

Union Calendar No. 741

115TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

H. R. 3744

[Report No. 115-953]

To provide that an Indian group may receive Federal acknowledgment as an Indian tribe only by an Act of Congress.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

September 12, 2017

Mr. Bishop of Utah introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

September 20, 2018 Additional sponsor: Mr. Gosar

September 20, 2018

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

[For text of introduced bill, see copy of bill as introduced on September 12, 2017]

A BILL

To provide that an Indian group may receive Federal acknowledgment as an Indian tribe only by an Act of Congress.

1	Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2	tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
3	SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
4	This Act may be cited as the "Tribal Recognition Act
5	of 2018".
6	SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
7	Congress finds as follows:
8	(1) Article I, section 8, clause 3 of the Constitu-
9	tion (commonly known as the Indian Commerce
10	Clause) gives Congress authority over Indian affairs.
11	(2) Such authority is plenary and exclusive.
12	(3) Such authority may not be exercised by the
13	judicial branch or by the executive branch (except to
14	the extent that such authority has been expressly dele-
15	gated to the executive branch by an Act of Congress).
16	SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.
17	As used in this Act:
18	(1) Assistant Secretary.—The term "Assist-
19	ant Secretary" means the Assistant Secretary of In-
20	dian Affairs, or that officer's authorized representa-
21	tive.
22	(2) Autonomous.—The term "autonomous"
23	means the exercise of political influence or authority
24	independent of the control of any other Indian gov-
25	erning entity. Autonomous must be understood in the

- context of the history, geography, culture, and social
 organization of the petitioning group.
 - (3) COMMUNITY.—The term "Community" means any group of people who can demonstrate that consistent interactions and significant social relationships exist within its membership and that its members are differentiated from and identified as distinct from nonmembers. Community must be understood in the context of the history, geography, culture, and social organization of the group.
 - (4) Continental United States" means the contiguous 48
 States and Alaska.
 - (5) Continuously or continuous" means extending from first sustained contact with non-Indians throughout the group's history to the present substantially without interruption.
 - (6) Documented petition" means the detailed arguments made by a petitioner to substantiate its claim to continuous existence as an Indian tribe, together with the factual exposition and all documentary evidence necessary to demonstrate that these arguments address the mandatory criteria.

- 1 (7) HISTORICALLY, HISTORICAL, OR HISTORY.—
 2 The term "historically, historical, or history" means
 3 dating from first sustained contact with non-Indians.
 - (8) Indian group or group" means any Indian or Alaska Native aggregation within the continental United States that the Secretary of the Interior does not acknowledge to be an Indian tribe. Indian tribe, also referred to herein as tribe, means any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, pueblo, village, or community within the continental United States that the Secretary of the Interior has lawfully acknowledged as an Indian tribe.
 - (9) Indigenous.—The term "indigenous" means native to the continental United States in that at least part of the petitioner's territory at the time of sustained contact extended into what is now the continental United States.
 - (10) Informed Party.—The term "informed party" means any person or organization, other than an interested party, who requests an opportunity to submit comments or evidence or to be kept informed of general actions regarding a specific petitioner.
 - (11) Interested party" means any person, organization, or other enti-

- ty who can establish a legal, factual, or property interest in an acknowledgment determination and who requests an opportunity to submit comments or evidence or to be kept informed of general actions regarding a specific petitioner. "Interested party" includes the Governor and attorney general of the State in which a petitioner is located, and may include, but is not limited to, local governmental units, and any recognized Indian tribes and unrecognized Indian groups that might be affected by an acknowledgment determination.
 - (12) Letter of intent.—The term "letter of intent" means an undocumented letter or resolution by which an Indian group requests Federal acknowledgment as an Indian tribe and expresses its intent to submit a documented petition.
 - (13) Petitioner.—The term "petitioner" means any entity that has submitted a letter of intent to the Secretary requesting acknowledgment that it is an Indian tribe.
 - (14) Political influence or authority" means a tribal council, leadership, internal process, or other mechanism which the group has used as a means of influencing or controlling the behavior of its members

