

Tribal Enrollment



Bureau of Indian Affairs – Alaska Region

Branch of Tribal Operations



Enrollment Importance for an Individual

- ▶ Tribal Enrollment determines the right of an individual to belong to a Tribe and to participate in its cultural and governmental activities.
- ▶ Tribal members share a unique legal status, and many Federal services and programs are designed especially for them.
 - ▶ Services are offered to Native Americans not as individuals, but because they are members of a political entity, a tribe.
 - ▶ Public Law 103-454 (108 Stat, 4791, 4792) Recognized and Eligible Entities



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A Tribe's power over its membership includes establishing:

- ▶ Membership criteria
- ▶ Procedures for enrollment
- ▶ Rights that go with membership



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Tribal Law Governs and Determines Membership

- ▶ Constitution
- ▶ Ordinance
- ▶ Policies and Procedures
 - ▶ Application
 - ▶ Review
 - ▶ Acceptance/Denial
 - ▶ Records



Federal Law's Impact on Enrollment

- ▶ No Tribal law can be contrary to Federal law
- ▶ Congress has authority to pass laws affecting tribes
- ▶ Court decisions that interpret these laws can extend and add specifics to the law that act as guidelines.
- ▶ Secretary of the Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs have certain authorities that derive from both Tribal and Federal laws.



Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 (ICRA)

25 U.S.C. 1302

- ▶ Allows for discrimination in voting on the basis of race, which normally would violate the Fifteenth Amendment.
- ▶ Did not include the Establishment Clause of the United States Constitution, First Amendment (separation of church and state), due to the inextricably intertwined nature of spirituality with tribal culture.
- ▶ Did not require Tribes to provide for jury trials in civil cases.
- ▶ Did not require Tribes to provide for grand jury indictments or appointed counsel for indigent defendants.
- ▶ Limited punishment in tribal cases to one year imprisonment and \$5,000.00 fine or both.
- ▶ Did not provide a remedy for violations of ICRA, except for the writ of habeas corpus



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Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 (ICRA)

25 U.S.C. 1302

- ▶ Section 8 provides that no tribal government shall “deny to any person the **equal protection** of its laws or deprive any person of liberty or property without **due process** of law.”



Equal Protection

- ▶ Equal Protection requires governments pass only those laws that will affect all people equally.
 - ▶ One person cannot be denied a right that is granted to others who are similar to him.
 - ▶ ICRA requires that a tribe define its membership criteria in such a way that no group of people will be treated unjustly.



Due Process

- ▶ Due process requires governments enforce those laws only through established procedures that will protect the individual's rights and ensure "fair play."
 - ▶ What process is due (owed) to the individual?
 - ▶ Enrollment procedures should guarantee that everyone who applies for membership will follow the same rules and be judged in the same way, have a right to appeal an adverse decision and be told when the decision is final.
 - ▶ Appeal: notice, instruction on how, when and where to file an appeal, and a chance to present their case at a hearing.



Federal Courts' Impact on Enrollment

- ▶ Santa Clara Pueblo v. Martinez, 436 U.S. 49 (1978)
 - ▶ An Indian Tribe has a right to determine its own membership.
- ▶ Wheeler v. United States Dept. of Interior, 811 F. 2d 549 (10th Cir.1987))
 - ▶ Indian tribes have the right to self-government, and the Federal Government encourages tribes to exercise that right. Consequently, while the Department of the Interior may be required by statute or tribal law to act in intra-tribal matters, it should act so as to avoid any unnecessary interference with the tribe's right to self-government.



Federal Policy and Enrollment

► BIA Policy

- When a particular administrative duty or procedure requires uniform rules be established or the application of law may be uncertain, the BIA may issue a *policy statement* to regulate the situation.
 - Policy statements are issued by the Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs, or the Director of BIA, to remove confusion and ensure equal treatment of individuals.

