KIKIALLUS NATION

Provenance, Sovereignty, and Historical Documentation

A Comprehensive Source-Cited Research Report

Prepared for the

Minister of the Interior

KiKiallus Nation

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I. Executive Summary

This report presents the findings of a comprehensive provenance and historical documentation research effort regarding the KiKiallus Nation, a sovereign indigenous nation of the Lushootseed-speaking Coast Salish peoples indigenous to western Washington State. The research was conducted to establish, through primary documentary evidence, the continuous existence, sovereign status, and historical legitimacy of the KiKiallus Nation for submission to legal, governmental, and financial/banking compliance departments.

The documentary record demonstrates the following key findings:

Treaty Recognition. The KiKiallus (spelled "Kik-i-allus") are explicitly named as signatories to the Treaty of Point Elliott, executed on January 22, 1855, between the United States and various allied and subordinate tribes of the Pacific Northwest [1][2][3]. Their signing delegate was "Sd-zo-mahtl" (also written "Sdzomahtl") [1][4]. This treaty, ratified by the U.S. Senate on March 8, 1859, remains the foundational legal instrument establishing the Government-to-Government relationship between the KiKiallus Nation and the United States.

Judicial Recognition of Territorial Occupancy. The KiKiallus Tribe successfully prosecuted a claim before the U.S. Indian Claims Commission under Docket No. 263. On June 7, 1972, the Commission entered a final award of $6,026.69 in favor of the Kikiallus Tribe of Indians, confirming their original tribal occupancy of a defined territory [5][6]. Funds to satisfy the award were appropriated by Public Law 92-607, approved October 31, 1972 (86 Stat. 1498) [6]. The KiKiallus territorial boundaries are recorded as Item #156 on the official "Indian Land Areas Judicially Established" map published by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1978 [7][8] and replotted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 2015 [9].

Federal Demographic Classification. The U.S. Census Bureau has assigned a specific race code (H72) for Kikiallus American Indians [1][4]. This code appears in the CDC Race and Ethnicity Code List [10], the NCI Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) program coding manuals [11], and a proposed Federal Register notice (November 18, 2024) regarding race and ethnicity codes for the American Community Survey and the 2030 Census [12].

State Legislative Recognition. In 2003, the Washington State Senate adopted Resolution 8672, introduced by Senator Haugen, formally honoring the KiKiallus Nation, documenting their historical presence and territorial claims, and resolving that their name "should be forever acknowledged for the ancestors and descendants of the Kikiallus Nation" [4].

Continued Government-to-Government Relations. As recently as March 2025, the Washington State Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) sent an official tribal consultation letter directly to the KiKiallus Nation regarding the Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for electrical transmission facilities, recognizing their sovereign rights, tribal environmental interests, cultural resources, and treaty-protected rights [13].

Relationship to Swinomish Indian Tribal Community. The KiKiallus are documented as an independent sovereign confederation member of the four constituent groups of the federally recognized Swinomish Indian Tribal Community, alongside the Swinomish, Lower Skagit, and Samish peoples [14][15]. A 1982 U.S. Department of the Interior Federal Acknowledgment decision for the Samish Tribe references the KiKiallus independently and distinctly as residents of the Swinomish Reservation [16].

Modern Corporate Existence. The KiKiallus Nation received a Certificate of Incorporation on February 19, 2002, issued to then Chief and Judge Douglas P. Lavan. The United States Internal Revenue Service [4].

The cumulative weight of evidence drawn from federal treaties, judicial proceedings, congressional appropriations, census classifications, state legislative action, Department of the Interior administrative records, and contemporary Government-to-Government consultation establishes a well-documented and continuous provenance record for the KiKiallus Nation as an independent sovereign nation spanning from pre-contact to the present day.

II. Methodology

This research was conducted using a multi-source documentary analysis methodology designed to meet the evidentiary standards required by banking compliance departments (KYB/AML review), legal counsel, and government regulatory agencies. The following approach was employed:

2.1 Sources Consulted

Primary and secondary sources were drawn from the following categories: federal government records (treaties, legislation, administrative documents, and census data); judicial records (Indian Claims Commission proceedings and Court of Claims decisions); state government records (Washington State legislative records and executive branch correspondence); academic and scholarly publications (university research repositories, law reviews, and ethnographic studies); historical and archival collections (historical societies, museum records, tribal archives, and personal papers); and international legal instruments (United Nations declarations and conventions).

2.2 Databases and Repositories Searched

The following databases and repositories were searched: the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) catalog; GovInfo.gov; the Library of Congress digital collections; the Federal Register; the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (eCFR); JSTOR; the Native American Rights Fund (NARF) Indian Claims Commission document collection; the University of Washington Digital Commons; the Washington State Legislature website; the Washington State Governor's Office of Indian Affairs; the U.S. Census Bureau; the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention race code databases; the Bureau of Indian Affairs; the National Park Service; the Education Resources Information Center (ERIC); Library and Archives Canada; the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA); the Turtle Talk blog at Michigan State University College of Law; KiKiallus tribal records and archives; Wikimedia Commons; and Archive.org and Archive.is for preserved copies of moved or deleted academic, commercial and government pages.

2.3 Search Terms

Due to the significant variation in historical transliteration of the KiKiallus name, all of the following spelling variants were employed as search terms: kikiyalus, Kik-i-allus, Kikiyalus, Kikiallus, Kikiallu, KiKiallus, and Kik-ial-lus. Additional search terms included: Treaty of Point Elliott, Docket 263, Indian Claims Commission, Swinomish, Coast Salish, Lushootseed, Skagit River, Camano Island, Utsalady, Sdzomahtl, and Roblin Roll.

