

Prospecting the new Class KIA-KIX for the American Indigenous Peoples

Class KIA-KIX for the *Law of Indigenous Peoples in the Americas*, was added to the Library of Congress Law Classification (Class K) in 2012. It was conceived as a distinct regional comparative and uniform law component of the existing classification for Law of the Americas (Class KDZ, KG-KH), completing the law classification development for this region under the expanded class letters KDZ- KIX.

The purpose of the new classification schedule is to provide for the first time a geographical and substantive arrangement for Indigenous Peoples in the Americas, their organization, and the unique and complex body of legal sources concerning these Peoples.

The following discourse is background and illumination of this classification. It addresses principles governing all of Class K in general and, in particular, with public policies that impacted and continue to impact on the legal status and law of these Peoples

INTRODUCTION

Tribal law, tied closely to tribal sociology is – beyond the folkloric appeal of the subject – not common knowledge, although the Indigenous peoples gained more visibility over the last decades as their pursuit for recognition of autonomy, for recovery of ancestral lands and natural resources, and preservation of their cultural heritage grew more robust and emerged in the media. While international law had long since established particular human rights for *all* elements of society, only as recently as 2007 the *UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* established a definitive catalog of Indigenous rights to be respected by the international community. It was a tribute to both the efforts of the Indigenous and the international advocacy, and raised the awareness of these sovereign nations on the national level as well. Today, rich offerings of academic programs, the substantial increase of studies on cultural heritage, law and government of the Indigenous, are testimony to the growing interest and appreciation of the subject, going hand in hand with strong collection developments for an unprecedented amount of materials which the political contest has produced – and continues to produce.

To date, however, both information seekers and information providers are hard pressed by an uneasy reality: the obvious gap between *availability* and *accessibility* of information. Research on these subjects is beset with problems, such as

- ▶ paucity of printing/publishing, in particular of primary sources. Some commercial publishers seem slowly to take to this new field, although not necessarily to the advantage of the Indigenous peoples;
- ▶ few collections on law and sociology of Indigenous peoples, one of a kind and mostly little publicized, held only by a few *bona fide* and specialist institutions;
- ▶ programs with limited access; or
- ▶ information on the subject which may be buried in relevant anthropological, archeological, or ethnological sources, usually in older collections on the *History of the Americas*.

The researcher eventually will discover that the critical mass of resources, in particular primary sources produced by the Indigenous or tribal governments and the output of their organizations or inter-operational institutions together with the secondary literature, are mainly to be found on the Web – dispersed, unorganized, and for that matter, obscure. Only a select group of institutions both tribal and academic have created electronic gateways or portals to Indigenous law, or have open *access-to-information* projects under way for display of significant amounts of the varied and hard to find materials on the subject.

At the Library of Congress, Class KF (Law of the United States), the only place in the Library of

Congress Classification (LCC) which has a section on *American Indian law* and Tribal law (KF8220-8228.Z9) and its subject table written for US States and Territories (KFA-KFZ 505-505.6), does not – to date – reflect the sovereign status and autonomy of the Indian nations residing on US soil, nor does it reflect current Indian law making and law developments. The older laws and treaties with secondary literature were, and still are, in the LC legacy collections governed by Class E (America) and F (Local history) together with the history of American westward expansion, the Indian wars, and history of the frontier territories. Indian law was rather a subject ”for which any location would have to be arbitrary,”as the author of Class KF (Werner B. Ellinger) put it in his Introduction to KF. Indeed, the “Indians” appeared and disappeared throughout the various drafts of KF, but were in the final stage of the development intended to conclude the federal law section of the schedule. However, for pragmatic reasons, the section *Courts and procedure* was dropped down to the end of the schedule, thus squeezing *Indians* between *National defense. Military Law* and *Courts and procedure*.

The “Indian lands,” on the other hand, have a different classification history. They can be traced in Class HD from the 1st edition (1910) to the 3rd edition (1950) in HD231-234, as a subdivision under “Public lands.”A revision of Class HD converted this topic to a reference to Class E93 (Indians of North America. Indian question), from where it migrated into the first KF draft under the section *Public property*, still valid today as class KF5660+. The classes for law and Indian treaties, still Class E94-E95 (Indians of North America. Laws and treaties) in the 1958 edition, were blocked off at the time of the KF development and referred to the new law class KF; the works, however, were never re-classed. To recognize at that time Indigenous peoples as sovereign jurisdictions would have meant, indeed, creating a class for them on equal footage with the US states and territories.

Class KE (Law of Canada), that is, its federal law and the subject tables for the Canadian provincial law, contain equally meager developments for Canada’s extensive population of Aborigines, namely, the Inuit, First Nations (Indians), and Métis, considering the rich fundus of legal sources and secondary literature.

For these reasons, the Library of Congress took the lead with a new classification schedule for the law of Indigenous peoples in the Americas in order to provide

- ▶ *first*, an arrangement of the many Indigenous groups residing in the Americas that reflects their constitutional/legal status and self-governance;
- ▶ *second*, a subject organization for Indigenous law and governmental functions, and
- ▶ *third*, a better structured and overall broader access to such information.

I. THE STRUCTURE OF THE CLASSIFICATION FOR LAW OF THE AMERICAN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This new class, KIA-KIX, is governed by the geographical principle, as are all other classifications under the letter K.

I.1 The geographical and regionalism principles build the first tier of the hierarchy of the Library of Congress law classifications. For the basic layout of the schedule, the geo-political information of Library of Congress Class G (Geography) provided the basic structure. In addition, other schedules of the LCC were examined for regional arrangements in related or overlapping fields as well, in particular, Class F (America. Local history). Since Class E75-99.Z9 (Indians of North America. By tribe) by old LC policy includes *all* subjects relating to Aborigines and Indians in the Americas, this class and the collections built by it were also scrutinized.

The extension of the *geographical* principle to the *regionalism principle* was introduced into law classification during the structure of the first “regional” schedule KDZ, KG-KH (Law of the Americas, Latin America, and the West Indies), and KJ-KKZ (Law of Europe), and is a valid concern for this schedule, KIA-KIX, as well. These regional constructs acknowledge a region as a geographically defined area in which historical, ethnic, and prevailing socio-economic similarities

are reflected in a wide range of customs and laws found in the area, and where cultural, political, and economic interests of Indigenous groups have led to formation of intergovernmental or inter-Tribal organization.

Comparative reading and legal investigation have identified and secured many concepts and patterns that were found to be common to the largest number of Indigenous groups in a particular region, and were applied in the design of a general outline of Indigenous comparative law of a region (or subregion). These comparative law arrangements precede the enumerative list of Indigenous jurisdictions in all identified regions and were consequently used for further refined uniform tables, applicable to a multitude of jurisdictions in such regions or subregions. Thus, the first tier of the hierarchy of all subclasses of this classification is always for comparative and uniform law limited to the denoted *region*, including broad source collections and “generalialia.” In addition, there are typically numbers of inter-Tribal organizations and corporations, based and operating in a single region. The treaties or charters creating such regional organizations are classed with the organizations, since they lay out in all instances the internal order, mission, and rules of operation. Such organizations or corporations that are created for a specific subject area, are to be classed with that subject. Some regions (e.g., Arctic and sub-Arctic, KIA) comprise a true international component; for example, the Arctic Council is an inter-regional Intergovernmental Organization (IGO).

The following complete outline of KDZ-KIX shows all regions and countries in the Americas and their assigned subclasses and where the Indigenous law development files in the sequence of those subclasses.

| | |
|----------------|---|
| | LAW OF THE AMERICAS |
| | America. North America |
| KDZ | General (Comparative) |
| KDZ3001+ | Greenland |
| KE | Canada |
| KF | United States |
| KG-KGH | Mexico and Central America |
| KGJ-KGZ | West Indies. Caribbean Area |
| KH-KHW | South America |
| KIA-KIX | LAW OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN THE AMERICAS |
| KIA1 | General (Comprehensive) |
| KIA-KIP | North America |
| KIA1.2-15.8 | General (Comparative) |
| KIA15.9-19 | History |
| KIA21-9180 | Arctic and sub-Arctic Regions |
| KIA21-100 | Regional Comparative Aboriginal Law |
| | Greenland, see KDZ3001+ |
| | Northern Canada |
| KIA111-300 | General (Comparative) |
| KIA351-1701 | Aboriginal peoples and communities |
| | Alaska |
| KIA1741-2049 | General (Comparative) |
| KIA2101-9180 | Alaska Natives and communities. Other jurisdictions |

KIA-KIP
KIB-KID
KIB1-1000

North America – Continued

Canada

Regional comparative Aboriginal law
Northern Canada, see KIA111+
Eastern Canada
General (Comparative)
Aboriginal peoples and communities
Including First Nations and Métis

KIB1101-1129.2
KIB1131-9511

Western Canada
General (Comparative)
Aboriginal peoples and communities
Including First Nations and Métis

KIC2001-2043.2
KIC2081-KID6031

KIE-KIK
KIE1-3920

United States

Regional comparative American Indian law
Northeast Atlantic
Including *New England*
General (Comparative)
Indian Tribal jurisdictions

KIF221-292
KIF301-3251

South

Including the *Old Southwest*
General (Comparative)
History. Indian Territory
Indian Tribal jurisdictions

KIF3301-3375
KIF3378-3445
KIF3501-7460

North Central

Including the old *Northwest Territory*
General (Comparative)
Indian Tribal jurisdictions

KIG1-112
KIG201-7440

Pacific Northwest

Also known as the *Old Oregon Country*
General (Comparative)
Indian Tribal jurisdictions

KIH1-112
KIH401-7100

New Southwest

General (Comparative)
Indian Tribal jurisdictions

KIJ1-92
KIJ101-9530

KIL-KIP
KIL
KIP

Mexico and Central America (currently explored)

General (Comparative)
Countries with Indigenous populations

(KIS-KIX)

South America

The federal states in the US and provinces in Canada – in both countries the 1st order subdivisions – are absent from the new development since the Indigenous peoples are, or will be, recognized on a one-to-one level with their respective federal governments.

One also should note, that Alaska with its Natives – because of the regional orientation of this schedule – is treated as a geographic component of the Arctic/sub-Arctic region.

I.2 Aboriginal and Indian Tribal Jurisdictionality

At the core of law classification is *jurisdictionality* or *sovereignty*. The term *jurisdiction* as we understand it, signals independence and self-governance of a corporate body or organization. Only if this character is determined/established for a corporate body, a classification for its law can be created, since law by its very nature is tied to *jurisdiction*. This applies equally to Indigenous groups (which reside in a particular geographic region), in order to be recognized among the three orders of government, namely: federal, state/provincial, and Aboriginal/Tribal. Historically, prior to the American Revolution, Aboriginal and Indian groups (i.e., Nations and Indian Tribes or Bands) were recognized by France, Britain, and the US Continental Congress as “sovereign.”

I.2.1 The Sovereignty Question. Extent and Limitations of the Right to Self-determination

Sovereignty as an attribute of an Indigenous group, the inherent right to self-government, has been accepted differently in the US and Canada. Although both nations, the United States and Canada, have committed to the principle of Aboriginal or Tribal self-government and autonomy within the federal constitutional structures, the reality portrays a complex split between commitment and implementation. Federal/Indigenous competing interests, parallel or conflicting rights and claims, have slowed down implementation processes. The exclusion of Indigenous jurisdiction from many areas of public law presents a severe limitation on Indigenous autonomy.

(a) United States: Recognition of American Indian and Alaska Natives Sovereignty and Government-to-Government Relations

In the **United States**, the history of federal recognition of the Indian right to self-determination is hinged on a few landmark acts of Congress. After displacement and Indian removal of mid 19th century (Indian Removal Act of 1830, passed by the 21st Congress and signed by Andrew Jackson into law, <http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/Indian.html>), the federal policies in the late 1880s focused on breaking up reservations and abolishing Tribal governments in return for allotment of shares of common property to individual members of a Tribe (culminating in the Dawes Act, or General Allotment Act of 1887, amended 1898 by the Curtis Act; 24 Stat.388, ch.119, 25 USCA 331 which aimed at Indian assimilation, <http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?doc=50&page=transcript>). Those members acquiring allotments had to enroll with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, from where the names went on to the *Dawes Rolls*. Since then, in the United States, membership to a Tribe or Indian Nation is established by an intricate enrollment process where the individual has to prove, for example, ancestral descent or descent from an Indian listed on the *Dawes Rolls*, or *blood quantum*, the latter presenting rather racial criteria, which have stirred up criticism in recent times (e.g., provocative “blood politics, racial classification,” or “bio-colonialism”), although one can observe a recent shift to “political” definition by the federal government.

The Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) or Wheeler-Howard Act under the Roosevelt Administration in 1934 (25 U.S.C.A. 461 et. seq.) re-focused US policies on recognition of the right of an Indian Tribe “to organize for its common welfare, and may adopt an appropriate constitution and by-laws...when ratified as aforesaid and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.”

Only since the late 1960s during the Johnson Administration has Congress promoted sovereignty and autonomy of Tribal entities and prohibited federal states’ exercise of authority over Indian reservations, including land deals. The Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 (25 U.S.C. 1301-03, <http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/icra1968.htm>) defines Indian governmental powers, Indian constitutional rights, and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

In the 1970s, the acknowledgment process became more formalized and consistent, and in 1978, the US Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs created with Tribal input the Office of Federal Acknowledgment (OFA), <http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/AS-IA/OFA/index.htm>).

