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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Proceeding no.	92074759
Party	Plaintiff Chief Troy Kerry, For And On Behalf Of The Apalachee Indians Of Louisiana, Talamali Band
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

In the matter of U.S. Service Mark Registration No. 5,915,019
Registration Date: November 19, 2019
Mark: Talimali Band The Apalachee Indians Of Louisiana

Chief TROY KERRY,)
for and on behalf of the)
Apalachee Indians of Louisiana,)
Talimali Band,)
)
Petitioner,)
)
v.)
)
TALIMALI BAND OF THE)
APALACHEE INDIANS OF LOUISIANA,)
)
Respondent/Registrant)

Cancellation No. 92074759

PETITIONER’S MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS

Pursuant to TBMP § 504.01, Petitioner Chief TROY KERRY, for and on behalf of the Apalachee Indians of Louisiana, Talimali Band, moves for judgment on the pleadings against Respondent.

The grounds for this motion are that, on the facts as deemed admitted, there is no genuine issue of material fact to be resolved and Petitioner is entitled to judgment, on the substantive merits of the controversy, as a matter of law. Specifically, there is no dispute that Registrant is neither a federally- nor a state-recognized tribe. Therefore, Petitioner is entitled to judgment as a matter of law in that Registrant is not an entity that is entitled to register a mark that is the name of a tribe. The motion is supported by the attached Brief, which is incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

WHEREFORE, for good cause shown, Petitioner requests that judgment on the pleadings be granted in favor of Petitioner on the Petition for Cancellation herein and Registration No.

5,915,019 for TALIMALI BAND OF THE APALACHEE INDIANS OF LOUISIANA be cancelled.

Petitioner Chief Troy Kerry, for and on behalf the Apalachee Indians of Louisiana, Talimali Band

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Dated: March 7, 2022

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and complete copy of this foregoing motion and the supporting brief have been served upon the following person, at his said address, by email, on March 7, 2022:

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
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TALIMALI BAND OF THE)
APALACHEE INDIANS OF LOUISIANA,)
)
Respondent/Registrant)

Cancellation No. 92074759

**BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF PETITIONER’S MOTION FOR JUDGMENT
ON THE PLEADINGS**

Pursuant to TBMP § 528.01, Petitioner Chief TROY KERRY, for and on behalf of the Apalachee Indians of Louisiana, Talimali Band, submits the following in support of his Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

There is no dispute that Registrant is neither a federally-recognized nor a state-recognized tribe. Therefore, Petitioner is entitled to judgment as a matter of law in that Registrant is not an entity that is entitled to register a mark that is the name of a Native-American tribe in connection with services purportedly performed to promote the interests of the tribe.

MOTIONS FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS

A motion for judgment on the pleadings looks to “undisputed facts appearing in all the pleadings, supplemented by any facts of which the Board may take judicial notice.” *Media*

Online Inc. v. El Clasificado, Inc., 88 U.S.P.Q.2d 1285, 1288 (TTAB 2008). *Accord Ava Enterprises Inc. v. P.A.C. Trading Group, Inc.*, 86 USPQ2d 1659, 1660 (TTAB 2008) (Board can take judicial notice of dictionary definitions). The Federal Rules of Evidence provide that a fact of which the Board may take judicial notice is a fact “that is not subject to reasonable dispute because it (1) is generally known within the trial court’s territorial jurisdiction; or (2) can be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.” Fed. R. Evid. 201(b). This rule is applicable to this proceeding. 37 C.F.R. ¶ 2.122 (a); TBMP ¶ 704.12.

Judgment on the pleadings should be granted where, on the facts as deemed admitted, supplemented by any facts of which the Board takes judicial notice, there is no genuine issue of material fact to be resolved, and the moving party is entitled to judgment, on the substantive merits of the controversy, as a matter of law.

This proceeding is such a case.

