



January 27, 2026
House Tribal Affairs

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Indian Tribe

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Agenda

- **Introductions**
- **Tribal Sovereignty Background**
- **Alaska Native Tribal Education Consortium (ANTEC) Formation**
- **ANTEC Overview and Joining**





Mission

The mission of the ANTEC is to uphold and advance tribal sovereignty in education by empowering tribes to collaborate, coordinate, and advocate on matters affecting the success of Alaska Native students, families, and communities.





Vision

A unified and sovereign Alaska Native educational voice that drives transformative, culturally aligned systems of education from early childhood through postsecondary, rooted in Indigenous knowledge, languages, and governance.





Purpose

Amplifying tribal voice in state, federal, and intertribal education policy discussions.

Advocating for direct access to funding, data, and decision-making authority for tribal education.

Coordinating regional and statewide advocacy to improve educational outcomes for Alaska Native students.



Purpose

Outreach and engagement of Alaska's tribes and tribally-empowered organizations in Alaska Native education policy, advocacy, and transformative change.

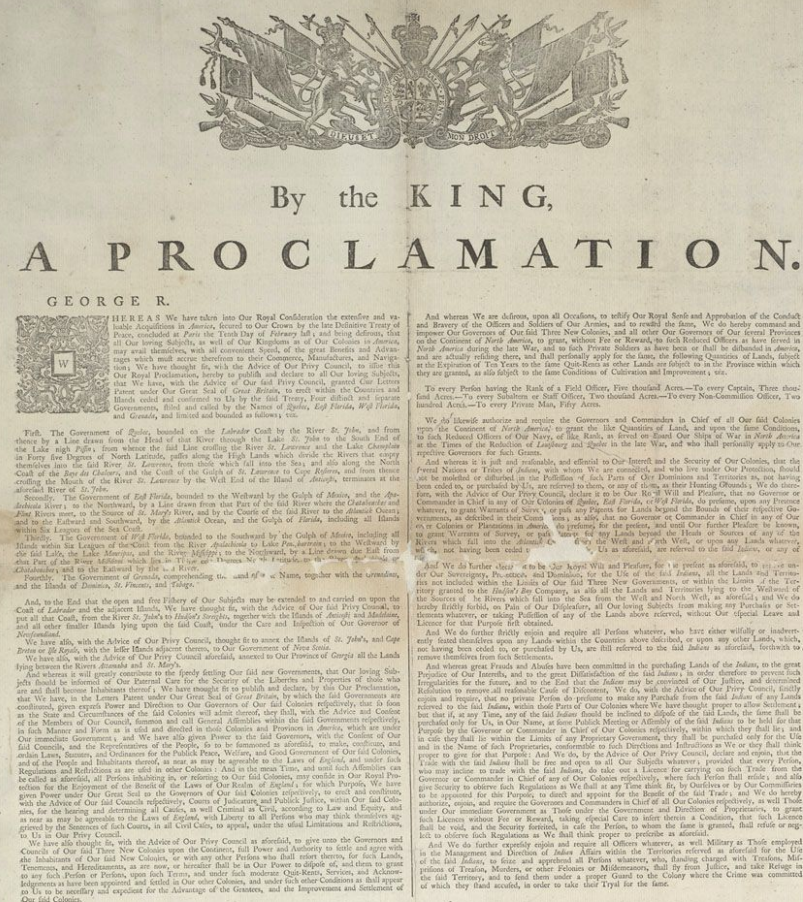
Promoting collaboration and shared learning across tribal education departments.

Advancing the continuity of language, culture, and Indigenous worldviews in education.



Tribal Sovereignty: International Law

1763 Royal Proclamation by King George the III recognizes Indians as, “nations or tribes—should not be molested and disturbed in the possession of such parts of our domains and territories as, not having been ceded to or purchased by us, are reserved to them as their hunting grounds.”



Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the Seventh Day of October, One thousand seven hundred and sixty three, in the Third Year of Our Reign.

GOD save the KING.

L O N D O N :

Printed by Mark Baskett, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty; and by the Assigns of Robert Baskett. 1763.



The ORDINANCE of 1787

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

as an earlier period, and so that there may be a better understanding of the facts than fairly thorough details of the facts. There shall be neither formal nor honorary service in the said territory, otherwise than in position of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. Provided also, that any person escaping in the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed is a slave of the original claimant, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed back to the claimant's service.

