ate Name	Recognized	Historic Relations	Tribal-Gov Resources	Cooperation / Appointments	Staff / Contact	Notes
•	State: 9 Federal: 1	Historically prejudiced (removal, land grab, and NAGPRA artifact abuse). Presently, state opposes Poarch Band of Creek Indians casino gaming. *2000 Governor Proclamation establishes American Indian Heritage Day.	State of Alabama Indian Affairs Commission (Legislative Statute 1984).		Appointee Robert Brasher cherokeebob@earth	Despite contentious history and present gaming conflict, Governors and Legislature recognize and commemorate Native Americans.
,		Historically prejudiced and litigious to Natives (tribal recognition challenges, voting practices, self-government, and subsistence). Change anticipated with newly elected Gov. Bill Walker and Lt. Gov. Byron Mallott (AK Native).	Past two governors appointed a Rural [Native] Affairs Coordinator; 11/14 - Gov-elect Walker's Transition Conference recommended the renewed establishment of a Cabinet Tribal Affairs Office.	Fed-State Cmsn created by Congress). *1990 Gov. Cowper issued AO 123 recognizing tribes in AK (same as the federally recognized; and tribes can manage	Chief of Staff Jim.Whitaker@alask a.gov ; Arctic Advisor Staff Craig.Fleener@alask	Lt. Gov. Byron Mallott was an original and returning member of the Alaska Rural Governance Commission, and he has promised raise stature and encourage respect for AK tribes. Gov. Bill Walker is an oil & gas industry pioneer, and may bolster tribal self-determination and governance in concert with resources development as a winwin endeavor.
a ti	imo; or h/Spanish ion of Albaamo) (Russian ion of gaan	rederal: 1 h/Spanish ion of Albaamo) (Russian ion of gaan	NAGPRA artifact abuse). Presently, state opposes Poarch Band of Creek Indians casino gaming. *2000 Governor Proclamation establishes American Indian Heritage Day. (Russian ion of Federal: 227 (tribal recognition challenges, voting practices, self-government, and subsistence). Change anticipated with newly elected Gov. Bill Walker	(Russian ion of Federal: 227 (Russian ion of gaan ion	Federal: 1 NAGPRA artifact abuse). Presently, state opposes Poarch Band of Creek Indians casino gaming. *2000 Governor Proclamation establishes American Indian Heritage Day. Historically prejudiced and litigious to Natives (tribal recognition challenges, voting practices, self-government, and subsistence). Change anticipated with newly elected Gov. Bill Walker and Lt. Gov. Byron Mallott (AK Native). Past two governors appointed a Rural [Native] Affairs Coordinator; Transition Conference recommended the renewed establishment of a Cabinet Tribal Affairs Office. AK (same as the federally recognized AK tribes signed Millenium Agreement (following 1999 AK Inter-Tribal Council proposal to begin gov-to-gov relations; *AO 186 signed by Gov.	Russian (in of Albaamo) State: 0 Federal: 227 Saan (in of alban) Federal: 227 Federa

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Arizona	Tribal (Pima or Tohono O'odham arizonac)	State and Federal: 21	AZ Natives settled some of America's oldest communities (25k+ years). Historically, fought fierce battles with settlers and suffered removal from homelands. AZ tribal members identifed as some of the last domestic 'Enemies of the State'.	*1953 - AZ Legislature established the AZ Commission of Indian Affairs to assist state-federal-tribal relations. Convenes an annual Indian Nations and Tribes Legislative Day (20th Annual, Jan 20/15). ACIA submits an annual report to gov & legislature. *1993 - AZ Tribal-State Gaming Compacts enacted by AZ Dept of Gaming. Current compact between state and 21 gaming tribes passed by AZ voters in 2002 (state gaming can authorize an agreement for up to 23 years).	Inter Tribal Council of AZ established in 1952 as the highest elected tribal leadership organization to uniformly address & work with AZ Government. *AZ Mutual Aid Compact currently under agreement.	ACIA Exec. Dir. 602- 542-4426	AZ tribes & state government currently practice progressive relations largely due to significant Indian gaming contributions to economy.
California		State: 3 Federal: 108	Historic land grab from missionary (1500-1800s) to settlement times (1800-early 1900s) along with forced removal, labor, starvation, and disease. Goldrush was deadly for all tribes (unmitigated murder, kidnapping and slavery). US Treaties were incompetenty negotiated, and CA refused to address them until 1905. *Rancheria Act passed in 1958 (endorsing BIA Termination of authority) leaving tribes disposessed & destitute. *The legislature established the CA American Heritage Commission in 1978 to oversee government-tribal consultation (& address/reverse wrongful termination).	federally & non-federally recognized). Full list of state-tribal	nahc.ca.gov/califindian.html	Cynthia Gomez, GOTA Tribal Advisor to Gov. Brown 916- 373-3710; Chief Deputy 916-373- 3718 Heather.Hostler @gov.ca.gov	Elected legislative and congressional members value tribal contributions to communities & the state economy and foster good relations with gaming tribes. Local, community and state governments, however, challenge current/additional tribal recognition, and trust land and gaming appications (possibly because existing gaming tribes object to additional competition).