2.4 Quality Standards

Primary sources (government records, court documents, and academic publications) were given priority over secondary sources. Where URLs have been verified as active, the access date is noted. Where government or other sources have been moved or taken offline, Archive.org or Archive.is backup URLs are provided. All claims are supported by direct citation to the underlying source document. The tone throughout is factual and objective; the documentary evidence is presented without advocacy.

III. Historical Timeline

The following chronological timeline summarizes the key documented events in the history of the KiKiallus Nation, from pre-contact through the present day. Each entry is cross-referenced to the detailed discussion in subsequent sections of this report.

Date	Event	Source Reference
Pre-contact	KiKiallus people occupy the Skagit River Valley, northern Camano Island, parts of Whidbey Island, and surrounding coastline and islands. Eight permanent villages are established.	WA Senate Resolution 8672; NPS Ethnohistory [4][17][18]
Pre-contact	The Skagit River is known as the Kikiallus River.	WA Senate Resolution 8672; North Cascades NPS [4][19]
January 22, 1855	Treaty of Point Elliott signed. Kik-i-allus named among allied and subordinate tribes. Sd-zo-mahtl signs as KiKiallus delegate.	Treaty of Point Elliott (12 Stat. 927) [1][2][3]
March 8, 1859	Treaty of Point Elliott ratified by U.S. Senate.	Treaty of Point Elliott [1]
April 11, 1859	Treaty of Point Elliott proclaimed.	Treaty of Point Elliott [1]
1855–1856	Puget Sound War. KiKiallus are recent treaty signatories during this conflict.	HistoryLink [41][42]
1919	Roblin Roll compiled by Special Agent Charles E. Roblin for non-reservation Indians in Western Washington, including Kikiallus individuals.	National Archives; 25 CFR Part 61 [20][21]
1916–1927	Kikiallus participate in legal proceedings regarding their claims. Deposition of John Lyon (Lyons) taken at Swinomish Indian Reservation, March 8, 1927.	WA Senate Resolution 8672 [4]
August 1, 1951	First attorney contract (Symbol 14-20-650 No. 14) executed between Kikiallus Tribe and Attorneys Gilbert, Bannister, McLeod, and Post for ICC claim prosecution.	ICC Docket 263, Findings of Fact on Attorneys' Fee [6]
1951–1972	Kikiallus Tribe prosecutes claim before Indian Claims Commission under Docket No. 263 through four successive attorney contracts.	ICC Docket 263 [6]
June 7, 1972	Indian Claims Commission enters final award of $6,026.69 in favor of the Kikiallus Tribe of Indians (28 Ind. Cl. Comm. 159).	ICC Final Award, Docket 263 [5]
October 31, 1972	Public Law 92-607 appropriates funds to satisfy the Kikiallus award (86 Stat. 1498, 1518–19).	Public Law 92-607 [6] [22]
June 12, 1974	Kikiallus Tribe meets to select a method for distributing funds awarded under Docket No. 263. David Paul Weston, Tribal Operations Officer (Portland Area Office), conducts the meeting.	ICC Attorneys' Fee Findings of Fact [6]

July 23, 1974	Hearing before the Commission at Seattle, Washington, on attorney's fee petition. Arnold P. Libby, Secretary of the Kikiallus Tribal Council, participates.	ICC Attorneys' Fee Findings of Fact [6]
August 28, 1974	Commission decides Findings of Fact on Award of Attorneys' Fee. Awards $602.67 (10% of judgment) to Frederick W. Post.	34 Ind. Cl. Comm. 442 [6]
1974	Kikiallus Governing Body listed as Item #5 under the Western Washington Agency, Everett, Washington, in U.S. Department of Education reference guide.	ERIC Document ED108821 [23] [24]
1978	Indian Land Areas Judicially Established map published by USGS. KiKiallus territory identified as Item #156.	USGS/BIA Map; Library of Congress [7] [8]
October 27, 1982	U.S. Department of the Interior issues Samish Federal Acknowledgment decision. Page 5 references KiKiallus as residents of the Swinomish Reservation.	DOI Office of Federal Acknowledgement [16]
July 1998	Chief and Judge Douglas P. Lavan receives $868 as partial payment for the Kikiallus land claim.	WA Senate Resolution 8672 [4]
February 19, 2002	Certificate of Incorporation issued to the Kikiallus	WA Senate Resolution 8672; IRS records [4]
2003	Washington State Senate Resolution 8672, introduced by Senator Haugen, formally honors the KiKiallus Nation.	WA Senate Resolution 8672 [4]
2009	Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve Ethnohistory (Deur, 2009) references the Kikiallus.	NPS Publication [17]
2015	BIA replots the 1978 Indian Land Areas map, retaining Item #156 for KiKiallus.	BIA/GovInfo [9]
November 18, 2024	Federal Register notice proposes continued Kikiallus classification in race/ethnicity code list for the ACS and 2030 Census.	Federal Register, 89 FR 91205 [12]
March 31, 2025	EFSEC sends official tribal consultation letter to the KiKiallus Nation regarding Draft PEIS for electrical transmission facilities.	EFSEC correspondence [13]

IV. Treaty and Federal Government Documentation

4.1 Treaty of Point Elliott (January 22, 1855)

The Treaty of Point Elliott (12 Stat. 927; ratified March 8, 1859; proclaimed April 11, 1859) is the foundational legal instrument governing the relationship between the United States and the KiKiallus Nation [1]. The treaty was negotiated by Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs Isaac I. Stevens with multiple allied and subordinate tribes of the Pacific Northwest.

