



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO

Tribal Services - AR  
MS 4603-MIB

Mr. George H. Salazar  
80 Lyerly, #82  
Houston, Texas 77022

Dear Mr. Salazar:

This letter is to acknowledge receipt, on April 3, 1998, of your letter stating that you intend to petition for Federal acknowledgment of the Comanche Penateka Tribe. A notice of receipt of the letter will be sent to the Governor and Attorney General of Texas. Federally-recognized tribes and other petitioners that appear to have a historical or present interest with the Comanche Penateka Tribe will also be notified. A notice will also be published in both the FEDERAL REGISTER and a local newspaper.

Our office has assigned your petition number 189. Please make reference to this number in future correspondence. As explained in the guidelines and regulations, it is necessary for you to submit a fully documented petition addressing all seven mandatory criteria set forth in Part 83.7 of Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations (25 CFR 83). When the Branch of Acknowledgment and Research (BAR) receives this fully-documented petition, the BAR will conduct a technical assistance review for any obvious deficiencies or significant omissions. During this review a research team comprised of a historian, an anthropologist, and a genealogist will review your petition and accompanying documentation. If this team finds deficiencies or omissions they will inform your group by letter, and give you an opportunity to strengthen the petition.

If the review team finds either no deficiencies or omissions, or as soon as the obvious deficiencies have been addressed, your fully-documented petition will be considered ready for active consideration. At this time, the petition will be placed on the priority register of petitions awaiting active consideration.

During active consideration a BAR research team will evaluate the petition carefully, to verify or add to the information submitted as it applies to the mandatory criteria. The team will work closely with you and your petition researcher(s), and will visit your group at least once during the active consideration phase.

Once a petition is placed under active consideration, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has one year in which to publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a proposed finding either to grant or deny

Federal acknowledgment to the petitioning group. The Assistant Secretary -Indian Affairs may extend this period by as many as 180 additional days, for due cause. Upon publication of the proposed finding, your group, and any other interested parties, will have an additional 180-day response period in which to present factual or legal arguments and evidence to rebut or support the evidence upon which the BAR review staff relied in drafting the proposed finding.

If you have further questions, please do not hesitate to contact the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Acknowledgment and Research, 1849 C Street, N.W., Mail Stop 4603-MIB, Washington, D.C. 20240, or call (202) 208-3592.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Lee Blum". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping tail on the final letter.

Chief, Branch of Acknowledgment  
and Research

*Original Page 8*

**SUMMARY**  
**STATUS of ACKNOWLEDGMENT CASES**  
 (as of April 4, 2000)

<b>PETITIONS ON ACTIVE STATUS</b>	<b>14</b>
<u>BAR's Action Items</u>	<u>11</u>
Proposed Findings in Progress:	4
Petitioner Awaiting Amended Proposed Finding	3
Final Determinations Pending:	4
<u>Petitioner's Action Items</u>	<u>3</u>
Commenting on Proposed Finding	3
<b>PETITIONS READY FOR ACTIVE STATUS</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>PETITIONS RESOLVED</b>	<b>46</b>
<u>By Department</u>	<u>33</u>
Through Acknowledgment Process:	30
Acknowledged	15
Denied Acknowledgment	15
Status Clarified by Legislation	
at Department's Request	1
Status Clarified by Other Means	2
<u>By Congress</u>	<u>7</u>
Legislative Restoration	1*
Legislative Recognition	6*
<u>By Other Means</u>	<u>6</u>
Merged with another petitioner	2
Withdrew from process	2
Group formally dissolved	1
Removed from process	1
* Congress has also recognized or restored groups which had not petitioned.	
<b>IN POST-FINAL DECISION APPEAL PROCESS</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>DECISIONS IN LITIGATION (Petitions Resolved through Department)</b>	<b>(2)</b>
<b>NOT READY FOR EVALUATION</b>	<b>166</b>
<u>Incomplete Petitions (petitioner preparing response to TA)</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>Letters of Intent to Petition (no documentation submitted)</u>	<u>103</u>
<u>No Longer in Touch with BIA (inactive)</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Legislative Action Required (inactive)</u>	<u>6</u>
(Petitioners requiring legislation to permit processing under 25 CFR 83)	
===== 237	

**HISTORICAL NOTE:**

40	<i>petitioners when 25 CFR Part 83 became effective October 1978</i>
197	<i>new petitioners since October 1978</i>
237**	<i>Total letters of intent and petitions received to date</i>

\*\* includes 16 groups that initially petitioned as part of other groups but have since split off to petition separately.

# PETITIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(as of April 4, 2000)

## ACTIVE STATUS

### Members

#### Proposed Finding in Progress - 4

c1640 Nipmuc Nation (Hassanamisco Band), MA (#69a) (Active 7/11/95)  
c 335 Nipmuck Nation, Chaubunagungamaug Band, MA (#69b) (Active 7/11/95; separated  
from the Nipmuc Nation (Hassanamisco Band) 5/31/96)  
3,892 Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of MT (#31) (Active 2/12/1997)  
c 600 Burt Lake Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Inc., MI (#101) (09/12/1985; doc'n  
recv'd 9/40/95; TA ltr 4/5/95; respn 10/26/95; ready 10/26/95; active  
10/17/98)

#### Petitioner Awaiting Amended Proposed Finding - 3

--- Biloxi, Chitimacha Confederation of Muskogees, Inc. (#56a) (Withdrew from the United  
Houma Nation, Inc. 9/6/95; responding to same Proposed Finding; comment  
period closed 5/12/1997)  
--- Point Au Chien Indian Tribe (#56b) (Withdrew from the United Houma Nation, Inc.  
7/22/1996; responding to same Proposed finding; comment period closed  
11/6/97)  
82 Golden Hill Paugussett Tribe, CT (#81) (negative final determination pub'd 9/26/96; eff  
12/26/96; petitioner requested reconsideration from IBIA 12/26/96; decision  
affirmed by IBIA subject to supplemental proceeding 6/10/98; decision affirmed  
by IBIA 9/8/98 with five procedural issues remanded to the Secretary;  
reconsidered determination issued 5/24/99; response received 10/5/1999)

#### Final Determination Pending - 4

17616 United Houma Nation, Inc., LA (#56) (Active 5/20/91; proposed negative finding pub'd  
12/22/94; comment period closed 11/13/96; respn to 3rd-party comments  
recv'd 2/4/97)  
356 Duwamish Indian Tribe, WA (#25) (Active 5/1/92; proposed negative finding pub'd  
6/28/96; comment period extended to 7/25/97; comment period extended to  
12/22/97; comment period extended to 1/21/98; reply period closed 3/23/98)  
1566 Chinook Indian Tribe/Chinook Nation, WA (#57) (Active 1/28/94; proposed negative  
finding pub'd 8/22/97; comment period closed 12/22/97; comment period  
extended to 06/15/98; comment period extended to 7/30/98; reply period closed  
10/17/98)  
836 Snohomish Tribe of Indians, WA (#12) (Active 1/7/81; proposed negative finding pub'd  
4/11/83; edited staff notes provided 3/25/91; comment period reopened  
12/1/91, extended indefinitely at petitioner's request pending resolution of  
Samish litigation; comment period reopened; comment period closed 4/12/98;  
comment period extended to 9/11/98; comment period extended to 3/12/99;  
petitioner's response to comments closed 11/6/99)

PETITIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(continued)  
(as of April 4, 2000)

Petitioner Commenting on Proposed Finding - 3

- c 750 Steilacoom Tribe, WA (#11) (Active 7/11/95; proposed negative finding pub'd 2/7/2000; comment period closes 8/4/2000)
- c 700 Eastern Pequot Indians of Connecticut, CT (#35) (Active 1/1/1998; proposed positive finding pub'd 3/31/2000; comment period closes 9/27/2000)
- c 145 Paucatuck Eastern Pequot Indians of CT (#113) (Active 4/2/1998; waiver signed by AS-IA; proposed positive finding pub'd 3/31/2000; comment period closes 9/27/2000)

**READY STATUS**

Ready, Waiting for Active Consideration - 11

Petitioners have corrected deficiencies and/or stated their petition should be considered "ready" for active consideration. Priority among "ready" petitions is based on the date the petition is determined "ready" by the Branch of Acknowledgment and Research (BAR).

<u>Ready Date</u>	<u>Name of Petitioner</u>
1/17/96	St. Francis/Sokoki Band of Abenakis of VT (#68) (OD ltr 6/14/83; "ready" 8/1/86; petitioner says "not ready" 9/18/90; complete 1/17/96)
2/12/96	Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, CA (#84a) (doc'n recv'd 2/24/88; OD ltr 1/25/90; respn recv'd 9/24/93, complete; removed from "ready" list 05/19/95; respn recv'd 9/28/95)
2/14/96	Mashpee Wampanoag, MA (#15) (doc'n recv'd 8/16/90; OD ltr 7/30/91; respn recv'd 1/24/96; ready 2/14/96)
2/28/96	Brothertown Indians of Wisconsin, WI (#67) (4/15/80; doc'n recv'd 2/13/96; ready 2/28/96)
5/23/96	Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, CA (#84b) (withdrew from #84a 12/17/94; formal letter of intent 3/8/96; doc'n recv'd 3/8/96; TA ltr 5/15/96; respn recv'd 5/23/96)
7/30/96	Tolowa Nation, CA (#85) (1/31/83; doc'n recv'd 5/12/86; OD ltr 4/6/88; respn recv'd 8/22/95 and 11/22/95; limited TA ltr 5/16/96; respn recv'd 7/30/96)
5/29/97	Piro/Manso/Tiwa Indian Tribe of the Pueblo of San Juan de Guadalupe (formerly Tiwa Indian Tribe), NM (#5) (1/18/71; doc'n recv'd 3/24/92; OD ltr 8/25/93; respn recv'd 1/10/97)
6/2/97	Schaghticoke Indian Tribe, CT (#79) (12/14/81; doc'n recv'd 12/7/94; TA ltr 6/5/95; respn recv'd 4/16/1997)
10/6/97	Meherrin Tribe, NC (#119b); partial doc'n recv'd 9/11/95; TA ltr 3/15/96; respn recv'd 8/22/97; add'l doc'n recv'd 10/1/98)
1/16/98	Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation (#82) (formerly American Indian Council of Mariposa County aka Yosemite), CA (4/24/82; doc'n recv'd 4/19/84; OD ltr 5/1/85; respn 12/12/86; 2nd OD ltr 4/11/88; respn 1/26/95; respn 1/16/98)
3/26/98	Muwekma Indian Tribe, CA [formerly Ohlone/Coastanoan Muwekma Tribe] (#111) (5/9/89; doc'n recv'd 10/1/95; BIA letter re: previous recognition 5/24/96; TA ltr 10/10/96; respn recv'd 11/14/96 and 3/28/97; TA ltr 6/30/97; partial respn recv'd 1/16/98; add'l doc'n recv'd 6/10/98)

**PETITIONS RESOLVED**

(as of April 4, 2000)

**RESOLVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - 33**

**Members**

**Acknowledged through 25 CFR 83 - 15**

297 Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa, MI (#3) (eff. 5/27/80)  
175 Jamestown Clallam Tribe, WA (#19) (eff. 2/10/81)  
200 Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe, LA (#1) (eff. 9/25/81)  
199 Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band, CA (#51) (eff. 1/3/83)  
1170 Narragansett Indian Tribe, RI (#59) (eff. 4/11/83)  
1470 Poarch Band of Creeks, AL (#13) (eff. 8/10/84)  
521 Wampanoag Tribal Council of Gay Head, MA (#76) (eff. 4/11/87)  
188 San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe, AZ (#71) (eff. 3/28/90)  
972 Mohegan Indian Tribe, CT (#38) (eff. 5/14/94)  
189 Jena Band of Choctaws, LA (#45) (eff. 8/29/95)  
602 Huron Potawatomi Inc., MI (#9) (eff. 3/17/96)  
--- Samish Indian Tribe, WA (#14) (eff. 4/26/96)  
143 Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of MI (formerly, Gun Lake Band) (#9a) (eff. 8/23/99)  
313 Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, WA (#20) (eff. 10/6/99)  
1517 Cowlitz Tribe of Indians, WA (#16) (final determination pub'd 2/18/2000; eff. 5/18/2000)

**Denied acknowledgment through 25 CFR 83 - 15**

1041 Lower Muskogee Creek Tribe-East of the MS, GA (#8) (eff. 12/21/81)  
2696 Creeks East of the Mississippi, FL (#10) (eff. 12/21/81)  
34 Munsee-Thames River Delaware, CO (#26) (eff. 1/3/83)  
324 Principal Creek Indian Nation, AL (#7) (eff. 6/10/85)  
1530 Kaweah Indian Nation, CA (#70a) (eff. 6/10/85)  
1321 United Lumbee Nation of NC and America, CA (#70) (eff. 7/2/85)  
823 Southeastern Cherokee Confederacy (SECC), GA (#29) (eff. 11/25/85)  
[Name changed 1996 to American Cherokee Confederacy]  
609 Northwest Cherokee Wolf Band, SECC, OR (#29a) (eff. 11/25/85)  
87 Red Clay Inter-tribal Indian Band, SECC, TN (#29b) (eff. 11/25/85)  
304 Tchinouk Indians, OR (#52) (eff. 3/17/86)  
275 MaChis Lower AL Creek Indian Tribe, AL (#87) (eff. 8/22/88)  
4381 Miami Nation of Indians of IN, Inc., IN (#66) (eff. 8/17/92)  
c2500 Ramapough Mountain Indians, Inc., NJ (#58) (eff. 1/7/98)  
c4000 MOWA Band of Choctaw, AL (#86) (eff. 11/26/99)  
327 Yuchi Tribal Organization, OK (#121) (eff. 3/21/2000)

## RESOLVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(continued)  
(as of April 4, 2000)

### Status Clarified by Legislation at Department's Request - 1

c224 Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, MI (#6)  
(legis clarification of recog'n status 9/8/88)

### Status Clarified by Other Means - 2

650 Texas Band of Traditional Kickapoos, TX (#54) (Determined part of recognized tribe  
9/14/81; petition withdrawn)  
32 Lone Band of Miwok Indians, CA (#2) (Status confirmed by Assistant Secretary 3/22/94)

## RESOLVED BY CONGRESS - 7

### Members

#### Legislative Restoration - 1

328 Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians, OR (#17) (legis  
restoration 10/17/84)

#### Legislative Recognition - 6

651 Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians, OR (#72) (legis recog'n 12/29/82)  
55 Western (Mashantucket) Pequot Tribe, CT (#42) (legis recog'n 10/18/83 in association with  
eastern land claims suit)  
611 Aroostook Band of Micmacs, ME (#103) (legis recog'n 11/26/91)  
c2500 Pokagon Potawatomi Indians of Indiana & Michigan, IN (#75/78) (legis recog'n 9/21/94)  
Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, MI (#115) (legis recog'n 9/21/94)  
— Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, MI (#125) (legis recog'n 9/21/94)

## RESOLVED BY OTHER MEANS - 6

#### Petition withdrawn (merged with another petition) - 2

Potawatomi Indians of IN & MI, Inc., MI (#75) and Potawatomi Indian Nation, Inc. (Pokagon), MI  
(#78) merged; became Pokagon...(#78)  
Cane Break Band of Eastern Cherokees (#41a) (1/9/79; rejoined #41 7/16/97)

#### Petition withdrawn at petitioner's request - 2\*

Esselen Tribe of Monterey County, CA (#131) (11/16/92; withdrawn 11/15/96)  
Tuscola United Cherokee Tribe of Florida and Alabama, Inc., FL (#43) (1/19/79; withdrawn  
11/24/97)

#### Group formally dissolved - 1

Tuscarora Indian Tribe, Drowning Creek Res., NC (#73): Group formally dissolved; notification to  
BIA 02/19/1997

## RESOLVED BY OTHER MEANS

(continued)  
(as of April 4, 2000)

### Group removed from process - 1

Federation: Moorish Science Temple of America, Inc. [Ancient Moabites or Moors], MD (#167) (By letter 5/15/97 the BIA determined not to treat this group as a petitioner since it does not seek identification as a tribe of Indians and does not fall within the scope of the 25 CFR Part 83 regulations)

\*Never included in official count: SouthEastern Indian Nation, GA (#164) (incomplete letter of intent 1/5/96; withdrawn 11/10/97)

## IN POST-FINAL DECISION APPEAL PROCESS

### In Post-Final Decision Appeal Process - 0

Before the Interior Board of Indian Appeals (IBIA) - 0

Before the Secretary on Referral from Interior Board of Indian Appeals (IBIA) - 0

## IN LITIGATION - 2

4381 Miami Nation of Indians of IN (#66) (Denied Acknowledgment eff. 8/17/92)  
c2500 Ramapough Mountain Indians, Inc., NJ (#58) (Denied Acknowledgment eff. 1/7/98)

**REGISTER**  
of  
**INCOMPLETE PETITIONS\***  
pursuant to 25 CFR 83.10(d)  
(as of April 4, 2000)

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTE: These petitioners have submitted documentation and are preparing responses to OD or TA letters issued by the BIA.

Numbers assigned to petitioners under the "old regs" have been retained to avoid the confusion that renumbering would create. For the purpose of this Register, petitioners are listed in numerical sequence based on the chronological order in which the Branch of Acknowledgment and Research (BAR) received the letter of intent to petition. Gaps in numbering represent petitions that have already been resolved, are now in active or ready status, and groups which have submitted only a letter of intent to petition.

Total - 47

<u>Petition Number</u>	<u>Name of Petitioner</u>
4	Shinnecock Tribe, NY (2/8/78; partial doc'n recv'd 9/25/98; TA ltr 12/22/98)
18	Little Shell Band of North Dakota, ND (11/11/75; doc'n recv'd 7/27/95; TA ltr 11/8/95)
22	Washoe/Paiute of Antelope Valley, CA (7/9/76; doc'n recv'd 3/15/97; TA ltr 3/20/98)
23	Four Hole Indian Organization/Edisto Tribe, SC (12/30/76; partial doc'n recv'd 1983)
24	United Maidu Nation, CA (01/06/77; doc'n recv'd 3/8/95; TA ltr 10/27/95)
27	Cherokee Indians of Georgia, Inc., GA (8/8/77; partial doc'n recv'd 6/11/96; TA ltr 9/24/96)
28	Piscataway-Conoy Confederacy & Sub-Tribes, Inc., MD (2/22/78; doc'n recv'd 6/20/95; TA ltr 11/27/95)
30	Clifton Choctaw, LA (3/22/78; doc'n recv'd c.9/28/90; OD ltr 8/13/91)
32	Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians, FL (6/2/78; doc'n recv'd 9/28/95; TA ltr 4/11/96)
37	Choctaw-Apache Community of Ebarb, LA (7/2/78; doc'n recv'd 12/10/98; TA ltr in progress)
41	Georgia Tribe of Eastern Cherokees, Inc. (aka Dahlonga, Cane Break Band), GA (01/09/79; doc'n recv'd 2/5/80; OD ltr 8/22/80; respn recv'd 8/10/98; TA ltr 1/19/99)
55	Delawares of Idaho (6/26/79; doc'n recv'd 6/14/79; OD ltr 9/24/79; partial respn recv'd 12/10/79)
63	Haliwa-Saponi, NC (11/27/79; doc'n recv'd 10/19/89; OD ltr 4/20/90)
83	Shasta Nation, CA (5/28/82; doc'n recv'd 7/24/84; OD ltr 5/30/85; respn 6/8/86; 2nd OD ltr 10/22/87; partial respn recv'd 8/21/95)
89	Seminole Nation of FL (aka Traditional Seminole) (8/5/83; doc'n recv'd 11/10/82; OD ltr 10/5/83, lacks genealogy; partial respn recv'd 12/7/83)
90	North Fork Band of Mono Indians, CA (9/7/83; doc'n recv'd 5/15/90; OD ltr 10/28/91)
93	Nor-Rel-Muk Nation (formerly Hayfork Band of Nor-El-Muk Wintu Indians of Northern California; formerly Nor-El-Muk Band of Wintu Indians), CA (1/5/84; doc'n recv'd 9/27/88; OD ltr 2/26/90; partial respn recv'd 8/22/95)
95	Indians of Person County, NC (formerly Cherokee-Powhattan Indian Association) (9/7/84; partial doc'n recv'd 3/16/2000)
104	Yokayo Tribe of Indians, CA (3/9/87; doc'n recv'd 3/9/87; OD ltr 4/25/88)
108	Snoqualmoo of Whidbey Island, WA (6/14/88; doc'n recv'd 4/16/91; OD ltr 8/13/92)
112	Indian Canyon Band of Coastanoan/Mutsun Indians of CA (6/9/89; doc'n recv'd 7/27/90; OD ltr 8/23/91)
114	Canoncito Band of Navajos, NM (7/31/89; partial doc'n recv'd 1/23/98; partial doc'n recv'd 9/3/98; TA ltr in progress)

\* Petitioner has submitted some documentation to the BIA and received a technical assistance letter indicating that the material submitted was not adequate for the Assistant Secretary to make an evaluation of the petition.

Register of Incomplete Petitions, \* cont.

- 117 Oklewaha Band of Yamassee Seminole Indians, FL (2/12/90; doc'n recv'd 2/12/90; OD ltr 4/24/90)
- 120 Amah Band of Ohlone/Coastanoan Indians, CA (9/18/90; doc'n recv'd 8/22/95; TA ltr 5/21/96; partial respn recv'd 9/26/96; partial respn recv'd 6/10/98; TA ltr 2/16/99)
- 128 Tsnungwe Council, CA (9/22/92; partial doc'n recv'd 8/8/95; TA ltr 12/4/95 re previous Federal acknowledgment; partial doc'n rec'd 7/2/98)
- 132 Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation, CA (12/3/92; doc'n recv'd 8/23/95; TA ltr 5/21/96; respn recv'd 5/18/98)
- 137 Wintu Tribe, CA (doc'n recv'd 8/25/93; OD ltr 12/15/93)
- 138 Caddo Adais Indians, Inc., LA (9/13/93; doc'n recv'd 11/15/1999; TA letter in progress)
- 141 Langley Band of the Chickamogee Cherokee Indians of the Southeastern U.S., AL (4/15/94) (doc'n recv'd 1/11/95; TA ltr 05/08/95)
- 142 Wyandot Nation of Kansas, KS (5/12/94; doc'n recv'd 4/12/95; TA ltr 3/15/96)
- 145 Pokanoket Tribe of the Wamapanoag, RI (10/5/94; partial doc'n recv'd 12/11/96)
- 147 Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsun Tribe, CA (12/7/94; partial doc'n recv'd 1/26/95; limited TA ltr 3/14/95)
- 148 Occaneechi Band of Saponi Nation, NC (1/6/95; partial doc'n recv'd 4/6/99)
- 152 PeeDee Indian Association, Inc., SC (1/30/95; partial doc'n recv'd 11/12/98; limited TA ltr 12/22/98)
- 153 Pocasset Wampanoag Indian Tribe, MA (2/1/95; partial doc'n recv'd 3/11/95)
- 156 Katalla-Chilkat Tlingit Tribe of Alaska, AK (2/2/95; doc'n recv'd 3/6/95)
- 158 Fernandeno/Tataviam Tribe, CA (4/24/95; doc'n recv'd 1/16/96; TA ltr 3/3/97)
- 162 Montauk Indian Nation aka Montaukett Indian Nation, NY (7/31/95; doc'n recv'd 6/23/98; TA ltr 1/19/99)
- 163 Ish Panesh United Band of Indians, CA (formerly Oakbrook Chumash) (5/25/95; partial doc'n recv'd 9/ /98)
- 166a Apalachee Indians of Louisiana, LA (2/5/1996; partial doc'n recv'd 8/29/97; TA ltr 1/20/98; partial doc'n recv'd 2/18/99 and 9/23/99; 2<sup>nd</sup> TA ltr in progress)
- 169 Mendota Mdewakanton Dakota Community, MN (4/11/96; partial doc'n recv'd 6/10/97, 6/20/97; TA ltr 12/18/97)
- 171 Powhatan Renape Nation, NJ (4/12/1996; doc'n recv'd 4/12/96; TA ltr 10/29/96)
- 173 Western Mohegan Tribe and Nation, NY (1/27/97; doc'n recv'd 1/29/98; TA ltr 9/24/98)
- 185 Calusa-Seminole Nation of California (4/28/98; partial doc'n received prior to letter of intent; partial doc'n received 12/2/98; limited TA ltr 3/29/99)
- 189 Comanche Penateka Tribe, TX (4/3/98; partial doc'n recv'd 3/18/99; TA ltr 10/29/99)
- 201 Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians, CA (11/3/98; partial doc'n recv'd 6/29/99 and 9/10/99; TA ltr 3/10/2000)
- 203 Loyal Shawnee Tribe, OK (10/14/98; partial doc'n recv'd 11/5/99)

\* Petitioner has submitted some documentation to the BIA and received a response indicating that the material submitted was not adequate for the Assistant Secretary to make an evaluation of the petition.

\*\* Not included in total:

- 174 Federation of Old Plimoth Indian Tribes, Inc. Circa 1620, MA (partial doc'n recv'd 8/19/96; on hold awaiting letter of intent signed by full council)

**REGISTER**  
of  
**LETTERS OF INTENT TO PETITION\***  
pursuant to 25 CFR 83.10(d)  
(as of April 4, 2000)

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTE:

Numbers assigned to petitioners under the "old regs" have been retained to avoid the confusion that renumbering would create. For the purpose of this Register, petitioners are listed in numerical sequence based on the chronological order in which the Branch of Acknowledgment and Research (BAR) received the letter of intent to petition. Gaps in numbering represent letters of intent that have already been resolved or are now in incomplete, ready, or active status, or are no longer in contact with the BIA.

Total - 103

<u>Petition Number</u>	<u>Name of Petitioner</u>
21*	Mono Lake Indian Community, CA (7/9/76)
22a*	Antelope Valley Paiute Tribe, CA (7/9/76)
32a*	Apalachicola Band of Creek Indians, FL (1/22/96)
33*	Delaware-Muncie, KS (6/19/78)
36*	Tsimshian Tribal Council, AK (7/2/78)
39*	Coree (aka Faircloth) Indians, NC (8/5/78)
40*	Nanticoke Indian Association, DE (8/8/78; requested petition be placed on hold 3/25/89)
47*	Kern Valley Indian Community, CA (2/27/79)
48*	Shawnee Nation U.K.B., IN [formerly Shawnee Nation, United Remnant Band, OH] (3/13/79)
49*	Hattadare Indian Nation, NC (3/16/79)
50*	North Eastern U.S. Miami Inter-Tribal Council, OH (4/9/79)
53*	Santee Indian Organization (formerly White Oak Indian Community), SC (6/4/79)
60*	Allegheny Nation (Ohio Band), OH (11/3/79)
61*	United Rappahannock Tribe, Inc., VA (11/16/79)
62*	Upper Mattaponi Tribe Inc., VA (formerly Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribal Association, Inc.) (11/26/79)
74*	Coharie Intra-Tribal Council, Inc., NC (3/13/81)
77*	Cherokees of Jackson County, Alabama, AL (9/23/81)
80*	Coastal Band of Chumash Indians, CA (3/25/82)
88*	Waccamaw Siouan Development Association, Inc., NC (6/27/83; SOL determined ineligible to petition 10/29/89; SOL determined eligible to petition 6/29/95)
92*	Dunlap Band of Mono Indians, CA (1/4/84)
94*	Christian Pembina Chippewa Indians, ND (6/26/84)
96*	San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, CA (10/18/84)
97*	Wintu Indians of Central Valley, California, CA (10/26/84)
99*	Chukchansi Yokotch Tribe of Coarsegold, CA (5/9/85)
100*	Northern Cherokee Tribe of Indians, MO (7/26/85)
100a*	Sac River and White River Bands of the Chickamauga Cherokee Indian Nation of AR & MO (9/5/91)
100b*	Northern Cherokee Nation of Old Louisiana Terr, MO (2/19/92)
105*	Pahrump Band of Paiutes, NV (11/9/87)
107*	Cherokees of Southeast Alabama, AL (5/27/88)

\* No petition documentation received by the BIA.

Register of Letters of Intent to Petition, cont.

- 110\* Coastanoan Band of Carmel Mission Indians, CA (9/16/88)
- 116\* Salinan Nation, CA (10/10/89)
- 118\* Revived Ouachita Indians of Arkansas and America, AR (4/25/90)
- 119a\* Meherrin Indian Tribe, NC (8/2/90)
- 124\* Piqua Sept of Ohio Shawnee Indians, OH (4/16/91)
- 126\* Lake Superior Chippewa of Marquette, Inc., MI (12/31/91)
- 127\* Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Indians, NJ (1/3/92)
- 129\* Mohegan Tribe and Nation, CT (10/6/92)
- 130\* Waccamaw-Siouan Indian Association, SC (10/16/92)
- 134\* Chicora Indian Tribe of SC (formerly Chicora-Siouan Indian People) (2/10/93)
- 135\* Swan Creek Black River Confederated Ojibwa Tribes, MI (5/4/93)
- 136\* Chukchansi Yokotch Tribe of Mariposa, CA (5/25/93)
- 139\* Salinan Tribe of Monterey County, CA (11/15/93)
- 140\* Gabrielino/Tongva Tribal Council, CA (3/21/94)
- 140a\* Gabrielino/Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council (8/14/97)
- 143\* Costanoan-Rumsen Carmel Tribe, CA (8/24/94)
- 144\* Chicora-Waccamaw Indian People, SC (10/5/94)
- 146\* Grand River Bands of Ottawa Indians, MI (formerly Grand River Band Ottawa Council)  
(10/16/94)
- 149\* Accohannock Indian Tribal Association, Inc., MD (1/18/95)
- 150\* Ani-Stohini/Unami Nation, VA (7/8/94)
- 151\* Cowasuck Band-Abenaki People, MA (1/23/95)
- 154\* Federated Coast Miwok, CA (2/8/95)
- 155\* Amonsoquath Tribe of Cherokee, MO (2/17/95)
- 157\* Mattaponi Tribe (Mattaponi Indian Reservation), VA (4/4/95)
- 159\* Wadatkuht Band of the Northern Paiutes of the Honey Lake Valley, CA (1/26/95)
- 160\* United Tribe of Shawnee Indians, KS (7/3/95)
- 161\* Monacan Indian Tribe, Inc., VA (7/11/95)
- 165\* Tinoqui-Chalola Council of Kitanemuk and Yowlumne Tejon Indians, CA (letter of intent to BIA  
dated 12/14/95, recv'd 1/16/96 because of Federal furlough)
- 166\* Apalachee Indian Tribe, LA (1/22/96)
- 168\* Chickahominy Indian Tribe, VA (3/19/1996)
- 170\* The People of LaJunta (Jumano/Mescalero), TX (3/26/97)
- 175\* Ani Yvwi Yuchi, CA (7/31/96)
- 176\* Coastal Gabrieleno Diegueno Band of Mission Indians, CA (3/18/97)
- 177\* Chilcoot Kaagwaantaan Clan, AK (4/22/97)
- 178\* Saponi Nation of Ohio, OH (8/4/97)
- 179\* The Nehantic Tribe and Nation, CT (9/5/97)
- 180\* Confederated Tribes - Rogue -Table Rock & Associated Tribes, Inc., OR (6/19/97)
- 181\* Tap Pilam: The Coahuiltecan Nation, TX (12/2/97)
- 182\* Eno-Occaneechi Tribe of Indians, NC (11/24/97)
- 183\* Chi-cau-gon Band of Lake Superior Chippewa of Iron County, MI (2/11/98)
- 184\* Beaver Creek Band of Pee Dee Indians, SC (1/26/98)
- 186\* Mackinac Bands of Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, MI (5/13/1998)
- 187\* Pokanoket/Wampanoag Federation/Wampanoag Nation/Pokanoket Tribe/And Bands, RI  
(1/5/98).
- 188\* Montaukett Tribe of Long Island, NY (3/16/98)
- 190\* Western Arkansas Cherokee Tribe, AR (4/7/98)
- 191\* Western Cherokee Nation of Arkansas and Missouri, AR (5/1/98)

\* No petition documentation received by the BIA.

.egister of Letters of Intent to Petition, cont.

- 192\* Cherokee Nation West - Southern Band of the Eastern Cherokee Indians of Missouri and Arkansas, MO (5/11/98)
- 193\* The Displaced Elem Lineage Emancipated Members Alliance aka DELEMA, CA (5/11/98)
- 194\* Tribal Council of the Carrizo/Comecrudo Nation of Texas, TX (7/6/98)
- 195\* Southern Pequot Tribe, CT (7/7/98)
- 196\* Shawnee Nation. Ohio Blue Creek Band of Adams County, OH (8/5/98)
- 197\* Konkow Valley Band of Maidu, CA (8/20/98)
- 198\* Piedmont American Indian Association, SC (8/20/98)
- 199\* Mississippi Band of Chickasaw Indians, MS (9/15/98)
- 200\* Seaconke Wampanoag Tribe, RI (10/29/98)
- 202\* T\*si-akim Maidu, CA (11/16/98)
- 204\* Lost Cherokee of Arkansas & Missouri, AR (2/10/99)
- 205\* Cherokee Nation of Alabama, AL (2/16/99)
- 206\* Knugank, AK (1/7/99)
- 207\* Pequot Mohegan Tribe, Inc., CT (4/12/99)
- 208\* Yamassees Native American Moors of the Creek Nation, GA (4/27/99)
- 209\* Sierra Foothill Wuksachi Yokuts Tribe, CA (5/11/99)
- 210\* Costanoan Tribe of Santa Cruz and San Juan Bautista Missions, CA (5/11/99)
- 211\* Lipan Apache Band of Texas, Inc., TX (5/26/99)
- 212\* Pee Dee Indian Nation of Beaver Creek, SC (6/16/99)
- 213\* Poquonnock Pequot Tribe, CT (6/6/99)
- 214\* The Wilderness Tribe of Missouri, MO (8/16/99)
- 216\* The Old Settler Cherokee Nation of Arkansas, AR (9/17/99)
- 217\* Ozark Mountain Cherokee Tribe of Arkansas and Missouri, MO (10/19/99)
- 218\* Creek-Euchee Band of Indians of Florida, FL (11/23/99)
- 219\* Ooragnak-Indian Nation, MI (12/1/99)
- 220\* Saponi Nation of Missouri, MO (12/14/99)
- 221\* Maconce Village Band of Ojibwa, MI (3/7/2000)
- 222\* Traditional Choinuymni Tribe, CA (3/29/2000)

\* No petition documentation received by the BIA.

\*\* On hold awaiting letter of intent signed by full council--not included in total:

- 000\* Sandy Lake Band of Ojibwa, MN (11/10/92; on hold awaiting a letter of intent signed by full council)
- 172\* Ahon-to-ays Ojibwa Band, MT (2/1/96; on hold awaiting letter of intent signed by full council)

\*\*\* Discrepancy between assigned petition numbers and the total number of petitions is caused by splinter groups which have received "a" and "b" designations.

Groups that at one time filed a letter of intent to petition, but are no longer in contact with the BIA:\*\*

Total - 10

- 46\* Kah-Bay-Kah-Nong (Warroad Chippewa), MN (2/12/79)
- 64\* Consolidated Bahwetig Ojibwas and Mackinac Tribe, MI (12/4/79)
- 98\* Wintoon Indians, CA (10/26/84)
- 106\* Wukchumni Council, CA (2/22/88)
- 109\* Choinumni Council, CA (7/14/88)
- 122\* Etowah Cherokee Nation, TN (1/2/91)
- 123\* Upper Kispoko Band of the Shawnee Nation, IN (4/10/91)
- 130\* Waccamaw-Siouan Indian Association, SC (10/16/1992)
- 133\* Council for the Benefit of Colorado Winnebagos, CO (1/26/93)
- 141\* The Langley Band of the Chickamogee Cherokee Indians of the Southeastern United States, AL (4/20/94)

\* Letter of intent to petition only; no documentation received by the BIA.

\*\* As of the autumn of 1997, the BIA had not heard from these groups for at least two years. Certified letter requesting confirmation of petitioner status sent October 1997; returned by Post Office as undeliverable. These groups may return to petitioning status simply by contacting the BIA at BAR. Two of the groups placed in this category in 1997 have done so.

**LEGISLATIVE ACTION REQUIRED - 6**

(as of April 4, 2000)

Cases requiring legislation to permit processing under 25 CFR 83 - 5 (inactive)

- Lumbee Regional Development Association (LRDA/Lumbee) (#65)
- Hatteras Tuscarora Indians, NC (#34)
- Cherokee Indians of Robeson and Adjoining Counties, NC (#44)
- Cherokee Indians of Hoke County, Inc., NC (#91)
- Tuscarora Nation of North Carolina, NC (#102)
- Tuscarora Nation East of the Mountains, NC (#215) (9/8/99; partial doc'n rec'vd 8/30/99, 12/6/99, and 1/13/2000)

Prepared by:

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Acknowledgment & Research  
1849 C Street, NW (MS-4660-MIB)  
Washington, DC 20240  
(202) 208-3592

File Code: 1560

Date: June 23, 2009

Mr. George Salazar  
Councilman  
Comanche-Penateka Tribe  
2008 McKee Street  
Houston, Texas 77009

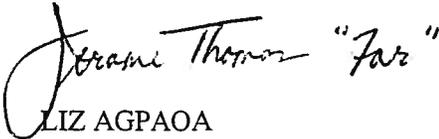
Dear Mr. Salazar:

Thank you for your April 14, 2009, letter to the Chief of the Forest Service on behalf of the Comanche-Penateka tribe. Your letter does not contain a specific request, but I understand you have met with staff members of the National Forests in Texas regarding an allotment of National Forest land for the Comanche-Penateka tribe. The Comanche-Penateka tribe is not currently recognized by the Secretary of Interior as a tribe under Federal jurisdiction. Therefore, the USDA Forest Service has no authority to enter into consultation on a government-to-government basis<sup>1</sup> regarding your request for Tribal Allotments on the Sam Houston National Forest.

The documentation accompanying your letter cites 25USC §337 (Allotments in National Forests) as the authority for your request. This section notes that the Secretary of the Interior has the authority to make allotments on National Forest land to "...any Indian..." However, later in that same Title of the U.S. Code (25USC §479), the terms "Indian" and "Tribe" are defined as: **Indian** - "...as used in this Act shall include all persons of Indian descent who are members of any recognized Indian tribe under Federal jurisdiction..." and **Tribe** - "A Federally recognized Indian or Alaska Native Tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994."

Although the Comanche-Penateka has submitted a petition for Federal recognition, that petition has not been acted upon by the Secretary of Interior, as shown in your documentation. Your tribe is also not included on the current list of Indian Entities recognized by the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs as published in the Federal Register, vol. 73, N066/April 4, 2008. Should the Comanche-Penateka tribe become recognized by the Secretary of Interior, we would be glad to enter into consultation on your request. If you have any questions, or would like additional information, please contact Alan Dorian, Regional Tribal Relations Program Manager, at 318-473-7177 or at [adorian@fs.fed.us](mailto:adorian@fs.fed.us).

Sincerely,

  
LIZ AGPAOA

Regional Forester

<sup>1</sup> USDA Departmental Regulation; Tribal Consultation #1350-001, September 11, 2008, Office of the General Counsel



TRANSMISSION VERIFICATION REPORT

TIME : 06/22/2006 13:55  
NAME : OFFICE DEPOT  
FAX : 7134514457  
TEL : 7134514411  
SER.# : BROK1J671074

DATE, TIME	06/22 13:53
FAX NO./NAME	12027201727
DURATION	00:02:12
PAGE(S)	07
RESULT	OK
MODE	STANDARD ECM

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
Amistad National Recreation Area  
HCR 3 Box 5-J  
Del Rio, Texas 78840



D18(AMIS)

September 24, 2002

Mr. George H. Salazar  
Comanche Penateka Tribe  
724 E. 11<sup>th</sup> Street #17  
Houston, TX 77008

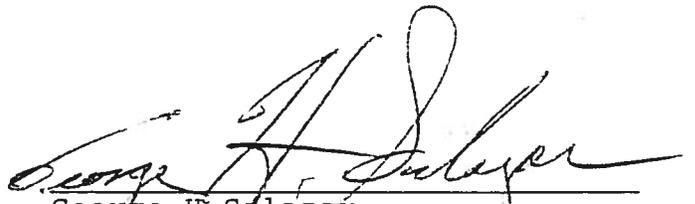
Dear Mr. Salazar,

The National Park Service has recently initiated the planning process for a General Management Plan (GMP) for Amistad National Recreation Area, Val Verde County, Texas. When completed, the plan will guide the management, development, and interpretation of the national recreation area for the next 10-15 years.

The process of developing a GMP follows a series of prescribed steps and will take approximately three years to complete. The process is deliberative and intended to build consensus among the many participants, assure logic and consistency in plan proposals, and provide for rational decision making. The GMP project planning team will comprehensively look at management and visitor use.

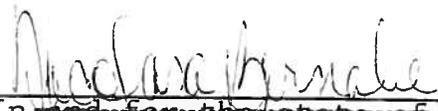
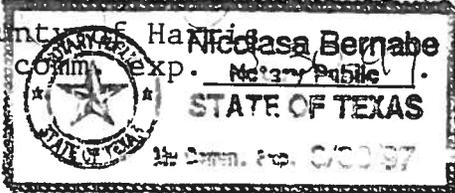
July 6 1996  
Houston Texas

To Whom It May Concern. #189  
I George H Salazar. I am and American Indian of the Comanche  
Tribe. From the State Of Texas.  
I have six children they are.  
Esther, Ernest, Roland, Lucy Albert,  
And Robert N Salazar.  
Date Certified April 2 1979.  
Mr. Robert Pennington Chief Branch of tribal services ✓  
Bureau of Indian Affairs  
1951 Constitution Ave  
Washington D.C. #20242.

  
George H Salazar

Be it known that on this 6th day of July 1996, personally  
appeared George H. Salazar, who under oath stated and deposes  
the above statement.  
SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED TO ME ON THIS 6TH DAY OF JULY 1996.

Nicolasa Bernabe  
Notary Public

  
In and for the State of Texas  
County of Harris  
My Comm. exp. 8/30/97  
  
Nicolasa Bernabe  
Notary Public  
STATE OF TEXAS  
My Comm. Exp. 8/30/97

AFFIDAVIT

189#

I, Manual Salazar, an oath do depose and say: Am the brother of  
George S. Williams, and who is the first born.

Our Mother, Omaha Tribe

Our Father, Comanche Tribe

(set forth any and all attested facts in issue)

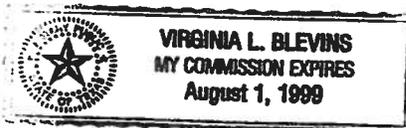
Signed and sworn to under the penalties of perjury this  
17th day of February, 1999

Manuel C Salazar  
(Signature of affiant)

4008 Lebow Street  
Fort Worth, Texas 76106

STATE Texas  
COUNTY Tarrant  
(DATE) 2-17-99

Then personally before me appeared the above named  
MANUEL C. SALAZAR who swore that the above state-  
ments were true to the best of his/her knowledge and belief.



Virginia L. Blevins  
Notary Public

My commission expires: 8-1-99

INDIVIDUAL HISTORY CHART

INDIVIDUAL HISTORY CHART

To be completed by each member of the group

Members name Manuel C. Salazar ✓  
Name of members wife, husbands-if, wife, give name before marriage  
Trinidad F. Enrigués Salazar deceased

Names of members children Beatriz Salazar  
2 Juan Simón Femenia - Rosa S. Soto Female  
3 Manuel Salazar Jr Male  
4 George Salazar Male  
5 Arturo Salazar Male Total eight children  
6 Pedro Salazar M - Solio Salazar Male

Name of members father Comelio Salazar  
Comanche Penitencia Tribe

Name of members mother, give name before marriage  
Retna Comiteras Omaha Tribe

Name of members brothers  
1 George Williams deceased  
2 Candido Salazar  
3 Daniel Salazar  
4 Bacilio Salazar  
5

Name of members sisters  
Adela Roiz deceased  
Pauline S. Valdez deceased  
Cristina DeLeon deceased  
Meceha Salazar deceased

Name of person preparing this chart if not a member of the group  
Pauline Valdez, Manuel C. Salazar prepared 2/15/20  
George H. Doherty Council member Federal #189 this person is at the  
B.I.A. Washington, D.C. registered

# Honorable Discharge



from the Armed Forces of the United States of America

*This is to certify that*

GEORGE H. SALAZAR, EB54 102 <sup>503</sup> 103, PFC, USAR

*was Honorably Discharged from the*

## Army of the United States

*on the* 31st *day of* December 1960 *This certificate is awarded*  
*as a testimonial of Honest and Faithful Service*

*H. P. Jenke*

H. P. JENKE  
Captain, Adjutant General's Corps  
Headquarters, VIII U. S. Army Corps

*Nov-2004  
Comanche Peninsula Tribe #189*

In Reply Refer To:  
OEP/DG2E/Gas Branch 2  
Sabine Pass LNG, L.P.  
Docket No. CP04-47-000  
Cheniere Sabine Pass Pipeline Company  
Docket Nos. CP04-38-000, CP04-39-000,  
CP04-40-000

**TO THE PARTY ADDRESSED:**

The staff of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) has prepared this final environmental impact statement (EIS) for the construction and operation of the liquefied natural gas (LNG) import terminal and natural gas pipeline facilities proposed by Sabine Pass LNG, L.P. and Cheniere Sabine Pass Pipeline Company, referred to as the Sabine Pass LNG and Pipeline Project or Project.

The final EIS was prepared to satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The staff concludes that approval of the Sabine Pass LNG and Pipeline Project, with appropriate mitigating measures as recommended, would have limited adverse environmental impact. The final EIS evaluates alternatives to the proposal, including system alternatives, alternative sites for the LNG import terminal, and pipeline alternatives.

The final EIS addresses the potential environmental effects of the construction and operation of the following facilities in Cameron Parish, Louisiana:

- a new marine terminal basin connected to the Sabine Pass Channel that would include a ship maneuvering area and two protected berths to unload up to 300 LNG ships per year;
- two 30-inch-diameter stainless steel insulated LNG transfer lines to transfer the LNG from the berth facilities to the LNG storage tanks;
- three all-metal, double-walled, single containment, top-entry LNG storage tanks, each with a nominal working volume of approximately 160,000 cubic meters (1,006,400 barrels) and each with secondary containment dikes to contain 110 percent of the gross tank volume;

- nine intake pumps, each capable of discharging 4,300 gallons per minute (gpm) and sixteen sendout pumps, each capable of discharging 1,686 gpm;
- sixteen high-pressure submerged combustion vaporizers with a capacity of approximately 180 million cubic feet per day each, as well as other associated vaporization equipment;
- three boil-off gas compressors, instrumentation and safety systems, including hazard detection and fire response systems;
- packaged natural gas turbine/generator sets to generate power for the LNG terminal;
- ancillary utilities, buildings, and service facilities, including a metering facility; and
- approximately 16 miles of 42-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline, two metering stations, and associated ancillary pipeline facilities.

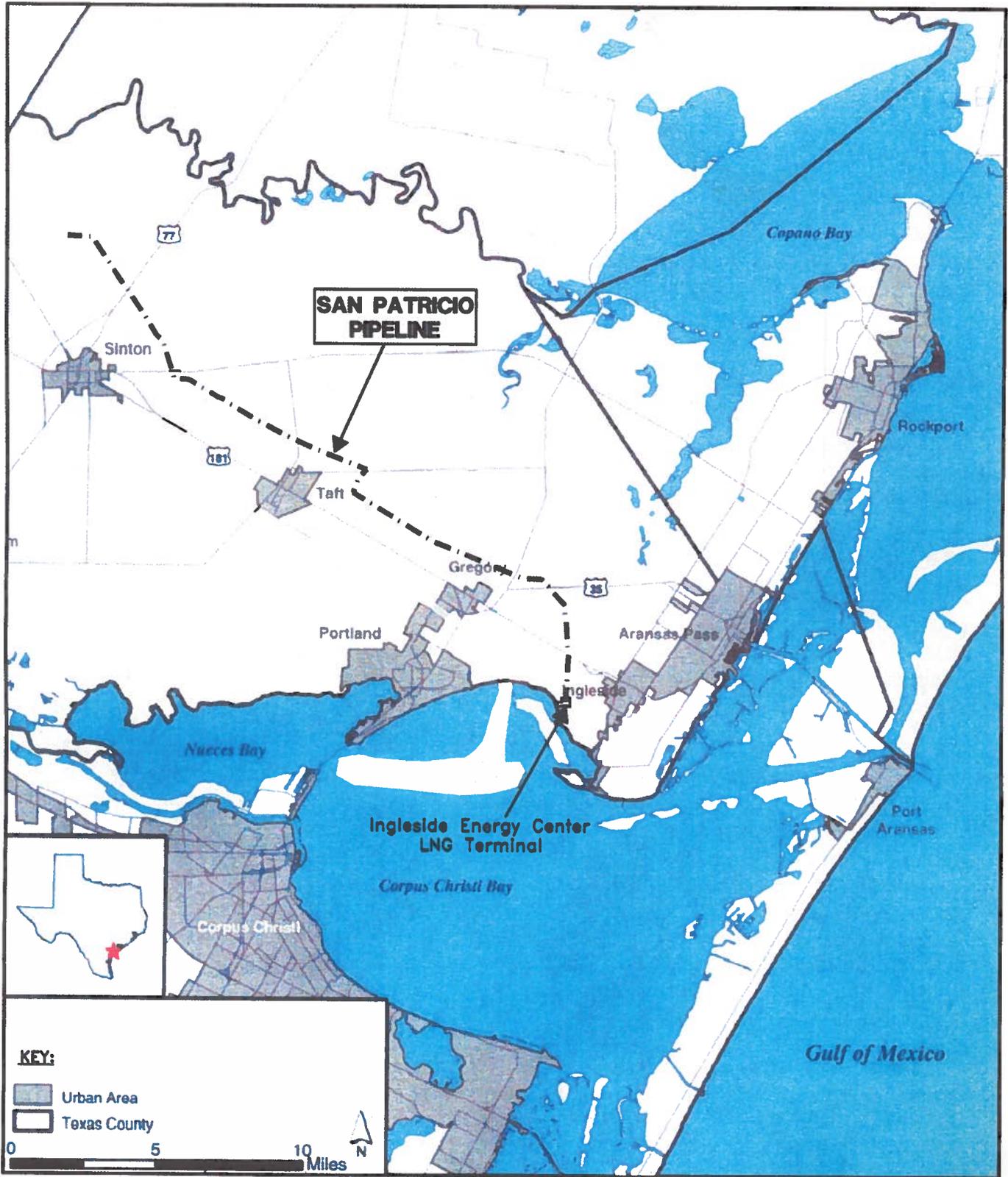
The purpose of the Sabine Pass LNG and Pipeline Project is to provide the facilities necessary to meet growing demand for natural gas in the United States by providing a reliable supply of natural gas and access to worldwide natural gas reserves. Cheniere Sabine's proposed facilities would provide an average of 2.6 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas to the existing pipeline infrastructure in Louisiana.

The final EIS has been placed in the public files of the FERC and is available for public inspection at:

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
Public Reference and Files Maintenance Branch  
888 First Street, N.E., Room 2A  
Washington, DC 20426  
(202) 502-8371

A limited number of copies of the final EIS are available from the Public Reference and Files Maintenance Branch identified above. In addition, the final EIS has been mailed to federal, state, and local agencies; elected officials; public interest groups; newspapers; libraries; parties to the proceeding; individuals; and affected landowners who requested a copy of the EIS.

Nov 2004



**Figure 1-1**  
**Ingleside Energy Center LNG Project**  
**General Project Location Map**

---

At the public scoping meeting for this Project, an Ingleside San Patricio representative stated that the proximity of the Occidental Chemical manufacturing complex influenced the location of its proposed LNG terminal. A significant feature of this location includes Ingleside San Patricio's use of heated wastewater from Occidental Chemical's and/or ICLP cooling water system as a source of vaporization heat for the LNG. Water that would be cooled during the vaporization process would be returned to these facilities for reuse. This process would conserve or avoid the release of about 300 tons of regulated air emissions per year and conserve about two million gallons of water per day. Other beneficial features of the Project location include the presence of a deep-water port, and access to both the interstate and intrastate natural gas pipeline grid. In addition, other industries in the region and Mexico are potential markets for natural gas.

Ingleside San Patricio has not yet filed any precedent agreements from shippers for the imported LNG. Under the FERC's regulations for Section 3 applications, Ingleside San Patricio is not required to reveal market data about its LNG import terminal. Ingleside San Patricio's pipeline application (CP05-11-000, *et al.*) indicated that it announced an open season beginning on September 24, 2004 to obtain binding commitments for firm transportation capacity. On March 23, 2005, Ingleside San Patricio executed a precedent agreement with Occidental Energy Marketing, Inc. for 1,070,000 dekatherms (dth) per day.

### **1.1.1 Projected Domestic Supplies and Demand for Natural Gas**

Speaking at a conference in April 2004, U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan pointed out that use of natural gas has increased over time while its availability has recently stagnated. Domestic natural gas prices are on the rise because of supply and demand issues. Chairman Greenspan stated that the U.S. needs to import more natural gas, including the expansion of LNG import terminals (Schneider, 2004).

The Energy Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy (EIA) predicted that U.S. natural gas supplies would rise from about 19 trillion cubic feet (tcf) produced in 2002 to almost 24 tcf by 2025. However, during that same timeframe, domestic consumption of natural gas is projected to increase from a total of about 22 tcf in 2002 to about 31 tcf in 2025. To make up the difference between future domestic supplies and demand, the U.S. would have to increase imports of natural gas. The EIA indicated that in 2002, the U.S. imported about 3.5 tcf of natural gas, combining imports from Canada, Mexico, and LNG. In 2025, imports are predicted to increase to about 7 tcf, with LNG's portion growing from almost 0.2 tcf in 2002 to about 4.8 tcf in 2025 (EIA, 2004).

### **1.1.2 Potential of LNG Imports**

LNG is natural gas that has been cooled to about -260 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) for shipment and storage as a liquid. LNG is more compact than the gaseous equivalent, with a volumetric difference of approximately 610 to 1. LNG can be transported long distances across oceans using specially designed ships. There are currently five onshore LNG import terminals in the U.S. (at Everett, Massachusetts; Cove Point, Maryland; Elba Island, Georgia; and Lake Charles, Louisiana), built between 1971 and 1982. In March 2005, a fifth LNG import terminal began operations off the coast of Louisiana. In 2001, LNG imports into the U.S. totaled about 238 billion cubic feet (bcf). A number of factors are contributing to interest in increasing the

# It's NATURAL

Although some contemporary writers toy with ideas about strange voyagers peopling and civilizing the Americas, scientists believe that the first peoples in the Americas arrived by land and by sea in coast-hugging canoes from northern Asia across what is now the Bering Strait. Comparative studies of DNA support this view. During the Pleistocene, or late Ice Age that began around 40,000 B.C.E., the sea level was reduced by 300 feet, converting the strait into a 1,000-mile-wide land bridge connecting Siberia and Alaska. Many thousands of years before Alexander the Great built his fleet in the fourth century B.C.E., big-game hunters stalked bisons and mammoths, some 13 feet in height, across the tundra of this land bridge, and other nomads exploited the marine resources along its coast. Exactly when they started arriving in the Americas remains uncertain—some argue humans arrived during an earlier Ice Age, 100,000 years ago. There is more convincing evidence for settlements from as early as 15,000 years ago along the Pacific coast of the Americas. However, the first clear evidence of peoples in Mexico dates a few thousand years later and is associated with a massive mammoth kill in the highland plateau of central Mexico. The earliest known human skeletal remains in the Americas may turn out to be from Mexico as well, but the dating of the fossil bones called Eva of Naharon to 13,600 years ago is controversial. If the dating proves correct, the 20-year-old Eva would belong to this same period of big-game hunters. The first peoples, then, filtered into the Americas from Asia in Paleolithic times, possibly continuing to arrive until around 10,000 B.C.E., when melting glaciers submerged the land bridge and isolated the American continents from the rest of the world.

## The Land

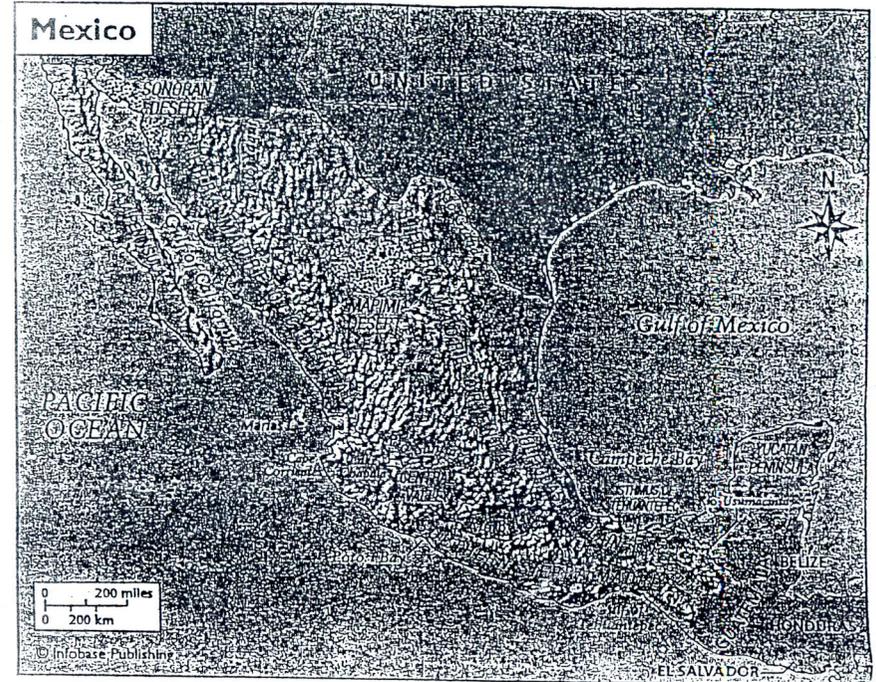
The first known Mexicans were big-game hunters. Over the millennia, the rainfalls and grasslands diminished; the hairy mammoths and giant armadillos and Ice Age horses became extinct around 5000 B.C.E. Some argue that overhunting from indiscriminate mass kills contributed to their extinction. Humans survived, but out of necessity they evolved into seminomadic hunters of deer, rabbit, and peccary; trappers of iguanas, turtles, shellfish, and birds; and gatherers of wild plants, roots, and seeds. Then, around 3000 B.C.E. after maize (or corn) was domesticated in Mexico, they became farmers.

By 2000 B.C.E. the first Mexicans—unlike their neighbors to the north—had become sedentary villagers, relying on cultivated crops. As surplus crops of corn, beans, chile peppers, and squash produced a wealthier and more complex culture, the villagers changed from sub-

FOURTH EDITION  
FACTS ON FILE

LYNN V. FOSTER 20

THE FIRST PEOPLES: PRE-COLUMBIAN MEXICO



Mexico's major topographic features

LYNN V. FOSTER  
2007

sistence survivors to citizens of the first American civilizations. The cultures that evolved were unique to the New World—even the basic foods were distinct from the wheat, barley, and rye of the Old World civilizations. And these cultures were unusual in their independence from outside influence: the nearest center of Old World civilization was 7,000 miles away in China, a distance greater than from London to Beijing and made more formidable by the barrier of the sea.

The land provided a richly diverse setting for the evolution of these cultures. Most often pictured as the cactus desert of western movies, Mexico also is the tropical rain forest of Chiapas with howler monkeys, jaguars, and brilliantly colored macaws. It is a highland plateau dominated by snowcapped volcanic peaks, like that of Orizaba (18,700 feet), one of the three highest peaks in North America. It is the tangled green tropical lands of the coasts and riverine lowlands, as well as the cool, pine-forested regions of the Sierra Madre.

The mountainous land contrasts with its largest flat area, the Yucatán peninsula, a limestone shelf barely above sea level. Other coastal lowlands are found along the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. Not all

MANUEL AGUILAR-MORENO

Foreword by John M. D. Pohl

sacrifice, confession and penance by drawing blood, and a very complex pantheon.

MAY 31, 2006

# THE PEOPLE OF MESOAMERICA

## CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY Prehistoric Period

During the Wisconsin Glaciation period at the end of the Pleistocene era (approximately 50,000 to 10,000 B.C.E.), the ocean waters were frozen into ice, lowering the sea level and exposing the Bering land bridge, a strip of land approximately 600 miles (1,000 km) wide that connected Siberia and Alaska. It is a widely held belief in anthropology that hunters on the Asian continent migrated to North America across this land bridge. The exact date of the migration and whether the migration occurred in one or several waves are still open to scientific debate because any archaeological sites located along the Pacific coast are now obscured beneath hundreds of feet of ocean water. What is known, however, is that these hunter-gatherers spread south across the North American continent, including what is now Mexico, eventually reaching Tierra del Fuego at the southern tip of South America. All of the human skeletal material recovered from this period indicates that these early hunters descended from the Mongolians of Asia and were ancestral to the American Indians. There is no evidence in North America of earlier hominid species, such as Neanderthals or *Homo erectus*.

### HUNTER-GATHERERS

The earliest humans to occupy Mesoamerica were hunter-gatherers who lived in small bands that moved from place to place in search of food. These nomadic hunter-gatherers did not establish towns or villages during this period, but they often returned to favorite areas year after year. Although these people have been referred to as big-game hunters, anything that was edible was gathered and eaten.

Animal remains uncovered at habitation sites reveal that many different types of animals were exploited, including large animals such as mammoths and mastodons, as well as small animals, snails, snakes, and marine animals.

As the climate became warmer and drier in the early Holocene era (our current era, which started in approximately 10,000 B.C.E.), many large animal species, such as the mastodon, mammoth, horse, camel, giant bison, ground sloth, and dire wolf, became extinct, and large areas of the New World were transformed into deserts. Wild plant foods became a more important part of the hunter-gatherer diet as meat became more scarce.

### The Archaic Period

#### THE AGE OF DOMESTICATION

The next period, known as the Archaic period, is referred to by scholars as the era of incipient cultivation, during which domesticated plant foods were still not as important as wild plants and animals. The term *domestication* can be defined as evolution directed by the interference of humans as opposed to evolution directed by natural selection. It refers to the human manipulation of planting seeds. Radiocarbon dating (also called carbon-14 or RC-dating) shows that domestication of plants began in approximately 6000 B.C.E. At this time, humans realized that seeds could be planted in a cleared area and left to grow and that larger seeds would produce larger plants.

Although people still relied mostly on hunting and gathering, chili peppers, avocados and squash began to be cultivated. Archaeologist Richard MacNeish has estimated that approximately 5 percent of the diet came from cultivated plants during the Archaic period. Formal agriculture was still unknown, but plots of ground were cleared close to favored hunting and gathering areas, seeds were planted, and the gardens were left to grow with little or no tending. When the families or bands returned to the area on the seasonal round, the gardens were ready for reaping. This human interference resulted in slightly larger plants than those collected from the wild, an effort that maximized

Modern international boundaries  
Maximum extent of the  
Mesoamerican boundary