The Honorable Russell Vought  
Director, Office of Management and Budget  
Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Room 252  
1650 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC  20503  

Dear Mr. Vought:

We are pleased to provide the annual progress report on our Tribal Consultation and Coordination Plan. Since we submitted our last progress report on August 4, 2019, we have completed a number of activities to advance our plan. We detailed our progress in the enclosed report.

Our Tribal Consultation Workgroup met regularly to review our consultation policies and outreach efforts. We continue to work closely with tribal leaders through our communication, education, and outreach activities.

Beginning in March 2020, we altered our outreach efforts because of the National Emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic. We continue to use alternate methods of communication to keep the tribal communities informed and aware of how to access Social Security benefits.

If you have any questions, please contact me, Social Security’s Tribal Consultation Official, at (303) 844-4012 or Nancy.berryhill@ssa.gov.

Sincerely,

Nancy A. Berryhill  
Senior Advisor  
Office of the Commissioner  

Enclosures
Executive Summary - 2020 Tribal Consultation and Coordination Plan

Background:
The 2020 Tribal Consultation and Coordination Plan progress report describes our accomplishments and outreach activities in the American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) communities from July 2019 through June 2020.

Requested by:
Although we do not have an official response date from the Office of Management and Budget, we are following the direction of the Presidential Memorandum establishing an annual reporting deadline of the first week in August.

Since we last reported:
We will continue to strengthen our relationships with Indian tribes, as defined in Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, through ongoing communication, education, and outreach activities.

Accomplishments:
- We proactively began the implementation of the Tribal Social Security Fairness Act of 2018 (PL 115-2343), which allows American Indian tribes to elect Social Security coverage for their Tribal Council members.
- We continued to use OPM’s USAJOB web-based recruitment and applicant system in an effort to reach individuals across the country. The system provides applicants up-to-date access to SSA’s vacancies. We also collaborated with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to share job vacancy information.
- We explored ways that our programs and services can benefit Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs) by communicating and collaborating with our network of noncompetitive eligibility contacts that included SSA’s National Veterans’ Outreach and Selective Placement Coordinators, Career One Stop Centers, Vocational Rehabilitation Offices, Ticket to Work Job Service Providers, and College/University Disability and Career Services.
- We executed a national agreement with Indian Health Services (IHS), allowing beneficiaries to conduct video conferencing with SSA representatives utilizing IHS equipment and facilities. As the use of VSD continues to grow, one of the major barriers was access to equipment. This agreement should help make VSD more accessible.
- We updated the national Tribal Benefits Coordinators Guide to share with tribal communities and benefits coordinators.
• We ensured consistency across our regions by sharing training and outreach materials to assist employees with building and fostering trust, open communication and cooperation in the tribal communities.

• We created regional partnerships to ensure that every region had the essential knowledge and resources vital for establishing and retaining relationships with tribal communities.

• During the period when COVID-19 affected our ability to interact in a face-to-face environment, we used alternate methods of communication, including commercial media, blogs, social media, and Dear Colleague letters, to share information with Native American communities. This included information about COVID Economic Relief Payments, avoiding scams, and alternate means of conducting business with SSA.

Conclusion:
We will continue to build upon our accomplishments and accelerate efforts to improve our consultation policy and communication with Indian tribes and tribal officials. We are continuing a special initiative to conduct outreach on the topic of elder care to AIAN communities. We are using all available opportunities to communicate with tribal members during the time when COVID-19 restricts the ability to conduct face-to-face meetings.
The Social Security Administration (SSA) is committed to strengthening our relationship with Indian tribes through multiple initiatives as defined in Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*.

We would like to provide updates for the following initiatives:

- Improve Service Delivery by Responding to Policy and Legislative Proposals.
- Maintain and Expand Ongoing Communication.
- Outreach to Tribal Community Military Service Members, Veterans, and Families.
- Continuing Outreach and Tribal Consultation Efforts.

