

## Public Charter Schools on Bureau of Indian Affairs Land

*By Anna Nicotera*

To provide a better understanding of the public schools that serve students on Native American lands, the National Alliance for Public Charter Schools (NAPCS) compiled data on public charter and traditional public schools for this report. We present this data as a helpful foundation for additional research and advocacy work in the area of Native American charter schooling.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in the Department of the Interior is the federal government agency responsible for providing U.S. services to tribes across over 55 million acres of Native American lands. The Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) in the Department of the Interior oversees public schools on these lands. In contrast to local public schools, BIE schools are primarily federally funded and many are operated by tribes under a contract or grant from BIE. As of the 2012-2013 school year, the BIE school system had 183 elementary and secondary schools on 63 reservations in 23 states.<sup>1</sup> Tribes and tribal school boards control 126 of these schools through contracts with BIE, and BIE operates the remaining 57 schools. In 1995, Congress instituted a temporary moratorium on new educational programs funded by BIA, which has yet to be lifted. The moratorium prohibits the opening of new BIE-operated schools or the expansion of grade levels offered in existing BIE-operated schools.

Also on BIA land are a growing number of elementary and secondary public charter schools. In 2005, there were 19 charter schools on 17 reservations in five states, and by 2010 this figure increased to 31 charter schools on 19 reservations in nine states. In 2010, public charter schools accounted for 23 percent of public schools on BIA lands in the nine states with charter schools on BIA lands, and 15 percent of public schools on BIA lands across all states.

<sup>1</sup>The following states have BIE traditional public schools, but do not have charter school laws: Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Washington also has BIE traditional public schools and a charter school law that passed in 2012, but the state does not currently have public charter schools.



## Data Analysis and Findings

Charter school data, including enrollment, student demographics, and charter-specific characteristics are collected annually by NAPCS for the Public Charter School Dashboard. Traditional public school data were compiled from the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data, which include demographic and location data through the 2010-2011 school year. We mapped the physical location of charter schools and traditional public schools to BIA boundary maps provided by NationalAtlas.gov.

Table 1 reports the number of charter and traditional public schools, as well as enrollment from the 2008-2009 through 2010-2011 school years, organized by state. The percentages in parentheses indicate growth or decline from the previous year. Public charter schools have experienced growth in both the number of schools and student enrollment, while the number of schools and enrollment in BIE traditional public schools has remained relatively constant over these years due to the Congressional moratorium on BIE-operated public schools. The number of students enrolled in charters on BIA lands increased 18 percent, from 2,111 in 2008-2009 to 2,493 in 2010-2011.

*Public charter schools on BIA lands have experienced growth in both the number of schools and student enrollment, while the number of schools and enrollment in BIE traditional public schools has remained relatively constant over these years due to the Congressional moratorium on BIE-operated public schools.*





**Table 1: Number of Schools and Students Enrolled in Public Charter Schools and Traditional Public Schools (TPS), 2008-2009 – 2010-2011**