The preamble of the treaty identifies the signatory parties as "the United States of America and the Dwa'mish, Suqua'mish, Sk-tah'le-jum, Sam-ah'mish, Smalh-kamish, Skope-ah'mish, St-kah'mish, Snoqual'moo, Skai-wha'mish, N'Quentl-ma'mish, Sk-tahl'mish, Stoluck-wha'mish, Sno-ho'mish, Snoqual'mie, Ski-loot, Sk-kah'mish, Sinah-ho'mish, **Kik-i-allus**, and other allied and subordinate tribes and bands of Indians." [1] [2] [3] The KiKiallus are thus explicitly named among the contracting parties.

The signing delegate for the KiKiallus was **Sd-zo-mahtl** (variant spellings: Sdzomahtl, S'dzo-mahtl), recorded as representing the Kik-ial-lus. [1] [4] This signature appears among the marks of tribal leaders and delegates affixed to the treaty instrument.

The treaty established key provisions relevant to the KiKiallus and other signatory tribes, including the cession of lands to the United States in exchange for the establishment of reservations, payment of annuities, and the reservation of fishing, hunting, and gathering rights. Article 5 of the treaty secured the right of taking fish at "usual and accustomed grounds and stations" in common with all citizens of the Territory, together with the privilege of hunting and gathering roots and berries on open and unclaimed lands. [1] [2]

The treaty is accessible through the Washington State Governor's Office of Indian Affairs, the University of Washington Digital Commons, the Suquamish Tribe's published appendix, and the National Archives.

> **WA Governor's Office of Indian Affairs:** https://goia.wa.gov/tribal-government/treaty-point-elliott-1855
>
> **Archive:** https://archive.ph/gweUm
>
> **UW Digital Commons:** https://digitalcommons.law.uw.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1048&context=exhibits
>
> **Suquamish Tribe Copy:** https://suquamish.nsn.us/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Appx-2-Treaty-of-Point-Elliott.pdf

4.2 Index of Treaties

The Index of Treaties entered into by the various North American Indians identifies the "Kik-i-allus" at Point Elliott on January 22, 1855. [4] This index serves as a comprehensive federal reference confirming the treaty participation of the KiKiallus Nation.

4.3 Bureau of Indian Affairs Records

The Bureau of Indian Affairs administered the KiKiallus through the Western Washington Agency, headquartered in Everett, Washington. A 1974 reference guide published through the U.S. Department of Education (ERIC Document ED108821) lists the Kikiallus Governing Body as Item #5 under the Western Washington Agency, confirming that the Kikiallus had a recognized governing body administered through the BIA. [23] [24]

> **ERIC Catalog:** https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED108821
>
> **Full Text:** https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED108821.pdf

The Swinomish Indian Senate (the governing body of the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community) is documented as serving the Suittle, Swinomish, Skagit, and Kikiallus Tribes, establishing the KiKiallus as one of the four constituent groups of the federally recognized Swinomish Indian Tribal Community. [14] [16]

4.4 Federal Register Entries

Federal regulations codified at 25 CFR Part 61 address the enrollment of individuals for the purpose of distributing judgment funds awarded in Indian Claims Commission and Court of Claims proceedings. The KiKiallus are among the tribes covered by these regulations in connection with the distribution of funds awarded under Docket 263. [20]

> **25 CFR Part 61 (eCFR):** https://www.govinfo.gov/link/cfr/25/61?link-type=pdf&year=mostrecent

A Federal Register notice dated November 18, 2024 (89 FR 91205) proposes a race/ethnicity code list for the American Community Survey and the 2030 Census that continues to classify Kikiallus as a distinct American Indian group. [12]

> **Federal Register Notice:** https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/11/18/2024-26827/the-census-bureaus-proposed-raceethnicity-code-list-for-the-american-community-survey-and-the-2030

4.5 U.S. Department of the Interior — Samish Federal Acknowledgment (1982)

On October 27, 1982, the U.S. Department of the Interior's Office of Federal Acknowledgement issued its decision regarding the Samish Tribe. Page 5 of this decision references the KiKiallus as residents of the Swinomish Reservation, providing DOI-level documentation of their recognized status as an independent sovereign tribal nation within the Swinomish reservation community. [16] The document describes the residence of the Samish, Swinomish, Kikiallus, and other tribal groups within the Swinomish Reservation during the early twentieth century, including participation in the Swinomish Indian Senate elections and other reservation-wide organizations. [16]

4.6 National Archives Records

The National Archives, through the Washington Donation Land Claims records, lists the Kikiallus Tribe among its sources of claimants v. The United States of America. [4] Additional records are held in Record Group 75 (Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs), which contains correspondence, enrollment records, and agency files related to the Western Washington Agency.

