

**Calendar No. 491**112<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION**S. 379****[Report No. 112-201]**

To extend Federal recognition to the Chickahominy Indian Tribe, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe-Eastern Division, the Upper Mattaponi Tribe, the Rappahannock Tribe, Inc., the Monacan Indian Nation, and the Nansemond Indian Tribe.

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**IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES**

FEBRUARY 17, 2011

Mr. WEBB (for himself and Mr. WARNER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs

AUGUST 2, 2012

Reported by Mr. AKAKA, without amendment

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**A BILL**

To extend Federal recognition to the Chickahominy Indian Tribe, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe-Eastern Division, the Upper Mattaponi Tribe, the Rappahannock Tribe, Inc., the Monacan Indian Nation, and the Nansemond Indian Tribe.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the  
3 “Indian Tribes of Virginia Federal Recognition Act of  
4 2011”.

5 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of  
6 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—CHICKAHOMINY INDIAN TRIBE

Sec. 101. Findings.  
Sec. 102. Definitions.  
Sec. 103. Federal recognition.  
Sec. 104. Membership; governing documents.  
Sec. 105. Governing body.  
Sec. 106. Reservation of the Tribe.  
Sec. 107. Hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, and water rights.  
Sec. 108. Jurisdiction of Commonwealth of Virginia.

TITLE II—CHICKAHOMINY INDIAN TRIBE—EASTERN DIVISION

Sec. 201. Findings.  
Sec. 202. Definitions.  
Sec. 203. Federal recognition.  
Sec. 204. Membership; governing documents.  
Sec. 205. Governing body.  
Sec. 206. Reservation of the Tribe.  
Sec. 207. Hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, and water rights.  
Sec. 208. Jurisdiction of Commonwealth of Virginia.

TITLE III—UPPER MATTAPONI TRIBE

Sec. 301. Findings.  
Sec. 302. Definitions.  
Sec. 303. Federal recognition.  
Sec. 304. Membership; governing documents.  
Sec. 305. Governing body.  
Sec. 306. Reservation of the Tribe.  
Sec. 307. Hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, and water rights.  
Sec. 308. Jurisdiction of Commonwealth of Virginia.

TITLE IV—RAPPAHANNOCK TRIBE, INC.

Sec. 401. Findings.  
Sec. 402. Definitions.  
Sec. 403. Federal recognition.  
Sec. 404. Membership; governing documents.  
Sec. 405. Governing body.  
Sec. 406. Reservation of the Tribe.  
Sec. 407. Hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, and water rights.

Sec. 408. Jurisdiction of Commonwealth of Virginia.

TITLE V—MONACAN INDIAN NATION

Sec. 501. Findings.

Sec. 502. Definitions.

Sec. 503. Federal recognition.

Sec. 504. Membership; governing documents.

Sec. 505. Governing body.

Sec. 506. Reservation of the Tribe.

Sec. 507. Hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, and water rights.

Sec. 508. Jurisdiction of Commonwealth of Virginia.

TITLE VI—NANSEMOND INDIAN TRIBE

Sec. 601. Findings.

Sec. 602. Definitions.

Sec. 603. Federal recognition.

Sec. 604. Membership; governing documents.

Sec. 605. Governing body.

Sec. 606. Reservation of the Tribe.

Sec. 607. Hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, and water rights.

Sec. 608. Jurisdiction of Commonwealth of Virginia.

1           **TITLE I—CHICKAHOMINY**  
 2                           **INDIAN TRIBE**

3   **SEC. 101. FINDINGS.**

4           Congress finds that—

5                   (1) in 1607, when the English settlers set shore  
 6           along the Virginia coastline, the Chickahominy In-  
 7           dian Tribe was 1 of about 30 tribes that received  
 8           them;

9                   (2) in 1614, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe en-  
 10          tered into a treaty with Sir Thomas Dale, Governor  
 11          of the Jamestown Colony, under which—

12                   (A) the Chickahominy Indian Tribe agreed  
 13          to provide 2 bushels of corn per man and send  
 14          warriors to protect the English; and

1           (B) Sir Thomas Dale agreed in return to  
2           allow the Tribe to continue to practice its own  
3           tribal governance;

4           (3) in 1646, a treaty was signed which forced  
5           the Chickahominy from their homeland to the area  
6           around the York Mattaponi River in present-day  
7           King William County, leading to the formation of a  
8           reservation;

9           (4) in 1677, following Bacon's Rebellion, the  
10          Queen of Pamunkey signed the Treaty of Middle  
11          Plantation on behalf of the Chickahominy;

12          (5) in 1702, the Chickahominy were forced  
13          from their reservation, which caused the loss of a  
14          land base;

15          (6) in 1711, the College of William and Mary  
16          in Williamsburg established a grammar school for  
17          Indians called Brafferton College;

18          (7) a Chickahominy child was 1 of the first In-  
19          dians to attend Brafferton College;

20          (8) in 1750, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
21          began to migrate from King William County back to  
22          the area around the Chickahominy River in New  
23          Kent and Charles City Counties;

1           (9) in 1793, a Baptist missionary named  
2           Bradby took refuge with the Chickahominy and took  
3           a Chickahominy woman as his wife;

4           (10) in 1831, the names of the ancestors of the  
5           modern-day Chickahominy Indian Tribe began to  
6           appear in the Charles City County census records;

7           (11) in 1901, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
8           formed Samaria Baptist Church;

9           (12) from 1901 to 1935, Chickahominy men  
10          were assessed a tribal tax so that their children  
11          could receive an education;

12          (13) the Tribe used the proceeds from the tax  
13          to build the first Samaria Indian School, buy sup-  
14          plies, and pay a teacher's salary;

15          (14) in 1919, C. Lee Moore, Auditor of Public  
16          Accounts for Virginia, told Chickahominy Chief O.O.  
17          Adkins that he had instructed the Commissioner of  
18          Revenue for Charles City County to record Chicka-  
19          hominy tribal members on the county tax rolls as In-  
20          dian, and not as White or colored;

21          (15) during the period of 1920 through 1930,  
22          various Governors of the Commonwealth of Virginia  
23          wrote letters of introduction for Chickahominy  
24          Chiefs who had official business with Federal agen-  
25          cies in Washington, DC;

1           (16) in 1934, Chickahominy Chief O.O. Adkins  
2 wrote to John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Af-  
3 fairs, requesting money to acquire land for the  
4 Chickahominy Indian Tribe's use, to build school,  
5 medical, and library facilities and to buy tractors,  
6 implements, and seed;

7           (17) in 1934, John Collier, Commissioner of In-  
8 dian Affairs, wrote to Chickahominy Chief O.O.  
9 Adkins, informing him that Congress had passed the  
10 Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the "In-  
11 dian Reorganization Act") (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.),  
12 but had not made the appropriation to fund the Act;

13           (18) in 1942, Chickahominy Chief O.O. Adkins  
14 wrote to John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Af-  
15 fairs, asking for help in getting the proper racial  
16 designation on Selective Service records for Chicka-  
17 hominy soldiers;

18           (19) in 1943, John Collier, Commissioner of In-  
19 dian Affairs, asked Douglas S. Freeman, editor of  
20 the Richmond News-Leader newspaper of Richmond,  
21 Virginia, to help Virginia Indians obtain proper ra-  
22 cial designation on birth records;

23           (20) Collier stated that his office could not offi-  
24 cially intervene because it had no responsibility for  
25 the Virginia Indians, "as a matter largely of histor-

1 ical accident”, but was “interested in them as de-  
2 scendants of the original inhabitants of the region”;

3 (21) in 1948, the Veterans’ Education Com-  
4 mittee of the Virginia State Board of Education ap-  
5 proved Samaria Indian School to provide training to  
6 veterans;

7 (22) that school was established and run by the  
8 Chickahominy Indian Tribe;

9 (23) in 1950, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
10 purchased and donated to the Charles City County  
11 School Board land to be used to build a modern  
12 school for students of the Chickahominy and other  
13 Virginia Indian tribes;

14 (24) the Samaria Indian School included stu-  
15 dents in grades 1 through 8;

16 (25) In 1961, Senator Sam Ervin, Chairman of  
17 the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the  
18 Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, requested  
19 Chickahominy Chief O.O. Adkins to provide assist-  
20 ance in analyzing the status of the constitutional  
21 rights of Indians “in your area”;

22 (26) in 1967, the Charles City County school  
23 board closed Samaria Indian School and converted  
24 the school to a countywide primary school as a step

1 toward full school integration of Indian and non-Indian students;  
2

3 (27) in 1972, the Charles City County school  
4 board began receiving funds under the Indian Self-  
5 Determination and Education Assistance Act (25  
6 U.S.C. 458aa et seq.) on behalf of Chickahominy  
7 students, which funding is provided as of the date  
8 of enactment of this Act under title V of the Indian  
9 Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act  
10 (25 U.S.C. 458aaa et seq.);

11 (28) in 1974, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
12 bought land and built a tribal center using monthly  
13 pledges from tribal members to finance the trans-  
14 actions;

15 (29) in 1983, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
16 was granted recognition as an Indian tribe by the  
17 Commonwealth of Virginia, along with 5 other In-  
18 dian tribes; and

19 (30) in 1985, Governor Gerald Baliles was the  
20 special guest at an intertribal Thanksgiving Day  
21 dinner hosted by the Chickahominy Indian Tribe.