Location of reservation by contiguous state and school type		Schools			Students		
		2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
AZ	Charter – on reservation	9	12 (+33%)	11 (-8%)	994	628 (-39%)	800 (+27%)
	BIE TPS – on reservation	45	45 (+0%)	45 (+0%)	10,420	10,164 (-2.5%)	10,306 (+1.4%)
	BIE TPS – Total	52	51 (-1%)	51 (+0%)	11,900	11,542 (-3.2%)	11,739 (+1.7%)
CA	Charter – on reservation	3	4 (+33%)	8 (+100%)	252	302 (+20%)	697 (+131%)
	BIE TPS – on reservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BIE TPS – Total	2	2 (+0%)	2 (+0%)	577	459 (-20%)	426 (-7%)
FL	Charter – on reservation	1	1 (+0%)	2 (+100%)	165	201 (+22%)	232 (+15%)
	BIE TPS – on reservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BIE TPS – Total	2	2 (+0%)	2 (+0%)	346	300 (-13%)	299 (-0%)
MI	Charter – on reservation	0	1	1 (+0%)	0	106	86 (-18%)
	BIE TPS – on reservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BIE TPS – Total	2	2 (+0%)	2 (+0%)	452	644 (+42%)	617 (-4%)
MN	Charter – on reservation	1	2 (+100%)	2 (+0%)	86	135 (+57%)	151 (+12%)
	BIE TPS – on reservation	3	3 (+0%)	3 (+0%)	259	284 (+8.8%)	272 (-4.4%)
	BIE TPS – Total	4	4 (+0%)	4 (+0%)	730	789 (+7.4%)	794 (0.6%)
NM	Charter – on reservation	4	4 (+0%)	4 (+0%)	382	343 (-10%)	390 (+14%)
	BIE TPS – on reservation	16	16 (+0%)	16 (+0%)	3,092	3,067 (-0%)	2,978 (-2.9%)
	BIE TPS – Total	40	41 (+2%)	41 (+0%)	8,547	8,985 (+4.9%)	8,925 (-0%)
OR	Charter – on reservation	1	1 (+0%)	1 (+0%)	56	51 (-9%)	48 (-6%)
	BIE TPS – on reservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BIE TPS – Total	1	1 (+0%)	1 (+0%)	382	339 (-11%)	320 (-5%)
UT	Charter – on reservation	1	1 (+0%)	0	44	53 (+20%)	0
	BIE TPS – on reservation	1	1 (+0%)	1 (+0%)	157	149 (-5%)	161 (+8%)
	BIE TPS – Total	1	1 (+0%)	1 (+0%)	157	149 (-5%)	161 (+8%)
WY	Charter – on reservation	2	2 (+0%)	2 (+0%)	132	91 (-31%)	89 (-2%)
	BIE TPS – on reservation	1	1 (+0%)	1 (+0%)	218	215 (-1%)	213 (-1%)
	BIE TPS – Total	1	1 (+0%)	1 (+0%)	218	215 (-1%)	213 (-1%)
Totals	Charter – on reservation	22	28 (+27%)	31 (+11%)	2,111	1,901 (-10%)	2,493 (+31%)
	BIE TPS – on reservation	66	66 (+0%)	66 (+0%)	14,146	13,879 (-1.9%)	13,930 (+0%)
	BIE TPS Other*	69	68 (-1%)	68 (+0%)	17,517	17,929 (+2%)	18,358 (+2%)
	BIE TPS – All**	174	173 (-0%)	173 (+0%)	40,826	41,351 (+1%)	41,852 (+1%)

BIE TPS Other\*: Number of traditional public schools and enrollment in states without charters on BIA land.  
 BIE TPS Total\*\*: This figure includes schools on and off reservations and excludes dormitories that house school children but are not recognized schools.  
 Percentage growth from previous year reported in parentheses.



Of the nine states where charter schools operated on BIA land in 2010-2011, Arizona and California had the most charter schools, a total of 19 (61 percent of all BIA charters). The largest growth from 2009-2010 to 2010-2011 occurred in California, with a 100 percent increase in charter schools and a 131 percent increase in enrollment during the same period of time.

There are 310 Native American reservations in the United States.<sup>2</sup> In some instances, charter schools opened on reservations where there were no other public school options. Between 2005 and 2010, six charter schools opened on reservations without an existing public school, and by 2010, 15 reservations had charter schools as the only available public school option. In 2010, there were five reservations with at least one charter school and traditional public school, and 46 reservations with only traditional public schools. The remaining 244 reservations do not have a charter or traditional public school. (The Appendix lists public charter schools by state and reservation in Table A-1 and by state, reservation, and Congressional District in Table A-2.)

Table 2 provides a snapshot of information about charter schools on BIA land in 2010-2011, by reservation. A majority of schools are freestanding (not managed by non-profit CMOs or for-profit EMOs) and are new startup schools (as opposed to conversions of traditional public schools). The schools range in grade configuration and type of authorizer.

