

WRP Tribal Engagement Temporary Working Group Planning Call

July 2021



Welcome to WebEx

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Today's Agenda

- **Welcome and Introductions**
- **Special presentations:**
 - **Tribal Consultation** by Honorable Juana Majel-Dixon, Ph.D, Secretary, National Congress of American Indians Executive Board; Natural Resource Director and Pauma Tribal Traditional Legislative Council, Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
 - **Indigenous Considerations in Project Development and Permitting Consultation, Treaty Rights, EJ, and ESG** by Maranda S. Compton, Esq.
- **Brief Update/Discussion on WRP TETWG Actions and Planning efforts for 2021**
- **Around the Phone Updates**

Honorable Juana Majel-Dixon, Ph.D

Secretary, National Congress of American Indians Executive Board; Natural Resource Director and Pauma Tribal Traditional Legislative Council, Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians

- As the Traditional Legislative Councilwoman since 1970, has been involved in many Native American issues, among which are Public Law 280, Self Determination (63E), Indian Education Act, Native American Religious Freedom Act, Native American Graves Protection Regulatory Act, the Indian Child Welfare Act, Violence Against Women Act and Tribal Law and Order Act.
- Employed as a professor at Palomar College in areas of Federal Indian Law and U.S. Law, American Indian Philosophy and Religion, Introduction of American Indian Culture prior to contact and California Indian. Previously taught at San Diego State University and Mesa College. Serves as the Natural Resource Director at Pauma Band of Mission Indians, responsible for environmental operations of the Tribe, including land, watershed and air shed. Also serves as Policy Director, responsible for the overall tribal policy development and tribal response to Congress and the Federal operations, including governmental response to criminal and civil issues.
- Has served on the trust reform task force and as Co-Chair of the first Trust Reform group for Violence Against Women Act. Chair of the Cultural and Religious Concerns Committee, NCAI Liaison for Medicare/Medicaid Case Management and the Tribal Technical Team, NCAI Liaison for Alcohol Substance Abuse Summit, Co-Chair of the task force to Stop Violence Against Native Women, CA Rep to SAMSHA, and Co-chair to the Tribal Justice Advisory Group.
- Joint Doctorate in U.S. Policy and Education, Clairmont Graduate School and San Diego State University; Master of Science in Counseling and Master of Arts in Community Block Development; and a Bachelor of Science, Human Behavior.



TRIBAL SOVEREIGN

TRUST RESONSIBILITIES

ACCESS WHEN THERE IS NONE

PERMANENT TRIBAL LEADERSHIP & SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTS
COMMISSION AND OR COUNCIL

PERMANENT FUNDING

DEVELOPMENT NOT LIMITED BY COVID 19 OR COVID DELTA



Available NTIA Funding At A Glance

Broadband Infrastructure Deployment Grants

\$288 million

For state-and-provider partnerships to support broadband infrastructure deployment to areas lacking broadband, especially rural areas.

Tribal Broadband Connectivity Grants

\$980 million

For tribal governments, tribal organizations, Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs), the Native Hawaiian Community, and Native Corporations to expand broadband adoption and deployment on tribal lands, as well as to support distance learning, remote work, and telehealth during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Connecting Minority Communities Pilot Program

\$268 million

For Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs), and Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs) to help students and communities get connected to the internet through affordable broadband service.

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Gabe Montoya	Broadband Program Specialist	NTIA, Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program	gmontoya@ntia.gov
Nicholas J. Courtney	Broadband Program Specialist	NTIA, Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program	ncourtney@ntia.gov
Vanesscia Cresci	Broadband Program Specialist	NTIA, Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program	vcresci@ntia.gov
Adam Geisler	National Tribal Government Liaison	First Responder Network Authority	adam.geisler@firstnet.gov
Margaret Gutierrez	National Tribal Government Liaison	First Responder Network Authority	margaret.gutierrez@firstnet.gov

- **Additional Resources**

- BroadbandUSA's ["one-stop" funding site](#) is updated annually and provides information on how to access federal funding to support broadband planning, public access, digital inclusion, and deployment projects.
- BroadbandUSA provides information regarding [Federal Permitting](#) across agencies, including information from the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- BroadbandUSA provides [Digital Inclusion publications and resources](#) from Department of Commerce and other federal agencies, including resources relevant to tribal governments looking to address the digital divide.
- BroadbandUSA publishes toolkits for communities seeking to expand broadband access and adoption, including:
 - [Planning Community Broadband Roadmap: A Toolkit for Local and Tribal Governments](#)
 - [The Power of Broadband Partnerships: A Toolkit for Local and Tribal Governments](#)
 - [Sustaining Broadband Networks: A Toolkit for Local and Tribal Governments](#)
 - [Implementing a Broadband Network Vision: A Toolkit for Local and Tribal Governments](#)