22 **SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.**

23 In this title:

24 (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means  
25 the Secretary of the Interior.



1           (2) TRIBAL MEMBER.—The term “tribal mem-  
2       ber” means—

3           (A) an individual who is an enrolled mem-  
4       ber of the Tribe as of the date of enactment of  
5       this Act; and

6           (B) an individual who has been placed on  
7       the membership rolls of the Tribe in accordance  
8       with this title.

9           (3) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means the  
10      Chickahominy Indian Tribe.

11 **SEC. 103. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

12      (a) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—

13           (1) IN GENERAL.—Federal recognition is ex-  
14      tended to the Tribe.

15           (2) APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.—All laws (includ-  
16      ing regulations) of the United States of general ap-  
17      plicability to Indians or nations, Indian tribes, or  
18      bands of Indians (including the Act of June 18,  
19      1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)), that are not incon-  
20      sistent with this title shall be applicable to the Tribe  
21      and tribal members.

22      (b) FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.—

23           (1) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date of en-  
24      actment of this Act, the Tribe and tribal members  
25      shall be eligible for all services and benefits provided

1 by the Federal Government to federally recognized  
2 Indian tribes without regard to—

3 (A) the existence of a reservation for the  
4 Tribe; or

5 (B) the location of the residence of any  
6 tribal member on or near any Indian reserva-  
7 tion.

8 (2) SERVICE AREA.—For the purpose of the de-  
9 livery of Federal services to tribal members, the  
10 service area of the Tribe shall be considered to be  
11 the area comprised of New Kent County, James City  
12 County, Charles City County, and Henrico County,  
13 Virginia.

14 **SEC. 104. MEMBERSHIP; GOVERNING DOCUMENTS.**

15 The membership roll and governing documents of the  
16 Tribe shall be the most recent membership roll and gov-  
17 erning documents, respectively, submitted by the Tribe to  
18 the Secretary before the date of enactment of this Act.

19 **SEC. 105. GOVERNING BODY.**

20 The governing body of the Tribe shall be—

21 (1) the governing body of the Tribe in place as  
22 of the date of enactment of this Act; or

23 (2) any subsequent governing body elected in  
24 accordance with the election procedures specified in  
25 the governing documents of the Tribe.

1 **SEC. 106. RESERVATION OF THE TRIBE.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—On request of the Tribe, the Sec-  
3 retary—

4 (1) shall take into trust for the benefit of the  
5 Tribe any land held in fee by the Tribe that was ac-  
6 quired by the Tribe on or before January 1, 2007;  
7 and

8 (2) may take into trust for the benefit of the  
9 Tribe any land held in fee by the Tribe, if the land  
10 is located within the boundaries of New Kent Coun-  
11 ty, James City County, Charles City County, or  
12 Henrico County, Virginia.

13 (b) DEADLINE FOR DETERMINATION.—The Sec-  
14 retary shall—

15 (1) not later than 3 years after the date of a  
16 request of the Tribe under subsection (a), make a  
17 final written determination regarding the request;  
18 and

19 (2) immediately make that determination avail-  
20 able to the Tribe.

21 (c) RESERVATION STATUS.—On request of the Tribe,  
22 any land taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe pur-  
23 suant to this section shall be considered to be a part of  
24 the reservation of the Tribe.

25 (d) GAMING.—The Tribe may not conduct gaming ac-  
26 tivities—

1 (1) as a matter of claimed inherent authority;

2 or

3 (2) pursuant to any Federal law, including the  
4 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et  
5 seq.) (including any regulations promulgated pursu-  
6 ant to that Act by the Secretary or the National In-  
7 dian Gaming Commission).

8 **SEC. 107. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
9 **WATER RIGHTS.**

10 Nothing in this title expands, reduces, or affects in  
11 any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, or  
12 water rights of the Tribe and members of the Tribe.

13 **SEC. 108. JURISDICTION OF COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.**

14 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commonwealth of Virginia  
15 shall exercise jurisdiction over any criminal offense com-  
16 mitted, and any civil actions arising, on land located with-  
17 in the Commonwealth that is owned by, or held in trust  
18 by the United States for, the Tribe.

19 (b) **ACCEPTANCE OF COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION**  
20 **BY SECRETARY.**—The Secretary may accept on behalf of  
21 the United States, after consultation with the Attorney  
22 General of the United States, all or any portion of the  
23 jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia described in  
24 subsection (a) on verification by the Secretary of a certifi-

1 cation by the Tribe that the Tribe possesses the capacity  
2 to reassume that jurisdiction.

3 (c) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Nothing in this section af-  
4 fects the application of section 109 of the Indian Child  
5 Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1919).

6 **TITLE II—CHICKAHOMINY IN-**  
7 **DIAN TRIBE—EASTERN DIVI-**  
8 **SION**

9 **SEC. 201. FINDINGS.**

10 Congress finds that—

11 (1) in 1607, when the English settlers set shore  
12 along the Virginia coastline, the Chickahominy In-  
13 dian Tribe was 1 of about 30 tribes that received  
14 them;

15 (2) in 1614, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe en-  
16 tered into a treaty with Sir Thomas Dale, Governor  
17 of the Jamestown Colony, under which—

18 (A) the Chickahominy Indian Tribe agreed  
19 to provide 2 bushels of corn per man and send  
20 warriors to protect the English; and

21 (B) Sir Thomas Dale agreed in return to  
22 allow the Tribe to continue to practice its own  
23 tribal governance;

24 (3) in 1646, a treaty was signed which forced  
25 the Chickahominy from their homeland to the area

1 around the York River in present-day King William  
2 County, leading to the formation of a reservation;

3 (4) in 1677, following Bacon's Rebellion, the  
4 Queen of Pamunkey signed the Treaty of Middle  
5 Plantation on behalf of the Chickahominy;

6 (5) in 1702, the Chickahominy were forced  
7 from their reservation, which caused the loss of a  
8 land base;

9 (6) in 1711, the College of William and Mary  
10 in Williamsburg established a grammar school for  
11 Indians called Brafferton College;

12 (7) a Chickahominy child was 1 of the first In-  
13 dians to attend Brafferton College;

14 (8) in 1750, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
15 began to migrate from King William County back to  
16 the area around the Chickahominy River in New  
17 Kent and Charles City Counties;

18 (9) in 1793, a Baptist missionary named  
19 Bradby took refuge with the Chickahominy and took  
20 a Chickahominy woman as his wife;

21 (10) in 1831, the names of the ancestors of the  
22 modern-day Chickahominy Indian Tribe began to  
23 appear in the Charles City County census records;

24 (11) in 1870, a census revealed an enclave of  
25 Indians in New Kent County that is believed to be

1 the beginning of the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—  
2 Eastern Division;

3 (12) other records were destroyed when the  
4 New Kent County courthouse was burned, leaving a  
5 State census as the only record covering that period;

6 (13) in 1901, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
7 formed Samaria Baptist Church;

8 (14) from 1901 to 1935, Chickahominy men  
9 were assessed a tribal tax so that their children  
10 could receive an education;

11 (15) the Tribe used the proceeds from the tax  
12 to build the first Samaria Indian School, buy sup-  
13 plies, and pay a teacher's salary;

14 (16) in 1910, a 1-room school covering grades  
15 1 through 8 was established in New Kent County for  
16 the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern Division;

17 (17) during the period of 1920 through 1921,  
18 the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern Division  
19 began forming a tribal government;

20 (18) E.P. Bradby, the founder of the Tribe,  
21 was elected to be Chief;

22 (19) in 1922, Tsena Commocko Baptist Church  
23 was organized;

1           (20) in 1925, a certificate of incorporation was  
2 issued to the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern  
3 Division;

4           (21) in 1950, the 1-room Indian school in New  
5 Kent County was closed and students were bused to  
6 Samaria Indian School in Charles City County;

7           (22) in 1967, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
8 and the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern Divi-  
9 sion lost their schools as a result of the required in-  
10 tegration of students;

11           (23) during the period of 1982 through 1984,  
12 Tsena Commoeko Baptist Church built a new sanc-  
13 tuary to accommodate church growth;

14           (24) in 1983 the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—  
15 Eastern Division was granted State recognition  
16 along with 5 other Virginia Indian tribes;

17           (25) in 1985—

18           (A) the Virginia Council on Indians was  
19 organized as a State agency; and

20           (B) the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—East-  
21 ern Division was granted a seat on the Council;

22           (26) in 1988, a nonprofit organization known  
23 as the “United Indians of Virginia” was formed; and



1           (27) Chief Marvin “Strongoak” Bradby of the  
2           Eastern Band of the Chickahominy presently chairs  
3           the organization.

