



**CENTER FOR INDIGENOUS LAW,  
GOVERNANCE & CITIZENSHIP**  
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**An Overview of 25 U.S.C. 232 – A Grant of Power by Congress to New York State  
The Haudenosaunee Nations Dispute this Grant of Power on the Basis of the Canandaigua Treaty<sup>1</sup>**

| <b>Offender</b> | <b>Victim</b> | <b>Jurisdiction</b>   |
|-----------------|---------------|---|
| Non-Indian      | Non-Indian    | Statute is silent   |
| Non-Indian      | Indian        | State criminal jurisdiction granted by Congress, concurrent federal criminal jurisdiction.        |
| Indian          | Non-Indian    | State criminal jurisdiction granted by Congress, concurrent with federal and tribal jurisdiction. |
| Indian          | Indian        | State criminal jurisdiction granted by Congress, current with federal and tribal jurisdiction.    |
| Non-Indian      | Victimless    | Statute is silent.  |
| Indian          | Victimless    | State criminal jurisdiction granted by Congress, current with federal and tribal jurisdiction.    |

<sup>1</sup> See Robert Odawi Porter, *Jurisdictional Relationship Between the Iroquois and New York State: An Analysis of 25. U.S.C. §§ 232, 233*, 27 HARV. J. ON LEGIS. 497 (1990).