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TRUST RESPONSE

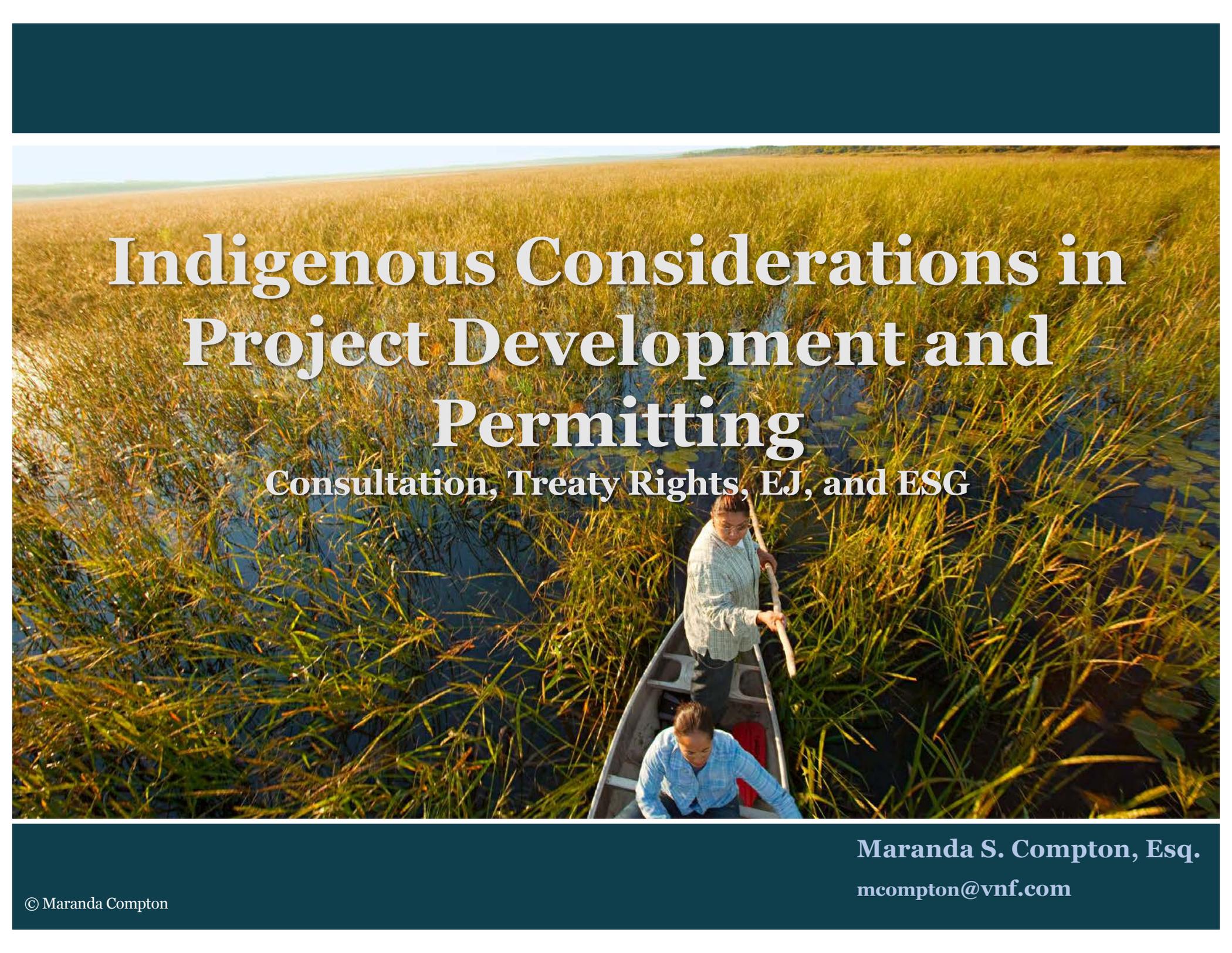
- PROVIDING BROADBAND IN INDIAN COUNTRY AND ALASKA
 - PROTECTIONS FROM MMIW, TRAFFICKING, DV, STALKING, DV SEXUAL ASSUALT
 - TELECOURT
 - TRIBAL ACCESS PLAN (TLOA, VAWA,) ANKLE BRACLETS INSTEAD OF JAILS
 - MEDICAL AND HEALTH RESPONSE
 - TELEHEALTH
 - TELEMED
 - ACCESS TO TRADITIONAL PRACITIONERS
- IMPACKS NATURAL RESOURCES
 - SUBSISTANCE LIVING
 - FIRE PROTECTION, FLOOD, STROMS ETC.

Maranda S. Compton

Partner, Van Ness Feldman

- Co-coordinator of Van Ness Feldman's Native Affairs practice. Focuses on all aspects of Native American law and policy.
- Experienced in representing both tribal and non-tribal clients in a wide range of federal regulatory, environmental, energy, and natural resources issues.
- Serves as a liaison between tribal and non-tribal parties in commercial transactions, project permitting, federal, state and tribal regulation, and environmental regulation.
- Counsels energy clients and project proponents in negotiations and consultation with tribes. Represents tribal and non-tribal businesses and banks in commercial and lending transactions and related areas of federal, state, and tribal regulation. Represents tribal governmental and economic development entities relating to tribal regulatory development and code drafting, cultural preservation issues, compliance management and internal investigations, and commercial enterprise operation and financing. Represents tribal and non-tribal clients in litigation in state, federal and tribal courts, and alternative dispute resolution.
- Previously worked for a large international law firm, served as a law clerk to Justice Allison H. Eid of the Supreme Court of Colorado and clerked for the Native American Rights Fund.
- Enrolled member of the Delaware Tribe of Indians.





Indigenous Considerations in Project Development and Permitting

Consultation, Treaty Rights, EJ, and ESG

Maranda S. Compton, Esq.
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The Delaware Tribe of Indians



ARTICLES
OF
AGREEMENT AND CONFEDERATION,
BETWEEN THE
United States of North America
AND THE
DELAWARE NATION.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT and CONFEDERATION, made and entered into by Andrew and Thomas Lewis, Esquires, Commissioners for, and in Behalf of the United States of North-America of the one Part, and Capt. White Eyes, Capt. John Kill Buck, junior, and Capt. Pipe, Deputies and Chief Men of the Delaware Nation of the other Part.

ARTICLE I.

THAT all offences or acts of hostilities by one, or either of the contracting parties against the other, be mutually forgiven, and buried in the depth of oblivion, never more to be had in remembrance. All offences mutually forgiven.

ARTICLE II.

That a perpetual peace and friendship shall from henceforth take place, and subsist between the contracting parties aforesaid, through all succeeding generations: and if either of the parties are engaged in a just and necessary war with any other nation or nations, that then each shall assist the other in due proportion to their abilities, till their enemies are brought to reasonable terms of accommodation: and that if either of them shall discover any hostile designs forming against the other, they Peace and friendship perpetual. In case of war, each party to assist the other.

VOL. II.

F 3

Treaty of Fort Pitt (1778)

ARTICLE VI.

United States guarantees to them all territorial rights as bounded by former treaties.

Whereas the enemies of the United States have endeavored, by every artifice in their power, to possess the Indians in general with an opinion, that it is the design of the States aforesaid, to extirpate the Indians and take possession of their country: to obviate such false suggestion, the United States do engage to guarantee to the aforesaid nation of Delawares, and their heirs, all their territorial rights in the fullest and most ample manner, as it hath been bounded by former treaties, as long as they the said Delaware nation shall abide by, and hold fast the chain

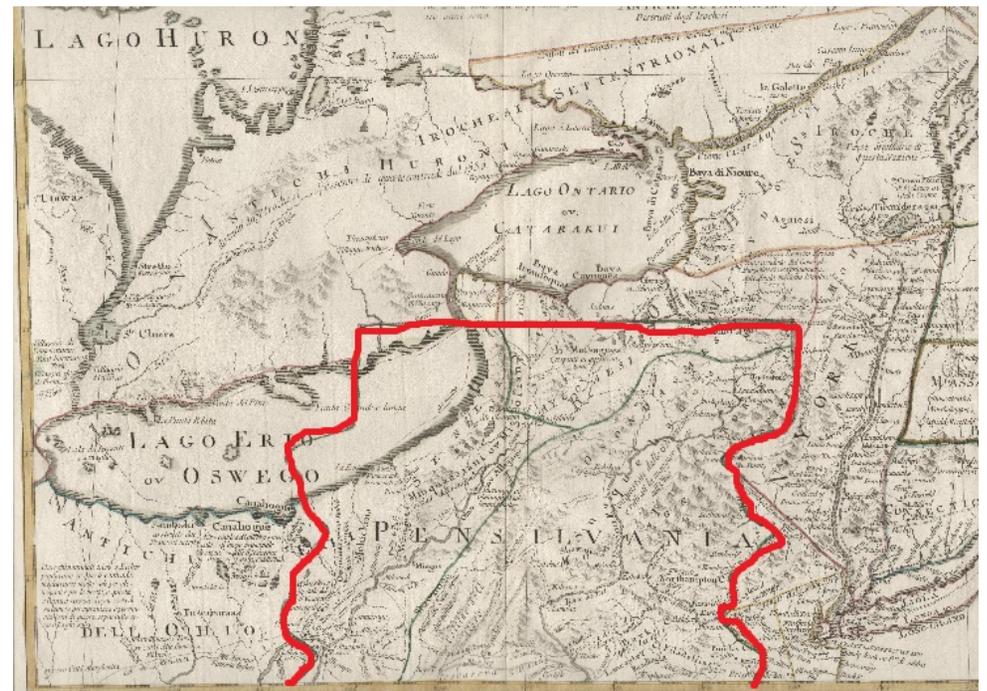
of friendship now entered into. And it is further agreed on between the contracting parties should it for the future be found conducive for the mutual interest of both parties to invite any other tribes who have been friends to the interest of the United States, to join the present confederation, and to form a state whereof the Delaware nation shall be the head, and have a representation in Congress: Provided, nothing contained in this article to be considered as conclusive until it meets with the approbation of Congress. And it is also the intent and meaning of this article, that no protection or countenance shall be afforded to any who are at present our enemies, by which they might escape the punishment they deserve.