The Executive Memorandum on Government-to Government Relations between the United States and Indian Tribes of President William Clinton in 1994, the Executive Order 13175 of 2000 on Tribal Consultation, and President Barak Obama's Memorandum on Tribal Consultation in 2009 instruct executive departments and agencies "...to engage in regular and meaningful consultations and collaboration with Tribal officials in the development of federal policies that have Tribal implications in order to strengthen the government-to-government relationships with Indian tribes."

With the US Department of Justice *Policy on Indian Sovereignty and Government-to-Government Relations with Indian Tribes*, the United States reaffirmed its position on "recognition of the sovereign status of federally recognized Indian Tribes as domestic dependent nations." Accordingly, Indian Tribes "...retain sovereign powers, except as divested by the United States" (US Department of Justice recognition of Indian sovereignty, <http://www.justice.gov/ag/readingroom/sovereignty.htm>). This means self-governance with limited powers in many areas of private and public law, since "Congress is vested with plenary power over Indian affairs," the resulting laws circumscribed with the term "Federal Indian law."

To date, 565 Indian nations or Tribes are recognized by the United States government as "Indian Tribal Entities within the contiguous 48 States recognized and eligible to receive services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs" and are as well "...acknowledged to have immunities and privileges...by virtue of their government-to-government relationship with the United States..." (Federal Register/vol.75, No.190/ October 1, 2010/ Notices/ p.60810). Some federal acts allow that "Tribes are treated as having the same regulatory status as states," e.g., the Safe Drinking Water Act, Amendment of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 300F and seq.; authorization of the EPA "to treat Indian Tribes as States." See in particular *Tribal government Leadership Forum*, Arizona State University: Note on Tribes as States," <http://outreach.asu.edu/tglf/book/statutes>).

According to an announcement of the US Government Accountability Office (GAO-12-346, April 12, 2012), there are approximately 400 non-federally recognized Indian Tribes of which only 26 received some funding from several federal programs through 2010.

(b) Canada: Approach to Implementation of the Inherent Right and the Negotiation of Aboriginal Self-Government

In Canada, the recognition of the constitutional/legal status of Aboriginal entities took historically a very different path and is still evolving.

- ▶ Prior to the Confederation, the Canadian government signed treaties with the Aboriginal peoples, mostly trading aboriginal landownership for treaty rights and reserve lands. To cement it into law, the Canadian federal government passed the *Indian Act* in 1876.
- ▶ By virtue of this Act, in 1951, the government decided whom to recognize as *Indian*: those registered with the federal government and entered into the national Indian register, would be recognized, often termed as "Status Indians," in contrast to the "non-Status Indians." Registration under the Act also provided entrance into the community and, in the course of time, resulted in eligibility for certain benefits provided by the government.
- ▶ After adoption of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* in 1982, and in particular the *Constitution Act* of 1982, http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/const/9.html#anchors:7-bo-ga:I_II, which acknowledged *Aboriginal and Treaty rights* (Section 35 of the *Constitution Act*) of the three recognized cultural groups, *Indians*, *Inuit* (in the Canadian North), and *Métis*, amendments to the *Indian Act* were necessary, because the original registration rules favored the male component of the Aboriginal population.
- ▶ In particular, the 1985 Indian Act Amendments (the *Bill C-31*) was to correct this situation and had a tremendous impact on registration and Band membership.
- ▶ The 1995 change in policy by recognizing "Aboriginal inherent right to self-government," paired with the 1996 *Royal Commission Report* on Aboriginal

Government, opened the way to new treaties, but also to implementation of non-treaty forms of negotiations for Aboriginal self-government beyond the band-internal by-law powers.

It was, however, understood that implementation of this “inherent right to self-government” could not result in a uniform type of self-government of Aboriginal peoples across Canada, given the vast differences of the country and circumstances of the Aboriginals. Therefore, self-government arrangements would be negotiated to meet “unique needs and backgrounds of Aboriginal groups.” Today – besides a number of successfully completed self-government negotiations – such negotiations are under way virtually across Canada in a range of different processes, regularly involving Aboriginal groups (or their representatives, for example, the *First Nations Leadership Councils*, or the *Assembly of First Nations*), the Federal government, and the Provincial government (local to the negotiating Aboriginal group(s)).

Such negotiations between Government and Aboriginals ideally lead to agreements on self-government that become “effective through mechanisms such as treaties, legislation, contracts, and non-binding memoranda of understanding”(MOU), and are tailored to meet the unique needs of Aboriginal groups. Negotiations, or harmonization of laws, concern limited self-governing jurisdiction over subjects broken down into three categories:

(1) legal subjects regarding functions of a modern democratic government with primary legislative power, such as

- ▶ governing structures (constitution, elections of leadership, etc.), and Tribal/band membership;
- ▶ cultural affairs, health and social services, offences, courts and enforcement, and the
- ▶ civil law proper (family, property, contracts, etc); and

(2) those subjects that are integral to Aboriginal culture, as

- ▶ jurisdiction of the administration of justice,
- ▶ environmental concerns, and
- ▶ fisheries co-management, gaming, etc.

Self-government in these instances has to be negotiated with the federal government and individually implemented.

(3) However, all matters related to Canadian sovereign power, such as defense, external relations, and other national interest, are entirely exempt from negotiation.

(c) **In summary**, the inherent right of self-government, or *sovereignty*, although recognized in principle, presents itself with various degrees of limitations regarding matters that federal powers have reserved for their own consideration. Moreover, the right of self-government of the Indigenous people does not constitute a right of *sovereignty* as recognized by international law, and will not lead to independent Indigenous nation states.

Nevertheless, the recognition of Indigenous autonomy, despite limitations, delivers the *jurisdictionality*, which is the prerequisite for development of a classification schedule on the law of Indigenous Peoples.

I.3 The List of Jurisdictions. Name Authorities

Instead of one alphabetical list of jurisdictions for the entire region of the United States and Canada, all Indigenous groups are integrated region by region in which they currently reside. Each jurisdiction is assigned a unique number or number span with instructions as to how jurisdictions are to be further subarranged.

Authority work played a very important role in establishing in the several classes all jurisdictions and

organizations. At the beginning of this project, the LC Policy and Standards Division (PSD) determined that the appropriate MARC 21 field will henceforth be the 151 (Geographic name) field in name authority records for names of such Indian Tribes which are recognized by the US Government as autonomous/sovereign entities, instead of the previously used 110 (Corporate name) field. This was in keeping with the guidance provided in rule 21.35 of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules 2nd edition (AACR2)* to treat Aboriginal/Tribal entities as governments on a one-to-one relationship with federal or national governments.

(a) United States. For establishing or upgrading the names of Indian jurisdictions, the file of those jurisdictions, compiled and maintained by the US Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Indian Affairs during more than 70 years of federal-Tribal negotiations for Tribe/member relationships and Tribal autonomy, is the binding document for name and legal status of *Indian Entities*. This file, updated and regularly published by the Bureau in the Federal Register, served as the principal authoritative document for updating the LC authority files (i.e., name authorities), and for creation of the list of jurisdictions in the classification. Nevertheless, other *bona fide* resources were consulted and compared as well, such as

- ▶ National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), <http://ncai.org/tribal-directory>;
- ▶ United States Government's Official Web Portal, USA.gov, <http://www.usa.gov/Government/Tribal.shtml>;
- ▶ United States Environmental Protection Agency Tribal Portal (EPA), <http://www.epa.gov/tribalportal/whereyoulive/index.htm>.

These official or government sites have updated listings of Tribal Web sites and those of Tribal or inter-Tribal organizations.

(b) Canada. For information on Aboriginal peoples/communities, constitutional/legal status, and their political organizations in the Canadian regions, the principal resources consulted were:

- ▶ Documentation of the Parliamentary Information and Research Service, Library of Parliament, Canada;
- ▶ (*Department of*) *Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)*, <http://aandc-aadnc.gc.ca/eng>;
- ▶ *Aboriginal Canada Portal (ACP)* established under the auspices of the *Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada*. The portal provides access to over 7,500 Web sites and portals to Aboriginal organizations and communities of the Inuit, First Nations, and Métis, <http://www.aboriginalcanada.gc.ca/>;
- ▶ *Library and Archives Canada (LAC)*, <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/aboriginal-peoples/>.

II. THE SUBJECT: RIGHTS AND LAW OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

As all other law, Indigenous law is both portrayal of historico-cultural evolvement and response to contemporary social developments and reflects political control, pressures, and attitudes.

Here, in the case of the Indigenous Peoples, it was the long road to recognition or restatement of the “inherent right of self-governance” and everything else necessary to enable Indigenous communities to organize modern governments as foundation of social life. Self-governance, in combination with traditional knowledge, cultural traditions and values, and the special/spiritual relationship to the land, make up the body of law that forms the content for this classification.

II.1 Indian and Aboriginal Law

Younger tradition has cast laws relating to Indigenous Peoples in North America into two categories. Termed as (a) Federal Indian law (or Indian law) and (b) Indigenous, Aboriginal, or Tribal law.

(a) **Federal Indian law or Indian law in the United States** refers to US federal statutory law and administrative regulations, which are both deeply impacting on, or setting limitations for, Indian jurisdiction over broad areas of substantive law, and by that, on Tribal self-government.

In **Canada**, *Indian law* is framed by the *Indian Act (1951, as amended in 1985 by Bill-31)*. Inherent rights to self-government and Aboriginal Title are recognized in Sect. 35 of the *Constitution Act of 1982*. While implementation of First Nations traditional forms of government is expected to stimulate economic development and bring social stability, the jurisdiction over a broad range of subjects, though, is severely limited by federal law, because Aboriginal jurisdiction is viewed by the government as mainly extending to matters internal to the Aboriginal group, or necessary for its functions as a traditional government.

This category of the law, regulating particular interests of the Indigenous populations, is at present classed with the Canadian or US national legislation, i.e., in

- ▶ Library of Congress Class KE (Law of Canada), and
- ▶ Library of Congress Class KF (Law of the United States)

(b) **Indigenous, Aboriginal, or Tribal law** refers to the customary law of Indigenous peoples (Nations, Tribes, Bands, etc.), integral to the distinct Aboriginal or Tribal culture of a group, applied within its territorial boundaries, and practiced by the group residing in the territory (e.g., a region, reservation, municipality, ranch, or other such geographic entity). This includes thematically all constitutions and by-laws (historic and current) of Indigenous groups, as well as treaties, and the materials produced by political organizations on the national, regional, and local level. The sub-classes KIA-KIK of the new schedule are concerned with this category of the law, at least for the time being. The original class numbers in KF and KE were closed at implementation of the new schedules, and the legal materials were re-classed to the appropriate numbers in KIA-KIK, although a clean division of subjects and topics into federal and Aboriginal/Tribal law was not always possible.

It should not be ruled out that, at an appropriate time, the “Federal Indian law” could be removed from the national schedules as well and transferred to KIA-KIK, where ample space is left for such developments. The rationale is by analogy to colonized territories. The bibliographic law classification has, in all instances, classed colonial and transitory law as the law of the colonized territory, and not as the law of the “colonizing” jurisdiction. Once applied, it becomes the “Law of the territory governed” (law that is imposed on and governs a jurisdiction is the law of that jurisdiction).

II.2 The Subject Architecture. Regional Comparative and Uniform Law

The three main regions and their subregions commence with a development of regional comparative and uniform law. Of particular concern were those areas of the law, where colonial authority had overlaid “modern” civil law patterns on the Indigenous law, obviously foreign in these environments and so different from the socio-cultural experience from which those modern patterns were derived. For example, the “boilerplate” IRA constitutions created for American Indians in the 1930s come to mind.

Technically, Class KIA-KIK development builds on known principles and concepts applied to the K Classification, and takes full advantage of the current linking and correlation functionality of *ClassificationWeb* with other LC online authority files, such as name authorities, subject authorities, and the bibliographic files. Multi-lateral links to related disciplines in the LC Classification system provide complementing information on anthropology, ethnology, ethno-geography, local history, and the social and political play of the Indigenous community. In addition, for the first time, the content of the schedules has drawn heavily on Web resources, predominantly authoritative government Web sites (Tribal governments included), or those of institutions which provide either full-text digital collections, or serve as conduits (indexes) to other Web resources on modern law and organizational status of Indian tribes. In this way, the classification provides the

user community with unique and contextual selected information on law, government, and culture of Indigenous Peoples.

(a) Those law schedules which harbor the federal law applied to the Indigenous groups in such regions, i.e., KE (Law of Canada) and KF (Law of the United States), were seriously considered and used as patterns for **regional comparative and uniform law** of the regions of Canada, including Northern Canada (KIA/KIB), and the US (KIE). It proved that for creating the structure of KIF, the systematic subject arrangements of many KF areas could be used, as the comparative reading of KF with a great number of current Indian codes and laws suggested.

The creation of KIB relied largely on Web resources including official, i.e., government, parliamentary, and organizational documentation, because in contrast to the US, Indigenous codes and laws are the exception, although many community-based initiatives or projects are now under way. Some are led by private legal services, by the legal academe, or by law associations in assisting the drafting of Aboriginal laws or codes. For example, the University of Toronto partners with Aboriginal communities across Ontario in drafting a uniform commercial code, including environmental and employment standards besides the traditional features. A tribunal for arbitration of disputes under the Indigenous code is projected as well.

