



Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program

PROJECT NUMBER (06-315)

United States Department of Defense 2007 Desk Guide

To Military Installations and Federally Recognized Tribes
Located in the South and Eastern United States

DECEMBER 2007



United States Department of Defense 2007 Desk Guide

**To Military Installations and
Federally Recognized Tribes Located in the South
and Eastern United States**



**Funded by the Department of Defense
Legacy Resource Management Program**

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Acronym List

AAI	Association of Aroostook Indians
AEDC	Arnold Engineering Development Center
AFB	Air Force Base
AIR	Allegany Indian Reservation
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
AMC	Aroostook Micmac Council
AMCOM	U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command
ANAD	Anniston Army Depot
APG	Aberdeen Proving Grounds
AQTT	Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
AU	Air University
AW	Airlift Wing
BASOPS	Base Operations
CIE	Creek Indian Enterprises
CIR	Cattaraugus Indian Reservation
C4ISR	Army's Command, Control, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
DoD	Department of Defense
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPW	Enemy Prisoner of War
FOV	Family of Vehicles
FW	Fighter Wing
GWOT	Global War on Terrorism
HBMI	Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians
IGRA	Indian Gaming Regulatory Act
IRA	Indian Reorganization Act
JRTC	Joint Readiness Training Center
MAG	Maine Aircraft Group
MAW	Marine Aircraft Wing
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
NAES	Naval Air Engineering Station
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NAS	Naval Air Station
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVAIR	Naval Air Systems Command
NAVSUP	Naval Supply Systems Command
NETC	Naval Education and Training Command
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NWS	Naval Weapons Station
OSIR	Oil Springs Indian Reservation

PAFB	Patrick Air Force Base
PBA	Pine Bluff Arsenal
PEO	Program Executive Office
SLBM	Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile System
SNI	Seneca Nation of Indians
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Plan
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TACTS	Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System
UKB	United Keetowah Band
U.S.	United States
USAAVNC	United States Army Aviation Center
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) Desk Guide is intended to assist the United States Military Installations in fulfilling their obligations under both the DoD American Indian Policy and the DoD Instruction which includes the requirements set forth in federal legislation, such as The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) and numerous other presidential memoranda and executive orders requiring consultation with federally recognized American Indian Tribes in the South and Eastern Regions. The Desk Guide is the 'starting point' for identifying the proper tribe(s) to contact. Initiating formal, government-to-government consultation would typically follow.

Beyond the realm of formal government-to-government consultation, the Desk Guide may also be used as a tool for basic coordination efforts between a military installation (or particular departments within the installation) and a tribe, such as informal staff-to-staff level dialogue or communication (telephone calls, inquiries, emails, etc). The Desk Guide contains basic information on both the military installations and the tribes located in the South and Eastern Regions so that this same information is readily available for the tribal governments and their staff. Tribal staff may need to contact a military installation in a region or state which is part of their 'area of concern' or aboriginal territories.

This project begins by addressing the South and Eastern Regions of the United States because it is unique in terms of both history and consultation requirements with tribal governments. Within what is now the United States, the Eastern Seaboard was the location of some of the earliest European exploration, settlement and contact with the Indigenous populations of this Nation. Beginning in 1607 contact began with the famous "Jamestown settlement" in Virginia.

The American Indian Nations played key roles in the American Revolutionary War as well as in the French and Indian War and the Civil War. This early contact ultimately proved to be treacherous for the American Indian Nations. The tribes, throughout this early European contact period, began facing terrible odds: disease carried from non-Natives and for which they had no immunity; influx of greater numbers of Europeans; and loss of Native lands as Europeans sought land in America and new settlements continued to be built.

Then in 1830, President Andrew Jackson created what was known as the "Indian Removal Act" which called for the removal of many tribes—beyond those which may have established early treaty rights with the government—west of the Mississippi River to "Indian Territory," now known as Oklahoma. For the many Tribes who were forcibly removed, this removal proved to be devastating both physically and culturally. Oklahoma had been originally created as "Indian Territory" to serve as the home for these removed tribes. Many tribes from the South and Eastern Regions of the United States were removed and relocated to Oklahoma, where they currently reside. Many other tribes, who were not removed under this Act, remain in the South and East.

This particular regional history can make determining which tribal government(s) to consult a daunting task. In many cases in the southeast, for example, the tribal governments are no longer present in the State due to removal policy. However, under several federal law stipulations, the tribe is still required to be consulted. This means that the military installation must understand the history of its current location, determine which tribe(s) it should be consulting, and then initiate contact.

This Desk Guide was created to assist the military with this endeavor. The Desk Guide was also created to provide the same information about the military installations to the Tribes who are originally from the South and Eastern Regions of the United States.

Section I: Military Installations

(In Alphabetical Order by State)



Anniston Army Depot

Mailing Address:

Anniston Army Depot
 ATTN: AMSTA-AN-PA (Public Affairs)
 7 Frankford Avenue
 Anniston, Alabama 36201-4199

Telephone:

(256) 235-6243

Web Address:

<http://www.anad.army.mil>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Home to possibly the Nation's most diversified defense resources, Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) offers scenic splendor as well as unlimited natural resources. Although rural in locale (nestled in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeast Alabama), ANAD is easily accessible by road, rail, and air. Within only five miles of ANAD's southern boundary, Interstate 20 serves as a major east-west artery, providing easy access to Birmingham, Alabama, and Atlanta, Georgia. In addition, numerous common carrier routes surround Anniston's boundary while two airports capable of facilitating the mighty C-5 cargo plane provide convenient air transportation within just an eight-mile radius. Immediate access to a main rail line is also available within the boundaries of the depot. From its origin in 1942 as a storage depot, ANAD has transformed into a state-of-the-market maintenance facility, earning its highly esteemed reputation as "The Tank Rebuild Center of the World."

Current Mission:

ANAD is the only Army depot capable of performing maintenance on both heavy and light-tracked combat vehicles and their components. The Depot is designated as the Center of Technical Excellence for the M1 Abrams Tank and is the designated candidate depot for the repair of the M60, AVLB, M728 and M88 combat vehicles. ANAD has assumed responsibility for the towed and self-propelled artillery as well as the M113 Family of Vehicles (FOV). Under partnership agreements, a wide range of vehicle conversions and upgrades are currently underway. The Depot also performs maintenance on individual and crew-served weapons as well as land combat missiles and small arms. Additionally, the maintenance and storage of conventional ammunition and missiles, as well as the storage of seven percent of the Nation's chemical munitions stockpile until the stockpile is demilitarized, are significant parts of the Depot's overall mission and capabilities.

Current Size:

ANAD occupies more than 25 square miles of land, encompassing more than 15,246 acres of woodland and 10 acres of lakes and streams. The depot has approximately 6,900 employees including tenant and contractor representatives.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

The term for the Depot Commander is normally three years. Check the ANAD Web site and the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership changes.

Points of Contact:

Natural Resources Department

Title: Environment and Restoration Management
Telephone No. (256) 235-4745/7947

Public Affairs

Title: Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No. (256) 235-6281

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:

Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town (OK)
 Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas (TX)
 Cherokee Nation (OK)
 Chickasaw Nation (OK)
 Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK)
 Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama (AL)





Fort Rucker

Mailing Address:

Public Affairs Office
Building 5700, Room 385
Fort Rucker, AL 36362

Telephone:

(334) 255-2252

Web Address:

www.rucker.army.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Fort Rucker is known as the Home of Army Aviation. Much of the main post is in Dale County, with the remaining Government-owned and leased acreage in Coffee, Geneva, and Houston Counties. Fort Rucker is about 80 miles south-southeast of Montgomery, the state capital. Fort Rucker is surrounded by the communities of Daleville, Enterprise, and Ozark, which have strong ties to the post.

Fort Rucker is the largest helicopter training installation in the world. As the United States Army Aviation Center (USAAVNC) and the home of the Aviation Branch, Fort Rucker is charged with producing aviation soldiers for the world's premier aviation force. In February 1955, the Department of the Army established the USAAVNC at Fort Rucker, Alabama. Since that date, USAAVNC has provided the force with motivated aviation soldiers and leaders, trained to world-class proficiency. Fort Rucker comprises the Garrison Command, U.S. Army Aviation Center and School, U.S. Army Safety Center, U.S. Army Warrant Officer Career Center, U.S. Army Aviation Technical Test Center, U.S. Army Air Traffic Services Command, U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory, U.S. Army Aeromedical Center, and numerous other resident organizations primarily focused on Army Aviation.

Current Mission:

- ▶ The Center's primary mission is to train military, civilian, and international personnel in aviation-related and leadership skills to prepare Army Aviation for the future. Through a partnership with local Wiregrass communities, the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Rucker provides an environment that supports this primary mission and provides for the well being of its personnel.
- ▶ Every soldier and civilian who works at Fort Rucker is in some way dedicated to the mission of keeping flying soldiers ready to fight alongside the ground troops as a part of the Army's modern combined-arms team.

Current Size:

Fort Rucker covers about 63,100 acres of southeast Alabama countryside in an area known as the Wiregrass; Fort Rucker is named for a wild grass peculiar to the region. The post's population today is approximately 19,000, with more than 8,000 active-duty personnel and 3,800 family members. There are more than 1,500 sets of family quarters.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

The normal change of leadership or term of office is two years. Check the Fort Rucker Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership changes.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Cultural Resource Manager

Telephone No. (334) 255-1899

Natural Resources Department

Title: Natural Resources Branch Chief

Telephone No. (334) 255-9368

Emergency Management

Title: Fort Rucker EMS Representative

Telephone No. (334) 255-3993

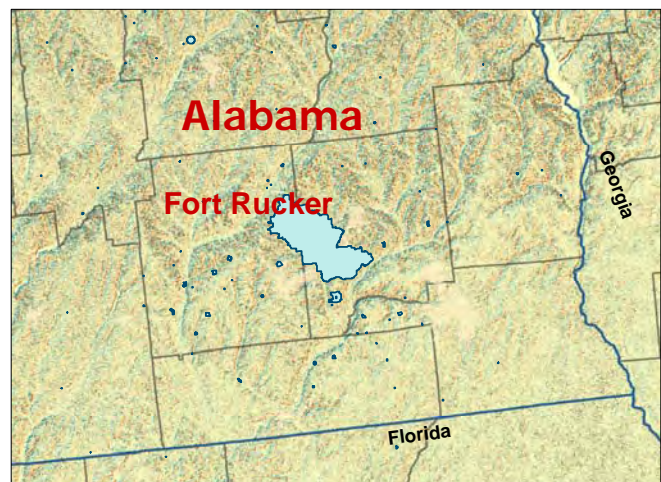
Public Affairs

Title: Public Affairs Officer

Telephone No. (334) 255-2252

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:

Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town (OK)
Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas (TX)
Cherokee Nation (OK)
Chickasaw Nation (OK)
Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK)
Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama (AL)





Maxwell-Gunter Air Force Base

Mailing Address:

42nd Air Base Wing
 Public Affairs Office
 50 LeMay Plaza South
 Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6334

Telephone:

(334) 953-2014

Web Address:

www.au.af.mil; www.maxwell.af.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Maxwell-Gunter Air Force Base (AFB) is home of the Air University (AU), the Air Force's largest complex of professional schools, and the 42nd Air Base Wing. The AU was established at Maxwell AFB in 1946, and today it provides educational services for more than 500,000 annually. The AU continues the proud tradition of educating tomorrow's planners and leaders, in air and space power for the Air Force, other branches of the U.S. Armed Forces, federal government civilians and many international organizations. Today, AU has a reach worldwide affecting the careers of every Air Force member. The base has a rich tradition in the role it played in the early years of American aviation. Maxwell-Gunter's growth through the years reflects the Nation's changing defense needs, from the late 1920's as an airfield up to its present educational mission. In addition to its educational functions, Maxwell also has jurisdiction over Gunter Annex, just across town, home for the Air Force Standard Systems Group.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Education is the business of Maxwell AFB, from the precommissioning to the highest levels of professional military education, including degree granting and professional continuing education for officers, enlisted and civilian personnel throughout their careers.
- ▶ The educational focus is on the knowledge and abilities needed to develop, employ, command, and support air and space power at the highest levels.
- ▶ Air Expeditionary Force Readiness is top priority.

Current Size:

Maxwell AFB is about two miles northwest of Montgomery's business district. More than 1,600 sets of family quarters are available between Maxwell and Gunter. The installation is large enough to accommodate both the AU as well as the 42nd Air Base Wing, two 18-hole golf courses, a recreation center, two lakes/recreation areas, and the Alabama River, which borders the base on the northeast.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

The normal change of leadership or term of office is two years. Check the Maxwell-Gunter Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership changes.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Manager
Telephone No.	334-953-5260

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(334) 953-2014

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town (OK)
Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas (TX)
Cherokee Nation (OK)
Chickasaw Nation (OK)
Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK)
Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama (AL)





Redstone Arsenal

Mailing Address:

U.S. Army Aviation Missile Command
 Attention: AMSAM-PA (Public Affairs)
 Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5020

Telephone:

(256) 876-4161

Web Address:

www.redstone.army.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Redstone Arsenal was built in 1941 to produce conventional chemical ammunition for use in World War II. For more than 40 years, Redstone has been the heart of the Army's rocket and missile programs. Today, Redstone is home to the U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM), the Space and Missile Defense Command, numerous Program Executive Offices (PEO), and major components of the Defense Intelligence Agency and the Missile Defense Agency. Also located here are numerous tenant and satellite organizations.

Current Mission:

"Team Redstone's" mission is performing basic and advanced weapons system research and development, placing the right missile and aviation systems with the troops, keeping them ready to fight, providing weapon systems, services and supplies to our allies, managing weapon systems such as the Cobra and PATRIOT, and supporting project managers within the PEO structure.

Current Size:

Redstone Arsenal is located in the heart of the Tennessee Valley, in northern Alabama. It covers approximately 37,910 acres. The installation supports a daily working population of nearly 13,000 people—10,000 civilian workers, 1,400 active-duty military personnel, and 1,222 family members. The installation serves approximately 157,223 soldiers (active, retired and dependents) and 27,620 civilians.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

The normal change of leadership or term of office is two years. Check the Redstone Arsenal Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership changes.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title:	Cultural Resources
Telephone No.	(256) 876-4572

Environmental

Title:	Environmental Management
Telephone No.	(256) 876-6122

Public Affairs

Title:	Public Affairs Staff
Telephone No.	(256) 876-4161

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:

- Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town (OK)
- Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas (TX)
- Cherokee Nation (OK)
- Chickasaw Nation (OK)
- Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
- Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK)
- Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama (AL)





Pine Bluff Arsenal

Mailing Address:

16-270 Fleming Dr.
Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR
71602-9500

Telephone:

(870) 540-3039

Web Address:

www.pba.army.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Pine Bluff Arsenal (PBA) was established in November 1941. The original construction cost was \$60 million and created 21,000 jobs. PBA's initial mission in World War II was the manufacture of incendiary grenades and bombs; however, the mission quickly expanded to manufacture, loading and storage of war gases and production and storage of pyrotechnic, riot control and white phosphorus munitions.

PBA became the only U.S. site for the full-scale production of biological munitions in 1953 and continued this mission until 1969. Selected as the sole site for the Binary Chemical Munitions Production Facility in 1978, the program was active until 1990. A unique project for disposal of obsolete chemical agent BZ was initiated in 1980 and spanned a decade. In the 1980s, PBA served as the primary site for the "Rock-Ready" chemical equipment recertification program.

PBA entered the waste management and demilitarization arena upon completion of a unique multi-furnace incinerator complex in 1978, and completion of the first permitted hazardous waste landfill in the U.S. in 1983. PBA products and services were heavily utilized in World War II, the Korean War, Vietnam and Desert Storm. PBA remains the second largest Stateside storage site for the Nation's chemical stockpile. PBA continues to respond quickly and efficiently to the Army's changing needs as the Nation's only active chemical biological defense arsenal.

Current Mission:

The PBA Materiel Readiness Center provides the U.S. and Allied Forces with critical products and services that are primarily unavailable from other sources. PBA's core primary missions include conventional ammunition, chemical/biological defense, engineering and technical support, Mobile and Powered System Support and base operations support to numerous tenant activities. Also a conventional depot, PBA has 1.3 million square feet of storage capacity with more than 75,000 tons of inventory.

- ▶ Provide specialized manufacturing, maintenance, storage and distribution of readiness products.
- ▶ Deliver technical services to the warfighter and homeland defender while focusing on quality and value when responding to national defense needs.

Current Size:

PBA, located in southeast Arkansas, is 35 miles southeast of Little Rock and eight miles northwest of the city of Pine Bluff. PBA is 8 ½ miles long by 2 ¾ miles wide and covers 14, 944 acres.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

The normal change of leadership or term of office is two years. Check the Pine Bluff Arsenal Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership changes.

Points of Contact:

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Office
Telephone No.	(870) 540-3886

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Caddo Nation of Oklahoma (OK)
Quapaw Tribe of Indians (OK)
Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana (LA)





Little Rock Air Force Base

Mailing Address:

314 AW/PA (Public Affairs)
 1250 Thomas Avenue; Suite 150
 Little Rock AFB, AR 72099-4929

Telephone:

(501) 987-1110

Web Address:

www.littlerock.af.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

When the first airmen came to Jacksonville, Arkansas, in 1955, there were no quarters ready for them at the base, so the local people put them up. In 1952, Little Rock citizens' committee began raising money needed to purchase the first 6,000 acres of land required for the base's construction, and eventually the citizens donated this land to the U.S. government. Little Rock Air Force Base officially opened in October 1955.

Little Rock Air Force Base is the home of the 314th Airlift Wing (AW), the host unit that reports to Air Education and Training Command. Two major associate units, the 463rd Airlift Group and the U.S. Air Force Mobility Weapons School, report to Air Mobility Command. Additionally, the 189th AW of the Arkansas Air National Guard is located here. The 189th AW also reports to Air Education and Training Command.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Provide worldwide airlift and airlift crew training to conduct tactical operations globally.
- ▶ Maintain the Nation's "Center of Excellence" for tactical airlift.
- ▶ Promote the Wing's mission is to train C-130 aircrews for all services in the Department of Defense, Coast Guard and 28 allied nations, as well as C-21 aircrew through the 45th Airlift Squadron at Keesler Air Force Base.

Current Size:

The base consists of more than 6,000 acres, one runway and an assault landing strip. The base population of more than 7,000 active-duty military and civilian members and about 6,300 family members live and work on and around the base.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

The normal change of leadership or term of office is two years. Check the Pine Bluff Arsenal Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership changes.

Points of Contact:

Natural Resources Department	
Title:	Natural Resources Manager
Telephone No.	(501) 987-3681

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Wing
Telephone No.	(501) 987-6435

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs
Telephone No.	(501) 987-3601

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:	
Caddo Nation of Oklahoma (OK)	
Quapaw Tribe of Indians (OK)	
Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana (LA)	





Naval Submarine Base New London

Mailing Address:

Public Affairs Office
Box 44
Naval Submarine Base New London
Groton, CT 06349-5044

Telephone:

(860) 694-5980

Web Address:

<http://www.subasenlon.navy.mil/index.htm>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

In 1868, Connecticut gave the Navy land, and in 1872, two brick buildings and a "T"-shaped pier were built and officially declared a Navy Yard. Naval Submarine Base New London is the Navy's first Submarine Base and the "Home of the Submarine Force." Since 1900, our submarines have evolved from small submersibles with limited capability to proven warfighters in World War II to today's nuclear-powered, multi-missioned warships.

Although physically located in Groton, the base had its main offices and housing in the larger city of New London, so it was christened as Naval Submarine Base New London. Following World War I, the Navy established schools and training facilities at the base. Today, Naval Submarine Base New London proudly claims its motto to be "The First and Finest." As home port to 17 attack submarines and neighbor to a major submarine construction yard, all officers and most enlisted submariners are stationed here for training, a tour aboard an attack submarine, or with a pre-commissioning crew while their new submarine is under construction. In addition to 17 attack submarines, the Navy's nuclear research deep submersible NR-1 is located here. The base supports more than 70 tenant commands, including Commander Submarine Group 2, Naval Submarine School, Naval Submarine Support Facility, three submarine squadron staffs, and the housing and support facilities for more than 21,000 civilian workers, active-duty service members and their families.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Support fleet readiness by providing quality services.
- ▶ Today, Naval Submarine Base New London proudly claims its motto to be "The First and Finest."

Current Size:

Naval Submarine Base New London is located on the east side of Thames River in Groton, Connecticut. The 500 acres and 400 buildings that constitute the base support a population of more than 21,000 military and civilian personnel.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

The normal change of leadership or term of office is two years. Check the Naval Submarine Base New London Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership changes.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title:	Cultural Resources Manager
Telephone No.	(860) 694-5649

Natural Resources Department

Title:	Environmental Manager
Telephone No.	(860) 694-3976

Office of the Commanding Officer

Title:	Commanding Officer
Telephone No.	(860) 694-3400

Public Affairs

Title:	Public Affairs Office
Telephone No.	(860) 694-5980

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:

Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut (CT)
Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut (CT)
Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island (RI)





Dover Air Force Base

Mailing Address:

436th Airlift Wing Public Affairs Division
 201 Eagle Way
 Dover Air Force Base, DE 19902

Telephone:

(302) 677-3000

Web Address:

<http://public.dover.amc.af.mil>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

The Dover Air Force Base (AFB) was established in 1941. Dover AFB is home to the 436th Airlift Wing, known as the "Eagle Wing" and the 512th Airlift Wing, our Air Force Reserve associate—referred to as the "Liberty Wing." Together, these two wings make up the "Dover Team." The 436th Airlift Wing is the active duty military host unit at Dover AFB, which provides command and staff supervision, along with support functions, for assigned airlift providing worldwide movement of outsized cargo and personnel on scheduled, special assignment, exercise and contingency airlift missions. The "Eagle Wing" is a subordinate of Eighteenth Air Force headquartered with the Air Mobility Command at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois. The Eagle Wing consists of operations, maintenance, mission support and medical groups and 14 staff divisions. The wing has more than 4,000 active-duty military and civilian employees. Home to 28 C-5 Galaxy aircraft, the Eagle Wing flies hundreds of missions throughout the world and provides 25 percent of the Nation's strategic airlift capability, projecting global reach to more than 100 countries around the globe.

Dover AFB operates the largest and busiest air freight terminal in the Department of Defense (DoD) and is also home to the Air Mobility Command Museum, which welcomes thousands of visitors each year. The Charles C. Carson Center for Mortuary Affairs is the DoD's largest joint-service mortuary facility and the only one located in the continental United States. Through the 21st century the wing has provided strategic global airlift capability for the worldwide support of contingency and emergency war plans required to support DoD objectives. This was expertly demonstrated by its support in airlifting troops, equipment and supplies in response to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. The 436th Airlift Wing functions as the "big horses" in the logistics chain for the war on terrorism and is currently playing a major role in aerial resupply for Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom.

Current Mission:

Dover's three mission focus areas are to 1) safely fix and fly aircraft, 2) prepare and deploy people, and 3) return America's fallen heroes with dignity, honor and respect.

Current Size:

Dover AFB is located two miles south of the city of Dover—the capital of Delaware. The base covers more than 3,900 acres and has two runways and 1,700 buildings. Capital assets and aircraft-related equipment add \$5.8 billion to the value of America's defense resources assigned here. The base has an economic impact of more than \$470 million on the local economy and ranks as Delaware's third largest industry.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

The normal change of leadership or term of office is two years. Check the Dover AFB Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership changes.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Natural and Cultural Resources Manager

Telephone No. (302) 677-6849

Environmental

Title: Environmental Compliance

Telephone No. (302) 667-6839

Public Affairs

FAX: (302) 677-2901

Telephone No. (302) 677-3372

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:

Delaware Nation (OK)





Patrick Air Force Base

Mailing Address:

Public Affairs Office, 45th Space Wing
 1201 Edward H. White II Street
 Building 423, Room C-129
 Patrick AFB, FL 32925-3922

Telephone:

(407) 494-1110

Web Address:

www.patrick.af.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

What is now Patrick Air Force Base (PAFB) opened in 1940 as the Banana River Naval Air Station and was acquired by the Air Force in 1948. Not only is PAFB located on Florida's Space Coast, it is also an integral part of the aerospace programs that have made this part of the U.S. famous. Cape Canaveral and the Kennedy Space Center are only a few miles north of the Base. PAFB itself is part of the headquarters of the USAF 45th Space Wing. Tenant units include Headquarters, Air Force Technical Applications Center, the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute, and the 1st Rescue Group.

Motto: Control of the Battlefield Begins Here

Current Mission:

- ▶ Monitoring multiple space launch support contracts with an estimated value in excess over \$100 million, as well as managing facility repair/maintenance and utilization, and providing security and environmental protection for the base
- ▶ Assuring access to the high frontier
- ▶ Supporting global operations

Current Size:

PAFB employs about 1,400 military personnel and 5,000 dependents.

Note:

The PAFB Natural and Cultural Resources Manager also serves the Cape Canaveral AFB.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the PAFB Web site for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Natural & Cultural Resources Mgr
Telephone No.	(321) 494-2905

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(321) 494-5933

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (OK) Seminole Tribe of Florida (FL)





Eglin Air Force Base

Mailing Address:
 Air Armament Center
 Public Affairs Office
 Eglin AFB, FL 32542-5498

Telephone:
 (850) 882-1110
Web Address:
www.eglin.af.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

For more than 65 years and spanning six wars, Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) has played a prominent role in airpower history. In 1931, personnel of the Army Corps Tactical School (Maxwell Field, Alabama), looking for a site for a bombing and gunnery range, saw the potential of the sparsely populated forested areas surrounding Valparaiso, Florida, and the vast expanse of the adjacent Gulf of Mexico. On August 4, 1937, the base was redesignated as 'Eglin Field' in honor of Lieutenant Frederick I. Eglin, U.S. Air Corps, killed on January 1, 1937, in an aircraft crash.

Mission Statement:

Train and deploy combat ready forces and provide superior support to Team Eglin in the defense of the United States of America.

Current Size:

Eglin AFB is located on the Choctawhatchee Bay, just a few miles from the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Named in honor of Lt. Col. Frederick Eglin, who was killed in an air crash near Anniston, AL, Eglin AFB became an autonomous installation in 1940. Today it is home for the Air Armament Test Center of the Air Force Materiel Command. It comprises an area of some 724 square miles, two-thirds the size of Rhode Island. The Eglin Gulf Test Range covers over 123,000 square miles of Gulf water. With a population of nearly 35,000 (19,500 military and civilians, 15,000 military families), the base, in reality, is a small, self-contained city.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Eglin Air Force Base Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental P.A.
Telephone No.	(850) 882-2878

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(850) 882-3931

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK)
Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama (AL)
Seminole Tribe of Florida (FL)





Key West Naval Air Station

Mailing Address:
Public Affairs Office
NAS Key West, FL 33040-6300

Telephone:
(305) 293-2268
Web Address:
<http://www.naskw.navy.mil>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Naval air came to Key West in July 1917 when ground was broken for construction of a small coastal air patrol station at Trumbo Island. Key West's strategic importance to our defense in the Caribbean has increased steadily ever since. In 1943, planes from Boca Field virtually eliminated the German U-boat threat off the Keys. Naval Air Station (NAS) Key West has the perfect flying weather year round and unparalleled aerial ranges that offer aircrew training within minutes after takeoff. The station is equipped with a sophisticated Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System (TACTS), similar to the one depicted in the popular movie "Top Gun," which tracks and records aerial maneuvers. In addition, NAS Key West is the host facility for numerous tenant activities, including Joint Interagency Task Force South, U.S. Coast Guard, and U.S. Army Special Forces Underwater Training School. The best Sailors, Soldiers, Airmen, Marines and Coast Guardsmen in the world are to be found at NAS Key West and its tenant commands.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Enabling warfighter readiness
- ▶ Serving as the Navy's premier pilot training facility for transient tactical aviation squadrons, maintaining and operating facilities, and providing services and materials in support of this Nation's military aviation activities as directed by the Chief of Naval Operations

Current Size:

Today, NAS Key West is home for 1,600 military personnel, 2,500 family members, and 1,300 civilian employees. It well deserves its nickname, "Gibraltar of the Gulf."

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the NAS Key West Web site and/or Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Department
Telephone No.	(305) 293-2911

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(305) 293-2425

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK) Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama (AL) Seminole Tribe of Florida (FL)





Pensacola Naval Air Station

Mailing Address:

Public Affairs Office
 NAS Pensacola, FL 32508-5000

Telephone:

(850) 452-3100, Ext. 1539

Web Address:

www.naspensacola.navy.mil/

Installation Summary:

Overview:

The Navy first came to Pensacola in November 1825, when several officers wrote to President John Quincy Adams recommending a spot on Pensacola Bay for a Navy Yard. Pensacola is quite literally the "Cradle of Naval Aviation." In 1913, it was selected as the site for the first naval aeronautic station. Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola serves as the launching point for the flight training of every naval aviator, naval flight officer, and enlisted aircrewman. In addition, approximately 32,000 aviation personnel in aeronautical technical phases of naval operations are trained here. NAS Pensacola directly supports the training of student aviators from Officer Candidate School, initial flight gear issue, and survival training, all the way to the coveted "Wings of Gold." NAS Pensacola is home to the Chief of Naval Education and Training and a number of other commands, including the Blue Angels Flight Demonstration Squadron.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Be the premier naval installation in the Department of the Navy
- ▶ Model a total quality organization that clearly recognizes its people as its most valued asset
- ▶ Provide the tools and innovative technology needed to meet future needs

Current Size:

NAS Pensacola occupies more than 16,500 acres and has a population of 12,000 military personnel and 4,000 civilians.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the NAS Pensacola Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(850) 452-3100 Ext. 1539

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK) Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama (AL) Seminole Tribe of Florida (FL)





Tyndall Air Force Base

Mailing Address:

325th Fighter Wing Public Affairs Office
 445 Suwannee Road, Suite 129
 Tyndall AFB, FL 32403-5541

Telephone:

(850) 283-1113

Web Address:

www.tyndall.af.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB) was established in 1930 and was activated in 1941. Tyndall is an air integration and training command asset. It is one of the largest bases in the Air Education and Training Command. The 325th Fighter Wing, which was established in 1981, serves as installation host. Tyndall AFB and the 325th Fighter Wing place heavy emphasis on streamlined training, and Tyndall maintains its rich history while also providing state-of-the-art technology. The men and women of Tyndall stand ready to defend the interests of America today and tomorrow as their forefathers did before them.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Training F-15 Eagle and F-22 Raptor pilots, air battle managers, air traffic controllers, F-15-specific intelligence personnel, weapon controllers, and maintenance personnel for worldwide combat operations
- ▶ Managing the southeastern air combat maneuvering instrumentation range
- ▶ Providing mission-ready F-15 air superiority forces in support of Commander in Chief North American Aerospace Defense Command/1st Air Force contingency plans
- ▶ Through trust and teamwork, training Expeditionary Airpower experts who will guarantee air dominance

Current Size:

Tyndall covers about 29,000 acres between the Gulf of Mexico to the South and Saint Andrews Bay to the north and west. Tyndall is home to about 4,400 active-duty personnel, their 5,300 family members, and 1,900 civilians.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Tyndall AFB Web site for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Civil Engineering Squadron
Telephone No.	(850) 283-3283

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(850) 283-4500

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK) Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama (AL) Seminole Tribe of Florida (FL)





Fort Benning

Mailing Address:

Army Community Services Officer
 U.S. Army Infantry Center
 Fort Benning, GA 31905-5065

Telephone:

(706) 545-2211

Web Address:

www.benning.army.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Fort Benning, which is located south of Columbus, Georgia, on U.S. Highway 27 and I-185, is known as the "Home of the Infantry." It is here that the famed U.S. Army Infantry School was established and through the years gradually emerged as the most influential infantry center in the modern world. Fort Benning and the Infantry School are so intertwined that it is virtually impossible to trace the history of Fort Benning without recording the evolution of the School. From 1918 until the present, the development of Fort Benning and the School has remained fundamentally the same: "to produce the world's finest combat Infantrymen."

Current Mission:

- ▶ Provide the Nation with the world's best-trained Infantry Soldiers and adaptive leaders imbued with the Warrior Ethos.
- ▶ Provide a Power Projection Platform capable of deploying soldiers, civilians, and units anywhere in the world on short notice.
- ▶ Define required capabilities for infantry to meet the needs of the Future Force.

Current Size:

Fort Benning encompasses 20,000 acres in southern Georgia and has a population of more than 21,000 active-duty personnel, 11,000 reservists, and 7,000 civilian employees.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Fort Benning Web site for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Conservation
Telephone No.	(706) 545-3283

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(706) 545-3283

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas (TX) Cherokee Nation (OK) Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana (LA) Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida (FL) Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MS) Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK) United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)





Fort Gordon

Mailing Address:
 Public Affairs Office
 Attn: IMSE-GOR-PA
 Fort Gordon, GA 30905-5735

Telephone:
 (706) 791-0110
Web Address:
<http://www.gordon.army.mil>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Fort Gordon was activated in 1941 and trained the men of two infantry divisions and an armored division for combat on the battlefields of World War II. During its more than 40-year history, Fort Gordon has hosted infantry, armor, and military police training. Today it is home of the Signal Corps, established in 1948, and is dedicated to training soldier-technicians in the installation, operation, and maintenance of the Army's modern communications-electronics equipment.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Ensure force readiness and mobilization capabilities of the installation as a power-projection platform.
- ▶ Pursue its mobilization mission to maintain assigned Forces Command units in a state of readiness commensurate with their authorized level of organization.

Current Size:

Located on 55,000 acres, Fort Gordon's population consists of 11,000 military personnel, 2,100 family members, and 4,800 civilian employees.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Fort Gordon Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Branch
Telephone No.	(706) 791-6481

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(706) 791-7003

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas (TX)
Cherokee Nation (OK)
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana (LA)
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida (FL)
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MS)
Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK)
United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)





Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield

Mailing Address:

Headquarters, 3rd Infantry Division
and Fort Stewart
Attn: AFZP-PO
Fort Stewart, GA 31314-4941

Telephone:

(912) 767-5457 / 5458

Web Address:

www.stewart.army.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield are the home of the 3rd Infantry Division, and combine to be the Army's Premier Power Projection Platform on the Atlantic Coast. It is the largest, most effective and efficient armor training base east of the Mississippi, covering 280,000 acres including parts of Liberty, Long, Tattnall, Evans and Bryan Counties in southeast Georgia.

Hunter Army Airfield is home to the Army's longest runway on the east coast (11,375 feet) and the Truscott Air Deployment Terminal. Together these assets are capable of deploying units such as the heavy, armored forces of the 3rd Infantry Division or the elite light fighters of the 1st Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Organizing, directing, coordinating and controlling garrison support service activities
- ▶ Striving to be the world's best installation for training and deploying Armed Forces
- ▶ Providing Savannah and the Southeast United States with round-the-clock-search-and-rescue coverage of its coastal areas from Hunter Army Airfield

Current Size:

Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield covers 280,000 acres of land and is home to the Army's longest runway, spanning 11,375 feet. It is home to 16,000 active-duty personnel, 32,000 family members and 3,300 civilian employees.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield Web site for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Cultural Resources Manager
Telephone No.	(912) 767-0992

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(912) 767-1139 / 2479

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas (TX)
Cherokee Nation (OK)
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana (LA)
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida (FL)
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MS)
Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK)
United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)





Robins Air Force Base – Air Logistics Center

Mailing Address:
WR-ALC/PA
215 Page Road, Suite 106
Robins AFB, GA 31098-1662

Telephone:
(478) 926-1113
Web Address:
www.robins.af.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Robins Air Force Base, specifically the Air Logistics Center, is the largest single industrial complex in the State of Georgia. Robins Air Logistics Center is one of the three major Air Logistics Centers in the Air Force Materiel Command. A multi-service, multi-mission installation, it is also home of the 78th Air Base Wing and more than 60 other units that make up a vital part of the Air Force warfighting team. The estimated total economic impact of Robins AFB on the State of Georgia is more than \$4 billion. The 78th Air Base Wing provides force deployment capability and oversight of base infrastructure and support organizations. When compared to a single-mission base, the 78th Air Base Wing greatly reduces the Department of Defense (DoD) overhead requirement by capitalizing on the synergy afforded by collocation of functions.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Host front-line defense missions, including operational and flying missions, weapon systems management functions, and a diverse set of DoD mission support agencies.
- ▶ Provide a vital part of the Nation's defense and is a critical center of operational readiness.
- ▶ Provide the DoD unparalleled "Military Value" with its future mission capabilities.

Current Size:

Robins AFB employs more than 25,000 military and civilian personnel and extends over nearly 8,800 acres, within which there are 92 miles of paved roads and 13 miles of railroad.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

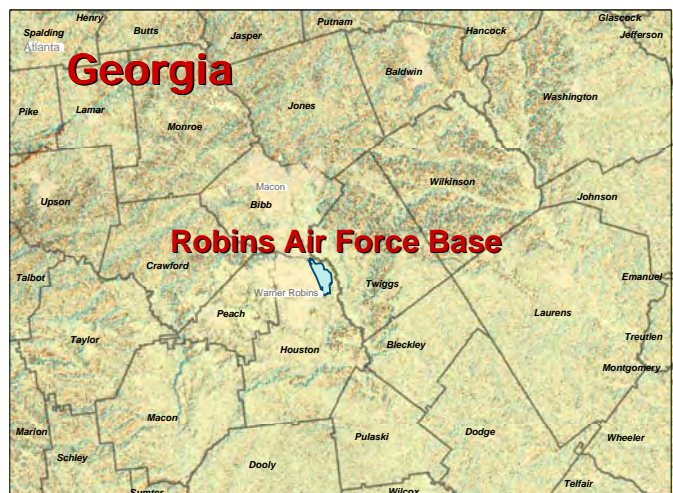
Check the Robins Air Force Base Web site for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Civil Engineering Squadron
Telephone No.	(478) 926-5820

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(478) 926-2137

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas (TX)
Cherokee Nation (OK)
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana (LA)
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida (FL)
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MS)
Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK)
United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)





Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base

Mailing Address:

Public Affairs Officer
 1063 USS TENNESEE Avenue
 Naval Submarine Base
 Kings Bay, GA 31547-2606

Telephone:

(912) 573-2000

Web Address:

www.subasekb.navy.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base was constructed beginning in 1978 on the site of a former U.S. Army Ocean Terminal. The base provides support to the Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile System (SLBM) and operates facilities providing that support. Currently, Kings Bay supports two squadrons of OHIO-class fleet ballistic missile submarines. Kings Bay serves as the East Coast homeport for the Navy's Trident strategic and guided missile nuclear submarines. In addition to being an integral part of the Nation's strategic deterrence program, Kings Bay has attained and sustained award-winning results unsurpassed in Navy Region Southeast of other submarine and shore commands in the U.S. Navy.

Current Mission:

Provide support to the fleet, fighter and family.

Current Size:

Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base covers an area of approximately 16,000 acres. The Base population consists of 4,300 active-duty personnel, 12,000 family members, and more than 3,800 civilian employees.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Natural Resources Department	
Title:	Natural Resources Manager
Telephone No.	(912) 573-4678

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(912) 573-4714

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas (TX)
Cherokee Nation (OK)
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana (LA)
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida (FL)
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MS)
Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK)
United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)





Fort Campbell

Mailing Address:

Headquarters 101st Airborne Division
 (Air Assault) and Fort Campbell
 Attn: AFZB-PO
 Fort Campbell, KY 42223-5125

Telephone:

(270) 798-2151

Web Address:

www.campbell.army.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Fort Campbell was established in 1942 as an armor and infantry training center. In 1956, the famous 101st Airborne Division, known as the "Screaming Eagles," was reactivated at Fort Campbell under the command of Major General Thomas Sherburne, Jr. Known today as the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), the Screaming Eagles still call Fort Campbell home.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Enhance support to expeditionary forces and Fort Campbell power projection capabilities.
- ▶ Sustain, transform, and modernize the installation.
- ▶ Develop and sustain innovative, highly capable, mission-focused workforce.