*Between 2005 and 2010, six charter schools opened on reservations without an existing public school, and by 2010, 15 reservations had charter schools as the only available public school option.*



<sup>2</sup>Alaska and Hawaii, while having sizeable Native Alaskan and Hawaiian populations, do not have BIE-operated schools or public charter schools on BIA land. Hawaii does not have any Native American reservations.



Table 2: Characteristics of Public Charter Schools on BIA Lands, 2010-2011

	Reservation Name	Schools	Total Enroll	Percent eligible for free/reduced lunch	Percent of public school enroll	Management Organization			School Performance			Grade Configuration^					Authorizer^^				
						Free-standing	CMO	EMO	Met AYP	Did not meet AYP	% Met AYP	EM	M	MH	H	EMH	ICB	LEA	SBE	UNIV	NFP
AZ	Fort Mojave Indian Reservation	2	119	43.70%	100%	2	0	0	2	0	100%	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Gila River Indian Reservation	3	237	86.10%	100%	1	1	0	2	1	67%	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Navajo Indian Reservation	4	170	95.90%	11%	4	0	0	2	2	50%	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0
	Salt River Indian Reservation	2	274	34.70%	67%	2	0	0	1	1	50%	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>64.25%</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
CA	Barona Rancheria	1	92	0.00%	100%	1	0	0	1	0	100%	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Bishop Rancheria	1	7	0.00%	100%	1	0	0	1	0	100%	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Pala Indian Reservation	1	117	72.60%	100%	1	0	0	0	1	0%	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Rincon Indian Reservation	2	67	44.80%	100%	2	0	0	1	1	50%	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
	Yerington Indian Reservation	1	202	100.00%	100%	1	0	0	0	1	0%	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Yurok Indian Reservation	2	212	76.90%	100%	2	0	0	1	1	50%	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>68.86%</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
FL	Brighton Indian Reservation	2	232	0.00%	100%	1	0	1	1	1	50%	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>0.00%</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
MI	Bay Mills Indian Reservation	1	86	74.40%	100%	1	0	0	0	1	0%	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>74.40%</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
MA	Grand Portage Indian Reservation	1	33	97.00%	100%	1	0	0	0	1	0%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	White Earth Indian Reservation	1	118	95.80%	100%	1	0	0	0	1	0%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>96.06%</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>



NM  
OR

Reservation Name	Schools	Total Enroll	Percent eligible for free/ reduced lunch	Percent of public school enroll	Management Organization			School Performance			Grade Configuration^					Authorizer^^				
					Free-standing	CMO	EMO	Met AYP	Did not meet AYP	% Met AYP	EM	M	MH	H	EMH	ICB	LEA	SBE	UNIV	NFP
Jemez Indian Reservation	1	67	67.16%	100%	1	0	0	0	1	0%	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
San Juan Indian Reservation	1	197	72.60%	50%	1	0	0	0	1	0%	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sandia Indian Reservation	1	37	59.50%	100%	1	0	0	0	1	0%	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Taos Indian Reservation	1	89	62.92%	36%	1	0	0	0	1	0%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>67.43%</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Umatilla Indian Reservation	1	48	0.00%	100%	1	0	0	0	1	0%	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0.00%</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Wind River Indian Reservation	2	89	100.00%	24%	2	0	0	0	2	0%	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100.00%</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total/Average*</b>	31	2,493	62.37%		29	1	1	12	19	38.70%	9	5	3	12	2	8	15	5	1	2
<b>TPS 2010 Totals</b>	173	41,852	-		-	-	-	51	159**	32.10%										

All schools are start-ups except for Rite of Passage Charter School in Yerington Indian Reservation, which is a converted public school.