UNDISPUTED FACTS

Based on the admitted-to allegations of the Third Amended Petition for Cancellation and on the allegations of Registrant’s Answer, there is no dispute as to the following facts:

The Apalachee are a Native American people who historically lived in the Florida Panhandle. Today, the Apalachee Tribe consists of descendants of the Apalachee Indians of Northwest Florida, who were among the first indigenous North Americans encountered by European explorers.¹

On December 26, 1995, Respondent/Registrant Talimali Band of the Apalachee Indians Of Louisiana (“Registrant”) was incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under Louisiana law, as

¹ Third Amended Petition for Cancellation (“Petition”) ¶ 1; Respondent’s Answer and Affirmative Defenses To Petitioner’s Third Amended Petition (“Answer”) ¶ 1.

“Apalachee Indians of Louisiana” and the Articles of Incorporation were filed with the Louisiana Secretary of State on December 27, 1995.²

There was never a vote or decision by the Apalachee Tribe to authorize Registrant to use the name APALACHEE INDIANS in any way it sees fit or in any way it may consider appropriate.³

On June 14, 1996, Registrant’s name was changed from “Apalachee Indians of Louisiana” to “Talimali Band the Apalachee Indians of Louisiana.”⁴

On November 19, 2019, Registrant filed the application for registration that ultimately matured into the registration of the mark Talimali Band the Apalachee Indians of Louisiana® for “association services, namely, promoting the interests of the Talimali Band of Talimali Band of the Apalachee Indians of Louisiana” in Class 35, U.S. Registration No. 5915019, which is the subject of this proceeding.⁵

The Louisiana Native American Commission (the “Commission”) was created by state statute, effective August 1, 2018, to advise the Louisiana Governor's Office of Indian Affairs on matters relating to Native Americans in Louisiana. The Commission consists of a representative of each federally- recognized and state-recognized tribe. Among other things, the Commission recommends whether a tribe should be recognized by the State of Louisiana.⁶

In signing the application for registration of the Mark, Registrant represented that it was the owner of the Mark to be registered and that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no other persons have the right to use the Mark in commerce, either in the identical form or in such near

² Petition ¶ 3; Answer ¶ 3.

³ Petition ¶ 5; Answer ¶ 5.

⁴ Petition ¶ 6; Answer ¶ 6.

⁵ Petition ¶ 12; Answer ¶ 12.

⁶ Petition ¶ 13; Answer ¶ 13.

resemblance as to be likely, when used on or in connection with the goods/services of such other persons, to cause confusion or mistake or to deceive.⁷

Registrant has not been federally recognized as a tribe.⁸ Registrant also has not been recognized by the State of Louisiana (or any other state) as a tribe.⁹

ARGUMENT

A. The Federal Government and Various State Governments Recognize Whether A Particular Group or Entity Should Be Recognized as a Native-American Tribe.

Registrant has asserted that The Trademark Trial and Appeal Board cannot settle disputes between Native-American tribes,¹⁰ which begs the question whether an entity should be recognized as representing or consisting of a tribe in the first instance. At the federal level, the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the US Department of Interior is the agency responsible for determining whether a group should be recognized as an Indian Tribe.¹¹ In addition, states have their own systems in place.¹² In particular, in Louisiana, there is a Native American Commission, which establishes criteria for state tribe recognition.¹³

⁷ Petition ¶ 13; Answer ¶ 13.

⁸ Affirmative Defenses ¶ 22.

⁹ Affirmative Defenses ¶ 22.

¹⁰ Affirmative Defenses ¶ 1.

¹¹ Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act, Public Law 103-454, 108 Stat. 4791, 4792; 25 CFR Part 83. *See also* U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, “FAQ: What is a federally recognized tribe?” <<https://www.bia.gov/frequently-asked-questions>>; U.S. Department of the Interior, Indian Affairs “Office of Federal Acknowledgement” <<https://www.bia.gov/as-ia/ofa>>; U.S. Department of the Interior, Indian Affairs, “Search Federally Recognized Tribes” <<https://www.bia.gov/service/tribal-leaders-directory/federally-recognized-tribes>>.