In summary, most of the law applied in Aboriginal matters is in reality federal law. Therefore, KE served as the model for the comparative law section of the Canadian schedule, KIB.

For the comparative law development for the Arctic and sub-Arctic (KIA), the research was even more challenging. With the focus on the particularities and special concerns of Arctic and sub-Arctic communities, Web resources were of great importance concerning Arctic governance issues, Inuit sovereignty, and Arctic ecology.

(b) **Symmetry and uniformity** are the two special principles in Class K regional design that guide the structures for all regional law of the new classes, creating a symmetric, transparent arrangement of similar or same subjects.

As *Figure 1* shows, these principles allow for careful correlation of the same topics in the corresponding hierarchy in the comparative law schedules for the three major regions: Arctic and sub-Arctic (KIA 21-100), Canada (KIB1-1000), and the United States (KIE1-2920).

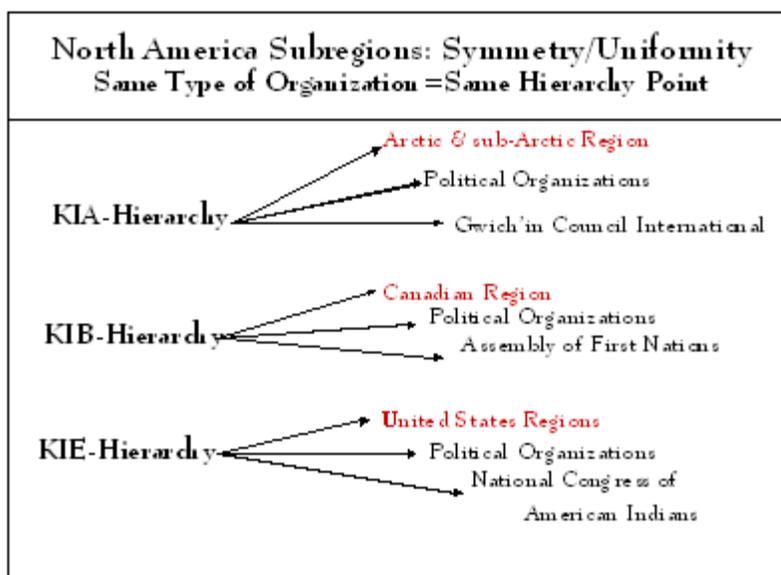


Figure 1

The political organizations of the Indigenous people, be it on the national/inter-regional level or on the local/inter-Tribal level (as in *Figure 2*), are important entities either for law development or pursuit of special interests, and are presented in these schemes with a special arrangement. They are grouped according to purpose and mission in two principal categories:

- 1) Advocacy and development corporations and organizations
Including non-governmental and non-profit corporations
- 2) Inter-Tribal councils and other organizations for regional representation

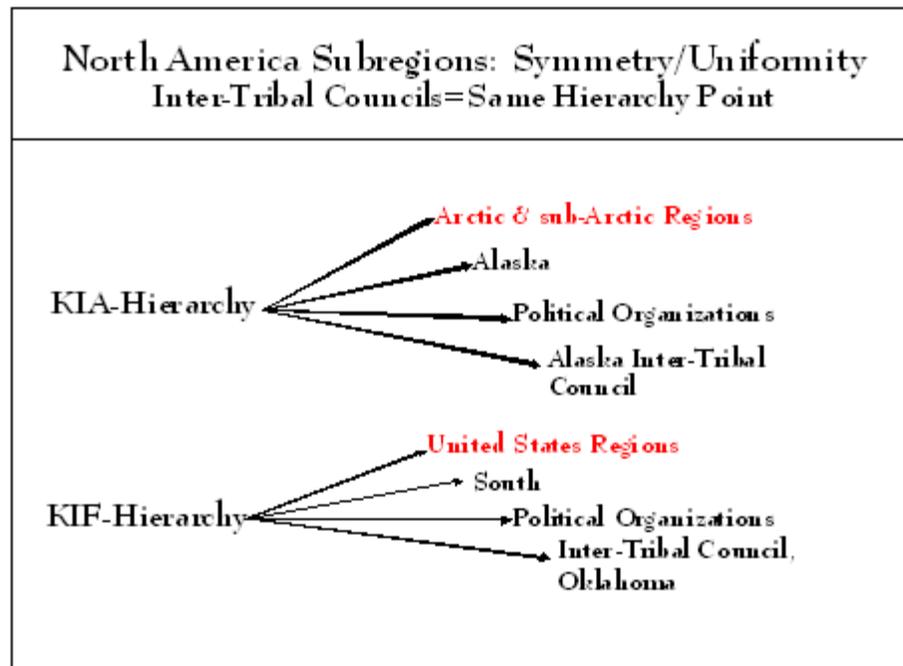


Figure 2

The treaties or charters creating such inter-regional or regional organizations are classed with the organizations, since they lay out in all instances the internal order of such organizations as well as their mission and rules of operation. Such organizations or corporations, created for a specific subject area, are to be classed with that subject.

(c) **Uniform subject tables.** The subjects concerning all Indigenous Peoples of North America, so diverse by origin and geography, are presented in a set of three uniform subject tables:

Table 1 (30 numbers), Table 2 (100 numbers), and Table 3 (Cutter numbers). The designation KIA-KIX 1 (30 nos.) or KIA-KIX2 (100 nos.) after each Indigenous entity on the list of jurisdictions tells the user which of the subject tables should be applied: Table 1 and Table 3 with lesser detail for smaller jurisdictions, Table 2 for those represented with larger collections or extensive legal publishing activities. *Figure 3* below shows the arrangement of subjects by sub-region and Tribal jurisdiction.

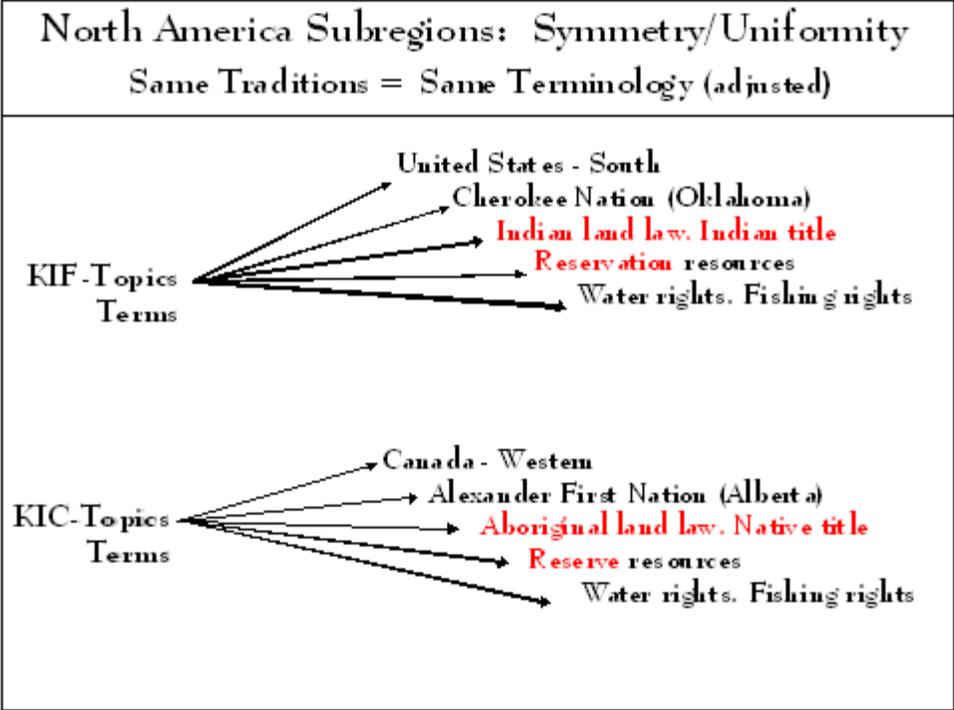


Figure 3

The design of the tables was achieved through a comparative method, refining and abstracting the patterns of subject categories from the regional model classes, KIB and KIE, and casting them in the same or approximate hierarchical order of those regional classes with various modifications to fit all jurisdictions. *Figure 4* exemplifies the parallelism of hierarchies and comparative subject structure that is created in as many instances as the uniform table is applied, providing an excellent tool for comparative research.

One Form division table, Table 4, was created for general works on Indigenous groups collectively in a particular region.

North America: Symmetry/Uniformity
Uniform Law Table KIA-KIX 2 (100 No.)

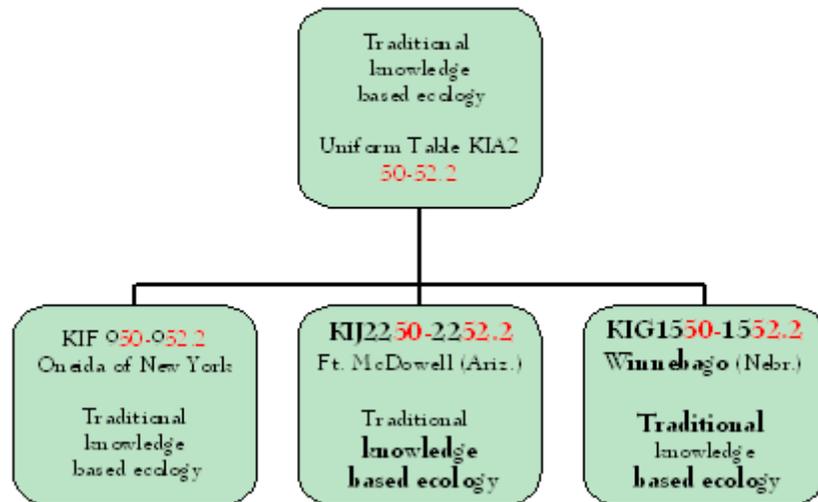


Figure 4

II.3 Language and Nomenclature of the Schedules, the fine differences in terminology, had to be considered carefully as they are tied in to custom and culture, but also to the “literary warrant,” i.e., to the terminology used in the literature. A parallel study of the schedules for Canada and the US, will show the uniform construction of the captions, often only different by the nuance of regional/local provenance (see *Figure 3*, e.g., Reservation vs. Reserve), reflecting in general the language adopted from Web resources, and regional or local sources themselves.

(a) General term *Indigenous*: International law in general does not provide an exact definition of Indigenous Peoples, although particular international instruments established “some criteria.” In both forums domestic and international, however, the category “Indigenous Peoples” distinguishes the group and its members from collectivities, such as “minorities” and other (ethnic) components of society. A critical element in the determination of the attribute “Indigenous” or “Tribal” for a group is “historical continuity and ancestral relationship” with societies in a territory that pre-dates conquest and colonization. Thus, following common practice, the term *Indigenous* has been adopted for this classification as the collective term encompassing all groups, while for the sub-regions Arctic/sub-Arctic, Canada, and the United States, local usage was observed.

(b) For Canada, the term *Aboriginals* is used as the preferred general and official designation for the three distinct groups: *Indians*, *Inuit*, and *Métis* (Canadian *Constitution Act* of 1982, section 25 and 35).

1) Since the 1970s, *First Nations* seems to have slowly replaced *Indians* (sometimes perceived as pejorative) and the term “Band” as part of the name of a community. Therefore, the term *First Nations* is used in this classification where appropriate.

2) The Resolution 2010-01 of the *Inuit Circumpolar Council* (chartered in 1980 as a multinational NGO for protection and advancement of *Inuit* rights and a Permanent Participant on the *Arctic Council*), denounced the exonym *Eskimo* used to designate Arctic peoples. As laid down in the Charter, “*Inuit* means Indigenous members of the *Inuit* homeland,” including the Inupiat, Yupik (of Alaska), Inuvialuit, Inuit (of Canada), Kalaallit (of Greenland), and Yupik (of Russia/Siberia). Today, *Inuit* is the term commonly used for Arctic Peoples of Canada regardless of fine ethnic/linguistic

distinctions. It is therefore consistently applied in this classification.

3) The third group of peoples residing in all of the Canadian regions are the *Métis people*, commonly defined as “people of both Aboriginal and European descent, and speaking either French, English, or an Aboriginal language.” The term *Métis* is used in this classification.

(c) In the **United States**, the term given preference at this time seems to be

1) *American Indians*, although *Indian Tribes* and the adjective form *Tribal* as well as *Native* (e.g., Alaska Natives, or the National *Native American Bar Association*) are still in use. For this classification, the term *American Indians* has been adopted.

2) Indigenous Peoples of **Alaska** are currently represented collectively by the term *Alaska Natives*. Included in this “collective” are the 5 identified groups (based on cultural similarities): Aleuts, Athabascans, Inupiat, and Yupik (both considered *Inuit*), and the Southeast Coastal Tlingit and Haida (Indians). Individual Indigenous jurisdictions (peoples and communities) of Alaska are entered in this classification under the name as recognized by the U.S. Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs.

III. MAPS AS SOURCES AND VISUAL AIDS

III.1 This classification explores also the use of maps and cartographic reviews, introduced as an enhancement of information for the user to visualize the context, such as the historical territorial evolution of Indian country, for

- ▶ land tenure changes by major events, such as removal and relocation of the Indian population, or
- ▶ land cessions (either by treaty or deed), or as a
- ▶ consequence of allotment legislation,

and their impact on Indian heritage areas, environment, and resources. This information is for the time being introduced as reference to Class G. It is envisioned that at a future day the user will be able to link to digital images of maps and other illustrations of the subject.