It is ordained by the authority above named, That the celebration of the next April, 1846, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby required and directed to be, as aforesaid.

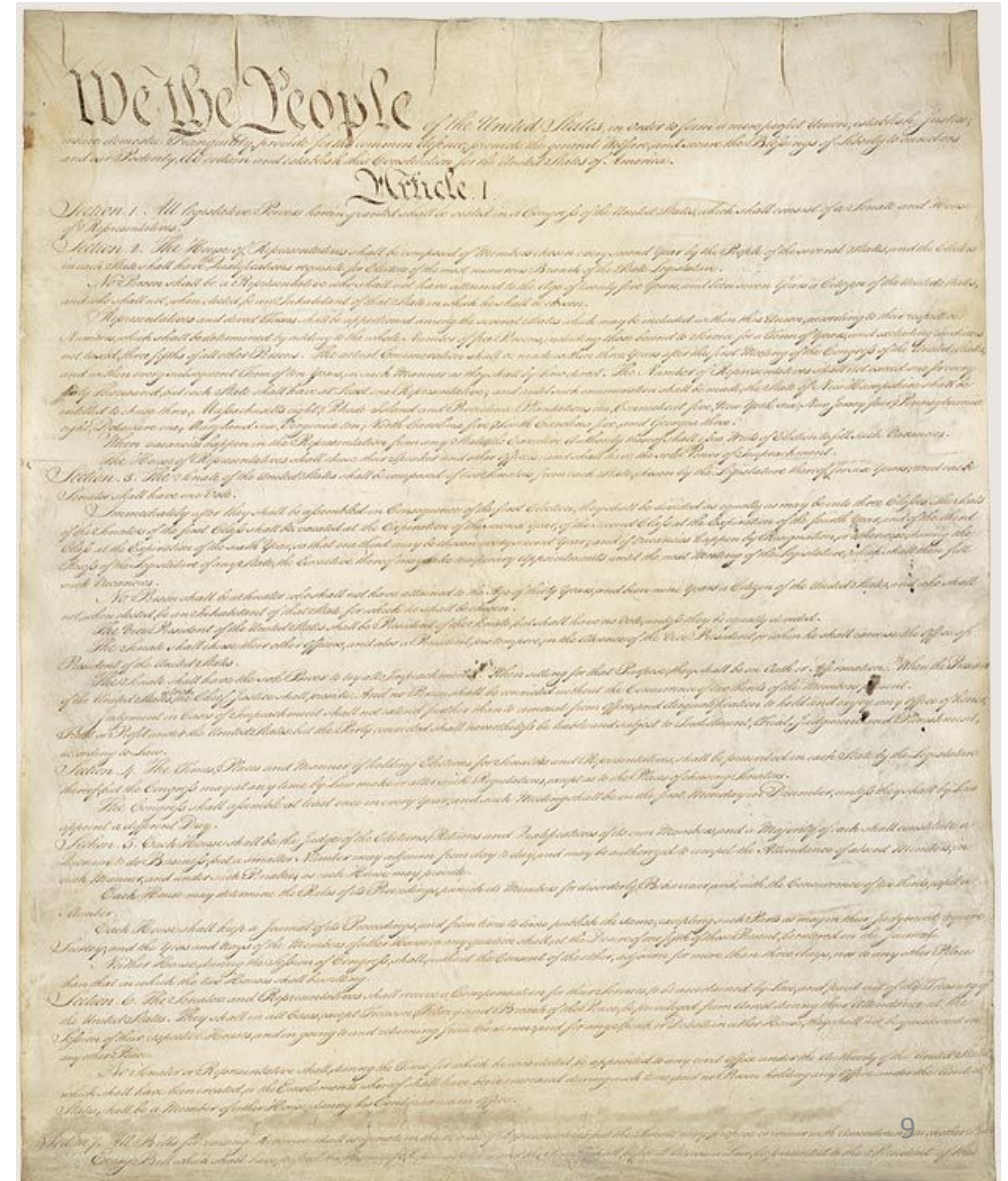
DONE by the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1875, and of about Independence and Independence the sixth.

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Tribal Sovereignty: US Law

Article I, Section 8, clause 3, provides that “[t]he Congress shall have the Power...to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes....” (U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, clause 3).