4.7 Congressional Records

Public Law 92-607, approved October 31, 1972 (86 Stat. 1498, 1518–19), appropriated funds to satisfy the Indian Claims Commission award to the Kikiallus Tribe under Docket 263. [6] [22] The ICC 1975 Annual Report to Congress documents the KiKiallus award on page 182 (dated June 7, 1972). [22]

> **ICC 1975 Annual Report (JSTOR):** https://www.jstor.org/stable/20067984
> **Archive:** https://archive.is/8DEOz

V. Judicial and Claims Documentation

5.1 Indian Claims Commission — Docket No. 263

The KiKiallus Tribe of Indians brought suit against the United States before the Indian Claims Commission under Docket No. 263. The case involved claims of original tribal occupancy and the assertion of aboriginal title to defined territorial areas in what is now western Washington State. [5] [6]

Final Award (June 7, 1972). The Commission entered a final award in Docket 263 in the sum of $6,026.69 in favor of the Kikiallus Tribe of Indians. The award is reported at 28 Ind. Cl. Comm. 159, 167. The order, signed by Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall, Commissioner John T. Vance, and other commissioners, concluded "as a matter of law that the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant the sum of $6,026.69" and ordered that "the Kikiallus Tribe of Indians have and recover from the United States of America the sum of $6,026.69." [5]

Appropriation of Funds. Funds to satisfy the award were appropriated by Public Law 92-607, approved October 31, 1972 (86 Stat. 1498, 1518–19). [6] [22]

5.2 Findings of Fact on Award of Attorneys' Fee (August 28, 1974)

On June 1, 1973, Frederick W. Post, attorney of record for the plaintiff Kikiallus Tribe, filed a petition for award of attorneys' fees. The Commission's Findings of Fact, decided August 28, 1974 and reported at 34 Ind. Cl. Comm. 442, detail the complete history of legal representation of the Kikiallus Tribe from 1951 through 1972, including four approved attorney contracts [6]:

1. § 14-20-650 No. 14 (August 1, 1951), between the Kikiallus Tribe and Attorneys Warren J. Gilbert, Harwood Bannister, Malcolm S. McLeod, and Frederick W. Post, approved October 23, 1951.
2. § 14-20-650 No. 979 (November 12, 1957), between the Kikiallus Tribe and Attorneys Gilbert and Post, approved June 30, 1958.
3. § 14-20-0500 No. 2096 (July 31, 1964), between the Kikiallus Tribe and Attorneys Gilbert and Post, approved January 5, 1965.
4. § 14-20-0500 No. 2096 (October 21, 1969), between the Kikiallus Tribe and Frederick W. Post, approved June 26, 1970.

The findings document the involvement of Arnold P. Libby, **Secretary of the Kikiallus Tribal Council** at that time, including his correspondence with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Mr. Libby's letter of October 6, 1973, to John B. Burdette of the Western Washington Agency noted 62 tribal members of one-quarter or higher blood quantum. [6] A meeting of the Kikiallus Tribe was held on June 12, 1974, to select a method for distributing the award funds, conducted by David Paul Weston, Tribal Operations Officer for the Portland Area Office. [6]

The Commission awarded an attorneys' fee of $602.67, representing ten percent of the judgment, to Frederick W. Post. The findings were signed by Commissioners Richard W. Yarborough, Margaret H. Pierce, and Brantley Blue. [6]

5.3 Indian Land Areas Judicially Established (1978 Map)

The official "Indian Land Areas Judicially Established" map was published by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1978 in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This map portrays the results of cases before the U.S. Indian Claims Commission and the U.S. Court of Claims in which tribes proved their original tribal occupancy. The KiKiallus are identified as **Item #156** on both the inset and table of this map. The map was cataloged by the Library of Congress and is available through GovInfo.gov and Wikimedia. [4] [7] [8] [25]

> **GovInfo:** https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GOVPUB-I20-PURL-gpo183323/pdf/GOVPUB-I20-PURL-gpo183323.pdf
>
> **Library of Congress:** https://www.loc.gov/item/80695449/
>
> **Wikimedia Commons:** https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Indian_Land_Areas_Judicially_Established_1978_and_American_Indian_Reservations.pdf

In 2015, the Bureau of Indian Affairs replotted this map, retaining Item #156 for the KiKiallus territorial boundaries. [9] A version of this map is also published on the NRC website in a National NAGPRA context. [26]

> **NRC/NAGPRA Map:** https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML1028/ML102871055.pdf

5.4 ICC Annual Reports and Final Report

The Indian Claims Commission 1975 Annual Report to Congress lists the KiKiallus award on page 182. [22] The ICC Final Report also references the Kikiallus proceedings. [27] [28]

> **NARF ICC Index:** https://narf.org/nill/documents/ICC/index_to_icc.pdf
>
> **NARF ICC Final Report:** https://narf.org/nill/documents/icc_final_report.pdf

5.5 Deposition of John Lyon (March 8, 1927)

The deposition of John Lyon (also recorded as Lyons) was taken at the Swinomish Indian Reservation on March 8, 1927, as formal legal testimony for the claimant Kikiallus. [4] This deposition is referenced in Washington State Senate Resolution 8672 as "a matter of record" and relates to the Kikiallus claims against the United States.

VI. Census and Demographic Classification

6.1 U.S. Census Bureau Race Code H72

The U.S. Census Bureau has assigned specific race codes for Kikiallus American Indians, confirming the federal government's continued classification of the KiKiallus as a distinct indigenous group. [1] [4] The Kikiallus appear in Census Bureau racial classification documentation, as noted in Washington State Senate Resolution 8672 and confirmed through review of Census Bureau published materials. [29]

6.2 CDC Race and Ethnicity Code List

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) maintains a Race and Ethnicity Code List used across federal health data systems. The Kikiallus are included in this code list, which is used for standardized reporting across the public health system. [10]

> **CDC Code List (Excel):**
> https://www.cdc.gov/phin/resources/vocabulary/documents/PH_RaceAndEthnicity_CDC_v1.0.xlsx

6.3 SEER Program Race Codes

The National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) program coding manuals include the Kikiallus in their race code appendices. [11]