(a) **United States.** Maps are important for all aspects of Indian territoriality, e.g., treaty research, border settlements, and the “allotment questions” in the Indian Territory, and the *Library of Congress Geography and Map Division* (G&M) is the most significant repository of such cartographic information (e.g., on the historical westward expansion of the burgeoning white population and their military operations, as well as present-day maps on the current extent of Indian Country in the US).

G&M has many digitized items on this subject. A small sampling of maps of the Indian Territory are added here:

- ▶ The most noted is the *Royce Map* (Charles C. Royce (1845-1923)), consisting of a set of over 60 maps of Indian Land cessions, describing all States from formation of the United States to 1894, <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3701em.gct00002>
- ▶ Under supervision or authority of the US Geological Survey and the US Indian Inspector or Commissioner for the Indian Territory, an important official set was prepared and published between 1898-1903, concerning land allotment, progress of township appraisements, and the developing railroad system (Cf. G4020-4022), as the sampling below demonstrates:

- ▶ IT 1898 (Sub-Division), <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4020.ct002099>
- ▶ IT 1898 (Sub-Division), <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4020.ct002102>
- ▶ 1899 Creek Nation (Allotments), <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4020.ct002102>
- ▶ IT 1902 (Townships), <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4021g.ct002104>
- ▶ IT 1903 (Railroads), <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4021p.ct002110>
- ▶ 1903 Cherokee Nation (Allotments), <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4022c.ct002107>

(b) Canada. On the historic evolution of Canada, maps are of particular importance. The *Atlas of Canada* (online) documents the date-by-date geopolitical, dynamic changes of Canada, predating the Federation of 1867, and from then on to creation of Nunavut as an independent political entity (1999) with sets of maps, relating to treaties, such as

- ▶ *Territorial evolution maps* <http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/historical>.

The other samples are massive information aggregates consisting of up-to-date topics in different formats, generated by different agencies or organizations, and linked to or from regional maps:

- ▶ *Aboriginal Canada Portal*, <http://www.aboriginalcanada.gc.ca>;
- ▶ Arctic Statistical portal, *ArcticStat*, a kaleidoscope of information on the Arctic and its Indigenous population, accessed through an interactive map, <http://www.arcticstat.org/Map.aspx>,
- ▶ or a set of maps produced by the *Arctic Council* on population distribution and administration in the Arctic, <http://arctic-council.org/index.php/en/about/maps>.

III.2 In the future, **maps** also may be also introduced to directly link to the classification (LCC) of a region, by clicking on a region or subregion of the North America map/diagram (*Figure 5*),

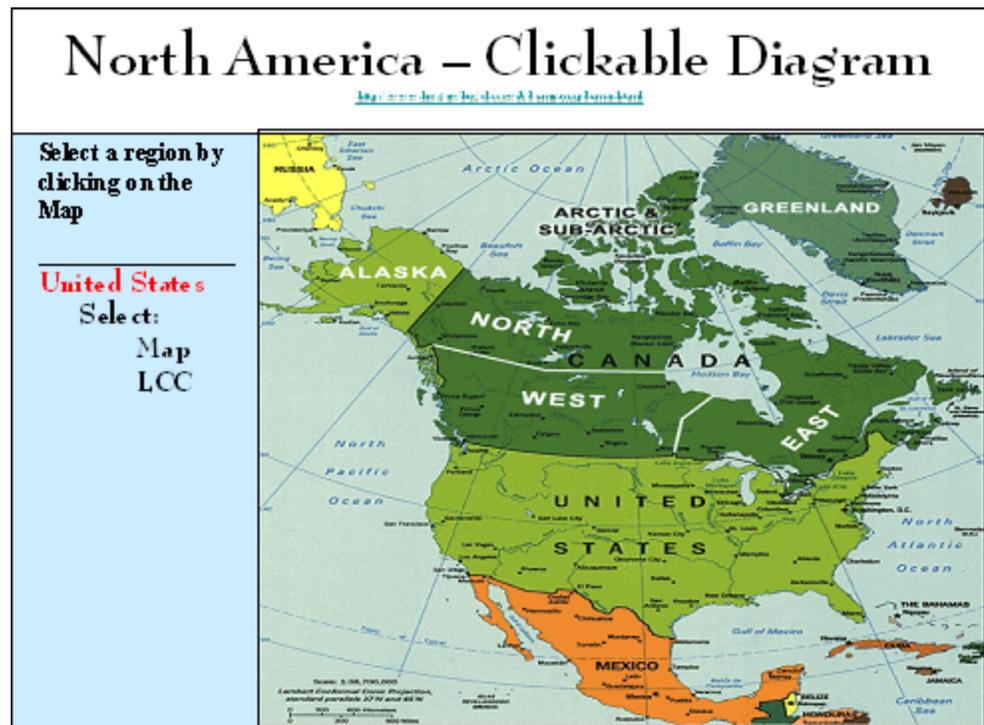


Figure 5

Figure 6 shows such a map for KIE-KIK. Other choices are links to other maps or diagrams of sub-regions of North America and peoples in such regions or sub-regions, as well as links from such a sub-region to the classification providing further information for the patron (see *Figure 6*).

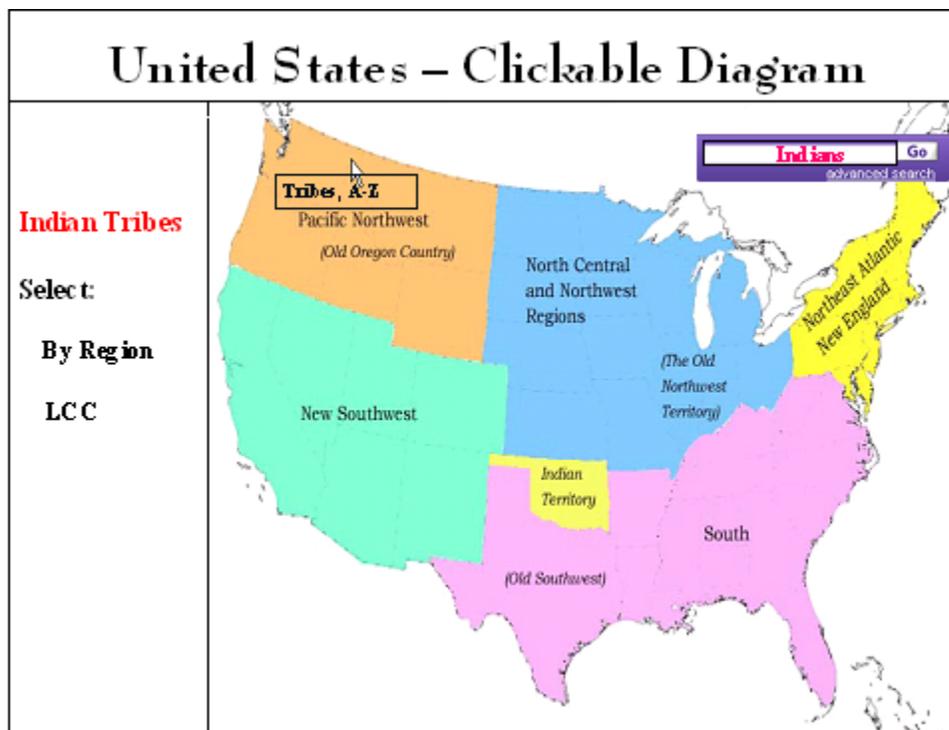


Figure 6

VI. Bibliography

Since this classification relied for the structure of content predominantly on Web resources, it seemed opportune to develop a *bibliography* for the most important electronic resources in order of the classification KIA-KIK. This includes also lists of Web sites of the Indigenous Peoples as far as available, presented as linear A-Z arrangements, or arrangements by sub-regions and states.

| |
|---|
| KIA General North America (General) Arctic/Subarctic Northern Canada Alaska |
|---|

- KIA1 General (Comparative)**
EarthRights International
<http://www.earthrights.org/about/mission-statement>
NativeWeb
http://www.nativeweb.org/resources/law_legal_issues
TEBTEBBA
<http://www.tebtebba.org/index.php/content/who-we-are>
- KIA2 American Indian Law Review
<http://adams.law.ou.edu/ailr/>
- KIA6.3 Indigenous Law Journal
<http://www.indigenouslawjournal.com/>
- KIA12.3 Tribal law journal
<http://tlj.unm.edu>
- KIA15.5 Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs)
Cultural survival
<http://www.culturalsurvival.org/>
Indian Law Resource Center
<http://www.indianlaw.org/en/about>
International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)
<http://www.treatycouncil.org/>
- KIA15.7 Institutes. Research Centers. Academies
Center for the World Indigenous Studies
http://cwis.org/who_we_are/
Native American & Indigenous Studies Association
<http://naisa.org/Governance>
- KIA17 Colonialism and establishment of political boundaries. Maps
Distribution of Indian tribes, ca.1600 -1800
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3301e.ct000669>
Regions 1694
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ct000122>
Early political division, 1764
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar011300>
Colonial powers ca.1775
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar002000>
Colonial powers ca.1783
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar010000>
Regions ca.1805
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ct000175>

- KIA General (Comparative) – Continued**
- KIA19 Self-determined and sustainable development
<http://www.tebtebba.org/index.php/all-resources2/>
- KIA22 ArcticStat
<http://www.arcticstat.org/About.aspx>
- KIA24 NGOs
 Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC)
<http://www.inuit.org>
 Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami
<http://www.itk.ca/about-itk>
- KIA25.3 IGOs
 Aleut International Association (AIA)
<http://www.arcticpeoples.org/aleut?layout=item>
 Arctic Athabaskan Council (AAC)
<http://www.arcticathabaskancouncil.com/>
 Arctic Council (AC)
<http://www.arctic-council.org/index.php/en/>
 Arctic Council Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat (IPS)
<http://www.arcticpeoples.org/about/>
 Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC)
<http://www.inuit.org>
- KIA28 Political organizations
 Gwich'in Council International (GCI)
<http://www.gwichin.org>
- KIA29 Education
 Polar Law Institute. University of Akureyri/Iceland
<http://www.polarlaw.is>
- KIA30 Academies, etc.
 Arctic Institute of North America (AINA)
http://www.arctic.ucalgary.ca/index.php?page=asg_nwt
 University of the Arctic (Thematic Network on Arctic Law)
<http://www.uarctic.org/SingleArticle.aspx?m=1060&amid=11366>
- KIA33 History. General
<http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/ethnohistory/v046/46.4reedy-maschner.html>
- KIA49.5 Environment
 Arctic Institute of North America
<http://www.arctic.ucalgary.ca/index.php?page=wildlife>
- KIA50 Arctic Health
<http://www.arctichealth.org/>
- KIA Northern Canada**
- KIA111 Nunavik Bibliography
<http://136.159.147.171/nunavik/>
- KIA112 Law gateways (Portals). Web directories
 Aboriginal Connections Directory
<http://directory.aboriginalconnections.com/Canada/index.html>
 Aboriginal Mall
<http://www.aboriginalmall.com/>
 First Nation Information Project
<http://www.aboriginalcanada.com/firstnation/dirfnnwt.htm>

- KIA Northern Canada – Continued**
- KIA115.2 Political organizations
 Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK)
<http://www.itk.ca/about-itk>
 Kitikmeot Inuit Association
<http://www.polarnet.ca/polarnet/kia.htm>
 Kivalliq Inuit Association
<http://www.kivalliqinuit.ca/home.html>
 Qikiqtani Inuit Association
<http://www.qia.ca/i18n/english/home.shtm>
- KIA120 Deh Cho First Nations
<http://www.dehcho.org/home.htm>
- KIA120. Gwich'in Tribal Council
<http://www.gwichin.nt.ca/>
<http://www.tetlitgwichin.ca/abouttetlitgwichin>
- Associations & corporations
- KIA178 Rat River Development Corporation
<http://www.tetlitgwichin.ca/RatRiverDevelopmentCorporation>
- Health
- KIA230.2 Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami
<http://www.itk.ca/publications/>
- KIA240 Nunavut Wellness
<http://nunavutwellness.ca/english/index.html>
- KIA255.4 Sovereignty in the Arctic
<http://www.itk.ca/publications/circumpolar-declaration-sovereignty-arctic>
- KIA269.2 Public property. Inuit regional associations
 Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC)
<http://www.irc.inuvialuit.com/about/finalagreement.html>
 Makivik Corporation (Quebec)
<http://www.makivik.org>
 Nunatsiavut (Labrador)
<http://www.nunatsiavut.com/>
 Nunavut Land Claims agreement
<http://lccn.loc.gov/sn95018388>
 Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI)
<http://www.tunngavik.com/about>
- KIA Alaska**
- Law gateways (Portals). Web directories
- KIA1741.5 Justice Center. University of Alaska, Anchorage
<http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/rlinks/natives/index.html>
- KIA1746 Political organizations
 Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN)
<http://www.nativefederation.org/about/history.php>
 Alaska Inter-Tribal Council (AITC)
<http://aitc.org>
 Alaska Native Justice Center
<http://www.anjc.org/>
 Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association
<http://www.apiai.com/about.asp?page=about>
- KIA1754 First Alaskans Institute
<http://www.firstalaskans.org/>

