
<th>Program services</th>
<th>Support services</th>
<th><strong>Total</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Professional staff</strong></td>
<td>$545,306</td>
<td>$53,597</td>
<td>$598,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support staff</strong></td>
<td>176,430</td>
<td>42,480</td>
<td>218,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fringe benefits</strong></td>
<td>128,908</td>
<td>7,512</td>
<td>136,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total salaries and related costs</strong></td>
<td>$850,644</td>
<td>103,589</td>
<td>954,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contract fees and consultants</strong></td>
<td>539,342</td>
<td>24,555</td>
<td>563,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Travel</strong></td>
<td>134,689</td>
<td>2,279</td>
<td>136,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Space costs</strong></td>
<td>47,935</td>
<td>10,465</td>
<td>58,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Office expenses</strong></td>
<td>256,051</td>
<td>15,703</td>
<td>271,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equipment maintenance and rental</strong></td>
<td>34,900</td>
<td>3,309</td>
<td>38,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Litigation costs</strong></td>
<td>36,860</td>
<td></td>
<td>36,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Library costs</strong></td>
<td>35,266</td>
<td>21,578</td>
<td>56,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses before depreciation</strong></td>
<td>1,935,667</td>
<td>181,428</td>
<td>2,117,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation</strong></td>
<td>16,944</td>
<td>3,694</td>
<td>20,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td>$1,922,611</td>
<td>$185,172</td>
<td>$2,107,783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes to Financial Statements

**Native American Rights Fund, Inc. Notes to Financial Statements  September 30, 1984**

**NOTE 1 - Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**Organization**: Native American Rights Fund, Inc. (NARF) was organized in 1971 under the non-profit corporation law of the District of Columbia and has a primary objective of providing legal representation, assistance and education to Native American people. NARF derives financial support from private foundations, the United States Government, public contributions and a limited fee policy.

NARF is a tax-exempt organization as described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and, as such, is subject to federal income taxes only on unrelated business income.

**Revenue recognition**: A substantial portion of NARF’s revenue is derived from restricted grants and contracts. Revenue from such restricted sources is deemed to be earned when NARF has incurred costs which satisfy restrictions imposed by the respective grants or contracts. Funds received from restricted sources in excess of costs incurred are reported as deferred revenues. For costs incurred in excess of funds received from restricted sources, revenue and related receivables are recognized to the extent of such costs unless, in management’s opinion, future grant or contract funds will be insufficient. In such cases, costs are charged to unrestricted funds.

Contributions and donations from unrestricted sources are generally recognized when received; however, enforceable pledges are recorded as revenue and receivables in the year made. Donations of marketable securities or other in-kind contributions are recorded as revenue at their estimated fair market value at the date of contribution.

**Interfund receivables (payable)**: Generally, funds received by NARF are deposited in a general bank account and segregation of cash and certain other assets and liabilities between restricted and unrestricted funds is not maintained in the accounting records. Segregation of revenue and expenditures applicable to restricted, unrestricted (including segregation within the restricted fund by grant source) and the general fixed assets fund is maintained in the accounting records. The interfund receivable (payable) results from the excess of net assets specifically identifiable with the restricted fund over the receipt of deferred revenue at September 30, 1984.

**Allocation of expenses**: Expenses are allocated to grants based on related professional legal time devoted to projects except where expenses are specifically identifiable with a particular grant or project.

**Professional staff** Personnel classified as professional staff in the accompanying financial statements include attorneys, legislative liaison, librarians and office management personnel.

**Fund raising**: Fund raising expenses are comprised of costs associated with contribution revenue and costs associated with obtaining grants from private foundations and governmental agencies.

**Property and equipment**: Purchases of property and equipment and payments on the note and mortgage liabilities are expenditures of the current funds. Such expenditures are treated as transfers to the general fixed asset fund (Note 4).

**Depreciation**: Depreciation is computed over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the straight-line method for buildings, the professional library and computer hardware and software, and the declining balance method for other property and equipment.
NOTE 2 - Marketable Securities: Marketable securities consist of marketable corporate securities and mutual fund investments. These investments are stated at market value which was $24,800 less than cost ($141,544) at September 30, 1984. The total loss recognized in the unrestricted fund during the fiscal year of $20,736 resulted from a net increase in unrealized depreciation. Investment income for 1984 was $46,153.

NOTE 3 - Grants Receivable and Deferred Revenue: Grants receivable and deferred revenue consisted of the following individual restricted grants or contracts at September 30, 1984:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grants receivable</th>
<th>Deferred revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation</td>
<td>$97,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Native Americans</td>
<td>86,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Services Corporation</td>
<td>$29,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnegie Corporation</td>
<td>29,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of Indian Affairs</td>
<td>215,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenberg Foundation</td>
<td>8,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockefeller Foundation</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Paper Company Foundation</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$477,903</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 4 - Transfers to General Fixed Asset Fund: Net transfers to the general fixed asset fund from current restricted and unrestricted funds consisted of the following during the year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchases of office equipment and furnishings</td>
<td>$39,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addition/reduction in interfund loans, mortgages and notes payable</td>
<td>$(17,327)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions to professional library</td>
<td>$26,432</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 5 - Mortgages and notes payable consisted of the following at September 30, 1984:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Portion due within one year</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage loan payable in equal monthly installments of $482, including interest at 5% through April 1986</td>
<td>$5,456</td>
<td>$8,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secured by land and building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promissory note payable in equal monthly installments of $720, including interest at 9% through October 1985, with the remaining principal due November 1985</td>
<td>$3,314</td>
<td>60,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secured by land and building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promissory note payable in 60 monthly installments, including interest at 10.2% through November 1988</td>
<td>$15,833</td>
<td>77,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secured by land and building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other long-term debt</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,300</td>
<td>147,788</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Current portion of long-term debt</td>
<td>(25,300)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portion due after one year</td>
<td></td>
<td>$122,488</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 6 - Retirement Plan: NARF terminated its money purchase pension plan on December 31, 1983. Employees received all NARF and participant paid-in contributions subsequent to the termination of the plan. Pension expense for 1984, prior to the plan termination, was $12,253.

