

a payment will not be recognized. Superintendents will note in the "Remarks" column on the roll the date of birth of each new enrollee and the date of death of deceased annuitants.

§ 111.4 Election of shareholders.

An Indian holding equal rights in two or more tribes can share in payments to only one of them and will be required to elect with which tribe he wishes to be enrolled and to relinquish in writing his claims to payments to the other. In the case of a minor the election will be made by the parent or guardian.

§ 111.5 Future payments.

Indians who have received or applied for their pro rata shares of an interest-bearing tribal fund under the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1221; 25 U.S.C. 119, 121), as amended by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. 128), will not be permitted to participate in future payments made from the accumulated interest.

PART 114—SPECIAL DEPOSITS [RESERVED]

PART 115—TRUST FUNDS FOR TRIBES AND INDIVIDUAL INDIANS

Subpart A—Purpose, Definitions, and Public Information

Sec.

- 115.001 What is the purpose of this part?
115.002 What definitions do I need to know?

Subpart B—IIM Accounts

- 115.100 Osage Agency.
115.101 Individual accounts.
115.102 Adults under legal disability.
115.103 Payments by other Federal agencies.
115.104 Restrictions.
115.105 Funds of deceased Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes.
115.106 Assets of members of the Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians.
115.107 Appeals.

Subpart C—IIM Accounts: Minors

- 115.400 Will a minor's IIM account always be supervised?
115.401 What is a minor's supervised account?
115.402 Will a minor have access to information about his or her account?

- 115.403 Who will receive information regarding a minor's supervised account?
115.404 What information will be provided in a minor's statement of performance?
115.405 How frequently will a minor's statement of performance be mailed?
115.406 Who provides an address of record for a minor's supervised account?
115.407 How is an address of record for a minor's supervised account changed?
115.408 May a minor's supervised account have more than one address on file with the BIA?
115.409 How is an address for a minor's residence changed?
115.410 What types of identification will the BIA or OTFM accept as "verifiable photo identification"?
115.411 What if the individual making a request regarding a minor's supervised account does not have any verifiable photo identification?
115.412 Will child support payments be accepted for deposit into a minor's supervised account?
115.413 Who may receive funds from a minor's supervised account?
115.414 What is an authorized disbursement request?
115.415 How will an authorized disbursement from a minor's supervised account be sent?
115.416 Will the United States post office forward mail regarding a minor's supervised account to a forwarding address left with the United States post office?
115.417 What portion of funds in a minor's supervised account may be withdrawn under a distribution plan?
115.418 What types of trust funds may a minor have?
115.419 Who develops a minor's distribution plan?
115.420 When developing a minor's distribution plan, what information must be considered and included in the evaluation?
115.421 What information will be included in the copy of the minor's distribution plan that will be provided to OTFM?
115.422 As a custodial parent, the legal guardian, the person who BIA has recognized as having control and custody of the minor, or an emancipated minor, what are your responsibilities if you receive trust funds from a minor's supervised account?
115.423 If you are a custodial parent, a legal guardian, or an emancipated minor, may BIA authorize the disbursement of funds from a minor's supervised account without your knowledge?
115.424 Who receives a copy of the BIA-approved distribution plan and any amendments to the plan?
115.425 What will we do if we find that a distribution plan has not been followed or

an individual has acted improperly in regard to his or her duties involving a minor's trust funds?

- 115.426 What is the BIA's responsibility regarding the management of a minor's supervised account?
- 115.427 What is the BIA's annual review process for a minor's supervised account?
- 115.428 Will you automatically receive all of your trust funds when you reach the age of 18?
- 115.429 What do you need to do when you reach 18 years of age to access your trust funds?
- 115.430 Will your account lose its supervised status when you reach the age of 18?
- 115.431 If you are an emancipated minor may you withdraw trust funds from your account?

Subpart D—IIM Accounts: Estate Accounts

- 115.500 When is an estate account established?
- 115.501 How long will an estate account remain open?
- 115.502 Who inherits the money in an IIM account when an account holder dies?
- 115.503 May money in an IIM account be withdrawn after the death of an account holder but prior to the end of the probate proceedings?
- 115.504 If you have a life estate interest in income-producing trust assets, how will you receive the income?