¹² U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Native Americans, “American Indians and Alaska Natives – What are State Recognized Tribes?” <<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ana/fact-sheet/american-indians-and-alaska-natives-what-are-state-recognized-tribes>>. *See also* US Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, “Guide to Working with Non-Federally Recognized Tribes in the Section 106 Process (“In at least 14 states, tribal entities are recognized at the state level as having self-government authority outside of federal processes”) <<https://www.achp.gov/sites/default/files/whitepapers/2018-06/GuidetoWorkingwithNon-FederallyRecognizedTribesintheSection106Process.pdf>>; “Government Accountability Office, “Federal Funding for Non-Federally Recognized Tribes <<https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-12-348.pdf>>.

¹³ Louisiana Revised Statutes § 46:2305 <<http://legis.la.gov/legis/Law.aspx?d=1108531>>.

B. A Native American Tribal Name Can Only Be Registered as a Mark Identifying the Tribe to a Federally-Recognized or a State-Recognized Tribe.

In turn, portions of the Lanham Act and other federal statutes expressly acknowledge that protection may only be accorded to federally- or state-recognized tribes. For example, Section 2(a) of the Lanham prohibits the registration of trademarks which falsely suggest a connection with a “juristic person” or an “institution.” It is recognized that Native-American tribes are either a juristic person or an institution under Section 2(a) of the Act. *In Re White*, 73 U.S.P.Q.2d 1713, 1717-18 (TTAB 2014) (finding that “federally-recognized tribes are entities or juristic persons” and that a federally recognized APACHE tribe is entitled to protection under Section 2(a)) (citing *In re Shinnecock Smoke Shop*, Serial Nos. 78918061 and 78918500, 2008 TTAB LEXIS 78 at *7 (TTAB Sept. 10, 2008) (“regardless of whether [the state-recognized Shinnecock Indian Tribe] is a ‘person,’ it clearly is an ‘institution’ and thus is protected under Section 2(a)) (not precedential), *aff’d*, 571 F.3d 1171 (Fed. Cir. 2009), *reh. denied*, 2009 U.S. App. LEXIS 20312 (Fed Cir. Aug. 28, 2009), *cert. denied*, 558 U.S. 1149, 130 S.Ct. 1156, 175 L.Ed.2d 975) (2010)). *See also In re White*, 80 U.S.P.Q.2d 1654 (TTAB 2016) (recognizing that the federally-recognized St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York is an institution under Section 2(a) and that the use of MOHAWK would falsely suggest a connection between the applicant and the MOHAWK tribe). *See also In re Kent Pederson*, 109 U.S.P.Q.2d 1185 (TTAB 2013) (affirming refusal of an application by an individual to register LAKOTA for herbal remedies based on a false connection with the LAKOTA Native Americans who are part of the Native American group which is federally recognized as the Sioux tribe).

Notably, Section 2(a) makes no reference to using whether a tribe is federally- or state-recognized as a criteria. Nevertheless, that criteria is applied and the reason for doing so is obvious: Otherwise, the PTO and the TTAB would be asked to review and evaluate a potentially

bottomless pit of evidence¹⁴ to determine whether a particular person or entity claiming to be owner of a tribal name as a mark in connection with promoting the interests of a tribe or to identify membership in the tribe is actually who or what it purports to be.

Indeed, in 1998, Congress expressed a particular interest in protecting tribal insignia and directed the Commissioner to conduct a study and submit a report to Congress concerning issues surrounding trademark protection for the official insignia of federally and/or state recognized Native American tribes specifically.¹⁵¹⁶ Consequently, the PTO issued its report,¹⁷ which led to the creation of a [database](#) on the PTO web site¹⁸ of tribal insignia owned by federally- or state-recognized Native American tribes, for the purpose of assisting Trademark Examiners in determining whether applicants who seek to register design mark confusingly similar to a tribal insignia in the database should be refused because they are not the owner.

To be clear, Petitioner is not suggesting that the PTO cannot refuse an application to register a mark on the ground that it is confusingly similar to a common law tribal name or mark of a federally or state-recognized tribe.¹⁹ In addition, Petitioner is not requesting the Board to find that the tribe which he represents should be allowed to register the name of the Apalachee Tribe as a word mark – at the current time, Petitioner’s tribe is also neither federally recognized

¹⁴ In the event that the Board denies this Motion, Petitioner anticipates that the Board will need to decide between diametrically opposed testimony of numerous witnesses as to whether Registrant is the representative of the tribe.