- in significant respects, and making decisions for the
 group which substantially affect its members, and
 representing the group in dealing with outsiders in
 matters of consequence. This process is to be understood in the context of the history, culture, and social
 organization of the group.
- 7 (15) Previous Federal acknowledgment.—
 8 The term "previous Federal acknowledgment" means
 9 action by the Federal Government clearly premised on
 10 identification of a tribal political entity and indi11 cating clearly the recognition of a relationship be12 tween that entity and the United States.
 - (16) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior or that officer's authorized representative.
- 16 (17) SUSTAINED CONTACT.—The term "sustained contact" means the period of earliest sustained non18 Indian settlement or governmental presence in the local area in which the historical tribe or tribes from which the petitioner descends was located historically.

21 SEC. 4. GROUPS ELIGIBLE TO SUBMIT PETITIONS.

22 (a) ELIGIBLE GROUPS.—Indian groups indigenous to 23 the continental United States that are not federally recog-24 nized Indian tribes on the date of the enactment of this Act 25 may submit a petition under this Act.

13

14

- (b) Ineligible Groups.—The following may not sub-1 2 mit a petition under this Act:
- 3 (1) Splinter groups, political factions, commu-4 nities, or groups of any character that separate from 5 the main body of a federally recognized Indian tribe, 6 unless they can establish clearly that they have func-7 tioned throughout history until the present as an au-8 tonomous tribal entity, even if they have been re-9 garded by some as part of or have been associated in 10 some manner with a federally recognized Indian tribe.
 - (2) Indian tribes, organized bands, pueblos, Alaska native villages, or communities that have been lawfully acknowledged to be federally recognized Indian tribes and are receiving services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
 - (3) Groups that petitioned and were denied Federal acknowledgment under part 83 of title 25, Code of Federal Regulations, including reorganized or reconstituted petitioners previously denied, or splinter groups, spin-offs, or component groups of any type that were once part of petitioners previously denied.
 - (4) Groups for which a documented petition has not been filed pursuant to section 9 by the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1	(c) Groups With Petitions in Progress.—This
2	Act, including the criteria in section 7, shall apply to any
3	Indian group whose documented petition was submitted
4	and not denied on the date of the enactment of this Act.
5	SEC. 5. FILING A LETTER OF INTENT.
6	Any eligible Indian group in the continental United
7	States that believes it should be acknowledged as an Indian
8	tribe and that it can satisfy the criteria in this Act may
9	submit a letter of intent requesting acknowledgment that
10	an Indian group exists as an Indian tribe. The letter of
11	intent submitted under this section—
12	(1) shall be filed with the Assistant Secretary;
13	(2) may be filed in advance of, or at the same
14	time as, a group's documented petition; and
15	(3) shall be produced, dated, and signed by the
16	governing body of an Indian group.
17	SEC. 6. DUTIES OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
18	(a) Guidelines.—The Assistant Secretary shall make
19	available guidelines for the preparation of documented peti-
20	tions. These guidelines—
21	(1) shall include an explanation of the criteria,
22	a discussion of the types of evidence which may be
23	used to demonstrate particular criteria, and general
24	suggestions and guidelines on how and where to con-
25	duct research;

1	(2) shall include an example of a documented pe-
2	tition format which shall provide guidance, but not
3	preclude the use of any other format; and
4	(3) may be supplemented or updated as nec-
5	essary.
6	(b) Research and Preparation of Petition.—The
7	Assistant Secretary—
8	(1) shall provide petitioners with suggestions and
9	advice regarding preparation of the documented peti-
10	tion; and
11	(2) shall not be responsible for the actual re-
12	search on behalf of the petitioner.
13	SEC. 7. CRITERIA FOR FEDERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
14	The criteria for consideration for Federal acknowledg-
15	ment are, at a minimum, the following:
16	(1) The petitioner has been identified as an
17	American Indian entity on a substantially contin-
18	uous basis since 1900. Evidence that the group's char-
19	acter as an Indian entity has from time to time been
20	denied shall not be considered to be conclusive evi-
21	dence that this criterion has not been met. Evidence
22	to be relied upon in determining a group's Indian
23	identity may include one or a combination of the fol-
24	lowing, as well as other evidence of identification by
25	other than the petitioner itself or its members:

1	(A) Identification as an Indian entity by
2	Federal authorities.
3	(B) Relationships with State governments
4	based on identification of the group as Indian.
5	(C) Dealings with a county, parish, or other
6	local government in a relationship based on the
7	group's Indian identity.
8	(D) Identification as an Indian entity by
9	anthropologists, historians, or other scholars.
10	(E) Identification as an Indian entity in
11	newspapers and books.
12	(F) Identification as an Indian entity in
13	relationships with Indian tribes or with na-
14	tional, regional, or State Indian organizations.
15	(2) A predominant portion of the petitioning
16	group comprises a distinct community and has ex-
17	isted as a community from historical times until the
18	present.
19	(A) This criterion may be demonstrated by
20	some combination of the following evidence and
21	other evidence that the petitioner meets the defi-
22	nition of community:
23	(i) Significant rates of marriage with-
24	in the aroun, or, as may be culturally re-

1	quired, patterned out-marriages with other
2	Indian populations.
3	(ii) Significant social relationships
4	connecting individual members.
5	(iii) Significant rates of informal so-
6	cial interaction which exist broadly among
7	the members of a group.
8	(iv) A significant degree of shared or
9	cooperative labor or other economic activity
10	among the membership.
11	(v) Evidence of strong patterns of dis-
12	crimination or other social distinctions by
13	nonmembers.
14	(vi) Shared sacred or secular ritual ac-
15	tivity encompassing most of the group.
16	(vii) Cultural patterns shared among a
17	significant portion of the group that are
18	different from those of the non-Indian popu-
19	lations with whom it interacts. These pat-
20	terns must function as more than a sym-
21	bolic identification of the group as Indian.
22	They may include, but are not limited to,
23	language, kinship organization, or religious
24	beliefs and practices.

1	(viii) The persistence of a named, col-
2	lective Indian identity continuously over a
3	period of more than 50 years, notwith-
4	standing changes in name.
5	(ix) A demonstration of historical po-
6	litical influence under the criterion in para-
7	graph (3) shall be evidence for dem-
8	$onstrating\ historical\ community.$
9	(B) A petitioner shall be considered to have
10	provided sufficient evidence of community at a
11	given point in time if evidence is provided to
12	demonstrate any one of the following:
13	(i) More than 50 percent of the mem-
14	bers reside in a geographical area exclu-
15	sively or almost exclusively composed of
16	members of the group, and the balance of
17	the group maintains consistent interaction
18	with some members of the community.
19	(ii) At least 50 percent of the mar-
20	riages in the group are between members of
21	$the\ group.$
22	(iii) At least 50 percent of the group
23	members maintain distinct cultural pat-
24	terns such as, but not limited to language.

1	kinship organization, or religious beliefs
2	and practices.
3	(iv) There are distinct community so-
4	cial institutions encompassing most of the
5	members, such as kinship organizations,
6	formal or informal economic cooperation, or
7	$religious\ organizations.$
8	(v) The group has met the criterion in
9	paragraph (3) using evidence described in
10	paragraph (3)(B).
11	(3) The petitioner has maintained political in-
12	fluence or authority over its members as an autono-
13	mous entity from historical times until the present.
14	(A) This criterion may be demonstrated by
15	some combination of the evidence listed below
16	and by other evidence that the petitioner meets
17	the definition of political influence or authority:
18	(i) The group is able to mobilize sig-
19	nificant numbers of members and signifi-
20	cant resources from its members for group
21	purposes.
22	(ii) Most of the membership considers
23	issues acted upon or actions taken by group
24	leaders or governing bodies to be of impor-
25	tance.