Current Size:

Today Fort Campbell is home to 22,000 active-duty personnel, 39,000 family members, and 3,800 civilian employees. The Fort covers 105,000 acres, two-thirds of which are actually located in Tennessee.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Fort Campbell Web site for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Compliance Branch Chief
Telephone No.	(270) 798-2877

Environmental	
Title:	Conservation Branch Chief
Telephone No.	(270) 798-9858

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(270) 798-3025

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas (TX)
Cherokee Nation (OK)
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana (LA)
Micosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida (FL)
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MS)
Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK)
United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)





Fort Knox

Mailing Address:

Public Affairs Office
 U.S. Army Armor Center and Fort Knox
 Attn: P.O. Box 995, ATZK-PAO
 Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000

Telephone:

(502) 624-1000

Web Address:

www.knox.army.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Fort Knox was established in June 1918 as an artillery training center, and since that time has been inextricably associated with tanks. Fort Knox is most famous as the site of the U.S. Bullion Depository, the structure that houses most of the gold stocks of the United States. Less well known, yet just as important in many ways, is that it is the home of the U.S. Army Armor Center. Fort Knox serves as the premier installation for training and developing our Nation's warriors.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Train officers and enlisted soldiers for mounted combat and develop weapons and tactics for their use.
- ▶ Support the development and readiness of our Nation's warriors by providing quality services, maintaining and improving infrastructure, ensuring force protection, and enhancing the well-being of the greater Fort Knox community.

Current Size:

Today Fort Knox, a "Kentucky Certified City," is a post of 110,000 acres with a daytime population of more than 7,800 active-duty personnel, 7,300 family members, and 5,200 civilian employees. More than 4,700 reservists also train there, while the post serves 164,000 retired personnel and their families.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Fort Knox Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Cultural Resources Manager
Telephone No.	(502) 624-6581

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Management Div.
Telephone No.	(502) 624-6581

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(502) 624-7451

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK)
Chickasaw Nation(OK)
Delaware Nation (OK)
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine (ME)
Seminole Tribe of Florida (FL)
St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York (NY)
United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)





Barksdale Air Force Base

Mailing Address:

Public Affairs Division
 841 Fairchild Avenue, Suite 103
 Barksdale AFB, LA 71110-2270

Telephone:

(318) 456-2252

Web Address:

www.barksdale.af.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Established in 1933. Barksdale Air Force Base (AFB) is home to the 2nd Bomb Wing and the Mighty 8th Air Force. The 2nd Bomb Wing operates the B-52 Stratofortress bomber. Barksdale is also home for the 917th Wing, which flies the A-10 Thunderbolt II and B-52H. Today, the men and women of Barksdale continue to serve at both home and abroad in support of the global war on terrorism. They have played vital roles in combat operations supporting Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Current Mission:

- ▶ The mission of the 2nd Bomb Wing is to train exceptional warriors ready to provide responsive, flexible and accurate bomber combat power and expeditionary combat support to warfighting commanders.
- ▶ Barksdale warriors and B-52s have a proud tradition serving both at home and abroad and support of the Global War on Terrorism and have played vital roles in combat operations supporting Operations Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Current Size:

Barksdale AFB occupies over 22,000 acres near Shreveport and Bossier City and has a population of 6,500 active-duty personnel and their 10,000 dependents, 1,600 reservists, and 1,000 civilian employees.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Barksdale AFB Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Cultural Resources Manager
Telephone No.	(318) 456-5262

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Flight
Telephone No.	(318) 456-4629

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(318) 456-3241

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town (AL)
Caddo Nation of Oklahoma (OK)
Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana (LA)
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana (LA)
Jena Band of Choctaw Indians (LA)
Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana (LA)





Fort Polk

Mailing Address:

Joint Readiness Training Center
and Fort Polk
Attn: AFZX-PO
7073 Radio Road
Fort Polk, LA 71459-5342

Telephone:

(337) 531-2911

Web Address:

www.jrtc-polk.army.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Fort Polk is home to the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Warrior Brigade and is also home to the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC). Fort Polk has always been one of the Army's best training facilities. Thousands of soldiers learned the basics of combat here during the World War II Louisiana Maneuvers. The JRTC is one of the Army's three "Dirt" Combat Training Centers resourced to train infantry brigade task forces and their subordinate elements in the Joint Contemporary Operational Environment.

Current Mission:

- ▶ The JRTC is focused on improving unit readiness by providing highly realistic, stressful, joint and combined arms training across the full spectrum of conflict.
- ▶ Currently Fort Polk is supporting the war on terrorism by providing contingency training for the Army's light infantry and special operations forces and by deploying home state and reserve component forces in support of Operations Enduring Freedom, Noble Eagle, and Iraqi Freedom.

Current Size:

Fort Polk is home to more than 7,000 active-duty personnel, nearly 9,000 family members, more than 30,000 reservists, and 2,000 civilian employees. The reservation covers some 198,000 acres of varying terrain from dense, jungle-type environment to broad rolling plains.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the JRTC and Fort Polk Web site for updates on leadership information.

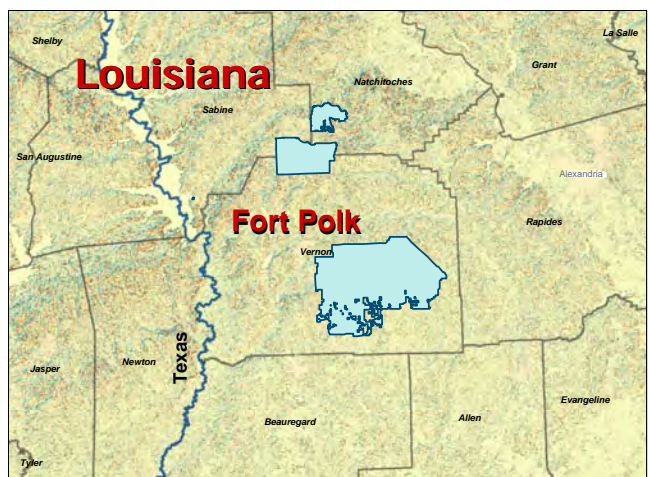
Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Cultural Resources Manager
Telephone No.	(337) 531-6011

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Branch
Telephone No.	(337) 531-7008

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(337) 531-2714

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town (AL)
Caddo Nation of Oklahoma (OK)
Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana (LA)
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana (LA)
Jena Band of Choctaw Indians (LA)
Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana (LA)





Aberdeen Proving Ground

Mailing Address:

Public Affairs Office
 USA Garrison
 Attn: STEAP-IM-PA
 Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5055

Telephone:

(410) 306-1403

Web Address:

www.apg.army.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), the Army's oldest active proving ground, was established in 1917. APG provides installation support services to more than 55 tenant activities and is home to the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command, the U.S. Army Ordnance Center, and the Army Research Laboratory.

Current Mission:

As a center for Army material testing, laboratory research and military training, the post is a key element in the Nation's defense. All tanks and wheeled vehicles that have served U.S. forces for the past 50 years have been tested for performance and durability at APG.

Current Size:

APG has a daytime population of 4,500 military personnel, 7,600 civilian employees, and nearly 2,900 family members. Aberdeen is located on a 72,500-acre tract of land.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Aberdeen Web site for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Cultural Resources Manager
Telephone No.	(410) 436-2651

Environmental	
Title:	Conservation and Restoration Div.
Telephone No.	(410) 436-4429 / 3320

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(410) 278-2570

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Delaware Nation (OK)





Andrews Air Force Base

Mailing Address:

89 AW/PAA, Building 1535
 Command Drive, Suite A207
 Andrews AFB, MD 20762-7002

Telephone:

(301) 981-1110

Web Address:

www.andrews.af.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Andrews Air Force Base (AFB), established in 1942, serves as the aerial port of entry to visiting foreign heads of state and other official U.S. government visitors. It is also the home base for Air Force One. Andrews AFB is home to the 316th Wing and the 89th Airlift Wing, and the 79th Medical Wing.

Current Mission:

- ▶ The 316th Wing is responsible for maintaining emergency reaction rotary-wing airlift and other National Capital Region contingency response capabilities critical to national security and for organizing, training, equipping and deploying combat-ready forces and Air and Space Expeditionary Forces.
- ▶ The 316th Wing also provides installation security, services and airfield management to support the President, Vice President, and other U.S. senior leaders and more than 50 tenant organizations and federal agencies.
- ▶ The 89th Airlift Wing, an Air Mobility Command unit and also a partner unit on Andrews, is responsible for worldwide special air mission airlift, logistics and communications support for the President, Vice President and other U.S. senior leaders.

Current Size:

Andrews AFB covers more than 4,300 acres ten miles southeast of Washington, D.C., and is both home and workplace for 7,600 active-duty personnel, their 15,000 dependents, and 1,700 civilian employees.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Andrews AFB Web site for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Flight
Telephone No.	301-981-2995

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(301) 981-4424

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Delaware Nation (OK)





Fort Meade

Mailing Address:

Garrison Public Affairs Office
 ANME-PA
 Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-5025

Telephone:

(301) 677-6261

Web Address:

www.ftmeade.army.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Fort Meade became an active Army installation in 1917. Fort Meade's vision is to be the Nation's preeminent center for information and intelligence. It is one of the largest joint service centers in the United States.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Enable critical national security missions by providing our customers and community the facilities and infrastructure they require, the quality of life they deserve, and a safe, secure environment in which to work and live.

Current Size:

Fort Meade is virtually a city in itself. It consists of more than 5,000 acres, 65.5 miles of paved roads, 3.3 miles of secondary roads, and about 1,300 buildings. It is home for the 9,000 active-duty personnel, 5,900 family members, and more than 30,000 civilian employees of the National Security Agency and many other units and activities.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Fort Meade Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership.

Public Affairs

Title: Public Affairs Officer

Telephone No. (301) 677-1361

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:

- Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK)
- Cayuga Nation of New York (NY)
- Delaware Tribe of Indians (OK)
- Delaware Nation (OK)
- Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (MO)
- Oneida Nation of New York (NY)
- Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin (WI)
- Onandaga Nation of New York (NY)
- Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma (OK)
- Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma (OK)
- Seneca Nation of New York (NY)
- St. Regis Mohawk Tribe (NY)
- Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York (NY)
- Tuscarora Nation of New York (NY)

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Program Manager

Telephone No. (301) 677-9170

Environmental

Title: Environmental Division

Telephone No. (301) 677-9648





Patuxent River Naval Air Station

Mailing Address:

Public Affairs, Commanding Officer
 Attn: NAS PAO Building 409
 22268 Cedar Point Road, Unit NASAD
 NAS, Patuxent River, MD 20670-1154

Telephone:

(301) 342-3000

Web Address:

<http://www.navair.navy.mil/>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Patuxent River Naval Air Station (NAS) is the present headquarters of the Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR) and the Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division. NAVAIR is a United States Navy command with military and civilian employees, stationed at eight principal continental United States sites and two principal sites overseas. NAVAIR also provides unique engineering, development, testing, evaluation and management capabilities to deliver airborne weapons systems that are technologically superior and readily available. Using a full-spectrum approach, the command delivers solutions at optimal costs and provides support for vital programs for the U.S. Navy.

Current Mission/Vision:

- ▶ Balance current and future readiness by ensuring that naval aviators are provided the right products to fight the Global War on Terrorism and other potential future conflicts.
- ▶ Improve agility by making essential, rapid decisions in support of emerging fleet requirements in order to continue to provide value to the Nation.
- ▶ Provide sailors and marines armed with confidence.

Current Size:

Patuxent River NAS has a population of more than 3,000 active-duty personnel, more than 2,000 dependents, and nearly 8,000 civilian employees.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Patuxent River NAS Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Natural and Cultural Resources
Telephone No.	(301) 342-3670

Environmental	
Title:	Conservation Office
Telephone No.	(301)757-0005

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(301) 757-1487

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Delaware Nation (OK)





U.S. Naval Academy

Mailing Address:

Public Affairs Officer
 U.S. Naval Academy
 121 Blake Road
 Annapolis, MD 21402-5000

Telephone:

(410) 293-1000

Web Address:

www.usna.edu

Installation Summary:

Overview:

The Secretary of the Navy, George Bancroft, founded the U.S. Naval Academy in 1845 in what is now historic Annapolis, Maryland. The Naval Academy was originally founded as the Naval School in 1845 and became the U.S. Naval Academy in 1850. As the U.S. Navy has moved from a fleet of sail and steam-powered ships to a high-tech fleet of nuclear-powered submarines and surface ships as well as supersonic aircraft, the Academy has changed as well. The Naval Academy gives young men and women the up-to-date academic and professional training needed to be effective naval and marine officers in their assignments after graduation. The Academy is supported by the personnel of Annapolis Naval Station, a subordinate command of the academy, located across the Severn River.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Develop midshipmen morally, mentally and physically and to imbue them with the highest ideals of duty, honor and loyalty in order to provide graduates who are dedicated to a career of naval service and have potential for future development in mind and character to assume the highest responsibilities of command, citizenship and government.

Current Size:

The Academy currently accomplishes its mission on a beautiful 338-acre site, and commands a 4,000-member brigade of midshipmen, whose education is directed toward a bachelor of science degree and a commission in the Navy or Marine Corps.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the U.S. Naval Academy Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for more updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Public Affairs and Community Relations	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(410) 293-2291

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Delaware Nation (OK)





Keesler Air Force Base

Mailing Address:
 Public Affairs Office
 720 Chappie James, Room 106
 Keesler AFB, MS 39534-2603

Telephone:
 (228) 377-1110
Web Address:
www.keesler.af.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Keesler Air Force Base (AFB), home of the "Hurricane Hunters," houses the Air Education and Training Command, the 81st Training Wing, and other units. During World War II, more than 336,000 men went through Army Air Forces Technical School and Basic Training Center located there, at a rate of about 40,000 per year. During the Korean War, more than 30,000 technicians were graduated from Keesler's courses every year. Today around 25,000 men and women attend its 500 courses in fields such as computers, avionics, communications, personnel, and administration. Keesler AFB is also the "Electronics Training Center of Excellence" for the United States Air Force. Keesler is a lead Joint Training installation, instructing not only Air Force, but Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and other military and civilian federal agency personnel.

"Delivering the Nation's Best Trained,
 Highly Motivated Expeditionary Airmen"

Current Mission:

- ▶ During the more than 45 years Keesler Air Force base has existed, it's mission has been training.
- ▶ Keesler AFB is the home of the 81st Training Wing and provides some of the most invaluable training to Air Force new recruits.

Current Size:

Keesler AFB is home to more than 6,000 active-duty personnel, 6,000 dependents, and a civilian work force of more than 2,500. Approximately 1,400 reservists train at the base as well. More than 2,000 medical personnel staff the 81st Medical Group's 100-bed inpatient hospital, making it one of the largest medical facilities in the U.S. Air Force. Located on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, the 81st Training Wing is host to 2nd Air Force, the 403rd Wing (AF Reserve) and home of the 2nd largest AF medical facility, Keesler Medical Center.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Keesler AFB Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership information.

Point of Contacts:

Environmental	
Title:	Natural and Cultural Resources
Telephone No.	(228) 377-5823

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(228) 377-2783

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:	
Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas (TX)	
Chickasaw Nation (OK)	
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma (OK)	
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana (LA)	
Jena Band of Choctaw Indians (LA)	
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MS)	
Quapaw Tribe of Indians (OK)	
United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)	





Fort Dix

Mailing Address:

Public Affairs Office
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640-5000

Telephone:

(609) 562-1011

Web Address:

www.dix.army.mil/

Installation Summary:

Overview:

From its earliest days, Fort Dix has been dedicated to the development of the “ultimate weapon”—the infantryman. Today, Fort Dix is a major training and mobilization center for the Reserve Component soldiers—the Army Reserve and the National Guard. Major tenants today include Kelly U.S. Army Reserve Center, the National Guard High Technology Training Center, Readiness Group Dix and others.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Be a world-class center for training, a premier power projection platform and a model installation.
- ▶ Train and mobilize America’s armed forces.
- ▶ Provide base operations and area support.

Current Size:

Fort Dix consists of 31,065 acres of land, of which 13,735 acres are range and impact areas and 14,000 are classified as contiguous maneuver area. The remainder of the installation is the cantonment area. Fort Dix training areas are bordered by the Lebanon State Forest, Lakehurst Naval Air Engineering Center, and selected Wildlife Management Areas, which enable this installation to simultaneously support combat, combat support and combat service support training.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Fort Dix Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Branch
Telephone No.	(609) 562-2189

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(609) 562-4036

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Delaware Nation (OK)





Fort Monmouth Main Post

Mailing Address:

Department of the Army
 Headquarters, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Monmouth
 ATTN: IMNE-MON-ZA
 Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703-5000

Telephone:

(732) 532-9000

Web Address:

<http://www.monmouth.army.mil/>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

In 1925, Fort Monmouth was officially designated and named after the men who died on the Revolutionary War Battlefield nearby. Fort Monmouth is the center of gravity for the development of the Army's Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems. Much of the Army's research and development of these high-tech systems is done at Fort Monmouth by members of Team C4ISR. Several of the most technologically advanced systems used today in Operation Iraqi Freedom, Enduring Freedom and Homeland Defense were developed at Fort Monmouth. The Post is also home to the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School and the Joint Interoperability Engineering Organization.

Fort Monmouth is considered a leader among Army installations in providing infrastructure development and support to the Team C4ISR mission of equipping the joint warfighter with tomorrow's technology. Following the goals, objectives and strategy outlined in the Army Vision 2010 and Joint Vision 2010, Fort Monmouth is moving forward with the Army vision for the future.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Team C4ISR equips the joint warfighter with tomorrow's technology by providing the architectural framework and systems engineering to ensure joint interoperability and integration across the battle space.
- ▶ Provide base operations support, facilities, services and well-being for the Fort Monmouth Community.
- ▶ Provide unparalleled Base Operations (BASOPS) support to resident organizations.

Current Size:

Fort Monmouth is situated on 1,560 acres of land and is home to 800 military personnel, their 1,600 family members, 800 reservists and about 6,000 civilian employees.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Fort Monmouth Main Post Web site for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Engineer
Telephone No.	(732) 532-1475

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(732) 532-1258

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Delaware Nation (OK)





McGuire Air Force Base

Mailing Address:

2901 Falcon Lane, Suite 235
McGuire AFB, N.J. 08641

Telephone:

(609) 754-1100

Web Address:

<http://public.mcguire.af.mil/>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

As the home for the 305th Air Mobility Wing, the Air Mobility Warfare Center, and the 621st Air Mobility Operations Group, McGuire Air Force Base (AFB) has earned its title as "America's Eastern Gateway for Global Reach." The 305th Air Mobility Wing extends America's global reach by generating, mobilizing and deploying C-17 and KC-10 aircraft to conduct strategic airlift and air refueling missions. The Wing's motto is "Can Do," a description formulated in World War II when the 305th earned its reputation as courageous, innovative warriors.

Current Mission:

- ▶ The 305th Air Mobility Wing's mission is to provide responsive, combat-ready mobility and expeditionary capability for America.
- ▶ Today the men and women of the 305th Air Mobility Wing stand ready to provide worldwide support at a moment's notice as America's eastern gateway for global mobility.

Current Size:

McGuire AFB covers 4,000 acres of land and is home to 5,000 military personnel and their 8,000 family members, 4,600 reservists, and 1,000 civilian employees.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the McGuire AFB Web site for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Flight Office
Telephone No.	(609) 754-4121

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(609) 754-2104

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Delaware Nation (OK)





Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst

Mailing Address:
Public Affairs Office
Code 01P, Naval Engineering Station
Lakehurst, NJ 08753-5041

Telephone:
(732) 323-2011
Web Address:
<http://www.lakehurst.navy.mil/nlweb/>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Lakehurst is remembered chiefly as the site of the Hindenburg disaster, which occurred there in 1937, when a fire of undeterminable origin destroyed the dirigible during mooring operations. Today, Lakehurst Naval Air Engineering Station (NAES) houses the world's largest training aid, a 400-foot aircraft carrier flight deck, and is also home to the Naval Air Technical Training Center (NAVAIR) and the Airborne Engineering Evaluation Support Activity. NAVAIR at Lakehurst, the largest naval aviation facility in the Northeast, is the world leader in aircraft launch and recovery equipment and support equipment.

Current Mission:

- ▶ NAVAIR at Lakehurst's mission, Aircraft Platform Interface, assures that fixed and vertical wing aircraft operate safely and effectively from aircraft carriers, air capable ships and expeditionary airfields worldwide.
- ▶ Provide the kind of warpower that will secure the safety of our citizens and security of our Nation through rigorous precision and innovation.

Current Size:

Lakehurst occupies 7,400 wooded acres of land and is home to 600 military personnel and their 900 family members, 1,500 reservists, and 2,300 civilian employees, most of whom are engineers, scientists, or technicians.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the NAES Lakehurst Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Cultural Resources Manager
Telephone No.	(732) 323-2911

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Office
Telephone No.	(732) 323-2811

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Delaware Nation (OK)





Naval Weapons Station Earle

Mailing Address:

Commander, Naval Weapons Station Earle
 Attention: Public Affairs Office
 201 Highway 34 South
 Colts Neck, NJ 07722-5005

Telephone:

(732) 866-2500

Web Address:

Web Address Unavailable

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Earle Naval Weapons Station's history began in 1943, when a pressing need developed for an Ammunition Depot in the greater New York area to support the war effort. Earle's present location was chosen because it offered a safe and operationally advantageous port to take on ammunition and it also had access to commercial rail facilities with lines coming from the west, where the majority of ammunitions shipments originated. The Station consists of two sections, Mainside and the Waterfront Area, which are connected by a 15-mile military road and rail line. Mainside houses the majority of Earle's departments and facilities. At the Waterfront complex, the Atlantic Ordnance Command provides ammunition for nearly every class of ship operated by the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard, as well as commercial vessels from other countries.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Provide fleet operational services and infrastructure management to support Combat Logistics Force homeporting, ordnance functions, and tenant activities in execution of the national military strategy.
- ▶ The Atlantic Ordnance Command, Detachment Earle performs the Station's primary mission of providing ammunition to the fleet.

Current Size:

The Station's Pier complex is one of the longest "finger piers" in the world. It presently comprises a two-mile long trestle, which connects three finger piers. Mainside is located on more than 10,000 acres in Colts Neck, NJ.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check out the Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership changes.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Department
Telephone No.	(732) 866-2354

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(732) 866-2171

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Delaware Nation (OK)





Picatinny Arsenal

Mailing Address:

Commander
 ATTN: Office Name
 Picatinny Arsenal, NJ 07806-5000

Telephone:

(973) 724-4021

Web Address:

www.pica.army.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Picatinny “Home of American Firepower” Arsenal plays a unique role in the United States’ ability to wage war. There is no other comprehensive armaments facility like it in the country; it is a one-of-a-kind facility that provides virtually all of the lethal mechanisms used in Army weapon systems and those of the other military services. Through the years, Picatinny’s major developments in manufacturing and technology have reduced dependence on foreign sources and provided our service members with a range of weapons. Picatinny is home of the U.S. Army Joint Munitions and Lethality Life Cycle Management Command, the Armament Research, Development and Engineering Center, the Program Executive Office for Ammunition and others.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Support Army transformation goals.
- ▶ In an effort to streamline the acquisition process and deliver the armaments that soldiers need exactly when they need them—and at an affordable price—Picatinny has established increasingly close partnerships with universities and industry partners, involving them in collaborative efforts early in the research and development process.

Current Size:

Picatinny is situated on a 6,500-acre military installation and has a staff of more than 3,000 civilian engineers, scientists and support personnel.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Picatinny Arsenal Web site for updates on leadership information.

Points of Contact:

Environmental

Title: Environmental Affairs Office

Telephone No. (973) 724-5818

Public Affairs

Title: Public Affairs Officer

Telephone No. (973) 724-6365 / 6364

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:

Delaware Nation (OK)





Fort Drum

Mailing Address:
 Public Affairs Office
 Attn: IMNE-DRM-PA
 Fort Drum, NY 13602-5028

Telephone:
 (315) 772-6011
Web Address:
www.drum.army.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Fort Drum has been used as a military training site since 1908 and is now the home of the 10th Mountain Division and also a training facility for more than 30,000 U.S. Army National Guard and Reserve Troops each year. The 10th Mountain Division was the most-deployed division in the 1990s, seeing action in Somalia and the Balkans, during Desert Shield/Storm, and numerous other assignments. Fort Drum boasts the most modern facility in the Army with a state-of-the-art deployment facility, located at Wheeler Sack Army Airfield, and a 10,000-foot runway.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Provide equitable, efficient and effective management of Fort Drum resources to support readiness execution of combat-ready forces, while providing for the well-being and security of soldiers, civilians, and family infrastructure.
- ▶ Command active component units assigned to the installation and provide administrative and logistical support to tenant units, support to active and reserve units from all services in training at Fort Drum, and planning and support for the mobilization and training of almost 80,000 troops annually.
- ▶ The mission of the 10th Mountain Division is to be manned and trained to deploy rapidly by air, sea and land anywhere in the world, prepared to fight upon arrival and win.

Current Size:

Fort Drum consists of 107,265 acres and is home to 10,800 active-duty personnel, their 8,800 family members, and more than 2,200 civilian workers.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Fort Drum Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources

Title: Cultural Resources Branch
Telephone No. (315) 772-4165

Environmental

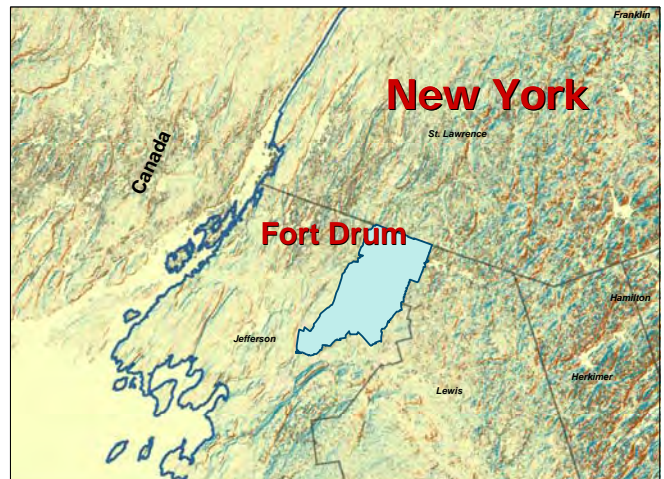
Title: Environmental Division
Telephone No. (315) 772-5708

Public Affairs

Title: Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No. (315) 772-8295

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:

Cayuga Nation of New York (NY)
 Oneida Nation of New York (NY)
 Onondaga Nation of New York (NY)
 Seneca Nation of Indians (NY)
 Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma (NY)
 St. Regis Mohawk Tribe (NY)
 Sovereign Oneida Nation of Wisconsin (WI)
 Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York (NY)
 Tuscarora Nation of New York (NY)
 Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma (OK)





U.S. Military Academy aka West Point

Mailing Address:

Public Affairs Office
U.S. Military Academy
West Point, NY 10996-1788

Telephone:

(845) 938-4011

Web Address:

www.usma.edu

Installation Summary:

Overview:

The U.S. Military Academy is the Nation's oldest military academy. Since its founding in 1802, the Military Academy at West Point has accomplished its mission by developing cadets in four critical areas: intellectual, physical, military, and ethical—a four-year process called the “West Point Experience.” The Academic Program provides students the opportunity to receive a bachelor of science degree, which is specifically designed to meet the intellectual requirements of a commissioned officer in today's Army. The rigorous Physical Program contributes to the mental and physical fitness that is required for service as an officer in the Army. Cadets learn basic military skills, including leadership, through a demanding Military Program that begins on their first day at West Point. Moral-ethical development occurs throughout the formal programs as well as a host of activities and experiences available at the Military Academy.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Educate, train, and inspire the Corps of Cadets so that each graduate is a commissioned leader of character committed to the values of “Duty, Honor, Country,” and is prepared for a career of professional excellence and service to the Nation as an officer in the United States Army.

Current Size:

About 1,200 new cadets enter the Academy on Reception Day each year. The West Point community includes approximately 5,000 officers and enlisted staff and faculty members whose primary duty is the education and training of the more than 4,000 cadets. West Point is home to more than 1,300 personnel, in addition to the academy's staff and faculty members.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Unavailable/Not Standard for West Point.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources	
Title:	Cultural Resources Manager
Telephone No.	(845) 938-7741

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(845) 938-3808

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Cayuga Nation of New York (NY)
Oneida Nation of New York (NY)
Onondaga Nation of New York (NY)
Seneca Nation of Indians (NY)
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma (OK)
St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York (NY)
Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York (NY)
Tuscarora Nation of New York (NY)





Fort Bragg

Mailing Address:

Public Affairs Office
 18th Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg
 Fort Bragg, NC 28307

Telephone:

(910) 396-0011

Web Address:

www.bragg.army.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Fort Bragg, which originated in 1918, is known as the "Home of the Airborne and Special Operations Forces" and houses the 82nd Airborne Division and the XVIII Airborne Corps. The U.S. Army 1st Special Operations Command and the U.S. Army Parachute Team, also known as the Golden Knights, also call Fort Bragg home. Today the XVIII Airborne Corps is the Army's largest warfighting organization and the only airborne corps in the defense establishment of the United States. The capability of the Corps for rapid deployment and reputation as the premier power projection force continues to be tested. Its operational tempo remains the highest in the Army and its resolve as a quick reaction force has been the key to success in numerous crises.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Be America's premier military community of enduring excellence, emulating the spirit of the Fort Bragg soldier.
- ▶ Maintain the XVIII Airborne Corps as a strategic crisis response force, manned and trained to deploy rapidly by air, sea and land anywhere in the world, prepared to fight upon arrival and win.

Current Size:

Today, the post has 49,000 active-duty personnel, their 11,000 dependents, and more than 9,000 civilian employees who also work at Fort Bragg. XVIII Airborne Corps exercises control over approximately 88,000 soldiers.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Fort Bragg Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership changes.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title:	Program Manager
Telephone No.	(910) 396-6880 / 8988

Environmental

Title:	Environmental Branch
Telephone No.	(910) 396-0321

Public Affairs

Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(910) 396-5600 / 5620

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina (NC)
 Cherokee Nation (OK)





Marine Corps Air Station – Cherry Point

Mailing Address:

Commanding Officer
 Marine Corps Air Station
 PSC Box 8003
 Cherry Point, NC 28533-0003

Telephone:

(252) 466-2811

Web Address:

www.cherrypoint.usmc.mil/
<http://www.2maw.usmc.mil/>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Cherry Point is home to the 2D Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW), which was established in 1941, and the Fleet Readiness Center East, which originated in 1943. Today, 2D MAW's marines, sailors, and numerous fighters, attack jets, electronic countermeasures aircraft, helicopters, unmanned aerial vehicles and refueling and transport aircraft remain active around the world. The Fleet Readiness Center East is one of six fleet readiness centers operated by the U.S. Navy and provides extensive maintenance and engineering support to Navy and Marine Corps aviation, as well as other armed forces, federal agencies and foreign governments.

Current Mission:

- ▶ The mission of the MAW is to conduct air operations in support of the Marine Forces, to include Offensive Air Support, Anti-air Warfare, Assault Support, Aerial Reconnaissance, Electronic Warfare, and Control of Aircraft and Missiles.
- ▶ As a collateral function, the MAW may participate as an integral component of naval aviation in the execution of such other Navy functions, as well as providing humanitarian relief as required throughout the Echelon II Commander's area of responsibility.

Current Size:

Cherry Point occupies about 12,000 acres of land at its primary complex and is home to 66,000 marines and sailors, their 23,000 family members, and approximately 6,000 civilian employees.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Cherry Point Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership changes.

Points of Contact:

Natural Resources Division	
Title:	Natural Resources Manager
Telephone No.	(252) 466-5870

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Affairs
Telephone No.	(252) 466-3631

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(252) 466-4241

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina (NC) Cherokee Nation (OK)





Marine Corps Base – Camp Lejeune

Mailing Address:

Commander, Marine Corps Base
 Attn: Transition Support Services
 14 McHugh Blvd.
 Camp Lejeune, NC 28547-2519

Telephone:

(910) 451-1113

Web Address:

<http://www.lejeune.usmc.mil/mcb/index.asp>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

For the past 65 years until the present, Camp Lejeune has been the home of "Expeditionary Forces in Readiness." The major commands aboard Camp Lejeune are the 2nd Marine Expeditionary Forces, the Marine Forces Atlantic, the 2nd Marine Division, and several others. Military forces from around the world come to the Camp on a regular basis for bilateral and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-sponsored exercises. Camp Lejeune is a five-time recipient of the Commander-in-Chief's Award for Installation Excellence. This award recognizes the base on a Department of Defense level for effectively managing assets and developing quality programs. The most recent addition to Camp Lejeune, the Greater Sandy Run Training Area, provides for the training of Marine Air/Ground Task Forces.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Maintain combat-ready units for expeditionary deployment.
- ▶ The II Marine Expeditionary Force is a combined arms force consisting of ground, air, and logistics forces possessing the capability of projecting offensive combat power ashore while sustaining itself in combat without external assistance.

Current Size:

Camp Lejeune occupies 153,439 acres and has an actual perimeter of 85 miles. The Camp also has 11 miles of beach capable of supporting amphibious operations. There are 78 live-fire ranges, 98 maneuver areas, 34 gun positions, 540 tactical landing zones and a state-of-the-art Military Operations in Urban Terrain training facility. The Camp is home to more than 39,000 military personnel, 10,000 dependents, and a civilian work force of more than 4,200.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Camp Lejeune Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership changes.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Archeologist

Telephone No. (910) 451-5036

Environmental

Title: Environmental Branch

Telephone No. (910) 541-0581

Public Affairs

Title: Public Affairs Officer

Telephone No. (910) 451-7440

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina (NC)
 Cherokee Nation (OK)





Seymour Johnson Air Force Base

Mailing Address:

1510 Wright Brothers Ave., Suite 200
Seymour Johnson AFB, NC
27531-2468

Telephone:

(919) 722-1110

Web Address:

<http://www.seymourjohnson.af.mil/>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, whose host wing is the 4th Fighter Wing (FW), is home to the multi-role, all-weather F-15E Strike Eagle. The base was established in 1941, five months after the United States entered World War II. The major tenant unit is the 916th Air Refueling Wing, a reserve unit that flies the KC-135R Stratotanker.

Current Mission:

- ▶ The 4th FW provides worldwide deployable aircraft and personnel capable of executing combat missions in support of the Aerospace Expeditionary Force.
- ▶ The 4th FW also provides logistical support to an Air Force Reserve Wing, the 916th Air Refueling Wing.
- ▶ The F-15E Strike Eagle is a dual-role fighter designed to perform air-to-air and air-to-ground missions. An array of avionics and electronics systems gives the F-15E the capability to fight at low altitude, day or night, and in all weather.

Current Size:

The base's military population consists of 4,400 active military personnel, their 6,900 family members, 800 reservists and around 1,000 civilians.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Seymour Johnson Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership changes.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Cultural Resources Manager
Telephone No.	(919) 722-7440

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Flight
Telephone No.	(919) 722-5168

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(919) 722-0027

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina (NC) Cherokee Nation (OK)





Letterkenny Army Depot

Mailing Address:

Commander
 Letterkenny Army Depot
 ATTN: AMSAM-LE-COI
 Chambersburg, PA 17201-4150

Telephone:

(717) 267-8800

Web Address:

www.letterkenny.army.mil/

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Construction of Letterkenny Army Depot began at the end of 1941. Letterkenny's mission would be to reduce the surplus of forthcoming war material and to store and ship ammunition, trucks, parts and other supplies. Locals at first referred to the depot as "the dump." As the Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence for Air Defense and Tactical Missile Systems, Letterkenny Army Depot has supported soldiers for the U.S. Army for more than 60 years. Letterkenny has unique tactical missile repair capabilities, repairing a variety of Defense Department missile systems including the PATRIOT Missile and its ground support and radar equipment. Letterkenny's highly skilled personnel can provide rapid response by sending mobile teams to units preparing to deploy. The Depot is the Army's only two-time Shingo Prize Award Winner for Excellence in Manufacturing in 2005 and 2006.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Provide the Army and other Armed Forces with worldwide, reliable, responsive, and cost-effective depot level maintenance, field support, systems integration, and product support integration for weapons systems, components, and ancillary equipment to ensure the readiness, sustainability, and safety of these forces during the full spectrum of operational environments.
- ▶ A large land portion of the Depot is used to conduct maintenance, modification, storage and demilitarization operations of tactical missiles and ammunition.

Current Size:

Comprising 17,500 acres of land, Letterkenny remains among the top three employers in Franklin County, fueling an economic engine that propels over a quarter billion dollars annually into the region through payroll, contracts and retiree annuities.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Letterkenny Army Depot Web site for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Management
Telephone No.	(717) 276-9022

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(717) 276-5102

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Delaware Nation (OK)





Naval Support Activity - Mechanicsburg

Mailing Address:

5450 Carlisle Pike – P.O. Box 2020
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055

Telephone:

(717) 605-1334

Web Address:

<http://www.cnрма.navy.mil/nsamechphila/Mechanicsburg.htm>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

The Navy's history in Mechanicsburg dates back to World War II, when the land was acquired for an inland supply depot. Naval Support Activity Mechanicsburg is home to several important Navy and Defense commands and activities, including the Naval Supply Systems Command (NAVSUP) Headquarters. NAVSUP orchestrates logistical programs in supply, ammunition, contracting, resale, fuel, transportation, security assistance, and mobile fleet hospital support.

Current Mission:

- Coordinate and provide base support services to fleet units, tenant activities, hosted commands, and other naval activities as directed by the Commander Naval Installation.

Current Size:

Naval Support Activity Mechanicsburg spans about 800 acres, supports a physical plant of about 200 buildings, and employs a work force of more than 820 service members and more than 9,000 civilians. Employees are assigned to about 50 tenant activities or commands. The largest of these are the Naval Inventory Control Point Mechanicsburg, with approximately 2,000 personnel, and the Navy Supply Information Systems Activity, with approximately 1,000 personnel. The base also hosts the NAVSUP headquarters, which has a complement of approximately 400 personnel.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Mechanicsburg Web site for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Director
Telephone No.	(717) 605-2179

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(717) 605-2448

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Delaware Nation (OK)





Naval Station – Newport

Mailing Address:

Naval Station Newport
Public Affairs Office
690 Peary Street
Newport, RI 02841

Telephone:

(401) 841-2283

Web Address:

<http://www.nsnpt.navy.mil/>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

The British Navy actually considered establishing a naval yard in Newport during the mid-eighteenth century. Fortunately for America at this time, the British government was concerned with more pressing political matters, and no action was taken on Melville's recommendations. If a British navy yard had been built in Newport, the entire course of the American Revolution would likely have been changed. The U.S. Navy first came to the Newport area in 1869, when an experimental torpedo station was established on Goat Island. In 1881, the Navy acquired Coasters Harbor Island from the city of Newport, and it was there, a few years later, that the U.S. Naval War College and the Navy's first recruit-training station were established. Today, there are 30 separate commands in Newport that are devoted to the mission of officer training and education. These include the Newport naval complex, including Naval Education and Training Command (NETC), the Naval War College and the Naval Undersea Warfare Center.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Naval Station Newport's mission is to maintain and operate facilities and provide services and materials to support operations for tenant activities, supported activities and visiting fleet units.
- ▶ The Naval War College's mission is to educate a group of leaders of character who have trust and confidence in each other and are operationally and strategically minded, critical thinkers, proficient in joint matters and skilled naval and joint warfighters.