To have a representation in Congress on certain conditions.

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals, at Fort Pitt, September seventeenth, anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

Andrew Lewis,	[L. S.]
Thomas Lewis,	[L. S.]
White Eyes, his x mark,	[L. S.]
The Pipe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
John Kill Buck, his x mark,	[L. S.]

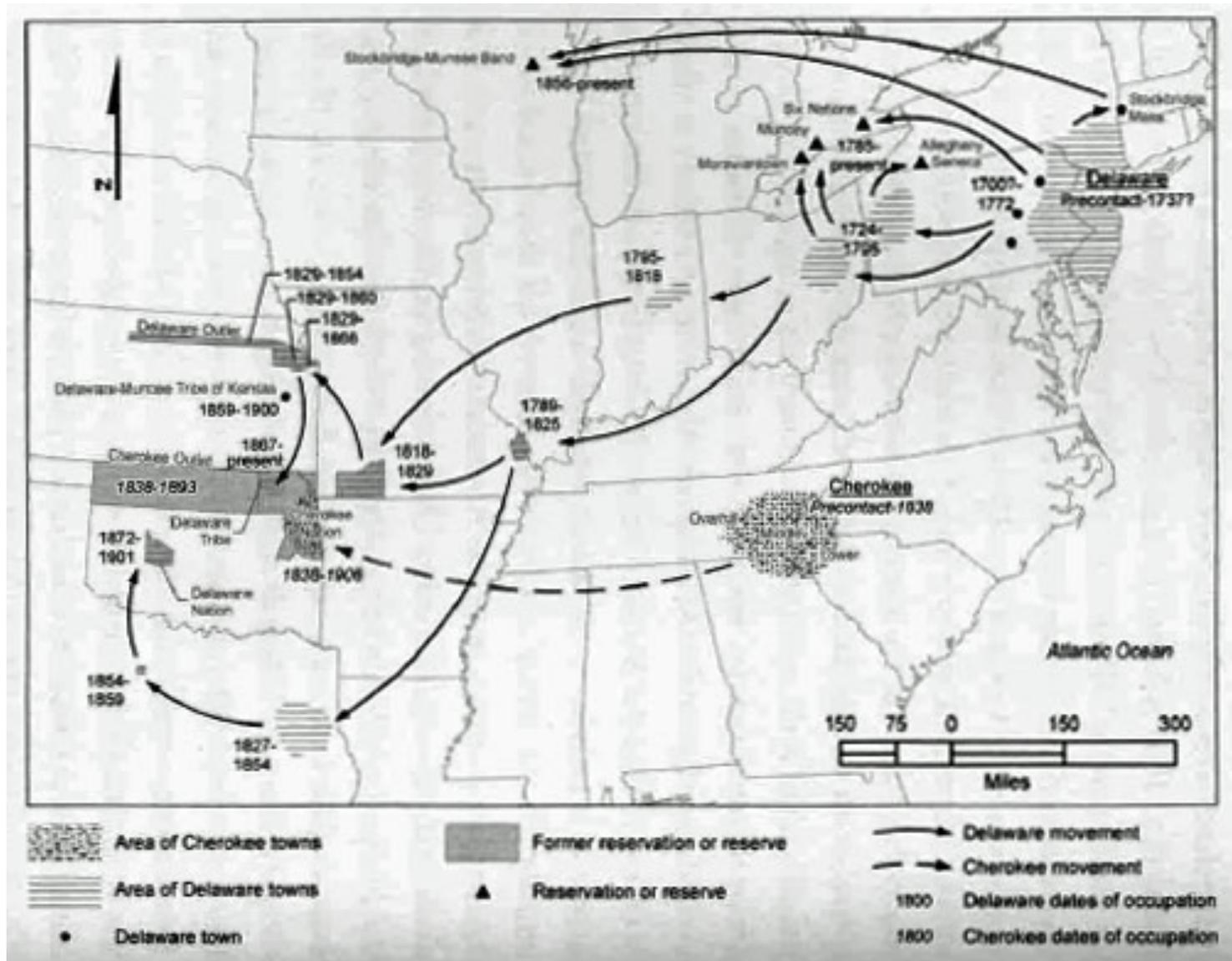
Treaty of Fort Pitt (1778)



Lenni Lenape Land Base 1778

Original Lenni Lenape Land Base

History of Forced Removal



The Delaware Tribe Today



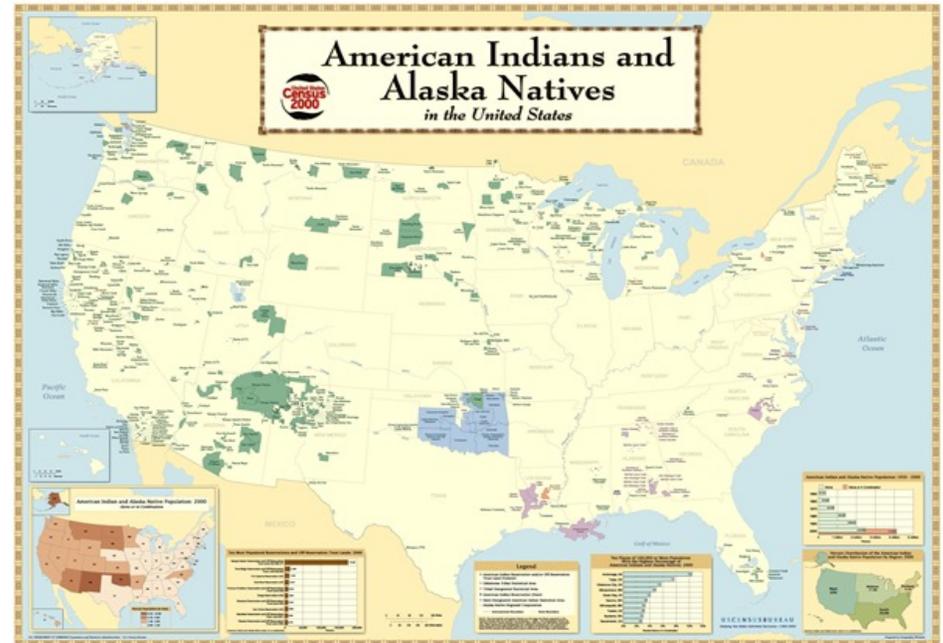
Tribal Headquarters in Bartlesville, OK
and
3.3 Acres of Trust land in Caney, KS