4 **SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.**

5           In this title:

6           (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means  
7           the Secretary of the Interior.

8           (2) TRIBAL MEMBER.—The term “tribal mem-  
9           ber” means—

10                   (A) an individual who is an enrolled mem-  
11                   ber of the Tribe as of the date of enactment of  
12                   this Act; and

13                   (B) an individual who has been placed on  
14                   the membership rolls of the Tribe in accordance  
15                   with this title.

16           (3) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means the  
17           Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern Division.

18 **SEC. 203. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

19           (a) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—

20                   (1) IN GENERAL.—Federal recognition is ex-  
21                   tended to the Tribe.

22                   (2) APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.—All laws (includ-  
23                   ing regulations) of the United States of general ap-  
24                   plicability to Indians or nations, Indian tribes, or  
25                   bands of Indians (including the Act of June 18,

1 1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)), that are not incon-  
2 sistent with this title shall be applicable to the Tribe  
3 and tribal members.

4 (b) FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date of en-  
6 actment of this Act, the Tribe and tribal members  
7 shall be eligible for all future services and benefits  
8 provided by the Federal Government to federally rec-  
9 ognized Indian tribes without regard to—

10 (A) the existence of a reservation for the  
11 Tribe; or

12 (B) the location of the residence of any  
13 tribal member on or near any Indian reserva-  
14 tion.

15 (2) SERVICE AREA.—For the purpose of the de-  
16 livery of Federal services to tribal members, the  
17 service area of the Tribe shall be considered to be  
18 the area comprised of New Kent County, James City  
19 County, Charles City County, and Henrico County,  
20 Virginia.

21 **SEC. 204. MEMBERSHIP; GOVERNING DOCUMENTS.**

22 The membership roll and governing documents of the  
23 Tribe shall be the most recent membership roll and gov-  
24 erning documents, respectively, submitted by the Tribe to  
25 the Secretary before the date of enactment of this Act.

1 **SEC. 205. GOVERNING BODY.**

2 The governing body of the Tribe shall be—

3 (1) the governing body of the Tribe in place as  
4 of the date of enactment of this Act; or

5 (2) any subsequent governing body elected in  
6 accordance with the election procedures specified in  
7 the governing documents of the Tribe.

8 **SEC. 206. RESERVATION OF THE TRIBE.**

9 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—On request of the Tribe, the Sec-  
10 retary—

11 (1) shall take into trust for the benefit of the  
12 Tribe any land held in fee by the Tribe that was ac-  
13 quired by the Tribe on or before January 1, 2007;  
14 and

15 (2) may take into trust for the benefit of the  
16 Tribe any land held in fee by the Tribe, if the land  
17 is located within the boundaries of New Kent Coun-  
18 ty, James City County, Charles City County, or  
19 Henrico County, Virginia.

20 (b) **DEADLINE FOR DETERMINATION.**—The Sec-  
21 retary shall—

22 (1) not later than 3 years after the date of a  
23 request of the Tribe under subsection (a), make a  
24 final written determination regarding the request;  
25 and

1           (2) immediately make that determination avail-  
2           able to the Tribe.

3           (c) RESERVATION STATUS.—On request of the Tribe,  
4 any land taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe pur-  
5 suant to this section shall be considered to be a part of  
6 the reservation of the Tribe.

7           (d) GAMING.—The Tribe may not conduct gaming ac-  
8 tivities—

9           (1) as a matter of claimed inherent authority;  
10          or

11          (2) pursuant to any Federal law, including the  
12 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et  
13 seq.) (including any regulations promulgated pursu-  
14 ant to that Act by the Secretary or the National In-  
15 dian Gaming Commission).

16 **SEC. 207. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
17 **WATER RIGHTS.**

18          Nothing in this title expands, reduces, or affects in  
19 any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, or  
20 water rights of the Tribe and members of the Tribe.

21 **SEC. 208. JURISDICTION OF COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.**

22          (a) IN GENERAL.—The Commonwealth of Virginia  
23 shall exercise jurisdiction over any criminal offense com-  
24 mitted, and any civil actions arising, on land located with-

1 in the Commonwealth that is owned by, or held in trust  
2 by the United States for, the Tribe.

3 (b) ACCEPTANCE OF COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION  
4 BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary may accept on behalf of  
5 the United States, after consultation with the Attorney  
6 General of the United States, all or any portion of the  
7 jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia described in  
8 subsection (a) on verification by the Secretary of a certifi-  
9 cation by the Tribe that the Tribe possesses the capacity  
10 to reassume that jurisdiction.

11 (c) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Nothing in this section af-  
12 fects the application of section 109 of the Indian Child  
13 Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1919).

14 **TITLE III—UPPER MATTAPONI**  
15 **TRIBE**

16 **SEC. 301. FINDINGS.**

17 Congress finds that—

18 (1) during the period of 1607 through 1646,  
19 the Chickahominy Indian Tribes—

20 (A) lived approximately 20 miles from  
21 Jamestown; and

22 (B) were significantly involved in English-  
23 Indian affairs;

1           (2) Mattaponi Indians, who later joined the  
2 Chickahominy Indians, lived a greater distance from  
3 Jamestown;

4           (3) in 1646, the Chickahominy Indians moved  
5 to Mattaponi River basin, away from the English;

6           (4) in 1661, the Chickahominy Indians sold  
7 land at a place known as “the cliffs” on the  
8 Mattaponi River;

9           (5) in 1669, the Chickahominy Indians—

10           (A) appeared in the Virginia Colony’s cen-  
11 sus of Indian bowmen; and

12           (B) lived in “New Kent” County, which in-  
13 cluded the Mattaponi River basin at that time;

14           (6) in 1677, the Chickahominy and Mattaponi  
15 Indians were subjects of the Queen of Pamunkey,  
16 who was a signatory to the Treaty of 1677 with the  
17 King of England;

18           (7) in 1683, after a Mattaponi town was at-  
19 tacked by Seneca Indians, the Mattaponi Indians  
20 took refuge with the Chickahominy Indians, and the  
21 history of the 2 groups was intertwined for many  
22 years thereafter;

23           (8) in 1695, the Chickahominy and Mattaponi  
24 Indians—

1 (A) were assigned a reservation by the Vir-  
2 ginia Colony; and

3 (B) traded land of the reservation for land  
4 at the place known as “the cliffs” (which, as of  
5 the date of enactment of this Act, is the  
6 Mattaponi Indian Reservation), which had been  
7 owned by the Mattaponi Indians before 1661;

8 (9) in 1711, a Chickahominy boy attended the  
9 Indian School at the College of William and Mary;

10 (10) in 1726, the Virginia Colony discontinued  
11 funding of interpreters for the Chickahominy and  
12 Mattaponi Indian Tribes;

13 (11) James Adams, who served as an inter-  
14 preter to the Indian tribes known as of the date of  
15 enactment of this Act as the “Upper Mattaponi In-  
16 dian Tribe” and “Chickahominy Indian Tribe”,  
17 elected to stay with the Upper Mattaponi Indians;

18 (12) today, a majority of the Upper Mattaponi  
19 Indians have “Adams” as their surname;

20 (13) in 1787, Thomas Jefferson, in Notes on  
21 the Commonwealth of Virginia, mentioned the  
22 Mattaponi Indians on a reservation in King William  
23 County and said that Chickahominy Indians were  
24 “blended” with the Mattaponi Indians and nearby  
25 Pamunkey Indians;

1           (14) in 1850, the census of the United States  
2 revealed a nucleus of approximately 10 families, all  
3 ancestral to modern Upper Mattaponi Indians, living  
4 in central King William County, Virginia, approxi-  
5 mately 10 miles from the reservation;

6           (15) during the period of 1853 through 1884,  
7 King William County marriage records listed Upper  
8 Mattaponis as “Indians” in marrying people residing  
9 on the reservation;

10          (16) during the period of 1884 through the  
11 present, county marriage records usually refer to  
12 Upper Mattaponis as “Indians”;

13          (17) in 1901, Smithsonian anthropologist  
14 James Mooney heard about the Upper Mattaponi In-  
15 dians but did not visit them;

16          (18) in 1928, University of Pennsylvania an-  
17 thropologist Frank Speck published a book on mod-  
18 ern Virginia Indians with a section on the Upper  
19 Mattaponis;

20          (19) from 1929 until 1930, the leadership of  
21 the Upper Mattaponi Indians opposed the use of a  
22 “colored” designation in the 1930 United States  
23 census and won a compromise in which the Indian  
24 ancestry of the Upper Mattaponis was recorded but  
25 questioned;



1 (20) during the period of 1942 through 1945—

2 (A) the leadership of the Upper Mattaponi  
3 Indians, with the help of Frank Speck and oth-  
4 ers, fought against the induction of young men  
5 of the Tribe into “colored” units in the Armed  
6 Forces of the United States; and

7 (B) a tribal roll for the Upper Mattaponi  
8 Indians was compiled;

9 (21) from 1945 to 1946, negotiations took  
10 place to admit some of the young people of the  
11 Upper Mattaponi to high schools for Federal Indians  
12 (especially at Cherokee) because no high school  
13 coursework was available for Indians in Virginia  
14 schools; and

15 (22) in 1983, the Upper Mattaponi Indians ap-  
16 plied for and won State recognition as an Indian  
17 tribe.