Current Size:

The Newport Naval Complex has a permanent population of over 1,500 military personnel, their 3,500 family members, and 4,500 civilian employees. The center has a daily student population of 2,000.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Naval Station Newport Web site for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Cultural Resources Manager

Telephone No. (401) 841-6377

Environmental

Title: Environmental Director

Telephone No. (401) 841-7671

Public Affairs

Title: Public Affairs Officer

Telephone No. (401) 841-3538

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:

Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island (RI)





Charleston Air Force Base

Mailing Address:

104 E. Simpson Street,
437 MSS/DPF, Bldg. 500
Charleston AFB, SC
29404-4924

Telephone:

(843) 963-6000

Web Address:

<http://public.charleston.amc.af.mil/>
<http://ludb.clui.org/ex/i/SC3138/>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Although an airfield existed on the present site of Charleston Air Force Base (AFB) long before World War II, the Army Air Corps did not take full control of the facility until 1941. Charleston Air Force Base is home of the 437th Airlift Wing (AW) and its Reserve associate, the 315th AW. Charleston provides a large part of Air Mobility Command's global reach airlift capability and serves as one of three aerial ports on the Atlantic Coast, flying military personnel and equipment to destinations all over the world using C-17s and other large cargo aircraft. Charleston AFB was the first fully operational C-17 base in the Air Force. The base is constantly involved in the Denton Amendment program, flying humanitarian aid on available missions to worldwide destinations in more than eleven countries.

Current Mission:

- ▶ The mission of the 437th AW is to command assigned airlift and supporting units; provide for the airlift of troops and passengers, military equipment, cargo and aeromedical airlifts; and to participate in operations involving the airland or airdrop of troops, equipment and supplies when required.
- ▶ Apart from its heavy airdrop commitment and a demanding humanitarian mission, Charleston AFB's mission requirements range from supporting U.S. Embassies to supplying humanitarian airlift relief to victims of disasters, to airdropping troops into the heart of contingency operations in hostile areas.
- ▶ Team Charleston's vision is to provide the premier airlift force for America from the world's premier base. One Family! One Mission! One Fight!

Current Size:

Charleston AFB contains 3,500 acres under the jurisdiction of the 437th AW and is home for about 4,500 active-duty military personnel, 7,500 family members, 1,100 civilian workers, and 2,800 reservists.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Terms are normally two years. Check the Charleston Air Force Base Web site for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Natural and Cultural Resources
Telephone No.	(843) 963-4020

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Flight
Telephone No.	(843) 963-2727

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(843) 963-5608

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Catawba Indian Nation (SC)





Fort Jackson

Mailing Address:

Public Affairs Office
4394 Strom Thurmond Blvd.
Fort Jackson, SC 29207

Telephone:

(803) 751-1742

Web Address:

www.jackson.army.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Since 1917, when a new Army training center was established to answer America's call for trained fighting soldiers in the early days of World War I, Fort Jackson has become the largest and most active basic training installation in the world. Fort Jackson is also home to the Soldier Support Institute, Chaplain Center and School, and most recently the Defense Academy for Credibility Assessment. Fort Jackson trains 34 percent of all soldiers and 69 percent of the women entering the Army each year.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Provide the Army with trained, disciplined, motivated and physically fit warriors who espouse the Army's core values and are focused on teamwork.

Current Size:

Fort Jackson is home to 4,300 active-duty soldiers, 11,000 family members, a civilian work force of 4,000, and 121,000 retirees and their family members. In addition, more than 35,000 soldiers pass through basic and individual training and another 16,000 graduate from the Soldier Support Institute, Chaplain Center and School, and Drill Sergeant School each year. The Fort encompasses more than 52,000 acres of land, including over 53 ranges and field training sites and 1000 buildings.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Fort Jackson Web site for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Archeologist

Telephone No. (803) 751-7153

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Cultural Resources

Telephone No. (803) 751-4103

Environmental

Title: Environmental Management

Telephone No. (803) 751-6853

Public Affairs

Title: Public Affairs Officer

Telephone No. (803) 751-6719

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:

Catawba Indian Nation (SC)





Marine Corps Air Station – Beaufort

Mailing Address:

Public Affairs Office
 Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort
 P.O. Box 55001
 Beaufort, SC 29904-5001

Telephone:

(843) 522-7100

Web Address:

<https://www.beaufort.usmc.mil>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Commissioned Naval Station Beaufort in 1943, the facility was the home base for advanced training and operation of anti-submarine patrols during World War II. It was redesignated Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort in 1960. Beaufort is home to the ultra-sophisticated F/A-18 Hornet fighter-bombers of Marine Aircraft Group (MAG) 31, which comprises seven F/A-18 Hornet Squadrons, an aviation logistics squadron, and a headquarters element. Other major tenant Fleet Marine Force units headquartered at MCAS Beaufort include Marine Wing Support Squadron 273 and Marine Air Control Squadron 2.

Current Mission:

- ▶ MAG-31 squadrons deploy around the globe, routinely conducting anti-air warfare and offensive air support operations in support of Fleet Marine Forces from advance bases, expeditionary airfields, and aircraft carriers, and to conduct such other air operations as directed.
- ▶ Marine Wing Support Squadron 273 specializes in aviation ground support to include combat engineer, utilities, heavy equipment, motor transport and construction capabilities.

Current Size:

MCAS Beaufort is home to approximately 3,500 military personnel, 7,000 dependents, and 650 civilian employees. The Air Station covers 6,900 acres within Beaufort County.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort Web site for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Natural Resources Department	
Title:	Natural Resources Manager
Telephone No.	(843) 228-2066

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(843) 228-6123

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Catawba Indian Nation (SC)





Marine Corps Recruit Depot – Parris Island

Mailing Address:

Commanding General
 ATTN: MCCS/RAP
 MCRD ERR PO Box 19001
 Parris Island, SC
 29905-9001

Telephone:

(843) 545-1500

Web Address:

<http://www.mcrdpi.usmc.mil/>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Since 1915, thousands of young Americans have endured boot camp at the Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot, passing initiation into the world of marines. Parris Island commands include three units: the Recruit Training Regiment, the Weapons and Field Training Battalion, and the Headquarters and Service Battalion. The Recruit Training Regiment implements the standards established by the Commandment of the Marine Corps to train, teach, mentor and above all, lead recruits through a demanding standards-based training system. The weapons training unit consists of eight live-fire ranges and training areas. Recruit training is divided into three phases: basic learning – both physical and mental, rifle training, and field training.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Administer recruiting and training for all the States east of the Mississippi, and provide training for female recruits nationwide.
- ▶ Make marines who are committed to our core values in service to the country.

Current Size:

Parris Island consists of 8,095 acres, but only 3,262 acres are habitable. The remaining acres are primarily salt marsh. Today, Parris Island is home to 2,000 active-duty personnel, 3,500 family members, and 800 civilians. About 19,000 recruits are graduated each year, and on any given day, over 4,000 will be training.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Parris Island Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Archeologist
Telephone No.	(843) 228-3765

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(843) 228-3710

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Catawba Indian Nation (SC)





Naval Weapons Station Charleston

Mailing Address: Naval Weapons Station Charleston - Command 2316 Red Bank Road Goose Creek, SC 29445	Telephone: (843) 764-4094 Web Address: http://www.cnic.navy.mil/charleston
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Installation Summary:

Overview:

Commissioned in 1941, Charleston Naval Weapons Station (NWS) is the only military installation in the continental U.S. with completely unencumbered explosive safety arcs. The Weapons Station has expanded its mission and Department of Defense role, and today is a training center, with the Naval Nuclear Power Training Command, Nuclear Power Training Unit, and an engineering center with Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Enable warfighter readiness by providing installation management and infrastructure support to all lowcountry warriors and their families.
- ▶ Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center in Charleston is entrusted with providing command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance engineering and integrated solutions to the warfighter.

Other Activity:

Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 12 is located within the lower east-central portion of NWS Charleston in the floodplain of the Cooper River. The total area of SWMU 12 is approximately 3 acres. The site is relatively flat with a total relief ranging from 3.0 to 8.5 feet above mean sea level. Historically, four structures were located at the site. Three of the buildings were removed in August and September 2002. The operational area of the site is completely fenced. The area outside the fence line consists of forest, wetlands, and marshes. Past operations at SWMU 12 resulted in evidence of chlorinated Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in the groundwater in the area.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Naval Weapons Station Charleston Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Cultural Resources Manager
Telephone No.	(843) 820-5872

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(843) 764-4094

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Catawba Indian Nation (SC)





Shaw Air Force Base

Mailing Address:

20th Fighter Wing Public Affairs
 517 Lance Ave., Ste. 106
 Shaw AFB, SC 29152

Telephone:

(803) 895-2019

Web Address:

www.shaw.af.mil/

Installation Summary:

Overview:

The three F-16 Fighting Falcon squadrons of the 20th Fighter Wing are the heart of operations at Shaw Air Force Base. The 20th Fighter Wing is the largest combat F-16 wing in the U.S. Air Force. Shaw is also home to Headquarters 9th Air Force and U.S. Central Command Air Forces. The 20th Fighter Wing operates the 55th, 77th, and 79th Fighter Squadrons, and as the host wing, it also retains the responsibility for providing facilities, personnel and material to the Base's operation. The 20th Fighter Wing employs approximately 80 F-16CJ fighter aircraft.

Current Mission:

- ▶ The 20th Fighter Wing's mission is to provide, project and sustain combat-ready forces.
- ▶ Shaw AFB aims to provide decisive air and space power for U.S. Central Command and America.
- ▶ U.S. Central Command Air Force's primary mission is to project decisive air and space power for U.S. Central Command and America.

Current Size:

Shaw AFB is home to over 6,000 military personnel, 850 civilian employees, and over 12,000 military dependents. The base occupies 3,336 acres seven miles west of Sumter and has responsibility for an additional 12,500 leased acres at Poinsett Range, southwest of Sumter.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Shaw Air Force Base Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Natural and Cultural Resources Manager
Telephone No.	(803) 895-5325 / 9985

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(803) 895-2019

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Catawba Indian Nation (SC)





Arnold Air Force Base

Mailing Address:

AEDC Public Affairs
 100 Kindel Drive Suite B-213
 Arnold AFB, TN
 37389-2213

Telephone:

(931) 454-3000

Web Address:

www.arnold.af.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Arnold Air Force Base is home to the Air Force Materiel Command's Arnold Engineering Development Center (AEDC). The Center conducts aerospace testing in its wind tunnels, jet and rocket engine altitude test cells, space chambers, and ballistic ranges for the Department of Defense, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), other federal agencies, civilian educational institutions, and commercial aerospace companies. AEDC is the most advanced and largest complex of flight simulation facilities in the world. The AEDC is the most diverse complex of aerospace flight simulation test facilities and operates 58 aerodynamic and propulsion wind tunnels, rocket and turbine engine test cells, space environmental chambers, arc heaters, ballistic ranges and other specialized units. Twenty-seven of the Center's test units have capabilities unmatched anywhere else in the United States; 14 are unique in the world. The AEDC is an Air Force Materiel Command organization and an important national resource.

Current Mission:

- ▶ The AEDC mission is to test and evaluate aircraft, missile and space systems and subsystems at the flight conditions they will experience during a mission.
- ▶ Conduct a research and technology program to develop advanced testing techniques and instrumentation and support the design of new test facilities.

Current Size:

Arnold is a small, tightly knit community that supports approximately 100 active-duty Air Force Personnel, 200 Air Force civilian employees, and 2,700 civilian contract personnel.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Arnold Air Force base Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for leadership updates.

Points of Contact:

Environmental

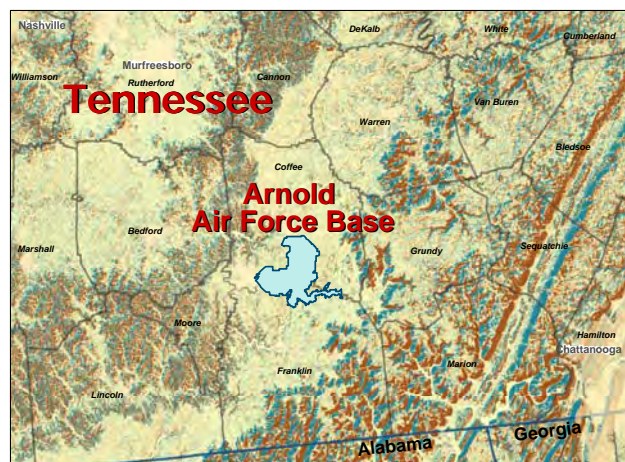
Title:	Environmental Management
Telephone No.	(931) 454-7252

Public Affairs

Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(931) 454-4204

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:

Chickasaw Nation (OK)
 Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma (OK)
 Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MS)





Fort Belvoir

Mailing Address:

Department of the Army
 U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir
 Command Group
 9820 Flagler Road
 Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5932

Telephone:

(703) 805-2052/2055

Web Address:

www.belvoir.army.mil

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Fort Belvoir derives its name from Colonel George William Fairfax's estate, where the Fort is currently located. Fairfax named his manor "Belvoir," which means "beautiful to see." Fort Belvoir is an installation of the Military District of Washington and home to more than one hundred tenants. Among these are the Army Information Systems Command and the Intelligence and Security Command.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Operate and maintain our installations.
- ▶ Provide quality installation support and services to our customers.
- ▶ Execute mobilization requirements, military operations, and contingency/force protection missions.
- ▶ Pursue its global military mission. As a strategic sustaining base for America's Army, its work is vital to the success of the goals and objectives of the Nation's defense strategy.
- ▶ Provide both logistical and administrative support to a diverse mix of tenant and satellite organizations.
- ▶ Execute mobilization requirements, military operations, and contingency/force protection missions.

Current Size:

Fort Belvoir consists of 8,600 acres and has a daytime population of 8,700 active-duty military personnel, their 5,000 family members, and more than 10,000 civilian employees.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Fort Belvoir Web site for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Division
Telephone No.	(703) 806-4072

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Chief
Telephone No.	(703) 805-5001

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK) Catawba Indian Nation (aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina) (SC) Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma (OK) Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina (NC) United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)





Fort Eustis

Mailing Address:

Fort Eustis Public Affairs
213 Calhoun Street
Ft. Eustis, VA 23604

Telephone:

(757) 878-4920

Web Address:

<http://www.eustis.army.mil/>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

In 1918, U.S. Government procurement of approximately 9,000 acres resulted in the creation of Camp Eustis, later designated Fort Eustis. The Transportation Corps was created in 1942, and in 1950 Fort Eustis became the U.S. Army Transportation Center and Fort Eustis. Today the Fort is the home of the U.S. Army Transportation Corps, and the Transportation Corps Regiment. Fort Eustis also houses the only flying saucer in captivity and a ship that is in use all the time but never goes anywhere. The "ship that never sails" is a land ship, built into a pier and used to conduct classes in cargo-handling operations. Personnel assigned to the post train thousands of officers and enlisted soldiers every year in aviation maintenance, and rail and line haul motor transport. The post is also responsible for an over-the-shore training subinstallation near Virginia Beach, where Army personnel learn about amphibious logistical operations.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Train thousands of officers and enlisted soldiers each year in aviation maintenance, and rail and line haul motor transport.
- ▶ Oversee an over-the-shore training subinstallation near Virginia Beach, where Army personnel learn about amphibious logistical operations.

Current Size:

Today Fort Eustis is home to around 5,200 active-duty personnel, 2,500 family members, and a civilian work force of more than 4,200.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Fort Eustis Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Natural Resources Department	
Title:	Natural and Cultural Resources
Telephone No.	(757) 878-4123 ext 295
Natural Resources Department	
Title:	Natural and Cultural Resources Manager
Telephone No.	(757) 878-2375 ext 21
Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Division
Telephone No.	(757) 878-4589
Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(757) 878-4920
Potentially Affiliated Tribes:	
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK)	
Catawba Indian Nation (aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina) (SC)	
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma (OK)	
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina (NC)	
United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)	





Fort Lee

Mailing Address:

Fort Lee Public Affairs Office
 1321 Battle Drive
 Fort Lee, VA 23801-1521

Telephone:

(804) 765-3000

Web Address:

<http://www.lee.army.mil/>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Just 18 days after a state of war with Germany was declared, the first Camp Lee was selected as a State mobilization camp and later became a division training camp. When Camp Lee, named after General Robert E. Lee, opened in 1941, tens of thousands of trainees entered through the original main gate in the woods located a short distance from the current Lee Avenue Gate. There are four major commands on Fort Lee: the Combined Arms Support Command, the Quartermaster Center and School, the Army Logistics Management College, and Headquarters for the Defense Commissary Command.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Provide equitable, effective and efficient management of Army installations worldwide to support mission readiness and execution and enable the well-being of soldiers.
- ▶ Train the personnel who provide logistical support to soldiers and units Army-wide

Current Size:

Fort Lee is home to nearly 3,200 military personnel and their family members, 600 single soldiers on the installation, and another 2,300 families off-post. On any given day, between 3,000 and 4,000 students are trained here. The U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command and Fort Lee occupy 5,574 acres.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Fort Lee Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Management
Telephone No.	(804) 734-5071

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(804) 734-7451

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK)
Catawba Indian Nation (aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina) (SC)
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma (OK)
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina (NC)
United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)





Fort Pickett Army National Guard – Maneuver Training Center

Mailing Address:
Fort Pickett Army National Guard
Blackstone, Virginia 23824

Telephone:
(434) 292-8621
Web Address:
<http://www.fortpickett.net/>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Elements of the Virginia National Guard had their first taste of what is now Fort Pickett in 1941 when the 1st Battalion, 116th Infantry camped here on the way back to its home station at Ft. Meade, Maryland, having completed a series of war games in North Carolina. The rapid development of Fort Pickett became a top priority after U.S. entry in World War II. By the end of 1942, more than 1,400 buildings were completed and in use across the post, including approximately 1,000 enlisted barracks and 70 officer's quarters. The decision to deactivate the regular Army garrison at Fort Pickett and turn over operation of the post to the National Guard was finalized in 1995 and enacted in 1997.

Cultural Significance:

Fort Pickett is populated with a diverse assemblage of archaeological and historical resources, ranging from American Indian habitations to more recent sites such as World War II era Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) compounds.

Current Size:

Fort Pickett comprises about 42,000 acres; 3,000 acres comprise the ranges and cantonment area, approximately 3,000 acres are open maneuver area, and 3,000 acres are wetlands.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

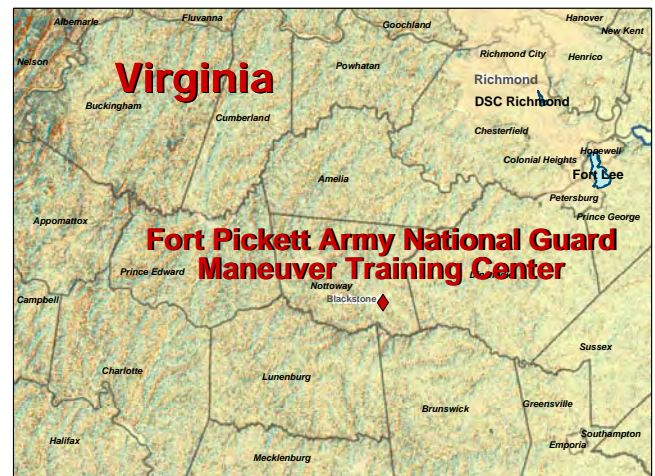
Check the Fort Pickett Web site for more information.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Coordinator
Telephone No.	(434) 292-9674

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Liaison
Telephone No.	(434) 292-6190

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:	
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK)	
Catawba Indian Nation (aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina) (SC)	
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma (OK)	
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina (NC)	
United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)	





Langley Air Force Base

Mailing Address:

1st Communications Squadron
 175 Sweeney Boulevard
 Heritage Area
 Langley AFB, VA 23665

Telephone:

(757) 764-1110

Web Address:

<http://www.langley.af.mil/>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Langley Air Force Base (AFB) is the oldest continuously used base in the U.S. Air Force. Langley Field was first opened in 1917, when the 5th Aviation School, Army Signal Corps, was formed there. Today, Langley AFB's host unit is the 1st Fighter Wing, which operates and maintains one of the largest fighter bases in Air Combat Command. Throughout its history, the 1st Fighter Wing has led the way, wherever and whenever called upon. In the 1990s with Operation Desert Shield and Storm, and then in 2003 with Iraqi Freedom, the wing has actively participated in numerous deployments and exercised around the world. To accomplish their mission, the men and women of the 1st Fighter Wing work in one of four groups: the Operations Group, the Maintenance Group, the Mission Support Group, or the Medical Group. Over 20 squadrons comprise the four groups.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Train, organize and equip expeditionary airmen.
- ▶ Deploy, fight and win.
- ▶ Provide world-class support to Team Langley.

Current Size:

Langley is home to more than 8,800 active-duty military personnel, 10,000 family members, and 1,500 civilian employees.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Langley AFB Web site for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Management
Telephone No.	(757) 764-3906

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(757) 764-2018 / 7414

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK)
Catawba Indian Nation (aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina) (SC)
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma (OK)
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina (NC)
United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)





Marine Corps Base – Quantico

Mailing Address:

Public Affairs Office
 Lejeune Hall, Bldg 3250
 MCB Quantico, VA 22314-5000

Telephone:

(703) 784-2741

Web Address:

<http://www.quantico.usmc.mil/>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Quantico has often been called the “Crossroads of the Corps.” It is at Quantico that Marine officers undergo their initial training, and they keep returning there to attend other schools, all the way up to the Command and Staff College. Quantico was first established in 1917, and derived its name from an Indian word meaning “by the large stream.” The “stream” is the Potomac River, which borders the eastern fringes of the reservation. From its beginning as a training camp in World War I, Quantico is still in the military education business. Today Quantico is the Headquarters for the Marine Corps Combat Development Command, which operates the Officer Candidate School and many other educational institutions. The techniques of amphibious warfare, for which the Corps is renowned, were conceived and perfected at Quantico Marine Corps Base.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Initiate Marine Corps concepts, doctrine, training, and equipment for the Corps.
- ▶ Lead the way for the Marine Corps and other branches of service with technological advances as well as creative and innovative thinking for present and future battles.
- ▶ Optimize readiness by providing operational and training support, infrastructure, and community services that are responsive to Marine Corps Base requirements.

Current Size:

Quantico is home to 6,500 active-duty personnel, 3,300 family members, and 2,200 civilian employees. At any given time there are at least 1,200 students attending courses at Quantico.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the MCB Quantico Web site and/or the Public Affairs Office for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Archeologist
Telephone No.	(703) 432-6781

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Section
Telephone No.	(703) 695-8302

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs
Telephone No.	(703) 784-2741

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK) Catawba Indian Nation (aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina) (SC) Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma (OK) Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina (NC) United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)





Naval Air Station – Oceana

<p>Mailing Address: Public Affairs Officer 1750 Tomcat Blvd. Naval Air Station Oceana Virginia Beach, VA 23460-2191</p>	<p>Telephone: (757) 433-2366 / 2367</p> <p>Web Address: http://www.nasoceana.navy.mil/</p>
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Installation Summary:

Overview:

Oceana Naval Air Station is a complex of over seven miles of runway with the latest equipment to serve military air traffic of the East Coast, supporting nine squadrons of F-14 Tomcat and A-6 Intruder Aircraft. In November 1940, the U.S. Government purchased about 329 acres of land and constructed a small airfield to serve as an auxiliary field to Norfolk's military complex. In 1943, Oceana was commissioned as a Naval Auxiliary Air Station. By 1952, Oceana was designated a Naval Air Station and by 1957 as a Master Jet Base. There were more than a quarter-million takeoffs and landings at Naval Air Station Oceana last year. It is one of the busiest air stations in the Navy; an aircraft takes off or lands approximately every two minutes.

Current Mission:

- ▶ To support the Navy's Atlantic and Pacific Fleet force of Strike-Fighter Aircraft and Joint/Inter-Agency Operations.

Current Size:

Over the years Oceana has grown to more than 16 times its original size, increasing from 328 acres to more than 6,000 acres. Today the complex employs more than 11,000 Navy personnel.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Term limits are normally two years. Check the NAS Oceana Web site and/or the public affairs office for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Office
Telephone No.	(757) 433-3461

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(757) 433-3131

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:

- Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK)
- Catawba Indian Nation (aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina) (SC)
- Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma (OK)
- Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina (NC)
- United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)





Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek

Mailing Address:

2600 Tarawa Court, Suite 100
Norfolk, VA 23521-3297

Telephone:

(757) 462-2640

Web Address:

<http://www.nablcr.navy.mil/>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek was constructed during the early phases of World War II, in response to the necessity for amphibious assault training. The techniques of this type of warfare had to be developed from scratch, but in a commendably short few months the trained men who were to land fighting forces from Africa to Normandy were ready for sea. During World War II more than 200,000 naval personnel and 160,000 Army and Marine Corps personnel trained at Little Creek.

Today, the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek is a major operating base for the United States Atlantic Fleet in support of the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). Diverse in nature, it is the fastest growing base in Hampton Roads. Adopting "expeditionary" tactics, almost every resident command is engaged in GWOT either in physical presence or in providing the necessary training for forward deployed assets. Additionally, it is also the only naval installation that is home to two of the Navy's six major enterprises in addition to Riverine Group ONE and its subordinate squadrons, a return to the brown water navy of the Vietnam days. It is engaged with Joint Basing as it assumes custodial responsibility for the Army's Ft. Story installation, and is the future East Coast home port for the Navy's new Littoral Combat Ship. Continuing to evolve and adapt to today's military needs, the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek is the largest base of its kind in the world.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Provide continuously improving support and services to operating forces and shore commands.
- ▶ Function as an innovative and resourceful base in the armed forces, providing all operating forces and shore commands with the finest, most comprehensive mission support and quality services.

Current Size:

The Base has grown over the years, developing into one of the most modern in the Navy. Thousands of men and women from all branches of the Armed Forces, as well as military students from foreign nations, now pass through the gates of the Naval Amphibious Base yearly for training. The Little Creek location adjacent to U.S. Highway 60 totals 2,500 acres of land with four miles of beachfront. It supports more than 13,000 personnel with 18 home-ported ships and 132 resident commands.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek Web site for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Office
Telephone No.	(757) 462-8564

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(757) 462-2640

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK)
Catawba Indian Nation (aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina) (SC)
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma (OK)
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina (NC)
United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)





Naval Shipyard – Norfolk

Mailing Address:
 Norfolk Naval Shipyard
 Portsmouth, Virginia 23709-5000

Telephone:
 (757) 444-0000
Web Address:
<http://www.nnsy1.navy.mil/>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

The Norfolk Naval Shipyard is the U.S. Navy's oldest shipyard and actually predates the Navy Department by 31 years. Known for most of its first century as "Gosport," it was renamed "Norfolk" in 1862 after the largest city in the area. It has never borne the name of its home city of Portsmouth. During its more than 230 years, Norfolk has assisted the Nation in winning nine major wars, putting an end to piracy, sending the Great White Fleet around the world, scientifically exploring the Pacific, and opening Japan to American Trade. The yard reached its peak employment during World War II with 43,000 workers and nearly 30 major vessels. It also built 20 tank landing ships and 50 medium landing craft and repaired 6,850 U.S. and Allied ships. From the early experiments with Polaris missiles to the latest installation of complex weapons systems, shipyarders at Norfolk have come up with productive ways to get their jobs done. Their ability to repair and overhaul ships with speed and efficiency has earned the Shipyard numerous awards and the reputation of being the Nation's number one shipyard.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Provide logistics support for assigned ships and service craft.
- ▶ Perform authorized work in connection with construction, conversion, overhaul, repair, alteration, dry docking, and outfitting of ships and craft.
- ▶ Perform manufacturing, research, development and test work.
- ▶ Provide services and material to other activities and units.

Current Size:

Norfolk Naval Shipyard houses seven dry docks, four miles of waterfront, about 30 miles of paved streets and 19 miles of railroad tracks.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Norfolk Naval Shipyard Web site for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(757) 396-9550

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK)
Catawba Indian Nation (aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina) (SC)
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma (OK)
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina (NC)
United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)





Naval Station Norfolk

Mailing Address:

1530 Gilbert Street
Norfolk, VA 23511-2722

Telephone:

(757) 444-0000

Web Address:

<http://www.navstanorva.navy.mil/>

Installation Summary:

Overview:

The land on which Naval Station Norfolk is located was originally the site of the 1907 Jamestown Expedition, during which high-ranking naval officers agreed the site was ideal for a naval activity. Immediately after the U.S. entered World War I in 1917, the Secretary of the Navy was persuaded to buy the property. Construction of the training camp began on Independence Day 1917. As a part of the Navy's response to the post-Cold War drawdown of the 1990's, many new initiatives were implemented at Navy shore installations to reduce their operating cost, improve their efficiency, and better match their capacity to the reduced size of the Navy. In 1998, the Navy began a major realignment of shore command organizations, one of the biggest steps of which was the merger of separate Naval Station and Naval Air Station (which were directly adjacent to each other) into a single installation.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Support the operational readiness of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet; provide facilities and services to enable mission accomplishment.
- ▶ Provide port services through the Port Operations Department for all ships under naval control in coordination with Atlantic Fleet commands.

Current Size:

Naval Station Norfolk occupies about 4,300 acres of land. It is the world's largest Naval Station, and based on supported military population, it is the largest naval installation in the world. When the 70 ships and 134 aircraft home-ported here are not at sea, they are alongside one of the 13 piers or inside one of the 11 aircraft hangars. Port Services controls movement of more than 3,100 ships annually as they arrive and depart their berths. Air Operations conducts more than 100,000 flight operations each year, an average of 275 flights per day or one every six minutes. Nearly 9,000 people are processed through the Transient Personnel Unity annually.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Naval Station Norfolk Web site for updates on leadership.

Points of Contact:

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(757) 322-2337

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:	
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK)	
Catawba Indian Nation (aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina) (SC)	
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma (OK)	
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina (NC)	
United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)	



**Naval Weapons Station
Yorktown, Virginia**
"Arming the Fleet since 1918"

Naval Weapons Station – Yorktown

Mailing Address:
Public Affairs Officer
P.O. Drawer 160
Yorktown, VA 23691-0160

Telephone:
(757) 887-4000
Web Address:
www.cnrma.navy.mil/nwsyorktown/

Installation Summary:

Overview:

Naval Weapons Station – Yorktown is the Navy's premier weapons facility. Located in historic Yorktown, VA, it is operated by a professional team of about 2,500 highly trained officers, enlisted personnel and civilian employees. These dedicated men and women operate and maintain their Station with tremendous skill and a great deal of pride. The foundation of our nation's freedom is a strong Navy, ready to defend democracy and carry out our country's commitments around the world. You can look with great pride upon the Sailors and civilians of Naval Weapons Station – Yorktown whose commitment to freedom and service to our nation is second to none.

Current Mission:

- ▶ Provide ordnance, logistics, technical support, and related services to sustain the warfighting capability of the armed forces in support of national military strategy.

Current Size:

Naval Weapons Station – Yorktown employs approximately 550 civilians and 290 military personnel. The Station hosts 19 commands, which employ 336 civilians and 438 military personnel. In addition to civilian and military personnel, the population also includes residents of the 458 housing units. Yorktown faces a variety of challenges due primarily to the geographical setting, size, and influence within the surrounding community. The Station occupies 10,624 acres of land and has three miles of shoreline along the York River, an environmentally sensitive ecosystem of the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Terms of Office for Leadership or other Important Data About Installation Leadership:

Check the Web site listed about for more information about this installation.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Natural and Cultural Resources Mgr
Telephone No.	(757) 887-4953

Environmental	
Title:	Environmental Department
Telephone No.	(757) 887-4707

Public Affairs	
Title:	Public Affairs Officer
Telephone No.	(757) 887-4939

Potentially Affiliated Tribes:	
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK)	
Catawba Indian Nation (aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina) (SC)	
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma (OK)	
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina (NC)	
United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma (OK)	



Section II: Federally Recognized Tribes



Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma

Mailing Address:

Absentee Shawnee Tribe Headquarters
2025 South Gordon Cooper Drive
Shawnee, OK 74801

Telephone:

(405) 275-4030

Fax Number:

(405) 273-4534

Web Address:

<http://www.asTribe.com/>

Summary of Tribal History:

Three tribes of the Shawnee exist today: the Absentee Shawnee, the Loyal Shawnee and the Eastern Shawnee. The Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma consists of two bands: the White Turkey Band and the Big Jim Band. The ancestral homelands of the Shawnee are in the eastern United States. During the 19th century, the Tribe was removed by the U.S. Government to what is now the State of Kansas. The group that became known as the Absentee Shawnee Tribe absented itself from the reservation in Kansas in 1845 (thus the name), and traveled southwards to Texas. Eventually, they were relocated to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). The Big Jim Band settled along the Deep Fork River, while the other band settled on its present site near Shawnee, Oklahoma. In 1886, the Big Jim Band was moved once again to the site of its present community in Cleveland County, Oklahoma.

In 1886, the Indian Agent from the United States Government brought soldiers from Fort Reno in western Oklahoma and forced the Shawnees located on the Deep Fork River to leave. They were brought south to the area known as Hog Creek and Little River where they were to remain. This community was called the Big Jim Settlement which was later changed to "Little Axe," and is located in Cleveland County, east of Norman, Oklahoma. This group is now known as the Big Jim Band. Another Band of the Absentee Shawnee stayed in Pottawatomie County near the town of Shawnee, Oklahoma, and is known as the White Turkey Band.

Currently, enrolled members are required to be at least one-fourth Absentee Shawnee blood and comprise the Tribe's General Council. Tribal members must be 18 years of age to vote in elections and meetings of the General Council. Most members either live in the Little Axe community or in and around Shawnee.

Tribal Leaders and Tribal Government

The Absentee Shawnee were organized in 1936 as the "Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma" under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act. The Absentee Shawnee Tribe possesses all the inherent powers of sovereignty held prior to the Constitution of the United States. The inherent right of self-government precedes the United States Constitution, and the governing body of the Absentee Shawnee has never relinquished any part of this sovereign right.

Among the powers of self-government upheld by the actions of the Absentee Shawnee are the power to adopt and operate a form of government of their choosing, to define the conditions of Tribal membership, to regulate domestic relations of members, to levy taxes, to regulate property within the jurisdiction of the Tribe, to control the conduct of membership by legislation and to administer justice.

The Tribal government is composed of two separate branches, the Judicial Branch and the Legislative/Executive Branch. The Legislative/Executive Branch consists of five members—the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Treasurer and Representative, all of which are elected by referendum. In addition, there is an independent body, the Election Commission, that is charged with the responsibility for conducting Tribal elections, which are held annually. This committee has both legislative and executive powers.

The Judicial Branch is made up of the Tribal Court and Supreme Court and the Executive Committee appoints Justices for both courts.

The General Council consists of the enrolled Tribal members; currently, enrolled members are required to be at least one-fourth degree Absentee Shawnee blood. Tribal members must be 18 years of age to vote in elections and meetings of the General Council.

The Tribe is governed by the Absentee Shawnee Executive Committee, which consists of five Tribal members—the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Representative, all of whom are elected by the general membership. The Executive Committee meets the second Wednesday of each month.

Points of Contact:

Tribal Administrator

Title: Governor
Telephone No. (405) 275-4030

Cultural Preservation Office

Title: Director, Cultural Preservation Department
Telephone No. (405) 275-4030 x124

Office of Environmental Protection

Title: Director
Telephone No. (405) 273-9966

Absentee Shawnee Aboriginal Lands



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

- Alabama
- Georgia
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- North Carolina
- Ohio
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Virginia
- West Virginia



Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas

Mailing Address:

571 State Park Road 56
Livingston, TX 77351

Telephone:

(936) 563-1100

Fax Number:

(936) 563-1179

Web Address:

<http://www.alabama-coushatta.com/>

Summary of Tribal History:

Nestled deep in the Big Thicket of East Texas lies Texas's oldest reservation, home of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas. Some 550 Tribe members call these 4,600 acres of timberland near Livingston in Polk County their home. Both members of the Upper Creek Confederacy of Indians and the Muskogean Nation, the Alabamas came to Tyler County in 1805, while the Coushattas arrived in East Texas sometime after 1795. When land given to them by the Texas Congress was overtaken by white settlers, Sam Houston himself, as a gesture of gratitude for supporting Texas's independence, recommended that the State purchase land for each Tribe. When the Coushatta acreage was never deeded, the Alabamas shared their land. After an era of friendship and support, the two Tribes became united as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas. Not only are the Alabama-Coushatta among the earliest settlers of Texas, but they have passed many historic milestones—the Texas Revolution, the Civil War, and World War II—alongside their Texan neighbors.

Ever proud of their heritage and their Texas roots, the Alabama-Coushatta pursued legislation to become Federally recognized and was awarded sovereignty in August 1987. These are two Tribes that combined to live together, the Alabama Tribe and the Coushatta Tribe. Neither Tribe is originally from Texas. Both are from the Southeast—Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia. Both Tribes were forced to move to Texas. The Alabama are a sub-tribe of the Creek Indian Tribe, so information concerning the Creeks is relative to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe. The Creeks were, and still are, a large and important Tribe. The Creek Tribe was formed from the survivors of the many mound-building Tribes who lived in the Southeast United States. The Creek Indians are one of the five "civilized Tribes" from the Southeast who now live in Oklahoma.

Tribal Leaders and Tribal Government

The Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas is governed responsibly by the Tribal Council who maintains social infrastructure and runs the day-to-day business of the reservation. Throughout its history, the Tribe has been ruled by both a Principal Chief and a Second Chief who are elected by the people and serve lifetime terms. Oscola Clayton M. Sylestine is the Principal Chief and Colabe III Clem F. Sylestine is the Second Chief. The Tribal Council was established in 1957 and is now recognized as the main governing body. The seven Tribal members selected to serve as members of the Council are elected by popular vote and serve two- and three-year rotating terms.

The Tribal Council meets twice a month to conduct the business of the Tribe.

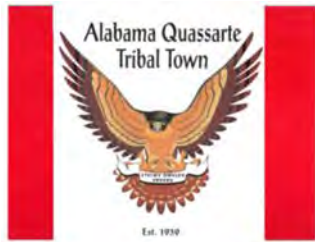
The leadership of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe works diligently for the betterment of its people. While conditions have improved for the Alabama-Coushatta since being granted the rights due an official American Indian Tribe, the Tribe's economic situation weighs on the minds of leaders responsible for keeping a heritage alive and their constituency thriving. Like other small communities, they maintain that they have the right—and are best suited—to plan for their future.

Points of Contact:

Administration	
Title:	Tribal Administrator
Telephone No.	(936) 563-1100
Public Information	
Title:	Public Information Director
Telephone No.	(936) 563-1131
Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Telephone No.	(936) 563-1179
Tribal Environmental Office	
Title:	Environmental Director
Telephone No.	(936) 563-1343

Alabama Coushatta Lands
No map available

States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands
Alabama Georgia Mississippi Texas (current Tribal headquarters location)



Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 187
Wetumka, OK 74863

Telephone:

(405) 452-3987

Fax Number:

(405) 452-3968

Web Address:

<http://www.alabama-quassarte.org>

Summary of Tribal History:

Prior to the removal of the Muscogee Confederacy from their Southeastern homelands in the 1820s and '30s, the Alabama and Quassarte people each had a distinct identity as a Tribal Town (or Tribe) of the Confederacy. The Confederacy consisted of more than 44 of these "Towns" scattered throughout the Southeastern woodlands. Due to the logistics (or locations) of their towns, which were in close proximity to one another in what is now known as the State of Alabama, they shared many similar cultural characteristics such as certain aspects of their languages, religious practices and social/familial structures. With the advancement of European settlers into the region, many members of these two groups, in an attempt to avoid contact with the "invaders," migrated southwest into Louisiana and Texas in the 1790s and early 1800s where they remain today (Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana and Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas). Those members who did not leave formed an alliance and became the Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town (AQTT). The group settled into Indian Territory in what are now Hughes, Okfuskee, McIntosh and a portion of Seminole Counties of Oklahoma.

Tribal Leaders and Tribal Government

Pre-removal Tribal government was traditional and its leaders were the ceremonial leaders. This body participated in the old Muscogee Nation Confederacy government and was subsequently included in the Removal Act of 1830. Following the Dawes Act of 1888 and the consequent individual Allotment Act, the old Muscogee Confederacy and Creek Nation constitutional government was disbanded. Elections were no longer held and the President of the United States appointed a Chief for the Creeks every four years. The ceremonial government, however, continued through the Alabama Ceremonial Grounds near Wetumka, Oklahoma.