Know the Basics

Tribal Nations

- 574 federally recognized Indian Nations
- 2010 Census: 6.79 million American Indians within the United States, approximately 2.09% of the total population
- 35 states have Tribal Nations within their borders
- Indigenous Lands:
 - 300 recognized reservations
 - 55 million acres in trust
 - 100 million acres of treaty areas (with a reserved water or usufructory right related to fishing, hunting, and gathering)



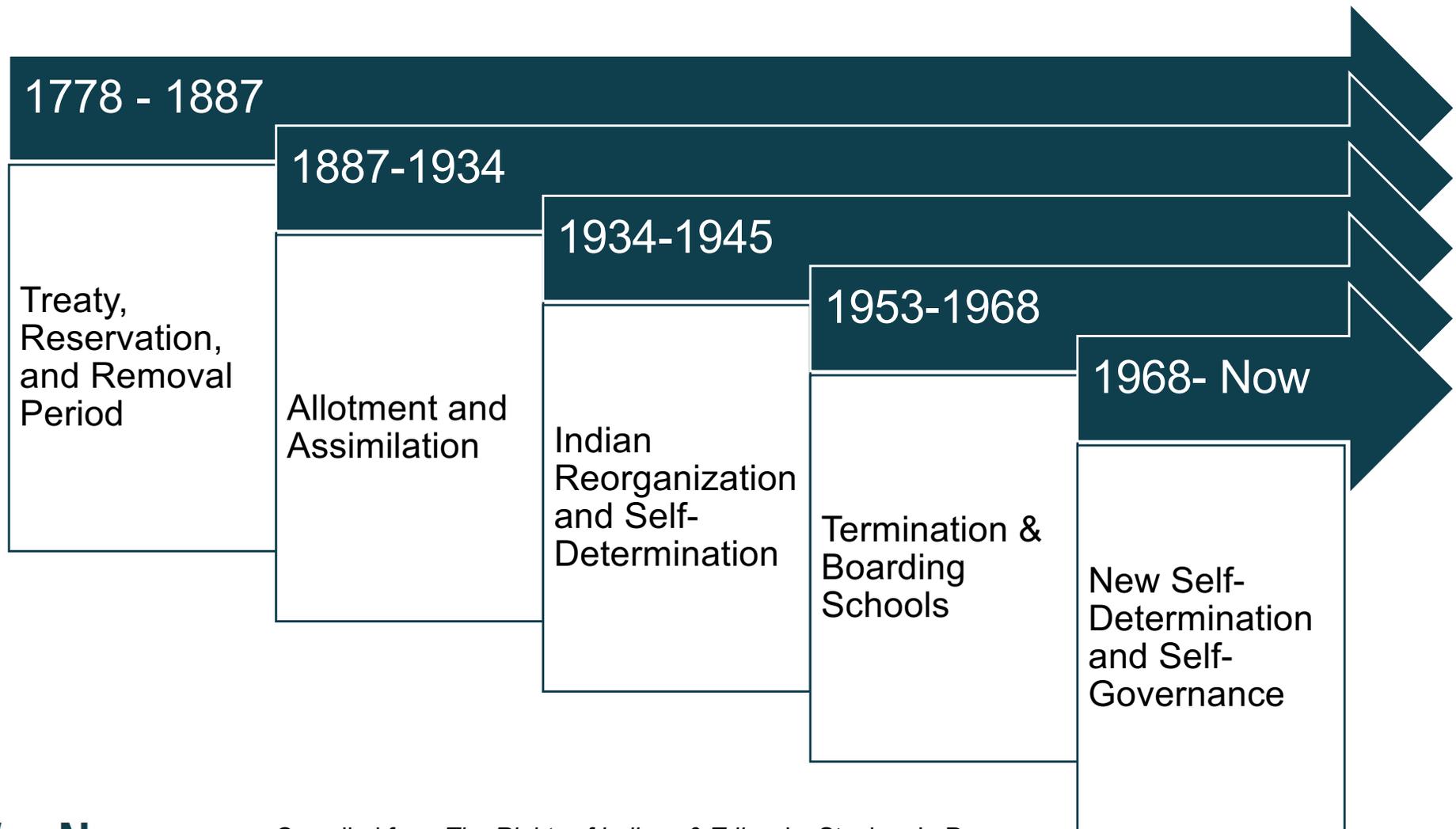
There is No Singular “Tribe”

- Tribes are not monolithic:
 - There is NO pan-Tribal identity
 - There is no singular Tribal history
- Each Tribe sets its own membership requirements, governmental structures, laws, and regulations
 - Project permitting: Difference between North Dakota and California
- Many Tribes experience similar struggles:
 - Economic isolation; lack of tax base
 - Historical trauma
 - Health and welfare concerns
 - Cultural maintenance → environmental resilience