KIA**Alaska – Continued**

- KIA1792 Native associations and corporations links
<http://www.lbblawyers.com/ancsa.htm#corp>
- KIA1794 By name
- AHTNA, Incorporated
<http://www.ahtna-inc.com/>
 - Aleut Corporation
<http://www.aleutcorp.com/>
 - Arctic Slope Regional corporation
<http://www.asrc.com/splash.asp>
 - Bering Straits Native Corporation
<http://www.beringstraits.com>
 - Bristol Bay Native Corporation
<http://www.bbnc.net/>
 - Calista Corporation
<http://www.calistacorp.com/>
 - Chugach Alaska Corporation
<http://www.chugach-ak.com>
 - Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)
<http://www.ciri.com/content/home>
 - Doyon, Limited
<http://www.doyon.com/>
 - Koniag Incorporated
<http://www.koniag.com/koniag/aboutus.cfm>
 - NANA Regional Corporation, Inc.
<http://www.nana.com>
 - Sealaska Corporation
http://www.sealaska.com/page/who_we_are.html
 - Village corporations
 - Afognak Native Corporation
<http://www.afognak.com/>
- KIA1810.5 Native cultural and intellectual property rights
<http://ankn.uaf.edu/IKS/rights.html>
- KIA1819.2 Native Health Organization
<http://www.anthc.org/ref/laws/index.cfm>
- KIA1821.3 Alcoholism in Alaska
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/6874159>
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17602395>
- KIA1824 Native/traditional ecology ,
<http://ankn.uaf.edu/IKS/tek.html>
- KIA1828 Alaska Native Knowledge Network
<http://ankn.uaf.edu/IKS/ecology.html>
- KIA1831 Native medicine
- Health organizations
 - Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium
<http://www.anthc.org/abt/>
 - Indian Health Service
<http://www.ihs.gov/HPDP>

KIA **Alaska** – Continued

- KIA1858 Constitutional law. IRA era constitutions and by-laws
<http://thorpe.ou.edu/IRA.html>
- KIA1859 Alaska Reorganization Act, 1936
<http://thorpe.ou.edu/IRA/IRAbook/acts.htm>
- Public property
- KIA1918 Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council
<http://www.yritwc.org/AboutUs/AboutUs/tabid/56/Default.aspx>
- Native land claims
- KIA 1920 Bibliography. Law gateways (Portals)
Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA portal)
<http://www.ancsa.net/>
ANCSA Resource Center
<http://www.lbblawyers.com/ancsa.htm>
Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act 1971
<http://uscode.house.gov/popularnames/popularnames.htm#letterA>
- Regional associations
- KIA1921 Bristol Bay Native Association
<http://www.bbna.com/>
Copper River Native Assoc.
<http://www.crnative.org/>
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. (TCC)
<http://www.tananachiefs.org/>
- KIA1922 Association of Village Council Presidents
<http://www.avcp.org>
Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments (CATG)
<http://catg.org>
- KIA1944 Native courts and procedure. Court Development
<http://thorpe.ou.edu/AKtribalct/index.html>

KIB-KID**Canada****KIB General (Comparative)**

- KIB3 Law gateways. Web directories (Portals)
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
<http://aandc-aadnc.gc.ca/eng>
Aboriginal Canada Portal
<http://www.aboriginalcanada.gc.ca/acp/site.nsf/en/ao20997.html>
Aboriginal Connections. Directory (First Nations)
<http://directory.aboriginalconnections.com/Canada>
Athabasca University Digital Content Repository
<http://auspace.athabascau.ca.8080>
Department of Justice Canada
<http://www.justice.gc.ca/>
Library and Archives Canada (LAC)
http://www.collectionscanada.ca/02/02012001_e.html
Métis Nation Gateway
<http://www.metisportals.ca/wp>
- KIB12 Political organizations
Assembly of First Nations (AFN)
<http://www.afn.ca/>
- KIB12.2 Congress of Aboriginal Peoples (CAP)
<http://www.abo-peoples.org>
- KIB12.5 Métis National Council (MNC)
<http://www.metisnation.ca>
<http://www.Canadianmetis.com>
- KIB19 Treaties
Aboriginal Canada Portal
<http://www.aboriginalcanada.gc.ca/acp/site.nsf/en/ao20009.html>
- KIB22 Library and Archives Canada/Aboriginal Documentary Heritage
<http://www.collectionscanada.ca/aboriginal-heritage/>
- KIB23 Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
<http://aandc-aadnc.gc.ca/eng>
- KIB37 Legal research
First Nations Information Project (FNIP)
<http://www.johnco.com/firstnation/>
Indigenous Studies Portal University of Saskatchewan
<http://iportal.usask.ca>
Libraries and Archives Canada. Aboriginal Resources
<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/aboriginal/index-e.html>
Library of Parliament. Parliamentary Information and Research Service. Documents and publications
<http://www.parl.gc.ca/Content/LOP/ResearchPublications/>
- KIB39 Legal education. Native Law Center of Canada. University of Saskatchewan
<http://www.usask.ca/nativelaw/>
- KIB42 Indigenous Bar Association
http://www.indigenousbar.ca/main_e.html
- KIB47 Institutes. Center for World Indigenous Knowledge and Research
Athabasca University
<http://auspace.athabascau.ca:8080/dspace/>
<http://auspace.athabascau.ca/about.jsp?about>

KIB-KID**Canada****KIB General (Comparative) – Continued**

- KIB50 Maps/Territorial evolution/Atlas of Canada
<http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/historical>
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar004200>
- KIB32 Directories. Canada First Nations and organizations directories
<http://sdiprod2.inac.gc.ca/FNProfiles>
- KIB406 Mining. First Nations Oil and Gas Management. FNOGMM Act
<http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1325088660590>
- KIB568 Environment
Indigenous Environmental Network
<http://www.ienearth.org>
National Environmental Coalition of Native Americans
<http://www.necona.indigenousnative.org>
- KIB582 Health
National Aboriginal Health Organization (NAHO)
<Http://naho.ca/firstnations/english/traditional.php>
- KIB587 Race, health care and the law
<http://academic.udayton.edu/health/index.htm>
- KIB Constitutional law
KIB 699.3 Royal Proclamation of 1763
http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/proc1763.asp
- KIB720 First Peoples National Party of Canada (FNP)
<http://www.fnpoc.ca/>

KIB Eastern Canada

- KIB 1112 Advocacy and development corporations and organizations
Anishinabek Nation, see 1112.U+
<http://www.anishinabek.ca/>
Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians
<http://www.aiai.on.ca/>
Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nation Chiefs (APCFNC)
<http://www.apcfnc.ca>
Chiefs of Ontario (Confederacy of Nations)
<http://www.chiefs-of-ontario.org>
Confederacy of Mainland Micmacs
<http://cmmns.com>
Confederation of Nova Scotia Métis
<http://www.canadianmetis.com/>
Federation of Newfoundland Indians
<http://www.fni.nf.ca/backgrou.htm>
Independent First Nation Alliance (IFNA)
<http://www.ifna.ca/>
Innu Nation
<http://www.innu.ca>

KIB Eastern Canada – Continued

- KIB 1112 Advocacy and development corporations and organizations – Continued
- Labrador Inuit Association
<http://www.nunatsiavut.com/>
 - Labrador Metis Nation
<http://www.labmetis.org/about.asp>
 - Metis Nation of Ontario
<http://www.metisnation.org/governance/governing-structure.aspx>
 - Mikmaq Confederacy of Prince Edwards Island
<http://www.mcpei.ca>
 - Nishnabwe-Aski Nation
<http://www.nan.on.ca>
 - Six Nations of the Grand River Territory (Confederacy)
<http://www.sixnations.ca/Profile.htm>
 - The Union of New Brunswick Indians
<http://www.unbi.org>
 - The Union of Ontario Indians (Anishinabek Nation)
<http://www.anishinabek.ca/>
- KIB1120 Councils for provincial/territorial representation
- Council of Conne River Micmacs
<http://www.mfngov.ca>
 - Grand Council of the Crees (Quebec)
<http://www.gcc.ca>
 - Grand Council of Treaty #3 (GCT3)
<http://www.treaty3.ca/grandchief/gct3-info-history.php>
- KIB1120.5 Other councils for provincial/territorial or regional representation, A-Z
- Mawiw Council
<http://www.mawiw.com/index.html>
 - Mohawk Council of Kanawá:ke
<http://www.kahnawake.com/council.asp>
 - Native Council of Prince Edward Island
<http://www.ncpei.com/>
 - Toronto Métis Council
<http://www.torontometiscouncil.org/>
 - We’Kopekwitk Métis council
<http://www.geocities.com/capitolhill/parliament/4848/?200618>

| | |
|--------------|--|
| KIC | Western Canada |
| | Bibliography |
| KIC2001 | Pannekoek, Frits. A selected Western Canada Historical Resources Bibliography http://auspace.athabascau.ca/browse?type=author |
| KIC2002 | Law gateways. Web directories (Portals) British Columbia. Ministry of Aboriginal Relations/Reconciliations http://www.gov.bc.ca/arr/treaty/regional.html First Nations (British Columbia) treaties http://www.bctreaty.net/files_3/first_nations.html |
| KIC2009 | IGO (BC) http://www.bctreaty.net/files_3/aboutus.html |
| KIC2012 | Advocacy organizations Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs (AMC) http://www.manitobachiefs.com/index4.htm Confederacy of Treaty No.6 First Nation http://www.treaty6.ca Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN) http://www.fsin.com/aboutfsin/conventionact.html Manitoba Métis Federation Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs http://www.ubcic.bc.ca |
| KIC2013 | Treaty No.7 Management Corporeation http://www.treaty7.org Treaty 8 Tribal Association http://www.treaty8.bc.ca/about |
| KIC2013.5-14 | Councils for provincial/territorial representation Athabasca Tribal Council (ATC) http://www.atc97.org/organization.html B.C. Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN) http://www.bcafn.ca Council of Yukon First Nations http://www.cyfn.net Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council (DOTC) http://www.dotc.mb.ca/members.html First Nations Summit (FNS) http://www.fns.bc.ca/about/about.htm Grand Council Treaty No.8 http://www.treaty8.ca Ktunaxa Kinbasket Treaty Council http://www.ktunaxa.org/treaty/index.html Métis Provincial Council of British Columbia (MNBC) http://www.mpcbc.bc.ca/aboutus/aboutus.html Métis Settlements General Council (MSGC) http://www.msgc.ca/main.php?page=about Southern Chiefs Organization (SCO) http://www.scoinc.mb.ca/projects.php Union of BC Indian Chiefs http://www.ubcic.bc.ca/ |
| KIC2015 | Manitoba Keewatinook Ininew Okimowin (MKIO) http://www.mkonorth.com/ United Native Nations (UNN) http://www.unns.bc.ca/faq_bac.htm Vancouver Aboriginal Council http://www.vac-bc.ca/about.html |

KIC**Western Canada – Continued**

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|---------|--|
| KIC2042 | Surveys on legal activities http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/domino/reports.nsf/html/06menu_e.html |
| KID4991 | Cree Portal http://www.firstnationsseeker.ca/Cree.html |
| KID5700 | Métis Portal http://www.canadianmetis.com/Links.htm |
| KID5791 | Metis Nation Saskatchewan http://metna.sasktelwebhosting.com/governance/index.html |

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| Regional/Comparative Northeast Atlantic South North Central Pacific Northwest New Southwest |
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KIE General (Comparative)

- KIE2 Law gateways (Portals). Web directories
American Indian Tribal Directory
<http://www.indians.org/Resource/FedTribes99/fedtribes99.html>
Federal Websites-Native Americans
<http://www.oklibshare.org/ieclinks.htm#usagov>
National Indian Justice Center
<http://www.nijc.org/resources.html>
National Indian Law Library
<http://www.narf.org/nill/triballaw>
University of Oklahoma Native American law digitization project
<http://thorpe.ou.edu>
Tribal Court Clearinghouse. Tribal Law and Policy Institute
http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/tribal_law.htm
USA.gov. U.S. government's official Web portal
<http://www.usa.gov/Government/Tribal.shtml>
US Department of the Interior. Indian Affairs. BIA
<http://www.bia.gov/WhatWeDo/index.htm>
US Department of Justice. Office of Tribal Justice
<http://www.usdoj.gov/otj/napolicies.htm>
US Environmental Protection Agency. Tribal Portal
<http://www.epa.gov/tribalportal/whereyoulive/index.htm>
- Political organization
- KIE12 National Congress of American Indians (NCAI)
<http://ncai.org/Tribal-directory>
- KIE12.3 Indian Law Resource Center
<http://www.indianlaw.org>
- KIE12.5 Tribal Law and Policy Institute
<http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/tlpi.htm>
- KIE 12.8 American Indian Development Associates
<http://aidainc.net/>