Congress passed the 1936 Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act which contained provisions for Indian tribes to reestablish their legal identities through Federal recognition by the Secretary of the Department of Interior. In addition, lands were allocated to be placed in trust for those Tribes. The Tribal Town adopted a constitutional form of government and the Department of Interior approved the Constitution in April of 1939. The Tribal Town was given Federal recognition in the form of government that stands today. As a component of the original Creek Confederacy, AQTT's members enjoy dual citizenship as Muscogee (Creek) Tribal members as well. The Tribal Town has a certified enrollment of 350 members.

The Tribal government operates several Federally contracted and grant programs and has acquired more lands and facilities than ever before. The Tribe owns enterprises and generates substantial revenues for itself. Economic development in several forms is being pursued, which will assure the long-term growth needed for its members and future generations.

Points of Contact:

Acting Tribal Administrator

Title:	Acting Tribal Administrator
Telephone No.	(405) 452-3987

Cultural Resources Department

Title:	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Representative
Telephone No.	(405) 452-3987

Environmental Resources

Title:	EPA Director
Telephone No.	(405) 452-23881

Natural Resources

Title:	Vacant 8-07
Telephone No.	(405) 452-3987

Alabama-Quassarte Aboriginal Lands

No map available

States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Alabama
Louisiana
Oklahoma (current Tribal headquarters location)
Texas



Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine

Mailing Address:

7 Northern Road
Presque Isle, ME 04769

Telephone:

(207) 764-1972

Fax Number:

(207) 764-7667

Web Address:

<http://www.micmac-nsn.gov>

Summary of Tribal History:

The majority of the 1000 members of the Aroostook Band of Micmacs live within Aroostook County, located in northern Maine. From time immemorial the Micmacs have occupied the lands south and east of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, the Maritime Provinces and other regions along the Atlantic Seaboard of northeastern America. The Micmac Nation, today, is composed of seven districts of 29 bands with a population of approximately 30,000. Micmacs and Maliseets living in Aroostook County came together to form the Association of Aroostook Indians (AAI) in the mid-1960s. The Tribes worked together to get the two Tribes recognized throughout the 1970s. The two Tribes separated when the Maliseets achieved Federal recognition in 1980. Once the Tribes went their separate ways, the Maliseets became the Houlton Band of Maliseets and the Micmacs, still unrecognized, became the Aroostook Micmac Council (AMC). The Micmacs changed their name from Aroostook Micmac Indians to the Aroostook Band of Micmacs.

On November 26, 1991, after complex legal maneuvering and political lobbying, the Aroostook Band of Micmacs finally achieved Federal recognition with the passage of the Aroostook Band of Micmacs Settlement Act. This act provided the community with acknowledgment of its Tribal status in the United States. The Tribe was awarded \$900,000 for land claims to purchase property.

The first encounters between Micmacs and Europeans in the 1500s and 1600s brought about far-reaching changes in the lives of all involved. For Micmacs, disease, increased warfare, different tools and technologies and new religions changed their culture forever. Despite all of these changes, the Micmacs have persisted. Many of their traditions have survived and continue to be important in lives of the present-day community. Today, the Aroostook Band of Micmacs community maintains its own government and cultural center and manages its respective resources. In Presque Isle, the Micmacs maintain a Cultural Community Education Center and interpretation area which contains an exhibit about the Micmac, whose culture dates back 9000 years.

Tribal Leaders and Tribal Government

The Aroostook Band of Micmacs holds its Tribal election every two years. The election takes place on the second Tuesday in May on every odd year. There are ten Tribal Council positions, including Chief, Vice-Chief and various Members of Council. Each position is filled at every election. The Aroostook Band of Micmacs May 8, 2007, election for Chief, Vice Chief and Tribal Council has been declared invalid by the band's Elder Council. No date has been set for the reelection.

Points of Contact:

Tribal Administration

Title: Tribal Administrator

Telephone No. (207)764-1972

Cultural Department

Title: Cultural Director

Telephone No. (207) 764-1972

Micmac Environmental Laboratory

Title: Laboratory Director

Telephone No. (207) 764-4001

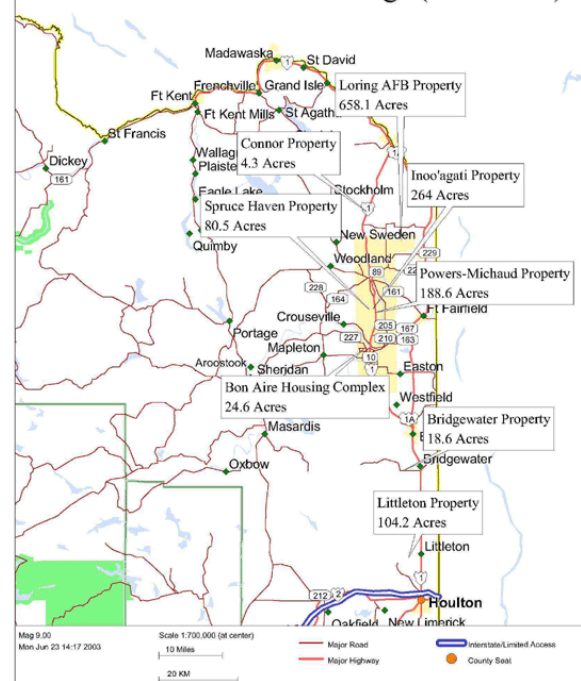
Natural Resources

Title: None Specified

Telephone No. (207) 764-1972

Aroostook Band of Micmac Lands

Micmac Tribal Land Holdings (June 2003)



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Canada, Quebec and the maritime provinces
Maine (current Tribal headquarters location)



Caddo Nation of Oklahoma

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 487
Binger, Oklahoma 73009

Telephone:

(405) 656-2344

Fax Number:

(405) 656-2892

Web Address:

<http://www.caddonation-nsn.gov>

Summary of Tribal History:

The ancestors of the Caddo Indians were agriculturalists whose distinctive way of life and material culture emerged by A.D. 900, as revealed in archaeological sites in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma. When members of Hernando de Soto's expedition entered the region in 1542, thriving Caddo communities were distributed along the Brazos, Trinity, Neches, Sabine, Red, and Ouachita Rivers. These communities played important economic and diplomatic roles during the 17th and 18th century colonial era.

The Caddo people suffered hardships when the United States government removed them to reservations in Texas and later Oklahoma during the 19th century. Additional losses resulted from the subsequent sale of reservation lands as a result of allotment. Twentieth century efforts to revitalize economic, social, political, and religious institutions preserved links with this heritage that enable the Caddo people to maintain a distinctive identity today and continue building toward a hopeful and prosperous future.

Tribal Leaders and Tribal Government

The Tribal Council of the Caddo Nation is the heart and soul of the Tribal government. The Tribal Council is composed of eight members: the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer, Oklahoma City Representative, Binger Representative, Anadarko Representative, and Fort Cobb Representative. The representatives come from four areas (districts) with high populations of Caddo people. Although these representatives are elected to represent their individual constituencies, they play an important part in making decisions for the entire Tribe. Terms are for four years. With the exception of the Tribal Chairperson, the Tribal Council members are not paid a salary. Tribal Council meetings are called by the Chairperson of the Tribe and are held in the Conference Room at the Tribal Complex. Agendas and minutes for the Council's meetings can be found in the Archives section of their Web site. Other officials of the Caddo Nation include members of the Hearing Board and the Election Board.

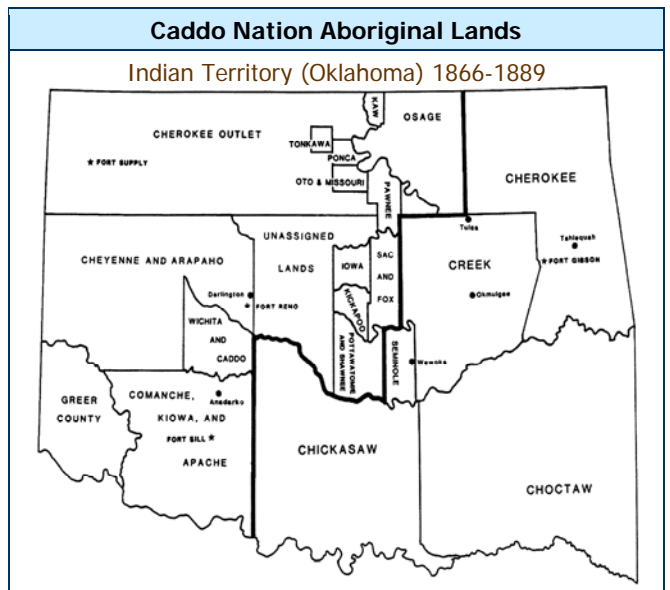
Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Telephone No.	(405) 656-2901

Environmental Resources	
Title:	Environmental Director
Telephone No.	(405) 656-2344

Natural Resources	
Title:	Caddo Business Manager
Telephone No.	(405) 656-2344

Business Manager	
Title:	Caddo Business Manager
Telephone No.	(405) 656-2344



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands
Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma (current Tribal headquarters location) Texas



Catawba Indian Nation (aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina)

Mailing Address:

996 Avenue of the Nations
Rock Hill, SC 29730

Telephone:

(803) 366-4792

Fax Number:

(803) 366-0629

Web Address:

www.catawbaindiannation.com

Summary of Tribal History:

In 1540, the Spanish explorer, Hernando de Soto, was the first European to have contact with the Catawba Indians. The name Catawba was designated to a small Tribe living along the Catawba River between North and South Carolina. However, the origin and meaning is unknown as the Indians called themselves yeh is-WAH h'reh, meaning "people of the river," or i-yeh yeh meaning "people." Trade in the late 17th century had a major impact on the Catawba society. The Catawba traded deerskins to the Europeans for trade goods such as muskets, knives, kettles and cloth. The Catawba villages became a major hub in the trade system with the Virginia traders and the Carolina traders. Settlers began to move into the Piedmont during the 18th century, bringing disease with them. In 1759, smallpox swept through the Catawba villages for a fourth time in a century, bringing the population to less than 1,000 by 1760. Colonists believed the Tribe was dying out.

In 1840 during the Removal Period, South Carolina negotiated a treaty with the Catawbas at Nation Ford. The treaty stipulated that the Catawbas relinquish to the State of South Carolina their 144,000 acres of land. In return, South Carolina promised to pay the Catawbas \$5,000 to buy land elsewhere in a place of their choosing or, if that was not possible, they would give the Catawbas \$5,000 cash. In addition, the State promised to give the Tribe \$2,500 in cash if they left their homeland and \$1,500 annually for five years. Other Tribes who had moved west did not want the Catawbas because they would have to share land, government money, and services. Joining the Cherokees did not work. The two Tribes could not get along. In effect, the Catawbas had no home. By 1847, South Carolina Governor David Johnson said, "They are, in effect, dissolved." However, that was not the end of the Catawbas.

Catawbas served in the Revolution, the Civil War, and World Wars I and II. They have always been fierce warriors. After termination of recognition in 1959, they determined to fight another battle—to regain Federal recognition. In 1973, the Catawbas filed their petition with Congress for Federal recognition. It was not until 20 years later, November 20, 1993, that the land claim settlement with the State of South Carolina and the Federal Government finally ended. Based on the Treaty of Nation Ford of 1840, the Catawbas agreed to give up claims on land taken from them by the State of South Carolina. In return, the Catawba Indian Nation received Federal recognition and \$50 million for economic development, education, social services, and land purchases.

Tribal Government

The Catawba Indian Nation is now located in north-central South Carolina in the center of an area which once comprised Catawba Territory, about 8 miles east of Rock Hill, South Carolina. Over 2,165 Catawba are listed on the official Tribal roll. Of these 2,165 persons, the majority live either on or within 20 miles of the reservation. Of the contemporary Catawba population, 97 families live on the reservation. The total reservation population is about 300 persons.

The Tribal government consists of an Executive Committee comprised of the Chief, Vice Chief, Secretary-Treasurer, and Executive Council. Elections are held in July. An Interim Chief may serve pending the result of unscheduled elections.

Points of Contact:

Tribal Government Official/Leader

Title:	Chief
Telephone No.	(803) 366-4792

Historic Preservation Department

Title:	Historic Preservation Officer
Telephone No.	(803) 328-2427x224 Fax (803) 328-5791

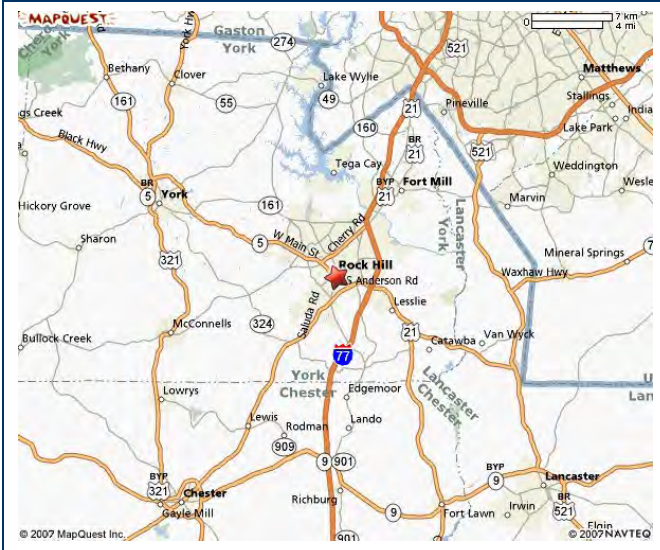
Cultural Resources Office

Title:	Cultural Building, Director
Telephone No.	(803) 328-2427 x224

Natural Resources

Title:	Secretary-Treasurer
Telephone No.	803 366 4792 x 258

Catawba Indian Lands



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

- Florida
- Georgia
- North Carolina
- South Carolina (current Tribal headquarters location)
- Virginia
- West Virginia



No Cayuga Nation of New York Seal located. Seal is from the Iroquois Confederacy

Cayuga Nation of New York

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 11
Versailles, NY 14168

Telephone:
(716) 337-4270

Fax Number:
(716) 337-0268

Web Address:
<http://www.iroquois.net/>
<http://www.tuscaroras.com/cayuganation>
<http://www.peace4turtleisland.org/pages/Cayuga.htm>

Summary of Tribal History:

Cayuga Nation or Kayonkwe'haka is one of the Six Nations that comprises the *Iroquois League* or Haudenosaunee Confederacy. Formed around 1570, it originally comprised five Tribes. Starting from east to west, they were the *Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and the Senecas*. In the early 1700s, the sixth Tribe, the *Tuscaroras* migrated from North Carolina to the border regions between New York and Pennsylvania and united with the original five Tribes into one cohesive alliance, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, now known as the Iroquois Confederacy. Since its formation, the Confederacy has had as its symbol a wampum belt, fashioned in a pattern known as "Hiawatha's Belt." The Cayuga call themselves Gayogoho:no, meaning People of the Great Swamps, which is a reference to the marshy lands that were a part of their original homelands. In 2005, the Cayuga purchased approximately 130 acres of land on the open market in Cayuga and Seneca County, New York, then applied to the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to have it taken into trust. The State of New York opposed this application, asserting that BIA lacks the authority to take the land into trust under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

On November 19, 1980, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York, the Cayuga Indian Nation of New York commenced an action to reclaim land that allegedly was taken from it without the approval of the United States. In 1981, the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma was added as a plaintiff in the claim. Ultimately a jury trial returned a verdict in favor of the Tribes. But on June 28, 2005, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit rendered a decision that reversed the judgment of the trial court. The Cayuga Indian Nation of New York sought Supreme Court of the United States review of this decision which was denied on May 15, 2006. The time for the Cayuga Indian Nation to ask the U.S. Supreme Court to rehear the case has passed. As a result, the Cayuga Indian Nation land claim is officially over. The Cayuga Indian Nation of New York currently does not have a reservation of its own and its members live among those of the Seneca Nation.

Tribal Government

The Six Nations comprise the oldest living *participatory* democracy on earth. Their governance is based on the consent of the governed. The original United States *representative* democracy, fashioned by such central authors as Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, drew much inspiration from this confederacy of nations. There are about 450 Cayuga residing throughout the Seneca Nation of Indians' Cattaraugus Territory, Tonawanda Seneca Nation, Tuscarora Nation, Onondaga Nation and all over the United States. The Cayuga Nation government is made of the traditional Council

of Chiefs and Clan Mothers. The Cayuga are known as the Younger Brothers, which has significance when the Grand Council of Chiefs, composed of all fifty chiefs of the Confederacy, meet to discuss matters of importance to the entire Confederacy. Chiefs from each of the Six Nations meet regularly at Onondaga. The Cayuga Nation has five clans. The five clans are Turtle, Bear, Wolf, Heron, and Snipe.

The Haudenosaunee are matrilineal, meaning that clans are passed down from the mother to the sons and daughters. If your mother is of the Bear clan, you are of the Bear. If your father is of the Wolf clan, but your mother has no clan, then you would have no clan. Some mistakenly think that when a man marries a woman he becomes of her clan. A person's clan remains the same throughout his/her life. One of the many jobs of the five Clan Mothers, who are the female leaders, is to raise (to bring forth) a new chief from her clan, when one passes on or is removed. The Clan Mothers have the authority to dehorn (impeach), which is done by the removal of the deer antlers off the gustoweh of a chief who is not properly doing his duty to the people.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title: None Specified
Telephone No. (716) 337-4270

Environmental Resources

Title: None Specified
Telephone No. (716) 337-4270

Natural Resources

Title: None Specified
Telephone No. (716) 337-4270

Public Affairs/Admin/Business Manager

Title: None Specified
Telephone No. (716) 337-4270

Cayuga Nation Aboriginal Lands

No map available

States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

New Hampshire
New York (current Tribal headquarters location)
Ohio
Pennsylvania



Cherokee Nation

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 948
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Telephone:

(918) 456-0671

Fax Number:

(918) 458-5580

Web Address:

<http://www.cherokee.org>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Cherokee Nation has been identified as one of the most advanced among the Native American Tribes, since its earliest contact with European explorers in the 1500s. Cherokee culture thrived for thousands of years in the southeastern part of the United States before European contact, and it continued to develop and progress during acquisitions from European settlers. This created a highly civilized, bicultural government and society that remained intact until gold was discovered in Georgia in the 1830s. In 1838, thousands of Cherokee men, women and children were forced to travel 1,000 miles to Indian Territory, known today as the State of Oklahoma. The Cherokee soon rebuilt a democratic society and a new constitution. Their educational system of 144 elementary schools and two higher education institutes rivaled all others.

Today, the Cherokee Nation is a leader in education, housing, vocational training, business and economic development. It is the second largest Indian Tribe in the United States with 200,000 Tribal members, 70,000 of which reside in the 7,000 square mile area of the Cherokee Nation that is not a reservation, but a jurisdictional service area that includes all of eight counties and portions of six in northeastern Oklahoma. As a Federally Recognized Tribe, the Cherokee Nation has both the opportunity and the sovereign right to exercise control and development over Tribal assets, which includes 66,000 acres of land.

Tribal Government

The Cherokee Nation is the Federally Recognized government of the Cherokee people and has sovereign status granted by treaty and law. The seat of Tribal government is the W.W. Keeler Complex near Tahlequah. The Cherokee Nation's constitution was approved September 5, 1975, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and was ratified by the Cherokee people on June 26, 1976. In 1999, a Constitutional Committee created a new constitution, which was overwhelmingly accepted in 2003. This new constitution was enacted in 2006. The current Cherokee Nation Constitution calls for three branches of government: the executive, the legislative and the judicial.

The Principal Chief, who is responsible for the execution of laws, establishment of Tribal policy and delegation of authority, holds the power of the Executive Branch. The Principal Chief and the Deputy Principal Chief are elected to four-year terms by popular vote. The Legislative Branch is made up of the Tribal Council, which has 17 members

elected by popular vote to represent the nine districts of the Cherokee Nation, plus two members from outside the boundaries of the nation elected to represent citizens in their areas. The Tribal Council initiates legislation and conducts other business. An elected speaker acts as president of the Council. Tribal Council terms are four years. The Judicial Branch consists of the five-member Cherokee Nation Supreme Court, the Cherokee Nation District Court and the Wellness Court. The Supreme Court, whose members are appointed by the Principal Chief and confirmed by the Tribal Council, is the highest court of the Cherokee Nation. The primary responsibility of the Supreme Court is to hear and resolve any disagreements arising under the provisions of the Cherokee Nation Constitution or enactments of the Tribal Council. The role of the District Court system is to hear all cases brought before it under jurisdiction of the Cherokee Nation judicial code. A district judge and an associate judge preside over court proceedings.

Points of Contact:

Tribal Leader

Title:	Principal Chief
Telephone No.	(918) 453-5000

Government Strategy Office

Title:	Policy Analyst
Telephone No.	(918) 453-5466

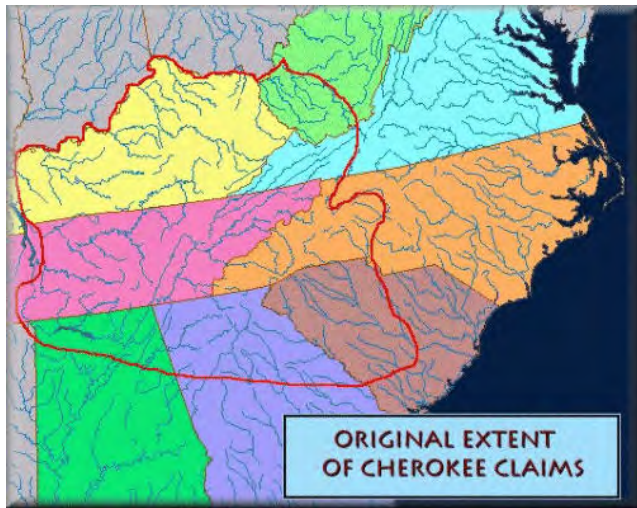
Public Affairs Manager

Title:	Director of Communications
Telephone No.	(918) 453-5378

Cultural Department

Title:	Cherokee Cultural Center
Telephone No.	cultural@cherokee.org

Cherokee Aboriginal Lands



**States Affiliated with Tribe's
Aboriginal Homelands**

- Alabama
- Georgia
- Kentucky
- North Carolina
- Oklahoma (Current Tribal headquarters location)
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Virginia
- West Virginia



Chickasaw Nation

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 1548
Ada, OK 74821

Telephone:

(580) 436-2603

Web Address:

<http://www.chickasaw.net>

Fax Number:

(580) 435-4287

Summary of Tribal History:

For generations prior to European contact, the Chickasaw people lived in what is now the southeastern United States. Living in sophisticated town sites in the area which now includes Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Kentucky, Chickasaws controlled the waters of the Mississippi River. They developed a highly refined ruling system complete with an effective legal system, time-honored traditions and respected religious leaders. Chickasaws lived a largely agrarian lifestyle, but were quick to go to battle if necessary.

Chickasaws were removed to Indian Territory in the 1830s. Present day boundaries of the Chickasaw Nation were established in 1855, in a treaty signed by the Chickasaw Nation, the Choctaw Nation and the United States. Those boundaries encompass more than 7,648 square miles in south-central Oklahoma.

Today, the Chickasaw Nation is the thirteenth largest Federally Recognized Tribe in the United States with 38,000 members (21,000 reside in Oklahoma). They are one of the largest employers in Oklahoma, where they make significant financial and cultural contributions to the larger community.

Tribal Government

On August 30, 1856, the Chickasaw people ratified their original constitution, which established a three-branch form of government modeled on that of the United States. A new constitution was ratified in 1983. The Tribal government of the Chickasaw Nation is a democratic republic. Registered voters elect a Governor and Lieutenant Governor to four-year terms. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected as a team. The executive branch of government consists of several divisions, including Education, Health System, Housing and Tribal Development, Commerce, and Administrative Services, among others. Voters also elect 13 members to the Tribal legislature. Each legislator represents one of four legislative districts and serves a three-year term of office. In a method similar to the staggered election of U.S. Senators, annual elections are conducted to fill approximately one-third of the Tribal legislative seats. One of three seats on the Chickasaw Nation Supreme Court is also up for election annually. The three supreme court justices perform constitutional interpretative duties much like the U.S. Supreme Court. The Chickasaw Nation District Court hears cases previously under the jurisdiction of the Chickasaw Agency Court of Indian Offenses CFR Court. The District Court presiding Judge and Special Judge are appointed by the Chickasaw Nation Supreme Court. The seat of the Tribal government is located in Ada, Oklahoma. Regional offices in the State are located in Ada, Ardmore, Purcell and Tishomingo.

Points of Contact:

Tribal Leader

Title: Governor

Telephone No. (580) 436-7204, Fax (580) 436-4287

Division of Commerce

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Telephone No. (580) 421-9500, Fax (580) 272-5070

Historic Preservation & Cultural Resources

Title: Division Administrator, Division of Culture Director, Cultural Resources Department

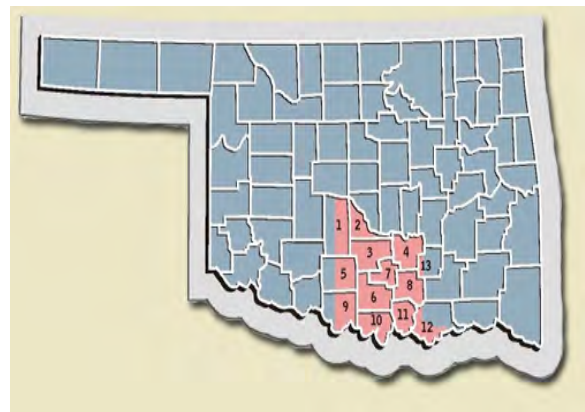
Telephone No. (580) 436-2603
(580) 332-8685

Environmental Department

Title: Director, Housing Development Department

Telephone No. (580) 272-5400, Fax (580) 272-5460

Chickasaw Nation Lands - Current



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

- Alabama
- Georgia
- Kentucky
- Mississippi
- Oklahoma (current Tribal headquarters location)
- Tennessee



Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana

Mailing Address:

155 Chitimacha Loop OR
P.O. Box 661
Charenton, LA 70523

Telephone:

(337) 923-4973

Fax Number:

(337) 923-6848

Web Address:

<http://www.chitimacha.com>

Summary of Tribal History:

Tribal tradition says that "four sacred trees marked the boundaries of the Chitimacha world. One near Marigouin. One to the Southeast of New Orleans. One near the mouth of the Mississippi. And a fourth, a great cypress, at present-day Cyremort Point State Park."

The Chitimacha lived peacefully in what is now southern Louisiana, until the early 1700s when armed Frenchmen began slaving raids, which led to a devastating twelve-year war for the Chitimacha Tribe. Although many thought the entire Tribe was wiped out due to the war, the Chitimacha settlement was discovered in 1727 in what is now Charenton, Louisiana, the site of today's Chitimacha Reservation. For the next hundred years, the French, Spanish and United States continued to encroach on Chitimacha territory until the Tribe was forced to sue the U.S. for confirmation of title to the Tribal lands in the 1800s. This resulted in a governmental decree establishing an area of 1,062 acres as Chitimacha land, but in subsequent years taxation sales and continued litigation reduced that amount to 260 acres. Despite all the hardships and discrimination they endured during this time, the Chitimacha held fast to what remained of their original homeland, and became the only Tribe in Louisiana to have endured. Tribal leadership has focused on the reacquisition of this land, adding nearly 1,000 acres to the original 260.

Tribal Government

Today, about 350 Tribal members live on the Chitimacha Reservation, and total Tribal membership is approximately 950.

In the traditional Tribal government, the head Chief presided over approximately fifteen villages. Each village had a population of at least 1,500 and was governed by four to five War Chiefs, one or more Spiritual Leaders, a Medicine Person, and a Ceremonial Leader. On September 14, 1970, the Tribe adopted a constitution and bylaws, and the traditional system of government was replaced with a Tribal Council. The Council consists of five elected officials: a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary/Treasurer and two councilman-at-large.

Points of Contact:

Administrative Manager

Title: Chief Administrative Officer

Telephone No. (337) 923-4973

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Cultural Director

Telephone No. (377) 923-9923, Fax (377) 923-6848

Environmental Resources

Title: Chief Administrative Officer

Telephone No. (337) 923-4973

Natural Resources

Title: Chief Administrative Officer

Telephone No. (337) 923-4973

Chitimacha Aboriginal Lands

Map not available at this time.

States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Louisiana (current Tribal headquarters location)
Mississippi



Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

Mailing Address:
P.O. Drawer 1210
Durant, OK 74702

Telephone:
(580) 924-8280

Fax Number:
(580) 924-1150

Web Address:
www.choctawnation.com

Summary of Tribal History:

The Choctaws are believed to have once numbered around a quarter of a million in Mississippi before imported diseases reduced the population. Thirteen counties and parts of counties in southeastern Oklahoma, between the Arkansas and Canadian Rivers on the north and the Red River on the south, comprise the country included within the boundaries of the Choctaw Nation from 1866 to 1907. Families of Choctaw descent are found throughout this region, the largest full-blood settlement being located in McCurtain, Pittsburg, LeFlore, Pushmataha, and Choctaw Counties. The Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have a close traditional relationship. One legend holds that Choctaw and Chickasaw were the names of two brothers who, like Abraham and Lot, moved their followers into separate lands. Their languages are almost identical, and some historians suggest that the Choctaws and Chickasaws were a single Tribe until white settlers came into the Tribal lands. White invasion led to disputes amongst the two Tribes, resulting in war between the Choctaws and the Chickasaws in the early 1700s. Starting in 1833, the Government forced removal on the Choctaws. The descendants of one portion of the Choctaw who did not migrate to the Indian Territory still remain in Mississippi, on a reserved tract some miles east of Philadelphia in Neshoba County. Once the majority of the Choctaw Nation arrived in Indian Territory, they quickly began developing a new community, educational system, and Tribal government, though it was not an easy process due to the Civil War and disputes with the U.S. Government.

Tribal Government

The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma is a Federally Recognized American Indian Tribe organized pursuant to the provisions of the Act of June 26, 1936-49, Stat. 1967. The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma consists of ten and one-half counties in the southeastern part of Oklahoma. The Choctaw Nation is bounded on the east by the State of Arkansas, on the south by the Red River, on the north by the South Canadian, Canadian and Arkansas Rivers. The western boundary generally follows a line slightly west of Durant, then due north to the South Canadian River. The Tribe is governed by the Choctaw Nation Constitution, which was ratified on June 9, 1984. The executive power resides in the Chief of the Choctaw Tribe, who is elected every four years. Legislative power lies in the Tribal Council, which consists of 12 members, elected by the people to represent the 12 districts of the Choctaw Nation. Once in office, the Tribal Council Members continue to receive input from the Choctaw citizens through regularly scheduled county Council meetings, which creates a sense of understanding of the community and its needs. It is the Tribal Council's responsibility to assist the community in its ability to implement an economic development strategy and to plan, organize, and direct Tribal resources in a comprehensive manner, which results in self-sufficiency. In order to be elected as a Council member, it is required that the candidates have resided in their respective districts for at least one year immediately preceding the election, and they must remain a resident during the tenure of their office to ensure involvement and interaction with their constituency.

Points of Contact:

Administrative Manager

Title: Tribal Manager
Telephone No. (580) 924-8280

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Director, Cultural Resources OR Choctaw Nation Archivist
Telephone No. 1(800) 522-6170 x2125 OR markkell95@sbcglobal.net

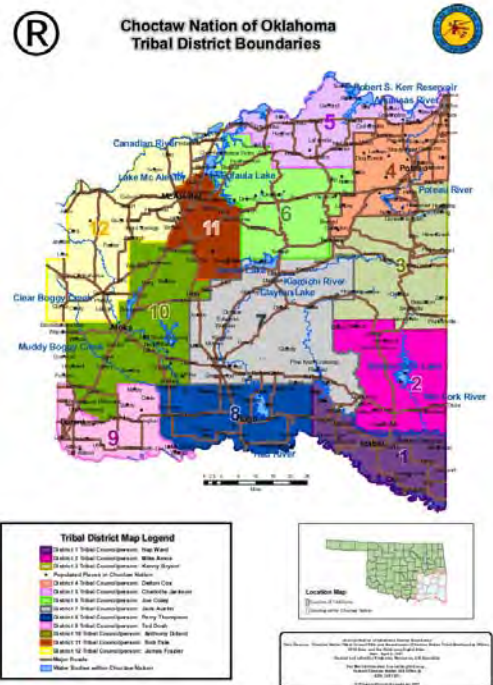
Environmental Department

Title: Department of Transportation
Telephone No. (580) 924-8280

Natural Resources

Title: Real Property Management
Telephone No. (580) 924-8280

Choctaw Lands



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Mississippi
Oklahoma (current Tribal headquarters location)



Coshatta Tribe of Louisiana

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 818
Elton, LA 70532

Telephone:

(337) 584-2261

Fax Number:

(337) 584-2998

Web Address:

<http://www.coshatta.org/>

Summary of Tribal History:

In 1973 the Coshatta community near Elton, Louisiana, gained Federal recognition of its status as an Indian Tribe under provisions of the Wheeler-Howard Act. The official decision by the U.S. Department of the Interior officials seemed late in coming to many of the Coshatta Indians who remember the Tribe's long struggle with the white man and his government. The birth of the United States government launched a period of invasion into Coshatta territory, which led to the loss of more than 800 square miles of land and initiated a series of treaties, skirmishes, agreements and wars that drove the Tribe from its traditional home in the Tennessee River Country. Throughout the next 200 years the Coshatta, or Koastis, as they were then known, were led along a hardship-laden path through Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana. The last blow came with the Creek war of 1813-14, in which more than 3,000 warriors were annihilated and 22 million acres of Indian lands were ceded. Late in the 18th century, a Coshatta leader known as Red Shoes, "Kind of the Alabama's and Coosades," led a vanguard of his people to Louisiana. With 80 to 100 Indians in that first band, Red Shoes settled the lower reaches of the Red River in Louisiana. Hundreds more Choushattas followed him and the Tribe established a new political and social system that preserved its traditional way of life even in the face of more forced relocation within Louisiana. The Tribe finally established its present permanent home in 1975 when 15 acres of land were designated as Coshatta Indian Reservation land by Federal Proclamation. Through another Federal Proclamation five years later, nearly 140 acres were reserved as Coshatta Reservation land.

Tribal Government

When official recognition of the Coshatta Tribe was granted in 1973, the Coshatta Alliance systematically laid foundations for a progressive Tribal government structure, a constitution and bylaws were developed and an ordinance establishing election rules and procedures was approved. The constitution provides for a popularly elected Tribal chairman and a five-member Tribal Council to administer Tribal affairs. Contemporary Coshatta Tribal policy focuses of self-sufficiency to reduce chances of forced participation in Federal programs or services due to Federal recognition. In order to do this, this Tribe often hires outside technical assistance when necessary rather than depending on a Bureau of Indian Affairs agency office for assistance. The original 35 acres of land acquired upon recognition of the Coshatta Tribe has been increased to 154 acres. The land has been developed and used for Tribal housing, rice and crawfish farming, development of a new cattle raising program, as well as for housing the Coshatta Administration Building and the Community, Health, and Learning Centers along with the Tribal Police Department. This land development allowed individual Tribal members to be involved in the self-sufficiency and general economy of the area.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Historic Preservation Officer
Telephone No.	(337) 584-2261

Environmental Resources	
Title:	None Specified
Telephone No.	(337) 584-2261

Natural Resources	
Title:	None Specified
Telephone No.	(337) 584-2261

Administration	
Title:	Tribal Legal Counsel, John Zachary
Telephone No.	(318) 442-9533

Coshatta Aboriginal Lands



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

- Alabama
- Georgia
- Louisiana (current Tribal Headquarters location)
- Mississippi
- Texas



Delaware Nation

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 825
Anadarko, OK 73005

Telephone: (405) 247-2448
Fax Number: (405) 247-9393

Web Address:
<http://www.delawarenation.com/>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Delaware people have a long and ancient history. They are the descendants of the Lenape people originally located in New Jersey, New York, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. They refer to themselves as the Lenni-Lenape. The word "Lenape" means "common people." Delaware is not an Indian word, but is derived from Thomas West, Lord de la Warr, one of the early governors of Virginia. The Delaware were one of the first nations to have contact with the Europeans and its members often served as peacemakers between other Indian Tribes and the Europeans.

Because of the location of their homeland and its accessibility to significant ports of entry, the Delaware were the first people forced westward. Leaving their territory in the Eastern Woodlands, the Delaware people traveled through western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas before arriving at their current location in Oklahoma. Their language belongs to the Eastern branch of Algonquian languages and is closely related to East Coast languages such as Powhatan, Mohican, and Massachusetts. Traditional history of the Lenape people was recorded on notched sticks called the WALUM-OLUM. It dictates that by the time of European contact they were in the Eastern United States 76 generations; this is the probable explanation of why other Tribes called them the "Grandfathers." Current Tribal headquarters are located North of Anadarko, Oklahoma, and include a museum/archive.

Tribal Government

The membership of the General Council of the Delaware Nation consists of all citizens of the Tribe 18 years of age or older. The officers of the Tribe include a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and two committeemen who together comprise the Executive Committee. Terms of office for all officers are four years and until successors are duly elected and seated. No person serves more than two consecutive terms in a particular position on the Executive Committee. Elections are held every two years with citizens being selected to fill three positions on the Executive Committee at each election. Regular elections to fill vacancies as terms expire on the Executive Committee are held bi-annually, in odd-numbered years, at the regular annual meeting of the General Council on the third Saturday in June.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Director of NAGPRA/Cultural Preservation
Telephone No.	(405) 247-2448

Environmental Resources	
Title:	EPA Director
Telephone No.	(405) 247-2448 ext. 137

Natural Resources	
Title:	EPA Director
Telephone No.	(405) 247-2448 ext. 137

Tribal Administrator	
Title:	Tribal Administrator
Telephone No.	(405) 247-2448 ext. 107



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands	
Arkansas	New Jersey
Connecticut	New York
Delaware	Ohio
Illinois	Oklahoma (HQ)
Indiana	Pennsylvania
Kentucky	Texas
Maryland	Washington DC
Missouri	West Virginia



Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 455
Cherokee, NC 28719

Telephone:

(800) 438-1601

Fax Number:

(828) 497-8196

Web Address:

<http://www.cherokee-nc.com>

Summary of Tribal History:

Since 8000 B.C., semi-permanent villages dotted the region now known as western North Carolina. In the thousands of years that followed, the people of these mountains developed settled towns, sophisticated politics and religion and thriving agriculture. Before European contact was made in 1540, the Cherokees controlled around 140,000 square miles throughout eight present-day southern states. For the first 200 years, the Cherokees maintained hospitable relations with the European settlers. Peaceful trade prevailed, intermarriage was not uncommon, and the Cherokees welcomed useful technology shown to them by the whites. This interaction led the Cherokee genius Sequoyah to single-handedly create his 'syllabary' or Cherokee alphabet in 1821. Within months, a majority of the Cherokee nation became literate.

But the Cherokees of North Carolina could not escape President Jackson's demands for removal. One-quarter to one-half of the 16,000 Cherokees who traveled the 'Trail of Tears' to Oklahoma died of exposure, disease, or shock. Through the 1840s, Federal agents searched the mountains in attempts to remove any refugees to Oklahoma. In 1848, the U.S. Congress agreed to recognize the North Carolina Cherokees' rights if the State recognized them as permanent residents. In 1866, the State of North Carolina formally recognized the band, and in 1889 finally granted it a State charter. In 1925, Tribal lands were finally placed into Federal trust to ensure that they will forever remain in Cherokee possession. The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians trace their descendancy from about 1,000 Cherokees who managed to elude this forced removal. About 300 of these claimed U.S. citizenship; the rest were living in Tennessee and North Carolina towns or hiding in the mountains. Gradually, and with great effort, they have created a sovereign nation of 100 square miles.

These lands include 52 tracts that total 56,688 acres scattered across five North Carolina counties (Cherokee, Graham, Jackson, Macon and Swain). Most of this land is known as the Qualla Boundary. All lands are held in common by the Tribe, with possessory holdings issued to individuals. Reservation population is 6,311, and Tribal enrollment is 10,000. Towns within the boundary include Big Cove, Birdtown, Paintown, Snowbird, Wolfstown and Yellowhill.