Subpart E—IIM Accounts: Hearing Process for Restricting an IIM Account

- 115.600 If BIA decides to restrict your IIM account under §115.102 or §115.104, what procedures must the BIA follow?
- 115.601 Under what circumstances may the BIA restrict your IIM account through supervision or an encumbrance?
- 115.602 How will the BIA notify you or your guardian, as applicable, of its decision to restrict your IIM account?
- 115.603 What happens if BIA's notice of its decision to place a restriction on your IIM account that is sent by United States certified mail is returned to the BIA as undeliverable for any reason?
- 115.604 When will BIA authorize OTFM to place a restriction on your IIM account?
- 115.605 What information will the BIA include in its notice of the decision to restrict your IIM account?
- 115.606 What happens if you do not request a hearing to challenge BIA's decision to restrict your IIM account during the allotted time period?
- 115.607 How do you request a hearing to challenge the BIA's decision to restrict your IIM account?
- 115.608 If you request a hearing to challenge BIA's decision to restrict your IIM ac-

count, when will BIA conduct the hearing?

- 115.609 Will you be allowed to present testimony and/or evidence at the hearing?
- 115.610 Will you be allowed to present witnesses during a hearing?
- 115.611 Will you be allowed to question opposing witnesses during a hearing?
- 115.612 May you be represented by an attorney during your hearing?
- 115.613 Will the BIA record the hearing?
- 115.614 Why is the BIA hearing recorded?
- 115.615 How long after the hearing will BIA make its final decision?
- 115.616 What information will be included in BIA's final decision?
- 115.617 What happens when the BIA decides to supervise or encumber your IIM account after your hearing?
- 115.618 What happens if at the conclusion of the notice and hearing process we decide to encumber your IIM account because of an administrative error which resulted in funds that you do not own being deposited in your account or distributed to you or to a third party on your behalf?
- 115.619 If the BIA decides that the restriction on your IIM account will be continued after your hearing, do you have the right to appeal that decision?
- 115.620 If you decide to appeal the BIA's final decision pursuant to §115.107, will the BIA restrict your IIM account during the appeal?

Subpart F—Trust Fund Accounts: General Information

- 115.700 Why is money held in trust for tribes and individual Indians?
- 115.701 What types of accounts are maintained for Indian trust funds?
- 115.702 What specific sources of money will be accepted for deposit into a trust account?
- 115.703 May we accept for deposit into a trust account money not specified in §115.702?
- 115.704 May we accept for deposit into a trust account retirement checks/payments or pension fund checks/payments even though those funds are not specified in §115.702?
- 115.705 May we accept for deposit into a trust account money awarded or assessed by a court of competent jurisdiction?
- 115.706 When funds are awarded or assessed by a court of competent jurisdiction in a cause of action involving trust assets, what documentation is required to deposit the trust funds into a trust account?
- 115.707 Will the Secretary accept administrative fees for deposit into a trust account?
- 115.708 How quickly will trust funds received by the Secretary on behalf of

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior

§ 115.001

tribes or individual Indians be deposited into a trust account?

- 115.709 Will an annual audit be conducted on trust funds?

INVESTMENTS AND INTERESTS

- 115.710 Does money in a trust account earn interest?
- 115.711 How is money in a trust account invested?
- 115.712 What is the interest rate earned on money in a trust account?
- 115.713 When does money in a trust account start earning interest?

Subpart G—Tribal Accounts

- 115.800 When does OTFM open a tribal account?
- 115.801 How often will a tribe receive information about its trust account(s)?
- 115.802 May a tribe make a request to OTFM to receive information about its trust account more frequently?
- 115.803 What information will be provided in a statement of performance?
- 115.804 Will we account to a tribe for those trust funds the tribe receives through direct pay?
- 115.805 If a tribe is paid directly under a contract for the sale or use of trust assets, will we accept those trust funds for deposit into a tribal trust account?
- 115.806 How will the BIA assist in the administration of tribal judgment fund accounts?

INVESTING AND MANAGING TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS

- 115.807 Will OTFM consult with tribes about investments of tribal trust funds?
- 115.808 Could trust fund investments made by OTFM lose money?
- 115.809 May a tribe recommend to OTFM how to invest the tribe's trust funds?
- 115.810 May a tribe directly invest and manage its trust funds?
- 115.811 Under what conditions may a tribe redeposit funds with OTFM that were previously withdrawn under the Trust Reform Act?
- 115.812 Is a tribe responsible for its expenditures of trust funds that are not made in compliance with statutory language or other federal law?
- 115.813 Is there a limit to the amount of trust funds OTFM will disburse from a tribal trust account?
- 115.814 If a tribe withdraws money from its trust account for a particular purpose or project, may the tribe redeposit any money that was not used for its intended purpose?

WITHDRAWING TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS

- 115.815 How does a tribe request trust funds from a tribal trust account?
- 115.816 May a tribe's request for a withdrawal of trust funds from its trust account be delayed or denied?
- 115.817 How does OTFM disburse money to a tribe?