**Improve Service Delivery by Responding to Policy and Legislative Changes**

Since our last progress report, we successfully negotiated and executed a national Video Service Delivery (VSD) agreement with Indian Health Services (IHS). Previously, we had to initiate and negotiate over 30 separate VSD tribal agreements. This national level agreement allows us to expand VSD more quickly, which results in more efficient service to the tribal communities. While access to video equipment was an issue in the past, this agreement allows beneficiaries to utilize IHS equipment and facilities in order to conduct video conferencing with SSA representatives.

In addition to VSD expansion, we took the following steps to implement the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act:

- Ensured that our Public Affairs Specialists were trained and ready to share information regarding the Economic Impact Payments related to COVID-19;
- Shared the Tribal Council legislation with all of our management in the field;
- Sent letters to tribal leaders to emphasize service delivery options; and
- Maintained awareness regarding tribal government status through reports shared by FEMA.

**Maintain and Expand Ongoing Communication**

To improve access and understanding of our programs, we continue to conduct seminars with Indian tribes and tribal entities. At these seminars, we shared information on our retirement and disability programs, including our Wounded Warrior provisions, Supplemental Security Income, Medicare “Extra Help”, Medicare State Buy-in provisions, online services and service delivery updates. We also helped tribal community members create my Social Security accounts.

Below are examples of activities we participated in to strengthen our relationship with Native American tribes since our last progress report:

- Attended the National Congress of American Indians 2019 Annual Conference in

- Our AIAN Executive Champion also presented at the National Intertribal Tax Alliance Conference in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

- We continued to collaborate with the Department of Justice (DOJ) to maintain an accurate account of various tribes and individual tribal members throughout the country who settle their court cases through DOJ. This ensures that field office staff are informed of the tribes that are eligible for exclusion, and provide instructions on how to document the settlement payments received by these tribal members for SSI purposes. Within the 2019-2020 Fiscal Year, we added three more names to the list for a total of 113 tribes and individual tribal members with DOJ settlement agreements.

- Updated the national Tribal Benefits Coordinator Guide to reflect policy updates and changes to SSA’s programs and services using an evergreen format. This reduces the need for yearly updates and ensures accurate information is readily available.

- Cooperated with Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services or CMS to make joint presentations on benefits, access to services, and training for beneficiary coordinators.

- Marketed job and contract service opportunities through multiple announcements including outreach through TCUs and tribal media outlets. Recruitment efforts were also explored by attending college job fairs and posting on 12 College Career Boards and USAJOBS.

- Continued to promote the use of VSD as an option for conducting business with Social Security (Refer to Addendum Section B).

- Conducted workshops with approximately 17,000 participants at nearly 100 events (Refer to Addendum Section C)

- Conducted outreach with tribal communities using multiple media outlets servicing AIAN communities (Refer to Addendum Section D). We focused on this method of outreach during the pandemic. We shared press releases, fact sheets, letters, and websites to keep the tribal communities informed of alternate means of service, COVID Economic Impact Payment policies, and anti-scam efforts. A nationwide campaign was initiated in June to reach vulnerable populations that do not have routine access to electronic services. The campaign included letters to tribal leaders and distribution of posters in traditional service locations.

**Outreach to Tribal Community Military Service Members, Veterans, and Families**

To raise awareness about our expedited disability claim initiatives for military service members and veterans, we conducted outreach at approximately six events in various states, including participation in the National Native American Housing Symposium in Nevada. (Refer to Addendum Section E).
Continuing Outreach and Tribal Consultation Efforts

We continue to enhance our outreach and consultation efforts with tribal communities. Below is a list of highlights:

1. Seeking Input from Tribes

- Solicited face-to-face feedback regarding our service delivery to tribal communities while sharing information about our programs and service initiatives. SSA representatives used community gatherings, meetings with leaders, and third-party coordination to identify interactive communication opportunities. Since our last report, we have had discussions with more than 100 tribal organizations (Refer to Addendum D Section F).

2. Developing Core Consultation Issues

- Served on the White House Council on Native American Affairs, represented by our Tribal Consultation Official, Former Acting Commissioner, Nancy Berryhill.