► Opinions of the Office of the Solicitor

- A Solicitor's Opinion is a legal analysis and opinion on a certain issue.
 - Offers guidance to the BIA staff, but not binding policy or procedure.
 - In the Matter of the Enrollment of Mrs. Baciarelli, 77 I.D. 116 (August 25, 1970)



Governing Documents Adopted Pursuant to Federal Statute

Constitutions

- ▶ Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 (IRA)
- ▶ Alaska Reorganization Act (ARA), 49 Stat. 1250, May 1, 1936
- ▶ Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act (OIWA), 49 Stat. 1967, June 26, 1936



Governing Documents Adopted Pursuant to Federal Statute

Constitutions adopted under IRA, ARA, and OIWA

- ▶ Membership criteria and procedures were written as law in the tribal constitutions.
 - ▶ Defined membership of the tribe at the time of adoption and the requirements for future membership
 - ▶ Provided for the enactment of an enrollment ordinance
 - ▶ Represents both law and the will of the people who voted to adopt it
- ▶ Amendment section requires Secretarial approval



Governing Documents Adopted Pursuant to Federal Statute

Ordinances

- Define the rules, regulations, procedures for meeting a particular need stated or implied in the tribe's governing document.
- Enacted in order to:
 - Make new law;
 - Amend existing law; and
 - Repeal existing law

Resolutions

- Official written statements memorializing actions taken by the tribal governing body.
- An official record of membership decision and should be kept in enrollment files.



Hierarchy of Law

- ▶ Constitution is the law with the authority over other law.
- ▶ All tribal laws must be consistent with the tribal constitution or tribal governing document.
- ▶ If a tribe does not follow its constitution, it is violating the law and the will of the people who chose those laws.



Establishing Membership Criteria



Established Membership Criteria

- ▶ Strengthen unity as a tribe
- ▶ Ensure children, grandchildren, grandchildren's children, etc. would enjoy the same unity
- ▶ Allow for adaptability and growth



Three Classes of Enrolled Members

- ▶ Base enrollees
- ▶ Eligible enrollees
- ▶ Adoptees



Base Enrollees

- ▶ The people who belonged to the tribe at the time the membership requirements were established.
- ▶ The base from which all future membership is determined.



Base Enrollees

- ▶ “All persons of Indian blood whose names appear on the census roll of the Village of _____ as of January 1, 1935, shall be members of the _____ tribe.”
- ▶ “All persons of Indian blood who were living in the Village and whose names appear on the census roll of the Village of _____ as of January 1, 1935, shall be members of the _____ tribe.”
- ▶ “All persons whose names appear on the December 18, 1971 ANCSA roll of _____ Village shall be members of the _____ tribe.”
- ▶ “All persons whose name appear on the original 1939 list of Native residents made according to the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior are the first members of _____ tribe, as listed below.”
- ▶ “All persons listed on the Tribal Base Roll of September 5, 1997, as adopted by the Tribal Council shall be the main basis for tribal membership in _____ tribe.”



Eligible Enrollees

- ▶ Persons who meet the criteria for future membership specified in the tribe's governing document.
 - ▶ Ancestry
 - ▶ Degree of Indian or tribal blood
 - ▶ Residency
 - ▶ Specific time for applying for enrollment after a child's birth
 - ▶ Declaration of intent to maintain membership
 - ▶ U.S. Citizenship
 - ▶ Matrilineal/Patrilineal Descent
 - ▶ Dual Enrollment



Ancestry

Lineal Descent

- Direct descendants
 - Children
 - Parents
 - Grandparents

Collateral Descent

- Relatives that are not of direct descent
 - Aunt/Uncle
 - Nephews/Nieces
 - Sisters/brothers
 - Cousins



Dual Enrollment

- ▶ If tribal law does not specifically prohibit dual enrollment, a member may legally belong to another tribe.
- ▶ If both tribes permit it, a person may be enrolled in two tribes for tribal purposes only (voting or running for tribal office).
- ▶ Membership is a decision made by the individual (which tribe to enroll to) and the tribe (who to enroll in the tribe).



Dual Enrollment and the Distribution of Trust Assets

- ▶ The Secretary has authority over the distribution of trust assets and has prohibited dual enrollment for the purpose of sharing assets. 25 CFR 111.4
 - ▶ No individual, whether “legally” dual enrolled or not, may share in the distribution of trust assets for more than one tribe.



Prohibiting Dual Enrollment

- ▶ Any law prohibiting dual enrollment should define the word “enrolled” carefully.
 - ▶ Any person who was ever enrolled in another tribe? Even if relinquished?
 - ▶ Any person currently enrolled in another tribe?
 - ▶ Any person whose name appeared as enrolled on the final roll of a terminated tribe?
 - ▶ Any person who shared in an asset distribution to another tribe as an enrolled member?



Identifying a Dual Enrollee

- ▶ Did the individual's application show that one parent is enrolled with another tribe or possesses blood of another tribe?
- ▶ Did the individual's application show that another member of the applicant's family (parent, siblings, or children) is enrolled in another tribe?
- ▶ Did the individual's application show any indication of past enrollment?
- ▶ *Request a written response from the other tribe indicated on the application verifying that the applicant is not a member.*



Adoptees

- ▶ Honorary
 - ▶ Adopted into tribal membership but is not granted full rights and privileges of an enrolled member.

- ▶ General
 - ▶ Adopted into tribal membership under additional criteria
 - ▶ Limited rights and privileges



Loss of Membership

- ▶ Disenrollment
 - ▶ Disenrollment Procedures
 - ▶ Notice
 - ▶ Hearing
 - ▶ Appeal
 - ▶ Official Decision
 - ▶ Record Keeping
- ▶ Relinquishment
 - ▶ Absolute Relinquishment
 - ▶ Conditional Relinquishment
 - ▶ Relinquishment of Membership for Minors and Incompetents
 - ▶ Re-enrollment
- ▶ Abandonment
- ▶ Banishment



Changing Membership Criteria



Where was the Membership Criteria Established?

- ▶ If the membership criteria was established in the constitution or governing document, the constitution or governing document must be amended.
- ▶ Such amendment to the constitution or governing document would supersede current enrollment ordinances or resolution provisions that directly conflict with the new membership criteria.
 - ▶ In which case, the ordinances or resolution provisions would have to be updated.



Where was the Membership Criteria Established?

- ▶ If the membership criteria was established in an enrollment ordinance, the enrollment ordinance should be amended or repealed and a new ordinance enacted.
- ▶ The same governing body that passed the original enrollment ordinance should vote to take action on the outdated enrollment ordinance.
 - ▶ If Tribal members passed the ordinance by referendum, they should hold another referendum to amend the existing ordinance or to pass a new ordinance.



Considerations While Changing Membership Criteria

- The new law cannot conflict with a higher law already in existence.
- The new law must be voted on by the same body of people who passed the existing law.
- New laws that restrict membership cannot be applied retroactively.
- The law must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, if the constitution or governing document indicates Secretary involvement.
- The key terms used in the new law should be defined clearly and carefully.



When to Change the Membership Criteria via Constitutional Amendment

- ▶ There is no membership provision in the constitution.
- ▶ Tribe wishes to change the membership requirements in the constitution.
- ▶ Multiple membership issues and questions have been raised since the constitution's membership requirements were established.
- ▶ The constitution requires members to be of Indian or Tribal blood, without specifying degree of blood. If one should be established, it would be done under the constitution.
- ▶ The constitution cites a base roll or members that does not exist and no similar document can be used to construct a base roll that is like the one which the constitution cites.



When to Change the Membership Criteria via Ordinance Amendment or Repeal

- ▶ The desired change is a matter of procedure.
 - ▶ The ordinance established the way to apply the constitution's membership requirements.
- ▶ A key term in the constitution's membership requirement needs to be clarified.
- ▶ The tribe wishes to establish deadlines and procedures for updating its membership roll or using the membership roll for payment purposes.

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Separation of Duties



Enrollment Functions

- ▶ **Laws, Policy and Decisions:** Tribal Council
- ▶ **Administration and Recommendations:** Enrollment Committee
- ▶ **Day-to-Day Operations:** Enrollment Staff



Considerations When Developing an Enrollment System

- ▶ An odd number of members on the enrollment committee ensure issues and decisions will not be stalled by a tie vote.
- ▶ An established office or work area ensures the integrity of the enrollment system.
- ▶ A secured file cabinet to ensure the confidentiality of enrollment files.



Selecting Enrollment Staff

- ▶ Staff must be able to interpret and apply laws, examine documentation, and make decisions in a fair-minded manner.
- ▶ Confidentiality of all information must be protected.
 - ▶ Welfare offices
 - ▶ Adoption agencies
 - ▶ Tribal member personal information
- ▶ Extensive knowledge of Elder tribal members is favorable on an enrollment committee.



Selecting Enrollment Staff

- ▶ If the enrollment committee consists of tribal council members, the Council cannot serve to make decisions on enrollment applications or review enrollment appeals—due to conflict of interest.
 - ▶ Separating Council members from the committee members allows the Council to act as the next level of review for appeals.



Enrollment Committee or Staff should have access to:

- ▶ Tribal Constitution
- ▶ Enrollment Ordinance
- ▶ Base Roll
- ▶ Current Roll
- ▶ Minutes of enrollment committee minutes
- ▶ Folders on all enrolled members
- ▶ Folders on all denied applicants
- ▶ General Information on enrollment:
 - ▶ Training materials
 - ▶ Legal opinions
 - ▶ Sources of information
 - ▶ Social welfare services
 - ▶ Adoption agencies
 - ▶ Hospitals
 - ▶ Mortuaries
 - ▶ Bureau of Vital Statistics



Enrollment Form Examples

- Cover letter responding to request for an application
- Enrollment application
 - Family Tree Charts
- Committee attendance record
- Council decision records
- Letters of acceptance or denial
- Enrollment Certificate
- Tribal identification card
- Sworn statement of paternity (where required)
- Notice of blood degree correction
- Relinquishment form



Applicant/Member Records

- Application form
 - Family tree chart
- Birth Certificate
- Residency Record (contact information, mailing address)
- Correspondence with the applicant
- Copy of enrollment committee's recommendation/minutes
- Copy of decision accepting applicant's enrollment
- Copy of decisions accepting applicant's children's enrollment
- Records of children's births (also to be included in child's own record)
- Death certificate
- All other documentation that may be pertinent to membership (CDIB, BIA Form 4432)



Denied Applicant Records

- Application form
 - Family tree chart
 - Birth Certificate
- Residency Record (contact information, mailing address)
- Correspondence with the applicant
- Copy of enrollment committee's recommendation/minutes
- Copy of decision denying applicant's enrollment
- Copies of notices and return receipts
- Records of hearings and appeals
- Copy of final decision



Calculating Blood Degree



Key Points to Keep in Mind When Figuring Blood Degree:

- ▶ A person's Indian or tribal blood degree is $\frac{1}{2}$ the Indian/Tribal blood degree of both parents together.
- ▶ If paternity has not been established, only $\frac{1}{2}$ the Indian/tribal blood of the mother may be counted.
- ▶ The blood of each tribe a person possesses should be calculated separately. All blood should be accounted when figuring a person's total blood degree.
- ▶ The blood of a tribe that is not presently recognized by the Federal Government may be used when figuring total blood degree.
- ▶ In general, blood from an "unenrolled" ancestor may also be counted as total "Indian" blood.
- ▶ Blood of tribes that were terminated will not be recognized as "Indian" blood by the Federal Government.



Adding and Dividing Fractions

Method 1: You divide each parent's blood degree by two and add the resulting fractions together.

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Mother's Blood Degree} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ Father's Blood Degree} = \text{Child's Blood Degree}$$

Method 2: You add the parent's blood degrees together (after converting both fractions to the same denominator or base), and divide the result by 2. Only the numerators are added.

$$\text{Mother's Blood Degree} + \text{Father's Blood Degree} \div 2 = \text{Child's Blood Degree}$$

For example, a child's mother is $\frac{1}{4}$ Sioux and the father is $\frac{3}{4}$ Nez Perce. The child's Sioux and Nez Perce blood can be determined by using the two methods described above.

Method 1:

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Mother's Blood Degree} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ Father's Blood Degree} = \text{Child's Blood Degree}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Method 2:

$$\text{Mother's Blood Degree} + \text{Father's Blood Degree} \div 2 = \text{Child's Blood Degree}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{4} \div 2 = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Blood degree should be reduced to the lowest fraction, $\frac{1}{2}$ rather than $\frac{2}{4}$.

- In order to add fractions, their bases must be the same.



Chart to Establish Degree of Indian Blood

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PARENTS →

	N.I.	1/16	1/8	3/16	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	9/16	5/8	11/16	3/4	13/16	7/8	15/16	4/4
1/16	1/32	1/16	3/32	1/8	5/32	3/16	7/32	1/4	9/32	5/16	11/32	3/8	13/32	7/16	15/32	1/2	17/32
1/8	1/16	3/32	1/8	5/32	3/16	7/32	1/4	9/32	5/16	11/32	3/8	13/32	7/16	15/32	1/2	17/32	9/16
3/16	3/32	1/8	5/32	3/16	7/32	1/4	9/32	5/16	11/32	3/8	13/32	7/16	15/32	1/2	17/32	9/16	19/32
1/4	1/8	5/32	3/16	7/32	1/4	9/32	5/16	11/32	3/8	13/32	7/16	15/32	1/2	17/32	9/16	19/32	5/8
5/16	5/32	3/16	7/32	1/4	9/32	5/16	11/32	3/8	13/32	7/16	15/32	1/2	17/32	9/16	19/32	5/8	21/32
3/8	3/16	7/32	1/4	9/32	5/16	11/32	3/8	13/32	7/16	15/32	1/2	17/32	9/16	19/32	5/8	21/32	11/16
7/16	7/32	1/4	9/32	5/16	11/32	3/8	13/32	7/16	15/32	1/2	17/32	9/16	19/32	5/8	21/32	11/16	23/32
1/2	1/4	9/32	5/16	11/32	3/8	13/32	7/16	15/32	1/2	17/32	9/16	19/32	5/8	21/32	11/16	23/32	3/4
9/16	9/32	5/16	11/32	3/8	13/32	7/16	15/32	1/2	17/32	9/16	19/32	5/8	21/32	11/16	23/32	3/4	25/32
5/8	5/16	11/32	3/8	13/32	7/16	15/32	1/2	17/32	9/16	19/32	5/8	21/32	11/16	23/32	3/4	25/32	13/16
11/16	11/32	3/8	13/32	7/16	15/32	1/2	17/32	9/16	19/32	5/8	21/32	11/16	23/32	3/4	25/32	13/16	27/32
3/4	3/8	13/32	7/16	15/32	1/2	17/32	9/16	19/32	5/8	21/32	11/16	23/32	3/4	25/32	13/16	27/32	7/8
13/16	13/32	7/16	15/32	1/2	17/32	9/16	19/32	5/8	21/32	11/16	23/32	3/4	25/32	13/16	27/32	7/8	29/32
7/8	7/16	15/32	1/2	17/32	9/16	19/32	5/8	21/32	11/16	23/32	3/4	25/32	13/16	27/32	7/8	29/32	15/16
15/16	15/32	1/2	17/32	9/16	19/32	5/8	21/32	11/16	23/32	3/4	25/32	13/16	27/32	7/8	28/32	15/16	31/32
4/4	1/2	17/32	9/16	19/32	5/8	21/32	11/16	23/32	3/4	25/32	13/16	27/32	7/8	29/32	15/16	31/32	4/4
1/32	1/64	3/64	5/64	7/64	9/64	11/64	13/64	15/64	17/64	19/64	21/64	23/64	25/64	27/64	29/64	31/64	33/64
3/32	3/64	5/64	7/64	9/64	11/64	13/64	15/64	17/64	19/64	21/64	23/64	25/64	27/64	29/64	31/64	33/64	35/64
5/32	5/64	7/64	9/64	11/64	13/64	15/64	17/64	19/64	21/64	23/64	25/64	27/64	29/64	31/64	33/64	35/64	37/64
7/32	7/64	9/64	11/64	13/64	15/64	17/64	19/64	21/64	23/64	25/64	27/64	29/64	31/64	33/64	35/64	37/64	39/64
9/32	9/64	11/64	13/64	15/64	17/64	19/64	21/64	23/64	25/64	27/64	29/64	31/64	33/64	35/64	37/64	39/64	41/64
11/32	11/64	13/64	15/64	17/64	19/64	21/64	23/64	25/64	27/64	29/64	31/64	33/64	35/64	37/64	39/64	41/64	43/64
13/32	13/64	15/64	17/64	19/64	21/64	23/64	25/64	27/64	29/64	31/64	33/64	35/64	37/64	39/64	41/64	43/64	45/64
15/32	15/64	17/64	19/64	21/64	23/64	25/64	27/64	29/64	31/64	33/64	35/64	37/64	39/64	41/64	43/64	45/64	47/64
17/32	17/64	19/64	21/64	23/64	25/64	27/64	29/64	31/64	33/64	35/64	37/64	39/64	41/64	43/64	45/64	47/64	49/64
19/32	19/64	21/64	23/64	25/64	27/64	29/64	31/64	33/64	35/64	37/64	39/64	41/64	43/64	45/64	47/64	49/64	51/64
21/32	21/64	23/64	25/64	27/64	29/64	31/64	33/64	35/64	37/64	39/64	41/64	43/64	45/64	47/64	49/64	51/64	53/64
23/32	23/64	25/64	27/64	29/64	31/64	33/64	35/64	37/64	39/64	41/64	43/64	45/64	47/64	49/64	51/64	53/64	55/64
25/32	25/64	27/64	29/64	31/64	33/64	35/64	37/64	39/64	41/64	43/64	45/64	47/64	49/64	51/64	53/64	55/64	57/64
27/32	27/64	29/64	31/64	33/64	35/64	37/64	39/64	41/64	43/64	45/64	47/64	49/64	51/64	53/64	55/64	57/64	59/64
29/32	29/64	31/64	33/64	35/64	37/64	39/64	41/64	43/64	45/64	47/64	49/64	51/64	53/64	55/64	57/64	59/64	61/64
31/32	31/64	33/64	35/64	37/64	39/64	41/64	43/64	45/64	47/64	49/64	51/64	53/64	55/64	57/64	59/64	61/64	63/64