\*Last row shows averages for percentage of “free and reduced price lunch” and percentage of “Met AYP”

\*\* 13 schools did not report AYP results in 2010-11

^Grade Configuration:

- EM: low grades between Pre-Kindergarten and 3rd and high grades between Pre-Kindergarten and 8th
- M: low grades between 4th and 8th and high grades between 5th and 8th
- MH: low grades between 4th and 8th and high grades between 9th and 12th
- H: low grades between 9th and 12th and high grades between 9th and 12th
- EMH: low grades between Pre-Kindergarten and 3rd and high grades between 9th and 12th

^^Authorizer:

- ICB: Independent Charter School Board
- LEA: Local Education Agency (School District)
- SBE: State Board of Education
- UNIV: Higher Education Institution
- NFP: Non-for-Profit Organization



## Charter School Data Shows Progress

In BIE's 2010 School Improvement Grant application, it was reported that 115 of its schools were "in improvement, corrective action, or restructuring status." Based on data from BIE's 2010-2011 Bureau-Wide Annual Report Card, schools overseen by BIE had lower graduation rates and higher dropout rates than national averages. Specifically, in 2010-2011 BIE traditional public schools had a graduation rate of 59 percent and a dropout rate of 11 percent, compared with national rates of 75.5 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively.

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Moreover, recent data from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) indicated a persistent gap in reading achievement and a growing mathematics achievement gap between Native American students and their non-Native American peers. In the 2011 school year NAEP mathematics and reading assessments, roughly 5,400 American Indian and Alaskan Native (AI/AN) fourth-graders and 4,200 AI/AN eighth-graders were sampled. Using these data, the National Indian Education Study (NIES) found that the gap in math scores at both grade levels between non-AI/AN and AI/AN students was larger in 2011 than in 2005. The study also found a gap in reading achievement, but the gap did not increase between 2005 and 2011.

Twelve public charter schools met Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) out of 31 schools on BIA land, or 39 percent of charter schools. The percentage of charter schools on BIA land that made AYP is greater than the national average for BIE traditional public schools, where 51 of 159 eligible schools made AYP, or 32 percent of traditional public schools. These preliminary findings suggest progress, and are a call for more research in achievement for schools on BIA land.

## Native Tribe Involvement with Public Charter Schools

The overall performance data for BIE public schools illustrate the challenges of providing high-quality learning opportunities for Native American students. As demonstrated by the growth in charter schools and student enroll-





ment on Native American reservations, public charter schools are increasingly filling a demand for education alternatives in Native communities. Charter schools are well positioned to allow more tribal control over Native education, integrate language and culture into educational experiences, refocus on the needs of Native students and create new research opportunities, all of which are four priority areas for the National Indian Education Association (NIEA), the oldest advocacy and resource center for Native Communities throughout the country.

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The National Charter School Resource Center recently published a case study of the Akimel O’Otham Pee Posh Charter School, a public charter school created to expand the grade levels available on the Gila River Indian Reservation in Arizona since the BIE traditional public school could not expand due to the Congressional moratorium. The case study provides an example of how public charter schools can be used to provide new opportunities and meet the educational needs of students on Native American reservations. In June 2012, Harvard University released a report that outlines the attributes and practices of three successful charter schools serving native youth. These two reports are among the first to profile Native American charter schools specifically designed to educate Native students using indigenous curricula, assessments, and traditional realms of knowledge language and culture.

There are also a handful of tribes or tribal colleges that serve as public charter school authorizers. The Bay Mills Community College, the only tribally-controlled community college in the state of Michigan, authorized its first two public charter schools in 2001 and now authorizes 44 charter schools. One of the charter schools, Ojibwe Charter School, is located on BIA lands. The other charter schools are located in 27 cities throughout the state. The Ojibwe Charter School is also the only school authorized by Bay Mills Community College that serves a majority Native American student population, and it is the only public school in the state located on a reservation. The other charter schools authorized by Bay Mills Community College enroll largely African-American students.