Tribal Government

In 1868, a General Council of the Eastern Cherokees was held to form a Tribal government and the new government was inaugurated in December 1870. Today, officers for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina are chosen by the enrolled members of the Tribe and include a Principal Chief and Vice Chief, who serve four-year terms; twelve Tribal Council members who represent their respective communities and serve two-year terms; and various other administrative positions, including an Executive Administrator and Executive Secretary.

Over a year ago, new Tribal Leaders were sworn into office. Many changes including transformation and restructuring, were implemented after a period of careful and thoughtful planning. Tribal programs have adapted to major changes within their divisions. Chief Michell Hicks continues to strengthen the local, State, and Federal Government relations through Federal and State lobbying efforts.

Points of Contact:

Public Affairs

Title:	Public Relations Coordinator
Telephone No.	(800) 438-1601

Cultural Resources Department

Title:	Director or Manager(s)
Telephone No.	(828) 497-7000

Environmental Resources

Title:	Director or Manager(s)
Telephone No.	(828) 497-7000

Natural Resources

Title:	Director or Manager(s)
Telephone No.	(828) 497-7000

Cherokee Aboriginal Lands



**States Affiliated with Tribe's
Aboriginal Homelands**

North Carolina (current Tribal headquarters location)
Oklahoma



Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 350
Seneca, OK 64865

Telephone:

(866) 674-3786

Web Address:

<http://www.easternshawnee.org>
<http://thorpe.ou.edu/constitution/eastshawcons.html>
<http://www.tolatsga.org/shaw.html>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Shawnee considered the Delaware their "grandfathers" and the source of all Algonquin Tribes. They also shared an oral tradition with that of the Kickapoo who were once members of the same Tribe. Identical language supports this oral history, and since the Kickapoo are known to have originally lived in northeast Ohio prior to contact, it can safely be presumed that the Shawnee name of "Southerner" means they lived somewhere immediately south of the Kickapoo. However, the exact location is uncertain, since the Iroquois forced both Tribes to abandon the area before contact with Europeans. The loss of their homeland has given the Shawnee a reputation of being wanderers, but this was by necessity, not by choice.

Tribal Government

The current constitution for the Eastern Shawnees was approved in March 1999. The constitution calls for development of a stronger self-determination policy for advancement both socially and economically. The Eastern Shawnee Tribe is a sovereign nation with complete jurisdiction, subject to applicable Federal law, over Tribal lands, which are located in the northeast section of the State of Oklahoma. The supreme governing body of the Tribe is the Eastern Shawnee General Council. The executive power of the Tribe is vested in the Tribal Chief and the legislative power lies in the Business Committee, which includes a Second Chief, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Council members. The judicial power of the Tribe is dependent on the Business Committee's determination that the Tribe has adequate funding to support a separate Tribal Court. Until this is determined, judicial power will be vested in the Court of Indian Offenses. Tribal officials are chosen through an election process.

Points of Contact:

Administration Manager

Title: Administrative Asst x 1
Business Manage x 7

Telephone No. (866) 674-3786

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Grant Writer/Cultural Resources

Telephone No. (866) 674-3786 x 6

Environmental Resources

Title: Environmental Department Specific
Area of Concern (air, water, etc)

Telephone No. (866) 674-3786

Natural Resources

Title: Environmental Department

Telephone No. (866) 674-3786

Shawnee Aboriginal Lands

No map available

States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Kentucky
Oklahoma (current Tribal headquarters location)



Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine

Mailing Address:
88 Bell Road
Littleton, ME 04730

Telephone:
(207) 532-4273

Fax Number:
(207) 532-2660

Web Address:
<http://www.maliseets.com>
<http://www.native-languages.org/maine.jpg>

Summary of Tribal History:

Before contact with Europeans, the Maliseets occupied much of what is now considered the eastern border of the United States and Canada in northern New England. After the Jay Treaty in 1794, the Maliseets obtained free border crossing rights between the two countries because their villages spanned both countries. In the early 1970s, some Maliseet and members of other Tribes not living on recognized reservations banded together to form the Association of Aroostook Indians, which eventually allowed them access to Federal and State programs. The United States government has given federal recognition to the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians government since 1980. The Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians (HBMI) comprises around 800 members and is led by a Tribal Chief. The Maliseets are a smaller band of the larger Maliseet Nation of New Brunswick, Canada. The Houlton Band lives on the Meduxnekeag River. They are river people who have traditionally been hunters and gatherers in the St. John River Basin.

Tribal Government

The Houlton Band is a sovereign nation whose government consists of a Tribal Council with six members plus one elected Tribal Chief. The leaders are chosen through an election process. The Tribal Chief serves a four-year term, while the Tribal Council members serve four-year, staggered terms. The HBMI Administration, led by the Tribal Administrator, provides for the day-to-day operation of the Band as a whole.

HBMI's Tribal Council established an organization called the Maliseet Development Corporation. The non-profit organization helps to plan, initiate, and manage economic development projects for the Tribe, enabling them to become self-sufficient. The Tribal Council also established a for-profit corporation, Maliseet Gardens Incorporated, in order to further solidify the financial future of the Houlton Band, and foster and enhance the efforts of the Maliseet Development Corporation.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title: None Specified
Telephone No. (207) 532-4273

Environmental Resources

Title: Environmental Protection X 220 or Environmental Planner X 215

Telephone No. (207) 532-4273

Natural Resources

Title: Real Estate Department, Natural Resources Director X 221 or Water Resources X 212 or 216

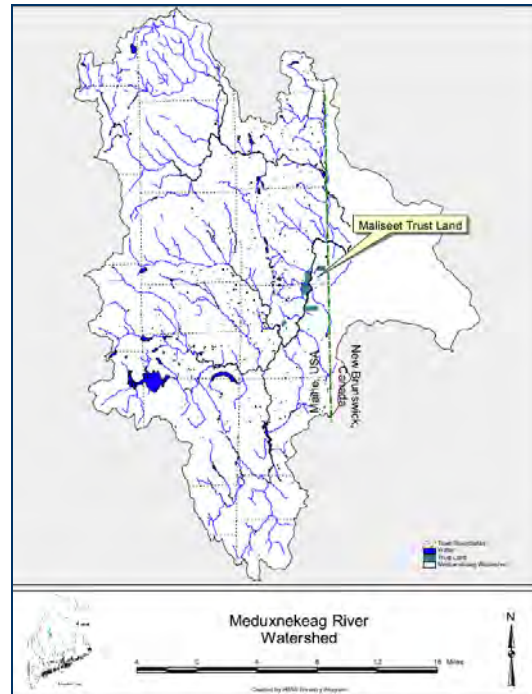
Telephone No. (207) 532-4273

Public Affairs/Admin/Business Manager

Title: Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine Administration

Telephone No. (207) 532-4273

Maliseet Aboriginal Lands



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Canada
Kentucky
Maine (current Tribal headquarters location)



Jena Band of Choctaw Indians

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 14
Jena, LA 71342

Telephone:

(318) 992-2717

Fax Number:

(318) 992-8244

Web Address:

<http://www.jenachoctaw.org>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Choctaw Indians were first recognized in about 1540, in the area of southern Mississippi and later in the early 1700s near present-day Mobile, Alabama; Biloxi, Mississippi; and New Orleans, Louisiana. Inland from these settlements there was a large Tribe of Muskogean-speaking people occupying about 60 towns on the streams that formed the headwaters of the Pascagoula and Pearl Rivers. After the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, the Choctaw established settlements on Trout Creek in LaSalle Parish and Bear Creek in Grant Parish.

In 1932, a small school, called The Penick Indian School, was constructed and opened in Eden, Louisiana. Twenty students attended the all-Indian school. When funding for the school was no longer available, it closed; however, one year later the Department of Indian Affairs provided funding and the school was reopened. During this time the Office of Indian Affairs proposed moving those Choctaws who were willing to Federal Trust land in Mississippi. Although many were willing to move, World War II halted progress, and brought about the final closure of the Penick Indian School, and the Jena Choctaws did not attend school again until 1943, when Indian Children were allowed to attend public schools. The Jena Band of Choctaw Indians received Federal recognition through the Federal acknowledgment process in 1995. Tribal membership now totals 241.

Tribal Government

The Jena Band of Choctaw Indians Tribal Council strives to incorporate efforts that are intended to move the Jena Band towards reaching the stated Tribal Council vision, which includes the following: to promote business, financial, and organizational development and assist in cultural heritage preservation; to develop Tribal unity; to advocate educational, career pursuits, and goals of all members; to foster individual, family, and Tribal self-sufficiency, and economic independence; to instill a deep sense of pride and self-worth, among other things; and to establish respect among Tribal members, their leaders, and Tribal elders.

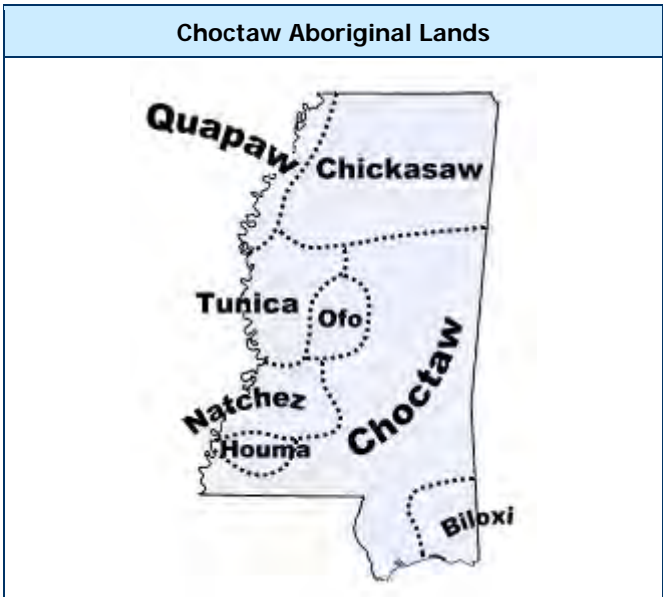
Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	NAGPRA Officer
Telephone No.	(318) 992-8244

Environmental Resources	
Title:	Environmental Department
Telephone No.	(318) 992-8244

Natural Resources	
Title:	None Specified
Telephone No.	(318) 992-8244

Public Affairs/Admin/Business Manager	
Title:	Tribal Administrator
Telephone No.	(318) 992-8244



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands
Mississippi Louisiana (current Tribal headquarters location)



Kialegee Tribal Town

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 332
Wetumka, OK 74883

Telephone:

(405) 452-3262

Fax Number:

(405) 452-3413

Web Address: (No official website)

<http://thorpe.ou.edu/constitution/kiacons.html>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Muscogee (Creek) people are descendents of a culture that, before 1500 A.D., spanned all the region known today as the southeastern United States. Early ancestors of the Muscogee constructed magnificent earthen pyramids along the rivers of this region as part of their elaborate ceremonial complexes. The Kialegee Tribal Town was once one of the former Tribal Towns of the Creek Indian Nation.

Tribal Government

The Constitution and by-laws of the Kialegee Tribal Town were ratified on June 12, 1941. As noted therein: The supreme governing body of the Town are the adult members of the Town, both male and female who are 21 years of age or older, through the actions of the Business Committee. The Business Committee of the Town shall consist of the elected officers and all members of the Advisory Committee. The Business Committee transacts business or otherwise speaks or acts on behalf of the Town in all matters on which the Town is empowered to act.

The officers of the Kialegee Tribal Town are the Town King, 1st Warrior, 2nd Warrior, Secretary and the Treasurer. The elected officers serve until the annual Town membership meeting on the second Thursday in June of every other year. The elected officers of the Town select and appoint five members to serve as an Advisory Committee and three members to serve as the Grievance Committee. Their terms of office are the same as elected officers. The memberships of the Grievance Committee does not include any members of the Business Committee. Elections are by standing vote, with a majority vote of the membership present being necessary to elect officers. Vacancies in any elective office are filled for the unexpired term by a majority vote of those present at any regular meeting of the Town membership.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Position Vacant

Telephone No. (405) 452-3262

Environmental Resources

Title: Environmental Protection Agency Director

Telephone No. (405) 452-5501

Natural Resources

Title: Environmental Protection Agency Director

Telephone No. (405) 452-5501

Administrator

Title: Tribal Administrator

Telephone No. (405) 452-3262

Kialegee Aboriginal Lands

No map available

States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Oklahoma (current Tribal headquarters location)



Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut

Mailing Address:
 P.O. Box 3060
 Mashantucket, CT 06338

Telephone: (860) 396-6554
Fax Number: (860) 396-6288

Web Address: (No official website)
<http://www.foxwoods.com/TheMashantucketPequots/Home>

Summary of Tribal History:

The meaning of Mashantucket is "great wooded area." On the Tribal logo there is the signature of the Mashantucket Chief - Foxtreewood. The hill is Lantern Hill and the ledge is rocky to symbolize the landscape of the area. The tree in the logo is a Cedar tree and the fox represents the Fox People.

Native peoples have occupied Mashantucket in southeastern Connecticut for more than 10,000 continuous years, as the region warmed following the Wisconsin deglaciation. The Pequot Indian Tribe was concentrated along the Pequot River (now the Thames River). Before the devastating Pequot War (1636-1638), the Pequots occupied 250 acres of land and had a population of approximately 8,000. A smallpox epidemic in 1634 and the Pequot War greatly diminished both the Tribe's population and land. The treaty of Hartford officially ended the conflict and ceded control of Pequot survivors to rival Tribes.

Those Pequots who fell under the rule of Uncas, the Mohegan leader, eventually became known as the Mashantucket Pequots. The first reservation was over 2000 acres. Gradually this land was encroached upon by the American settlers. Only 800 acres were left in the 1900s and this dwindled to a mere 70 acres by the 1970s, with the remainder of the people struggling to keep their lands. Gradually, Tribal people started to return to reclaim their sovereign rights and Mashantucket now has more than 600 Pequots living and working on the reservation. The trust lands of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation currently consist of approximately 1658 acres.

Tribal Government

In 1983 Congress passed the "Tribe Settlement Act." The Tribe petitioned for and was granted Federal recognition from the U.S. government.

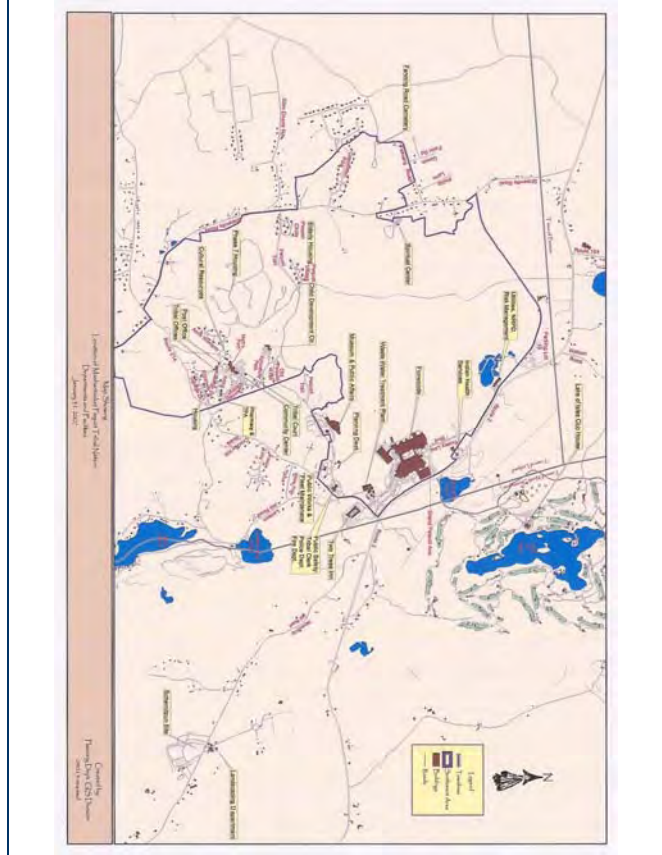
All the legislative, judicial and executive powers reside with the Tribal Council who have paramount authority on the reservation. The Tribal governance structure is a seven-member elected Tribal Council that is elected at large. The Council members serve on staggered three-year terms. The Tribal Council includes a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and three additional Council members.

The Government provided a housing/urban development fund and this provided housing for Tribal people, including a Tribal Elders house. In addition, a Tribal Court established to enable separation of powers is now independent of the Tribal Council. There is criminal jurisdiction on the reservation; Mashantucket has its own Tribal police force, prosecutor and jail. It has a committee system dealing in the area of education, etc., and a Council of Elders. Some Federal law has been adopted but the Tribe has the right to enact and adopt its own laws. Most State laws do not apply to the Tribe.

Points of Contact:

Tribal Leadership	
Title:	Chairman
Telephone No.	(860) 396-6554
Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Historic Preservation Officer
Telephone No.	(860) 396-6887
Environmental Resources	
Title:	Director of Natural Resources
Telephone No.	(860) 396-7590
Natural Resources	
Title:	Director of Natural Resources
Telephone No.	(860) 396-7590

Mashantucket Pequot Aboriginal Lands



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Connecticut (current Tribal headquarters location)



Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida

Mailing Address:

Tamiami Station
P.O. Box 440021
Miami, FL 33144

Telephone:

(305) 223-8380

Fax Number:

(305) 223-1011

Web Address:

www.miccosukee.com

Summary of Tribal History:

The Miccosukee Tribe has a proud history which predates Columbus. The Miccosukee belonged to the Creek Confederacy and they share many experiences with the Seminoles. In fact, the Miccosukee and Florida Seminole culture include most of the same beliefs and practices. The language spoken by the Miccosukee is also spoken by over half of the modern Seminole Tribe. This language is also called Mikusaki. In spite of these connections, the Miccosukee is a distinct, separate Tribe with its own history. By the 1600s, the Creek Confederacy was the dominant group in the area now covered by Alabama, Georgia, and the border areas of these states with Florida. They lived by hunting, fishing, and growing crops around more permanent settlements. In the early 1700s, the Miccosukee started making permanent settlements further south. After the invasion of Europeans, the Miccosukee traded with them. The Miccosukee also traded with Cuba.

In 1812-13, the Americans attacked the towns around Alachua and many of the Indians fled further south. Meanwhile, Miccosukee in the Panhandle were beginning to become involved in the problems. Crooked slave traders raided Indian villages to get back runaway slaves. When the Miccosukee fought back, Americans attacked with 3,000 troops. The Miccosukee resisted for a while but eventually many left the area for good. They moved mainly to the settlements around Alachua (south of Gainesville and Tampa Bay). By 1835, the Miccosukee and the Seminole were forced into a war known as the Second Seminole War, which lasted until 1842. They formed an alliance with the remnants of the Calusa, which resulted in the absorption of the Calusa as part of the Miccosukee. More of the remaining Miccosukee and Seminoles died or were sent west as a result of the Third Seminole War (1855-1858). The rest hid out in the Everglades and in the Big Cypress Swamp. They were able to escape soldiers by staying in small, family-sized groups. By 1860, only about 150-200 Indians still lived in Florida, but the culture remained strong enough to absorb new elements.

In 1917, the State of Florida created the Monroe County Seminole (Miccosukee) Reservation—a 5,000 acre reservation—located in Monroe County in the Ten Thousand Islands. Then, the new road, or Tamiami Trail, was created in 1928, changing the Miccosukee's lives forever. The road opened up the interior to non-Indian hunters and fisherman, but worst of all, it was built right through the heart of Indian Country, with devastating

results. The Miccosukee were relocated to the 40 Mile Bend on Tamiami Trail where they are today. In 1961, the Tribal Council of the Miccosukee Indians adopted its present Constitution and Bylaws. The Tribe is looking towards the future with great expectations. Tribal leadership recognizes that the key to cultural survival is in the values and underlying philosophy of the traditional way of life. The Miccosukee way is reflected in its yellow, red, black and white flag, colors which stand for the circle of east, north, west and south. Miccosukee view the universe spinning slowly in a circle like the logs of their ceremonial fire. The Tribe has four distinct Reservation Areas in the State of Florida: Tamiami Trail, Alligator Alley and two at Krome Avenue and U.S. 41. Miccosukee Tribal elders have also determined that the Tribe should limit its activities to those matters only within the State of Florida.

The Miccosukee cultural beliefs prohibit speaking about death, burials, funerary objects, or cultural resources in general. Under no circumstances should you contact the Tribal Chairman, a member of the Business Council, or a Tribal Member about these matters. The Tribe has designated Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Section 106 Representatives for this purpose. You can find their contact information under the points of contact section.

Tribal Government

The General Council of the Miccosukee Tribe comprises all Tribal members eighteen years of age and older. There are five members of the governing body of the Tribe, the Miccosukee Business Council. They are the Tribal Chairman, Assistant Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Lawmaker. They are elected for four-year terms. The elections are held one year after Presidential elections. Their responsibilities consist primarily of dealing with Tribal matters relating to membership, government, law and order, education, welfare, recreation and fiscal disbursement. They are the ultimate decider of all Tribal matters. The Business Council has the responsibility for the development and management of resources and the day-to-day business activities of the Tribe. It is a combination of traditional Tribal government and modern management that form the organizational structure of the present day Miccosukee Tribe. The Business Council meets on the first Wednesday of every month. The Business Council will bring up important decisions before General Council. The General Council meets quarterly (November, February, May, August) on the first Thursday following the first Wednesday of that month.

The Tribal Council of the Miccosukee Indians adopted its present Constitution and Bylaws on December 17, 1961, which was accepted by the U.S. Government on January 11, 1962. With the incorporation and recognition of the Miccosukee as a distinct Tribe, administration of health, education and welfare issues came under control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the U.S. Department of Interior, an unsatisfactory arrangement by Tribal standards. The Tribe became a sovereign nation in the 1970s. In 1971 they became the first Indian Tribe to be totally self-contracted with no Bureau of Indian Affairs employees on their reservation.

Points of Contact:

NAGPRA Section 106 Representative

Title: NAGPRA Representative

Telephone No. (305) 223-8380 x2243
 Fax (305) 894-2397
 or
 (239) 695-4360
 Fax(239) 695-4344

Natural Resources

Title: Real Estate Services

Telephone No. (305) 223-8380

Business Manager

Title: Advertising and Promotions,
 Marketing Director

Telephone No. (305) 223-8380 X 2375 OR
 (305) 894-2375

Miccosukee Aboriginal Lands



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Alabama
 Florida (current Tribal headquarters location)
 Georgia



Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians

Address:

P.O. Box 6010
Philadelphia, MS 39350 OR
101 Industrial Road
Choctaw, MS 39350

Telephone:

(601) 650-5251

Fax Number:

(601) 656-1992

Web Address:

<http://www.choctaw.org>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Choctaw people have had a presence in present-day Mississippi and west Alabama for more than 400 years. Today, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians remains the only Federally Recognized American Indian Tribe living within the State of Mississippi. Tribal enrolled membership currently stands at more than 9,500 individuals, all of whom have at least a 5% quantum degree of Choctaw blood. Also, about 85% of Tribal members speak Choctaw as their first language, and English as their second language. The Choctaw Indian Reservation contains 35,000 acres of Tribal lands situated in ten different Mississippi counties. The Choctaw Indians of Mississippi bear a rich and lively culture. The first written treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Indians was January 3, 1786. Nine more treaties were agreed upon, the final being the infamous Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty signed September 15, 1830. Through those series of treaties the Tribe was forced to cede more than 25 million acres of its lands to the U.S. in the 1800s. There were additional treaties made with the Choctaws who had removed to Indian Territory. During the removal, many Choctaws left Mississippi for Oklahoma and other reservation areas, but those that managed to remain on their homelands became known as the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians. Those who remained became the target of unscrupulous land speculators as the Federal Government made repeated efforts to remove them.

Tribal Government

The sovereignty of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians has been preserved through a combination of treaties, congressional acts and Supreme Court rulings. A democratic form of Tribal government, similar to State governments, was established under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, which authorized Tribes to exercise their rights of self-government through the election of representatives. The Tribal government structure has been in place since 1945. In that year, a Tribal constitution was ratified, and a representative, democratic form of government was established. The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians is governed by a Tribal Council and a Tribal Chief. The Tribal Council consists of elected representatives from the seven recognized Choctaw communities. Each community is entitled to representation on the Tribal Council according to population.

The Tribal Chief is elected by the Choctaw people at large, with each registered voter entitled to one vote; the Chief serves four-year terms and leads the government. Regular elections are held in June of odd-numbered years and Council representatives serve staggered four-year terms. From among the membership of the Council, a Vice-Chief and a Secretary-Treasurer are elected. The Tribal Council holds regular meetings on the second Tuesday in January, April, July, and October of each year. Special meetings of the Tribal Council may be called by the Chief.

Points of Contact:
Tribal Leader

Title:	Chief
Telephone No.	(601) 650-1501

Cultural Resources Department

Title:	None Specified
Telephone No.	(601) 650-5251

Environmental Resources

Title:	None Specified
Telephone No.	(601) 650-5251

Natural Resources

Title:	None Specified
Telephone No.	(601) 650-5251

Public Affairs

Title:	Press Room
Telephone No.	(601) 650-1613 OR (601) 663-7532

Mississippi Choctaw Aboriginal Lands

States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Alabama
Georgia
Mississippi (current Tribal headquarters location)
Oklahoma



Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut

Mailing Address:

5 Crow Hill Road
Uncasville, CT 06382

Telephone:

(860) 862-6100

Fax Number:

(860) 862-6162

Web Address:

<http://www.mohegan.nsn.us>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut gained Federal recognition as a sovereign nation on March 7, 1994. However, the Mohegan have existed as a Tribe in south-eastern Connecticut for hundreds of years and as part of the indigenous North American population for 10,000 years.

The early 1600s was a critical time of change for Connecticut Tribes. The pressure from rapidly expanding European settlements created competition for land and resources, while disease was decimating Indian populations at an alarming rate. Within the Pequot Tribe at that time, a dispute erupted between the Pequot Sachem (Head Chief) Sassacus and the Pequot Sagamore (Sub Chief) Uncas. Uncas left with his followers, calling themselves Mohegan, or Wolf People, like their ancestors. Uncas became Sachem of the Mohegan Tribe, which favored collaboration with the English. When the English invaded Mohegan territory in the seventeenth century, Uncas sought to maintain his nation's sovereignty. As European diseases and immigrants threatened to overrun his people, he chose a path of cooperation, rather than conflict. This spirit of cooperation has been passed down to each generation of the Mohegan. Currently there are about 1,700 Mohegan Tribal members.

The terms of the 1994 Mohegan Land Claims Settlement Act call for the United States to take into trust a total of 700 acres plus the historic Shantok, Village of Uncas, (approximately 158 acres) for the establishment of the initial Mohegan Indian Reservation. To date, the United States has taken into trust approximately 507-acres of Mohegan Reservation land, which is situated in southeastern Connecticut, adjacent to Uncasville, Connecticut.

Under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA), Federally Recognized Indian Tribes are permitted to conduct casino gaming operations on Tribal land, subject to, among other things, the negotiation of a compact with the state in which they operate. The Mohegan Tribe and the State of Connecticut entered into such a compact on April 25, 1994, which was approved by the United States Secretary of the Interior, and on October 12, 1996, the Tribe opened the Mohegan Sun Resort and Casino.

Tribal Government

The Mohegan Tribe is a sovereign, Federally Recognized Indian Nation, with its own constitution and government. According to the Mohegan Tribe Constitution, the Tribe is governed by a Tribal Council, consisting of nine tribal members, and a Council of Elders, consisting of seven tribal members. All legislative and executive powers not granted to the Council of Elders are vested in the Tribal Council. Members of the Tribal Council are elected for four-year staggered terms. The Chairman of the Tribal Council serves as the Chief Executive Officer of the Tribe. The Council of Elders provides traditional Mohegan names to members and appoints, defines and supervises all religious and ceremonial positions. The Council of Elders oversees judicial matters and the Tribe's cultural integrity. The Council of Elders also exercises legislative powers with respect to Tribal membership and enrollment.

The Mohegan Tribal Court System consists of two separate courts, the Mohegan Gaming Disputes Court and the Mohegan Tribal Court. Article X of the Mohegan Constitution provides that all judicial review powers of the Mohegan Tribe not exercised by the Gaming Disputes Court shall be vested in the Council of Elders, and in such subordinate commissions and/or courts as the Tribal Council may from time to time ordain and establish. The Gaming Disputes Court, established by Article XIII of the Mohegan Constitution, has exclusive jurisdiction over any type of dispute that arises out of or is related to the gaming activities of the Tribe or the Mohegan Tribal Gaming Authority (including licensing, and any associated hotel, resort or entertainment activities).

The Mohegan Tribal Court, established by the Tribal Council pursuant to Article IX, Section 2(o), is a court of general jurisdiction, which may be exercised in any area (except gaming) over which the Tribal Council has given it authority to act.

Both the Gaming Disputes Court and the Mohegan Tribal Court have two levels, a Trial Court and a Court of Appeals. For the Mohegan Tribal Court, however, the Mohegan Constitution provides for a final review of Court decisions by the Council of Elders.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Cultural Programs

Telephone No. (860) 862-6277

Environmental Resources

Title: Environmental Protection
Administrator, Energy, Environment,
Economics, & Education Center

Telephone No. (860) 862-6100

Natural Resources

Title: Environmental Protection
Administrator, Energy, Environment,
Economics, & Education Center

Telephone No. (860) 862-6100

Public Affairs/Admin/Business Manager

Title: Chief of Staff, External and
Government Affairs

Telephone No. (860) 862-6120

Mohegan Aboriginal Lands

No map available

**States Affiliated with Tribe's
Aboriginal Homelands**

Connecticut (CT)



Muscogee (Creek) Nation

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee, OK 74447

Telephone:

(918) 756-8700

Fax Number:

(918) 756-2911

Web Address:

<http://www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Muscogee (Creek) people are descendents of a culture that, before 1500 A.D., spanned all the region known today as the southeastern United States. Early ancestors of the Muscogee constructed magnificent earthen pyramids along the rivers of this region as part of their elaborate ceremonial complexes. The historic Muscogee later built expansive towns within these same river valleys in the present States of Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. The Muscogee were not one Tribe, but a union of several. This union evolved into a confederacy that, in the Euro-American described "historic period," was the most sophisticated political organization north of Mexico. Member Tribes were called Tribal towns, with each town maintaining political autonomy and distinct land holdings.

Throughout the period of contact with the Europeans, most of the Muscogee population was concentrated into two geographical areas. The English called the Muscogee peoples occupying the towns Upper Creeks and Lower Creeks, depending upon their geographical location in regards to nearby rivers and creeks. Although many of the Lower Creeks quickly settled in Indian Territory during removal, the U.S. Army forced removal on the Upper Creeks in 1836. In the early 19th century, the United States Indian policy focused on the removal of the Muscogee and the other southeastern Tribes to areas beyond the Mississippi River. In the removal treaty of 1832, Muscogee leadership exchanged the last of the cherished Muscogee ancestral homelands for new lands in Indian Territory (Oklahoma). Many of the Lower Muscogee (Creek) had settled in the new homeland after the treaty of Washington in 1827. But for the majority of Muscogee people, the process of severing ties to a land they felt so much a part of proved impossible. The U.S. Army enforced the removal of more than 20,000 Muscogee (Creeks) to Indian Territory in 1836 and 37. The reconstruction treaty of 1866 required the cession of 3.2 million acres—approximately half of the Muscogee domain.

In the late 1800s the Dawes Commission began negotiating with the Muscogee Nation for the allotment of the national domain. The end of the Muscogee Nation as envisioned by its architects within the United States Congress did not occur. In the early 20th century, the process of allotment of the national domain to individual citizens was completed. However, the perceived dismantling of the Muscogee government was never fully executed. The Nation maintained a Principal Chief throughout this stormy period.

Tribal Government

In 1867, the Muscogee people adopted a written constitution that provided for a Principal Chief and a Second Chief, a judicial branch and a bicameral legislature composed of a House of Kings and a House of Warriors. Representation in both houses of this legislative assembly was determined by Tribal town. This "constitutional" period lasted for the remainder of the 19th century. A new capital was established in 1867 on the Deep Fork of the Canadian at Okmulgee. In 1878 the Nation constructed a familiar native stone Council House which remains at the center of the modern city of Okmulgee. In 1971, the Muscogee people, for the first time since the partial dismantling of their national government, freely elected a Principal Chief without Presidential approval. In the decade of the 1970s, the leadership of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation drafted and adopted a new constitution, revitalized the National Council and began the challenging process of Supreme Court decisions, which affirmed the Nation's sovereign rights to maintain a national court system and levy taxes. The Federal courts have also consistently reaffirmed the Muscogee Nation's freedom from State jurisdiction.

The Muscogee (Creek) Nation is a Tribal government located in east-central Oklahoma. The Creek Nation boundary includes eleven Counties: Creek, Hughes (Tukvptce), Mayes, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Rogers, Seminole, Tulsa and Wagoner. The Muscogee (Creek) Nation operates a \$106 plus million dollar budget, has over 2,400 employees, has Tribal facilities and programs in all eight districts of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation and has a service population exceeding 60,882 enrolled Tribal members as of February 22, 2006.

The Principal Chief and Second Chief are elected every four years. Once the Principal Chief is elected, he selects a Chief of Staff and also an Executive Director, who are confirmed by the National Council. The Executive Director oversees the Office of the Administration, which is in place to provide comprehensive management, policy development, administrative support and program coordination to all administrative and program offices operated by the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. The Administrative support office allows the Principal Chief to spend his time in a leadership role versus a day-to-day administrative role.

The National Council offices and judicial offices are housed in the Mound Building in Okmulgee. The Muscogee (Creek) Nation District Court is one of the most managerially and technologically advanced Tribal court systems in the United States. Throughout the year, the Court adjudicates a large number of cases including Criminal Misdemeanor, Criminal Felony, Traffic, Divorce, Adoption, Civil, Juvenile, and Guardianships. In addition, the Court offers Creek citizens a free legal service through the University of Tulsa Boesche Legal Clinic.

Points of Contact:

Tribal Leadership

Title: Principal Chief

Telephone No. (918) 732-7605

Administrative Manager

Title: Tribal Affairs Office, Office of the Deputy Director

Telephone No. (918) 756-7700 OR
(800) 482-1979

Cultural Preservation

Name: Historic Preservation Officer

Telephone No. (918) 732-7731

Environmental Resources

Title: Environmental Services Administrator

Telephone No. (918) 756-8700

Natural Resources

Title: Tribal Affairs

Telephone No. (918) 756-7700

Muscogee Aboriginal Lands

No map available

**States Affiliated with Tribe's
Aboriginal Homelands**

Alabama
Florida
Georgia
Oklahoma (current Tribal headquarters location)
South Carolina



Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 268
Charlestown, RI 02813

Telephone:

(401) 364-1100

Fax Number:

(401) 364-1104

Web Address:

<http://www.narragansett-Tribe.org>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Narragansett Indians are the descendants of the aboriginal people of the State of Rhode Island. Archaeological evidence and the oral history of the Narragansett people establish their existence in this region more than 30,000 years ago. This history transcends all written documentaries and is present upon the faces of rock formations and through oral history. The Narragansett were considered warriors and customarily offered protection to smaller Tribes in the area. Certain Nipmuck bands, the Niantics, Wampanoag, and Manisseans, all paid tribute to the Narragansett Tribe. These Tribes all resided in areas of Rhode Island at the time of the first European settlement around 1635.

In 1675, a military force of Puritans from Narragansett, mostly women, children and elderly men were massacred in the Great Swamp located in present day South Kingstown, now referred to as the Great Swamp Massacre. After the massacre, many of the remaining Narragansett retreated deep into the forest and swamp lands in the southern area of the State, much of which now makes up today's reservation. During the 18th century, reservation life was extremely harsh. The State abolished the position of the Sachem, the traditional Tribal leader, and took over the affairs of the Tribe in 1792. However, Tribal members continued to recognize the Sachems and traditional leadership.

The State of Rhode Island illegally "detrribalized" the Narragansett Tribe without Federal sanction during the period 1880-1884. The Tribe raised funds from its members, compiled a roll and hired an attorney to pursue its land claims. The State Assembly investigated but rejected a claim for the Rhode Island shoreline in 1884. In 1898, the State Supreme Court heard and rejected another land claim. In 1975, the Tribe filed a land claim suit against the State of Rhode Island and several landowners for the return of approximately 3,200 acres of undeveloped reservation lands. The suit was eventually concluded in an out-of-court settlement in 1978 of approximately 1,800 acres. The Narragansett Indian Tribe received Federal recognition and acknowledgement on April 11, 1983. State legislation, which transferred title to the Tribe, was enacted in 1985. The Tribe then initiated procedures in 1985 to obtain Federal trust status for the settlement land. The land was placed in provisional trust, subject to a completed, Tribally approved cadastral survey.

Tribal Government

After "detrribalization," the Tribe continued to maintain its traditional government and recognized Sachems, Medicine Men and Women, the Tribal Council, Sub-Chiefs, Tribal Prophets, the War Chief, and Clan Mothers. Monthly meetings were held despite the population's dispersion into towns surrounding the old reservation. Some members who were able to purchase land remained in the reservation area. The annual gathering meeting on the second weekend in August continued to be held each year. In 1935, Senator Theodore Frances Greene recognized this gathering and proclaimed the second Saturday of August as Rhode Island Indian Day. This annual ceremony continues to this day and marks the Tribe's 331th year in succession. The Tribal Council continued to function, and Tribal meetings and elections were conducted between 1889 and 1901.

After 1901, there continued to be several leaders who were recognized both by the community and by outsiders as Narragansett Tribal leaders. The Narragansett Tribe of Indians was incorporated in December 1934. The public once again recognized the offices of the Chief Sachem, Medicine Man, a nine-member Council, and Scribe and the office of Prophet were reestablished.

The current government consists of the Chief Sachem, Medicine man, Tribal Council of the 1st Councilman, 2nd Councilman and seven additional Council positions, a Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer.

Points of Contact:

Historic Preservation Office

Title: Historic Preservation Officer

Telephone No. (401) 364-1100

Administration

Title: Director of Administration

Telephone No. (401) 364-1100 Ext.203

Environmental Police

Title: Conservation Officer

Telephone No. (401) 364-1100x217

Natural Resources

Title: Director of Natural Resources/
Planning

Telephone No. (401) 364-1100 Ext.210

Narragansett Aboriginal Lands



**States Affiliated with Tribe's
Aboriginal Homelands**

Rhode island (RI)



Oneida Nation of New York

Mailing Address:

5218 Patrick Road
Verona, NY 13478

Telephone:

(315) 361-7633 OR
(800) 685-6115

Fax Number:

(315) 361-7619

Web Address:

<http://www.oneida-nation.net>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Oneida Indian Nation is a Federally Recognized Indian Nation in Central New York. It is a member of the Haudenosaunee (hoe-dee-no-so-nee), known in English as the Six Nations or Iroquois Confederacy, along with the Mohawk, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca and Tuscarora. The word Haudenosaunee means "people of the longhouse." Archeological studies suggest that native peoples have lived in Oneida County for approximately 10,000 years—first, as hunters and gatherers, and later establishing permanent settlements in villages. Oneida soldiers have served in all of the wars in which the United States has been involved. Members of the Oneida Indian Nation have inhabited the lands comprising Oneida County and beyond for millennia. The Nation's ancestral land in New York State reached from the St. Lawrence River in the north to what is now the Pennsylvania border to the south.

In the 1600s, when the Europeans first began to penetrate Oneida lands, the Nation sought peaceful coexistence, as the Great Law requires. In 1779, the Oneida fortress, which was a principal village at what is now Oneida Castle, was destroyed. The Oneidas had to seek food and shelter elsewhere in the Mohawk Valley. They endured great suffering living as virtual refugees, until they ultimately returned to their homeland in 1784. Ten years later, through the paramount 1794 Treaty of Canandaigua, the Oneida's received special protection for their lands, which included many acres in Oneida County and continued recognition of the Nation's sovereignty. Allies in war and peace, the Oneida Indian Nation continues to hold tight to its covenants with the United States. The idea of the Confederacy is believed by some historians to have helped forge the precepts of the United States Constitution, having influenced both Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin.