> **SEER 2026 Appendix D:** https://seer.cancer.gov/manuals/2026/SPCSM_2026_Appendix_D.pdf

6.4 Federal Register — Proposed 2030 Census Codes

A Federal Register notice published on November 18, 2024 (Document 2024-26827) proposes a race and ethnicity code list for the American Community Survey and the 2030 Census. This proposed list continues to classify Kikiallus as a distinct American Indian tribal category, confirming ongoing federal recognition of the KiKiallus as a classifiable indigenous group. [12]

> **Federal Register:** https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/11/18/2024-26827/the-census-bureaus-proposed-raceethnicity-code-list-for-the-american-community-survey-and-the-2030

6.5 IPUMS Census Documentation

The Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) Census documentation maintained by the University of Minnesota includes the Kikiallus in its historical race classification codebooks. [29]

> **IPUMS Race Codes:** https://usa.ipums.org/usa/resources/voliii/pubdocs/2000/racehislat.pdf

6.6 Roblin Roll (1919)

The 1919 Roblin Roll, compiled by Special Agent Charles E. Roblin for non-reservation Indians in Western Washington, serves as the ancestral enrollment baseline for KiKiallus claims. [4] [20] [21] This roll, commissioned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, enumerated indigenous people not previously enrolled in tribal censuses and forms the basis for determining KiKiallus ancestry for judgment fund distribution purposes under 25 CFR Part 61. [20]

VII. State Government Recognition

7.1 Washington State Senate Resolution 8672 (2003)

Washington State Senate Resolution 8672, introduced by Senator Haugen in 2003, is one of the most comprehensive single-document summaries of KiKiallus historical claims. [4] The resolution formally honors the KiKiallus Nation and contains detailed recitations of fact regarding:

- The KiKiallus as part of documented Washington State history [4];
- Specific Census Bureau race codes assigned for Kikiallus American Indians [4];
- The KiKiallus as among the first inhabitants of the Skagit River Valley, the coastline and islands around the river's delta, and near the Skagit River's mouth [4];
- The primary land area of the Kikiallus encompassing the entire northern half of Camano Island and parts of Whidbey Island with eight permanent villages [4];
- Permanent villages in the Jim Creek area, near Penn Cove, Utsalady Bay, and Lower Skagit on the South Fork Skagit River at the mouth of Carpenter Creek [4];
- The Indian Land Areas Judicially Established (1978) map documenting Kikiallus original tribal occupancy [4][7];
- The Stanwood School District historical map placing permanent Kikiallus settlements near Arlington, Snohomish, Jim Creek, and Lake Riley [4];
- The original name of the Skagit River as the Kikiallus River [4];
- The Treaty of Point Elliott (1855) naming Kik-i-allus among allied and subordinate tribes [4][1];
- The deposition of John Lyon at Swinomish Indian Reservation (March 8, 1927) [4];
- The National Archives Washington Donation Land Claims listing the Kikiallus Tribe among claimants v. the United States [4];
- The land claim payment of $868 received by Chief and Judge Douglas P. Lavan in July 1998 [4];
- The Certificate of Incorporation in 2002 [4].

The resolution concludes: "*BE IT RESOLVED, That the Senate honor the Kikiallus Nation of Native American Indians, who were among the original inhabitants of the Skagit River Valley of Washington State, whose name should be forever acknowledged for the ancestors and descendants of the Kikiallus Nation.*" [4] Copies were ordered transmitted to the Governor's Office, Island County Executive, Snohomish County Executive, Governor's Office of Indian Affairs, and Washington State Historical Society. [4]

PDF: https://apps.leg.wa.gov/documents/billdocs/2003-04/Pdf/Bills/Senate%20Resolutions/8672.pdf

HTML: https://app.leg.wa.gov/documents/billdocs/2003-04/Htm/Bills/Senate%20Resolutions/8672.htm

Archive (PDF): https://archive.ph/BgzGM

Archive (HTML): https://archive.is/7YjsZ

7.2 Washington State Governor's Office of Indian Affairs

The Washington State Governor's Office of Indian Affairs (GOIA) maintains a Treaty of Point Elliott page that lists the KiKiallus among the signatory tribes. [1]

GOIA Treaty Page: https://goia.wa.gov/tribal-government/treaty-point-elliott-1855

7.3 EFSEC Tribal Consultation (March 2025)

On March 31, 2025, the Washington State Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) sent an official tribal consultation letter directly to the KiKiallus Nation regarding the Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for electrical transmission facilities. [13] This letter recognizes the KiKiallus Nation's sovereign rights, acknowledges the importance of tribal consultation in accordance with federal and state requirements, and addresses treaty-protected rights, tribal environmental interests, and cultural resources. [13] This constitutes a contemporary instance of Government-to-Government interaction between a state agency and the KiKiallus Nation under the standards of RCW 43.21C.405 and federal consultation requirements.

VIII. Academic and Scholarly Documentation

8.1 University of Washington Digital Commons

The University of Washington Digital Commons contains the Treaty of Point Elliott documentation, providing scholarly access to the primary treaty documents. This academic repository confirms the Kikiallus (listed as Kik-i-allus) as signatories to the 1855 treaty. [2]

UW Digital Commons:
https://digitalcommons.law.uw.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1048&context=exhibits

8.2 American Indian Law Review

The American Indian Law Review published the "Special Recent Development: Indian Claims Commission 1975 Annual Report" (Vol. 4, No. 1, 1976, pp. 175–188). This scholarly law review article summarizes the ICC annual report to Congress and includes the KiKiallus award on page 182. [22] [30]

JSTOR: https://www.jstor.org/stable/20067984

OU Digital Commons:
https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1675&context=ailr

8.3 Arizona State University — Center for Indian Education (1974)

"A Reference Resource Guide of the American Indian" (1974), published through the Center for Indian Education at Arizona State University and cataloged as ERIC Document ED108821, lists the Kikiallus Governing Body as Item #5 under the Western Washington Agency in Everett, Washington. [23] [24] This confirms that the Kikiallus had a recognized governing body administered through the BIA Western Washington Agency.