In 2012, the Cherokee Nation became the first Native American tribe to authorize a charter school.<sup>3</sup> The tribe is the authorizer of the Tsunadeloquasdi Immersion School, which in 2011 served 112 pre-kindergarten through 8th grade students. The Cherokee Nation submitted an application to sponsor the school soon after the Oklahoma Charter School Act was amended in 2011 to allow tribes to sponsor charter schools. The immersion charter school now receives state funding and will be required to meet state testing goals.<sup>4</sup>

### Looking Ahead

*Charter schools provide promising opportunities for Native American tribes to create new public school options that directly meet the unique needs of children living in and around BIA land.*

The data presented here underscore the need for more research on the impact of public charter schools for Native American children. Some avenues for research include: Are there policies in California that have encouraged the fastest growth of charter schools on BIA lands? To what extent does an emphasis on tribal languages and cultures impact academic proficiency rates for Native American students? In considering these questions, researchers need to identify schools and programs that have proven effective in educating Native students and develop rigorous methodology to identify the most effective practices to improve Native American education.

Charter schools provide promising opportunities for Native American tribes to create new public school options that directly meet the unique needs of children living in and around BIA land. As evidenced by the growth of charter schools and student enrollment, and the emerging research on educational practices in the Native American charter school community, public charter schools are beginning to fill a historic need for localized, innovative and culturally relevant education for Native American children.

<sup>3</sup>Lenzy Krehbiel-Burton, "Cherokees take action on charter school plan," *Tulsa World*, June 22, 2011. [http://www.tulsaworld.com/news/article.aspx?subjectid=11&articleid=20110622\\_19\\_A11\\_TAHLEQ516823](http://www.tulsaworld.com/news/article.aspx?subjectid=11&articleid=20110622_19_A11_TAHLEQ516823)  
<sup>4</sup> Cathy Spaulding, "School seeks to save Cherokee language," *Muskogee Phoenix*, January 14, 2013. <http://muskogee phoenix.com/local/x503821401/School-seeks-to-save-Cherokee-language>



## Appendix

Table A-1: Public Charter Schools on BIA Land

State	Reservation Name	School Name	Year Open	Year Closed	Local Education Agency Name	Grade	Authorizer <sup>5</sup>
AZ	Camp Verde	Montessori Childrens House	1999		A Center For Creative Education	KG	Arizona State Board for Charter Schools
	Fort Mojave	Academy of Building Industries	2004		Academy Of Building Industries Inc.	9-12	Arizona State Board for Charter Schools
	Fort Mojave	Pillar Academy of Business & Finance	2005		Pillar Charter School	11	Arizona State Board for Charter Schools
	Fort Mojave	Pillar Academy Online	2011		Pillar Charter School	11	Arizona State Board for Charter Schools
	Gila River	Ira H. Hayes High School	1999		Ira H. Hayes Memorial Applied Learning Center Inc.	10-12	Arizona State Board for Charter Schools
	Gila River	Vechij Himdag Mashchamakud	2001		Vechij Himdag Alternative School Inc.	10-12	Arizona State Board for Charter Schools
	Gila River	Akimel O'Otham Pee Posh (3rd & 4th)	2004		Akimel O'Otham Pee Posh Charter School Inc.	3-5	Arizona State Board for Charter Schools
	Gila River	Akimel O'Otham Pee Posh (K-2)	2004		Akimel O Otham Pee Posh Charter School Inc.	KG-2	Arizona State Board for Charter Schools
	Gila River	Skyline District 5	2008		Skyline Gila River Schools Llc	5-8	Arizona State Board for Charter Schools
	Navajo	Kin Dah Lichii Olta' Charter School	1999		Kin Dah Lichii Olta Inc.	7-8	Arizona State Board for Charter Schools
	Navajo	Shonto Preparatory Technology High School	1999		Shonto Governing Board Of Education Inc.	9-12	Arizona State Board for Charter Schools
	Navajo	International Commerce Institute - Tsaille	1999	2009	Humanities And Sciences Academy Of The United States Inc.	9-12	Arizona State Board for Charter Schools
	Navajo	Hopi Jr/Sr High School	2000	2005	Hopi Jr/Sr High School	9-12	N/A
	Navajo	Shonto Preparatory School	2000	2009	Shonto Governing Board Of Education Inc.	1-8	Arizona State Board for Charter Schools
	Navajo	Nazlini Charter School	2003		Nazlini Community School Inc.	7-8	Arizona State Board of Education
	Navajo	Concordia Charter School - Navajo Mission	2010		Concordia Charter School Inc.	KG-6	Arizona State Board for Charter Schools
	Salt River	Salt River High School	1999		Salt River Pima-Maricopa Community Schools	7-12	Arizona State Board of Education
	Salt River	Edupreneurship Student Center (ESC) Scottsdale	1999	2006	Edupreneurship Inc.	KG-8	N/A
	Salt River	Excel Education Centers San Carlos Llc	2003	2006	Excel Education Centers San Carlos Llc	12	N/A
	Salt River	Salt River Accelerated Learning Academy	2009		Salt River Pima-Maricopa Community Schools	11-12	Arizona State Board of Education