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Colorado		Federal: 2	Historically, the state/territorial government enabled massacres of tribes by rival tribal bands, territory militia, U.S. Army and settlers, with the intent to gain control over tribal lands and resources. *Governor John Hickenlooper apologized on Dec. 3, 2014 on the 150th Anniversary of the Sand Creek Massacre, which wiped out a Cheyenne and Arapaho village.	Established by a legislative declaration, the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs allows liaison between the governor, state and Ute tribes (Southern and Ute Mountain).	416	303-866-5842 chantalle.hanschu@ state.co.us; Ofc of the Lt. Gov., Ernest House, Jr., Exec. Sec. 303-866-3027	CO recognizes tribal sovereign right to negotiate and enter into gaming compacts.
Connecticut	Tribal (Mohican or Algonquin Quinnehtuqut)	State: 2 Federal: 6	Eastern Woodlands Cultural Groups experienced first contact with European traders and colonists (warfare, removal, slavery). Inter-tribal wars escalated over loss of land and changing allegiances during Revolutionary conflicts.	Dept of Environmental Protection, Indian Affairs Council	http://www.ct.gov/deep/site/defau lt.asp	CT DEEP, Indian Affairs Coord., 860- 424-3066; edward.sarabia@ct. gov	While only a handful of tribes remain, relations are respectful. This is likely due to the enormous boost CT's economy receives from tribal gaming.
Florida		Federal: 2	Seminole Nation consists mostly of Creek tribe members who hid in the swamps before and after the Civil War to survive removal and genocide; they consider themselves 'Undefeated'.	FL Governor's Council on Indian Affairs, Inc.	http://www.fgcia.com/	•	Seminoles are recognized and respected for successful self-determination practices and contributions to Florida's hospitality and gaming economy.
Georgia		Federal: 3 State: 2	Creek and Cherokee homelands; most were removed via the Trail of Tears to OK. A handful of tribes are still petitioning for recognition.	Council on American Indian Concerns (CAIC)	http://www1.gadnr.org/caic/	Mr. Nealie McCormick, Chairman (770) 389- 7265	*GA Legislature established CAIC in 1992 to address, protect and repatriate Native artifacts. *In 2002, CAIC added the support of tribal economic development, cultural heritage, and government-tribal relations to its orientation.

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Hawaii	Indigenous	Federal: 0	*1778 Capt. James Cook arrived, claiming discovery for the western world. In the decades following, King Kamehameha established sovereignty over the enitire island chain. His descendants' reigns coincided with increased trade & foreign influx, leading to stolen land and decimation by disease. *Hawaii's sugar trade & plantation system flourished in the 1800's. American plantation barons & businessmen instigated the overthrow of the Hawaiian Monarchy in 1893. While Hawaii became a US Territory in 1898 and the 50th state in 1959, there was no official acknowledgement of abdication from Queen Lill'oukalani.	Office of Hawaiian Affairs	http://www.oha.org/	Rowena Akana, Trustee (808) 594- 1860 rowenaa@oha.org	Native Hawaiians are determined to maintain their own identity, and question the 'Native American' classification. While the federal and state governments have implemented measures to recognize, respect and celebrate Hawaiian culture, many Native Hawaiians advocate for the restoration of the monarchy. Currently, the Native Hawaiian community remains an influential voice in state & local politics.
Idaho	A made up name, sounding like it has Indian origin.	Federal: 4	*1805 Shoshone tribe's first contact was with the Lewis and Clark expedition. By end of the century, all of the Native tribes had been forced onto reservations.	Idaho Council on Indian Affairs (ID Code, Section 67-4004, 1999)	http://www.legislature.idaho.gov/s essioninfo/2014/interim/indaff.htm		ID and tribes negotiate gaming compacts. Nez Perce tribe used treaty authority to stop mining 'Megaload' transport through their land and are working to do the same with Keystone pipeline equipment on public highways.
Indiana		Federal: 3	Many Eastern Native tribes settled in IN when displaced by colonial settlers in the late 1600s (Shawnee, Miami, Delaware, Mahican, Potawatomi).	Native American Indian Affairs Commission (Statute 4-23-32 in.gov/inaiac/files/INAIAC_IC_4-23- 32.pdf)	http://www.in.gov/inaiac/	100 North Senate Avenue, Rm N103, Indianapolis, IN 46204, 317-232- 2651	INAIAC holds public meetings to increase knowledge and discourse to respect and preserve Native culture yet its statute prohibits addressing sovereignty and gaming.
lowa	Tribal (<i>loway</i>)	Federal: 1	loway, Miami, Ottawa, Lakota, Omaha, Oto and Missouri were original IA tribes, until influx of European/settler expansion displaced tribes and moved them westward.	Division of Native American Affairs	https://openup.iowa.gov/board/Co mmission+on+Native+American+Aff airs/97/	281-0898	While only one federally recognized tribe is located in IA, the state has negotiated/authorized many gaming compacts with tribes to operate in IA.