18 **SEC. 302. DEFINITIONS.**

19 In this title:

20 (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means  
21 the Secretary of the Interior.

22 (2) TRIBAL MEMBER.—The term “tribal mem-  
23 ber” means—

1 (A) an individual who is an enrolled mem-  
 2 ber of the Tribe as of the date of enactment of  
 3 this Act; and

4 (B) an individual who has been placed on  
 5 the membership rolls of the Tribe in accordance  
 6 with this title.

7 (3) **TRIBE.**—The term “Tribe” means the  
 8 Upper Mattaponi Tribe.

9 **SEC. 303. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

10 (a) **FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**—

11 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Federal recognition is ex-  
 12 tended to the Tribe.

13 (2) **APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.**—All laws (includ-  
 14 ing regulations) of the United States of general ap-  
 15 plicability to Indians or nations, Indian tribes, or  
 16 bands of Indians (including the Act of June 18,  
 17 1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)), that are not incon-  
 18 sistent with this title shall be applicable to the Tribe  
 19 and tribal members.

20 (b) **FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.**—

21 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—On and after the date of en-  
 22 actment of this Act, the Tribe and tribal members  
 23 shall be eligible for all services and benefits provided  
 24 by the Federal Government to federally recognized  
 25 Indian tribes without regard to—

1 (A) the existence of a reservation for the  
2 Tribe; or

3 (B) the location of the residence of any  
4 tribal member on or near any Indian reserva-  
5 tion.

6 (2) SERVICE AREA.—For the purpose of the de-  
7 livery of Federal services to tribal members, the  
8 service area of the Tribe shall be considered to be  
9 the area within 25 miles of the Sharon Indian  
10 School at 13383 King William Road, King William  
11 County, Virginia.

12 **SEC. 304. MEMBERSHIP; GOVERNING DOCUMENTS.**

13 The membership roll and governing documents of the  
14 Tribe shall be the most recent membership roll and gov-  
15 erning documents, respectively, submitted by the Tribe to  
16 the Secretary before the date of enactment of this Act.

17 **SEC. 305. GOVERNING BODY.**

18 The governing body of the Tribe shall be—

19 (1) the governing body of the Tribe in place as  
20 of the date of enactment of this Act; or

21 (2) any subsequent governing body elected in  
22 accordance with the election procedures specified in  
23 the governing documents of the Tribe.

1 **SEC. 306. RESERVATION OF THE TRIBE.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—On request of the Tribe, the Sec-  
3 retary—

4 (1) shall take into trust for the benefit of the  
5 Tribe any land held in fee by the Tribe that was ac-  
6 quired by the Tribe on or before January 1, 2007;  
7 and

8 (2) may take into trust for the benefit of the  
9 Tribe any land held in fee by the Tribe, if the land  
10 is located within the boundaries of King William  
11 County, Caroline County, Hanover County, King  
12 and Queen County, and New Kent County, Virginia.

13 (b) DEADLINE FOR DETERMINATION.—The Sec-  
14 retary shall—

15 (1) not later than 3 years after the date of a  
16 request of the Tribe under subsection (a), make a  
17 final written determination regarding the request;  
18 and

19 (2) immediately make that determination avail-  
20 able to the Tribe.

21 (c) RESERVATION STATUS.—On request of the Tribe,  
22 any land taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe pur-  
23 suant to this section shall be considered to be a part of  
24 the reservation of the Tribe.

25 (d) GAMING.—The Tribe may not conduct gaming ac-  
26 tivities—

1 (1) as a matter of claimed inherent authority;

2 or

3 (2) pursuant to any Federal law, including the  
4 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et  
5 seq.) (including any regulations promulgated pursu-  
6 ant to that Act by the Secretary or the National In-  
7 dian Gaming Commission).

8 **SEC. 307. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
9 **WATER RIGHTS.**

10 Nothing in this title expands, reduces, or affects in  
11 any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, or  
12 water rights of the Tribe and members of the Tribe.

13 **SEC. 308. JURISDICTION OF COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.**

14 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commonwealth of Virginia  
15 shall exercise jurisdiction over any criminal offense com-  
16 mitted, and any civil actions arising, on land located with-  
17 in the Commonwealth that is owned by, or held in trust  
18 by the United States for, the Tribe.

19 (b) **ACCEPTANCE OF COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION**  
20 **BY SECRETARY.**—The Secretary may accept on behalf of  
21 the United States, after consultation with the Attorney  
22 General of the United States, all or any portion of the  
23 jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia described in  
24 subsection (a) on verification by the Secretary of a certifi-

1 cation by the Tribe that the Tribe possesses the capacity  
2 to reassume that jurisdiction.

3 (c) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Nothing in this section af-  
4 fects the application of section 109 of the Indian Child  
5 Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1919).

6 **TITLE IV—RAPPAHANNOCK**  
7 **TRIBE, INC.**

8 **SEC. 401. FINDINGS.**

9 Congress finds that—

10 (1)(A) the first encounter with the English  
11 colonists was chronicled by George Percy on May 5,  
12 1607, when the Rappahannock werowance,  
13 Pipiscumah or Pipisco, sent a messenger to Captain  
14 Christopher Newport bidding the English to come to  
15 him.

16 (B) Percy wrote, “When we came to  
17 Rappahanna’s town, he entertained us in good hu-  
18 manity.”;

19 (C) the meeting took place approximately 10  
20 miles from Jamestown, at the principal town of the  
21 Rappahannocks on the James River,  
22 Quioughcohanock (also called “Tapahanauk”);

23 (D) Quioughcohanock was a part of the Pow-  
24 hatan chiefdom as well as a later town named after  
25 the werowance, Pipisco;

1           (E) those towns were located in (Old) James  
2           City County, which later became Surry County, Vir-  
3           ginia; and

4           (F) there are numerous interactions between  
5           those Rappahannock towns and the English recorded  
6           in the Jamestown Narratives during the period of  
7           1607 through 1617;

8           (2) during the initial months after Virginia was  
9           settled, the Rappahannock Indians had 2 encounters  
10          with Captain John Smith;

11          (3)(A) a meeting occurred during the time  
12          when Powhatan held Smith captive (December 1607  
13          through January 8, 1608);

14          (B) Smith was taken to the Rappahannock  
15          principal town on the Rappahannock River to see if  
16          he was the “great man” that had previously sailed  
17          into the Rappahannock River, killed their king and  
18          kidnaped their people; and

19          (C) it was determined that Smith was too short  
20          to be that “great man”;

21          (4) a second meeting took place during Smith’s  
22          exploration of the Chesapeake Bay (July 1608 to  
23          September 1608), when, after the Moraughtacund  
24          Indians had stolen 3 women from the Rappahannock  
25          King, Smith was prevailed on to facilitate a peaceful

1 truce between the Rappahannock and the  
2 Moraughtacund Indians;

3 (5) in the settlement, Smith had the 2 Indian  
4 tribes meet on the spot of their first fight;

5 (6) when it was established that both groups  
6 wanted peace, Smith told the Rappahannock King to  
7 select which of the 3 stolen women he wanted;

8 (7) the Moraughtacund King was given second  
9 choice among the 2 remaining women, and Mosco, a  
10 Wighcocomoco (on the Potomac River) guide, was  
11 given the third woman;

12 (8) in 1645, Captain William Claiborne tried  
13 unsuccessfully to establish treaty relations with the  
14 Rappahannocks, because the Rappahannock towns  
15 on the Rappahannock River had not participated in  
16 the Pamunkey-led uprising in 1644, and the English  
17 wanted to “treat with the Rappahannocks or any  
18 other Indians not in amity with Opechancanough,  
19 concerning serving the County against the  
20 Pamunkey’s”;

21 (9) in April 1651, the Rappahannocks conveyed  
22 a tract of land to an English settler, Colonel Morre  
23 Fauntleroy;



1           (10) the deed for the conveyance was signed by  
2       Accopatough, weroance of the Rappahannock Indi-  
3       ans;

4           (11) in September 1653, Lancaster County  
5       signed a treaty with Rappahannock Indians, the  
6       terms of which treaty—

7           (A) gave Rappahannocks the rights of  
8       Englishmen in the county court; and

9           (B) attempted to make the Rappahannocks  
10      more accountable under English law;

11          (12) in September 1653, Lancaster County de-  
12      fined and marked the bounds of its Indian settle-  
13      ments;

14          (13) according to the Lancaster clerk of court,  
15      “the tribe called the great Rappahannocks lived on  
16      the Rappahannock Creek just across the river above  
17      Tappahannock”;

18          (14) in September 1656, (Old) Rappahannock  
19      County (which, as of the date of enactment of this  
20      Act, is comprised of Richmond and Essex Counties,  
21      Virginia) signed a treaty with Rappahannock Indi-  
22      ans that—

23           (A) mirrored the Lancaster County treaty  
24      from 1653; and

25           (B) stated that—

1 (i) Rappahannocks were to be re-  
2 warded, in Roanoke, for returning English  
3 fugitives; and

4 (ii) the English encouraged the  
5 Rappahannocks to send their children to  
6 live among the English as servants, who  
7 the English promised would be well-treat-  
8 ed;

9 (15) in 1658, the Virginia Assembly revised a  
10 1652 Act stating that “there be no grants of land  
11 to any Englishman whatsoever de futuro until the  
12 Indians be first served with the proportion of 50  
13 acres of land for each bowman”;

14 (16) in 1669, the colony conducted a census of  
15 Virginia Indians;

16 (17) as of the date of that census—

17 (A) the majority of the Rappahannocks  
18 were residing at their hunting village on the  
19 north side of the Mattaponi River; and

20 (B) at the time of the visit, census-takers  
21 were counting only the Indian tribes along the  
22 rivers, which explains why only 30 Rappahan-  
23 nock bowmen were counted on that river;

24 (18) the Rappahannocks used the hunting vil-  
25 lage on the north side of the Mattaponi River as

1 their primary residence until the Rappahannocks  
2 were removed in 1684;

3 (19) in May 1677, the Treaty of Middle Planta-  
4 tion was signed with England;

5 (20) the Pamunkey Queen Cockacoeske signed  
6 on behalf of the Rappahannocks, “who were sup-  
7 posed to be her tributaries”, but before the treaty  
8 could be ratified, the Queen of Pamunkey com-  
9 plained to the Virginia Colonial Council “that she  
10 was having trouble with Rappahannocks and  
11 Chickahominies, supposedly tributaries of hers”;

12 (21) in November 1682, the Virginia Colonial  
13 Council established a reservation for the Rappahan-  
14 nock Indians of 3,474 acres “about the town where  
15 they dwelt”, the land being located in (Old) New  
16 Kent County, which was later divided to include the  
17 modern counties of Caroline and King & Queen in  
18 Virginia;

19 (22) the Rappahannock “town” was the hunt-  
20 ing village on the north side of the Mattaponi River,  
21 where the Rappahannocks had lived throughout the  
22 1670s;

23 (23) the acreage allotment of the reservation  
24 was based on the 1658 Indian Land Act, which

1 translates into a bowman population of 70, or an ap-  
2 proximate total Rappahannock population of 350;

3 (24) in 1683, following raids by Iroquoian war-  
4 riors on Indian and English settlements, the Vir-  
5 ginia Colonial Council ordered the Rappahannocks  
6 to leave their reservation and unite with the  
7 Nanzatico Indians at Nanzatico Indian Town, which  
8 was located across and up the Rappahannock River  
9 approximately 30 miles in King George County;

10 (25) between 1687 and 1699, the  
11 Rappahannocks migrated out of Nanzatico, return-  
12 ing to the south side of the Rappahannock River at  
13 Portobacco Indian Town;

14 (26)(A) in 1706, by order of Essex County,  
15 Lieutenant Richard Covington “escorted” the  
16 Portobaccos, Nanzaticos, and Rappahannocks out of  
17 Portabacco Indian Town, out of Essex County, and  
18 into King and Queen County, where those Indians  
19 settled along the ridgeline between the Rappahan-  
20 nock and Mattaponi Rivers, the site of their ancient  
21 hunting village and 1682 reservation; and

22 (B) that land encompassed the Newtown area  
23 on the King & Queen County side of the Mattaponi  
24 River and extended into Mangohick, on the King  
25 William County side of the Mattaponi River;

1           (27) during the 1760s, 3 Rappahannock girls  
2 were raised on Thomas Nelson's Bleak Hill Planta-  
3 tion in King William County;

4           (28) of those girls—

5                 (A) 1 married a Saunders man;

6                 (B) 1 married a Johnson man; and

7                 (C) 1 had 2 children, Edmund and Carter  
8 Nelson, fathered by Thomas Cary Nelson;

9           (29)(A) land was gifted by the Nelson family to  
10 the Saunders and Johnson families as wedding gifts  
11 to the Rappahannock girls in King William County;  
12 and

13           (B) in the 19th century, those Saunders, John-  
14 son, and Nelson families were among the core Rap-  
15 pahannock families from which the modern Rappa-  
16 hannock Tribe traces its descent;

17           (30) in 1819 and 1820, Edward Bird, John  
18 Bird (and his wife), Carter Nelson, Edmund Nelson,  
19 and Carter Spurlock (all Rappahannock ancestors)  
20 were listed on the tax roles of King and Queen  
21 County and taxed at the county poor rate;

22           (31) Edmund Bird was added to the tax roles  
23 in 1821;

24           (32) those tax records are significant docu-  
25 mentation because the great majority of pre-1864

1 records for King and Queen County were destroyed  
2 by fire;

3 (33) beginning in 1819, and continuing through  
4 the 1880s, there was a solid Rappahannock presence  
5 in the membership at Upper Essex Baptist Church;

6 (34) that was the first instance of conversion to  
7 Christianity by at least some Rappahannock Indians;

8 (35) while 26 identifiable and traceable Rappa-  
9 hannock surnames appear on the pre-1863 member-  
10 ship list, and 28 were listed on the 1863 member-  
11 ship roster, the number of surnames listed had de-  
12 clined to 12 in 1878 and had risen only slightly to  
13 14 by 1888;

14 (36) a reason for the decline is that in 1870,  
15 a Methodist circuit rider, Joseph Mastin, secured  
16 funds to purchase land and construct St. Stephens  
17 Baptist Church for the Rappahannocks living nearby  
18 in Caroline County;

19 (37) Mastin referred to the Rappahannocks  
20 during the period of 1850 to 1870 as “Indians, hav-  
21 ing a great need for moral and Christian guidance”;

22 (38) St. Stephens was the dominant tribal  
23 church until the Rappahannock Indian Baptist  
24 Church was established in 1964;

1           (39) at both churches, the core Rappahannock  
2 family names of Bird, Clarke, Fortune, Johnson,  
3 Nelson, Parker, and Richardson predominate;

4           (40) during the early 1900s, James Mooney,  
5 noted anthropologist, maintained correspondence  
6 with the Rappahannocks, surveying them and in-  
7 structing them on how to formalize their tribal gov-  
8 ernment;

9           (41) in November 1920, Speck visited the  
10 Rappahannocks and assisted them in organizing the  
11 fight for their sovereign rights;

12           (42) in 1921, the Rappahannocks were granted  
13 a charter from the Commonwealth of Virginia for-  
14 malizing their tribal government;

15           (43) Speck began a professional relationship  
16 with the Tribe that would last more than 30 years  
17 and document Rappahannock history and traditions  
18 as never before;

19           (44) in April 1921, Rappahannock Chief  
20 George Nelson asked the Governor of Virginia,  
21 Westmoreland Davis, to forward a proclamation to  
22 the President of the United States, along with an  
23 appended list of tribal members and a handwritten  
24 copy of the proclamation itself;

1           (45) the letter concerned Indian freedom of  
2 speech and assembly nationwide;

3           (46) in 1922, the Rappahannocks established a  
4 formal school at Lloyds, Essex County, Virginia;

5           (47) prior to establishment of the school, Rap-  
6 pahannock children were taught by a tribal member  
7 in Central Point, Caroline County, Virginia;

8           (48) in December 1923, Rappahannock Chief  
9 George Nelson testified before Congress appealing  
10 for a \$50,000 appropriation to establish an Indian  
11 school in Virginia;

12           (49) in 1930, the Rappahannocks were engaged  
13 in an ongoing dispute with the Commonwealth of  
14 Virginia and the United States Census Bureau  
15 about their classification in the 1930 Federal cen-  
16 sus;

17           (50) in January 1930, Rappahannock Chief  
18 Otho S. Nelson wrote to Leon Truesdell, Chief Stat-  
19 istician of the United States Census Bureau, asking  
20 that the 218 enrolled Rappahannocks be listed as  
21 Indians;

22           (51) in February 1930, Truesdell replied to  
23 Nelson saying that “special instructions” were being  
24 given about classifying Indians;



1           (52) in April 1930, Nelson wrote to William M.  
2           Steuart at the Census Bureau asking about the enu-  
3           merators' failure to classify his people as Indians,  
4           saying that enumerators had not asked the question  
5           about race when they interviewed his people;

6           (53) in a followup letter to Truesdell, Nelson  
7           reported that the enumerators were "flatly denying"  
8           his people's request to be listed as Indians and that  
9           the race question was completely avoided during  
10          interviews;

11          (54) the Rappahannocks had spoken with Caro-  
12          line and Essex County enumerators, and with John  
13          M.W. Green at that point, without success;

14          (55) Nelson asked Truesdell to list people as  
15          Indians if he sent a list of members;

16          (56) the matter was settled by William Steuart,  
17          who concluded that the Bureau's rule was that peo-  
18          ple of Indian descent could be classified as "Indian"  
19          only if Indian "blood" predominated and "Indian"  
20          identity was accepted in the local community;

21          (57) the Virginia Vital Statistics Bureau  
22          classed all nonreservation Indians as "Negro", and  
23          it failed to see why "an exception should be made"  
24          for the Rappahannocks;

1           (58) therefore, in 1925, the Indian Rights As-  
2           sociation took on the Rappahannock case to assist  
3           the Rappahannocks in fighting for their recognition  
4           and rights as an Indian tribe;

5           (59) during the Second World War, the  
6           Pamunkeys, Mattaponis, Chickahominies, and Rap-  
7           pahannocks had to fight the draft boards with re-  
8           spect to their racial identities;

9           (60) the Virginia Vital Statistics Bureau in-  
10          sisted that certain Indian draftees be inducted into  
11          Negro units;

12          (61) finally, 3 Rappahannocks who were con-  
13          victed of violating the Federal draft laws because  
14          they refused to be inducted unless they could be  
15          classified as Indian, after spending time in a Federal  
16          prison, were granted conscientious objector status  
17          and served out the remainder of the war working in  
18          military hospitals;

19          (62) in 1943, Frank Speck noted that there  
20          were approximately 25 communities of Indians left  
21          in the Eastern United States that were entitled to  
22          Indian classification, including the Rappahannocks;

23          (63) in the 1940s, Leon Truesdell, Chief Stat-  
24          istician, of the United States Census Bureau, listed

1 118 members in the Rappahannock Tribe in the In-  
2 dian population of Virginia;

3 (64) on April 25, 1940, the Office of Indian Af-  
4 fairs of the Department of the Interior included the  
5 Rappahannocks on a list of Indian tribes classified  
6 by State and by agency;

7 (65) in 1948, the Smithsonian Institution An-  
8 nual Report included an article by William Harlen  
9 Gilbert entitled, “Surviving Indian Groups of the  
10 Eastern United States”, which included and de-  
11 scribed the Rappahannock Tribe;

12 (66) in the late 1940s and early 1950s, the  
13 Rappahannocks operated a school at Indian Neck;

14 (67) the Commonwealth agreed to pay a tribal  
15 teacher to teach 10 students bused by King and  
16 Queen County to Sharon Indian School in King Wil-  
17 liam County, Virginia;

18 (68) in 1965, Rappahannock students entered  
19 Marriott High School (a White public school) by ex-  
20 ecutive order of the Governor of Virginia;

21 (69) in 1972, the Rappahannocks worked with  
22 the Coalition of Eastern Native Americans to fight  
23 for Federal recognition;

1           (70) in 1979, the Coalition established a pot-  
2           tery and artisans company, operating with other Vir-  
3           ginia tribes;

4           (71) in 1980, the Rappahannocks received  
5           funding through the Administration for Native  
6           Americans of the Department of Health and Human  
7           Services to develop an economic program for the  
8           Tribe; and

9           (72) in 1983, the Rappahannocks received  
10          State recognition as an Indian tribe.

11 **SEC. 402. DEFINITIONS.**

12          In this title:

13           (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means  
14           the Secretary of the Interior.

15           (2) TRIBAL MEMBER.—The term “tribal mem-  
16           ber” means—

17                   (A) an individual who is an enrolled mem-  
18                   ber of the Tribe as of the date of enactment of  
19                   this Act; and

20                   (B) an individual who has been placed on  
21                   the membership rolls of the Tribe in accordance  
22                   with this title.

23           (3) TRIBE.—

1 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “Tribe”  
2 means the organization possessing the legal  
3 name Rappahannock Tribe, Inc.

4 (B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “Tribe” does  
5 not include any other Indian tribe, subtribe,  
6 band, or splinter group the members of which  
7 represent themselves as Rappahannock Indians.

8 **SEC. 403. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

9 (a) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—Federal recognition is ex-  
11 tended to the Tribe.

12 (2) APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.—All laws (includ-  
13 ing regulations) of the United States of general ap-  
14 plicability to Indians or nations, Indian tribes, or  
15 bands of Indians (including the Act of June 18,  
16 1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)), that are not incon-  
17 sistent with this title shall be applicable to the Tribe  
18 and tribal members.

19 (b) FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date of en-  
21 actment of this Act, the Tribe and tribal members  
22 shall be eligible for all services and benefits provided  
23 by the Federal Government to federally recognized  
24 Indian tribes without regard to—

1 (A) the existence of a reservation for the  
2 Tribe; or

3 (B) the location of the residence of any  
4 tribal member on or near any Indian reserva-  
5 tion.

6 (2) SERVICE AREA.—For the purpose of the de-  
7 livery of Federal services to tribal members, the  
8 service area of the Tribe shall be considered to be  
9 the area comprised of King and Queen County,  
10 Caroline County, Essex County, and King William  
11 County, Virginia.

12 **SEC. 404. MEMBERSHIP; GOVERNING DOCUMENTS.**

13 The membership roll and governing documents of the  
14 Tribe shall be the most recent membership roll and gov-  
15 erning documents, respectively, submitted by the Tribe to  
16 the Secretary before the date of enactment of this Act.

17 **SEC. 405. GOVERNING BODY.**

18 The governing body of the Tribe shall be—

19 (1) the governing body of the Tribe in place as  
20 of the date of enactment of this Act; or

21 (2) any subsequent governing body elected in  
22 accordance with the election procedures specified in  
23 the governing documents of the Tribe.

1 **SEC. 406. RESERVATION OF THE TRIBE.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—On request of the Tribe, the Sec-  
3 retary—

4 (1) shall take into trust for the benefit of the  
5 Tribe any land held in fee by the Tribe that was ac-  
6 quired by the Tribe on or before January 1, 2007;  
7 and

8 (2) may take into trust for the benefit of the  
9 Tribe any land held in fee by the Tribe, if the land  
10 is located within the boundaries of King and Queen  
11 County, Richmond County, Lancaster County, King  
12 George County, Essex County, Caroline County,  
13 New Kent County, King William County, and James  
14 City County, Virginia.

15 (b) DEADLINE FOR DETERMINATION.—The Sec-  
16 retary shall—

17 (1) not later than 3 years after the date of a  
18 request of the Tribe under subsection (a), make a  
19 final written determination regarding the request;  
20 and

21 (2) immediately make that determination avail-  
22 able to the Tribe.

23 (c) RESERVATION STATUS.—On request of the Tribe,  
24 any land taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe pur-  
25 suant to this section shall be considered to be a part of  
26 the reservation of the Tribe.

1 (d) GAMING.—The Tribe may not conduct gaming ac-  
2 tivities—

3 (1) as a matter of claimed inherent authority;

4 or

5 (2) pursuant to any Federal law, including the  
6 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et  
7 seq.) (including any regulations promulgated pursu-  
8 ant to that Act by the Secretary or the National In-  
9 dian Gaming Commission).

10 **SEC. 407. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
11 **WATER RIGHTS.**

12 Nothing in this title expands, reduces, or affects in  
13 any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, or  
14 water rights of the Tribe and members of the Tribe.

15 **SEC. 408. JURISDICTION OF COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Commonwealth of Virginia  
17 shall exercise jurisdiction over any criminal offense com-  
18 mitted, and any civil actions arising, on land located with-  
19 in the Commonwealth that is owned by, or held in trust  
20 by the United States for, the Tribe.

21 (b) ACCEPTANCE OF COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION  
22 BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary may accept on behalf of  
23 the United States, after consultation with the Attorney  
24 General of the United States, all or any portion of the  
25 jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia described in



1 subsection (a) on verification by the Secretary of a certifi-  
 2 cation by the Tribe that the Tribe possesses the capacity  
 3 to reassume that jurisdiction.

4 (c) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Nothing in this section af-  
 5 fects the application of section 109 of the Indian Child  
 6 Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1919).

7 **TITLE V—MONACAN INDIAN**  
 8 **NATION**

9 **SEC. 501. FINDINGS.**

10 Congress finds that—

11 (1) in 1677, the Monacan Tribe signed the  
 12 Treaty of Middle Plantation between Charles II of  
 13 England and 12 Indian “Kings and Chief Men”;

14 (2) in 1722, in the Treaty of Albany, Governor  
 15 Spotswood negotiated to save the Virginia Indians  
 16 from extinction at the hands of the Iroquois;

17 (3) specifically mentioned in the negotiations  
 18 were the Monacan tribes of the Totero (Tutelo),  
 19 Saponi, Ocheneeches (Occaneechi), Stengenocks, and  
 20 Meipontskys;

21 (4) in 1790, the first national census recorded  
 22 Benjamin Evans and Robert Johns, both ancestors  
 23 of the present Monacan community, listed as  
 24 “white” with mulatto children;

1           (5) in 1782, tax records also began for those  
2 families;

3           (6) in 1850, the United States census recorded  
4 29 families, mostly large, with Monacan surnames,  
5 the members of which are genealogically related to  
6 the present community;

7           (7) in 1870, a log structure was built at the  
8 Bear Mountain Indian Mission;

9           (8) in 1908, the structure became an Episcopal  
10 Mission and, as of the date of enactment of this Act,  
11 the structure is listed as a landmark on the National  
12 Register of Historic Places;

13           (9) in 1920, 304 Amherst Indians were identi-  
14 fied in the United States census;

15           (10) from 1930 through 1931, numerous letters  
16 from Monacans to the Bureau of the Census re-  
17 sulted from the decision of Dr. Walter Plecker,  
18 former head of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the  
19 Commonwealth of Virginia, not to allow Indians to  
20 register as Indians for the 1930 census;

21           (11) the Monacans eventually succeeded in  
22 being allowed to claim their race, albeit with an as-  
23 terisk attached to a note from Dr. Plecker stating  
24 that there were no Indians in Virginia;

1           (12) in 1947, D’Arcy McNickle, a Salish In-  
2           dian, saw some of the children at the Amherst Mis-  
3           sion and requested that the Cherokee Agency visit  
4           them because they appeared to be Indian;

5           (13) that letter was forwarded to the Depart-  
6           ment of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Chi-  
7           cago, Illinois;

8           (14) Chief Jarrett Blythe of the Eastern Band  
9           of Cherokee did visit the Mission and wrote that he  
10          “would be willing to accept these children in the  
11          Cherokee school”;

12          (15) in 1979, a Federal Coalition of Eastern  
13          Native Americans established the entity known as  
14          “Monacan Co-operative Pottery” at the Amherst  
15          Mission;

16          (16) some important pieces were produced at  
17          Monacan Co-operative Pottery, including a piece  
18          that was sold to the Smithsonian Institution;

19          (17) the Mattaponi-Pamunkey-Monacan Con-  
20          sortium, established in 1981, has since been orga-  
21          nized as a nonprofit corporation that serves as a ve-  
22          hicle to obtain funds for those Indian tribes from the  
23          Department of Labor under Native American pro-  
24          grams;

1           (18) in 1989, the Monacan Tribe was recog-  
 2           nized by the Commonwealth of Virginia, which en-  
 3           abled the Tribe to apply for grants and participate  
 4           in other programs; and

5           (19) in 1993, the Monacan Tribe received tax-  
 6           exempt status as a nonprofit corporation from the  
 7           Internal Revenue Service.

8 **SEC. 502. DEFINITIONS.**

9           In this title:

10           (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means  
 11           the Secretary of the Interior.

12           (2) TRIBAL MEMBER.—The term “tribal mem-  
 13           ber” means—

14                   (A) an individual who is an enrolled mem-  
 15                   ber of the Tribe as of the date of enactment of  
 16                   this Act; and

17                   (B) an individual who has been placed on  
 18                   the membership rolls of the Tribe in accordance  
 19                   with this title.

20           (3) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means the Mon-  
 21           acan Indian Nation.

22 **SEC. 503. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

23           (a) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—

24                   (1) IN GENERAL.—Federal recognition is ex-  
 25                   tended to the Tribe.

1           (2) APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.—All laws (includ-  
2           ing regulations) of the United States of general ap-  
3           plicability to Indians or nations, Indian tribes, or  
4           bands of Indians (including the Act of June 18,  
5           1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)), that are not incon-  
6           sistent with this title shall be applicable to the Tribe  
7           and tribal members.

8           (b) FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.—

9           (1) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date of en-  
10          actment of this Act, the Tribe and tribal members  
11          shall be eligible for all services and benefits provided  
12          by the Federal Government to federally recognized  
13          Indian tribes without regard to—

14                 (A) the existence of a reservation for the  
15                 Tribe; or

16                 (B) the location of the residence of any  
17                 tribal member on or near any Indian reserva-  
18                 tion.

19          (2) SERVICE AREA.—For the purpose of the de-  
20          livery of Federal services to tribal members, the  
21          service area of the Tribe shall be considered to be  
22          the area comprised of all land within 25 miles from  
23          the center of Amherst, Virginia.

1 **SEC. 504. MEMBERSHIP; GOVERNING DOCUMENTS.**

2 The membership roll and governing documents of the  
3 Tribe shall be the most recent membership roll and gov-  
4 erning documents, respectively, submitted by the Tribe to  
5 the Secretary before the date of enactment of this Act.

6 **SEC. 505. GOVERNING BODY.**

7 The governing body of the Tribe shall be—

8 (1) the governing body of the Tribe in place as  
9 of the date of enactment of this Act; or

10 (2) any subsequent governing body elected in  
11 accordance with the election procedures specified in  
12 the governing documents of the Tribe.

13 **SEC. 506. RESERVATION OF THE TRIBE.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—On request of the Tribe, the Sec-  
15 retary—

16 (1) shall take into trust for the benefit of the  
17 Tribe any land held in fee by the Tribe that was ac-  
18 quired by the Tribe on or before January 1, 2007,  
19 if the land is located within the boundaries of Am-  
20 herst County, Virginia; and

21 (2) may take into trust for the benefit of the  
22 Tribe—

23 (A) any land held in fee by the Tribe, if  
24 the land is located within the boundaries of  
25 Amherst County, Virginia; and

1           (B) the parcels of land located in  
2           Rockbridge County, Virginia (subject to the  
3           consent of the local unit of government), owned  
4           by Mr. J. Poole, described as East 731  
5           Sandbridge (encompassing approximately 4.74  
6           acres) and East 731 (encompassing approxi-  
7           mately 5.12 acres).

8           (b) DEADLINE FOR DETERMINATION.—The Sec-  
9           retary shall—

10           (1) not later than 3 years after the date of a  
11           request of the Tribe under subsection (a)(2), make  
12           a final written determination regarding the request;  
13           and

14           (2) immediately make that determination avail-  
15           able to the Tribe.

16           (c) RESERVATION STATUS.—On request of the Tribe,  
17           any land taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe pur-  
18           suant to this section shall be considered to be a part of  
19           the reservation of the Tribe.

20           (d) GAMING.—The Tribe may not conduct gaming ac-  
21           tivities—

22           (1) as a matter of claimed inherent authority;  
23           or

24           (2) pursuant to any Federal law, including the  
25           Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et

1 seq.) (including any regulations promulgated pursu-  
2 ant to that Act by the Secretary or the National In-  
3 dian Gaming Commission).

4 **SEC. 507. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
5 **WATER RIGHTS.**

6 Nothing in this title expands, reduces, or affects in  
7 any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, or  
8 water rights of the Tribe and members of the Tribe.

9 **SEC. 508. JURISDICTION OF COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.**

10 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commonwealth of Virginia  
11 shall exercise jurisdiction over any criminal offense com-  
12 mitted, and any civil actions arising, on land located with-  
13 in the Commonwealth that is owned by, or held in trust  
14 by the United States for, the Tribe.

15 (b) **ACCEPTANCE OF COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION**  
16 **BY SECRETARY.**—The Secretary may accept on behalf of  
17 the United States, after consultation with the Attorney  
18 General of the United States, all or any portion of the  
19 jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia described in  
20 subsection (a) on verification by the Secretary of a certifi-  
21 cation by the Tribe that the Tribe possesses the capacity  
22 to reassume that jurisdiction.

23 (c) **EFFECT OF SECTION.**—Nothing in this section af-  
24 fects the application of section 109 of the Indian Child  
25 Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1919).