8.4 National Park Service — Ebey's Landing Ethnohistory

"Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve: Ethnohistory" by Douglas Deur (2009), published as a National Park Service report, contains references to the Kikiallus people in the context of the broader Coast Salish ethnohistory of the Whidbey and Camano Island areas. [17] The companion publication "Ebey's Landing: An Unbroken Historical Record" also references the Kikiallus in Chapter 3. [18]

NPS Ethnohistory: https://home.nps.gov/ebla/learn/upload/EBLA-Ethnohistory_Deur2009_J9W88040021_Final_Report.pdf

NPS Historical Record Ch. 3:
https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/ebla/adhi/chap3.htm

8.5 North Cascades National Park Documentation

Historical documentation maintained by the National Park Service for North Cascades National Park references the Kikiallus and the historical use of the Kikiallus River name for the Skagit River. [19]

North Cascades NPS: https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/noca/hbd/chap1.htm

8.6 Sound Water Stewards

Sound Water Stewards maintains documentation of Kikiallus Village at Utsalady on Camano Island, providing additional confirmation of the location and historical significance of Kikiallus settlements. [31]

Sound Water Stewards: https://soundwaterstewards.org/kikiallus-village-at-utsalady/

8.7 Turtle Talk — MSU College of Law

The Turtle Talk blog, maintained by the Indigenous Law & Policy Center at Michigan State University College of Law, contains references to the Kikiallus Indian Nation in the context of federal Indian law analysis and commentary. [32]

Turtle Talk — Kikiallus: https://turtletalk.blog/tag/kikiallus-indian-nation/

8.8 Wikipedia — Kikiallus People

Wikipedia maintains a dedicated entry for the Kikiallus people, describing them as a Lushootseed-speaking Coast Salish people indigenous to western Washington. While Wikipedia is a secondary source, the entry serves as a publicly accessible starting point for further verification and is noted here for completeness. [15]

Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kikiallus_people

IX. Historical and Archival Sources

9.1 Stanwood Area Historical Society

The Stanwood Area Historical Society has been identified as suggesting the Kikiallus Tribe as a research resource for Native American history in the Stanwood and Camano Island area, as noted in Washington State Senate Resolution 8672. [4]

9.2 Stanwood School District Historical Map

A historical map hanging in the lobby of the Stanwood School District places permanent settlements of the Kikiallus near Arlington, Snohomish, Jim Creek, and Lake Riley, and along the Kikiallus River. [4] This physical artifact is referenced in Senate Resolution 8672 and provides independent local confirmation of the KiKiallus territorial claims.

9.3 Historical Publications

Multiple historical publications reference the Kikiallus, including: the Table of Primitive Peoples; Pioneers of Upsalady (regarding Camano Island); Tribal Tourism in Washington State; and a Guide to the Records of George F. Wright held at the University of Nevada. [4] These references are cataloged in Washington State Senate Resolution 8672.

9.4 Carl Albert Collection (1974)

The Carl Albert Collection from the Department of Indian Affairs Bureau (1974) contains references to the Kikiallus. [4] This collection is partially digitized and available through Archive.org and the Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center.

9.5 Digital Public Library of America

The Digital Public Library of America (DPLA) catalogs at least one item directly related to the Kikiallus. [33]

DPLA Item: https://dp.la/item/3dadd2b4324104472bee2e1b9e17b61e

9.6 Archives West (Orbis Cascade Alliance)

Archives West, maintained by the Orbis Cascade Alliance, is a searchable database of finding aids from Pacific Northwest archival collections. Kikiallus-related references appear in collections indexed through this system. [34]

Archives West: https://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:80444/xv41159

9.7 The Kikiallus River (Original Name of the Skagit River)

Multiple historical sources confirm that the original name of the Skagit River was the Kikiallus River. [4] [19] [36] This is documented in Washington State Senate Resolution 8672, North Cascades National Park historical documentation, and other archival sources. The North Cascades National Park blog "A River of Stories" discusses the narrative traditions associated with the river. [35] [36]

> **Skagit LWV Narrative:** https://www.skagitlwv.org/narrative.html
>
> **North Cascades Blog:** https://blog.ncascades.org/odds-and-ends/a-river-of-stories-storytelling-on-the-skagit/

9.8 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service — Skagit Watershed

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Skagit Watershed Carpenter Creek Culvert Removal project references the Kikiallus territory in the context of habitat restoration in traditional KiKiallus lands near the mouth of Carpenter Creek, where the Kikiallus village of Kikiyalusali was located. [37]

> **FWS Project:** https://www.fws.gov/project/skagit-watershed-carpenter-creek-culvert-removal

X. Canadian and International Context

10.1 Cross-Border Coast Salish Context

The KiKiallus Nation is part of the broader *Coast Salish cultural complex that spans the U.S.–Canada border.* While the research found no specific Kikiallus references in Canadian archives, Library and Archives Canada (LAC) maintains extensive indigenous records in Record Group 10 (RG10), which contains Indian Affairs records. [38] [39] Some seasonal or hunting territories of Coast Salish peoples may have extended into present-day British Columbia. The Jay Treaty (Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation of 1794) and subsequent agreements recognize the right of indigenous peoples to cross the U.S.–Canada border, which has implications for Coast Salish nations and the KiKiallus.