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Kansas	Tribal (Lakota)	Federal: 4	Pawne, Kansa, Wichita and Apache were some of the original tribes. First European contact was with Coronado in 1541. European traders established fur trade with tribes. Many tribes (Nanticoke, Kickapoo, Potowatomi) were placed in Kansas after removal from homelands.	Kansas Native American Affairs Office (Legislature created Joint Cmte, 1999)	http://www.knaa.ks.gov/	Chris Howell, Executive Director (785) 296-1904 KNAA@ks.gov	KS Capitol is adorned with a Kansa warrior. KS negotiates many compact agreements beyond tribal gaming (law enforcement, disaster response, etc.). KS Senate enacted the first Wednesday of every February as Native American Legislative Day.
Kentucky	Tribal (Mohawk or Seneca)	State: 2	Hernando de Soto described the 'Casqui' tribe of the 'great meadows' in 1541. They shared a language with tribes in IN, AL and TN before forced removal. KY had long been a shared and contested tribal territory (Shawnee, Cherokee, Chickasaw).	Kentucky Native American Heritage Commission (KRS 171.820- 171.822)	http://heritage.ky.gov/knahc/	Reginald Meeks, Executive Director (502) 564-7005 reginald.meeks@Lou isville.edu	KY Legislature established KY Native American Heritage Month in 1998.
Louisiana		Federal: 9 State: 8	Caddo, Natchez, Atakapa, Chitimachan, Muskogean, Tunican were some of the original hunting/farming tribes. Through historic contacts, social & cultural ties established between tribes and African-American community.	Louisiana Governor's Office of Indian Affairs	http://www.indianaffairs.com/	Mark Ford, Director (225) 219-8715 mark.ford@la.gov	LA used state legislation to recognize numerous tribes.
Maine		Federal: 4	ME's original tribes: Penobscots, Passamaquoddies	Maine Indian Tribal-State Commission	http://www.mitsc.org/	Krall, Executive Director (207) 394- 2045	Maine has the only legislature that delegates (non-voting) representative positions for the state's tribes, a practice dating back to 1823. (Similar situation to the non-voting delegates that represent US Territories in Congress.)
Maryland		State: 2	Piscataway and Algonquins were some of MD's first tribes (successful hunters/farmers).	Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs	http://americanindian.maryland.go v/	E. Keith Colston, Executive Director (410) 767-7631 kcolston@dhr.state. md.us	*Jan. 2012 - Gov. Martin O'Malley recognized Piscataway Nation's Maryland Indian Status.