UNCLAIMED PER CAPITA FUNDS

- 115.818 What happens if an Indian adult does not cash his or her per capita check?
- 115.819 What steps will be taken to locate an individual whose per capita check is returned as undeliverable or not cashed within twelve (12) months of issuance?
- 115.820 May OTFM transfer money in a returned per capita account to a tribal account?

Subpart H—Special Deposit Accounts

- 115.900 Who receives the interest earned on trust funds in a special deposit account?
- 115.901 When will the trust funds in a special deposit account be credited or paid out to the owner of the funds?
- 115.902 May administrative or land conveyance fees paid as federal reimbursements be deposited in a special deposit account?
- 115.903 May cash bonds (e.g., performance bonds, appeal bonds, etc.) be deposited into a special deposit account?
- 115.904 Where earnest money is paid prior to Secretarial approval of a conveyance or contract instrument involving trust assets, may the BIA deposit that earnest money into a special deposit account?

Subpart I—Records

- 115.1000 Who owns the records associated with this part?
- 115.1001 How must records associated with this part be preserved?

AUTHORITY: R.S. 441, as amended, R.S. 463, R.S. 465; 5 U.S.C. 301; 25 U.S.C. 2; 25 U.S.C. 9; 43 U.S.C. 1457; 25 U.S.C. 4001; 25 U.S.C. 161(a); 25 U.S.C. 162a; 25 U.S.C. 164; Pub. L. 87-283; Pub. L. 97-100; Pub. L. 97-257; Pub. L. 103-412; Pub. L. 97-458; 44 U.S.C. 3101 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 66 FR 7094, Jan. 22, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Purpose, Definitions, and Public Information

§ 115.001 What is the purpose of this part?

This part sets forth guidelines for the Secretary of the Interior, including any tribe or tribal organization if that entity is administering specific programs, functions, services or activities,

previously administered by the Secretary of the Interior, but now authorized under a Self-Determination Act contract (pursuant to 25 U.S.C. §450f) or a Self-Governance compact (pursuant to 25 U.S.C. §558cc), to carry out the trust duties owed to tribes and individual Indians to manage and administer trust assets for the exclusive benefit of tribal and individual Indian beneficiaries pursuant to federal law, including the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994, Public Law 103-412, 108 Stat. 4239, 25 U.S.C. §4001 (Trust Reform Act).

§ 115.002 What definitions do I need to know?

As used in this part:

Account holder means a tribe or a person who owns the funds in a tribal or Individual Indian Money (IIM) account that is maintained by the Secretary.

Account means a record of trust funds that is maintained by the Secretary for the benefit of a tribe or a person.

Administratively restricted account means an IIM account that is placed on temporary hold by OTFM where an account holder's current address of record is unknown or where more documentation is needed to make a distribution from an account.

Adult means an individual who has reached 18 years of age, except when the individual's tribe has determined the age for adulthood to be older than 18 for access to tribal trust fund per capita proceeds.

Adult in need of assistance means an individual who has been determined to be "incapable of managing or administering his or her property, including his or her financial affairs" either (a) through a BIA administrative process that is based on a finding by a licensed medical professional or licensed mental health professional, or (b) by an order or judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction.

BIA means the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, or its authorized representative.

Bond means security for the performance of certain obligations or a guaranty of such performance as furnished by a third-party surety. As used in this part, bonds may include cash bonds, performance bonds, and surety bonds.

Court of competent jurisdiction means a federal or tribal court with jurisdiction; however, if there is no tribal court with jurisdiction, then a state court with jurisdiction.

Day means a calendar day unless otherwise specified.

Department means the Department of the Interior or its authorized representative.

Deposits mean receiving funds, ordinarily through a Federal Reserve Bank, for credit to a trust fund account.

Emancipated minor means a person under 18 years of age who is married or who is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be legally able to care for himself or herself.

Encumber or encumbrance means to attach trust assets held by the Secretary with a claim, lien, or charge that has been approved by the Secretary.

Encumbered account means a trust fund account where some portion of the proceeds are obligated to another party.

Estate account means an account for a deceased IIM account holder.

FOIA means the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. §552.

Guardian means a person who is legally responsible for the care and management of an individual and his or her estate. This definition includes, but is not limited to, conservator or guardian of the property. However, this definition does not apply to property subject to §115.106 of this part.

Individual Indian Money (IIM) accounts means an interest bearing account for trust funds held by the Secretary that belong to a person who has an interest in trust assets. These accounts are under the control and management of the Secretary. There are three types of IIM accounts: unrestricted, restricted, and estate accounts.

Legal disability means the lack of legal capability to perform an act which includes the ability to manage or administer his or her financial affairs as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction or another federal agency where the federal agency has determined that the adult requires a representative payee and there is no