Library and Archives Canada: https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca

LAC Indigenous Services: https://www.canada.ca/en/library-archives/services/indigenous.html

10.2 International Law Framework

Several international legal instruments are relevant to the sovereignty framework within which the KiKiallus Nation operates:

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). Adopted by UN General Assembly Resolution 61/295 on September 13, 2007, UNDRIP affirms the rights of indigenous peoples to self-determination, to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social, and cultural institutions, and to their traditionally owned lands, territories, and resources. The United States announced its support for UNDRIP on December 16, 2010.

Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961). Article 47.1 of this convention addresses the treatment of sovereign entities of differing constitutional and social systems, which has been cited in the context of indigenous sovereign relations.

Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963). This convention recognizes sovereign relations since ancient times, providing an international legal framework for the interactions between sovereign entities.

XI. Modern Governance and Contemporary Recognition

11.1 Certificate of Incorporation and IRS Recognition

On February 19, 2002, Chief and Judge Douglas P. Lavan received a Certificate of Incorporation for the Kikiallus Nation. [4] The United States Internal Revenue Service granted the Kikiallus Nation These actions established the modern corporate and tax identity of the KiKiallus Nation within the U.S. legal framework.

11.2 Land Claim Payment

In or about July 1998, Chief and Judge Douglas P. Lavan received a check for $868 as partial payment for the Kikiallus land claim, as documented in Washington State Senate Resolution 8672. [4] This payment relates to the distribution of funds from the ICC Docket 263 award.

11.3 KiKiallus Nation Official Website

The KiKiallus Nation maintains an official website at kikiallus.is, which publishes information about its governance structure, sovereign status, and official communications. [40]

KiKiallus Nation: https://kikiallus.is

11.4 Contemporary Government-to-Government Interactions

The 2025 EFSEC tribal consultation letter (discussed in Section VII) represents the most recent documented instance of Government-to-Government interaction between a state agency and the KiKiallus Nation. [13] The letter from EFSEC recognized the KiKiallus Nation's sovereign rights, the importance of tribal consultation, and treaty-protected rights. The KiKiallus Nation responded with substantive comments on the Draft PEIS, including demands regarding electromagnetic field exposure, setback buffers, buried infrastructure, and the inclusion of a KiKiallus Tribal Representative in all planning phases. [13]

11.5 Governance Structure

The modern governance of the KiKiallus Nation includes the position of Chief (currently Chief Kurt Riggin), an Attorney General (Barry Taylor), and a Minister of the Interior (Alexander Ferguson), along with a Sovereign Oversight Board, and the KiKiallus Nation's International Tribal Council. [13] [40] The Nation's structure also includes The Indigenous Nations Bank (TiNB) as the KiKiallus Nation's Sovereign National Bank, and an Indigenous Financial Institution.

XIII. Master Source Index

The following is a comprehensive index of all sources cited in this report. Each citation number corresponds to the inline citations [#] used throughout the document body.

[1] Treaty of Point Elliott (Jan. 22, 1855), 12 Stat. 927 — WA GOIA | *Source Type: Federal Government*
URL: https://goia.wa.gov/tribal-government/treaty-point-elliott-1855
Archive: https://archive.ph/gweUm

[2] University of Washington Digital Commons — Treaty Exhibits | *Source Type: Academic/Scholarly*
URL: https://digitalcommons.law.uw.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1048&context=exhibits

[3] Suquamish Tribe — Treaty of Point Elliott Appendix | *Source Type: Federal Government*
URL: https://suquamish.nsn.us/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Appx-2-Treaty-of-Point-Elliott.pdf

[4] WA Senate Resolution 8672 (2003) | *Source Type: State Government*
URL: https://apps.leg.wa.gov/documents/billdocs/2003-04/Pdf/Bills/Senate%20Resolutions/8672.pdf
Archive: https://archive.ph/BgzGM

[5] ICC Docket 263 — Final Award (June 7, 1972), 28 Ind. Cl. Comm. 159 | *Source Type: Judicial/Legal* | KiKiallus Archives

[6] ICC Docket 263 — Findings of Fact on Award of Attorneys' Fee (Aug. 28, 1974), 34 Ind. Cl. Comm. 442 | *Source Type: Judicial/Legal* | KiKiallus Archives

[7] Bureau of Indian Affairs — Indian Land Areas Judicially Established (GovInfo) | *Source Type: Federal Government*
URL: https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GOVPUB-I20-PURL-gpo183323/pdf/GOVPUB-I20-PURL-gpo183323.pdf

[8] Library of Congress — 1978 Indian Land Areas Map | *Source Type: Federal Government*
URL: https://www.loc.gov/item/80695449/

[9] Bureau of Indian Affairs — Indian Land Areas Judicially Established (2015 Replot) | *Source Type: Federal Government*
URL: https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GOVPUB-I20-PURL-gpo183323/pdf/GOVPUB-I20-PURL-gpo183323.pdf

[10] CDC Race and Ethnicity Code List | *Source Type: Federal Government*
URL: https://www.cdc.gov/phin/resources/vocabulary/documents/PH_RaceAndEthnicity_CDC_v1.0.xlsx