<sup>5</sup>NAPCS first collected charter school authorizer data in the 2009-2010 school year. As a result, information on the authorizer of charter schools that closed prior to 2009-2010 is missing.



## Details from the Dashboard

CA	Barona Rancheria	Barona Indian Charter	2002		Lakeside Union Elementary	KG-8	Lakeside Union Elementary
	Bishop Rancheria	Golden State Virtual Academy	2010		Bishop Unified	9-12	Bishop Unified
	Pala	Vivian Banks Charter	1996		Bonsall Union Elementary	KG-5	Bonsall Union Elementary
	Rincon	All Tribes American Indian Charter	2001	2007	Valley Center-Pauma Unified	7-12	N/A
	Rincon	All Tribes Charter	2008		Warner Unified	6-12	Warner Unified
	Rincon	All Tribes Elementary Charter	2010		Warner Unified	KG-5	Warner Unified
	Yerington	Rite of Passage	1994		El Dorado County Office Of Education	9-12	El Dorado County Office Of Education
	Yurok	La Sierra High	2000		Tulare County Office Of Education	6-12	Tulare County Office of Education
	Yurok	Klamath River Early College of The Redwoods	2005		Del Norte County Office Of Education	6-12	Del Norte County Office of Education
FL	Brighton	Pemayetr Emahakv "Our Way School"	2007		Glades	KG-5	Glades
	Brighton	Pemayetr Emahakv Charter Middle	2010		Glades	6-8	Glades
MI	Bay Mills	Ojibwe Charter School	2004		Ojibwe Charter School	KG-12	Bay Mills Community College
MN	Grand Protage	Oshki Ogimaag Charter School	2009		Oshki Ogimaag Charter School	KG-6	Audubon Center of the North Woods
	White Earth	Naytahwaush Community School	2005		Naytahwaush Community School	KG-6	Volunteers of America
NM	Jemez	Walatowa Charter High School	2003		Jemez Valley Public Schools	9-12	Jemez Valley Public Schools
	Sandia	Village Academy	2006		Village Academy	6-8	State of New Mexico Public Education Commission
	Santa Clara	Española Military Academy	2004	2008	Española Public Schools	7-12	N/A
	Santa Juan	Carinos De Los Ninos	2006		Española Public Schools	KG-7	Española Public Schools
	Taos	Taos Integrated School of the Arts	2010		Taos School of the Arts	KG-5	State of New Mexico Public Education Commission
	Santa Clara	La Tierra Montessori School of the Arts and Sciences	2012		La Tierra Montessori School Of The Arts And Sciences		State of New Mexico Public Education Commission
	Santa Clara	McCurdy Charter School	2012		McCurdy Charter School		State of New Mexico Public Education Commission
OR	Umatilla	Nixyaawii Community School	2006		Pendleton Sd 16	9-12	Pendleton School District
WY	Wind River	Ft. Washakie Charter High School	2004	2011	Fremont County School District #21	9-12	Fremont County School District #21
	Wind River	Arapahoe Charter High School	2005		Fremont County School District #38	9-12	Fremont County School District #38

Data reflects latest year (2012-2013) unless the school closed.