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US Federal Indian Policy



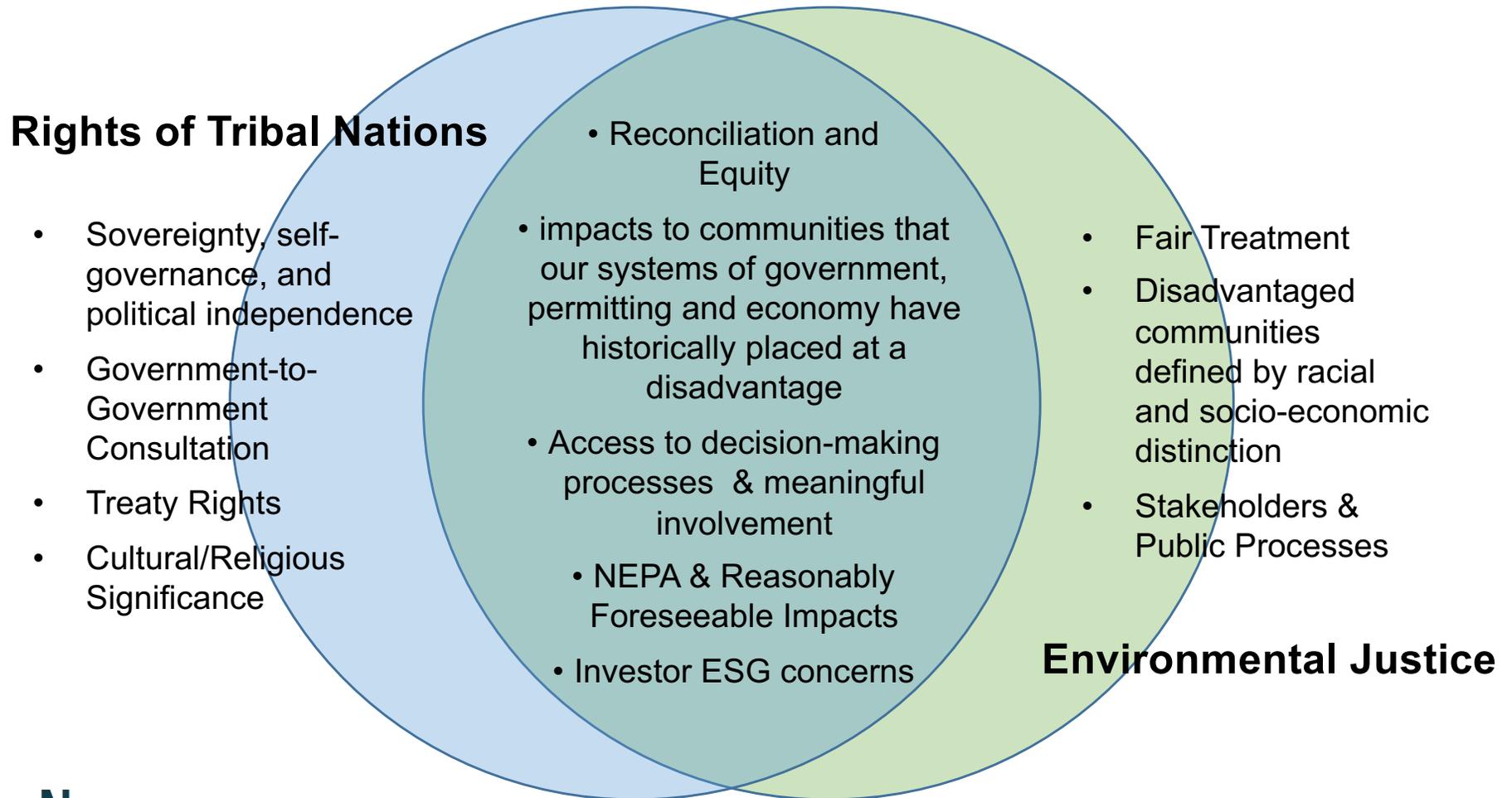


Key Considerations

EJ & Tribal Nations

- Environmental Justice = Reconciliation and Parity
- In the United States, Native American communities have been on the receiving end of environmental *injustice* for the entire history of the United States.
- Purpose of Federal Indian Law and Policy was to reshape the relationship of Tribal Nations to their environment – and largely to the advantage of the United States and its constituents and to the detriment of Tribal Nations and their lands, water, and resources.
- Appropriate for Tribes to be included in the broader environmental reconciliation effort

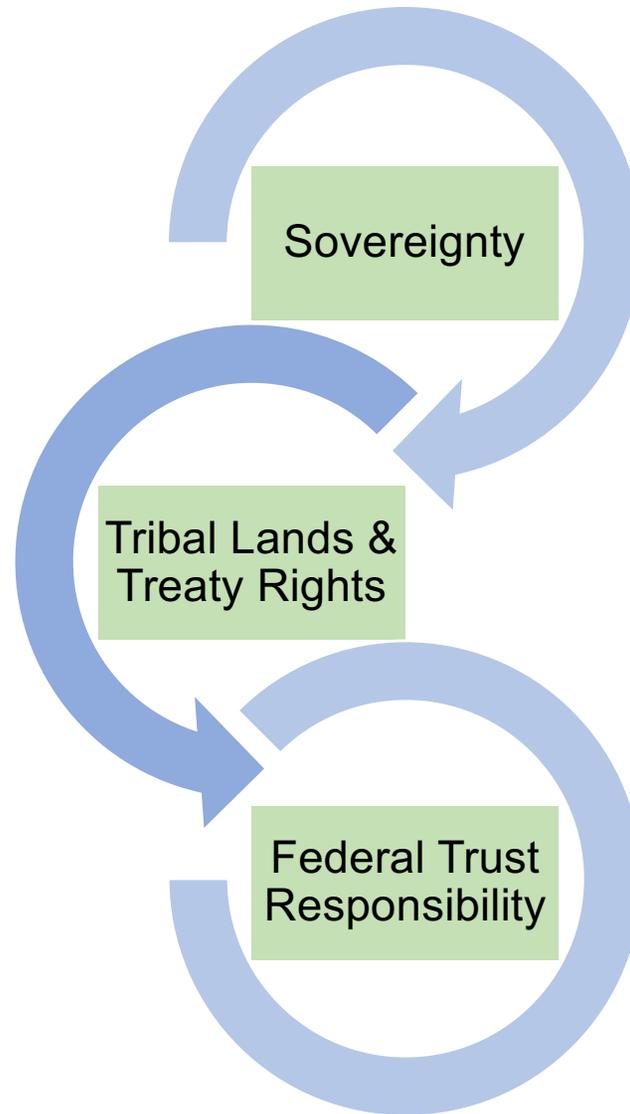
EJ & Indigenous Issues: The Overlap and Differences



Where Tribal Rights Exceed EJ

- Tribal Issues that go beyond Environmental Justice
- Tribal Nations...
 - ✓ Are independent political entities
 - Sovereign, self-governing entities that predate the U.S. Constitution (and are one of three sovereigns recognized therein)
 - ✓ Possess Treaty Rights
 - Tribes are political entities that are the signatories to and beneficiaries of the more than 368 ratified treaties with the United States – which permitted (through political agreement) the western expansion of the United States in exchange for a continuing obligation on the part of the U.S. Government to Tribal communities.
 - ✓ Maintain a Special Government-to-Government Relationship
 - Under US law, the Federal government took possession of Tribal lands and resources – creating a “Trust Status” that necessarily resulted in a “Trust Responsibility”.