NOTE 7 - Subsequent Event: On December 6, 1984 NARF reached an out-of-court settlement of $47,500 in regards to a lawsuit it filed to recover the cost of a computer system. Revenue related to this settlement will be recognized as cash is received.
IN APPRECIATION

The Native American Rights Fund would like to acknowledge the generous support given by the following contributors during the 1984 fiscal year:

**FOUNDATIONS**
- Austin Community Foundation
- Acorn Foundation
- Carnegie Corporation of New York
- Edna McConnell Clark Foundation
- Ford Foundation
- Fanny and Svante Knistrom Foundation
- New World Foundation
- Onaway Trust (Great Britain)
- Rockefeller Foundation
- Rosenberg Foundation
- Antonio Vivade Foundation

**IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS**
- Adolph Coors Company
- Art Hardware
- Dr. Donald J. Berthrong
- Boulder Center for the Visual Arts
- Frontier Business Products
- Ava Hamilton
- KGNU
- King Soopers
- Price Waterhouse and Company
- The Rutley Group
- Sonosky, Chambers, Sachse & Guido
- Victoria Little

**FEDERAL PROGRAMS**
- Administration for Native Americans
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Legal Services Corporation

**NARF BENEFACTORS**
(Individuals donating $1,000+ cumulatively during NARF's 1984 fiscal year)
- Ora R. Alt
- Ms. Alice A. Atchinson
- Eleanor Boltag
- Roger Boone
- Mrs. Esther Byrne
- Mrs. Lindsay Tawne Clegg
- Naomi C. Dempsey
- Russell Freling
- Theodore T. Garbis
- Mr. Adam P. Geballe
- Joan F. Hekimian
- Katherine Houston
- Mr. Raymond Ickes
- Ann Marsak
- Dorothy Melville
- Kady L. Ofen-Rovtar
- Sidney Stern Memorial Trust
- Miss Ruth Thompson
- Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stover
- Ms. Barbara Waters
- NARF Anonymous

**NARF FRIENDS**
(Individuals donating $500-999 cumulatively during NARF's 1984 fiscal year)
- Mrs. Fanny Arnold
- Ann Lurie Berlin
- Mrs. Leon F. Bialosky
- Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Block
- Gladys L. Butterfield
- Mr. Carlton E. Byrne
- Edith O. Chapak
- Mr. and Mrs. Roger S. Clapp
- Miss Ruth M. Cowdell
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- Dr. H. W. Harvey
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- Cornelia L. Leahy
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- Laura Lu Lincoln
- Lee W. Martin
- Gale McCullough and Richard Gillam
- Rosine McFadden
- Mrs. Helena Meltesen
- Mrs. Olive S. Molumpthy
- Abba V. Newton
- Mary E. Pennock
- Mrs. Vinton Lidell Pickens
- Mr. William Pigoon
- Mrs. Lilore G. Raines
- Mrs. Elaine Reilly
- Eleanor H. Reynolds
- Pernell Roberts and Kara Knack
- Ann Smeltzer
- Dale Smeltzer
- Mrs. Frank Soderling
- Oma Strain
- Lucy Stroock
- Mrs. Redma Utt
- Ms. Frances Vicario
- Walton Avenue Foundation
- James Z. and Faith P. Waters
- Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wollenberg
- NARF Anonymous

**MEMORIALS**
($100+ memorial gifts made from Oct. 31, 1983—Sept. 30, 1984)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For:</th>
<th>By:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tom Echowhawk</td>
<td>Lucille Echowhawk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joel Scott Frankel</td>
<td>Dolores J. Arond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concetta Bernstein</td>
<td>Leon Bernstein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen Pepe Gerodke</td>
<td>Sonia Blumenthal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eileen E. Page</td>
<td>Howard W. Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth A. Morris</td>
<td>M. C. Morris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna W. &amp; Harold L. Ickes</td>
<td>Raymond Ickes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRIBAL CONTRIBUTIONS**
- Penobscot Tribe of Maine
- Hoopa Valley Business Council
- Pawnee Business Council

**MATCHING GIFTS**
- Seymour Preston, Jr. through The Equitable Life Assurance Society
- Kenneth W. Doak through Digital Equipment Corp.

**CORPORATIONS AND OTHER PRIVATE GRANTORS**
- American Friends Service Committee
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- Art Hardware
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- McGraw-Hill Foundation, Inc.
- National Car Rental
- Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, International Union, AFL-CIO
- Riverside Church of New York City
- Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Inc. Fund
- Storage Technology Corporation
- Tel-Rite
- Ultra Systems, Inc.

**COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (CFC):** Thank you to the hundreds of federal employees throughout the country who, collectively, contributed almost $45,000 to NARF in 1984 through a payroll deduction plan.