Table A-2: Public Charter Schools on BIA Land, by 113th Congressional District

State	Congressional District	Reservation Name	School Name	Enrollment
AZ	1	Camp Verde Indian Reservation	Montessori Childrens House	18
		Gila River Indian Reservation	Akimel O'Otham Pee Posh (3rd & 4th)	125
			Akimel O'Otham Pee Posh (K-2)	203
			Ira H. Hayes High School	70
			Vechij Himdag Mashchamakud	68
		Navajo Indian Reservation	Concordia Charter School - Navajo Mission	68
			Kin Dah LichII Olta' Charter School	35
			Nazlini Charter School	20
			Shonto Preparatory Technology High School	94
		<b>3 Reservations</b>	<b>9 Charter Schools</b>	<b>701</b>
	4	Fort Mojave Indian Reservation	Academy of Building Industries	88
			Pillar Academy of Business & Finance	26
			Pillar Academy Online	12
		<b>1 Reservation</b>	<b>3 Charter Schools</b>	<b>126</b>
	6	Salt River Indian Reservation	Salt River Accelerated Learning Academy	40
			Salt River High School	253
		<b>1 Reservation</b>	<b>2 Charter Schools</b>	<b>293</b>
CA	2	Yerington Indian Reservation	Rite of Passage	223
		Yurok Indian Reservation	Klamath River Early College of The Redwoods	29
			La Sierra High	180
		<b>2 Reservations</b>	<b>3 Charter Schools</b>	<b>432</b>
	8	Bishop Rancheria	Golden State Virtual Academy	33
	50	Barona Rancheria	Barona Indian Charter	99
		Pala Indian Reservation	Vivian Banks Charter	110
		Rincon Indian Reservation	All Tribes Charter	69
			All Tribes Elementary Charter	23
		<b>3 Reservations</b>	<b>4 Charter Schools</b>	<b>301</b>
FL	17	Brighton Indian Reservation	Pemayetr Emahakv "Our Way School"	188
			Pemayetr Emahakv Charter Middle	72
		<b>1 Reservation</b>	<b>2 Charter Schools</b>	<b>260</b>
MI	1	Bay Mills Indian Reservation	Ojibwe Charter School	89
MN	7	White Earth Indian Reservation	Naytahwaush Community School	113
	8	Grand Portage Indian Reservation	Oshki Ogimaag Charter School	32



## Details from the Dashboard

NM	1	Sandia Indian Reservation	Village Academy	40
	3	Jemez Indian Reservation	Walatowa Charter High School	58
		Santa Clara Indian Reservation	Carinos De Los Ninos	233
			La Tierra Montessori School of the Arts and Sciences	*
			McCurdy Charter School	*
		Taos Indian Reservation	Taos Integrated School of the Arts	118
		3 Reservations	6 Charter Schools	409
OR	2	Umatilla Indian Reservation	Nixyaawii Community School	50
WY	1	Wind River Indian Reservation	Arapahoe Charter High School	34

Congressional District reflects the 113th Congress

Enrollment data from 2011-2012 school year

\* Opened in 2012, 2012-2013 enrollment data not yet available

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*Anna Nicotera, senior director of research and evaluation at the National Alliance for Public Charter Schools, led the research efforts for this report, assisted by Chris Rue and Nora Kern. Todd Ziebarth, Gina Mahony, and Lisa Grover provided helpful comments and review of the report.*