¹⁵ Trademark Law Treaty Act, § 302, Publ. Law 105-330 < <https://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/laws/trademark-law-treaty-implementation-public-law-105-330-oct-30-1998>>.

¹⁶ Congress expressed the same interest in protecting tribal word marks owed by federally- or state-recognized tribes only in the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-644) < <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-104/pdf/STATUTE-104-Pg4662.pdf#page=1>>, which provides protection against the unauthorized use of trademarks owned by a federally- or state-recognized tribe on certain goods.

¹⁷ Patent and Trademark Office, “Official Insignia of Native American Tribes, Statutorily Required Study”(Sept. 30, 1999) <<https://www.uspto.gov/sites/default/files/web/offices/com/sol/notices/insgstdy.pdf>>.

¹⁸ USPTO, “Native American tribal insignia” <<https://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/laws/native-american-tribal-insignia>>.

¹⁹ *Cf. In re Kent Pederson, supra* (affirming refusal to register LAKOTA for herbal remedies based on a false connection with the LAKOTA Native Americans who are part of the Native American federally recognized as the Sioux tribe).

nor recognized by the State of Louisiana. Rather, Petitioner seeks that the Board find that Registrant is not the appropriate entity to own a federal trademark registration for the tribal name. Specifically, where, as here, an entity registers the name of a tribe for activities historically conducted by a tribe directly benefiting the tribe, *e.g.*, promoting the interests of members of the tribe, designating membership in the tribe or providing tribal information to members of the tribe, the registration is invalid unless the registrant is a federally- or state-recognized tribe.

Significantly, since the enactment of the Trademark Law Treaty Implementation Act on Oct. 30, 1998, with one possible exception, every trademark registration that has issued by the PTO for the name of a tribe in connection with promoting the interests of members of the tribe, designating membership in the tribe or providing tribal information to members of the tribe services is owned by a federally- or state- recognized Indian tribe. *See Annex A.*²⁰

C. Registrant is Not A Federally-Recognized Tribe Nor A State-Recognized Tribe and Therefore Cannot Own The Registration of the Mark at Issue.

Registrant has not claimed to be and, in fact, is neither a federally-recognized tribe nor a state-recognized tribe.²¹ Registrant is a Louisiana for-profit corporation. Yet it claims ownership of the name and mark of the Apalachee Tribe for promoting the interests of the tribe. In principle, Registrant could be anyone, wholly unconnected with the Apalachee Tribe. The

²⁰ Similarly, cases involving claims of infringement of tribal marks appear to have only been brought by federally- or state-recognized tribes. *See Prairie Island Indian Cmty. v. Radisson Hotels Int'l, Inc.*, No. 20-CV-1234 (NEB/TNL), 2020 U.S.P.Q.2d 11527, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 239671 (D. Minn. Dec. 21, 2020) (trademark infringement action by a federally-recognized Indian tribe); *Navajo Nation v. Urban Outfitters, Inc.*, Civ. No. 12-195 BB/LAM, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 202309 (D.N.M. Nov. 6, 2013) (same); *later op.*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 63599 (D.N.M. May 13, 2016), *later op.*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 179611 (D.N.M. July 5, 2016) *Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Fla. v. Thiele*, No. 08-22714-CIV-UNGARO, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 140592 (S.D. Fla. Dec. 23, 2008) (same); *Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut v. The Mohegan Tribe and Nation, Inc.*, 739 A.2d 34 (Conn. 2001) (trademark infringement claim by federally- and state-recognized tribe).

²¹ *See* “U.S. Department of the Interior, Indian Affairs, “Search Federally Recognized Tribes,” *supra*, n.11; Office of the Governor (Louisiana), “State Recognized Tribes” <<https://gov.louisiana.gov/assets/docs/Indian-Affairs/Federal-State-Tribes-2021.pdf>>.