1	(iii) There is widespread knowledge,
2	communication, and involvement in polit-
3	ical processes by most of the group's mem-
4	bers.
5	(iv) The group meets the criterion in
6	paragraph (2) at more than a minimal
7	level.
8	(v) There are internal conflicts which
9	show controversy over valued group goals,
10	properties, policies, processes, and decisions.
11	(B) A petitioning group shall be considered
12	to have provided sufficient evidence to dem-
13	onstrate the exercise of political influence or au-
14	thority at a given point in time by dem-
15	onstrating that group leaders and other mecha-
16	nisms exist or existed which—
17	(i) allocate group resources such as
18	land, residence rights, and the like on a
19	consistent basis;
20	(ii) settle disputes between members or
21	subgroups by mediation or other means on
22	a regular basis;
23	(iii) exert strong influence on the be-
24	havior of individual members, such as the
25	establishment or maintenance of norms and

1	the enforcement of sanctions to direct or
2	control behavior; and
3	(iv) organize or influence economic
4	subsistence activities among the members,
5	including shared or cooperative labor.
6	(C) A group that has met the requirements
7	in paragraph (2)(B) at a given point in time
8	shall be considered to have provided sufficient
9	evidence to meet this criterion at that point in
10	time.
11	(4) A copy of the group's present governing docu-
12	ment including its membership criteria. In the ab-
13	sence of a written document, the petitioner must pro-
14	vide a statement describing in full its membership
15	criteria and current governing procedures.
16	(5) The petitioner's membership consists of indi-
17	viduals who descend from a historical Indian tribe or
18	from historical Indian tribes which combined and
19	functioned as a single autonomous political entity.
20	(A) Some types of evidence that can be used
21	for this purpose include the following:
22	(i) Rolls prepared by the Secretary on
23	a descendancy basis for purposes of distrib-
24	uting claims money, providing allotments,
25	or other purposes.

1	(ii) State, Federal, or other official
2	records or evidence identifying present
3	members or ancestors of present members as
4	being descendants of a historical tribe or
5	tribes that combined and functioned as a
6	single autonomous political entity.
7	(iii) Church, school, and other similar
8	enrollment records identifying present mem-
9	bers or ancestors of present members as
10	being descendants of a historical tribe or
11	tribes that combined and functioned as a
12	single autonomous political entity.
13	(iv) Affidavits of recognition by tribal
14	elders, leaders, or the tribal governing body
15	identifying present members or ancestors of
16	present members as being descendants of a
17	historical tribe or tribes that combined and
18	functioned as a single autonomous political
19	entity.
20	(v) Other records or evidence identi-
21	fying present members or ancestors of
22	present members as being descendants of a
23	historical tribe or tribes that combined and
24	functioned as a single autonomous political

entity.

- (B) The petitioner must provide an official membership list, separately certified by the group's governing body, of all known current members of the group. This list must include each member's full name (including maiden name), date of birth, and current residential address. The petitioner must also provide a copy of each available former list of members based on the group's own defined criteria, as well as a statement describing the circumstances surrounding the preparation of the current list and, insofar as possible, the circumstances surrounding the preparation of former lists.
 - (6) The membership of the petitioning group is composed principally of persons who are not members of any acknowledged North American Indian tribe. However, under certain conditions a petitioning group may be acknowledged even if its membership is composed principally of persons whose names have appeared on rolls of, or who have been otherwise associated with, an acknowledged Indian tribe. The conditions are that the group must establish that it has functioned throughout history until the present as a separate and autonomous Indian tribal entity, that its members do not maintain a bilateral political re-

1	lationship with the acknowledged tribe, and that its
2	members have provided written confirmation of their
3	membership in the petitioning group.
4	(7) Neither the petitioner nor its members are
5	the subject of an Act of Congress that has expressly
6	terminated or forbidden the Federal relationship.
7	SEC. 8. PREVIOUS FEDERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
8	(a) In General.—Unambiguous previous Federal ac-
9	knowledgment shall be acceptable evidence of the tribat
10	character of a petitioner to the date of the last such previous
11	acknowledgment. If a petitioner provides substantial evi-
12	dence of unambiguous Federal acknowledgment, the peti-
13	tioner shall only be required to demonstrate that it meets
14	the requirements of section 7 to the extent required by this
15	section. A determination of the adequacy of the evidence of
16	previous Federal action acknowledging tribal status shall
17	be made during the technical assistance review of the docu-
18	mented petition conducted pursuant to section 10(b).
19	(b) EVIDENCE.—Evidence to demonstrate previous
20	Federal acknowledgment includes evidence that the group—
21	(1) has had treaty relations with the United
22	States;
23	(2) has been denominated a tribe by an Act of