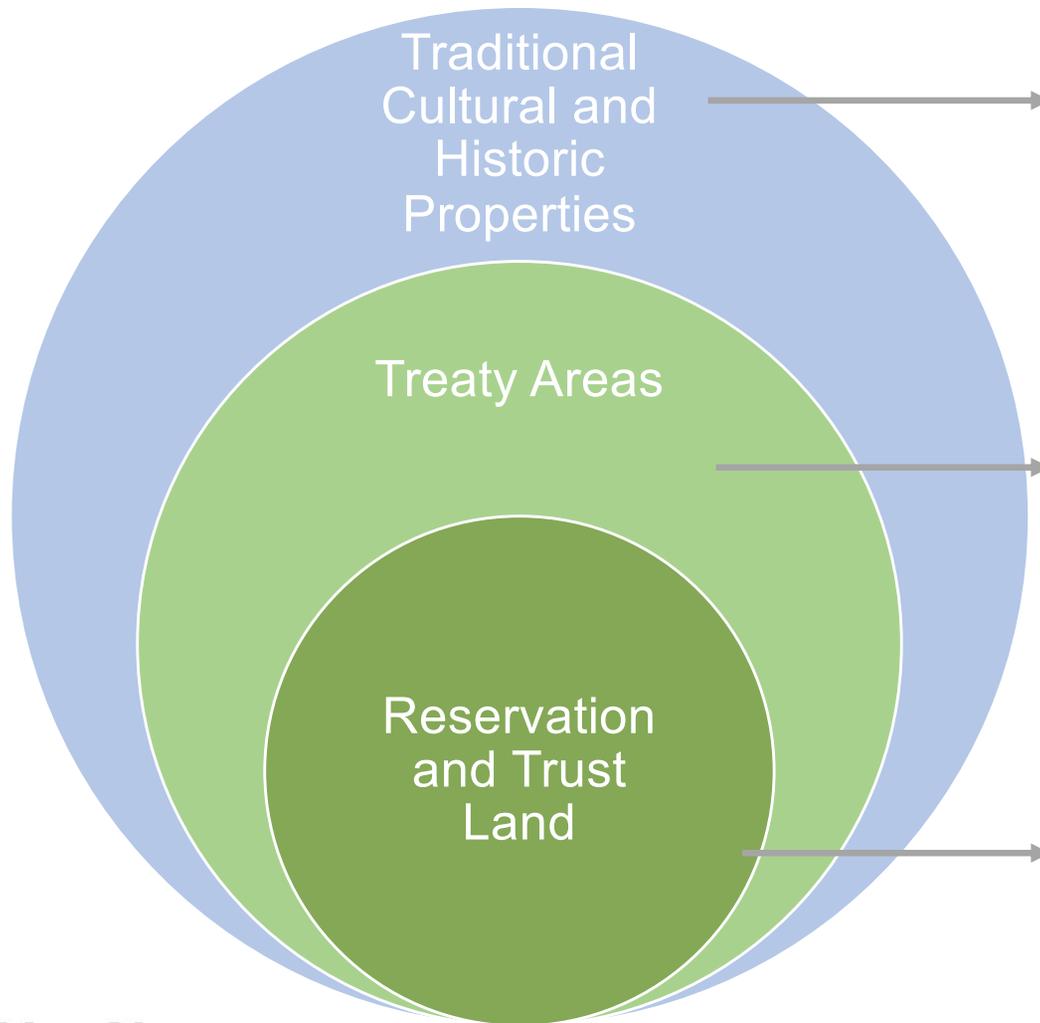
Why Tribes Are More Than Stakeholders (and why that matters in EJ discourse)



Sovereignty

- American Indian Tribes are independent political entities that settled this land prior to European settlement and the creation of the United States
- Recognized in U.S. Constitution
 - Article 1, Sec. 8 of U.S. Constitution: “Congress shall have Power . . . to regulate Commerce with Foreign Nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes.”
- American Indian Tribes = Indian Nations
- Possess Inherent Sovereignty
 - Legal concept that recognizes the inherent authority of Indigenous Tribes self-govern -- a right Tribes reserved for themselves, their citizens, and their resources

Tribal Lands and Treaty Rights



- Section 106 NHPA
- Areas where Indigenous cultures and communities traditionally lived, practice ceremony, and/or gathered
- Timeline includes pre-historic to present time

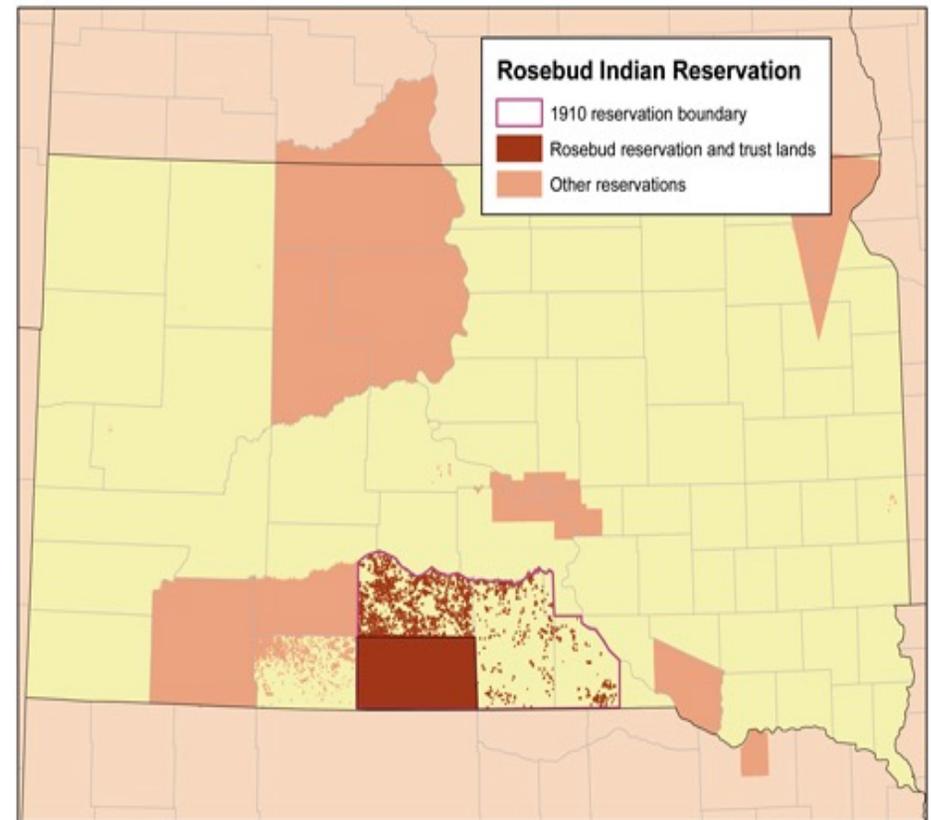
- Treaty areas where Tribal governments and their citizens maintain continuing use rights typically related to specific resources and activities (e.g., hunting, fishing, water)
- Impacts considered in the NEPA process
- *U.S. v. Washington* stands for the proposition that Treaty obligation includes the preservation of the resource in the Treaty area

- Reservations established by Treaty or EO
- Trust Land, can exist within or outside of Reservation boundaries
- Lands owned by the federal government for the benefit of Tribal governments or individual Tribal citizens (allottees)
- Trust lands can include Mineral estates
- Federal and Tribal law apply