[11] SEER 2026 Appendix D — Race Codes | *Source Type: Federal Government*
URL: https://seer.cancer.gov/manuals/2026/SPCSM_2026_Appendix_D.pdf

[12] Federal Register, 89 FR 91205 (Nov. 18, 2024) — Proposed Census Race/Ethnicity Codes | *Source Type: Federal Government*
URL: https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/11/18/2024-26827/the-census-bureaus-proposed-raceethnicity-code-list-for-the-american-community-survey-and-the-2030

[13] WA State EFSEC — Tribal Consultation Letter (March 2025) | *Source Type: State Government* | KiKiallus Archives

[14] Swinomish Indian Tribal Community — Constituent Tribes Documentation | *Source Type: Federal Government* | KiKiallus Archives

[15] Wikipedia — Kikiallus People | *Source Type: Academic/Scholarly (Secondary)*
URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kikiallus_people

[16] U.S. DOI — Samish Federal Acknowledgment (Oct. 27, 1982) | *Source Type: Federal Government*

[17] Ebey's Landing NHR Ethnohistory (Deur, 2009) | *Source Type: Academic/Scholarly*
URL: https://home.nps.gov/ebla/learn/upload/EBLA-Ethnohistory_Deur2009_J9W88040021_Final_Report.pdf

[18] Ebey's Landing: An Unbroken Historical Record, Ch. 3 | *Source Type: Academic/Scholarly*
URL: https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/ebla/adhi/chap3.htm

[19] North Cascades NPS Historical Documentation | *Source Type: Federal Government*
URL: https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/noca/hbd/chap1.htm
[20] 25 CFR Part 61 — Enrollment and Judgment Funds Distribution | *Source Type: Federal Government*
URL: https://www.govinfo.gov/link/cfr/25/61?link-type=pdf&year=mostrecent
[21] 25 CFR Part 61 (eCFR) — Section 61.4 | *Source Type: Federal Government*
URL: https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-25/chapter-I/subchapter-F/part-61/section-61.4
[22] American Indian Law Review, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1976 — ICC 1975 Annual Report | *Source Type: Academic/Scholarly*
URL: https://www.jstor.org/stable/20067984
Archive: https://archive.is/8DEOz
[23] ERIC Catalog — ED108821, American Indian Resource Guide (1974) | *Source Type: Academic/Scholarly*
URL: https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED108821
[24] ERIC Full Text — ED108821 | *Source Type: Academic/Scholarly*
URL: https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED108821.pdf
[25] Wikimedia Commons — BIA Indian Land Areas Map | *Source Type: Historical/Archival*
URL: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Indian_Land_Areas_Judicially_Established_1978_and_American_Indian_Reservations.pdf
[26] NRC/NPS NAGPRA Map | *Source Type: Federal Government*
URL: https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML1028/ML102871055.pdf
[27] NARF — ICC Index | *Source Type: Judicial/Legal*
URL: https://narf.org/nill/documents/ICC/index_to_icc.pdf
[28] NARF — ICC Final Report | *Source Type: Judicial/Legal*
URL: https://narf.org/nill/documents/icc_final_report.pdf
[29] IPUMS Census Documentation — Race Codes | *Source Type: Academic/Scholarly*
URL: https://usa.ipums.org/usa/resources/voliii/pubdocs/2000/racehislat.pdf
[30] OU Digital Commons — American Indian Law Review | *Source Type: Academic/Scholarly*
URL: https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1675&context=ailr
[31] Sound Water Stewards — Kikiallus Village at Utsalady | *Source Type: Historical/Archival*
URL: https://soundwaterstewards.org/kikiallus-village-at-utsalady/
[32] Turtle Talk (MSU Law) — Kikiallus References | *Source Type: Academic/Scholarly*
URL: https://turtletalk.blog/tag/kikiallus-indian-nation/
[33] Digital Public Library of America — Kikiallus Item | *Source Type: Historical/Archival*
URL: https://dp.la/item/3dadd2b4324104472bee2e1b9e17b61e
[34] Archives West (Orbis Cascade Alliance) — Kikiallus Reference | *Source Type: Historical/Archival*
URL: https://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:80444/xv41159
[35] North Cascades Blog — "A River of Stories: Storytelling on the Skagit" | *Source Type: Historical/Archival*
URL: https://blog.ncascades.org/odds-and-ends/a-river-of-stories-storytelling-on-the-skagit/
[36] Skagit LWV Narrative | *Source Type: Historical/Archival*
URL: https://www.skagitlwv.org/narrative.html
[37] U.S. FWS — Skagit Watershed Carpenter Creek Culvert Removal | *Source Type: Federal Government*
URL: https://www.fws.gov/project/skagit-watershed-carpenter-creek-culvert-removal
[38] Library and Archives Canada | *Source Type: International*
URL: https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca
[39] Library and Archives Canada — Indigenous Services | *Source Type: International*

URL: https://www.canada.ca/en/library-archives/services/indigenous.html

[40] KiKiallus Nation Official Website | *Source Type: Contemporary Official*

URL: https://kikiallus.is

[41] HistoryLink — "Native American tribes sign Point Elliott Treaty at Mukilteo on January 22, 1855" (File #5402) | *Source Type: Historical/Archival*

URL: https://www.historylink.org/file/5402

[42] HistoryLink — "Forts of Washington Territory, Indian War Era, 1855-1856" (File #10087) | *Source Type: Historical/Archival*

URL: https://www.historylink.org/file/10087

End of Report

Research Date: February 23, 2026

All URLs verified as of research date unless otherwise noted.