 $Congress\ or\ Executive\ order;\ and$

1	(3) has been treated by the Federal Government
2	as having collective rights in tribal lands or funds.
3	SEC. 9. NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF A PETITION.
4	(a) In General.—Not later than 30 days after receiv-
5	ing a letter of intent, or a documented petition if a letter
6	of intent has not previously been received and noticed, the
7	Assistant Secretary shall acknowledge to the sender such re-
8	ceipt in writing. Notice under this subsection shall—
9	(1) include the name, location, and mailing ad-
10	dress of the petitioner and such other information to
11	identify the entity submitting the letter of intent or
12	documented petition and the date it was received;
13	(2) serve to announce the opportunity for inter-
14	ested parties and informed parties to submit factual
15	or legal arguments in support of or in opposition to
16	the petitioner's request for acknowledgment or to re-
17	quest to be kept informed of all general actions affect-
18	ing the petition; and
19	(3) indicate where a copy of the letter of intent
20	and the documented petition may be examined.
21	(b) Notice to State Governments.—The Assistant
22	Secretary shall notify, in writing—
23	(1) the Governor and attorney general of the
24	State or States in which a petitioner is located; and

1	(2) any recognized tribe and any other petitioner					
2	that—					
3	(A) appears to have a historical or present					
4	relationship with the petitioner; or					
5	(B) may otherwise be considered to have a					
6	6 potential interest in the acknowledgment dete					
7	mination.					
8	(c) Publication.—Not later than 60 days after receiv-					
9	9 ing a letter of intent, or a documented petition if a lette					
10	0 of intent has not previously been received and noticed, to					
11	Assistant Secretary shall have the notice required under thi					
12	section published—					
13	(1) in the Federal Register; and					
14	(2) in a major newspaper or newspapers of gen-					
15	eral circulation in the town or city nearest to the pe-					
16	titioner.					
17	SEC. 10. PROCESSING OF THE DOCUMENTED PETITION.					
18	(a) Review.—Upon receipt of a documented petition,					
19	the Assistant Secretary—					
20	(1) shall cause a review to be conducted to deter-					
21	mine the extent to which the petitioner has met the					
22	criteria set forth in section 7;					
23	(2) shall include consideration of the documented					
24	petition and the factual statements contained therein;					

- 1 (3) may initiate other research for any purpose 2 relative to analyzing the documented petition and ob-3 taining additional information about the petitioner's 4 status; and
 - (4) may consider any evidence which may be submitted by interested parties or informed parties.

(b) Technical Assistance.—

- (1) Prior to review of the documented petition under subsection (a), the Assistant Secretary shall conduct a preliminary review of the petition in order to provide technical assistance to the petitioner.
- (2) The review under paragraph (1) shall be a preliminary review for the purpose of providing the petitioner an opportunity to supplement or revise the documented petition prior to the review under subsection (a). Insofar as possible, technical assistance reviews under this paragraph will be conducted in the order of receipt of documented petitions. However, technical assistance reviews will not have priority over active consideration of documented petitions.
- (3) After the technical assistance review, the Assistant Secretary shall notify the petitioner by letter of any obvious deficiencies or significant omissions apparent in the documented petition and provide the petitioner with an opportunity to withdraw the docu-

- mented petition for further work or to submit additional information.
 - (4) If a petitioner's documented petition claims previous Federal acknowledgment or includes evidence of previous Federal acknowledgment, the technical assistance review shall also include a review to determine whether that evidence is sufficient to meet the requirements of previous Federal acknowledgment.