Tribal Government

Oneida Nation is composed of approximately 1,000 enrolled members, about half of whom live in central New York. Nation members belong to one of three family clans—Bear, Wolf or Turtle. Both Nation membership and clan membership are determined through the mother's bloodline. Under Oneida tradition, the Men's Council representatives are primarily responsible for day-to-day decision-making, while the Clan Mothers are charged with looking out for the Nation's long-term interests. Tradition also requires both the Nation's leaders and its members to consider the impact on the next seven generations when making decisions. The Nation is headed by a Federally recognized representative.

The Oneida Indian Nation, one of the original members of the Iroquois Confederacy, enjoys a unique role in America's history, having supported the Colonies in the struggle for independence from England. The Nation exists as a sovereign political unit, which predates the Constitution of the United States. The Iroquois Confederation probably was complete by 1525, but perhaps as early as 1450. It is designed to protect the peace within the League, but not necessarily coordinate actions outside the League. The Iroquois Constitution, or Great Binding Law (called Ne Gayaneshagowa) is an oral history that describes the political relationship between the Five Nations (six, in 1722, when the Tuscarora from the Carolinas joined as a sort of 'junior member'). These include the "Older Brothers," the Mohawks and Senecas; the "Younger Brothers," the Cayugas and Oneidas; and the "Keepers of the Council Fire," the Onandagas. The Peacemaker, Dekanawidah, was a Mohawk, and the Mohawk, though having no power greater than the others, are regarded as first among equals. The Onandagas, the Tribe of Tadadaho, are the head of the Council and the moderators of discussions. Representatives from these five Tribes formed the Council of Fifty, led by chiefs or sachems from each Tribe. The Council was the institution of debate, discussion, and decision making amongst the Iroquois.

Each clan chooses representatives to the Nation's governing body, the Men's Council and Clan Mothers. The Clan Mothers of the five different Tribes appoint Council members to serve. These positions are named after the original holders of the post, and each of the clans are named after animals. The posts are eternal and only the occupants temporal; that is, the office is more important than the office holder. Certain men could be elevated to the level of Pine Tree Chief or War Chief through great deeds, though they were not allowed to decide matters at the Council Fire, only offer input. The representation on the Council is not equal amongst the Tribes. The Onandaga have 14 members, the Cayuga 10, the Mohawk and Seneca 9 each, and the Oneida 8. Even though membership is not equal in numbers, each Tribe is equal in importance at the Council Fire.

When in Council, every chief has an equal responsibility and equal say in the matters of the Haudenosaunee. Each nation was allocated a certain number of leaders by the Peacemaker. When a decision by Council has been passed, it comes with the backing of all chiefs in agreement and is said to be "Of One Mind." Once a man is selected to be a Hoyane, or chief, he holds that position for life. However, if a leader is not fulfilling his responsibilities to the Nation and the clan, he can be removed. The Council Fire works on consensus agreement, not majority rule. Essentially, each Tribe has veto power, so there is no concern about the unequal numbers of representatives.

Any delegation can bring up any matter for discussion, and if as little as one other Tribe wishes to discuss it, then the whole Council of Fifty is obliged to hear it. The Older Brothers consider the topic first, then inform the Younger Brothers of their opinions. If the Younger Brothers, after conferring, agree, they pass the opinions to the Onandaga for confirmation or re-referral to the Older Brothers for more discussion. In this way, members are to be of "one heart, one mind, one law." If consensus cannot be reached, the Onandaga extinguish the Council Fire, and the Tribes are free to act any way they see fit, as long as they do not harm the other Tribes. In this way, there is a system of checks and balances amongst the Tribes, decentralization of power, and retention of internal sovereignty of the Tribes within the League.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Shako:wi Cultural Center
Telephone No. (315) 829-8801

Environmental Resources

Title: Commissioner or Legal Counsel
Telephone No. (315) 361-7937

Natural Resources

Title: Commissioner or Legal Counsel
Telephone No. (315) 361-7937

Public Affairs

Title: Director of Media Relations
Telephone No. (315) 829-8370

Oneida Aboriginal Lands



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

New York (current Tribal headquarters location)
 Pennsylvania



Oneida Nation of Wisconsin

Mailing Address:

Oneida Tribe
Norbert Hill Center
N7210 Seminary Road
Oneida, Wisconsin 54155

Telephone:

1-800-236-2214

Fax Number:

(920) 869-2194

Web Address:

<http://www.oneidanation.org>

Summary of Tribal History:

For centuries prior to the American Revolution, the Oneida Nation controlled millions of acres of dense forests, beautiful lakes and rivers abundant with game and resources in what is now New York State that provided their people with prosperous livelihoods. Upon returning home after the Revolutionary War, however, Oneida Warriors found their villages had been burned and pillaged by the British Army, as well as armies from the 13 colonies. The Oneida Nation yielded 5.3 million acres of land within the State of New York through two treaties in 1785 and 1788.

The State of New York and various land companies attempted to remove the Oneida from their homelands, since their land was in direct route of the Erie Canal. In 1821 a delegation of the Iroquois Nations met with representatives from the Menominee and Winnebago Nations to negotiate for fertile and open lands along the western Great Lakes. Between 1821 and 1822, the Oneidas purchased joint use of five million acres of land for a total sum of \$5,000. This area included lands along both sides of the Fox River within the State of Wisconsin.

The first 448 Oneida settled in what is now the Grand Chute and Kaukauna area of Wisconsin. One year later, the second group of 206 arrived from New York and settled along the southern area of Duck Creek. Oneida lands were reduced to an area of 65,000 acres by the 1838 Treaty. The boundaries designated by the treaty established what today is still recognized as the original Oneida Reservation. In 1841 another migration of 44 Oneidas arrived in northeastern Wisconsin, around the area known today as Chicago Corners, north of Freedom. Oneida lands were decreased in 1887, when Congress passed the Indian Allotment Act (also known as the Dawes Act), which allocated the land to individuals. Through the next several years, reservation lands continued to dwindle. Since the concept of taxation was so new and not understood by the Oneida people, many Oneidas lost their lands by failing to pay their taxes. Many also lost their lands to land companies and non-Indians who desired their fertile lands. By 1924, all but a few hundred acres had been lost.

Reorganization of the Tribe's government and stopping the loss of its land came with the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) of 1934. It provided the foundation for drafting and adopting the Oneida Constitution. In 1937, 1,270 acres of land were bought back by the government and placed in

trust for the Oneida Nation. In the 1980's the Oneidas retained their sovereign right to regulate their own lands and the land base increased to over 6,000 acres. Today, Oneida land holdings are 65,730 acres. The Oneida Reservation is located adjacent to the City of Green Bay. It is a tract of land some 8 miles wide and 12 miles long. The metes and bounds of the Oneida Reservation lie at an angle northeast to southwest. This angled and uneven tract of land is split into two counties, Brown and Outagamie.

The area encompasses approximately 120 square miles. It is served by Green Bay and Western Railroad, U.S. Trunk Highway 41, State Highway 172, State Trunk Highways 54, 29, and 32. County Trunk Highways E, J, U, GE, EE, GG, VV, and GH. Austin Straubel Airport is located in the area and meets the main air traffic needs in the Green Bay areas and northeast Wisconsin.

Tribal Government

The original constitution was adopted on November 14, 1936, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on December 21, 1936. It was last amended June 14, 1969, and was approved August 25, 1969. According to the constitution, the governing body of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin is the General Tribal Council, composed of all qualified voters, 21 years of age or over who present themselves in person at the polls on the day of election. All enrolled members of the Oneida, among the qualified voters who physically reside in either Brown or Outagamie Counties of Wisconsin, elect the Business Committee comprised of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and five councilmen by secret ballot.

The officials are elected every three years in the month of July on a date set by the General Tribal Council. A majority of the Business Committee including the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman constitute a quorum of this body. Regular meetings of the Business Committee may be established by resolution of the Business Committee. Special meetings of the Business Committee may be held with three-day advance notice by the Chairman to all members or upon written request of a majority of the Business Committee stating the time, place, and purpose of the meeting. The General Tribal Council meets on the first Monday of January and July. The Chairman or 50 qualified voters may, by written notice, call special meetings of the General Tribal Council. Seventy-five qualified voters constitute a quorum at any regular or special meeting of the General Tribal Council.

Points of Contact:

Tribal Official	
Title:	Chairman
Telephone No.	1-800-236-2214

Environmental Resources	
Title:	Environmental Health and Safety
Telephone No.	1-800-236-2214

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Environmental Health and Safety
Telephone No.	1-800-236-2214

Tribal Administrative Official	
Title:	Communications Department
Telephone No.	1-800-236-2214



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands
New York Wisconsin (current Tribal headquarters location)



Onondaga Nation of New York

Mailing Address:

RR #1, Box 319-B OR
258C, Route 11A
Nedrow, NY 13120

Telephone:

(315) 498-9950

Fax Number:

(615) 469-1725

Web Address:

<http://www.onondaganation.org>

Summary of Tribal History:

Onondaga Nation's aboriginal territory, up until the incursion of the Europeans about 400 years ago, was an area of land approximately 40 to 50 miles wide that began on the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario in the north and ran down well into Pennsylvania to the south. The aboriginal territory was bordered on the east by the territory of the Oneida Nation and on the west by the territory of the Cayuga Nation. Prior to the American Revolution, the Haudenosaunee inhabited much of what is now New York State, along with parts of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont.

Onondaga Nation of New York, formed in 1142, is one of the five nations of the Iroquois Confederation, also known as the Haudenosaunee. Onondaga is considered to be the capital of the Haudenosaunee. Throughout the Onondaga and Haudenosaunee's history, the Nation has made agreements with other nations. Before the coming of the Europeans, the Haudenosaunee made agreements with their bordering native nations. After first contact, they began to make agreements with their new neighbors, the Dutch, French, and English. At the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, the United States decided to give 600 acres of land to each war veteran in lieu of monetary compensation, land which it did not own or possess. In New York State, much of the land earmarked for veterans was owned by the Haudenosaunee.

Between 1788 and 1822, the Onondaga Nation lost possession of approximately 95% of its land through a series of illegal "takings" by the State of New York. Like other member-nations of the Haudenosaunee, the Onondaga Nation survives today as a sovereign, independent nation, living on a portion of its ancestral territory and maintaining its own distinct laws, language, customs, and culture. Today the Onondaga Nation consists of a 7,300-acre territory just south of Syracuse, on which it maintains its sovereignty and operates outside the general jurisdiction of New York State. The Onondaga Nation is currently suing the State of New York, the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, and five corporations for illegal land takings and damage inflicted on central New York's environment.

Tribal Government

The Iroquois Confederation probably was complete by 1525, but perhaps as early as 1450. It is designed to protect the peace within the League, but not necessarily coordinate actions outside the League. The Iroquois

Constitution, or Great Binding Law (called Ne Gayaneshagowa) is an oral history that describes the political relationship between the Five Nations (six, in 1722, when the Tuscarora from the Carolinas joined as a sort of 'junior member'). These include the "Older Brothers," the Mohawks and Senecas; the "Younger Brothers," the Cayugas and Oneidas; and the "Keepers of the Council Fire," the Onandagas. The Peacemaker, Dekanawidah, was a Mohawk, and the Mohawk, though having no power greater than the others, are regarded as first among equals. The Onandagas, the Tribe of Tadadaho, are the head of the Council and the moderators of discussions. Representatives from these five Tribes formed the Council of Fifty, led by chiefs or sachems from each Tribe. The Council was the institution of debate, discussion, and decision making amongst the Iroquois.

Each clan chooses representatives to the Nation's governing body, the Men's Council and Clan Mothers. The Clan Mothers of the five different Tribes appoint Council members to serve. These positions are named after the original holders of the post, and each of the clans are named after animals. The posts are eternal and only the occupants temporal; that is, the office is more important than the office holder. Certain men could be elevated to the level of Pine Tree Chief or War Chief through great deeds, though they were not allowed to decide matters at the Council Fire, only offer input. The representation on the Council is not equal amongst the Tribes. The Onandaga have 14 members, the Cayuga 10, the Mohawk and Seneca 9 each, and the Oneida 8. Even though membership is not equal in numbers, each Tribe is equal in importance at the Council Fire.

When in Council, every chief has an equal responsibility and equal say in the matters of the Haudenosaunee. Each nation was allocated a certain number of leaders by the Peacemaker. When a decision by Council has been passed, it comes with the backing of all chiefs in agreement and is said to be "Of One Mind." Once a man is selected to be a Hoyane, or chief, he holds that position for life. However, if a leader is not fulfilling his responsibilities to the Nation and the clan, he can be removed. The Council Fire works on consensus agreement, not majority rule. Essentially, each Tribe has veto power, so there is no concern about the unequal numbers of representatives.

Any delegation can bring up any matter for discussion, and if as little as one other Tribe wishes to discuss it, then

the whole Council of Fifty is obliged to hear it. The Older Brothers consider the topic first, then inform the Younger Brothers of their opinions. If the Younger Brothers, after conferring, agree, they pass the opinions to the Onandaga for confirmation or re-referral to the Older Brothers for more discussion. In this way, members are to be of "one heart, one mind, one law." If consensus cannot be reached, the Onandaga extinguish the Council Fire, and the Tribes are free to act any way they see fit, as long as they do not harm the other Tribes. In this way, there is a system of checks and balances amongst the Tribes, de-centralization of power, and retention of internal sovereignty of the Tribes within the League.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title:	None Specified
Telephone No.	(315) 498-9950

Environmental Resources

Title:	None Specified
Telephone No.	(315) 498-9950

Natural Resources

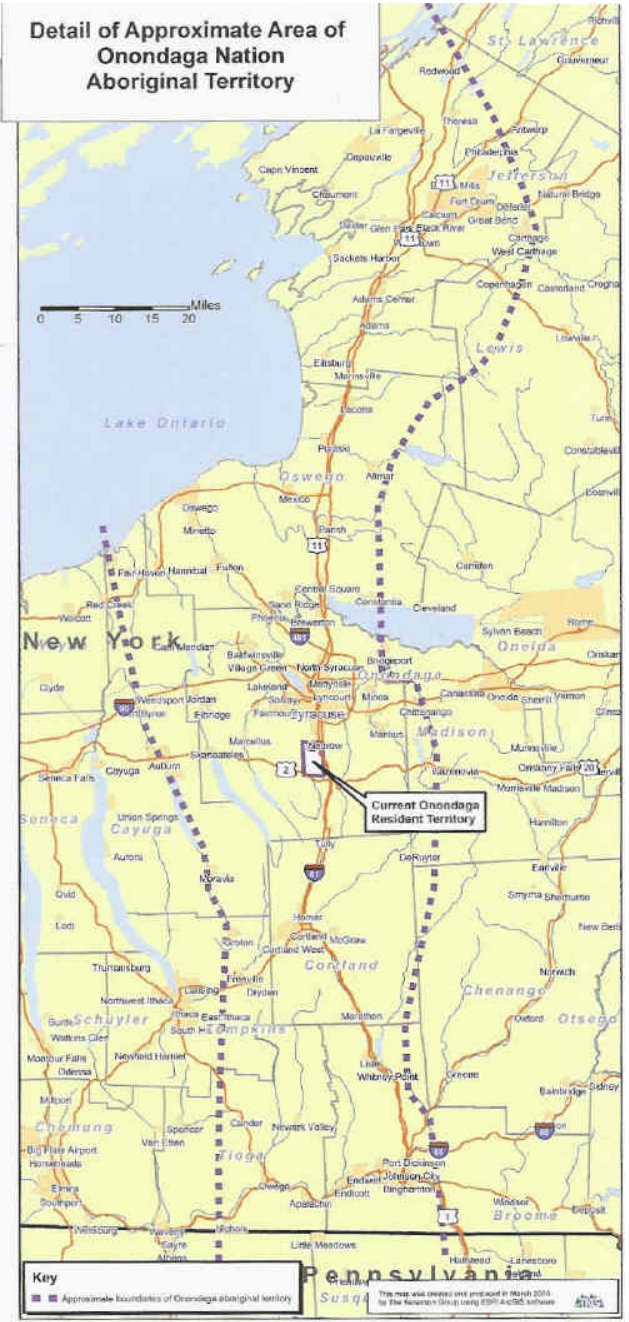
Title:	None Specified
Telephone No.	(315) 498-9950

Public Affairs/Admin/Business Manager

Title:	None Specified
Telephone No.	(315) 498-9950

Onondaga Aboriginal Lands

Detail of Approximate Area of Onondaga Nation Aboriginal Territory



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

New York (current Tribal headquarters location)
 Pennsylvania



Osage Tribe

Mailing Address:

627 Grandview
OR
P.O. Box 779
Pawhuska, OK 74056

Telephone:

(918) 287-5555

Fax Number:

(918) 287-5562

Web Address:

<http://www.osageTribe.com>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Osage are considered a Siouan people who were semi-nomadic in nature and recorded mainly throughout Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas. The Osage were a nation of people with a familial culture of Northern Plains Tribes. All nations east of the Mississippi traveled the Trail of Tears. The Osage were no different. They were removed and settled in Kansas. By the time they negotiated the treaty of 1865, to purchase land in Oklahoma, the Osage had reduced in population by 95%. Only 3000 Osage people walked across the Kansas border into their new land. The Osage of today resonate their culture of long-standing traditions by continuing the lessons of their ancestors. The modern day Osage are educated, diverse and staunch in the fact that being Osage is their identity. The Osage Nation Reservation consists of approximately 1,475,000 acres and is otherwise known as Osage County, Oklahoma. The Osage Tribe owns all mineral rights located within Osage County.

Tribal Government

The new Osage Nation Government is made up of three branches—Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. The supreme executive power of the Osage Nation is vested in a Principal Chief who supports the Constitution and laws of the Osage Nation and sees that both are faithfully executed, administered and enforced. There is also an Assistant Principal Chief, who has the same qualifications and serves for the same term and in the same manner. The judicial powers of the Osage Nation are vested in one Supreme Court, in a lower trial court and in such inferior courts as the Osage Nation Congress may ordain and establish for the development, maintenance, and administration of the Tribal Judicial System. The mission of the Osage Nation Congress is to adopt a system of laws that promote the health, education and well-being of Osage citizens; preserve the checks and balances of the government by the independent exercise of legislative powers; carry out oversight responsibilities to enhance government accountability; encourage and support the raising of Tribal revenues and to appropriate monies that support necessary government services; and preserve and protect the Nation's environment.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Telephone No. (918) 287-5671

Environmental Resources

Title: Environmental and Natural Resources Department, Director
Telephone No. (918) 287-5333 (main) OR (918) 287-5404 (direct)

Natural Resources

Title: Natural Resources Specialist
Telephone No. (918) 287-5531

Business Manager

Title: Planning Department, Director
Telephone No. (918) 287-5385

Osage Aboriginal Lands



From Arkansas Archaeological Survey website:
<http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/indiansofarkansas/index.html?pageName=Historic%20Arkansas%20Indians>

States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

- Arkansas
- Illinois
- Kansas
- Missouri
- Oklahoma (current Tribal headquarters location)



Passamaquoddy Tribe – Indian Township Reservation

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 301
Princeton, ME 04668

Telephone:
(207) 796-2301

Fax Number:
(207) 796-5256

Web Address:
<http://www.passamaquoddy.com>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Passamaquoddy Indians are descendants of Native American people who inhabited Maine and western New Brunswick since well before recorded history. Traditionally, they lived most of the year in family band camps that relocated on a seasonal basis, relying upon hunting, fishing, and gathering for their subsistence needs. A terrible pandemic in 1617 wiped out more than 75 percent of the inhabitants along the New England coast. The Treaty of 1794 between the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts conveyed the Passamaquoddy Indian Reservations in Washington County to the Passamaquoddy Tribe. This Treaty, which was ratified by Massachusetts in 1795 and recorded in the Land Records of Washington County, conveyed lands in what is now Washington County. They are Indian Township, Pleasant Point, Pine Island, Nemcass Point, Lire's Island and fifteen islands in the Schoodic (St. Croix) River.

The location of the Passamaquoddies during the colonial wars and their remoteness from English settlement expansion enabled these Indians to maintain their autonomy and almost all of their land until 1760. In the aftermath of the Seven Years' War, the English claimed all the Tribe's lands "by right of conquest" because of their alliance with the defeated French, and English settlement quickly spread along the Maine coast. During the Revolutionary War, Passamaquoddies helped the Americans defend their eastern frontier, but Indian loss of land continued, with large cessions by the Passamaquoddies. First Massachusetts, and then Maine, after 1820, acquired this land and administered the affairs of these Indians by right of colonial precedent, ignoring Federal law and the initial protests of Federal leaders. The Passamaquoddy Tribe and other Native Tribes in the United States and Canada have had continuous land problems ever since the Europeans decided that by discovery they had a right to claim title.

After 1860, a State agent handled Indian affairs in accordance with the Indian laws in the State legal code, and State policy was predicated on the assumption that the Tribes would gradually disintegrate as individuals left the reservations. Tribal councils were not recognized, Tribal governors were rarely consulted, and Tribal decisions were thwarted.

Additional land was lost as the State legislature reinterpreted treaties or granted long-term leases to non-Indians. Maine was the last State to grant reservation Indians the right to vote (1954); yet, since 1842, the Passamaquoddies had a nonvoting representative in the State legislature to articulate their concerns. These individuals, along with Tribal activists ultimately reversed State policy by thwarting termination of the Tribes in 1957, gradually increasing Tribal authority in the 1960s, and prompting the creation of the first State Department of Indian Affairs in 1965.

In the late 1960s, the Passamaquoddies initiated the Maine Indian Land Claims suit, claiming that the land cessions to Massachusetts and Maine had violated the Indian Federal Trade and Non-Intercourse Act of 1790. Several favorable court rulings prompted an \$81.5-million settlement in 1980, which has enabled the Tribes to buy land, develop Tribal businesses, employ Tribe members, and foster both goodwill and profits by providing investment capital to non-Indians. This legal precedent has provided the foundation for land claims by a number of other eastern Tribes.

Currently the Passamaquoddies are divided between two principal locations: Pleasant Point on Passamaquoddy Bay, and Indian Township near the St. Croix River. The Tribe owns more than 200,000 acres of land in the State of Maine, which they monitor and maintain. Passamaquoddy of Indian Township live on the largest Indian reservation in the State, located on the west branch of the St. Croix River. The population is at the 800 level.

Tribal Government

Governance of the Tribe is shared between the two reservations with individual Tribal Councils directing their respective municipal functions. The Joint Tribal Council is made up of the Indian Township and Pleasant Point Tribal Councils sitting jointly; it decides issues related to sovereignty, trust assets, and culture. In addition, there is an elected Tribal Representative, who is alternated every two years between both reservations.

The Passamaquoddy Indian Township is served by a Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Council members.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Environmental Protection Director

Telephone No. (207) 769-2677

Environmental Resources

Title: Environmental Protection Director or MSC

Telephone No. (207) 769-2677

Natural Resources

Title: Wildlife and Park Director

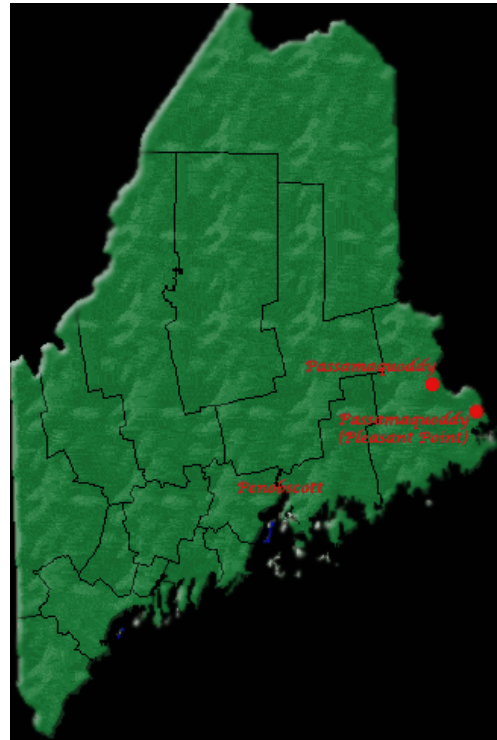
Telephone No. (207) 796-2677

Tribal Manager

Title: Governor

Telephone No. (207) 7962301

Passamaquoddy Aboriginal Lands



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Maine (current Tribal headquarters location)



Passamaquoddy Tribe – Pleasant Point Reservation

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 343
Perry, ME 04667-0343

Telephone:

(207) 853-2600

Fax Number:

(207) 853-6039

Web Address:

<http://www.wabanaki.com>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Passamaquoddy people occupied a large expanse of area, encompassing most of the state of Maine and the coastline of Canada, near St. Stephen and St. John. In the 1970s, the Tribe sued the U.S. Government for illegally transferring the Tribe's land base to the State as well as private owners. The case was settled in favor of the Tribe. This resulted in a payment to the Tribe of a substantial fee and parcels of land, approximately 130,000 acres, to be held in trust for the members of the Tribe. The Passamaquoddy people became Federally Recognized by the U.S. Government in 1980.

The Passamaquoddy Tribe is the largest Federally Recognized Indian Tribe in New England, and is separated into two reservations, located at Pleasant Point and at Indian Township. The Passamaquoddy were part of the Wabanaki Confederacy and today the Tribe is one of the most vibrant remaining centers of Algonquin culture in North America. The Tribal enrollment at Pleasant Point is 2000 members; and the Passamaquoddy Tribe overall has almost 4,000 members. The Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Tribe is located on the Pleasant Point Reservation in the easternmost region of the United States, near Eastport in Washington County on the coast of Maine. The Reservation is situated on a narrow peninsula that juts out between Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays. Maine State Route #190 cuts through Pleasant Point and passes over a series of causeways to connect with the island city of Eastport. U.S. Route 1 abuts the northern border of the Reservation.

Tribal Government

Governance of the Tribe is shared between the two reservations with individual Tribal Councils directing their respective municipal functions. The Joint Tribal Council is made up of the Indian Township and Pleasant Point Tribal Councils sitting jointly; it decides issues related to sovereignty, trust assets, and culture. In addition, there is an elected Tribal Representative, who is alternated every two years between both reservations.

The Pleasant Point Reservation has a Tribal form of government comprising a Tribal Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and six Council members. All office holders are Tribal members and are elected by the Tribal Community. Governance of the Tribe is shared between the two reservations.

At the beginning of the 2007 fiscal year, the Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy had 2042 enrolled members.

Points of Contact:

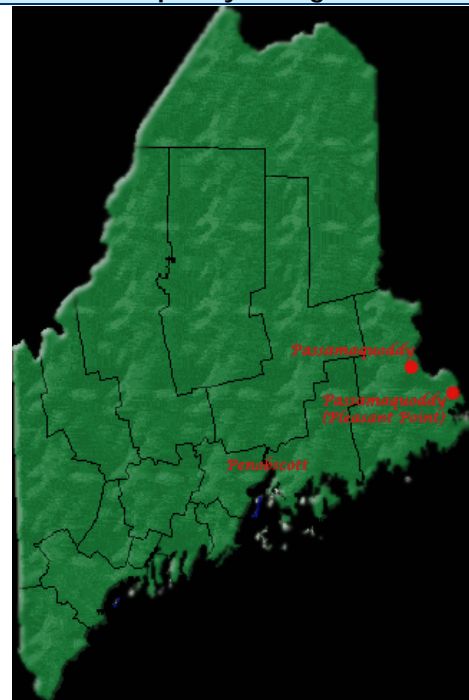
Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Telephone No.	(207) 853-2600

Environmental Resources	
Title:	Environmental Planner
Telephone No.	(207) 853-2600

Natural Resources	
Title:	Environmental Planner
Telephone No.	(207) 853-2600

Administrative Manager	
Title:	Governor
Telephone No.	(207) 853-2600

Passamaquoddy Aboriginal Lands



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Maine (current Tribal headquarters location)
Canada



Penobscot Tribe of Maine

Mailing Address:

12 Wabanaki Way
 Indian Island
 Old Town, ME 04468

Telephone:

(877) 736-6272 (toll free) or
 (207) 827-7776

Fax Number:

(207) 827-6042

Web Address:

<http://www.penobscotnation.org>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Penobscot people are included in the term Wabanaki, which is used to denote the sovereign nations of Maine and the Maritimes, exclusively in the European boundaries of Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. One of the first recorded leaders, the powerful Chief Bessabez, or Bashaba as the English called him, ruled a nation of more than twenty villages. From 1606 to 1616, the region was subject to inter-Tribal conflict and invasion. Bessabez was killed and immediately following was an apocalyptic time of pestilence, believed to be European-introduced smallpox, that began to decimate indigenous populations. This was furthered by the long wars with the Mohawks from the 1630s until 1678. Penobscot numbers were estimated to be over 10,000, but by 1803, only 347 Penobscots remained.

Increased warfare between English settlers and the Native people took place between 1675 and 1760. Most of this was a result of the battle for control by the French and English. During this period, the Wabanaki Confederacy allied with the French, which had been the friendlier trading ally, while the English formed a strong military alliance with the Iroquois Confederacy. The French and their native allies made peace with the English after the 1760 war, but the wars had exhausted a lot of the strength of the Wabanaki Nations and their resources.

At the request of George Washington, the Penobscot sided with the American colonists in the Revolutionary War, but would soon be largely forgotten. This trend continued even as Penobscot people faithfully served in every major U.S. war and conflict. Treaties were made the Penobscots and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. These treaties pertained largely to lands, goods, and services to be provided by the new State. When Maine became a State in 1820, it assumed these treaty obligations, but reneged and appropriated a majority of the indigenous lands. These actions were in violation of the Federal Trade and Non-Intercourse Act of 1790, which forbid the transfer of Penobscot land without the consent of Congress, and was the basis for the 1980 lands claims suit against the State and the Federal Government. Penobscot Nation land encompasses over 130,000 acres of pristine and majestic Maine wilderness, which are divided into eight separate territories.

Tribal Government

The Penobscot Tribe is governed by a Chief, Vice-Chief and Tribal Council elected by the registered voting members of the Tribe. The Penobscot Nation's Tribal Administration is comprised of six administrative departments that provide support for the delivery of program services: Finance, Grants and Contracts, Personnel, Maintenance/Public Works, Legal, and Natural Resources.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title:	Director of Cultural & Historic Preservation / THPO
Telephone No.	(207) 817-7471, (207) 817-7332

Environmental Resources

Title:	Director of Natural Resources
Telephone No.	(207) 827-7330

Natural Resources

Title:	Director of Natural Resources
Telephone No.	(207) 827-7330

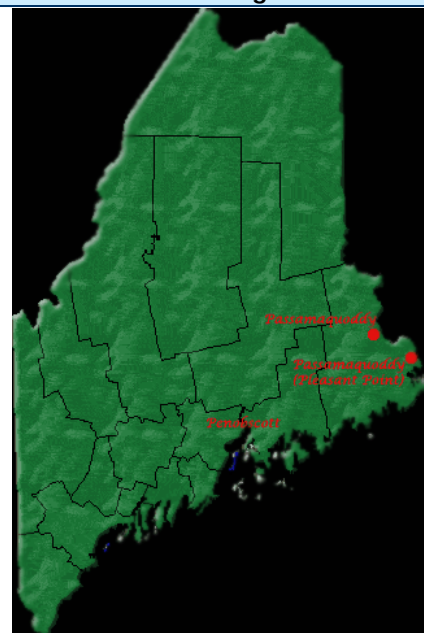
Business Manager

Title:	Legal Department, Legal Analyst
Telephone No.	(207) 817-7324

Tribal Administration

Title:	Tribal Chief
Telephone No.	(207) 817-7350

Penobscot Aboriginal Lands



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Maine (current Tribal headquarters location)



Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama

Mailing Address:

5811 Jack Springs Road
Atmore, AL 36502

Telephone:

(251) 368-9136

Fax Number:

(251) 368-4502

Web Address:

<http://www.poarchcreekindians.org>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Poarch Creek Indians are descendents of a segment of the original Creek Nation, which once covered almost all of Alabama and Georgia. Unlike many eastern Indian Tribes, the Poarch Creeks were not removed from their Tribal lands and have lived together for almost 200 years in and around the reservation in Poarch, Alabama. The reservation is located eight miles northwest of Atmore, Alabama, in rural Escambia County, 57 miles east of Mobile. Despite the policy of removal of Southeastern Indians to Oklahoma, several Creek families who had assisted the United States by providing essential services were allowed to retain their land. Those Creeks who had actively fought with the United States were permitted a reservation of one square mile in Alabama.

By 1836 the settlement was well populated and the timber companies had already purchased large tracts of timberland. This development left little nearby land available for land grants. Those families receiving 1836 land grants moved inland into the Poarch area near the Head of Perdido and Huxford area in order to find sufficient tracts of grant land. The Poarch settlement remained largely ignored and increasingly impoverished following the removal. As discrimination increased, the Indian families became poorer and more isolated. Since the 1900s, there were some organized efforts to improve the social and economic situation of the Poarch Creeks. The Federal Government did become involved when it halted the Escambia County Alabama Tax Assessor's illegal taxation of the Federal Trust Land in Poarch in 1920. It also instigated litigation to penalize trespassers illegally cutting timber on grant land.

Today, there are approximately 2,270 members of the Poarch Creek Indian Tribe. On August 11, 1984, the United States Government, Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs acknowledged the Poarch Band of Creek Indians as a Sovereign Indian Nation.

Tribal Government

The Poarch Band of Creek Indians is the only Federally Recognized Indian Tribe in the State of Alabama, operating as a sovereign nation with its own system of government and bylaws. Following Federal recognition, the Tribal Council approached the task of developing the infrastructure necessary to provide social and economic programs to Tribal members. The Poarch Creek Indians operate under a constitution that was ratified by the electoral process on June 1, 1985. The Constitution includes a preamble and defines membership, rights of members, territory and

authority of the government, Council procedures, elections, powers and duties of Tribal officers, popular participation in government, branches and amendments. The Legislative Branch is composed of a nine-member unilateral Tribal Council, elected by the general membership, who elects from its members a Chairman, which is the Chief Executive Officer of the Tribe. The Judicial Branch of the Tribal government consists of a Tribal Court system composed of a lower court and a supreme court that serves as a court of appeals. The Executive Branch is responsible for the overall management of the daily activities of the government.

In January of 1988, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians Tribal Council chartered Creek Indian Enterprises (CIE). The primary goal of CIE is to be the economic development and management arm of the Tribe. CIE has a five-member board that acts on behalf of the Tribe in regard to its existing business dealings and future economic development endeavors. The CIE Board of Directors and President are accountable for the administration and operation of all Tribal lease properties and its subsidiary enterprises. The primary obligation of CIE is to manage and operate the subject property in a manner that best promotes the interests of the Tribe.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title:	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Telephone No.	(251) 368-9136 Ext. 2200

Environmental Resources

Title:	Tribal Environmental Protection Board and/or Environmental Director
Telephone No.	(251) 368-9136 Ext. 2680

Natural Resources

Title:	Natural Resources Department
Telephone No.	(215) 368-9136

Business Manager

Title:	Creek Indian Enterprises (CIE)
Telephone No.	(215) 368-6819 (215) 368-0824 Fax

Poarch Band of Creek Lands



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Alabama (current Tribal headquarters location)
Georgia



Quapaw Tribe of Indians

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 765
Quapaw, OK 74363

Telephone:

(918) 542-1853

Fax Number:

(918) 542-4694

Web Address:

<http://www.quapawTribe.com>

Summary of Tribal History:

The name "Quapaw" is a derivative of the Tribal term Ugakhpa, meaning "down stream people." These people belong to the Dhegiha subdivision of the Sioux. It is believed that this group originally resided in the Ohio Valley. The Tribe left this region following the Ohio River downstream to the Mississippi River and eventually to the land that is now Arkansas.

In 1833, the Quapaw signed a treaty whereby the Tribe was removed from Arkansas and moved to northeastern Indian Territory in Oklahoma, near bands of the Shawnee and Seneca-Cayuga Tribes. The Quapaw were forced to flee to Kansas during the Civil War and obtained reservation lands there, which the Tribe was able to sell following the war. The Quapaw then returned to the Oklahoma reservation, but due to dissatisfaction with Federal Government handling of reservation oversight, some eventually settled among the Osage, led by hereditary Chief Louis Angel, also known as Tallchief. Many of these Quapaw later moved back to the reservation and Tribal members were each given 240 allotted acres. This allotment was ratified by the U.S. Congress in 1895.

Tribal Government

The government arm of the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma is headed by the Business Committee, which consists of seven members: Business Committee Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary/Treasurer, and four Committee members. Business Committee members are elected by vote of all registered Tribal members and serve two-year staggered terms. Elections are held annually in July.

Points of Contact:
Cultural Resources Department

Title: None Specified

Telephone No. (918) 542-1853

Environmental Resources

Title: Environmental Director

Telephone No. (918) 542-1853

Natural Resources

Title: Environmental Director

Telephone No. (918) 542-1853

Public Affairs/Admin/Business Manager

Title: Tribal Administrator

Telephone No. (918) 542-1853

Quapaw Aboriginal Lands


From Arkansas Archaeological Survey website:

<http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/indiansofarkansas/index.html?pageName=Historic%20Arkansas%20Indians>

**States Affiliated with Tribe's
Aboriginal Homelands**

Arkansas
Mississippi
Ohio
Oklahoma (current Tribal headquarters location)



Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma

Mailing Address:

Route 2, Box 246
Stroud, OK 74079

Telephone:

(918) 968-3526

Fax Number:

(918) 968-4837

Web Address:

<http://www.sacandfoxnation-nsn.gov>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma claims as part of its historic homelands northeast Missouri and northern Illinois, having lived for more than a century beside the Mississippi River. Although Iowa was a prairie with sparse woodlands prior to its settlement by Euroamericans, at various times in its history, the Sac and Fox occupied various locations within what is now Iowa.

The Sac and Fox culture is based upon respect for the life within themselves, their families, their communities, and all of creation. The oldest continuing religious practices are ceremonies like clan feasts, namings, adoptions, and burials. More recent religious practices include the Drum Dance, the Native American Church and Christianity. Language is the Sac and Fox expression of how they see the world. The languages of the Sac and Fox contain the accumulated knowledge of all their ancestors. Punishment for speaking the native language at the Sac and Fox Agency School resulted in a loss of identity for several generations of the Tribe; however, the language and culture continues. Several efforts are currently underway to enliven the identity of the Sac and Fox as peoples. The creative arts and crafts, sports and games, and the ceremonial and traditional ways are a strong and natural part of their everyday life. The community comes together as families, clans, and social groups often and with enthusiasm.

Sac and Fox governments, traditional and new, have been challenged with threats to the sovereignty of the Nation over lands, resources, and the people's welfare. In 1832, Black Hawk defended the peoples' right to their homeland. Keokuk complied with the U.S. demands to move "west of the Missouri Territory." In 1869 the Mokohoko Band led by Chief Pashepaho fought to remain in Kansas until the late 1880s. Recent Tribal leadership has defended the right of the Sac and Fox Nation to tax businesses, issue license plates, protect sovereign control over lands and resources, and govern according to Sac and Fox modern law. The Sac and Fox Nation currently has an enrollment of over 3,000 people, with a jurisdictional area covering all or parts of Payne, Pottawatomie and Lincoln counties in northeastern Oklahoma.