KIE General (Comparative) – Continued

- KIE Collections (Treaties. Statutes)
- KIE17 Charles J. Kappler. Laws and Treaties
<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/vol2/toc.htm>
Treaties between the US and Native Americans/Yale Law School/Avalon Project
http://avalon.law.yale.edu/subject_menus/ntreaty.asp
- KIE26 Tribal Court Clearinghouse/Tribal codes
<http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/codes.htm>
- KIE28 National Indian Law Library/Tribal codes
<http://www.narf.org/nill/triballaw/onlinedocs.htm>
- KIE30 Native American constitution and law digitization project/University of Oklahoma Law Center/Tribal codes
<http://thorpe.ou.edu/codes.html>
- KIE52 Directories
- Indian Casino Directory (by State)
<http://indiancasinodirectory.org/index.html>
- Tribal leaders
<http://www.bia.gov/idc/groups/xois/documents/text/idc002652.pdf>
- KIE67 Research guides
- AILA. Native American Sites
<http://www.nativeculturelinks.com/education.html>
- Association for the Study of American Literatures (ASAIL)
<http://oncampus.richmond.edu/faculty/ASAIL/guide/guide.html>
- University of Arizona/Law Library
<http://www.law.arizona.edu/library>
- University of Georgetown Law Library
<http://www.ll.georgetown.edu/guides/nativeamericanlaw.cfm>
- Harvard University
<http://www.law.harvard.edu/library/research/guides/index.html>
- National Indian Law Library
<http://www.narf.org/nill>
- University of Oklahoma Law Library
<http://thorpe.ou.edu/researchguides.htm>
- University of Tulsa Law Library
<http://www.law.utulsa.edu>
- University of Washington/Indian Law Research
<http://lib.law.washington.edu/ref/indian.html>
- KIE 72 Particular law schools. Tribal Legal Studies Programs
Project Peacemaker
http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/peace_maker.htm
- KIE87 Community legal services. Indian legal aid
Cornell Law School/Legal Information Institute: Native Law
<http://lawyers.law.cornell.edu/lawyers/native-american#states>
- KIE89 Oklahoma Indian Legal Services
<http://www.oilsonline.org>

KIE General (Comparative) – Continued

- KIE93 Indian law societies. The American Indian bar
National Native American Bar Association
<http://www.nativeamericanbar.org>
- KIE97 National American Indian Court Judges Association (NAICJA)
<http://www.naicja.org>
- KIE106 Tribal Law and Policy Institute:
<http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/tlpi.htm>
- KIE110 General works. Cohen, Felix S.
<http://thorpe.ou.edu/cohen.html>
- KIE115 History
Maps
US Gen. Web Archives. US Digital Map Library
<http://usgenmap.rootsweb.ancestry.com/usgenmap.htm>
- KIE118 Linguistics. Semantics
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3301e.ct000724>
<http://www.nativeculturelinks.com>
- KIE140 Pre-1830 to 1830
Maps
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar001201>
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar004200>
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar009101>
- KIE150 1830 to 1934
<http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/Indian.html>
Maps
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ct000815>
- KIE160 1934 to 1945
<http://thorpe.ou.edu/IRA/IRAbook/acts.htm>
- KIE170 Haas, Theodore H., Ten years of tribal government under IRA
<http://thorpe.ou.edu/IRA/IRAbook/index.html>
- KIE475 American Indian Territoriality. Research Guide
<http://thorpe.ou.edu/treatises/AIT%20hdr%20pdfs/index.htm>
- KIE490 Indian Land Tenure Foundation: Curriculum and resources
<http://www.iltf.org/resources>

KIE General (Comparative) – Continued

- KIE610 Indian Land cessions in the US (1784-1894)
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lwss-ilc.html>
- KIE610 Royce, Charles C. (1845-1923). Maps on Indian land cessions
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3701em.gct00002>
- KIE1062 National Indian Gaming Association
<http://www.indiangaming.org>
- KIE1462 Court Appointed Special Advocates Program for Abused Children (CASA)
<http://www.casaforchildren.org/site/>
- KIE1462 Indian Country Child Trauma Center
<http://www.icctc.org/links1.htm>
- KIE1462 National Indian Child Welfare Association (NICWA)
<http://www.nicwa.org/about/history/index.asp>
- KIE 1501 Public health care, race and law
<http://academic.udayton.edu/health/index.htm>
- KIE 1504 Environmental law. Web directories. Portals
<http://epa.gov/tribalportal>
<http://www.ienearth.org/energy.html>
- KIE 1509 Indigenous knowledge and environment
<http://bit.ly/indigenousknowledge>
- Medical legislation
- KIE1521 American Indian Health portal
<http://americanindianhealth.nlm.nih.gov/>
- KIE1522 Indian Health Service
<http://www.ihs.gov/>
- KIE1539.5 Indian tobacco. Sacred origin of tobacco
<http://academic.udayton.edu/health/syllabi/tobacco/lesson03.htm>
- KIE1543 Alcoholic beverages. Liquor Ordinances (Collective)
<http://www.bia.gov/idc/groups/xois/documents/text/idc009135.pdf>
- KIE1613.5 Office of the White House (Executive Order 13021)
<http://www.ed.gov/about/inits/list/whtc/edlite-index.html>
- KIE1614 Indian education and organizations
- American Indian Studies Research Institute (AISRI)
<http://www.indiana.edu/~aisri/index.shtml>
- Center for Indian Education (CIE)
<http://coe.asu.edu/cie/>
- National Indian Education Association (NIEA)
<http://www.niea.org>
- Tribal Education Departments National Assembly (TEDNA)
<http://www.tedna.org/about/mission.htm>
- KIE1645 American Indian College Fund
<http://www.collegefund.org/>
- American Indian Higher Education Consortium
<http://www.aihec.org/about/index.cfm>
- Office of Indian Education (U.S. Dept. of Education)
<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/oie/>
- KIE1658 National Advisory Council on Indian Education (U.S. Dept. of Education)
<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/oie/nacie.html>

KIE General (Comparative) – Continued

- KIE1673 Science and the arts. Institutions
The American Indian Science & Engineering Society (AISES)
<http://www.aises.org/AboutUs>
Institute of American Indian Arts (IAIA)
<http://www.iaia.edu/college/index.php>
- KIE1697 National NAGPRA law and regulations
<http://www.nps.gov/history/nagpra/MANDATES/INDEX.HTM>
- Constitutional law
- KIE1725 US Dept. of Justice. Indian Sovereignty Policy
<http://www.justice.gov/otj/napolicies.htm>
- KIE1744 Indian Reorganization Act era constitutions and charters
<http://thorpe.ou.edu/IRA.html>
- KIE2097 Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 (ICRA)
<http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/icra1968.htm>
- KIE2145 Blood quantum
<http://www.bia.gov/DocumentLibrary/index.htm>
- KIE 2362 Indian Land Tenure Foundation
<http://www.iltf.org/resources/land-tenure-history>
- KIE2393 Indian housing. National American Indian Housing Council
<http://www.naihc.net>
- Courts
- KIE2806 Law gateways (Portals). Web directories
Tribal Court Clearing House
<http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/justice.htm>
- KIE2808 Tribal drug courts
http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/drug_court.htm
- KIE3060 Court Appointed Special Advocates (abused children)
<http://www.casaforchildren.org/site/>

KIF Northeast Atlantic

- KIF222 Law gateways (Portals). Web directories
Northeast Region US Fish & Wildlife Service
<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nativeamerican/tribalsi.html>
- KIF249 Tribal laws and treaties
Kappler, Charles J. Indian Treaties, 1778-1883
<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/vol2/toc.htm>
- Maps
- 1642
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.np000004>
- 1700
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.np000005>
- KIF328 Iroquois Confederacy
The Great Binding Law (Constitution)
<http://www.indigenouspeople.net/iroqcon.htm>

KIF **Northeast Atlantic** – Continued

- KIF344 Research guides. Programs
 Connecticut States Library
 <http://www.cslib.org/indians.htm>
 Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut/Council
 <http://www.mptnlaw.com/ResearchAssistance.htm>
 Connecticut States Library
 <http://www.cslib.org/indians.htm>
 Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut/Tribal Council
 <http://www.mptnlaw.com/ResearchAssistance.htm>

KIF **South**

- KIF3302 Law gateways (Portals). Web directories
 Oklahoma Department of Libraries: US Government. Information on
 Oklahoma's Federal Depository Libraries
 <http://www.odl.state.ok.us/usinfo/pubs/Native-American-Materials.pdf>
- KIF3309 IGO
 Oklahoma Indian Affairs Commission
 <http://www.ok.gov/oia/>
 Virginia Council on Indians
 <http://www.indians.vipnet.org>
- KIF3312 Advocacy corporations
 Native American Indian Association of Tennessee
 <http://www.naiatn.org>
 South Carolina Indian Affairs Commission
 <http://www.southcarolinaindianaffairs.com/about.html>
- KIF3378 History. General
 Henry L. Dawes, The Indian Territory
 <http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/toc/modeng/public/DawIndi.html>
- KIF3382 Law gateways (Portals). Web directories, A-Z
 Archives Library Information Center (American Indians)
 <http://www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference>
- KIF3384 History. 1830 to 1887
 Teaching with documents
 <http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/fed-indian-policy>
 Maps
 1872 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4022c.ct002198>
 1873 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3701g.ct002649>
 1887 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4021e.ct000226>
 1889 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4021e.ct000225>

KIF**South – Continued**

- KIF3387 History.1887 to 1907
 Maps
 1892 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4021e.ct000224>
 1894 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4020.rr002880>
 1898 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4020.ct002099>
 1898 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4020.ct002102>
 1899 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4022c.ct002106>
 1902 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4021g.ct002104>
 1903 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4022c.ct002107>
 1903 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4021p.ct002110>
 1905 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4020.ct000282>

KIG**North Central**

- KIG12 Political organizations
 Advocacy corporations
 Midwest Treaty Network
<http://treaty.indigenousnative.org/mtnet.html>
- KIG14 Intertribal councils
 Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council
<http://www.glitc.org>
 Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan. Inc.
<http://www.itcmi.org>
- KIG80 Community legal services. Legal aid
 Northern Plains Indian law Center. Tribal Judicial Institute
<http://www.law.und.edu/npilc/>
 Wisconsin Judicare Inc.
<http://www.judicare.org/ilo/>
- KIG85 Indian law societies. Indian bar
 Northwest Indian Bar association
<http://www.nwiba.org/>

KIH**Pacific Northwest**

- KIH2 Law gateways (Portals). Web directories
 Washington State Court Directory
http://www.courts.wa.gov/court_dir/orgs/134.html
- KIH12 Advocacy corporations
 Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians
<http://www.atntribes.org/About%20ATNI.html>
- KIH14 Inter-tribal councils
 Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders Council
<http://www.mtwytlc.com/resources.htm>
- KIH90 Indian law societies. Indian bar
 Northwest Indian Bar Association
<http://www.nwiba.org>

KIJ

New Southwest

KIJ2

Law gateways (Portals). Web directories
National Indian Justice Center (NIJC)
http://www.nijc.org/about_us.html

KIJ72

Law schools. Faculties. Programs
Southwest Center for Law and Policy
<http://www.swclap.org>

KIJ82

Indian law societies. Indian bar
Hopi Foundation
<http://www.hopifoundation.org>

VII. List of of American Indian and Alaska Natives Web sites

The following arrangements provide the URLs for Web sites of the American Indian and Alaska Natives jurisdictions. To facilitate access to Tribal information for different user groups interested in such information, the available Web sites of Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives are presented in the groupings below.

Where a Website for a Tribe or Alaska Natives group is available, the proper name is hot linked:

- (1) A-Z arrangement of **all American Indian Tribes**;
- (2) A-Z arrangement of **Alaska Natives**, and
- (3) American Indian Tribes arranged alphabetically **in regions and states under such regions**, following the order of the classification.

(1) American Indian Tribes, A-Z

A.

[Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians](#)

[Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, \[CA\]](#)

[Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa \(Ak Chin\) Indian Reservation, \[AZ\]](#)

[Alabama-Coushatta Tribe, \[TX\]](#)

[Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, \[OK\]](#)

[Alturas Indian Rancheria, \[CA\]](#)

[Apache Tribe, \[OK\]](#)

[Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, \[WY\]](#)

[Aroostook Band of Micmacs Indians, \[ME\]](#)

[Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, \[MT\]](#)

[Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, \[CA\]](#)

Formerly the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Augustine Reservation

B.

[Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, \[WI\]](#)

[Bay Mills Indian Community, \[MI\]](#)

[Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria, \[CA\]](#)

[Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians, \[CA\]](#)

[Big Lagoon Rancheria, \[CA\]](#)

[Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, \[CA\]](#)

[Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians, \[CA\]](#)

B.

Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria, [CA]

Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, [MT]

Blue Lake Rancheria, [CA]

Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony, [CA]

Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians, [CA]

Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony, [OR]

C.

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, [CA]

Previously listed as the Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Cabazon Reservation

Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, [CA]

Caddo Nation, [OK]

Formerly the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma

Cahto Indian Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria, [CA]

Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, [CA]

California Valley Miwok Tribe, [CA]

Formerly the Sheep Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indian of California

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, [CA].

Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, [CA]:

Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, [CA].

Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, [CA]

Catawba Indian Nation, [SC]

aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina

Cayuga Nation, [NY]

Cedarville Rancheria, [CA]

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, [CA]

C.