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Massachuse tts	Tribal	Federal: 2 State: 6	Explorer Giovanni da Verrazano noted the large population of Massachusetts, Mohican, Nauset, Wampanoag and other tribes in 1524. Tribes were decimated and displaced following European settlement in 1600's.	Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs	http://www.mass.gov/hed/econom ic/eohed/dhcd/indian-affairs.html	John A. Peters, Jr. Executive Director (617) 573-1291 john.peters@state. ma.us (617) 573-1291	
Michigan	Tribal (Chippewa)	Federal: 16 State: 5	Chippewa, Menominee, Miami, Ottawa, Potawatomi were some of Ml's original tribes. Diseases spread by European settlers in the 1700s wiped out two-thirds of the tribal population. Indian displacement & resettlement policies nearly removed all of Ml's tribes.	Michigan Dept. of Human Services	http://www.michigan.gov/dhs/0,45 62,7-124-5453 7209,00.html	NAA Director (517) 335-7782, DHS-NAA-	MI has developed some of the nation's best-practices for tribal government relations and compacting (shared water Resources protection, gaming, and education).
Minnesota	Tribal (Dakota)	Federal: 8	Dakota, Chippewa, and Ojibwe are some of MN's first tribes and, repeating the pattern in other states, were decimated and displaced by European/American settlers. Tribes have rebuilt to very strong stature with state cooperation.	Minnesota Indian Affairs Council	http://mn.gov/indianaffairs/	Annamarie Hill, Executive Director (651) 296-0041 annamarie.hill@stat e.mn.us	MN has adopted best-practices for tribal recognition, government relations, and self-determination. Each MN state agency has a designated tribal representative.
Montana		Federal: 7 State: 1	Arapaho, Assiniboine, Atsina, Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Crow, Bannock, Flathead, Kalispell, Kootenai and Shoshone were MT's first tribes. In the 1800s, the US government sanctioned termination hunting, butchering and bounty killing of buffalo to wipe out the Plains Indians' main source of food/clothing/shelter. Surviving tribal members were forced onto reservations.	Montana Office of Indian Affairs	http://tribalnations.mt.gov/	Jason Smith, State Director of Indian Affairs (406) 444- 3702	MT practices robust gaming compacting with tribes. MT's congressional and legislative representatives are highly responsive to tribal issues.
Nebraska	Tribal	Federal: 6	Pawnees, Omahas and Otos were some of NE's first tribes. Foreign diseases and alcohol devastated the tribes, yet most NE tribes remained in the state. Many Apache, Lakota, Crow, Kiowa, Cheyenne and Arapahoe were relocated to NE in the 1800's.	Nebraska Commission on Indian Affairs	http://www.indianaffairs.state.ne.u	Judi Gaiashkibos, Executive Director (402) 471-3475 judi.gaiashkibos@ne braska.gov	NCIA launched the Sovereign Native Youth Leadership Program in 2014 to enhance education and leadership skills.

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Nevada		Federal: 19	Shoshone, Paiute and Washoe are NV's first tribes.	Nevada Indian Commission	http://www.indiancommission.state.nv.us/	Sherry L. Rupert, Executive Director (775) 687-8333 srupert@nic.nv.gov	NV tribes may have one of the country's most sophisticated state gaming compacting relationships. NV waived state sales tax on reservations as long as tribal taxes are used for reservation services.
New Jersey		Federal: 1 State: 2	Algonquin, Lenape, Nanticoke and Munsee were among NJ's first contact tribes, and were nearly wiped out by disease, kidnapping, slavery, and forced removal. Lenape were considered 'ancient' or 'real ones'.	New Jersey Commission on American Indian Affairs (PL 1134, signed into law 1995)	http://www.state.nj.us/state/progr ams/dos_program_njcaia.html	Autumn Wind Scott, Chair (609) 341-2740	
New Mexico		Federal: 22	Tribes are organized into 19 Pueblos, two Apache tribes, and the Navaho Nation.	New Mexico Indian Affairs Department	www.iad.state.nm.us	Secretary (505) 476- 1600	NM's Indian citizens comprise 10.5% of the population. The state's Indian agency was first created in 1953 and became a department in 2003-04. The legislature holds an annual American Indian Day.
New York		Federal: 9 State: 1	Homeland of the Iroquois Confederacy consisting of the Oneida (Haudenausanee), Mohawk, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca and Tuscorora nations. Many displaced or nomadic tribes made temporary or permanent home with the Iroquois, as their land-base and resources were sustainable. The IC's successful democratic accord was the basis of America's Constitution. The confederacy formed around 1600 and dissolved in 1784, upon defeat by American military forces. The Onondaga, Seneca and Tuscorora tribes remained on reservations in NY while the other tribes were displaced.	Family Services	nas/	Native American Services 295 Main Street, Room 545 Buffalo, NY 14203 (716) 847-3123	NY tribes have suffered historic land grabs, civil rights denial, and trust land oppostion. Strides toward accomodation and solutions were made during the recent Pataki and Cuomo gubernatorial administrations.