Tribal Government

Originally, the Sac and Fox Nation was governed by a clan system, including the Fish, Ocean, Thunder, Bear, Fox, Bear Potato, Deer, Beaver, Snow and Wolf clans. This traditional manner of selecting chiefs and governing themselves was forcibly replaced by United States appointees and a constitution patterned after the American form. The Sac and Fox Nation is organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act, which authorized the adoption of a Tribal constitution, by-laws, and a Business Committee. The supreme governing body of the Sac and Fox Nation is the Governing Council, having all

the powers as delegated to it by the constitution. The membership of the Governing Council consists of all members of the Sac and Fox Nation 18 years of age and older. The Business Committee consists of the Principal Chief, Second Chief, Secretary, Treasurer, and one Committee member who is elected by secret ballot. The Business Committee has the power to appoint subordinate committees and representatives; to transact business and otherwise speak or act on behalf of the Tribe in all matters on which the Tribe is empowered to act; to hire and employ legal counsel to represent the Tribe, the choice of counsel and fixing of fees to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative, as long as such approval is required, provided that the Governing Council has veto power after actions by the Business Committee. The judicial power of the Sac and Fox Nation is vested in one Supreme Court of the Sac and Fox Nation consisting of five Justices and such inferior courts as may be established by Tribal law. Regular elections of members of the Business Committee and members of the Grievance Committee are held in each odd-numbered year pursuant to an election ordinance prescribed by the Governing Council. Terms are staggered. There is an annual meeting of the Governing Council the last Saturday of August of each year.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title:	NAGPRA Coordinator
Telephone No.	(918) 968-3526 x 1048

Environmental Resources

Title:	Environmental Coordinators
Telephone No.	(918) 968-0046, 47, 48

Natural Resources

Title:	Real Property Management
Telephone No.	(918) 968-3526

Administrative Manager

Title:	Office of Government Staff, Executive Assistant
Telephone No.	(918) 968-3526 X 1009

Sac and Fox Aboriginal Lands

No map available

States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Illinois
Iowa
Mississippi
Oklahoma (current Tribal headquarters location)



Seminole Nation of Oklahoma

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 1498
Wewoka, OK 74884

Telephone:

(405) 257-6287

Fax Number:

(405) 257-6205

Web Address:

<http://www.seminolenation.com>

Summary of Tribal History:

Upon the passing of the Indian Removal Act of 1830, many Seminole were removed from their traditional homelands in the Southeastern United States to Oklahoma. Seminole removal took place between 1836-1859. Many routes were used, including water routes from Fort Brooke (Tampa Bay), across the Gulf of Mexico, to New Orleans, up the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River and finally to Ft. Gibson.

The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma boundaries include areas scattered throughout Seminole County, one of the most economically depressed counties in Oklahoma. For nearly twenty years, the Seminoles of Oklahoma refused to live with and under the Muscogee Creek government. In 1856, a treaty was made with the Muscogee Creeks and the Federal Government establishing the first Seminole Nation in Oklahoma.

This nation, recognized as an independent nation within the United States and under its protection, consisted of the land between the South Canadian River and North Canadian River bounded on the East by a line where the present city of Tecumseh, Oklahoma, now exists, and on the west by the western boundary of the United States (in 1856), which was the 100th meridian.

The Seminoles of Oklahoma moved to their new nation and established a community known as the Green Head Prairie. A council house was located about two miles north and two miles west of the agency. After this settlement was made and the homes were well established, the War between the States erupted and the Seminoles of Oklahoma, as well as other members of the Five Civilized Tribes (Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Muskogee Creek), took up arms and fought one against the other.

Under the agreement made with the Federal government, the Seminoles were to be protected from outside invasion, but with the rumors of war, and before any battles were fought, the Government withdrew all of its forces, leaving the Indian Nations unprotected from invasion from the South. About one-third of the Tribe voted to remain loyal to the Union and they proceeded to move to Kansas. The first skirmishes of the war took place when these Seminoles, along with other Tribal members, who favored the North, fought three engagements to reach help in Kansas. The remainder of the Seminoles of Oklahoma joined forces with the Confederacy and with civilians living in camps south of the Red River in Texas. The war devastated Indian Territory

and when it came to an end, the Five Civilized Tribes were forced to give up their claim to all their land in the western half of what is now Oklahoma.

In 1866, the Seminoles of Oklahoma were required to sign a new treaty. This treaty made certain provisions that included the sale of all the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma lands to the United States, at the rate of 15 cents per acre; to free their slaves and give them Tribal rights; to give rights of way to the railroads; to make peace among themselves and with other Tribes; and to help organize a state made up of the Indians in Oklahoma. The Seminoles of Oklahoma were allowed to buy land sold by the Muscogee Creeks for a price of 50 cents per acre. This new land was the Second Seminole Nation of Oklahoma and existed from 1866 to 1907. This consisted of present day Seminole County with the addition of 175,000 acres that the Seminoles of Oklahoma later bought from the Muscogee Creeks.

With the signing of the Treaty in 1866, the Government commissioned Elijah Brown to bring the Northern Seminoles of Oklahoma back to their new nation and set up a new capital city. He chose as the site for the new capital the present city of Wewoka; 17 years earlier, a Freedman leader, Gopher John, had made a temporary settlement on the north bank of the Wewoka Creek. They had given the name Wewoka, "Barking Water," to the settlement because of the noise made by the small falls located just east of the settlement. In 1866, a trading post was built, and in 1867, the first Post Office was commissioned, with Elijah Brown named as the Postmaster.

The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma currently has more than 15,250 enrolled Tribal members, of which about 60 percent live within or near the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma boundaries. The remainder live in other parts of the State, except for about 700 not living in Oklahoma.

Tribal Government

The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma consists of fourteen individual Bands or groups, two of which are Freedmen Bands (descendants of slaves who found refuge and freedom with the Tribe before the Tribe's removal from Florida). The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma has an elected Chief and Vice Chief, who represent the entire Tribe.

Individuals inherit their respective Band through their mother, belonging to the same band to which their mother belonged. Each Band has an elected Chairman and Vice

Chairman. Each Band meets once a month to discuss Tribal matters of importance.

The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma General Council is the legislative body for the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma. The Council consists of 28 representatives; two from each of the twelve Bands and two each from the Freedman Bands. Representatives are elected to the Council for a four-year term, through a general election held to coincide with the election of the Chief and Vice Chief. Council representatives work as a body to pass resolutions and ordinances that govern the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma and its members as a whole. Resolutions and ordinances that are to be presented at Council level are first reviewed at Band level where Band members are given an opportunity to discuss the issues and send their vote to the Council floor through their representatives. The General Council meets four times a year in regularly scheduled quarterly meetings. These meetings are held at the General Council House on the grounds of historic Mokuskey Academy on the first Saturday of March, June, September and December. In addition, throughout the year, special called or emergency called meetings may be held should a pertinent issue arise. The Principal Chief of the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma chairs the General Council meetings. In addition, the General Council Secretary and Seminole Nation of Oklahoma Attorney General are present during each meeting. These meetings are open to the public.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title:	Historic Preservation Officer
Telephone No.	(405) 257-7292

Environmental Resources

Title:	Director
Telephone No.	(405) 382-5112

Natural Resources

Title:	Environmental Director
Telephone No.	(405) 382-5112

Business Management

Title:	Executive Director, SNDA
Telephone No.	(405)382-3562

Seminole Aboriginal Lands

No map available

States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Alabama
 Florida
 Georgia
 Oklahoma (current Tribal headquarters location)
 South Carolina
 Tennessee



Seminole Tribe of Florida

Mailing Address:

6300 Stirling Road
Hollywood, FL 33024

Telephone:

(954) 966-6300

Fax Number:

(954) 967-3463

Web Address:

<http://www.seminoleTribe.com>

Summary of Tribal History:

The origin of today's Seminole Tribe of Florida can be traced back at least 12,000 years. Until 1821, Florida remained under the control of the government of Spain, but the U.S. Territories of Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana were its covetous next-door neighbors. In the early days of the U.S. Government existence, it was clear that the U.S. wanted the Spaniards out of Florida and was willing to consider any means, including warfare, to acquire the rich land. On Christmas day, 1837, nearly 400 black and Indian warriors hid deep in the swamps of Florida, preparing to face Colonel Zachary Taylor and 1,000 U.S. regulars. The two sides fought the decisive battle in the Second Seminole War, the bloodiest, most costly Indian conflict in U.S. history. It was not just an Indian war; it is also a slave uprising. For three years, hundreds of black rebels allied with Seminole Indians fought the U.S. Army to a standstill. The Seminoles began the 20th century where they had been left at the conclusion of the Seminole Wars – in abject poverty, hiding out in remote camps in the wet wilderness areas of South Florida.

With the conclusion of World War II, there was a push to reduce Federal expenses. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) was one of the departments targeted. As the BIA looked around for programs to cut, Assistant Commissioner William Zimmerman felt that the termination of Federal services to some Native American Tribes would create a sizeable budget reduction. Thus the concept of Tribal "termination" was born. The United States Government carried out a policy of displacement and extermination against the American Indians in the eastern U.S., systematically removing them from the path of "white" settlement. The Florida Seminoles were on the list. Termination hearings were announced in 1953. They found the Florida Seminoles seemingly helpless to defend themselves. The Tribe faced the threat of termination, having all governmental services suspended, and being evicted from the reservations which were their only legal home. The Federal Government considered all of the 918 Indians in southern Florida to be "Seminoles," even though the vocal "Trail" leaders had defiantly and publicly protested any such designation since the 1920s. They now represented some 305 traditional, non-reservation people from Fort Pierce south to the Trail.

Because of the Government's designation of these Indians as "Seminoles," and as there was no formal Tribal government in Florida which the Federal Government recognized, the superintendent of the Seminole Agency of Florida asked for nominations of two individuals to be elected on the three Seminole reservations and the Trail to

represent their areas at the future hearings. On March 1-2, 1954, those representatives went to Washington to testify at the Joint Hearing before the Subcommittees of the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the 83rd Congress. The non-reservation group still wanted to retain their government by their own traditional Tribal Council.

The formation of the Seminole Tribe was begun. A Board of Directors of the Seminole Tribe was created. The Board met in Dania, April 4, 1955; not surprisingly, the non-reservation faction had been excluded as the Seminole Tribal movement gathered momentum. At the 84th Congress hearings in Clewiston on April 6-7, 1955, key speakers testified in support of the Seminoles' request for the continuance of government supervision for 10-25 more years to develop an economic base for greater self-sufficiency.

Tribal Government

On March 26, 1957, a constitutional committee was selected. Its task was to write a constitution and corporate charter. The Seminole on the Dania (now Hollywood), Big Cypress, and Brighton Reservations adopted a Charter and Constitution by democratic vote on August 21, 1957. All people over 21 were eligible to vote, and at least 30 percent of the 448-person Seminole population (and any Miccosukees who wished to) were required to vote in this election. The vote was 241 for and 5 against. Thus, the Seminole Tribal Council replaced the traditional council of elders associated with the Corn Dance groups. The corporate charter of the Seminole Tribe of Florida, Inc., was also approved, by a vote of 223 for and 5 against.

As established in the Seminole Tribe of Florida's Constitution, the Tribal Council is the chief governing body, composed of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and Council Representatives from each reservation. Today, the Council administers the Seminole Police Department, the Human Resources programs, the Tribal gaming enterprises, citrus groves, the Billie Swamp Safari, the Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum and the majority of the Tribe's cigarette-related enterprises. The Seminole Tribe of Florida's Legal Services Department administers a public defender's office, Water Resource Management, and the Utilities Department. The Tribe does not have a court system; legal and criminal matters not resolved on the community level are referred to the proper State or Federal authorities. Because there was no "council house" at the Dania Reservation in the early days, many important meetings were conducted at a table and benches under an oak tree, which became known as the "Council Oak." The tradition continues as Council inductions are often held under the Oak today.

The Indian Reorganization Act allowed Indian Tribes to govern themselves as Federal corporations. A corporate charter was prepared. The majority of the Tribal members living on the reservation approved the charter; thus, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, Inc., was officially formed as a Federal corporation, designed to provide economic development opportunities for the Tribe. Each Tribal member shares equally in the ownership of the Tribal corporation. The Board of Directors of the Seminole Tribe of Florida, Inc., consists of a President; Vice President; and Directors from Brighton, Big Cypress, Hollywood, and Immokalee (non-voting). The President is the Vice Chairman of the Council and the Chairman of the Council is the Vice President of the Board. Liaisons represent Tribal members from Tampa, Tamiami Trail, Naples, and Fort Pierce.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources

Title:	Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum; Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Telephone No.	(863) 902-1113

Natural Resources

Title:	Water Resource Management Department (WRMD).
Telephone No.	
Hollywood	(954) 965-4380 Fax: (954) 962-8727
Big Cypress	(863) 902-3200 Fax: (863) 902-3203
Brighton	(863) 763-4128 Fax: (863) 763-1428

Public Affairs/Admin/Business Manager

Title:	Communications Department Director
Telephone No.	(954) 985-5701

Seminole Aboriginal Lands



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

- Alabama
- Florida (current Tribal headquarters location)
- Georgia
- Mississippi
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Tennessee



Seneca Nation of Indians

Mailing Address:
 P.O. Box 231 OR
 3644 Administrative Dr.,
 Salamanca, NY 14779

Telephone:
 (713) 532-4900

Fax Number:
 (716) 532-5443

Web Address:
<http://www.sni.org>

Summary of Tribal History:

At its most expansive, Seneca aboriginal territory extended from the western Finger Lakes region of New York northward to Lake Ontario, and southward into Pennsylvania. Most of the territory was lost through the treaty process although it is still deemed as aboriginal territory. Contemporary Seneca land is limited to five territories of the Seneca Nation of Indians: Allegany Indian Reservation, Buffalo Creek Reservation, Cattaraugus Indian Reservation, Niagara Falls Reservation, and Oil Springs Reservation. These territories total approximately 55,000 acres and encompass parts of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Erie, Niagara, and Chautauqua counties. [sent from Tribe]

The Seneca Nation of Indians (SNI) is one of the six Tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy, also referred to as the Haudenosaunee, who occupy aboriginal lands in the New York State set aside by the Treaty of Canandaigua of 1794. The Seneca Nation of Indians has a total population of over 7200 enrolled members and holds title to three territories in New York, one of which includes the City of Salamanca. The Allegany Indian Reservation (AIR) is located along the Allegheny River from the Pennsylvania border upriver to Vandalia, New York, and is located entirely within Cattaraugus County. The AIR originally included 30,469 acre of land surrounding the Allegheny, of which the Kinzua Reservoir inundated approximately 10,000 acres when the Army Corps of Engineers build the Kinzua Dam in 1964. This Reservation includes the City of Salamanca. Cattaraugus Indian Reservation (CIR) is located along the Cattaraugus Creek, from Gowanda, New York, downstream to the shore of Lake Erie. The CIR comprises some 21,618 acres in Cattaraugus, Chautauqua and Erie Counties. Oil Springs Indian Reservation (OSIR) is located on the border of Cattaraugus and Allegany Counties near Cuba, New York. The OSIR is made up of one square mile of land that includes access to Cuba Lake. Although the OSIR has no permanent Seneca residents, there are SNI and privately owned enterprises operating on the Reservation.

Tribal Government

The Seneca Nation of Indians came into formal existence in 1848 when they abolished the "chief" system and established a constitution with elected officials. The constitution provides for an Executive Branch, a Legislative Branch, and a Judicial Branch. The Executive Branch is comprised of the President, Treasurer and Clerk, who are elected every two years and may not succeed themselves. These elections also provide for a 16-member legislative body evenly split between the Allegany and Cattaraugus territories. The Legislative Branch (or Tribal Council) consists of 16 members: eight from the Cattaraugus Reservation and eight from the Allegany Reservation, who are elected for 4-year staggered terms. The Judiciary Branch is comprised of separate Peacemaker, Appellate, and Surrogate Courts. The powers and identification of Tribal Courts are pursuant to Section III of the Seneca Nation Constitution. The Peacemaker's Court consists of six elected judges (three per territory) with the eldest of the three being designated the Senior Peacemaker Judge. The Seneca Nation government is a true democracy.

Points of Contact:

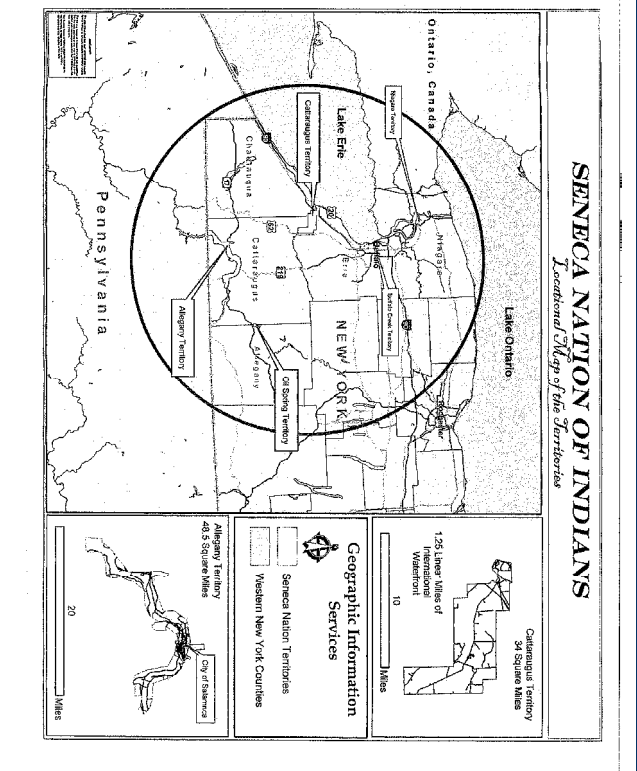
Administrative Official	
Title:	Treasurer
Telephone No.	(716) 532-4900, Fax (716) 532-6272

Historic Preservation	
Title:	Seneca Nation of Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Telephone No.	(716) 945-9427, Fax (716) 945-0351

NAGPRA	
Title:	Seneca Nation NAGPRA Representative
Telephone No.	(585) 924-5414, Fax (585) 742-2353

Environmental/Cultural Resources	
Title:	Env. Program Dir; Cultural Resources Tech
Telephone No.	(716) 532-2546, Fax (716) 532-8322 (716) 945-9427

Seneca Aboriginal Lands



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

- New York (current Tribal headquarters location)
- Ohio
- Pennsylvania
- West Virginia



Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 1283
Miami, OK 74355
OR
237 South 655 Road
Grove, OK 74344

Telephone:

(918) 542-6609 or (888) 313-6609
(918) 787-5452 or (866)787-5452

Fax Number:

(918) 542-3684
(918) 787-5521

Web Address:

<http://www.scTribe.com>
www.eightTribes.org/seneca-cayuga

Summary of Tribal History:

The name Seneca is from the Iroquoian term, which means "people of the standing or protecting rock or stone" derived from Onenuile 'ron 'no. Seneca belong to the Iroquoian linguistic family, the largest division of the Five Nations (also known as the League of the Iroquois) who were first found living in New York. There was a well-known confederation of Iroquois Indian bands drawn from throughout the Northeast that included the Cayuga and the Seneca Sandusky, who had lived in New York at the outset of the American Revolution. After the war, the Cayuga moved to Ohio, where they were granted a reservation along the Sandusky River.

In 1831, the Tribe sold its land in Ohio and accepted a reservation in the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory. They were a prosperous people who, preparing to leave Ohio, heavily loaded their baggage onto a steamboat to sail to St. Louis. During the Civil War, the Seneca-Cayuga homeland became a battleground. Eventually, most fled to Kansas for safety. In 1867, Federal negotiators sold part of their land to various Tribes. In 1881, a band of Cayuga from Canada joined the Seneca Tribe in Indian Territory. In 1902, shortly before Oklahoma became a state, 372 members of the joint Tribe received land allotments.

Tribal Government

Today, the Tribal roll numbers approximately 5,000 members, most of whom live throughout Ottawa County, Oklahoma. The Tribal headquarters is located in Miami, Oklahoma. The Tribal Council consists of the Chief, 2nd Chief, Secretary-Treasurer, and four Council persons. Terms are staggered annually. There is also an Election Committee, an Enrollment Committee, a Grievance Committee, a Claims committee, and a Tax Commission. (The Tribal Web site provides names and specific terms in office.)

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Tribal Planner
Telephone No. (918) 542-6609

Environmental Resources

Title: Environmental Director
Telephone No. (918) 542-6609

Administration

Title: Assistant Director,
Intergovernmental Affairs
Telephone No. (918) 787-5454

Public Affairs/Admin/Business Manager

Title: Public Relations & Media
Telephone No. (918) 542-6609

Seneca-Cayuga Aboriginal Lands

No map available

States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Country of Canada
Kansas
New York
Ohio
Oklahoma (current Tribal headquarters location)



Shawnee Tribe

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 189
Miami, OK 74355

Telephone:

(918) 542-2441

Fax Number:

(918) 542-2922

Web Address:

<http://www.shawnee-Tribe.com/>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Shawnees are an Eastern Woodlands Tribe pushed west by white encroachment. In 1793, some of the Shawnee Tribe's ancestors received a Spanish land grant at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. After the 1803 Louisiana Purchase brought this area under American control, some Cape Girardeau Shawnees went west to Texas and Old Mexico and later moved to the Canadian River in southern Oklahoma, becoming the Absentee Tribe. In 1825, Congress ratified a treaty with the Cape Girardeau Shawnees ceding their Missouri lands for a 1.6 million-acre reservation in eastern Kansas. After the Indian Removal Act of 1830, the Ohio Shawnees on the Wapakoneta and Hog Creek Reservations signed a treaty with the U.S. giving them lands on the Kansas Reservation. The Lewistown Reservation Shawnees, together with their Seneca allies and neighbors, signed a separate treaty with the Federal Government in 1831 and moved directly to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). The Lewistown Shawnees became the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, while their Seneca allies became the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma. The Federal Government caused the former Kansas Shawnees and the Cherokees to enter into a formal agreement in 1869, whereby the Shawnees received allotments and citizenship in Cherokee Nation.

The Shawnees settled in and around White Oak, Bird Creek (Sperry), and Hogan Creek (Fairland), maintaining separate communities and separate cultural identities. Known as the Cherokee Shawnees, they would also later be called the Loyal Shawnees.

Initial efforts begun in the 1980s to separate the Shawnee Tribe from Cherokee Nation culminated when Congress enacted Public Law 106-568, the Shawnee Tribe Status Act of 2000, which restored the Shawnee Tribe to its position as a sovereign Indian nation.

Tribal Government

The Shawnee Tribe is a Federally Recognized Indian Tribe headquartered in Miami, Oklahoma. For more than 154 years, and while they were part of the Cherokee Nation, the Tribal governance was based on a constitution implemented by the Business Committee. The Business Committee is headed by the Chairman. The Tribal corporation, Shawnee Development, LLC, is currently seeking 8(a) Small Business Administration status.

Points of Contact:

Business Manager

Title: Shawnee Development, LLC, Chairman
Telephone No. (918) 542-2441

Cultural Resources Department

Title: None Specified
Telephone No. (918) 542-2441

Environmental Resources

Title: None Specified
Telephone No. (918) 542-2441

Natural Resources

Title: None Specified
Telephone No. (918) 542-2441

Shawnee Aboriginal Lands



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

- Kansas (current Tribal headquarters location)
- New York
- Ohio
- Oklahoma (current Tribal headquarters location)



St. Regis Mohawk Tribe

Mailing Address:

412 State Route 37
Akwesasne, NY 13655

Telephone:

(518) 358-2272

Fax Number:

(518) 358-4519

Web Address:

<http://srmt-nsn.gov/>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Mohawk are traditionally the keepers of the Eastern Door of the Iroquois Confederacy, also known as the Six Nations Confederacy or the Haudenosaunee Confederacy. Their original homeland is the northeastern region of New York State extending into southern Canada and Vermont. Prior to contact with Europeans the Mohawk settlements populated the Mohawk Valley of New York State. Through the centuries Mohawk influence extended far beyond their territory and was felt by the Dutch that settle on the Hudson River and in Manhattan. The Mohawks' location as the Iroquois nation closest to Albany and Montreal, and the fur traders there, gave them considerable influence among the other Tribes. This location has also contributed directly to a long and beautifully complicated history.

In the 1750s, to relieve crowding at Kahnawake and to move closer to the Iroquois homeland, the French Jesuits established a mission at the present site on the St. Regis River. The Mohawk people had continually used this site at the confluence of the St. Lawrence River Valley as part of their fishing and hunting grounds prior to the building of the first church. "Akwasasne," as it is known today, translates roughly to "Land where the partridge drums." This area has always been a prime location due to the confluence of several small waterways. The Catholic Church records date back to the late 1600's. Oral history states the church was built on traditional ceremonial grounds.

The community became more populated as Mohawks left the Mohawk Valley under distressed conditions in the mid 1700's. In 1759 a band of Abenakis sought refuge with the Mohawk people during the French and Indian War, with some remaining behind after their party returned to their own village. In addition, also as a result of the dislocation caused by the war, a number of refugees from the Oswegatchie Mission (near present day Ogdensburg, NY) settled at Saint Regis. After this immigration, the culture at Saint Regis stayed predominately Mohawk. In 1796 the Seven Nations of Canada, which included Christian Mohawks living in Saint Regis, asserted rights to their lands and were eventually confined to a small parcel of land through a treaty signed by representatives of the Seven Nations of Canada and the State of New York. Under the terms of this agreement, a six-square mile tract and some collateral land were reserved for the Mohawks in return for their promise to abandon any further land claims in the State. Subsequent State treaties decreased the size of the reservation and increased an annuity paid to the residents.

Today the Mohawk people of Akwesasne still rightfully claim territory outside the confines of the current boundaries of the reservation and exercise guardianship over these lands through National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and Environmental Protection Act processes.

In 1888, at a Grand Council of the Six Nations Iroquois Confederacy (Haudenosaunee Confederacy), the Mohawk Nation formally rekindled its fire and responsibilities to the Confederacy as the successor of the descendents of Mohawks who had left the Mohawk Valley a hundred years earlier. The Mohawk people who had maintained their traditional customs and ceremonies restored their place as an "Elder Brother" of the Haudenosaunee. The Confederacy felt it was beneficial to all to remain united, thus strengthening its position when fighting for Indian rights under treaties previously negotiated with the United States.

After the American War of Independence, the Mohawk people found it necessary to deal with the government of the State of New York. In order to protect themselves and their best interests, the Mohawks decided to select representatives to interact with New York. In the 1930s the Federal Government proposed the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA). Each Tribe was given the opportunity to reject the IRA, which the Saint Regis Mohawk did. In 1953, a Federal task force arrived at Saint Regis to prepare termination legislation but the chiefs and Saint Regis people rejected the termination. Despite this, the Bureau of Indian Affairs proposed bill was presented to Congress where it died in committee without serious consideration. Administrative termination of Tribes continued throughout the 1950s. In the mid-1960s, however, the Federal Government was reminded that there had been no official termination of the Federal relationship with the New York State Iroquois. The acknowledgment of the Federal relationship was slow to manifest itself. Following preliminary findings, the leaders of the Iroquois Tribes, including those of the Saint Regis, were invited to Washington to explore the establishment of a viable relationship.

Tribal Government

In 1802, the St Regis Mohawk selected trustees and a clerk at a community meeting held on the reservation. The New York State legislature passed a law recognizing three trustees and a clerk as the Mohawk people's chosen representatives. The trustees' primary purpose was to give a voice to the Saint Regis Mohawk who lived on the American side of the Mohawk territory, and thus in New

York and to oversee certain aspects of the relationship with non-Native governments. It is not believed the trustees initially usurped the role of life chiefs (who were chosen in a more traditional manner and held their positions for life) who continued to control the internal affairs of the Tribe. However, two of the original trustees were also life chiefs. By 1818, two of the original trustees were dead and two new trustees were chosen, both of whom were also life chiefs. This unique mixture of tradition and adaptability, coupled with strong non-Native influences, brought about a new form of government. The present Saint Regis Mohawk Tribal Council has emerged from those changes. Throughout the 19th century the St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Council Government evolved to a point where the trustees are called Tribal Chiefs, formalized elections are now scheduled each year and definite terms of office have been established. The Tribal Council is comprised of three Chiefs, three Sub-Chiefs and a Tribal Clerk.

The St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Council Chiefs are responsible for setting policy and making major decisions on behalf of the Tribe. They oversee the operation of the St. Regis Mohawk Tribal government and assure that quality programs and services are made available to the Mohawk people. The Tribal Clerk maintains the official records of Council.

New York State and the United States Federal Government deal with the St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Council on a government-to-government level. The Tribal Council has received Federal and State funds for a variety of tribally administered programs since 1973, all of which primarily employ Mohawk people. Today, the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe administers its own environmental, social, policing, economic, health and educational programs, policies, laws and regulations.

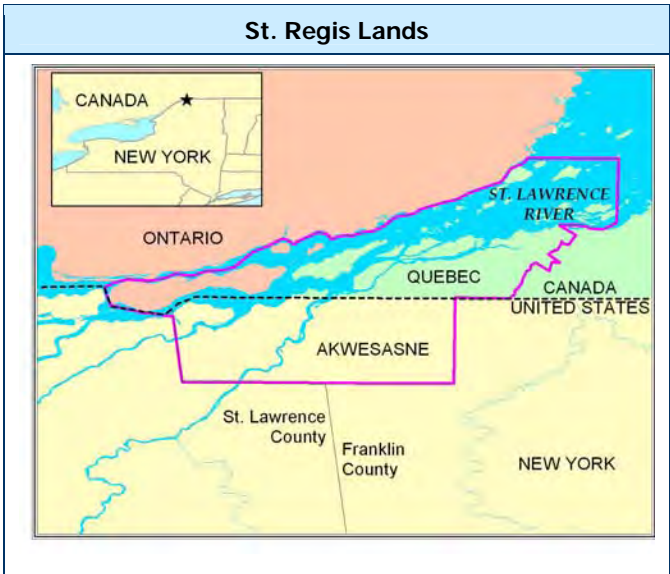
Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer/ NAGPRA
Telephone No.	(518) 358-2272 x164

Environmental Resources	
Title:	Environmental Director
Telephone No.	(518) 358-5937 x116

Cultural/Natural Resources	
Title:	Akwesasne Museum
Telephone No.	(518) 358-2461

Public Information	
Title:	Public Information Officer
Telephone No.	(518) 358-2272



States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands
Kentucky
New York (current Tribal headquarters location)
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee



Thlopthlocco Tribal Town

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 188
Okemah, OK 74859-0188

Telephone:

(918) 623-2620 or 560-6198

Fax Number:

(918) 623-1810

Web Address: (no official web address available)

http://www.itmatrustfunds.org/Tribes_folder/Thlopthlocco.htm

Summary of Tribal History:

The Muscogee (Creek) people are descendants of a highly evolved culture that, before 1500 A.D., spanned all of the region known today as the southeastern United States. Early ancestors of the Muscogee constructed magnificent earthen pyramids along the rivers of that region as part of their elaborate ceremonial complexes. The historic Muscogee later built expansive towns within these same broad river valleys in the present states of Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina.

The Muscogee were not one Tribe but a union of several. This union evolved into a confederacy that, in the Euro-American described "historic period," was the most sophisticated political organization north of Mexico. Member Tribes were called Tribal towns. Within this political structure, each Tribal town maintained political autonomy and distinct land holdings.

The confederacy was dynamic in its capacity to expand. New Tribal towns were born of "Mother Towns" as populations increased. The confederation was also expanded by the addition of Tribes conquered by towns of the confederacy, and in time by the incorporation of Tribes and fragments of Tribes devastated by the European imperial powers. Within this confederacy, the language and culture of the founding Tribal towns became dominant.

The Thlopthlocco Tribal Town is located in east-central Oklahoma in the town of Clearview about five miles north of Weleetka, Okemah, Oklahoma. The Thlopthlocco Tribal Town is part of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma, which owns over 6,000 acres of Federal trust lands. This land is dispersed throughout an eight-county area in eastern Oklahoma. The Tribal enrollment is 1500. One of the four members of the Oklahoma Creek Confederacy, the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town is based in Okemah, Oklahoma, along with one of the other two Tribal towns, the Kialegee.

Tribal Government

The Thlopthlocco Tribal Town based in Okemah, Oklahoma, is one of the four members of the Oklahoma Creek Confederacy. Their Corporate Charter was ratified on April 13, 1939, and the Constitution and By-laws were approved on December 27, 1938 by a vote of 95 for, and 4 against. The officers of the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town are the Town King, 1st Warrior, 2nd Warrior, Secretary and the Treasurer. These officers are elected by the Town membership and their terms of office are four years, or until their successors are elected and installed. An election of officers is held

every fourth year. There is an advisory council consisting of five adult members of the Town who are appointed by the officers. The governing body is known as the Business Committee and consists of the Town officers and members of the advisory council. At any election held by the membership of this Town, both males and females 21 years of age and over are eligible to vote. Election is by standing vote and a majority of the votes cast determines the outcome. Town membership meetings are held, annually. Regular meetings of the Business Committee are held quarterly.

This is one of only two instances of a monarchical title being applied to the head of a Native nation within the United States. The other is the Kialegee Tribal Town, also part of the Muscogee Nation.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Historic Preservation Officer

Telephone No. (918) 560-6198

Environmental Resources

Title: Environmental Protection Agency Director

Telephone No. (918) 560-6198

Natural Resources

Title: Housing Director

Telephone No. (918) 560-6198

Administrative Manager

Title: Administrator

Telephone No. (918) 560-6198

Thlopthlocco Aboriginal Lands

No map available

States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Oklahoma (current Tribal headquarters location)

Tonawanda Seneca Nation

Mailing Address:

Chief
7027 Meadville Road
Basom, NY 14013

Telephone:

(716) 542-4244/2141

Fax Number:

(716) 542-4008

Web Address:

No official website is available

Summary of Tribal History:

The original Seneca territories included all of the lands west of Seneca Lake as well as lands in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Large portions of the lands were lost to fraudulent treaties with New York State in the early 1800s. Today there are three primary Seneca communities with two distinct Seneca governments. The Seneca Nation of Indians adopted a non-traditional, elective form of government in 1848. The Tonawanda Seneca Nation retained the original system of leadership by a Council of Chiefs established under the Great Law of Peace. The Tonawanda Seneca Nation still retains the position of the Keeper of the Western Door.

There are no firm boundary lines between the aboriginal territories of each nation. The borders are more like buffer zones and different nations share the use of those buffer zones. There is no definitive method to delineate traditional territories by nation because the people are culturally affiliated by clan, belief, and language, which transcend geographical boundaries.

Tribal Government

The Tonawanda Seneca Nation's population is over 1,500 enrolled members, approximately 700 living on the territory. The Nation has a centuries-old traditional form of government where the Clan Mothers select the Chiefs, who serve the people for life. The Council of Chiefs, made up of one Chief from each of the eight clans, legislates to protect the welfare of all Tonowanda Seneca People and lands. Additionally, the Seneca Chiefs sit on the Haudenosaunee Grand Council. Chiefs from each of the Six Nations meet regularly at Onondaga.

Points of Contact:
Cultural Resources Department

Title: None Specified

Telephone No. (716) 542-4244

Environmental Resources

Title: None Specified

Telephone No. (716) 542-4244

Natural Resources

Title: None Specified

Telephone No. (716) 542-4244

Public Affairs/Admin/Business Manager

Title: None Specified

Telephone No. (716) 542-4244

Tonawanda Aboriginal Lands

No map available

**States Affiliated with Tribe's
Aboriginal Homelands**

New York (current Tribal headquarters location)
Ohio
Pennsylvania



Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana

Mailing Address:

151 Melacon Road
or
P.O. Box 1589
Marksville, LA 71351

Telephone:

(318) 253-9767

Fax Number:

(318) 253-9791

Web Address:

<http://www.tunica.org>

Summary of Tribal History:

The Tunica-Biloxi Tribe is located on its old landbase at Marksville, Louisiana. Federally recognized, the Tribe operates a full casino, a cattle herd, a major museum, and an anthropological conservation laboratory. The Tribe also maintains its own police and court system and housing project. Traditional basket-making, beadwork, and other crafts remain. The Tunica and Biloxi languages are remembered in part, but no longer spoken, while French is the preferred language among the Elders. Storytellers still recount ancient Tunica and Biloxi myths and tales, and attempts are underway to revive traditional music and dance.

The Tunica and Biloxi Indians have lived on their Reservation near Marksville, Louisiana, for over two centuries, during which the Tribes, though speaking completely different languages, have intermarried.

Tribal Government

The Tunica-Biloxi government is housed in the Tribal Center, located at the heart of the Reservation.

Points of Contact:

Tribal Chairman

Title: Chairman

Telephone No. (318) 253-9767

Environmental Resources

Title: Director of Health and Sanitation

Telephone No. (318) 240-6543

Cultural Resources Department

Title: Cultural Resources

Telephone No. (318) 240-6451

Tribal Administrative Official

Title: Chairman

Telephone No. (318) 253-9697

Tunica-Biloxi Aboriginal Lands

No map available

States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

Louisiana (current Tribal headquarters location)

Tuscarora Nation of New York

Mailing Address:

2006 Mt. Hope Rd.
Lewiston, NY 14092

Telephone:

(No number listed)

Web Address:

(No official Web address available)

Summary of Tribal History:

The Tuscarora are of the Iroquois linguistic group and indigenous to North Carolina along the Neuse and Roanoke Rivers. Infiltration of settlers forced them into western New York where they were admitted into the League of the Iroquois as the sixth nation in 1718. The treaty of 1784 secured for them the possession of the lands they occupied.

The Tuscarora Tribe is one of the Six Nations that comprises the Iroquois League or Haudenosaunee Confederacy. Formed around 1570, the League was originally comprised of five Tribes. Starting from east to west, they were the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and the Senecas. In 1722, the sixth Tribe, the Tuscaroras migrated from North Carolina to the border regions between New York and Pennsylvania and united with the original five Tribes into one cohesive alliance as a sort of 'junior member'. The Iroquois Confederation probably was complete by 1525, but maybe as early as 1450. It is designed to protect the peace within the League, but not necessarily coordinate actions outside the League. The Iroquois Constitution, or Great Binding Law [called Ne Gayaneshagowa] is an oral history that describes the political relationship between the Nations. These include the "Older Brothers," the Mohawks and Senecas; the "Younger Brothers," the Cayugas and Oneidas; and the "Keepers of the Council Fire", the Onandagas. The Peacemaker, Dekanawidah, was a Mohawk, and the Mohawk, though having no power greater than the others, are regarded as first among equals. The Onandagas, the Tribe of Tadadaho, are the head of the Council and the moderators of discussions. Representatives from these Tribes formed the Council of Fifty, led by chiefs or sachems from each Tribe. The Council was the institution of debate, discussion, and decision making amongst the Iroquois.

Each clan chooses representatives to the Nation's governing body, the Men's Council and Clan Mothers. The Clan Mothers of the different Tribes appoint Council members to serve. These positions are named after the original holders of the post, and each of the clans are named after animals. The posts are eternal and only the occupants temporal; that is, the office is more important than the office holder. Certain men could be elevated to the level of Pine Tree Chief or War Chief through great deeds, though they were not allowed to decide matters at the Council Fire, only offer input.

The Iroquois group is made up of nine clans and continues to rule through a matriarchal system. Only those individuals

born of an Iroquois mother are considered members of the Tribe. Although the Tuscarora language is taught in the Tuscarora Indian School, the Tribe primarily speaks English. The Tuscarora Reservation is located nine miles northeast of Niagara Falls, near the shores of Lake Ontario. The reservation covers an area of 5,700 acres.

The Tuscarora call themselves, "Ska-ru-ren," meaning "those of the Indian hemp" gatherers, because they originally wore woven hemp shirts. The Tuscarora are considered the Younger Brothers with the Oneida and Cayuga Nations.

Tribal Government

Each clan is governed by a chief chosen by the oldest mother in the clan, who represents the clan on the Tuscarora Council of Chiefs. The Council consists of 13 chieftains.

Points of Contact:

Public Affairs/Admin/Business Manager

Title:	Chief/Tribal Council
Telephone No.	(716) 622-7061

Cultural Resources Department

Title:	Historian/Cultural Resources Manager
Telephone No.	(716) 622-7061

Environmental Resources

Title:	Environmental Office
Telephone No.	(716) 609-3810

Natural Resources

Title:	Environmental Office Director
Telephone No.	(716) 622-7061

Tuscarora Aboriginal Lands

No map available

States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands

New York (current Tribal headquarters)



United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 746
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Telephone:
(918) 431-1818

Fax Number:
(918) 431-1873

Web Address:
<http://www.unitedkeetowahband.org>

Summary of Tribal History:

The United Keetowah Band (UKB) of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma is one of three Federally Recognized Cherokee Tribes in the U.S., and one of two whose capital is located in Tahlequah, Oklahoma. Keetowah Cherokee homelands were originally located in what are now Kentucky, the Virginias, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana. Bordering states, of course, had fringes of the population. Later populated states included Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Texas, and Oklahoma.