Cher Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria, [CA]
Cherokee Nation, [OK]
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes, [OK]
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, [SD]
Chickasaw Nation, [OK]
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians, [CA]
Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation ,[MT]
Chitimacha Tribe , [LA]
Choctaw Nation, [OK]
Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe, [OK]
Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians, [CA]
Cocopah Indian Tribe, [AZ]
Coeur D'Alene Tribe of the Coeur D'Alene Reservation, [ID]
Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians, [CA]
Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, [AZ] & [CA]
Comanche Nation, [OK]
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, [MT]
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis, [WA]
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, [WA]
Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians, [OR]
Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, [NV] & [UT]
Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community, [OR]
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Reservation, [OR]
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, [OR]
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, [OR]
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, [WA]
Coquille Indian Tribe, [OR]

C.

Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians, [CA]

Coushatta Tribe, [LA]

Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians, [OR]

Cowlitz Indian Tribe, [WA]

Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians, [CA]

Crow Tribe, [MT]

Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, [SD]

D.

Death Valley Timbia-Sha Shoshone Band, [CA]

Delaware Nation, [OK]

Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians, [CA]

Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, [NV]

E.

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, [NC]

Eastern Shawnee Tribe, [OK]

Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank of Rancheria, [CA]

Elk Valley Rancheria, [CA]

Ely Shoshone Tribe, [NV]

Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians, [CA]

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, [CA]

**Formerly the Cuyapaibe Community of Diegueno Mission Indians of the
Cuyapaibe Reservation**

F.

**Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, [CA]
(formerly the Graton Rancheria)**

Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, [SD]

Forest County Potawatomi Community, [WI]

Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation, [MT]

Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation, [CA]

**Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence
Reservation, [CA]**

**Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian
Reservation, [NV] & [OR]**

Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, [AZ]

Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Office of Emergency Response , [AZ] & [CA] & [NV]

Fort Still Apache Tribe, [OK]

G.

Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, [AZ]

Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, [MI]

Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians, [CA]

Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki Indians, [CA]

Guidiville Rancheria, [CA]

H.

**Habermatolel Pomo of Upper Lake, [CA]
formerly the Upper Lake Band of Pomo Indians of Upper Lake Rancheria of
California**

Hannahville Indian Community, [MI]

Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, [AZ]

Ho-Chunk Nation, [WI]

Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Indian Reservation, [WA]

Hoopa Valley Tribe, [CA]

Hopi Tribe, [AZ]

Hopland Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland Rancheria, [CA]

Houlton Band of Malaseet Indians, [ME]

Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, [AZ]

Huron Potwatomi, Inc., [MI]

I.

Inaja Band of Diegueno Missions Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, [CA]

Ione Band of Miwok Indians, [CA]

Iowa Tribe, [KS]

Iowa Tribe, [OK]

Inter Tribal Council of Michigan, [MI]

J.

Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians, [CA]

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, [WA]

Jamul Indian Village, [CA]

Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, [LA]

Jicarilla Apache Nation, [NM]

K.

Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, [AZ]

Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation, [WA]

Karuk Tribe, [CA]

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, [CA]

Kaw Nation, [OK]

Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, [MI]

Kialegee Tribal Town, [OK]

Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation, [KS]

Kickapoo Tribe, [OK]

Kickapoo Traditional Tribe, [TX]

Kiowa Indian Tribe, [OK]

Klamath Tribes, [OR]

Formerly the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon

Kootenai Tribe, [ID]

L.

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, [CA]

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, [CA]

Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, [WI]

Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa, [WI]

Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, [MI]

Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, [NV]

Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, [MI]

Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, [MI]

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians of the Los Coyotes Reservation, [CA]

Formerly the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Los Coyotes Reservation

Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, [NV]

Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, [SD]

Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, [WA]

Lower Lake Rancheria, [CA]

Lower Sioux Indian Community, [MN]

Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, [WA]

Lytton Rancheria, [CA]

M.

Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation, [WA]

Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria, [CA]

Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, [CA].

Mashantucket Pequot Tribe, [CT]

Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc., [MA]

Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians, [MI]

Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria, [CA]

Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, [WI]

Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, [CA]

M.

Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, [NM]

Miami Tribe, [OK]

Miccosukee Tribe of Indians, [FL]

Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians, [CA]

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, [MN]

Six component reservations:

Boise Forte Band (Nett Lake)

Fond du Lac Band

Grand Portage Band

Leech Lake Band

Mille Lacs Band

White Earth Band

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, [MS]

Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, [NV]

Modoc Tribe, [OK]

Mohegan Indian Tribe, [CT]

Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians, [CA]

Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation, [CA]

Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, [WA]

Muscogee (Creek) Nation, [OK]

N.

Narragansett Indian Tribe, [RI]

Navajo Nation, [AZ] & [NM] & [UT]

Nez Perce Tribe, [ID]

Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation, [WA]

Nooksack Indian Tribe, [WA]

Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, [MT]

Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians, [CA]

Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation, [ID] (Washakie)

O.

Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, [SD]

**Ohkay Owingeh, [NM]
Formerly the Pueblo of San Juan**

Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, [NE]

Oneida Nation, [NY]

Oneida Tribe of Indians, [WI]

Onondaga Nation, [NY]

Osage Tribe, [OK]

Ottawa Tribe, [OK]

Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, [OK]

P.

Paiute Indian Tribe, [UT]:

Cedar City Band of Paiutes

Kanosh Band of Paiutes

Koosharem Band of Paiutes

Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes

Shivwits Band of Paiutes

Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, [CA]

Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, [NV]

**Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation,
[CA]**

Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation [CA]

Pascua Yaqui Tribe, [AZ]

Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians, [CA]

Passamaquoddy Tribe (Indian Township), [ME]

Passamaquoddy Tribe (Pleasant Point) [ME]

Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pauma and Yuima Reservation, [CA]

Pawnee Nation, [OK]

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, [CA]

Penobscot Tribe, [ME]

Peoria Tribe of Indians, [OK]

Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians, [CA]

P.

Pinoleville Pomo Nation, [CA]
Formerly the Pinoleville Rancheria of Pomo Indians

Pit River Tribe, [CA]
Including XL Ranch, Big Bend, Likely, Lookout, Montgomery Creek and Roaring
Creek Rancherias

Poarch Band of Creek Indians, [AL]

Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, [MI] & [IN]

Ponca Tribe of Indians, [OK]

Ponca Tribe, [NE]

Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, [WA]

Potter Valley Tribe, [CA]
Formerly the Potter Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California

Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, [KS]

Prairie Island Indian Community, [MN]

Pueblo of Acoma, [NM]

Pueblo of Cochiti, [NM]

Pueblo of Isleta, [NM]

Pueblo of Jemez, [NM]

Pueblo of Laguna, [NM]

Pueblo of Nambe, [NM]

Pueblo of Picuris, [NM]

Pueblo of Pojoaque, [NM]

Pueblo of San Felipe, [NM]

Pueblo of San Ildefonso, [NM]

Pueblo of Sandia, [NM]

Pueblo of Santa Ana, [NM]

Pueblo of Santa Clara, [NM]

Pueblo of Santo Domingo, [NM]

Pueblo of Taos, [NM]

Pueblo of Tesuque, [NM]

Pueblo of Zia, [NM]

Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, [WA]

Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, [NV]

Q.

[Quapaw Tribe of Indians, \[OK\]](#)

[Quartz Valley Indian Community of the Quartz Valley Reservation, \[CA\]](#)

[Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, \[CA\] & \[AZ\]](#)

[Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation, \[WA\]](#)

[Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, \[WA\]](#)

R.

[Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians, \[CA\]](#)

[Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, \[WI\]](#)

[Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, \[MN\]](#)

[Redding Rancheria, \[CA\]](#)

[Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians, \[CA\]](#)

[Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, \[NV\]](#)

[Resighini Rancheria, \[CA\]](#)

[Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, \[CA\]](#)

[Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians, \[CA\]](#)

[Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, \[SD\]](#)

[Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, \[CA\]](#)

S.

[Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in \[IA\]](#)

[Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in \[KS\]](#)

[Sac & Fox Nation, \[OK\]](#)

[Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe, \[MI\]](#)

[Saint Croix Chippewa Indians, \[WI\]](#)

[Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, \[NY\]](#)

Formerly the St. Regis Band of the Mohawk Indians

[Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, \[AZ\]](#)

[Samish Indian Tribe, \[WA\]](#)

[San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, \[AZ\]](#)

S.

San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe, [AZ]

San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, [CA]

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, [CA]

Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, [CA]

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, [CA]
formerly the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, [CA]

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, [CA]

Santee Sioux Nation, [NE]
(formerly the Santee Sioux Nation of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska)

Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe, [WA]

Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, [MI]

Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians, [CA]

Seminole Nation, [OK]

Seminole Tribe, [FL]
Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood, and Tampa Reservation

Seneca Nation, [NY]

Seneca-Cayuga Tribe, [OK]

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, [MN]

Shawnee Tribe, [OK]

Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians, [CA]

Shinnecock Indian Nation, [NY]

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), [CA]

Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, [WA]

Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, [WY]

Shoshone -Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, [ID]

Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, [NV]

Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, [SD]
Formerly the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation

Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, [WA]

S.

Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians, [UT]
Smith River Rancheria, [CA]
Snoqualmie Tribe, [WA]
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, [CA]
Sokaogon Chippewa Community, [WI]
Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, [CO]
Spirit Lake Tribe, [ND]
Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, [WA]
Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, [WA]
St. Croix Chippewa Indians, [WI]
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, [ND] & [SD]
Stillaguamish Tribe, [WA]
Stockbridge Munsee Community, [WI]
Summit Lake Paiute Tribe, [NV]
Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, [WA]
Susanville Indian Rancheria, [CA]
Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, [WA]
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, [CA]
 Formerly the Sycuan Band of Digueno Mission Indians of California

T.

Table Mountain Rancheria, [CA]
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians, [NV]
 Four constituent bands:
 Battle Mountain Band
 Elko Band
 South Fork Band
 Wells Band
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, [OK]
Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, [ND]

T.

Tohono O'odham Nation, [AZ]

Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians , [NY]

Tonkawa Tribe of Indians, [OK]

Tonto Apache Tribe, [AZ]

Torres Martinez Desert Cahuila Indians, [CA]

Formerly the Torres-Martinez Band of the Cahuilla Mission Indians of California

Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, [WA]

Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, [CA]

Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe, [LA]

Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria, [CA]

Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, [ND]

Tuscarora Nation, [NY]

Twenty- Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians, [CA]

U.

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, [CA]

United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, [OK]

Upper Sioux Community, [MN]

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, [WA]

Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, [UT]

Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, [CO] & [NM] & [UT]

Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, [CA]

V.

W.

Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, [NV]

Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), [MA]

Washoe Tribe, [CA] & [NV]

Carson Colony, Dresslerville Colony, Woodfords Community, Stewart Community, and Washoe Ranches

White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, [AZ]

W.

Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, [OK]
(Wichita, Keechi, Waco, and Tawakonie)

Winnebago Tribe, [NE]

Winnemucca Indian Colony, [NV]

Wiyot Tribe, [CA]
Formerly the Table Bluff Reservation - Wiyot Tribe

Wyandotte Nation, [OK]
Formerly the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma

X. None

Y.

Yankton Sioux Tribe, [SD]

Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, [AZ]

Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, [AZ]

Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, [NV]

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation [CA]

Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, [NV]

Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo, [TX]

Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation, [CA]

Z.

Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, see Pueblo of Zia [NM]

(2) Alaska Natives, A - Z

A.

Native Village of Afognak (formerly the Village of Afognak)

Agdaagux Tribe of the King Cove

Native Village of Akhlok

Akiachak Native Community

Akiak Native Community

Native Village of Akutan

Village of Alakanuk

Alatna Village

Native Village of Aleknagik

Algaaciq Native Village (St. Mary's)

Allakaket Village

Native Village of Ambler

Village of Anaktuvuk Pass

Yupiit of Andreafski

Angoon Community Association

Village of Aniak

Anvik Village

Arctic Village (formerly the Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government)

Asa' carsarmiut Tribe (formerly the Native Village of Mountain Village)

Native Village of Atka

Village of Atmautluak

Atqasuk Village (Atkasook)

B.

Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government

Beaver Village
Native Village of Belkofski
Village of Bill Moore's Slough
Birch Creek Tribe
Native Village of Brevig Mission
Native Village of Buckland

C.

Native Village of Cantwell
Native Village of Chenega (aka Chanega)
Chalkyitsik Village
Cheesh-Na Tribe (formerly the Native Village of Chistochina)
Village of Chefornak
Cevak Native Village
Chickaloon Native Village
Chignik Bay Tribal Council (formerly the Native Village of Chignik)
Native Village of Chignik Lagoon
Chignik Lake Village
Chilkat Indian Village (Klukwan)
Chilkoot Indian Association (Haines)
Chinik Eskimo Community (Gologvin)
Native Village of Chitina
Native Village of Chuathbaluk (Russian Mission, Kuskokwim)
Chuloonawick Native Village
Circle Native Community
Village of Clarks Point
Native Village of Council
Craig Community Association
Village of Crooked Creek
Curyung Tribal Council
Formerly the Native Village of Dillingham

D.

Native Village of Deering

Native Village of Diomede (aka Inalik)

Village of Dot Lake

Douglas Indian Association

E.

Native Village of Eagle

Native Village of Eek

Egegik Village

Eklutna Native Village

Native Village of Ekuk

Ekwok Village

Native Village of Elim

Emmonak Village

Evansville Village (aka Bettles Field)

Native Village of Eyak (Cordova)

F.

Native Village of False Pass

Native Village of Fort Yukon

G.

Native Village of Gakona

Galena Village (aka Loudon Village)

Native Village of Gambell

Native Village of Georgetown

Native Village of Goodnews Bay

Organized Village of Grayling (aka Holikachuk)

Gulkana Village

H.