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North Carolina		Federal: 6 State: 7		North Carolina Commission on Indian Affairs	http://www.doa.state.nc.us/cia/Default.aspx	Gregory Richardson, Exec. Director (919) 807-4440 greg.richardson@do a.nc.gov	
North Dakota	Tribal <i>Dakota</i> (derived from <i>Lakota</i>)	Federal: 4	Plains Indians suffered some of the worst slaughters carried out by U.S. miliary forces.	North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission	http://www.nd.gov/indianaffairs	Scott Davis, Executive Director (701) 328-2428 sjdavis@nd.gov	North Dakota has one of the most dynamic and involved state-tribal government relations departments.
Ohio		State: 2	Ohio has recognized tribes as separate & distinct governments.				
Oklahoma		Federal: 37	OK has had a major Indian population since tribes were forced to relocate to the territory from the eastern U.S. during the Trail of Tears.	Oklahoma Secretary of State	http://www.ok.gov/governor/Agen da/Cabinet/index.html	Barbara Warner, Executive Director (405) 521-3912 Oiac50@oklaosf.stat e.ok.us	OK has largest number Native Americans elected to public office. A legislative State-Tribal Relations Joint Committee oversees agreements between tribes and the state. An Indian Affairs Commission addresses many issues.
Oregon		Federal: 10		Legislative Commission on Indian Services	https://www.oregonlegislature.gov /cis	Karen Quigley, Executive Director (503) 986-1067 karen.m.quigley@st ate.or.us	
South Carolina		Federal: 1 State: 8		The Commission for Minority Affairs	http://www.state.sc.us/cma/native ai.html	Thomas Smith, Executive Director (803) 333-9621 tsmith@cfma.sc.gov	
South Dakota		Federal: 9		South Dakota Department of Tribal Relations	http://www.sdtribalrelations.com/	773-5654	Indian residents are an integral part of state culture. The legislature has a State-Tribal Relations Interim Committee to provide a forum for discussions about relevant issues.

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Texas		Federal: 3 State: 2		Office of Attorney General	https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/	P.O. Box 12548 Austin, TX 78711- 2548 (512) 463-2100	
Utah		Federal: 7	Historic tension and conflict between resident tribes & white settlers.	Utah Division of Indian Affairs	http://heritage.utah.gov/utah- division-of-indian-affairs	Forrest S. Cuch, Executive Director (801) 538-8808 fscuch@utah.gov;	UT has a Native American Legislative Liaison Committee to oversee relations with tribes.
Vermont		State: 4		Vermont Commission on Native American Affairs	http://vcnaa.vermont.gov/	Charlene McManis, Secretary (802) 229- 4033 crwillingmcmanis@a ol.com	
Virginia		Federal: 8 State: 11	Tribes suffered in wars with colonial settlers. In 20th century, state determined that because of population loss tribes no longer existed in Virginia. Tribes have campaigned to restore state & federal recognition.	Virginia Council on Indians		Deanna Beacham, Chair (804) 225-2084 vci@governor.virgini a.gov	
Washington		Federal: 29 State: 1	Indian treaty fishing rights were controversial in 1970s & 1980s. The 1989 Centennial Accord between tribes & the state set up a process for communication & cooperation. It was reaffirmed in 2005. The state recognizes a government-to-government relationship.	Governor's Office of Indian Affairs	http://www.goia.wa.gov/	Craig A. Bill, Executive Director (360) 902-8826 craig.bill@goia.wa.g ov	
Wisconsin		Federal: 11	Relations once reached a crisis over Menominee spear-fishing rights & practices. Since then dialogue has improved through frequent forums & identified problems addressed have been through legislation. Through a 2004 governor's executive order, the state recognized a government-to-government relationship with tribes. Great Lakes Intertribal Council plays an influential role.	Wisconsin State-Tribal Relations Initiative	http://witribes.wi.gov/	(608) 267-1824 Brian Vigue, Administrator	

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Wyoming		Federal: 2	Tribes are an integral part of the state's western	Wyoming Indian Affairs Council		307-777-7881	
			culture.	(WY.Stat. 9-2-1901 to 1905; 1989)	http://legisweb.state.wy.us/Legislat	lso@wyoleg.gov	
					orSummary/InterimComm.aspx?str		
					CommitteeID=STR&Year=2014		