The name Keetowah (often spelled Kituwah) has always had a special significance to Cherokee traditionalists. While some look at the name as a recent moniker given to a particular society and later adopted by the Tribe, others believe the name Kituwah is the true name of the Cherokee people, a name given directly from the Creator. Legends of the Kituwah people say that the name was given after seven of the wisest men of the ancient Cherokees went to the highest peak and fasted for seven days and nights, asking the Creator for guidance. Kituwah Mound, located near what is present-day Bryson City North, North Carolina, is understood to be the "mother town" and the place where the Creator gave the laws and first fire to the people.

The Keetowahs have been known to be the most traditional and conservative of the Cherokee. Legends say that if these ways ever discontinue, the Cherokee will be no more.

The Tribal community is dispersed throughout nine districts in a 14-county area in northeastern Oklahoma. Tribal headquarters are located near the Arkansas River at the town of Tahlequah in Cherokee County, Oklahoma.

Tribal Government

The UKB is governed by a Chief, Assistant Chief, Secretary, Treasurer, and a nine-member Council, which represents the nine districts: Canadian Cooweescoowee, Delaware, Flint, Goingsnake, Illinois, Saline, Sequoyah, and Tahlequah. The UKB's constitution/bylaws and corporate charter were ratified in accordance with the Indian Reorganization Act and the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act on May 8, 1950. The UKB is the only Cherokee Band or Nation properly organized under the OIWA, which is required by the act in order to possess un-allotted lands belonging to the Cherokee Indians.

Points of Contact:

Cultural Resources Department	
Title:	Acting Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Telephone No.	(918) 822-1952

Environmental Resources	
Title:	Director
Telephone No.	(918) 431-1818

Natural Resources	
Title:	None Specified
Telephone No.	(918) 431-1818

Public Affairs/Admin/Business Manager	
Title:	Administrative Officer
Telephone No.	(918) 431-1818

United Keetowah Aboriginal Lands	
No map available	

States Affiliated with Tribe's Aboriginal Homelands	
Alabama	
Arkansas	
Georgia	
Kansas	
Kentucky	
Mississippi	
Missouri	
North Carolina	
Oklahoma (current Tribal headquarters location)	
South Carolina	
Tennessee	
Texas	
Virginia	
West Virginia	



Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts

Mailing Address:

20 Black Brook Road
Aquinnah, MA 02536-1546

Telephone:

(508) 645-9265

Fax Number:

(508) 645-3790

Web Address:

<http://www.wampanoagTribe.net>

Summary of Tribal History:

The ancestors of Wampanoag people have lived for at least 10,000 years at Aquinnah (Gay Head) and throughout the island of Noepe (Martha's Vineyard), pursuing a traditional economy based on fishing and agriculture. Some 400 years ago Europeans reached Noepe in sufficient numbers to leave a record, and by the 1700s there were English settlements over most of the island. By the 1800s there remained but three Native communities on Martha's Vineyard: Aquinnah, Christiantown, and Chappaquiddick. The Aquinnah, being the most populous and organized, were able to maintain control over their land, despite intense assimilation efforts. Over the past 100 years more Native land has been lost as changes in the local economy forced Tribal members to sell their lands, move to other parts of the island, or to leave the island altogether. Aquinnah was at different times in history referred to as a "praying town," an Indian District, and an incorporated town. However, the Tribe remained sovereign.

Tribal Government

In 1972 the "Wampanoag Tribal Council of Gay Head, Inc.," was formed to promote self-determination, to ensure preservation and continuation of Wampanoag history and culture, to achieve Federal recognition for the Tribe, and to seek the return of Tribal lands to the Wampanoag people. In 1987, the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) became a Federally Recognized Tribe through the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) has a popularly elected representative Tribal government, whose meetings are open to all Tribal members to encourage community involvement in all phases of community and economic development. The Tribal Council manages, controls and administers the affairs of the Tribe and determines its policies and procedures, vested through authority of the Tribal Constitution. The Tribal Council meetings are held twice a month on the first Saturday and third Wednesday of the month. The 1102 enrolled Tribal members, constituting the General Membership, reserve the right to override any action of the Tribal Council by referendum or by a Tribal vote. The General Membership holds four quarterly meetings on the third Sunday of February, May, August and November. The Tribal Council is dedicated to the conservation and careful development of Tribal land and other resources, to promote the economic well-being of all Tribal members, to provide educational opportunities for the Tribe and its posterity, to promote the social and cultural well-being of the Tribes, and to strive for harmony with the surrounding communities.

Points of Contact:
Cultural Resources Department

Title: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Telephone No. (508) 645-9265 Ext. 112

Environmental Resources

Title: Natural Resources Director

Telephone No. (508) 645-9265 Ext. 116

Natural Resources

Title: Natural Resources Director

Telephone No. (508) 645-9265 Ext. 116

Administration

Title: Executive Administrator

Telephone No. (508) 645-9265 Ext. 147

Wampanoag Aboriginal Lands

Map not available at this time.

**States Affiliated with Tribe's
Aboriginal Homelands**

Massachusetts (current Tribal headquarters location)

Section III: Appendix



**AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE POLICY
AND
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSTRUCTION
NUMBER 4710.02: DoD INTERACTIONS WITH
FEDERALLY-RECOGNIZED TRIBES**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE POLICY

PREAMBLE

These principles establish the Department of Defense's (DoD) American Indian and Alaska Native Policy for interacting and working with federally-recognized American Indian and Alaska Native governments (hereinafter referred to as "tribes").¹ These principles are based on tribal input, federal policy, treaties, and federal statutes. The DoD policy supports tribal self-governance and government-to-government relations between the federal government and tribes. Although these principles are intended to provide general guidance to DoD Components on issues affecting tribes², DoD personnel must consider the unique qualities of individual tribes when applying these principles, particularly at the installation level. These principles recognize the importance of increasing understanding and addressing tribal concerns, past, present, and future. These concerns should be addressed prior to reaching decisions on matters that may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, tribal rights, or Indian lands³.

¹ As defined by most current Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs list of tribal entities published in Federal Register pursuant to Section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act.

² This policy is not intended to, and does not, grant, expand, create, or diminish any legally enforceable rights, benefits, or trust responsibilities, substantive or procedural, not otherwise granted or created under existing law. Nor shall this policy be construed to alter, amend, repeal, interpret, or modify tribal sovereignty, any treaty rights, or other rights of any Indian tribes, or to preempt, modify, or limit the exercise of any such rights.

³ Definition of Key Terms:

- Protected Tribal Resources: Those natural resources and properties of traditional or customary religious or cultural importance, either on or off Indian lands, retained by, or reserved by or for, Indian tribes through treaties, statutes, judicial decisions, or executive orders, including tribal trust resources.
- Tribal Rights: Those rights legally accruing to a tribe or tribes by virtue of inherent sovereign authority, unextinguished aboriginal title, treaty, statute, judicial decisions, executive order or agreement, and that give rise to legally enforceable remedies.
- Indian Lands: Any lands title to which is either: 1) held in trust by the United States for the benefit of any Indian tribe or individual; or 2) held by any Indian tribe or individual subject to restrictions by the United States against alienation.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

I. TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES

DoD will meet its responsibilities to tribes. These responsibilities are derived from:

- Federal trust doctrine (i.e., the trust obligation of the United States government to the tribes);
- Treaties, Executive Orders, Agreements, Statutes, and other obligations between the United States government and tribes, to include:
 1. Federal statutes (e.g., Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act, and Archeological Resources Protection Act); and
 2. Other federal policies (e.g., Executive Order 12898, “Environmental Justice”; Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites”; Executive Order 13021 “Tribal Colleges and Universities”; “Executive Memorandum: Government to Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments,” dated 29 April 1994; and Executive Order 13084, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments”).

DoD will annually review the status of relations with tribes to ensure that DoD is:

- Fulfilling its federal responsibilities; and
- Addressing tribal concerns related to protected tribal resources, tribal rights, or Indian lands.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE POLICY

II. GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Build stable and enduring relationships with tribes by:

- Communicating with tribes on a government-to-government basis in recognition of their sovereignty;
- Requiring meaningful communication addressing tribal concerns between tribes and military installations at both the tribal leadership-to-installation commander and the tribal staff-to-installation staff levels;
- Establishing a senior level tribal liaison in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and other appropriate points of contact within DoD to ensure that tribal inquiries are channeled to appropriate officials within DoD and responded to in a timely manner;
- Providing, to the extent permitted by DoD authorities and procedures, information concerning opportunities available to tribes to: 1) compete for contracts, subcontracts, and grants, and participate in cooperative agreements; 2) benefit from education and training; 3) obtain employment; and 4) obtain surplus equipment and property;
- Assessing, through consultation, the effect of proposed DoD actions that may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, tribal rights, and Indian lands before decisions are made;
- Taking appropriate steps to remove any procedural or regulatory impediments to DoD working directly and effectively with tribes on activities that may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, tribal rights, and Indian lands; and
- Working with other federal agencies, in consultation with tribes, to minimize duplicative requests for information from tribes.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

III. CONSULTATION

Fully integrate (down to staff officers at the installation level) the principle and practice of meaningful consultation and communication with tribes by:

- Recognizing that there exists a unique and distinctive political relationship between the United States and the tribes that mandates that, whenever DoD actions may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, tribal rights, or Indian lands, DoD must provide affected tribes an opportunity to participate in the decision-making process that will ensure these tribal interests are given due consideration in a manner consistent with tribal sovereign authority;
- Consulting consistent with government-to-government relations and in accordance with protocols mutually agreed to by the particular tribe and DoD, including necessary dispute resolution processes;
- Providing timely notice to, and consulting with, tribal governments prior to taking any actions that may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, tribal rights, or Indian lands;
- Consulting in good faith throughout the decision-making process; and
- Developing and maintaining effective communication, coordination, and cooperation with tribes, especially at the tribal leadership-to-installation commander level and the tribal staff-to-installation staff levels.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE POLICY

IV. NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION

Recognize and respect the significance tribes ascribe to certain natural resources and properties of traditional or customary religious or cultural importance by:

- Undertaking DoD actions and managing DoD lands consistent with the conservation of protected tribal resources and in recognition of Indian treaty rights to fish, hunt, and gather resources at both on- and off-reservation locations;
- Enhancing, to the extent permitted by law, tribal capabilities to effectively protect and manage natural and cultural tribal trust resources whenever DoD acts to carry out a program that may have the potential to significantly affect those tribal trust resources;
- Accommodating, to the extent practicable and consistent with military training, security, and readiness requirements, tribal member access to sacred and off-reservation treaty fishing, hunting, and gathering sites located on military installations; and
- Developing tribal specific protocols to protect, to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with the Freedom of Information Act, Privacy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and Archeological Resources Protection Act, tribal information regarding protected tribal resources that has been disclosed to, or collected by, the DoD.



WILLIAM S. COHEN
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
October 20, 1998

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

***GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS
EXECUTIVE MEMORANDUM***

April 29, 1994

The United States Government has a unique legal relationship with Native American tribal governments as set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, and court decisions. As executive departments and agencies undertake activities affecting Native American tribal rights or trust resources, such activities should be implemented in a knowledgeable, sensitive manner respectfully of tribal sovereignty. Today, as part of an historic meeting, I am outlining principles that executive departments and agencies, including every component bureau and office, are to follow in their interactions with Native American tribal governments. The purpose of these principles is to clarify our responsibility to ensure that the Federal Government operates within a government-to-government relationship with federally-recognized Native American tribes.

I am strongly committed to building a more effective day-to-day working relationship reflecting respect for the rights of self government due the sovereign tribal governments.

In order to ensure that the rights of sovereign tribal governments are fully respected, executive branch activities shall be guided by the following:

- (a) The head of each executive department and agency shall be responsible for ensuring that the department or agency operates within a government-to-government relationship with federally-recognized tribal governments.
- (b) Each executive department and agency shall consult, to the greatest extent practicable and to the extent permitted by law, with tribal governments prior to taking actions that affect federally recognized tribal governments. All such consultations are to be open and candid so that all interested parties may evaluate for themselves the potential impact of relevant proposals.
- (c) Each executive department and agency shall assess the impact of Federal Government plans, projects, programs, and activities on tribal trust resources and assure that tribal government rights and concerns are considered during the development of such plans, projects, programs and activities.
- (d) Each executive department and agency shall take appropriate steps to remove any procedural impediments to working directly and effectively with tribal government on activities that affect the trust property and/or governmental rights of the tribes.
- (e) Each executive department and agency shall work cooperatively with other federal departments and agencies to enlist their interest and support in cooperative efforts, where appropriate, to accomplish the goals of this memorandum.
- (f) Each executive department and agency shall apply the requirements of Executive Orders Nos. 12875 ("Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership") and 12866 ("Regulatory Planning and Review") to design solutions and tailor Federal programs, in appropriate circumstances, to address specific or unique needs of tribal communities.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE POLICY

The head of each executive department and agency shall ensure that the department or agency's bureaus and components are fully aware of this memorandum, through publication or other means, and that they are in compliance with its requirements.

This memorandum is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, and does not, create any right to administrative or judicial review, or any other right or benefit or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

The Director of the Office of Management and Budget is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON
THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 29, 1994

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

INDIAN SACRED SITES
EXECUTIVE ORDER 13007
May 24, 1996

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in furtherance of Federal treaties, and in order to protect and preserve Indian religious practices, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. Accommodation of Sacred Sites. (a) In managing Federal lands, each executive branch agency with statutory or administrative responsibility for the management of Federal lands shall, to the extent practicable, permitted by law, and not clearly inconsistent with essential agency functions, (1) accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and (2) avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites. Where appropriate, agencies shall maintain the confidentiality of sacred sites.

(b) For purposes of this order:

(i) "Federal lands" means any land or interests in land owned by the United States, including leasehold interests held by the United States, except Indian trust lands;

(ii) "Indian tribe" means an Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe pursuant to Public Law No. 103-454, 108 Stat. 4791, and "Indian" refers to a member of such an Indian tribe; and

(iii) "Sacred site" means any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site.

Section 2. Procedures. (a) Each executive branch agency with statutory or administrative responsibility for the management of Federal lands shall, as appropriate, promptly implement procedures for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of section 1 of this order, including, where practicable and appropriate, procedures to ensure reasonable notice is provided of proposed actions or land management policies that may restrict future access to or ceremonial use of, or adversely affect the physical integrity of, sacred sites. In all actions pursuant to this section, agencies shall comply with the Executive memorandum of April 29, 1994, "Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments."

(b) Within 1 year of the effective date of this order, the head of each executive branch agency with statutory or administrative responsibility for the management of Federal lands shall report to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, on the implementation of this order. Such reports shall address, among other things, (i) any changes necessary to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites; (ii) any changes necessary to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of Indian sacred sites; and (iii) procedures implemented or proposed to facilitate consultation with appropriate Indian tribes and religious leaders and the expeditious resolution of

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE POLICY

disputes relating to agency action on Federal lands that may adversely affect access to, ceremonial use of, or the physical integrity of sacred sites.

Section 3. Nothing in this order shall be construed to require a taking of vested property interests. Nor shall this order be construed to impair enforceable rights to use of Federal lands that have been granted to third parties through final agency action. For purposes of this order, "agency action" has the same meaning as in the Administrative Procedures Act (5 U.S.C.551[13]).

Section 4. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, nor does it, create any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by any party against the United States, its agencies officers, or any person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON
THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 24, 1996.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS WITH NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS EXECUTIVE ORDER 13084***April 29, 1994***

The United States Government has a unique legal relationship with Native American tribal governments as set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, and court decisions. As executive departments and agencies undertake activities affecting Native American tribal rights or trust resources, such activities should be implemented in a knowledgeable, sensitive manner respectfully of tribal sovereignty. Today, as part of an historic meeting, I am outlining principles that executive departments and agencies, including every component bureau and office, are to follow in their interactions with Native American tribal governments. The purpose of these principles is to clarify our responsibility to ensure that the Federal Government operates within a government-to-government relationship with federally-recognized Native American tribes.

I am strongly committed to building a more effective day-to-day working relationship reflecting respect for the rights of self government due the sovereign tribal governments.

In order to ensure that the rights of sovereign tribal governments are fully respected, executive branch activities shall be guided by the following:

- (a) The head of each executive department and agency shall be responsible for ensuring that the department or agency operates within a government-to-government relationship with federally-recognized tribal governments.
- (b) Each executive department and agency shall consult, to the greatest extent practicable and to the extent permitted by law, with tribal governments prior to taking actions that affect federally recognized tribal governments. All such consultations are to be open and candid so that all interested parties may evaluate for themselves the potential impact of relevant proposals.
- (c) Each executive department and agency shall assess the impact of Federal Government plans, projects, programs, and activities on tribal trust resources and assure that tribal government rights and concerns are considered during the development of such plans, projects, programs and activities.
- (d) Each executive department and agency shall take appropriate steps to remove any procedural impediments to working directly and effectively with tribal government on activities that affect the trust property and/or governmental rights of the tribes.
- (e) Each executive department and agency shall work cooperatively with other federal departments and agencies to enlist their interest and support in cooperative efforts, where appropriate, to accomplish the goals of this memorandum.
- (f) Each executive department and agency shall apply the requirements of Executive Orders Nos. 12875 ("Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership") and 12866 ("Regulatory Planning and Review") to design solutions and tailor Federal programs, in appropriate circumstances, to address specific or unique needs of tribal communities.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE POLICY

The head of each executive department and agency shall ensure that the department or agency's bureaus and components are fully aware of this memorandum, through publication or other means, and that they are in compliance with its requirements.

This memorandum is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, and does not, create any right to administrative or judicial review, or any other right or benefit or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

The Director of the Office of Management and Budget is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON
THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 29, 1994.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

***CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION WITH INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS
EXECUTIVE ORDER 13175******November 6, 2000***

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of Federal policies that have tribal implications, to strengthen the United States government-to-government relationships with Indian tribes, and to reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian tribes; it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. For purposes of this order:

- (a) "Policies that have tribal implications" refers to regulations, legislative comments or proposed legislation, and other policy statements or actions that have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.
- (b) "Indian tribe" means an Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994, 25 U.S.C. 479a.
- (c) "Agency" means any authority of the United States that is an "agency" under 44 U.S.C. 3502(1), other than those considered to be independent regulatory agencies, as defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(5). "Tribal officials" means elected or duly appointed officials of Indian tribal governments or authorized intertribal organizations.

Sec. 2. Fundamental Principles. In formulating or implementing policies that have tribal implications, agencies shall be guided by the following fundamental principles:

- (a) The United States has a unique legal relationship with Indian tribal governments as set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, Executive Orders, and court decisions. Since the formation of the Union, the United States has recognized Indian tribes as domestic dependent nations under its protection. The Federal Government has enacted numerous statutes and promulgated numerous regulations that establish and define a trust relationship with Indian tribes.
- (b) Our Nation, under the law of the United States, in accordance with treaties, statutes, Executive Orders, and judicial decisions, has recognized the right of Indian tribes to self-government. As domestic dependent nations, Indian tribes exercise inherent sovereign powers over their members and territory. The United States continues to work with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis to address issues concerning Indian tribal self-government, tribal trust resources, and Indian tribal treaty and other rights.
- (c) The United States recognizes the right of Indian tribes to self-government and supports tribal sovereignty and self-determination.

Sec. 3. Policymaking Criteria. In addition to adhering to the fundamental principles set forth in section 2, agencies shall adhere, to the extent permitted by law, to the following criteria when formulating and implementing policies that have tribal implications:

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE POLICY

- (a) Agencies shall respect Indian tribal self-government and sovereignty, honor tribal treaty and other rights, and strive to meet the responsibilities that arise from the unique legal relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribal governments.
- (b) With respect to Federal statutes and regulations administered by Indian tribal governments, the Federal Government shall grant Indian tribal governments the maximum administrative discretion possible.
- (c) When undertaking to formulate and implement policies that have tribal implications, agencies shall:
 1. encourage Indian tribes to develop their own policies to achieve program objectives;
 2. where possible, defer to Indian tribes to establish standards; and
 3. in determining whether to establish Federal standards, consult with tribal officials as to the need for Federal standards and any alternatives that would limit the scope of Federal standards or otherwise preserve the prerogatives and authority of Indian tribes.

Sec. 4. Special Requirements for Legislative Proposals. Agencies shall not submit to the Congress legislation that would be inconsistent with the policymaking criteria in Section 3.

Sec. 5. Consultation.

- (a) Each agency shall have an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications. Within 30 days after the effective date of this order, the head of each agency shall designate an official with principal responsibility for the agency's implementation of this order. Within 60 days of the effective date of this order, the designated official shall submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a description of the agency's consultation process.
- (b) To the extent practicable and permitted by law, no agency shall promulgate any regulation that has tribal implications, that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on Indian tribal governments, and that is not required by statute, unless:
 1. funds necessary to pay the direct costs incurred by the Indian tribal government or the tribe in complying with the regulation are provided by the Federal Government; or
 2. the agency, prior to the formal promulgation of the regulation,
 - (c) consulted with tribal officials early in the process of developing the proposed regulation;
 - (d) in a separately identified portion of the preamble to the regulation as it is to be issued in the Federal Register, provides to the Director of OMB a tribal summary impact statement, which consists of a description of the extent of the agency's prior consultation with tribal officials, a summary of the nature of their concerns and the agency's position supporting the need to issue the regulation, and a statement of the extent to which the concerns of tribal officials have been met; and
 - (e) makes available to the Director of OMB any written communications submitted to the agency by tribal officials.

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(f) To the extent practicable and permitted by law, no agency shall promulgate any regulation that has tribal implications and that preempts tribal law unless the agency, prior to the formal promulgation of the regulation,

1. consulted with tribal officials early in the process of developing the proposed regulation;
2. in a separately identified portion of the preamble to the regulation as it is to be issued in the Federal Register, provides to the Director of OMB a tribal summary impact statement, which consists of a description of the extent of the agency's prior consultation with tribal officials, a summary of the nature of their concerns and the agency's position supporting the need to issue the regulation, and a statement of the extent to which the concerns of tribal officials have been met; and
3. makes available to the Director of OMB any written communications submitted to the agency by tribal officials.

(g) On issues relating to tribal self-government, tribal trust resources, or Indian tribal treaty and other rights, each agency should explore and, where appropriate, use consensual mechanisms for developing regulations, including negotiated rulemaking.

Sec. 6. Increasing Flexibility for Indian Tribal Waivers.

(a) Agencies shall review the processes under which Indian tribes apply for waivers of statutory and regulatory requirements and take appropriate steps to streamline those processes.

(b) Each agency shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, consider any application by an Indian tribe for a waiver of statutory or regulatory requirements in connection with any program administered by the agency with a general view toward increasing opportunities for utilizing flexible policy approaches at the Indian tribal level in cases in which the proposed waiver is consistent with the applicable Federal policy objectives and is otherwise appropriate.

(c) Each agency shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, render a decision upon a complete application for a waiver within 120 days of receipt of such application by the agency, or as otherwise provided by law or regulation. If the application for waiver is not granted, the agency shall provide the applicant with timely written notice of the decision and the reasons therefor.

(d) This section applies only to statutory or regulatory requirements that are discretionary and subject to waiver by the agency.

Sec. 7. Accountability.

(a) In transmitting any draft final regulation that has tribal implications to OMB pursuant to Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993, each agency shall include a certification from the official designated to ensure compliance with this order stating that the requirements of this order have been met in a meaningful and timely manner.

(b) In transmitting proposed legislation that has tribal implications to OMB, each agency shall include a certification from the official designated to ensure compliance with this order that all relevant requirements of this order have been met.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE POLICY

(c) Within 180 days after the effective date of this order the Director of OMB and the Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs shall confer with tribal officials to ensure that this order is being properly and effectively implemented.

Sec. 8. Independent Agencies.

Independent regulatory agencies are encouraged to comply with the provisions of this order.

Sec. 9. General Provisions.

(a) This order shall supplement but not supersede the requirements contained in Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review), Executive Order 12988 (Civil Justice Reform), OMB Circular A-19, and the Executive Memorandum of April 29, 1994, on Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments.

(b) This order shall complement the consultation and waiver provisions in sections 6 and 7 of Executive Order 13132 (Federalism).

(c) Executive Order 13084 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments) is revoked at the time this order takes effect.

(d) This order shall be effective 60 days after the date of this order.

Sec. 10. Judicial Review.

This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch, and is not intended to create any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, or any person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON
THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 6, 2000.

DODI 4710.02, SEPTEMBER 14, 2006



Department of Defense INSTRUCTION

NUMBER 4710.02
September 14, 2006

USD(AT&L)

SUBJECT: DoD Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes

References: (a) DoD Directive 5134.01, "Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD(AT&L))," December 9, 2005
 (b) DoD Directive 4715.1E, "Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health (ESOH)," March 19, 2005
 (c) DoD Instruction 4715.3, "Environmental Conservation Program," May 3, 1996
 (d) Secretary of Defense Policy on "Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy," October 20, 1998¹
 (e) through (s), see Enclosure 1

1. PURPOSE

This Instruction implements DoD policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for DoD interactions with federally-recognized tribes (hereafter referred to as "tribes") in accordance with References (a) through (d), Executive Order (E.O.) 13175² (Reference (e)), and the Presidential Memorandum on "Government-to-Government Relationship with Tribal Governments"³ (Reference (f)).

2. APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE

This Instruction applies to:

2.1. The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities in the Department of Defense (hereafter referred to collectively as the "DoD Components").

2.2. All DoD operations, activities, and installations that require interactions with tribes.

¹ Copies may be obtained via the internet at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Native/Outreach/policy.html>

² Copies may be obtained via the internet at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/eo/eo13175.htm>

³ Copies may be obtained via the internet at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/09/20040923-4.html>

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3. DEFINITIONS

3.1. Indian. A member of a tribe, as defined in subparagraph 3.5.

3.2. Indian Lands. Any lands the title to which is either held in trust by the United States for the benefit of any Indian tribe or Indian, or held by an Indian tribe or Indian subject to restrictions by the United States against alienation (Reference (d) and 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 229 (Reference (g))).

3.3. Protected Tribal Resources. Those natural resources and properties of traditional or customary religious or cultural importance, either on or off Indian lands, retained by or reserved by or for Indian tribes through treaties, statutes, judicial decisions, or executive orders, including tribal trust resources (Reference (d)).

3.4. Tribal Rights. Those rights legally accruing to a tribe or tribes by virtue of inherent sovereign authority, un-extinguished aboriginal title, treaty, statute, judicial decision, Executive Order, or agreement, and that give rise to legally enforceable remedies (Reference (d)).

3.5. Tribe. A federally-recognized Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe pursuant to the most current Department of Interior list of tribes published in the Federal Register (Reference (c), Reference (d), and Section 1996a of 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) (Reference (h))).

4. POLICY

It is DoD policy to:

4.1. Meet its responsibilities to tribes as derived from Federal trust doctrine, treaties, and agreements between the United States Government and tribal governments, and to comply with Federal statutes, regulations, Presidential Memorandums, and Executive Orders governing DoD interactions with tribes.

4.2. Build stable and enduring government-to-government relations with federally-recognized tribal governments in a manner that sustains the DoD mission and minimizes effects on protected tribal resources in accordance with References (c) through (f) and 32 CFR part 22 (Reference (i)).

4.3. Fully integrate, down to staff officers and civilian officials at the installation level, the principles and practices of meaningful consultation and communication with tribes in accordance with References (a) through (f).

4.4. Take into consideration the significance that tribes ascribe to protected tribal resources on protected lands in accordance with References (c), (g), and (h); 36 CFR part 800 (Reference (j)); 43 CFR part 10 (Reference (k)); Sections 470, 470.1, and 470.a through 470.w of title 16 U.S.C. (Reference (l)); and E.O. 13007⁴ (Reference (m)).

⁴ Copies may be obtained via the internet at <http://web.em.doc.gov/public/tribal/eo13007.html>

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1. The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) shall oversee DoD interactions with tribes.

5.2. The Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment (DUSD(I&E)), under the USD(AT&L), shall:

5.2.1. Develop additional policy and guidance, as needed, in accordance with Reference (a).

5.2.2. Designate responsibilities and provide procedures for DoD interactions with tribes.

5.2.3. Enhance the DoD Components' understanding of tribal issues and concerns through education and training programs and outreach activities.

5.2.4. Assist the DoD Components in identifying requirements of Presidential Memorandums, Executive Orders, statutes, and regulations governing DoD interactions with tribes.

5.2.5. As requested, assist the DoD Components with consultation and government-to-government relations with tribes to implement the following:

5.2.5.1. Support and services for eligible organizations and activities outside the Department of Defense in accordance with DoD Directive 1100.20 (Reference (n)).

5.2.5.2. The DoD Office of Small Business Programs in accordance with DoD Directive 4205.1 (Reference (o)).

5.2.6. Oversee DoD Component implementation of this Instruction, compliance with the guidance for consulting with tribes set forth in Enclosure 2, and compliance with the measures of merit set forth in Enclosure 3.

5.2.7. Coordinate with other Federal Agencies and tribal organizations, as appropriate, on tribal issues of regional and national scope.

5.3. The Heads of the DoD Components shall:

5.3.1. Integrate the requirements of Presidential Memorandums, Executive Orders, statutes, and regulations regarding DoD interactions with tribes into their mission requirements.

5.3.2. Plan, program, and budget for statutory and regulatory requirements applicable to interactions with tribes consistent with DoD guidance and fiscal policies, and within available resources.

5.3.3. Develop and implement programs to monitor, achieve, and maintain compliance with this Instruction, including compliance by installations and their tenant activities.

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5.3.4. Consult with federally-recognized tribal governments on a government-to-government basis on matters that may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, tribal rights, or Indian lands in accordance with Reference (d), Enclosure 2, and the measures of merit in Enclosure 3.

5.3.5. To the extent permitted by legal authority, provide information on opportunities for tribes to compete for requests for proposals or other potential contracting, sub-contracting, and grant or cooperative agreement instruments; for surplus equipment and property; and for education, training, or employment, as appropriate.

5.3.6. Promptly notify the DUSD(I&E) of tribal issues that have the potential to be elevated to OSD for resolution.

5.3.7. Assign tribal liaison responsibilities to staff at the Headquarters level to coordinate tribal issues with the Office of the DUSD(I&E).

6. PROCEDURES

6.1. The DoD Components shall consult with tribes whenever proposing an action that may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, tribal rights, or Indian lands.

6.2. The DoD Components shall consult with tribes in accordance with the requirements specified in References (c) through (h).

6.3. Consultation required by paragraphs 6.1. and 6.2. shall apply to proposed actions that may have the potential to significantly affect tribes, including, but not limited to: land-disturbing activities, construction, training, over-flights, management of properties of traditional religious and cultural importance, protection of sacred sites from vandalism and other damage, access to sacred sites, access to treaty-reserved resources, disposition of cultural items in accordance with Reference (k), and land use decisions.

6.4. The DoD Components shall afford tribes that have a cultural or historical affiliation with the lands encompassed by the installation an opportunity to consult on the development of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), and, where tribal treaty rights or other rights to natural resources potentially may be affected, Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMPs).

6.5. In consultation with tribes identified in paragraph 6.4., the DoD Components shall incorporate in applicable documentation, including ICRMPs and INRMPs, a standard process for consultation whenever issues arise between the tribe and the Component.

6.6. The DoD Components shall involve tribal governments early in the planning process for proposed actions that may have the potential to affect protected tribal rights, land, or resources, and shall endeavor to complete consultations prior to implementation of the proposed action. Early involvement means that a tribal government is given an opportunity to comment on a proposed action in time for the tribal government to provide meaningful comments that may

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affect the decision. Installations should take advantage of the processes set forth in 40 CFR parts 1500-1508 (Reference (p)) and E.O. 12898⁵ (Reference (q)) to involve tribes in early planning.

6.7. The DoD Components are encouraged to use agreements such as Comprehensive Agreements, Memorandums of Agreement, or Memorandums of Understanding between the Department of Defense and tribal governments, as appropriate, on issues of common interest to each party. The primary goal of formalized agreements with tribal governments is to foster relationships that facilitate military training and readiness while addressing issues of importance to tribes.

6.8. When contacting tribes, the consultation shall be initiated by the installation commander. Follow-on consultation shall be at a level agreed to by the installation commander and tribal government leadership.

6.9. Base commanders at installations that have on-going consultation and coordination with tribes shall assign a staff member to serve as a tribal liaison.

6.10. Installation personnel who conduct activities that may have the potential to affect protected tribal rights, land, or resources shall participate in training courses and workshops to raise their awareness of tribal culture and to learn about local tribal issues, especially access, use, and privacy issues, that may be affected by military operations such as low-level flights and access to sacred sites.

7. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Instruction is effective immediately.



Kenneth J Krieg
Under Secretary of Defense
for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics

Enclosures – 3

- E1. References, continued
- E2. Guidance for Consultation with Tribes
- E3. Compliance Measures of Merit

⁵ Copies may be obtained via the internet at www.epa.gov/civilrights/eo12898.htm

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E1. ENCLOSURE 1

REFERENCES, continued

- (e) Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments," November 6, 2000
- (f) Presidential Memorandum on "Government-to-Government Relationship with Tribal Governments," September 23, 1994
- (g) Title 32, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 229, "Protection of Archeological Resources: Uniform Regulations," current edition
- (h) Section 1996a of title 42, United States Code, American Indian Religious Freedom Act
- (i) Title 32, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 22, "DoD Grants and Agreements: Award and Administration," current edition
- (j) Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800, "Protection of Historic Properties," current edition
- (k) Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 10, "Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Regulations," current edition
- (l) Sections 470, 470.1, and 470.a through 470.w of title 16, United States Code, Conservation
- (m) Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites," May 24, 1996
- (n) DoD Directive 1100.20, "Support and Services for Eligible Organizations and Activities Outside the Department of Defense," April 12, 2004
- (o) DoD Directive 4205.1, "Department of Defense Small Business and Small Disadvantaged Business Utilization Programs," September 11, 1996
- (p) Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 1500-1508, "Council on Environmental Quality," current edition
- (q) Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," February 11, 1994
- (r) DoD Directive 5400.07, "DoD Freedom of Information Act Program," October 28, 2005
- (s) Federal Register, Volume 48, Page 44716, "Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards," September 29, 1983

ENCLOSURE 1

E2. ENCLOSURE 2

GUIDANCE FOR CONSULTATION WITH TRIBES

Consultation is always a dialog, with information and opinion respectfully exchanged in both directions. The following guidance is designed to facilitate the consultation process and to make it more productive.

E2.1. The DoD Components should identify official points-of-contact prior to initiating consultation with all tribes (or lineal descendants in the case of Reference (k) actions) that may have an interest in the matter under consultation. As tribal boundaries have shifted and tribes have migrated, tribes that seem far removed geographically may have a traditional interest in assets and actions at specific, present-day installations.

E2.2. Commanders and commanding officers play a prominent role in government-to-government consultation. Commander/commanding officer presence and signature is appropriate at significant milestones such as formal initiation of consultation, notification of final DoD decisions about proposed actions under consultation, and completion of any agreement document that may result from consultation.

E2.3. Commanders and commanding officers may delegate follow-up consultation functions. Designated DoD staff at the local or regional level may negotiate details and engage in routine consultation with tribal government staff or other tribal representatives delegated by tribal authorities.

E2.4. Consultation should take place at a time and in a location convenient for tribal representatives. DoD staff may find it necessary to negotiate the time and place for consultation, recognizing that many tribes do not have an operating budget that will pay for tribal representatives' transportation and per diem, and that tribal representatives may have existing work, community, and family commitments.

E2.5. DoD staff should consider several factors in scheduling consultation. Consultation may require multiple meetings over a period of months, or may be dependent upon culturally specific circumstances such as religious ceremonies conducted only at certain times of the year, availability of information sources, or certain natural resources cycles. DoD Components should start early and allow plenty of time. If there is an urgent need for expeditious consultation, the component must make this fact known to tribal contacts and negotiate an expedited timetable.

E2.6. Participating members of a particular culture are in the best position to provide the most up-to-date and accurate information about that culture; therefore culturally specific information obtained from a member of a particular culture is to be respected as expert testimony.

ENCLOSURE 2

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E2.7. In participating in consultation, DoD staff should take into consideration and respect tribal protocols, such as the following:

E2.7.1. Tribal representatives may want to open a meeting with a traditional ceremony, although DoD representatives are under no obligation to participate.

E2.7.2. The installation may need to schedule meetings well in advance to enable the tribe to decide upon appropriate attendees such as tribal elders, traditional religious leaders, and translators.

E2.7.3. Tribal representatives may be reluctant to discuss culturally sensitive information outside of the tribe or at certain times of the year, or they may need to clear information with traditional religious leaders or tribal council members prior to making commitments.

E2.7.4. Tribal governments differ from each other in their organizational structures and corporate cultures. DoD representatives should be mindful that these differences may affect formal titles and forms of address (such as "Chief," "Governor," and/or "Chairman") and other forms of protocol. Tribal representatives may be female or male, elected or not elected, political or spiritual leaders, and exhibit other variations from tribe to tribe.

E2.8. Each tribe should be consulted separately, unless affected tribes choose to act collectively.

E2.9. Without including culturally sensitive information, document the consultation in writing and place it in the administrative record. Although consent, approval, or formal agreement from tribal governments is not required to conclude the consultation process and to proceed with a project on Federal land, the record must show that the Department of Defense has given careful consideration to all the available evidence and points of view before making the final decision.

E2.10. The Department of Defense recognizes that a tribe may wish to keep confidential some of the information it may provide during consultation. Tribes should be assured that the Department of Defense will make every reasonable effort, consistent with the law, to withhold from public disclosure any specific information that a tribe identifies as confidential, especially information related to sacred sites and other traditional cultural properties. Nonetheless, tribes should also understand that the Department of Defense is required to provide public access to its records under the Freedom of Information Act (Reference (r)), except to the extent that any such records are protected from disclosure by a statutory exemption or exclusion. Consequently, tribes should be encouraged to seek the advice of their own legal counsel before providing sensitive information to the Department of Defense.

E2.11. The final decision should be placed into the administrative record and circulated to all consulting parties. It should explain the reasoning as well as the data compiled, but exclude any direct reference to culturally sensitive information provided by tribes and to information sensitive to the DoD mission.

ENCLOSURE 2

E3. ENCLOSURE 3

COMPLIANCE MEASURES OF MERIT

E3.1. Policy Implementation

E3.1.1. The Office of the DUSD(I&E) shall assess the number of installations that have incorporated a process for consultation with tribes either as part of an ICRMP and/or an INRMP, or as an independent process in which tribal interests have been identified.

E3.1.2. A process for consultation is required only when tribes have a cultural or historical affiliation with the lands encompassed by the installation for an ICRMP, and where tribal treaty rights or other rights to natural resources potentially may be affected, for an INRMP.

E3.2. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (Reference (k))

The Office of the DUSD(I&E) shall assess the number of installations:

E3.2.1. With possession or control of any archaeological, historic, or ethnographic collections, including items held by a DoD contractor for the installation.

E3.2.2. With possession or control of items in paragraph E3.2.1., where these items have been professionally evaluated for the presence of "cultural items" as defined in Section 2 of Reference (m). "Professionally evaluated" means the items have been examined and a finding made by a person who has professional training to make an authoritative determination. At a minimum, the person making the determination shall meet the requirements of 48 FR 44716 (Reference (s)).

E3.2.3. With professionally evaluated items that meet the definition of cultural items.

E3.2.4. Retaining possession or control of NAGPRA cultural items that do not fall within the following categories:

E3.2.4.1. The cultural affiliation cannot be determined.

E3.2.4.2. Consultation is ongoing.

E3.2.1.3. No tribes have expressed an interest in the items for repatriation purposes.

E3.2.1.4. Repatriation is pending Federal Register Notice.

ENCLOSURE 3

