

**STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDIAN, INSULAR, AND ALASKA NATIVE AFFAIRS  
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
ON  
H.R. 4032  
FEBRUARY 6, 2018**

Chairman LaMalfa, Ranking Member Torres, and Members of the Sub-Committee, thank you for the opportunity to submit a Statement for the Record on the Department of the Interior’s (Department) views on H.R. 4032, the proposed “Gila River Indian Community Federal Rights-of-Way, Easements and Boundary Clarification Act.” The Department supports the enactment of H.R. 4032, and offers some additional background information and other recommendations that we encourage the Subcommittee to consider at this time.

**Background**

In December 2006, the Gila River Indian Community (GRIC) brought an action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, seeking declaratory and injunctive relief through “a full and complete accounting of the Community’s trust property and funds.” The Community’s priority claim in the litigation concerned the United States’ alleged obligation to confirm the legal status of all rights-of-way on the Reservation. More specifically, the Community contended that the Department’s failure to properly document these “rights-of-way” with grants of easement constituted a continuing breach of trust. Many of the alleged undocumented rights-of-way within the Gila River Indian Reservation are federal irrigation or power facilities, or Bureau of Indian Affairs roads, giving rise to allegations that the United States itself is now in trespass.

From the onset of the litigation, the parties engaged in a long, yet extremely cooperative, alternative dispute resolution process that resulted in a settlement that resolved all historical mismanagement claims for \$12.5 million. The settlement agreement was executed in June 2016 and the breach of trust suit was dismissed in March 2017. In separate but related negotiations, the parties, GRIC and the United States, continued to collaborate on addressing the other outstanding issues that the GRIC identified as being critical to its economic, cultural and sovereign best interests.

**H.R. 4032**

Although the 2016 settlement agreement was not conditioned on any proposed legislation, it is the Department’s understanding that the GRIC considers H.R. 4032 to be essential to the resolution of the rights-of-way issues for the protection of the GRIC property rights moving forward. The Department’s review of the legislation identified that the objectives of the legislation are to:

- (1) Establish, ratify, confirm and document the legal status of certain federal electrical, irrigation, and road rights-of-way or easements that now exist – undocumented or otherwise - within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation, as of the date of the enactment;

- (2) Establish a fixed location for the northern boundary of the Reservation, via resurvey;
- (3) Direct the Secretary to transfer certain public lands to the Community, in trust status; and
- (4) Substitute the benefits provided to the Community, its members and individual landowners, for any claims that the Community, its members and landowners may have had against the United States, in connection with any alleged failures relating to location of the northern boundary and/or the documentation and management of rights-of-way within the Reservation.

Section 5 of the bill directs the Secretary to take two parcels of land—known collectively as the Lower Sonoran Lands—into trust for the benefit of the GRIC. The parcels are located on the western and southern margins of the Gila River Indian Reservation in Maricopa and Pinal Counties in Arizona. These lands, totaling about 3,400 acres, are currently managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for multiple uses. The GRIC has historical ties to these lands and the parcels include cultural resources and archaeological sites that are of considerable significance to the GRIC. The cultural and archaeological resources located within these parcels include plant, animal, and raw material gathering areas; areas of religious significance; trail systems; and transportation routes with cultural and religious significance. Currently, under BLM management there is one grazing permittee and three rights-of-way on the parcels. The BLM supports, with some minor technical corrections, Section 5.

The Lower Sonoran Lands were designated as suitable for disposal in the 2012 BLM Lower Sonoran Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan because they are isolated parcels, surrounded by non-BLM managed lands. No mineral values have been identified on the parcels. They are not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency, and are not needed for any other federal purpose. The BLM has initiated the process of a noncompetitive direct sale of the two parcels, including the subsurface, to the Gila River Indian Community.

H.R. 4032 would also modify that portion of the Reservation boundary that was described by executive order in 1879 as being along the middle of the Salt River, to fix the boundary in accordance with the 1920 Harrington survey. The historic boundary identified in the executive order in 1879 has shifted, along with the course of the Salt River, creating uncertainty as to the precise location of the boundary between the Reservation and adjoining patented lands. The Department agrees that a fixed location will provide certainty as to the boundary location, and the Department recommends only that the H.R. 4032 also expressly quiet the title of the affected parties and bar any associated claims to past damages.

H.R. 4032 would also establish, ratify and confirm those rights-of-way depicted on the Federal and Tribal Facilities Map referenced in the bill, as of the date of enactment, with the exact location of the confirmed rights-of-way to be defined by subsequent survey. H.R. 4032 would also authorize the appropriations of the funds needed to support the Departmental survey of the “rights-of-way” and all other actions required or authorized in the bill, with those surveys to be completed within a six-year period. With regard to the “other actions required,” the bill provides that the “Federal Government shall be considered the applicant or grantee”.

We note that the reference in section 8(c) of the bill to the regulation on termination is outdated and should be changed to 25 CFR 169.404-409. In addition, the terms “termination” and “terminated” used in H.R. 4032 should be replaced with “cancellation” and “cancelled”, consistent with the updated regulations. We are happy to work with the sponsor and the Committee to ensure that the bill language captures the appropriate intent.

For documentation and recording purposes, the Department recommends H.R. 4032 also provide that: (1) an application be prepared for each confirmed right-of-way, prior to survey; (2) a retroactive grant of easement be required upon completion of the associated survey; and (3) any request for cancellation action by the GRIC be formally documented by tribal resolution.

The Department welcomes the opportunity to work with the Subcommittee and the sponsor and co-sponsors of H.R. 4032 to achieve the goals of H.R. 4032. Thank you again for the opportunity to provide the Department’s views.