

(7) Whether there exist any cooperative agreements or voluntary actions intended to address jurisdictional and land use conflicts.

(8) Whether the tribe has made any provisions to compensate the State and local governments for revenue lost because of the removal of the lands from the tax rolls. (Include any increases in Title IX funding from the Indian Education Act or Impact Aid funding.)

§ 151.20 How is a tribal request for Secretarial approval processed?

When we receive a request for Secretarial approval of a TLAA, we will review the supporting documentation to determine if the request meets the requirements of this part. If the request is complete, we will:

(a) Provide notice of the request for Secretarial approval to the Governor's Office, to appropriate local government officials, and to appropriate officials of tribes located within a 50-mile radius of the boundaries of the proposed TLAA. Recipients of the notice will be provided 60 days from the date of receipt in which to comment on the proposed TLAA and the request supporting it. Other interested parties may also submit comments during the 60-day consultation period.

(b) After the close of the comment period, based on the criteria described in § 151.21, we will decide whether to approve the TLAA. Our decision on whether to approve the TLAA will be communicated in the form of a certified letter to the applicant. We also will provide notice of our decision to interested parties by sending a copy of the decision letter to everyone (including State and local governments) who sent us written comments on the request for approval.

(c) If we decide not to approve the TLAA, we will take no further action.

(d) If we decide to approve the TLAA, we will:

(1) Publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER, or in a newspaper of general circulation serving the affected area, a notice of the decision to approve the TLAA; and

(2) Thereafter, for a period of 25 years, review requests to accept trust title land located within the TLAA as "on-reservation" acquisitions under

the applicable on-reservation provisions in this part.

§ 151. 21 What criteria will BIA use to decide whether to approve a proposed Tribal Land Acquisition Area?

In general, because tribes without reservations are significantly disadvantaged, both in terms of cultural preservation and in terms of being ineligible for federal land-based programmatic funding and technical assistance, there is a presumption in favor of the tribe's need for at least some trust land. However, in determining whether to approve establishment of a TLAA, we will consider the individual circumstances of each applicant tribe, surrounding community, and affected land base. There are some standard criteria which will help direct our decision-making process. These standard criteria include:

(a) The request must be complete and contain all supporting documents;

(b) The statutory basis upon which the tribe proposes creation of the TLAA. If the tribe is the subject of a statute directing the Secretary to take some unspecified land into trust for the tribe's benefit, the tribe will enjoy a greater presumption in favor of approval of its proposed TLAA. (For example, there is statutory language such as "the Secretary shall take land into trust within the tribe's service area," or "the Secretary shall take land into trust within X and Y counties.")

(c) The size of the proposed TLAA in relation to the size of the tribe's membership: we will look for a reasonable connection between the amount of land the tribe wishes to take into trust, and the basic trust needs (housing, health, employment opportunities) of the tribe's membership.

(d) The relationship of the tribe to the lands located within the TLAA: we will give greater weight to a request for approval of a TLAA that encompasses lands to which the tribe has established a strong cultural, historical, and/or legal connection.

(e) The ability of the tribe and the local non-Indian community to adjust to the jurisdictional changes that will