Documentation of Enrollment Actions



Documentation Examples

Notification to Applicants

- ▶ All applicants must be notified regardless of enrollment decisions.
 - ▶ Ensures due process of law.
- ▶ Denial notices should be sent by certified mail with return receipt requested

Correspondence between Applicant and Staff/Committee

- ▶ Calls
- ▶ Letters
- ▶ Meetings/Hearings
- ▶ Contact Information



Documentation Examples

Tribal Resolutions

- ▶ Tribal decisions to accept or deny a person's application for membership

Minutes of Meetings

- ▶ Minutes of enrollment meetings
- ▶ Meetings of Decision makers
- ▶ Hearings



Appeals Procedures



Enrollment Appeals

- ▶ Tribal Enrollment Appeal Procedures
- ▶ Federal Appeal Procedures
- ▶ Appeal Procedures for Judgement Awards



Appeal Considerations

- Deadline to file
- Where to file
- What information should be submitted with the notice to appeal
- Who reviews the appeal
- Time frames for making a decision, and
- Who makes the final decision



Tribal Identification Cards



Considerations of Information to Include

Important Contents for Age Verification

- Name of Federally Recognized Tribe
- Legal Name of Tribal Member
- Photograph
- Date of Birth
- Signature of Tribal Member
- Date issued
- Security Features

Other considerations

- Mailing Address
- Enrollment Number
- Blood Quantum
- Statement of Certification
- Name/Signature of Official
- Physical Description:
 - Hair/eye color
 - Height/weight
- Expiration Date



H.R. 1268, Section 202 Minimum Document Requirements and Issuance Standards for Federal Recognition (REAL ID Act of 2005)

- ▶ Minimum document requirements
 - ▶ The person's full legal name
 - ▶ The person's date of birth
 - ▶ The person's gender
 - ▶ The person's driver license or identification card number
 - ▶ A digital photograph of the person
 - ▶ The person's address of principle residence
 - ▶ The person's signature
 - ▶ Physical security feature designed to prevent tampering, counterfeiting or duplication of the document for fraudulent purposes
 - ▶ A common machine-readable technology, with defined minimum data elements



Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004

Section 7212. Drivers Licenses and Personal Identification Cards

- ▶ Minimum Standards for information to be included on driver license or personal identification card, including,
 - ▶ The person's full legal name
 - ▶ The person's date of birth
 - ▶ The person's gender
 - ▶ The person's driver license or personal identification card number
 - ▶ A digital photograph of the person
 - ▶ The person's address of principle residence
 - ▶ The person's signature

BIA-Alaska Region Branch of Tribal Operations

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