- Enhanced our awareness of Native American Culture by participating in various meetings with Cultural Centers across the nation.

- Participated in the Virtual Elder Justice Coordinating Council meeting. The meeting focused on financial exploitation of all older Americans.

3. Enhancing Staff Training and Awareness

- Ensured consistency across our regions by sharing training and outreach materials. This will assist our employees build and foster positive relationships built on trust, open communication, and cooperation in the tribal communities.

- Encouraged the use of an internal AIAN Employee Resource Portal, which centralizes resources to help ensure we provide the best possible service to our AIAN customers.

4. Consulting Regularly with Tribes

- Discussed potential placement of future VSD units.

- Met with the tribal officials to discuss the advantages of VSD services:
  - Inupiaq and Kotzebue Eskimos in Alaska;
  - Seneca and St. Regis Mohawk Tribes in New York;
  - Oglala Sioux in South Dakota; and
  - Great Lakes Tribal Council in Wisconsin.
• Exchanged information with tribal governments:
  o Used Office of Personnel Management’s USAJOBS web-based recruitment and application system in an effort to reach individuals across the country.
  o Collaborated with the AmeriCorps Indian Tribes to share information on contract solicitations for tribal communities.

5. Additional activities in support of Executive Order 13270 - Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCU)

As part of our outreach and communication efforts with tribal governments and tribal colleges and universities, we:

• Collaborated with TCUs on recruiting students to target tribal members who are missing Social Security benefits.

• Met with representatives from the United Tribes Technical College in Bismarck, ND, to promote relationships and offer work-study opportunities.

• Attended two college job fairs that included the University of Maryland at College Park, University of Maryland Global Campus, Johns Hopkins, and University of Baltimore.
A. We responded to a need for resources for tribal organizations and donated the following items:

Working with FEMA, SSA donated protective masks to hospitals supporting the following tribal organizations:
- Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians in Mississippi;
- Ponca Tribe of Nebraska;
- Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska;
- Zuni Tribe in New Mexico; and
- Ponca Tribe in Oklahoma.

In addition, the South Tuscon Field Office donated 14 monitors, six printers, and one router to the Ha:San Preparatory and Leadership School that serves youth from the Tohono O’odham Reservation in Arizona.

B. We continued to focus on Video Service Delivery (VSD) options to improve access to services for tribal locations. Our efforts include conducting multiple training sessions highlighting access to SSA representatives through VSD. Some of the interactive sessions included:

- VSD placement discussion with Kotzebue Tribe in the Village of Kotzebue, AK;
- VSD placement discussion with Inupiaq Tribe in Nome, AK;
- VSD placement discussion expected when offices reopen with the U.S. Consulate in Toronto, Canada, to support the large geographic area, including tribes, that travel up to eight hours to the nearest SSA office in Niagara Falls, NY;
- VSD placement discussion with the Seneca Nation Indian’s Office of the Aging in Salamanca, NY;
- VSD placement discussion with the St. Regis Mohawk Office of the Aging in Akwesasne, NY;
- VSD site visit with the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Reservation in Belcourt, ND;
- VSD placement discussion with the Oglala Sioux in Kyle, SD; and
- VSD service assistance at the Wind River and Fort Washakie Health Benefits Clinics in Wyoming.

C. We also conducted workshops and other interactive events. The COVID-19 pandemic impacted our ability to conduct face-to-face meetings. However, earlier in the year, we shared information at the following direct contact events:

ALASKA
- 15 participants in the Nome Senior Center
- 8 participants in a discussion with Kotzebue Tribe leaders
• 6 participants at the Maniilaq Association Health Center Social Worker Workshop

ARIZONA
• 500 participants at the Native American Family Wellness Day
• 300 participants at the Arizona Indian Education Summit
• 300 participants at the Blue Cross Blue Shield Health Symposium
• 100 participants at the State of Arizona Disability Summit at the Gila River Reservation
• 75 participants at the CMS Partnership Training
• 50 participants at the Navajo Nation Department of Economic Security
• 25 participants at the Gila River Indian Center Dialysis Patient Fair
• 25 participants at the Native Health Benefits Fair
• 5 participants at the Gila River Indian Center

CALIFORNIA
• 500 participants at the Yolo County Senior Resources & Crime Prevention Fair
• 400 participants at the Annual Homeless Veterans Stand Down in Modesto
• 250 participants at the Health Benefits Fair at California State University
• 150 participants at the Naturalization Ceremony in Oakland celebrating indigenous cultures with the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo
• 100 participants at the workshop held by the Sacramento CMS Division of Tribal Affairs
• 10 participants at the Happy Camp Day for the Karuk Tribe

COLORADO
• 200 participants at the Scam-Proof Your Life event at the Denver Indian Center
• 100 participants at the CMS and Indian Health Services sponsored training webinar

FLORIDA
• 150 participants at the Miccosukee Tribe Women’s Health Benefit Fair
INDIANA
- 150 participants at the Tecumseh Pow Wow

KANSAS
- 20 participants at the Haskell Indian Nations University Pre-Retirement Seminar

MICHIGAN
- 500 participants at the American Indian Health and Family Services (AIHFS) Resource Fair
- 200 participants at the Michigan State University Diversity Career Fair
- 50 participants at the Native American Tribal Advocate Training
- 50 participants at the Saginaw Chippewa Tribal Training workshop

MINNESOTA
- 600 participants at the national 2019 CMS Outreach & Education Event
- 550 participants for a webinar sponsored through the Mille Lacs Ojibwe Urban Indian Office for all 11 reservations in the state
- 500 participants at the Mille Lacs Tribal Fairness and Benefits Fair
- 300 participants at the Ignace Indian Health Center’s Community Health Day
- 200 participants at the Indian Health Services (IHS) webinar for tribal staff
- 50 participants at the Mille Lacs Ojibwe Urban Indian Office workshop on financial literacy

MONTANA
- 25 participants with the Rocky Mountain Tribal Leaders Council
- 16 participants in a disability webinar for Montana tribal workers

NEVADA
- 500 participants at the Native American Housing Council Symposium
- 15 participants at the Moapa Indian Reservation
NEW JERSEY
- 106 participants at a my Social Security event in Newton

NEW MEXICO
- 1,500 participants at the Native American Day at the NM State Capital
- 1,400 participants at the 2019 National Congress of American Indians
- 500 participants at the Native American Symposium sponsored by the NM Dept. of Veterans Affairs
- 500 participants with the Santa Fe Indian Health Services workshop
- 200 participants at the Pueblo of Tesuque Health Fair
- 200 participants at the Zuni Tribe Health Outreach training
- 150 participants at the Zuni Tribe Health Insurance Benefits Outreach & Education Fair sponsored by Indian Health Services
- 100 participants at the San Carlos Apache Elder Day
- 100 participants at the Pueblo of Santa Clara Veterans Appreciation Day
- 60 participants at the Zuni Tribe Indian Health Services training for social workers
- 50 participants at the Pueblo of Isleta Elder Care workshop
- 35 participants at the NM Income Support Division workshop on Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- 30 participants at the NM Medical Assistance Division workshop for tribal liaisons
- 25 participants with benefit assistance in coordination with Patient Benefits Coordinators
- 12 participants at the Pueblo of Tesuque Retirement workshop

NEW YORK
- 300 participants during monthly contact station visits to St. Regis Mohawk
- 150 participants during the monthly contact station visits with the Seneca Nation of Indians
- 80 participants in a statewide conference call to COLA and Hold Harmless provision for Medicare Part B premiums
NORTH CAROLINA
- 1,000 participants at the Annual Coharie Indian Culture Pow Wow
- 110 participants at the eServices/Per Capita Spend Down Day with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

NORTH DAKOTA
- 40 participants at a meeting with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa
- 30 participants at the United Tribes Technical College with the five tribal nations
- 5 participants at the Tribal-Native American Development Center staff training

OHIO
- 600 participants at the Mansfield-Great Mohican Pow Wow
- 50 participants at the Native American Heritage Diversity Meeting sponsored by the Allegheny-Lenape Tribe

OKLAHOMA
- 200 participants at the Operation Stand Down: Help Has Arrived event
- 200 participants at the White Eagle Health Fair
- 112 participants at a women veterans outreach sponsored by the Oklahoma City Veterans Administration
- 5 participants from Indian Health Services regarding scam awareness and benefit enrollment processes

OREGON
- 45 participants of Social Security Connects to the Coastal Reservation Confederation of Tribes

SOUTH DAKOTA
- 80 participants of CMS sponsored benefits workshop for the Sioux of South Dakota
- 25 participants at the Wanblee Indian Health Services workshop
- 5 participants of the Rosebud Sioux Department of Corrections facilities
UTAH
- 100 participants with a conference call sponsored by the Bureau of Indian Affairs with four tribes
- 20 participants with Ute Family Services

TEXAS
- 50 participants at the Urban Inner-Tribal Center of Texas

VIRGINIA
- 1,000 participants at the Annual Nansemond Indian Nation Pow Wow
- 500 participants at the Annual Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Corn Harvest Pow Wow
- 250 participants at the Richmond Great American Indian Exposition Pow Wow

WASHINGTON
- 25 participants at the Washington State Tribal Veterans Training Event
- 15 participants at the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe workshop
- 11 participants discussing benefits with the Jamestown S’Klallom Tribe

WISCONSIN
- 15 participants at the Milwaukee Disability Employment Day

WYOMING
- 100 participants with SOAR outreach through the Cheyenne Indian Health Services Clinic

D. We conducted outreach with tribal communities through various media platforms, such as publishing newspaper articles and participating in various radio programs with:
- KYUK Radio 91.9 FM (Bethel, AK);
- KGUA Tribal Radio 88.3 FM (Gualala, AZ);
- KUYI Hopi Radio 88.1 FM (Kykotsmovi, AZ);
- KPOO Radio Show 89.5 FM (San Francisco Downtown, CA);
- Pala Band Tribal Radio Segment (Pala, CA);
- KIDE Hoopa Tribal Radio 91.3 FM (Hoopa, CA);
- KOPA Tribal Radio 91.3 FM (Pala, CA);
- Bay Mills News (Brimley MI)
• Tribal Observer Newspaper (Mt. Pleasant, MI);
• Council Drum Newspaper (Grand Rapids, MI);
• Native American Monthly Newsletter for New England Tribal Government Leaders, Tribal State Commissions and tribal community stakeholders (NE);
• KWSO Radio 91.9 FM (Warm Springs, OR);
• KILI Radio 90.1 FM (Rapid City, SD);
• South Dakota Department of Tribal Affairs Online Newsletter for tribal programs and state officials with over 5,000 hits (SD);
• Riverton Newspaper (Washakie, WY);
• KATC-3 Radio, KLFY-10 Radio, KADN-15 Radio and KDCG Television Veterans’ Corner Broadcast; and
• Social Security Star (regional newsletter for Seneca Nation, Tonawanda Nation, St. Regis Mohawk Nation, Onondaga Nation, Oneida Nation, Cayuga Nation, Shinnecock Nation, Tuscarora Nation, and multiple community centers).

E. To raise awareness about our expedited disability claim initiatives for military service members and veterans, we reached out to the following organizations:

• Annual Homeless Veterans Stand Down in Modesto, CA;
• Native American Housing Symposium in Las Vegas, NV;
• Veterans Appreciation Day event at the Pueblo of Santa Clara, NM;
• New Mexico Department of Veterans Affairs Native American Symposium in Santa Fe, NM;
• Women Veterans Outreach, “Your Service – Our Mission Campaign,” sponsored by the Oklahoma City Veterans Administration; and
• Washington State Tribal Veterans Training hosted by the Suquamish Tribe in Suquamish, WA.

F. We solicited feedback and shared information about our programs, service delivery changes, and responded to customer service inquiries at meetings. We interacted with the following tribal organizations since our last report:

• Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (Oklahoma City, OK)
• Ak Chin Tribe (Maricopa, AZ);
• Akimel O’odham (Pina) Tribe (Gila River Reservation, AZ);
• Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (Anchorage, AK);
• Allegheny Lenape Tribe (Massillon, OH);
• American Indian Family Resource Center (Chicago, IL);
• American Indian Health and Family Services (Detroit, MI);
• Apache Band (Tucson, AZ);
• Arapaho Tribe (Cheyenne, WY);
• Arikara Nation (New Town, ND);
• Bad River Tribal Council (Bad River Reservation, WI);
• Bay Mills Indian Community (Brimley, MI);
• Beaver Creek Indians (Columbia, SC);
• Bering Straits Native Corporation (Anchorage, AK);
• Bethel Native Corporation (Bethel, AK);
• Bois Forte Band of Chippewa (Tower, MN);
• Bristol Bay Native Corporation (Anchorage, AK);
• Canoncito Band of Navajo (Navajo Reservation, NM);
• Catawba Indian Nation (Columbia, SC);
• Cayuga Nation (Seneca Falls, NY);
• Chehalis Tribe (Oakville, WA);
• Chemawa Tribe (Chemawa, OR);
• Cherokee Nation (Tahlequah, OK);
• Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes (Oklahoma City, OK);
• Cheroenhaka Green Tribe (Courtland, CA)
• Chickahominy Tribe (Providence Ford, VA);
• Chickasaw Nation (Chickasaw, OK);
• Chippewa Tribe (Saginaw, MI);
• Choctaw Nation Health Services (Choctaw, OK);
• Chugach Alaska Corporation (Anchorage, AK);
• Chugachmiut Tribe (Anchorage, AK);
• Citizen Potawatomi Nation (Oklahoma City, OK);
• Coharie Indian Tribe (Clinton, NC);
• Comanche Nation (Oklahoma City, OK);
• Confederated Tribe of Warm Springs Indians (Warm Springs, OR);
• Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde (Salem, OR);
• Cook Inlet Tribal Council (Anchorage, AK);
• Coquille, Coos, Lower Umpqua, Siuslaw Confederated Tribe (Coastal Indian Reservation, OR);
• Cowlitz Tribe (Longview, WA);
• Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians (Roseburg, OR);
• Creek Tribe (Columbia, SC);
• Crow Reservation (Crow Reservation, MT);
• Delaware Nation (Oklahoma City, OK);
• Eastern Aleutian Tribe (Anchorage, AK);
• Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (Cherokee, NC);
• Eklutna Native Village (Anchorage, AK);
• Elders of the Puyallup Tribe (Puyallup, WA);
• Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa (Duluth, MN);
• Fond du Lac Tribal College (Cloquet, MN);
• Forest County Potawatomi Community (Crandon, WI);
• Gashute Tribe (Juab County, UT);
• Grand Portage Band of Chippewa (Grand Portage, MN);
• Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa ( Traverse City, MI):
• Greater Mohican Tribe (Loudonville, OH);
• Hannahville Potawatomi Indian Community (Wilson, MI)
• Hidatsa Nation (New Town, ND);
• HoChunk Social Service Center (Baraboo, WI);
• Homana Pawiki Tribal Government (Santa Fe, NM);
• Inupiaq Eskimo (Nome, AK);
• Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma (Oklahoma City, OK);
• Jamestown S’Klallum Tribe (Sequim, WA);
• Jemez Pueblo Council (Jemez Pueblo, NM);
• Jicarilla Apache Service Unit (Jicarilla Apache Reservation, NM)
• Kalispel Tribe (Cusick, WA);
• Karuk Tribe (Happy Camp, CA);
• Kaw Nation (Oklahoma City, OK);
• Kenaitze Indian Tribe (Anchorage, AK);
• Keweenaw Bay Indian Community (Baraga, MI)
• Kiowa Tribe (Oklahoma City, OK)
• Kiowa/Arapaho Tribal Council (Oklahoma City, OK);
• Klamath Tribal Leadership (Coquille, OR);
• Kootenai Tribe (Kootenai Reservation, ID);
• Kotzebue Tribe (Village of Kotzebue, AK);
• Kulana ‘Oiwi Halu (Kaunakakai, HI);
• Kumeyaay Nation (San Diego, CA);
• Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Governing Board (Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, WI);
• Lac Du Flambeau Tribal Council (Lac Du Flambeau Reservation, WI);
• Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians (Watersmeet, MI)
• Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe (Leech Lake, MN);
• Little River Band of Indians (Manistee MI)
• Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians (Harbor Springs MI)
• Lower Sioux Indian Community (Morton, MN);
• Lumbee Tribal Council (Pembroke, NC);
• Makah Tribe (Neah Bay, WA);
• Mandan Nation (New Town, ND);
• Mansfield-Great Mohican (Ohio);
• Mashantucket Pequot Tribe (Ledyard, CT);
• Match-e-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Potawatomi Indians of MI (Shelbyville MI)
• Menominee Tribe (Menominee Reservation, WI);
• Mescalero Apache Nation (Mescalero Reservation, NM);
• Mdwakanton Dakota Tribe (Prairie Island, MN);
• Miccosukee Tribe (Miami, FL);
• Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe (Onamia, MN);
• Minnehaha Tribe (Minneapolis, MN);
• Minneapolis American Indian Community (MN);
• Mississippi Band of the Choctaw, (Choctaw, MS);
• Miwuk and Wintun Band (Yolo County, CA);
• Moapa Band of Paiute Indians (Moapa Reservation, NV);
• Mohegan Tribe (Uncasville, CT);
• Monacan Indian Nation (Monroe, VA);
• Muckleshoot Tribe (Auburn, WA);
- Muscogee Creek Nation (Muscogee, OK);
- Nansemond Indian Nation (Suffolk, VA);
- Narragansett Indian Tribe (Charlestown, RI);
- Native Village of Afognak Tribe (Kodiak, AK);
- Native Village of Eklutna (Eklutna, AK);
- Navajo Nation Leadership (NM and AZ);
- Narragansett Tribe (Charlestown, RI);
- Nisqually Tribe (Auburn, WA);
- Nooksack Tribe (Deming, WA);
- Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi (Fulton, MI);
- Oglala Sioux Tribe (Pine Ridge, SD);
- Oneida Tribe (Oneida, WI);
- Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo Council (Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo, NM);
- Onondaga Nation (Nedrow, NY);
- Oneida Nation (Oneida, NY);
- Orutsaramiut Native Council (Bethel, AK);
- Osage Nation (Oklahoma City, OK);
- Otoe-Missouria Tribe (Oklahoma City, OK);
- Pala Band of Mission Indians (Pala, CA);
- Pascua Yaqui Tribe (Gila River Reservation, AZ);
- Pawnee Nation (Oklahoma City, OK);
- Pee Dee Indian Tribe (Columbia, SC);
- Pee Dee Nation of Upper South Carolina (Bennettsville, SC);
- Pee-Posh (Maricopa) Tribe (Gila River Reservation, AZ);
- Picuris Pueblo (Picuris Pueblo, NM);
- Pinolville Pomo Tribe (Pinolville, CA);
- Poarch Band of Creek Indians (Montgomery, AL);
- Pojoaque Pueblo (Pojoaque Pueblo, NM);
- Pokagon Band of Potawatomi (Dowagiac MI)
- Ponca Tribe of Nebraska (Omaha, NE);
- Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe (Kingston, WA);
- Pueblo of Acoma (Pueblo of Acoma, NM);
- Pueblo of Isleta (Isleta Pueblo, NM);
- Pueblo of Laguna (Laguna Pueblo, NM);
- Pueblo of San Felipe (Pueblo of San Felipe, NM);
- Pueblo of Santa Clara (Santa Clara Pueblo, NM);
- Pueblo of Tesuque (Tesuque Pueblo, NM);
- Puyallup Tribe (Auburn, WA);
- Qikktagrukmiut Tribe (Village of Kotzebue, AK);
- Quileute Tribe (Quileute Reservation, WA);
- Quinault Indian Nation (Quinault Reservation, WA);
- Red Cliff Tribal Council (Red Cliff Reservation, WI);
- Red Lake Band of Chippewa (Red Lake, MN);
- Rincon Tribe (San Diego, CA);
- Rosebud Sioux Tribe (Rosebud, SD);
• Sac and Fox Nation (Oklahoma City, OK);
• Saginaw-Chippewa Tribe (Mt Pleasant MI);
• Salt River Pima Maricopa (Tucson, AZ);
• San Carlos Apache (San Carlos Apache Reservation, NM);
• San Felipe Pueblo Council (San Filipe Pueblo, NM);
• San Ildefonso Pueblo Governor (San Ildefonso Pueblo, NM);
• Sandia Pueblo Council (Sandia Pueblo, NM);
• Santa Ana Pueblo Council (Santa Ana Pueblo, NM);
• Santa Clara Pueblo (Santa Clara Pueblo, NM);
• Santa Fe Indian School (Santa Fe, NM);
• Santee Indian Organization (Columbia, SC);
• Santo Domingo Pueblo Council (Santo Domingo Pueblo, NM);
• Sault Ste Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians (Sault Ste Marie, MI);
• Seneca Nation of New York (Irving and Salamanca, NY);
• Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (Oklahoma City, OK);
• Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux (Dakota) Community (Minneapolis, MN);
• Shawnee Tribe (Oklahoma City, OK);
• Shinnecock Nation (Southampton, NY);
• Siletz Tribal Confederation (Siletz, OR);
• Sisseton-Whapeton Oyate (Bismarck, ND);
• S’Klallam Tribe (Port Gamble, WA);
• Snoqualmie Tribe (Auburn, WA);
• Sokaogon Chippewa Tribal Council (Sokaogon Chippewa Community, MN);
• Spirit Lake Tribe (Spirit Lake Dakota Reservation, ND);
• Southeastern Oneida (Milwaukee, WI);
• South Eastern Michigan Indians, Inc. (Centerline, MI);
• Spirit Lake Nation (Bismarck, ND);
• Spokane Tribe (Wellpoint, WA);
• Standing Rock Sioux Tribe (Fort Yates, ND);
• St. Croix Chippewa Council (Danbury, WI);
• St. Regis Mohawk Tribe (Akwesasne, NY);
• Standing Rock Sioux Tribe (Bismarck, ND);
• Stockbridge Munsee Tribe (Stockbridge, WI);
• Sun’aq Tribe of Kodiak (Kodiak, AK);
• Suquamish Tribe (Port Madison Indian Reservation, WA);
• Taos Pueblo Council (Taos, NM);
• Tatitlek Corporation (Anchorage, AK);
• Tecumseh Tribe (Tipton, IN);
• Tesuque Pueblo Council (Tesuque Pueblo, NM);
• Tohajalee Council (Tohajalee Reservation, NM);
• Tohono O’odham Tribe (Tucson, AZ);
• Tonawanda Nation (Basom, NY);
• Tulalip Tribe (Tulalip, WA);
• Tuolumne Me-Wuk Tribe (Tuolumne, CA);
• Tuscarora Nation (Lewiston, NY);
• Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa (Bismarck, ND);
• Upper Sioux Community (Yellow Medicine County, MN);
• Upper Skagit Indian Tribe (Sedro Woolley, WA);
• Ute Tribe (Roosevelt City, UT);
• Waccamaw Indian Tribe (Aynor, SC);
• Wampanoag Tribe (Gay Head, MA);
• White Earth Reservation (White Earth Reservation, MN);
• Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Oklahoma City, OK);
• Wind River Reservation (Wind River Reservation, WY);
• Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska (Winnebago, NE);
• Wyandotte Nation (Oklahoma City, OK);
• Yakama Nation (Yakama, WA);
• Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (Oakland, CA);
• Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation (Bethel, AK);
• Yupik Eskimo (Nome, AK);
• Zia Pueblo Council (Zia Pueblo, NM);
• Zuni Pueblo Council (Zuni Pueblo, NM).