(c) Response to Technical Assistance Review.—

- (1) Petitioners may respond in part or in full to the technical assistance review letter or request, in writing, that the Assistant Secretary proceed with the active consideration of the documented petition using the materials already submitted.
- (2) If the petitioner requests that the materials submitted in response to the technical assistance review letter be again reviewed for adequacy, the Assistant Secretary shall provide the additional review.
- (3) If the assertion of previous Federal acknowledgment under section 8 cannot be substantiated during the technical assistance review, the petitioner may respond by providing additional evidence. A petitioner that claims previous Federal acknowledgment and fails to respond to a technical assistance review letter under this subsection, or whose response fails to

1	establish the claim, shall have its documented petition					
2	considered on the same basis as documented petitions					
3	submitted by groups not claiming previous Federal					
4	acknowledgment. Petitioners that fail to demonstrate					
5	previous Federal acknowledgment after a review of					
6	materials submitted in response to the technical as-					
7	sistance review shall be so notified. Such petitioner:					
8	may submit additional materials concerning previous					
9	acknowledgment during the course of active consider-					
10	ation.					
11	(d) Consideration of Documented Petitions.—					
12	The Assistant Secretary shall—					
13	(1) review documented petitions in the order that					
14	they are determined ready for review;					
15	(2) establish and maintain a numbered register					
16	of documented petitions which have been determined					
17	ready for active consideration;					
18	(3) maintain a numbered register of letters of in-					
19	tent or incomplete petitions based on the original date					
20	the item was received by the Department of the Inte-					
21	rior; and					
22	(4) use the register of letters of intent or incom-					
23	plete petitions to determine the order of review by the					
24	Assistant Secretary if two or more documented peti-					

1	tions are determined ready for review on the same				
2	date.				
3	(e) Report.—Not later than 1 year after notifying the				
4	petitioner that review of the documented petition has begun,				
5	the Assistant Secretary shall—				
6	(1) submit a report including a summary of the				
7	evidence, findings, petition, and supporting docu-				
8	mentation, to the Committee on Natural Resources of				
9	the House of Representatives and the Committee on				
10	Indian Affairs of the Senate;				
11	(2) notify the petitioner and interested parties				
12	that the review is complete and the report required				
13	under paragraph (1) has been submitted;				
14	(3) provide copies of the report to the petitioner				
15	and interested parties; and				
16	(4) provide copies of the report to informed par-				
17	ties and others upon written request.				
18	SEC. 11. CLARIFICATION OF FEDERAL RECOGNITION AU-				
19	THORITY.				
20	(a) Act of Congress Required.—An Indian group				
21	may receive Federal acknowledgment (or reacknowledg-				
22	ment) as an Indian tribe only by an Act of Congress. The				
23	Secretary may not grant Federal acknowledgment (or re-				
24	acknowledament) to any Indian aroun.				

- 1 (b) Previous Acknowledgment.—This Act shall not
- 2 affect the status of any Indian tribe that was federally ac-
- 3 knowledged before the date of the enactment of this Act.
- 4 SEC. 12. FORCE AND EFFECT OF REGULATIONS.
- 5 Part 83 of title 25, Code of Federal Regulations, shall
- 6 have no force or effect, and section 1.2 of title 25, Code of
- 7 Federal Regulations, with respect to any regulation pro-
- 8 mulgated by the Secretary pursuant to this Act, shall have
- 9 no force or effect.
- 10 SEC. 13. TRUST LAND REAFFIRMATION.
- All land taken into trust by the United States under
- 12 or pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101
- 13 et seq.), before February 24, 2009, for the benefit of an In-
- 14 dian tribe that was federally recognized on the date that
- 15 the land was taken into trust is hereby reaffirmed as trust
- 16 *land*.

Union Calendar No. 741

115TH CONGRESS H. R. 3744

[Report No. 115-953]

A BILL

To provide that an Indian group may receive Federal acknowledgment as an Indian tribe only by an Act of Congress.

SEPTEMBER 20, 2018

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed