



National Park Service  
US Department of the Interior

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument  
Montana

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT  
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument  
General Management Plan Amendment

Recommended:

Wayne Challoner  
Wayne Challoner, Superintendent  
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument

12-19-2018  
Date

Approved:

Kate H H P  
Kate Hammond  
Acting Regional Director, Intermountain Region, National Park Service

2-14-2019  
Date

This page intentionally blank.

## INTRODUCTION

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Park Service (NPS) prepared an environmental assessment to examine alternative actions and environmental impacts associated with the rehabilitation and eventual development of a new visitor center and return of the park's museum collections. This plan is needed because the existing visitor center faces a number of issues that detract from the visitor experience. The park's museum collections were moved out of the park in 2011 because of serious deficiencies in the park's storage of museum collections, which has strained relations with the park's affiliated tribes and other stakeholders.

The statements and conclusions reached in this finding of no significant impact are based on documentation and analysis provided in the environmental assessment and associated decision file. To the extent necessary, relevant sections of the environmental assessment are incorporated by reference below.

## SELECTED ACTION AND RATIONALE FOR THE DECISION

Based on the analysis presented in the environmental assessment, the National Park Service selected alternative B (the NPS preferred alternative).

The primary elements of the selected action include:

- Prior to demolishing and rebuilding the visitor center, an interim remodel of the visitor center will occur to address more immediate facility and visitor experience needs. This remodel will include demolition and rehabilitation of the interior of the existing visitor center and provision of updated interim exhibits, including removal and relocation of existing museum collections objects and new exhibit fabrication and installation.
- A new approximately 10,600-square foot visitor center subsequently will be built within the footprint of the existing visitor center. The new visitor center will have improved visitor flow and access to exhibits and a better space for interpretive and educational programs. The building will be designed to blend with the surrounding landscape.
- One of two options will be pursued to provide an appropriate curatorial space so the park's museum collections can be returned:
  - Space may be provided in the new visitor center for some of, if not all, the museum collections.

- A collections facility may be built adjacent to or annexed to the existing administrative building. The adjacent or annexed collections facility would be approximately 7,000 square feet in size.
- State of the art environmental controls, fire suppression, and security system will be installed in both the new visitor center and collections facility (if separate from visitor center) to enhance protection of artifacts in the collection.

Because a number of implementation actions are dependent on funding, these actions will be carried out when they become feasible.

### Rationale

The selected action is necessary for the National Park Service to meet the purpose of Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument: to preserve, protect, memorialize and interpret the cultural and natural resources. The selected action will correct deficiencies in the park's visitor center and curatorial storage space. Concerns regarding deteriorating visitor experiences, exhibits, and the visitor center building will be alleviated. The selected action will enable the return of the priority museum collections, if not all the museum collections, to the park—one of the park's fundamental resources. The return of the collection is a principal objective of NPS management and a commitment to the park's affiliated tribes and other stakeholders. Implementation of the plan will improve the opportunities for the tribes to reestablish connections to objects of cultural importance, improve access for researchers to the collection, and improve the quality of the visitor experience. It will also help restore the trust relationship between park managers and the tribes and other stakeholders, which is essential for future park management and cooperation and consultation.

### MITIGATION MEASURES

The National Park Service places a strong emphasis on avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating potentially adverse environmental impacts. To help ensure the protection of natural and cultural resources, promote biodiversity and ecosystem health, protect the safety of visitors, and help ensure quality experiences for visitors, a series of mitigation measures will be implemented as part of the selected action. These mitigation measures are listed in appendix C.

## PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT / AGENCY CONSULTATION

Public scoping for the general management plan amendment / environmental assessment (GMP Amendment / EA) occurred from October 30, 2014, through December 15, 2014. The public also had an opportunity to provide comments on preliminary management alternatives in a newsletter. That comment period for the newsletter ran from June 24, 2015, to July 31, 2015.

The environmental assessment was made available for public review and comment from November 17, 2017, to January 4, 2018. A public webinar was held on December 14, 2017, to provide another opportunity for the public to learn about the plan and ask questions. Eleven comment letters were received during the review period. Responses to substantive and other selected concerns are included in appendix B. No revisions to the plan / environmental assessment alternatives or impact analyses were necessary based on the public comments that were received.

### State and Tribal Historic Preservation Office Consultation

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, in January 2015 the National Park Service initiated consultation on the GMP Amendment / EA with the Montana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Crow Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO). The National Park Service then requested comments from the offices in November 2017 when the document was published. The state SHPO responded on December 26, 2017, concurring with the National Park Service's finding of no adverse effect of the undertaking. No response was received from the Crow THPO.

### Tribal Consultation

Efforts to consult with the 17 tribes traditionally associated with Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument regarding the GMP Amendment / EA include face-to-face government consultations, a virtual consultation meeting, informal face-to-face meetings, e-mails, and formal letters. These efforts began in 2014 under then Superintendent Denice Swanke and concluded in December 2018 under Superintendent Wayne Challoner.

Prior to the release of the GMP Amendment / EA on November 8, 2017, the National Park Service conducted tribal consultations during annual consultation meetings, with invitations to all traditionally associated tribes (October 15, 2014; October 14, 2015; October, 13, 2016; and May 31, 2017). Transcripts of these meetings were circulated to

the tribes for review and comment. In these meetings, the National Park Service provided in-progress planning information on the proposed GMP Amendment / EA and solicited comments.

After the release of the GMP Amendment / EA, the National Park Service sent letters to all traditionally associated tribes requesting comment on the GMP Amendment / EA and National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 document. A consultation with all tribes was held via teleconference on December 14, 2017. A formal consultation was conducted on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation on June 26, 2018, and another formal consultation was held with the Northern Cheyenne Tribe at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument on July 18, 2018. The chair of the Crow Tribe provided a letter of concurrence and support for the GMP Amendment / EA on December 4, 2018. To date, no formal responses have been received from any other tribes, nor were objections to the preferred alternative raised during the consultation meetings.

Because of the proximity to and shared border with the Crow Tribe, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument superintendents also hosted and participated in various additional informal conversations with the Crow Tribe and its cultural commission.

#### FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

The National Park Service has reviewed the ten criteria for determining whether the selected action will have a significant effect on the human environment, as stated in CEQ regulations at 40 CFR §1508.27. It has determined there will be no significant direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts under any of the criteria.

As described in the environmental assessment, the selected action will have beneficial effects on the museum collections and has the potential to result in both beneficial and adverse impacts to the visitor experience. However, no significant adverse impacts were identified.

The selected action will have a long-term beneficial effect on the museum collections and archives, substantially reducing the threats of loss or damage that could otherwise occur without adequate security and environmental protections. Tribal connections to objects of cultural importance will be enhanced with the return of important objects to the national monument, and researchers will have improved access to the collection compared to present conditions.

The demolition of the visitor center and resultant temporary loss of the theater space and removal of the museum exhibits (lasting about 6 months) and construction of a new visitor center (lasting about 12 months) will temporarily eliminate a critical

---

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument General Management Plan Amendment

Page 6

component of the visitor experience. Although a temporary visitor facility will be provided during the construction of the new visitor center, visitors will likely not be able to view exhibits or the park movie, and space within the temporary facility for any other interpretive or educational program will be constrained. Because of the removal of the existing visitor center patio, visitors at ranger-led talks will at times be exposed to weather extremes and intense summer temperatures, though the erection of a temporary shelter will help mitigate this impact.

After the construction is completed, the quality of the visitor experience will improve because of the new visitor center and the return of the museum collection. Improved visitor access to exhibits, increased space, and other enhancements for viewing the park film and interpretive and educational programs, will reduce congestion and enable more visitors to participate in the interpretive and education programs—a beneficial effect for many visitors.

The following impact topics were dismissed because they did not warrant a full analysis in the environmental assessment: vegetation and soils, archeological resources, cultural landscapes, environmental justice, and Indian Trust Resources and sacred sites.

In a January 13, 2015, letter, the US Fish and Wildlife Service Montana Field Office noted that the black-footed ferret, greater sage grouse, and Sprague's pipit may occur in the proposed project area. However, none of these species have been documented by park staff to occur in the visitor center area; therefore, the National Park Service determined that the selected action will have no effect on federally listed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat.

The selected action has no potential for adverse impacts on public health and safety or unique characteristics of the region. No highly uncertain or controversial impacts, unique or unknown risks, significant cumulative effects, or elements of precedence were identified. Implementation of the selected action will not violate any federal, state, or local environmental protection law.

## CONCLUSION

As described previously, the selected action does not constitute an action meeting the criteria that normally requires preparation of an environmental impact statement. The selected action will not have a significant effect on the human environment in accordance with Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act.

Based on the foregoing, it has been determined that an environmental impact statement is not required for this project and, thus, will not be prepared. Appendix D contains the non-impairment determination for the selected action.



**This page intentionally blank.**

## APPENDIX A: ERRATA SHEET

### LITTLE BIGHORN BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT / ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Revisions to visitor use management plan / environmental assessment are listed in this section. These revisions have not resulted in substantial modification of the selected action. It has been determined that the revisions do not require additional environmental analysis. The page numbers referenced are from the *Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument General Management Plan Amendment / Environmental Assessment*.

#### TEXT CHANGES

One change was made to correct and clarify the environmental assessment regarding the return of collections to the park. In several places in the environmental assessment, the text inadvertently referred to returning park collections to the park "or its vicinity." This gave the impression that the collections may not be housed at the park. Collections will be returned to the park in a new collections space within the new visitor center or a dedicated space near or annexed to the administrative building. The phrase "or vicinity" should be deleted on the following pages:

- P. iii, paragraph 1, line 4: "collections, to the park ~~or vicinity~~ through the provision of...."
- P. iii, paragraph 4, line 4
- P. 1, paragraph 2, line 4
- P. 2, paragraph 1, line 5
- P.2, paragraph 6, line 5
- P.9, paragraph 5, line 2
- P. 12, paragraph 3, line 3
- P.20, paragraph 1, line 5

On page 12, 1st bullet, 3rd - 7th lines, change to read: "This option would include the design of a smaller museum curatorial space and work space within the new visitor center to enable the return of priority museum objects to the park. ~~This curatorial space would likely only be used for object storage space with work space likely~~

~~delegated to the lower level of the visitor center.~~" This change was made because it is too soon to tell how the space in the visitor center will be organized. The layout of the various functions will be determined during the design process.

On page 12, 1st bullet, last sentence: Delete: "The park could explore opportunities to use suitable partner repositories for the archival collection and providing digital interfaces for access to the collection." This sentence was removed because of a safety concern about housing any of the collection in a partner repository: such a move potentially could result in the loss of irreplaceable articles.

On page 26, paragraph 6, line 4, delete "museum collection vault." This is not part of the "basic visitor function" and it does not "facilitate visitor flow."

## APPENDIX B: RESPONSES TO CONCERNS

The following are NPS responses to concerns that were raised by commenters on the environmental assessment. Responses to all substantive comments are included here. In addition, some non-substantive comments, identified as being of high importance to the public or needing clarification, are also responded to here. The page numbers referenced are from the *Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument General Management Plan Amendment / Environmental Assessment*.

Many of the comments addressed the location of the visitor center and collections facility. No comments warranted development of an additional alternative or reconsideration of alternatives that were considered but dismissed. Therefore, the alternatives remain as described in the environmental assessment, and no changes were made in the assessment of environmental consequences.

---

**Concern:** Several commenters urged the new visitor center and collections facility be located outside of the park, including in the Garryowen area, on Custer Battlefield Preservation Committee land, and as part of a proposed Montana Department of Transportation rest area.

**Response:** As described on pages 16 -18 of the environmental assessment, these alternative locations were considered by the National Park Service but were dismissed because of technical or economic infeasibility. Leasing a facility in Garryowen would be unreasonably expensive. Building the facilities on the Custer Battlefield Preservation Committee's land is not feasible because of design constraints, cost, and adverse impacts on the battlefield landscape. The Montana Department of Transportation site was dismissed because construction of the rest area has not been agreed to, and it is uncertain when or if it will actually happen. The cost of leasing a facility here also would likely be substantial.

---

**Concern:** Commenters expressed a concern about insufficient parking space at the visitor center, and the need for a transportation plan for the park.

**Response:** This plan focused solely on inefficiencies and structural issues with the existing visitor center and with protection of the museum collections. We recognize

---

there are additional issues concerning parking and transportation in the park and will address them in the future as funding and staffing permit.

---

**Concern:** Commenters raised concerns about the design of the new visitor center, such as its heating and lighting, space for separate Native American and European areas, and providing additional space below ground for the visitor center.

**Response:** Issues regarding the design of the visitor center and collections facility are beyond the scope of the plan. These concerns will be considered by park managers when work begins on the design of the facility. Under NPS policy, park facilities should incorporate sustainable practices “to the maximum extent practicable in planning, design, siting, construction, and maintenance.”

---

**Concern:** A commenter raised a concern about all of the museum collections not being returned to the park. The return of the collections is the priority for the Northern Cheyenne Tribe.

**Response:** As stated on page 12 of the environmental assessment, it is the intent of the National Park Service to return the entire collections to the park provided an appropriate curatorial space can be developed to protect the collections. However, if we cannot ensure protection of the entire collection, “at a minimum” priority museum objects will be returned to the park. Until further work is completed on design of the collections facility, it is premature to state whether or not all of the collections can be returned to the park.

---

**Concern:** A commenter expressed a concern that the digitization of the paper archives is urgently needed.

**Response:** As stated on page 12 of the environmental assessment, efforts to digitize the collections will continue.

---

## APPENDIX C: MITIGATION MEASURES ASSOCIATED WITH THE SELECTED ACTION

The following mitigation measures will be applied to avoid or minimize potential adverse impacts associated with the selected action and to ensure Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument's cultural and natural resources are protected and a high quality visitor experience is provided.

- Design for a new structure in close proximity to historic properties will be well executed and sensitive to the cultural and natural environment. The National Park Service will identify the character-defining features of any such properties in its design planning process and use a project-specific design recognizing the features that qualify any historic properties present as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. As appropriate, new construction will be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Any construction activity with the potential to affect historic properties will be contingent upon completion of obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, in consultation with the Crow Tribe Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) and other identified consulting parties.
- Archeological monitoring will be conducted throughout the demolition and construction periods.
- Construction work will be conducted to avoid peak visitor use times (i.e., weekends, holidays) to the extent practicable to minimize inconveniences to visitors. Ranger talks will be conducted in an area away from construction activities. Park information will also be provided through cell phone tours and access to websites. The temporary facility will include restrooms, drinking water, and other visitor services.
- To minimize the amount of ground disturbance, staging and stockpiling areas will be in already disturbed areas such as the Superintendent's Lodge parking lot. All staging and stockpiling areas will be returned to pre-construction conditions following construction.
- All material source / waste areas will be located outside the monument. Consistent with NPS policy, potential material source / waste areas will be subject to the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA. All demolition debris, including visible concrete and metal pieces, will be immediately hauled from the monument to an appropriate disposal location. All tools, equipment, barricades, signs, surplus materials, and rubbish will be removed from the project work areas upon project completion. Any asphalt surfaces damaged because of work on the project will be repaired to original condition.



- Contractor(s) will be required to maintain strict garbage control so that scavenger animals will not be attracted to the project areas. No food scraps will be discarded or fed to wildlife.
- Workers will be informed of the penalties for illegally collecting artifacts or intentionally damaging archeological or historic property. Workers will be informed of the correct notification procedures in the event that previously unknown resources were uncovered during construction.
- If cultural materials were uncovered during construction, work in the immediate area will be stopped, the site secured, and park staff will consult according to 36 CFR 800.13.
- An inadvertent discovery plan will be developed prior to construction work. If human remains were uncovered during construction, the park superintendent will be contacted immediately and work in the vicinity will be stopped. Human remains found in this area will more likely be a member of the Seventh Cavalry. Over the years, the army buried and reburied several bodies that had eroded or washed from their graves. The recovery of those remains will be conducted pursuant under the guidelines for inadvertent discovery protocols under the Archeological Resources Protection Act (1979).
- The American Indians who died on the battlefield were removed by tribal members for proper burial. However, the National Park Service recognizes the possibility that American Indian remains still could be found on the battlefield. In such a case, the National Park Service, in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), will notify and consult representatives of Native American tribes likely to be culturally affiliated for the proper treatment of human remains, funerary, and sacred objects should these be discovered during the project. Work could resume only after an appropriate mitigation strategy was developed in consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, as appropriate, and executed.
- The area around the northeastern side of the visitor center was excavated during the original construction of the Little Bighorn Battlefield visitor center, which was completed in 1952. The soils and vegetation are already impacted to a degree by various human activities. The NPS selected action will take advantage of building on a previously disturbed area. Soils within project construction areas will be compacted and trampled by the presence of construction equipment and workers. Soils will be susceptible to erosion until revegetation takes place. Vegetation impacts and potential compaction and erosion of bare soils will be minimized by conserving topsoil in windrows. The use of conserved topsoil will help preserve microorganisms and seeds of native plants. The topsoil will be re-spread in as near the original location as possible and supplemented with scarification, mulching, seeding, and/or planting with species native to the immediate area. This will reduce construction scars and erosion.

- Disturbed areas will be returned to lawn or native prairie conditions, as appropriate.
- Ground surface treatment will include grading to natural contours, as well as roughing / scarification and mulching to promote natural seeding.
- Erosion and sediment control measures will be required. Disturbed sites within the construction areas will be returned to their preconstruction contours as much as possible. Areas disturbed by construction will be revegetated to facilitate soil stability, help reduce runoff, channelization, and erosion, and to help restore the area to natural conditions or lawns, as appropriate.
- Best management practices for drainage and sediment control will be implemented to prevent or reduce nonpoint source pollution and minimize soil loss and sedimentation in drainage areas and water resources. Use of best management practices in the project areas for drainage area protection will include all or some of the following actions, depending on site-specific requirements:
  - Keep disturbed areas as small as practical to minimize exposed soil and the potential for erosion.

- Conduct regular site inspections during the construction period to ensure that erosion control measures are properly installed and functioning effectively.
- Store, use, and dispose of chemicals, fuels, and other toxic materials in a proper manner.
- Contractors will coordinate with park staff to minimize disruption to normal park activities and maintain access to park housing. Equipment will not be stored along the roadway overnight without prior approval of park staff. Construction workers and supervisors will be informed about the special sensitivity of park values, regulations, and appropriate housekeeping. To minimize the potential for impacts to park visitors, variations on construction timing will be considered. One option includes conducting the majority of the work in the off-season (winter) or shoulder seasons. Another option includes implementing daily construction activity curfews such as not operating construction equipment between the hours of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. in summer (May – September). The National Park Service will determine this in consultation with the contractor.
- Construction zones will be identified and fenced with construction tape, snow fencing, or similar material prior to any construction activity. The fencing will define the construction zone and confine activity to the minimum area required for construction. All protection measures will be clearly stated in the construction specifications, and workers will be instructed to avoid conducting activities beyond the construction zone.
- In an effort to avoid introduction of exotic plant species, no hay bales will be used because hay commonly contains seed of undesirable or harmful alien plant species. Therefore, on a case by case basis the following materials may be used for any necessary erosion control dams: rice straw, straws determined by the National Park Service to be weed-free (e.g., Coors barley straw or Arizona winter wheat straw), cereal grain straw that has been fumigated to kill weed seed, and wood excelsior bales. Standard erosion control measures such as silt fences and/or sand bags will also be used to minimize any potential soil erosion.
- Measures will be implemented to reduce adverse effects of construction on visitor experience. Measures may include, but are not limited to, noise abatement, visual screening, and directional signs so visitors are able to avoid construction activities.
- Information will be made public regarding implementation of projects in public areas well ahead of construction so visitors are aware of the work and can change their plans.
- Facilities, programs, and services of the National Park Service and its partners will be ensured accessible to and usable by all people, including those who are disabled. This policy is based on the commitment to provide access to the widest cross-section of the public and to ensure compliance with the Architectural

Barriers Act (42 USC 4151 et seq.) and the Rehabilitation Act (29 USC 701 et seq.).

**This page intentionally blank.**

## APPENDIX D: NON-IMPAIRMENT DETERMINATION

The NPS Organic Act of 1916 and the General Authorities Act of 1970 prohibit impairment of park resources and values. The *NPS Management Policies 2006* use the terms “resources and values” to mean the full spectrum of tangible and intangible attributes for which the park is established and managed, including the Organic Act’s fundamental purpose and any additional purposes as stated in the park’s establishing legislation. The impairment of park resources and values may not be allowed unless directly and specifically provided by statute. The primary responsibility of the National Park Service is to ensure that park resources and values will continue to exist in an unimpaired condition that will allow people to have present and future opportunities to enjoy them.

Impairment is an impact that, in the professional judgement of the responsible NPS manager, would harm the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities that otherwise would be present for the enjoyment of those resources or values. An impact would be more likely to constitute impairment to the extent that it affects a resource or value whose conservation is

- necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the park;
- key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park; or
- identified as a goal in the park’s general management plan or other relevant NPS planning documents.

An impact would be less likely to constitute an impairment if it is an unavoidable result of an action necessary to pursue or restore the integrity of park resources or values and it cannot be further mitigated.

This non-impairment determination has been prepared for the selected action, as described in the Finding of No Significant Impact for the Little Bighorn National Monument General Management Plan Amendment / Environmental Assessment. The topics carried forward in the environmental assessment were museum collections and visitor use and experience; however, the non-impairment determination does not include discussion of impacts to visitor use and experience as those impacts do not constitute impacts to park resources and values subject to the non-impairment standard.

### MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

Construction of a state-of-the-art collections storage/curatorial facility at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument would allow the return of priority museum objects to the monument (and perhaps all museum collections) currently stored offsite. These undertakings would provide secure and environmentally-controlled storage of the irreplaceable museum collections and archival materials, improve interpretive and educational programming, and honor the longstanding trust relationship between the National Park Service and the tribes historically associated with the site. Collection items having particular cultural or ethnographic importance to associated tribes would receive a high priority for return to the national monument.

The collections would receive the substantial benefits of enhanced on-site protection whether housed in a new dedicated collection storage facility or in secure storage provided in a new visitor center. Improved security (e.g., fire detection and protection systems) and environmental controls (e.g., humidity and temperature systems) would contribute to the long-term protection and preservation of the collections. Researchers would also be able to more easily and efficiently access and use the collections. Because the selected action will provide secure long-term storage and curatorial management of the national monument's museum collections, these resources will not be impaired by actions proposed under the selected action.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is the superintendent's professional judgement that there will be no impairment of Little Bighorn National Monument's resources and values from implementation of the selected action. This conclusion is based on consideration of the park's purpose and significance, a thorough analysis of the environmental impacts described in the environmental assessment, comments provided by the public and others, and professional judgement of the decision maker guided by the direction of *NPS Management Policies 2006*.

## APPENDIX E: TRIBES TRADITIONALLY ASSOCIATED WITH LITTLE BIGHORN BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

- Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
- Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana
- Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (previously listed as the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma)
- Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota
- Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota
- Crow Tribe of Montana
- Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota
- Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota
- Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana
- Oglala Sioux Tribe (previously listed as the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota)
- Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota
- Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska
- Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota
- Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota
- Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota
- Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota (also known as the Mandan, Hidatsa & Arikara Nation)
- Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota



This page intentionally blank.