1 **TITLE VI—NANSEMOND INDIAN**  
2 **TRIBE**

3 **SEC. 601. FINDINGS.**

4 Congress finds that—

5 (1) from 1607 until 1646, Nansemond Indi-  
6 ans—

7 (A) lived approximately 30 miles from  
8 Jamestown; and

9 (B) were significantly involved in English-  
10 Indian affairs;

11 (2) after 1646, there were 2 sections of  
12 Nansemonds in communication with each other, the  
13 Christianized Nansemonds in Norfolk County, who  
14 lived as citizens, and the traditionalist Nansemonds,  
15 who lived further west;

16 (3) in 1638, according to an entry in a 17th  
17 century sermon book still owned by the Chief's fam-  
18 ily, a Norfolk County Englishman married a Nanse-  
19 mond woman;

20 (4) that man and woman are lineal ancestors of  
21 all of members of the Nansemond Indian tribe alive  
22 as of the date of enactment of this Act, as are some  
23 of the traditionalist Nansemonds;

1           (5) in 1669, the 2 Nansemond sections ap-  
2           peared in Virginia Colony’s census of Indian bow-  
3           men;

4           (6) in 1677, Nansemond Indians were signato-  
5           ries to the Treaty of 1677 with the King of Eng-  
6           land;

7           (7) in 1700 and 1704, the Nansemonds and  
8           other Virginia Indian tribes were prevented by Vir-  
9           ginia Colony from making a separate peace with the  
10          Iroquois;

11          (8) Virginia represented those Indian tribes in  
12          the final Treaty of Albany, 1722;

13          (9) in 1711, a Nansemond boy attended the In-  
14          dian School at the College of William and Mary;

15          (10) in 1727, Norfolk County granted William  
16          Bass and his kinsmen the “Indian privileges” of  
17          clearing swamp land and bearing arms (which privi-  
18          leges were forbidden to other non-Whites) because of  
19          their Nansemond ancestry, which meant that Bass  
20          and his kinsmen were original inhabitants of that  
21          land;

22          (11) in 1742, Norfolk County issued a certifi-  
23          cate of Nansemond descent to William Bass;

24          (12) from the 1740s to the 1790s, the tradi-  
25          tionalist section of the Nansemond tribe, 40 miles

1 west of the Christianized Nansemonds, was dealing  
2 with reservation land;

3 (13) the last surviving members of that section  
4 sold out in 1792 with the permission of the Com-  
5 monwealth of Virginia;

6 (14) in 1797, Norfolk County issued a certifi-  
7 cate stating that William Bass was of Indian and  
8 English descent, and that his Indian line of ancestry  
9 ran directly back to the early 18th century elder in  
10 a traditionalist section of Nansemonds on the res-  
11 ervation;

12 (15) in 1833, Virginia enacted a law enabling  
13 people of European and Indian descent to obtain a  
14 special certificate of ancestry;

15 (16) the law originated from the county in  
16 which Nansemonds lived, and mostly Nansemonds,  
17 with a few people from other counties, took advan-  
18 tage of the new law;

19 (17) a Methodist mission established around  
20 1850 for Nansemonds is currently a standard Meth-  
21 odist congregation with Nansemond members;

22 (18) in 1901, Smithsonian anthropologist  
23 James Mooney—

24 (A) visited the Nansemonds; and

1 (B) completed a tribal census that counted  
2 61 households and was later published;

3 (19) in 1922, Nansemonds were given a special  
4 Indian school in the segregated school system of  
5 Norfolk County;

6 (20) the school survived only a few years;

7 (21) in 1928, University of Pennsylvania an-  
8 thropologist Frank Speck published a book on mod-  
9 ern Virginia Indians that included a section on the  
10 Nansemonds; and

11 (22) the Nansemonds were organized formally,  
12 with elected officers, in 1984, and later applied for  
13 and received State recognition.

14 **SEC. 602. DEFINITIONS.**

15 In this title:

16 (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means  
17 the Secretary of the Interior.

18 (2) TRIBAL MEMBER.—The term “tribal mem-  
19 ber” means—

20 (A) an individual who is an enrolled mem-  
21 ber of the Tribe as of the date of enactment of  
22 this Act; and

23 (B) an individual who has been placed on  
24 the membership rolls of the Tribe in accordance  
25 with this title.

1           (3) **TRIBE.**—The term “Tribe” means the  
2           Nansemond Indian Tribe.

3 **SEC. 603. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

4           (a) **FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**—

5           (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Federal recognition is ex-  
6           tended to the Tribe.

7           (2) **APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.**—All laws (includ-  
8           ing regulations) of the United States of general ap-  
9           plicability to Indians or nations, Indian tribes, or  
10          bands of Indians (including the Act of June 18,  
11          1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)), that are not incon-  
12          sistent with this title shall be applicable to the Tribe  
13          and tribal members.

14          (b) **FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.**—

15          (1) **IN GENERAL.**—On and after the date of en-  
16          actment of this Act, the Tribe and tribal members  
17          shall be eligible for all services and benefits provided  
18          by the Federal Government to federally recognized  
19          Indian tribes without regard to—

20                  (A) the existence of a reservation for the  
21                  Tribe; or

22                  (B) the location of the residence of any  
23                  tribal member on or near any Indian reserva-  
24                  tion.

1           (2) SERVICE AREA.—For the purpose of the de-  
2           livery of Federal services to tribal members, the  
3           service area of the Tribe shall be considered to be  
4           the area comprised of the cities of Chesapeake,  
5           Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suf-  
6           folk, and Virginia Beach, Virginia.

7   **SEC. 604. MEMBERSHIP; GOVERNING DOCUMENTS.**

8           The membership roll and governing documents of the  
9           Tribe shall be the most recent membership roll and gov-  
10          erning documents, respectively, submitted by the Tribe to  
11          the Secretary before the date of enactment of this Act.

12   **SEC. 605. GOVERNING BODY.**

13          The governing body of the Tribe shall be—

14               (1) the governing body of the Tribe in place as  
15               of the date of enactment of this Act; or

16               (2) any subsequent governing body elected in  
17               accordance with the election procedures specified in  
18               the governing documents of the Tribe.

19   **SEC. 606. RESERVATION OF THE TRIBE.**

20          (a) IN GENERAL.—On request of the Tribe, the Sec-  
21          retary—

22               (1) shall take into trust for the benefit of the  
23               Tribe any land held in fee by the Tribe that was ac-  
24               quired by the Tribe on or before January 1, 2007;  
25               and

1           (2) may take into trust for the benefit of the  
2           Tribe any land held in fee by the Tribe, if the land  
3           is located within the boundaries of the city of Suf-  
4           folk, the city of Chesapeake, or Isle of Wight Coun-  
5           ty, Virginia.

6           (b) DEADLINE FOR DETERMINATION.—The Sec-  
7           retary shall—

8           (1) not later than 3 years after the date of a  
9           request of the Tribe under subsection (a), make a  
10          final written determination regarding the request;  
11          and

12          (2) immediately make that determination avail-  
13          able to the Tribe.

14          (c) RESERVATION STATUS.—On request of the Tribe,  
15          any land taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe pur-  
16          suant to this section shall be considered to be a part of  
17          the reservation of the Tribe.

18          (d) GAMING.—The Tribe may not conduct gaming ac-  
19          tivities—

20          (1) as a matter of claimed inherent authority;  
21          or

22          (2) pursuant to any Federal law, including the  
23          Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et  
24          seq.) (including any regulations promulgated pursu-

1 ant to that Act by the Secretary or the National In-  
2 dian Gaming Commission).

3 **SEC. 607. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
4 **WATER RIGHTS.**

5 Nothing in this title expands, reduces, or affects in  
6 any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, or  
7 water rights of the Tribe and members of the Tribe.

8 **SEC. 608. JURISDICTION OF COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Commonwealth of Virginia  
10 shall exercise jurisdiction over any criminal offense com-  
11 mitted, and any civil actions arising, on land located with-  
12 in the Commonwealth that is owned by, or held in trust  
13 by the United States for, the Tribe.

14 (b) ACCEPTANCE OF COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION  
15 BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary may accept on behalf of  
16 the United States, after consultation with the Attorney  
17 General of the United States, all or any portion of the  
18 jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia described in  
19 subsection (a) on verification by the Secretary of a certifi-  
20 cation by the Tribe that the Tribe possesses the capacity  
21 to reassume that jurisdiction.

22 (c) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Nothing in this section af-  
23 fects the application of section 109 of the Indian Child  
24 Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1919).





Calendar No. 491

112<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

**S. 379**

[Report No. 112-2011]

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## **A BILL**

To extend Federal recognition to the Chickahominy Indian Tribe, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe-Eastern Division, the Upper Mattaponi Tribe, the Rappahannock Tribe, Inc., the Monacan Indian Nation, and the Nansemond Indian Tribe.

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AUGUST 2, 2012

Reported without amendment