Tribal Sovereignty: US Law

1934, Indian Reorganization Act formalized the government-to-government relationship with tribes and provided a pathway for recognition.

1978, the Interior Department issued regulations governing the Federal Acknowledgment Process (FAP) to handle requests for federal recognition from Indian groups whose character and history varied widely in a uniform manner. These regulations – 25 C.F.R. Part 83 – were revised in 1994 and are still in effect.



Tribal Sovereignty: US Law

1994, Congress enacted Public Law 103-454, the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act (108 Stat. 4791, 4792), which formally established three ways in which an Indian group may become federally recognized:

- By Act of Congress,
- By the administrative procedures under 25 C.F.R. Part 83, or
- By decision of a United States court.

<https://www.bia.gov/faqs/how-federal-recognition-status-conferred>



Tribal Sovereignty: Alaska Law

2022, the Alaska Legislature passed HB 123, An Act providing for state recognition of federally recognized tribes; and providing for an effective date (CHAPTER 42 SLA 22).

Sec. 01.15.100. Recognition of tribes. The state recognizes the special and unique relationship between the United States government and federally recognized tribes in the state. The state recognizes all tribes in the state that are federally recognized under 25 U.S.C. 5130 and 5131. Nothing in this section diminishes the United States government's trust responsibility or other obligations to federally recognized tribes in the state or creates a concurrent trust relationship between the state and federally recognized tribes.



ANTEC





ANTEC: Membership Eligibility

There are three membership eligibility options to join ANTEC:

Voting member Federally Recognized Alaska Native Tribes

Non-voting affiliate members of eligible Alaska Native Serving Entities

Non-voting affiliate member Local Education Agencies



ANTEC: Becoming a Member

Membership is made active by transmitting a signed resolution or signed authorization of an eligible entity.

To maintain the tribal sanctioned legal status only Federally recognized tribal ANTEC members are voting members. All other members are eligible to be part of ANTEC and serve on committees, participate in meetings, and ANTEC activities.



ANTEC Formation Protocols

Be respectful of all participants and in all communications. All participants will try to listen, understand, and not react. It is okay to disagree, but not to blame, shame, or attack ourselves or others.

In Alaska 229 federally recognized Tribes exist as sovereign governments. The sovereignty of these Tribes shall not be diminished nor impaired.

There is a commitment to demonstrate honor and respect of Alaska Native culture and self-governance in education.



ANTEC Formation Protocols

We will do what we can and, at least for now, let go of what we can't.

Working group participants will work in good faith and the spirit of collaboration.

Resources (financial and human) are limited;
duplication/replication of the existing educational system
should be avoided.



ANTEC Acknowledgment

Students have a right to be educated within their own community, and through their culture and language. The horrific effect of forced removal are still felt by all Alaskan's and especially with the Alaska Native community.





ANTEC Acknowledgment

All students and communities benefit from having an understanding and knowledge of Alaska Native peoples, cultures, ways of knowing, and languages. This is a benefit and strength unique to Alaska.





ANTEC Formation Timeline

April 10, 2025 - Governance/structure and scope discussions

April 17, 2025 - Details and focused discussions

This second meeting built on the first as a follow up technical working meeting

April 25, 2025 - (in-person Anchorage) - technical working and writing groups for Mission, Vision, Purpose



ANTEC Formation Timeline

August – December 2025 – Monthly ANTEC ZOOM meetings

September 2025 – January 2026 – Monthly meetings with DEED, Alaska Congressional offices, US Department of Education, and Bureau of Indian Affairs

December 2025 – Constitution empowered through Tribal Resolutions, ANTEC officially a Tribally Sanctioned Organization

January 2026 – Ketchikan Indian Community becomes ANTEC's fiscal agent



ANTEC: Becoming a Member

Quyanaq, Taikuu, Quyaana, Iliganamik, Igamsiqanaghalek,
Amken, Quyana, Quyana, Qağaasakuq, Chin'an, Chiqinik,
Dogedinh, Baasee', Mahsi', Tsineę, Mahsi', Tsin'aen,
Awa'ahdah, Gunalchéesh, Háw'aa, T'oyaxsut 'nüün, Way
Dankoo, Thank You

**To receive a draft template
resolution to join ANTEC
email**

antecalaska@gmail.com





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Culture and Language Director

Kenaitze Indian Tribe