Native Village of Hamilton

Healy Lake Village

Holy Cross Village

Hoonah Indian Association

Native Village of Hooper Bay

Hughes Village

Huslia Village

Hydaburg Cooperative Association

I.

Igiugig Village

Village of Iliamna

Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope

Iqurmuit Traditional Council (formerly the Native Village of Russian Mission)

Ivanoff Bay Village

K.

Kaguyak Village

Organized Village of Kake

Kaktovik Village (aka Barter Island)

Village of Kalskag

Village of Kaltag

Native Village of Kanatak

Native Village of Karluk

Organized Village of Kasaan

Kasigluk Traditional Elders Council

Formerly the Native Village of Kasigluk

Kenaitze Indian Tribe

Ketchikan Indian Corporation

Native Village of Kiana

King Island Native Community

King Salmon Tribe

Native Village of Kipnuk

K.

Native Village of Kivalina

Klawock Cooperative Association

Native Village of Kluti Kaah (aka Copper Center)

[Knik Tribe](#)

Native Village of Kobuk

Kokhanok Village

L.

Native Village of Larsen Bay

Levelock Village

Lesnoi Village (aka Woody Island)

Lime Village

Village of Lower Kalskag

M.

Manley Hot Springs Village

Manokotak Village

Native Village of Marshall (aka Fortuna Ledge)

[Native Village of Mary's Igloo](#)

McGrath Native Village

Native Village of Mekoryuk

Mentasta Traditional Council

[Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve](#)

Native Village of Minto

N.

Naknek Native Village

[Native Village of Nanwalek \(aka English Bay\)](#)

[Native Village of Napaimute](#)

Native Village of Napakiak

Native Village of Napaskiak

Native Village of Nelson Lagoon

N.

Nenana Native Association

New Koliganek Village Council (formerly the Koliganek Village)

New Stuyahok Village

Newhalen Village

Newtok Village

Native Village of Nightmute

Nikolai Village

Native Village of Nikolski

[Ninilchik Village](#)

Native Village of Noatak

[Nome Eskimo Community](#)

Nondalton Village

Noorvik Native Community

Northway Village

Native Village of Nuiqsut (aka Nooiksut)

Nulato Village

Nunakauyarmiut Tribe (formerly the Native Village of Toksook Bay)

Native Village of Nunam Iqua (formerly the Native Village of Sheldon's Point)

Native Village of Nunapitchuk

O.

Village of Ohogamiut

Village of Old Harbor

Orutsararmuit Native Village (aka Bethel)

Oscarville Traditional Village

Native Village of Ouzinkie

P.

Native Village of Paimiut

Pauloff Harbor Village

Pedro Bay Village

Native Village of Perryville

Petersburg Indian Association

Native Village of Pilot Point

Pilot Station Traditional Village

Native Village of Pitka's Point

Platinum Traditional Village

Native Village of Point Hope

Native Village of Point Lay

Native Village of Port Graham

Native Village of Port Heiden

Native Village of Port Lions

Portage Creek Village (aka Ohgsenakale)

Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul & St. George Islands

Q.

Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village

Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska

R.

Rampart Village

Village of Red Devil

Native Village of Ruby

S.

Saint George Island (Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul & St. George Islands)

Native Village of Saint Michael

Saint Paul Island (Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul & St. George Islands)

Village of Salamatoff

Native Village of Savoonga

Organized Village of Saxman

Native Village of Scammon Bay

S.

Native Village of Selawik

Seldovia Village Tribe

Shageluk Native Village

Native Village of Shaktoolik

Native Village of Shishmaref

Native Village of Shungnak

Sitka Tribe of Alaska

Skagway Village

Village of Sleetmute

Village of Solomon

South Naknek Village

Stebbins Community Association

Native Villages of Stevens

Village of Stony River

Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak (formerly the Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak)

T.

Takotna Village

Native Village of Tanacross

Native Village of Tanana

Native Village of Tatitlek

Native Village of Tazlina

Telida Village

Native Village of Teller

Native Village of Tetlin

Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes

Traditional Village of Togiak

Tuluksak Native Community

Native Village of Tuntutuliak

Native Village of Tununak

Twin Hills Village

Native Village of Tyonek

U.

Ugashik Village

Umkumiute Native Village

Native Village of Unalakleet

Native Village of Unga

V.

Village of Venetie, see Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government

Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (Arctic Village and Village of Venetie

W.

Village of Wainwright

Native Village of Wales

Native Village of White Mountain

Wrangell Cooperative Association

X. None

Y.

Yakutat Tlingit Tribe

Z. None

(3) Tribes by Region and State

KIF Northeast Atlantic – New England

Connecticut (CT)

Mahantucket Pequot Tribe

Mohegan Indian Tribe

Maine (ME)

Aroostook Band of Micmacs Indians

Houlton Band of Malaseet Indians

Passamaquoddy Tribe (Indian Township)

Passamaquoddy Tribe (Pleasant Point)

Penobscot Tribe

Massachusetts (MA)

Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc.

Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)

Rhode Island (RI)

Narragansett Indian Tribe

New York (NY)

Cayuga Nation

Oneida Nation

Onondaga Nation

**Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe
formerly the St. Regis Band of the Mohawk Indians**

Seneca Nation

Shinnecock Indian Nation

Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians NY

Tuscarora Nation, [NY]

Delaware

Nanatikoke Association [DE]

KIF South

Alabama (AL)

Poarch Band of Creek Indians

North Carolina (NC)

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

South Carolina (SC)

**Catawba Indian Nation
aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina**

Florida (FL)

Miccosukee Tribe of Indians

Seminole Tribe

Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood, and Tampa Reservation

Louisiana (LA)

Chitimacha Tribe

Coushatta Tribe

Jena Band of Choctaw Indians

Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe

Mississippi (MS)

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians

KIF South – Continued

Oklahoma (OK)

Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians

Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town

Apache Tribe

Caddo Nation

Formerly the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma

Cherokee Nation

Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes

Chickasaw Nation

Choctaw Nation

Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe

Comanche Nation

Delaware Nation

Eastern Shawnee Tribe

Fort Still Apache Tribe

Iowa Tribe

Kaw Nation

Kialegee Tribal Town

Kickapoo Tribe

Kiowa Indian Tribe

Miami Tribe

Modoc Tribe

Muscogee (Creek) Nation

Osage Tribe

Ottawa Tribe

Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians

Pawnee Nation

Peoria Tribe of Indians

Ponca Tribe of Indians

Quapaw Tribe of Indians

Sac & Fox Nation

Seminole Nation

Seneca-Cayuga Tribe

Shawnee Tribe

KIF South

Oklahoma (OK) – Continued

Thlopthlocco Tribal Town

Tonkawa Tribe of Indians

United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians

Wichita and Affiliated Tribes

Wichita, Keechi, Waco, and Tawakonie

Wyandotte Nation

Formerly the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma

Texas (TX)

Alabama-Coushatta Tribe

Kickapoo Traditional Tribe

Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo

KIG North Central

North Dakota (ND)

Spirit Lake Tribe

Standing Rock Sioux Tribe

Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation

Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians

South Dakota (SD)

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation

Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation

Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe

Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation

Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation

Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation

Standing Rock Sioux Tribe

Yankton Sioux Tribe

Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation

Formerly the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation

KIG North Central — Continued

Indiana (IN)

Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians

Iowa (IA)

Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi

Kansas (KS)

Iowa Tribe

Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation

Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation

Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri

Nebraska (NE)

Omaha Tribe of Nebraska

Ponca Tribe

Santee Sioux Nation

Formerly the Santee Sioux Nation of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska

Winnebago Tribe

Michigan (MI)

Bay Mills Indian Community

Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians

Hannahville Indian Community

Huron Potwatomi, Inc

Inter Tribal Council of Michigan

Keweenaw Bay Indian Community

Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians

Little River Band of Ottawa Indians

Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians

Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians

Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians

Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe

Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians

KIG North Central — Continued

Minnesota (MN)

Lower Sioux Indian Community

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe

Six component reservations:

Boise Forte Band (Nett Lake)

Fond du Lac Band

Grand Portage Band

Leech Lake Band

Mille Lacs Band

White Earth Nation

Prairie Island Indian Community

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community

Upper Sioux Community

Wisconsin (WI)

**Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians
of the Bad River Reservation**

Forest County Potawatomi Community

Ho-Chunk Nation

Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians

Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa

Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin

Oneida Tribe of Indians

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians

St. Croix Chippewa Indians

Sokaogon Chippewa Community

Stockbridge Munsee Community

KIJ-KIK New Southwest

Colorado (CO)

Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation

Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation

Utah (UT)

Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation

Navajo Nation

Paiute Indian Tribe:

Cedar City Band of Paiutes

Kanosh Band of Paiutes

Koosharem Band of Paiutes

Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes

Shivwits Band of Paiutes

Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians

Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation

Arizona (AZ)

**Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin)
Indian Reservation**

Cocopah Indian Tribe

**Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian
Reservation**

Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation

Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

**Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian
Reservation**

Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation

Hopi Tribe

Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reeservation

KIJ-KIK New Southwest

Arizona– Continued

Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation

Navajo Nation

Pascua Yaqui Tribe

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation

San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation

San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe

Tohono O'odham Nation

Tonto Apache Tribe

White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation

Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation

Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation

California (CA)

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
Formerly the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the
Augustine Reservation**

Alturas Indian Rancheria

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Augustine
Reservation**

Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria

Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians

Big Lagoon Rancheria

**Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big
Pine Reservation**

Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians

KIJ-KIK **New Southwest**
California – Continued

Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria

Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians

Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians

Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki Indians

Guidiville Rancheria

Habermatolel Pomo of Upper Lake

Formerly the Upper Lake Band of Pomo Indians of
Upper Lake Rancheria of California

Hopa Valley Tribe

Hopland Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland Rancheria

**Inaja Band of Diegueno Missions Indians of the Inaja and
Cosmit Reservation**

Ione Band of Miwok Indians

Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians

Jamul Indian Village

Karuk Tribe

**Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point
Rancheria**

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla
Reservation**

**La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta
Indian Reservation**

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians of the Los
Coyotes Reservation**
Formerly the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla Mission
Indians of the Los Coyotes Reservation

Lower Lake Rancheria

Lytton Rancheria

**Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester-Point
Arena Rancheria**

**Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the
Manzanita Reservation.**

Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria

California (CA) – Continued

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the
Mesa Grande Reservation**

Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians

Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians

**Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the
Morongo Reservation**

Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians

**Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of
the Bishop Colony**

**Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of
the Lone Pine Reservation**

**Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala
Reservation**

Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians

**Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pauma
and Yuima Reservation**

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the
Pechanga Reservation**

Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians

**Pinoleville Pomo Nation
Formerly the Pinoleville Rancheria of Pomo Indians**

**Pit River Tribe
Includes XL Ranch, Big Bend, Likely, Lookout,
Montgomery Creek and Roaring Creek Rancherias**

**Potter Valley Tribe
Formerly the Potter Valley Rancheria of Pomo
Indians of California**

**Quartz Valley Indian Community of the Quartz Valley
Reservation**

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation

Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians

Redding Rancheria

Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians

Resighini Rancheria

California (CA) – Continued

Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation

Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians

Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation

San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Formerly the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission
Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation**

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation

Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians

Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians

**Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs
Rancheria (Verona Tract)**

Smith River Rancheria

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Susanville Indian Rancheria

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Formerly the Sycuan Band of Digueno Mission Indians of
California**

Table Mountain Rancheria

**Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Formerly the Torres-Martinez Band of the Cahuilla
Mission Indians of California**

Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation

**Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne
Rancheria**

Twenty- Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

KIJ-KIK New Southwest

California (CA) – Continued

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria

**Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute
Reservation**

Washoe Tribe

**Carson Colony, Dresslerville Colony, Woodfords
Community, Stewart Community, and Washoe Ranches**

Wiyot Tribe

Formerly the Table Bluff Reservation - Wiyot Tribe

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation

Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation

Nevada (NV)

Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation

Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation

Ely Shoshone Tribe

**Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort
McDermitt Indian Reservation**

Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

**Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian
Colony**

Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony

**Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian
Reservation**

Summit Lake Paiute Tribe

Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians

Four constituent bands:

Battle Mountain Band

Elko Band

South Fork Band

Wells Band

**Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River
Reservation**

KIJ-KIK New Southwest

Nevada (NV) – Continued

Washoe Tribe

**Carson Colony, Dresslerville Colony, Woodfords
Community, Stewart Community, and Washoe Rancho**

Winnemucca Indian Colony

**Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell
Ranch**

Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation

New Mexico (NM)

Jicarilla Apache Nation

Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation

Navajo Nation

**Ohkay Owingeh
Formerly the Pueblo of San Juan**

Pueblo of Acoma

Pueblo of Cochiti

Pueblo of Isleta

Pueblo of Jemez

Pueblo of Laguna

Pueblo of Nambe

Pueblo of Picuris

Pueblo of Pojoaque

Pueblo of San Felipe

Pueblo of San Ildefonso

Pueblo of Sandia

Pueblo of Santa Ana

Pueblo of Santa Clara

Pueblo of Santo Domingo

Pueblo of Taos

Pueblo of Tesuque

Pueblo of Zia

Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation

Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, see Pueblo of Zia