Board should not let this anomalous registration remain on the Principal Register unless and until a federally- or state-recognized tribe can claim ownership of the mark and seek registration.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, Petitioner's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings should be granted and an order should issue directing the cancellation of Registration No. 5915019, and such other relief as the Board may find appropriate.²²

Petitioner Chief Troy Kerry, for and on behalf the Apalachee Indians of Louisiana, Talimali Band



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Dated: March 7, 2022

²² This motion is without prejudice to Petitioner bringing a Motion for Summary Judgment on the merits of whether Registrant is an authorized representative of the Tribe for purposes of claiming ownership of the tribal name as a mark.



ANNEX A

Reg. No.	Mark/ Registration Date	Owner	IC: G&S
6295350	THE GREAT SEMINOLE NATION OF OKLAHOMA March 16, 2021	The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, a federally-recognized Indian tribe	35: Association services, namely, promoting the interests of the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma and its members and promoting commerce and tourism on the tribal lands of the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma. 41: Organizing community sporting and cultural events.
6069601	SEMINOLE June 2, 2020	Seminole Tribe of Florida, a federally-recognized Indian tribe	35: Association services, namely, promoting the interests of, and welfare of, the Seminole Tribe of Florida.
5813713	EASTERN SHAWNEE TRIBE July 23, 2019	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, a federally-recognized Indian tribe	200: Indicating membership in the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, a sovereign federally-recognized Indian tribe.
5665985	DRY CREEK RANCHERIA BAND OF POMO INDIANS and DESIGN  Jan. 29, 2019	Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians, a federally-recognized Indian tribe	35: Association services, namely, promoting the interests of the Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians and members of the Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians, and promoting commerce and tourism on the tribal lands of the Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians.
5022618	MICCOSUKEE TRIBE OF INDIANS OF FLORIDA and Design  Aug. 16, 2016	Miccosukee Tribe Of Indians of Florida, a federally-recognized Indian tribe	35: Association services, namely, promoting the interests of the members of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; arranging and conducting general business meetings for members of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; conducting Native American themed business development services to support members of the Miccosukee Tribe



ANNEX A

Reg. No.	Mark/ Registration Date	Owner	IC: G&S
			of Indians of Florida.
5015962	VANCLEAVE LIVE OAK CHOCTAW Aug. 9, 2016	Vancleave Live Oak Choctaw, a state-recognized Indian tribe	200: Indicating membership in a(n) organization of a state recognized Native American Tribe
4799847	PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS Aug. 25, 2015	Pala Band of Mission Indians, a federally-recognized Indian tribe	35 Association services, namely, promoting the interests and welfare of members of an Indian tribe.
4532597	<p>THE MOHEGAN TRIBE MUNDU WIGO and DESIGN</p>  <p>May 20, 2014</p>	Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut, a federally-recognized Indian tribe	16: Educational publications, namely, training manuals in the field of tribal government affairs; letterhead paper; adhesive-backed stickers; stationery; printed pamphlets, brochures, manuals, books, booklets, leaflets, informational flyers, badges, informational sheets and newsletters, all related to the conduct of the Mohegan tribal government, the delivery of tribal government services, tribal ceremonies, and other tribal cultural, education and entertainment services in order to promote the interests and welfare of the Mohegan Tribe and its members and provide historical information to the general public.
5209976	<p>VANCLEAVE LIVE OAK CHOCTAW and DESIGN</p>  <p>May 23, 2017</p>	Vancleave Live Oak Choctaw, a state-recognized Indian tribe	200: Indicating membership in an organization of a state recognized Native American Tribe.
5015962	VANCLEAVE LIVE OAK CHOCTAW August 9, 2016	Vancleave Live Oak Choctaw, a state-recognized Indian tribe	200: Indicating membership in an organization of a state recognized Native American Tribe.



ANNEX A

Reg. No.	Mark/ Registration Date	Owner	IC: G&S
5081347	DELAWARE TRIBE OF INDIANS LENAPE and DESIGN  Nov. 15, 2016	Delaware Tribe of Indians, a Federally Recognized Native American Tribe	035: Managing and promoting tribal business development; association services, namely, promoting the interests of the Delaware Tribe of Indians; promoting public awareness of historical and cultural heritage of the Delaware Tribe of Indians; promoting the interests of members of the Delaware Tribe of Indians members concerned with preservation of the history and artifacts of the Delaware Tribe of Indians and the cultural heritage of the Delaware Tribe of Indians
4808677	ONEIDA Sept. 8, 2015	Oneida Indian Nation of New York, a federally-recognized Indian tribe	16: Newsletters pertaining to Oneida Indian Nation events and issues ...
4197069	SAGINAW CHIPPEWA INDIAN TRIBE OF MICHIGAN and DESIGN  Aug. 28, 2012	Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, a federally-recognized Indian tribe	200: Indicating membership in the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, a federally recognized sovereign tribe.
3938771	YOCHA DEHE WINTUN NATION March 29, 2011	Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, a federally-recognized indian tribe	35: Association services, namely, promoting the interests and welfare of members of an Indian tribe
3905576	YOCHA DEHE WINTUN NATION Jan. 11, 2011	Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation federally-recognized indian tribe	35: Association services, namely, promoting the interests and welfare of members of an Indian tribe

ANNEX A

Reg. No.	Mark/ Registration Date	Owner	IC: G&S
3895228	<p>YOCHA DEHE WINTUN NATION and DESIGN</p>  <p>Dec. 21, 2010</p>	<p>Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, a federally-recognized indian tribe</p>	<p>35: Association services, namely, promoting the interests and welfare of members of an Indian tribe</p>
3810883	<p>TUNICA-BILOXI TRIBE OF LOUISIANA and DESIGN</p>  <p>June 29, 2010</p>	<p>Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, a federally-recognized Indian tribe</p>	<p>35: Business services offered to members of a federally-recognized Indian tribe, namely, promoting economic development on Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana territory; association services, namely, promoting the association, social, health care, legal, law enforcement and cultural interests of the members of a federally-recognized Indian tribe</p>
3625783	<p>ALABAMA-COUSHATTA TRIBE OF TEXAS May 29, 2009</p>	<p>Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, a federally-recognized Indian tribe</p>	<p>35: Association services, namely, promoting the interests and welfare of the Native American community; providing an informational web site representing and promoting the interests of the Native American community; promoting business and economic development on Alabama-Coushatta tribal lands and adjacent land in Polk County, Texas and Tyler County, Texas;</p>
3308288	<p>PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE Oct. 9, 2007</p>	<p>Pascua Yaqui Tribe, a federally-recognized Indian tribe</p>	<p>35: Association services, namely, promoting the interests and welfare of the Native American community.</p>

ANNEX A

Reg. No.	Mark/ Registration Date	Owner	IC: G&S
3259339	<p>MUCKLESHOOT INDIAN TRIBE and Design</p>  <p>July 3, 2007</p>	<p>Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, a federally-recognized Indian tribe</p>	<p>16: Publications, namely, newspapers, newsletters and magazines featuring tribal and general news and information</p>
2690443	<p>MUSCOGEE NATION OF FLORIDA "A PEOPLE OF ONE FIRE" FLORIDA TRIBE OF EASTERN CREEK INDIANS and DESIGN</p>  <p>Feb. 25, 2003</p>	<p>Muscogee Nation Of Florida, a Florida corporation²³</p>	<p>35: Association Services, Namely, Promoting The General Interests of Members of The Muscogee Nation of Florida (Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians) by Arranging and Conducting Tribal General and Social Meetings</p>
2326707	<p>COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE March 7, 2000</p>	<p>The Cowlitz Indian Tribe, a Federally-Recognized Indian Tribe</p>	<p>200 Indicate membership in an Indian Tribe</p>
2199516	<p>SHAKOPEE MDEWAKANTON SIOUX COMMUNITY Oct. 27, 1998</p>	<p>Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, a Federally Recognized Indian Tribe</p>	<p>42 Association services, namely, promoting the interests and welfare of the local Native American Community</p>

²³ The file wrapper for the application for registration of this mark is incomplete and it cannot be determined why this application for registration was approved.