Tribal Lands and Treaty Rights

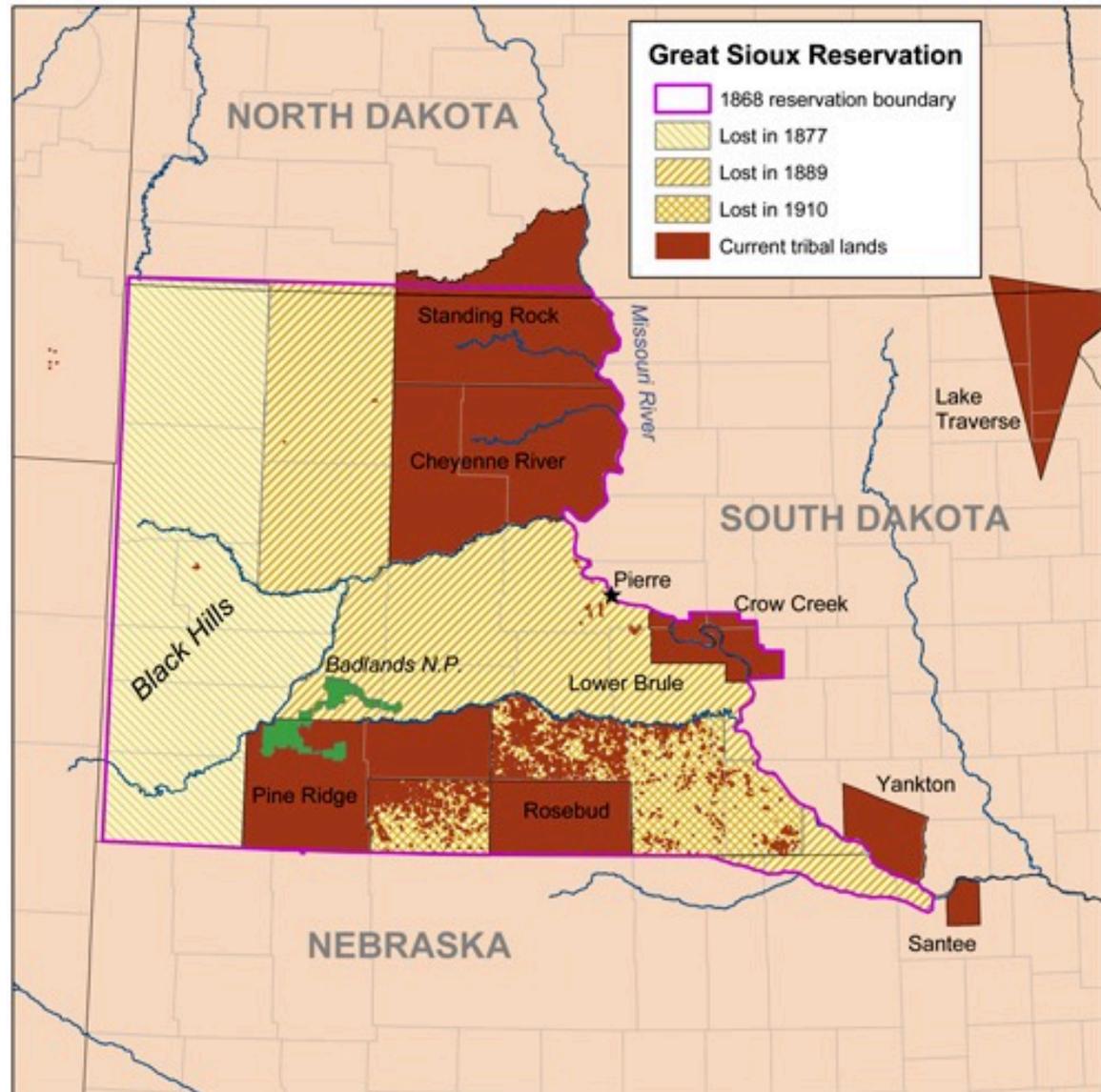
An example of the various Tribal land rights: the Rosebud Sioux Tribe

Reservation & Trust Lands:



Tribal Lands and Treaty Rights

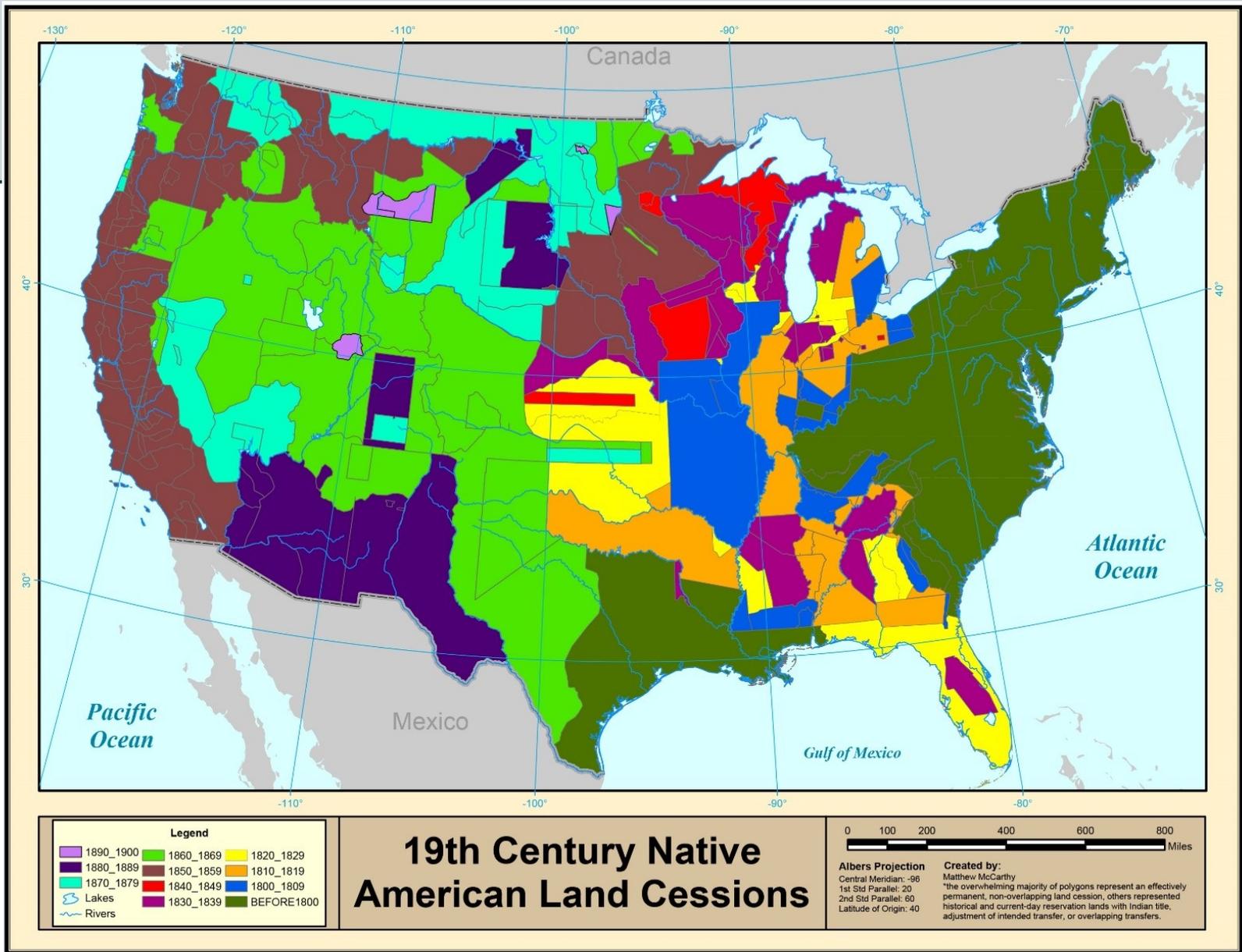
Treaty Area:



Tribal Lands and Treaty Rights

Traditional Cultural and Historical Area of Interest:





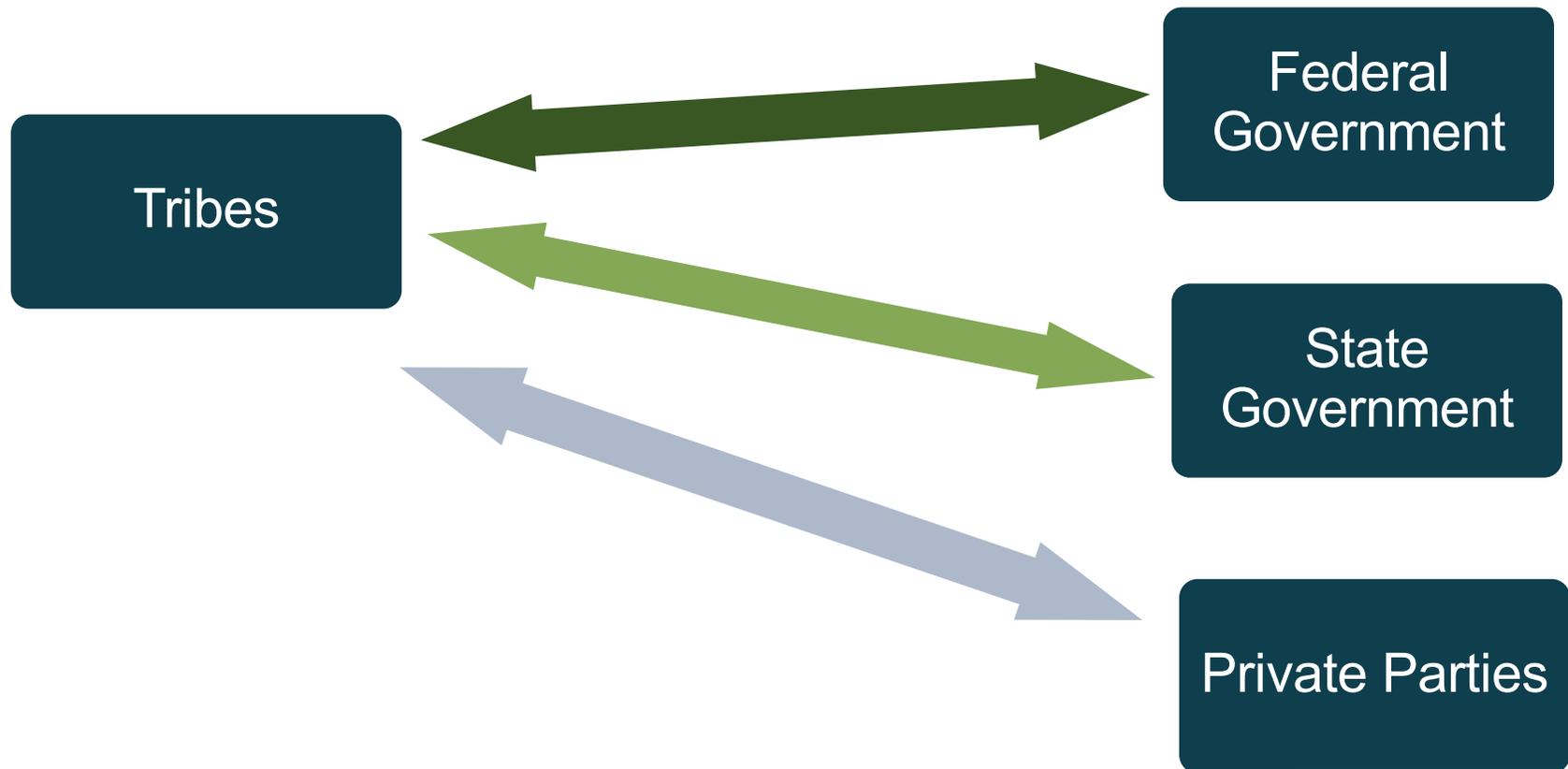
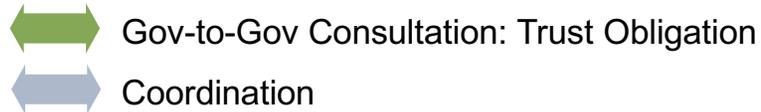
Federal Trust Responsibility

- Federal government granted itself plenary or exclusive authority over Tribal relationships, lands and resources
- Trust land = Trust responsibility
- Federal Law classifies Tribes as “Domestic Dependent Nations”
 - “The Indians are acknowledged to have an unquestionable, and heretofore an unquestioned, right to the lands they occupy until that right shall be extinguished by a voluntary cession to our Government. **It may well be doubted whether those tribes which reside within the acknowledged boundaries of the United States can, with strict accuracy, be denominated foreign nations. They may more correctly, perhaps be denominated domestic dependent nations.** They occupy a territory to which we assert a title independent of their will, which must take effect in point of possession when their right of possession ceases; meanwhile, they are in a state pupillage. Their relations to the United States resemble that of a ward to his guardian. They look to our Government for protection, rely upon its kindness and its power, appeal to it for relief to their wants, and address the President as their Great Father.” *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* , 30 U.S. 1 (1831)

Consultation

- Executive Order 13175
- All Federal permitting creates a nexus to Tribal involvement and requires consultation with Tribes to identify and consider the impact of the Federal action on Tribal rights and resources
- Consultation must be conducted on both a Programmatic and Project-Specific basis:
 - **Programmatic:** Changes to statutes or regulations; agency policies and procedures
 - **Project-specific:** Application of Federal statutes and regulations to a specific federal action
- Biden Jan. 26, 2021 Presidential Memorandum on “Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships”
- All Federal permitting creates a nexus to Tribal involvement and requires consultation

Tribal Consultation & Coordination



Other Key Considerations/Distinctions: Practical Differentiations from Stakeholders

- Private Landowners can Relocate
 - Geostatic political nations
 - Tied to the land -- Reservations and Treaty Rights
- Governments versus Environmental groups/NGOs
 - Differentiate Environmental Groups from Tribal Nations
 - Environmental resilience is a cultural issue
 - Variation among Tribes
- Environmental concerns = Cultural concerns

Other Key Considerations/Distinctions: Cultural Survival > Environmental Stewardship

- Tribal concerns are often highlighted in the environmental review process – i.e., NEPA, NHPA, state ecology and natural resource processes
- It is a mistake to think of Tribal concerns as purely environmental
 - Environment provides a means of subsistence and the basis for culture
 - Most indigenous societies are centered around the protection and co-existence, with particular species, waters, and locations playing a central role in social functioning
 - Different take: Humans can have a positive impact on the environment
- Compare to Western Religion
 - Religious Freedom Restoration Act

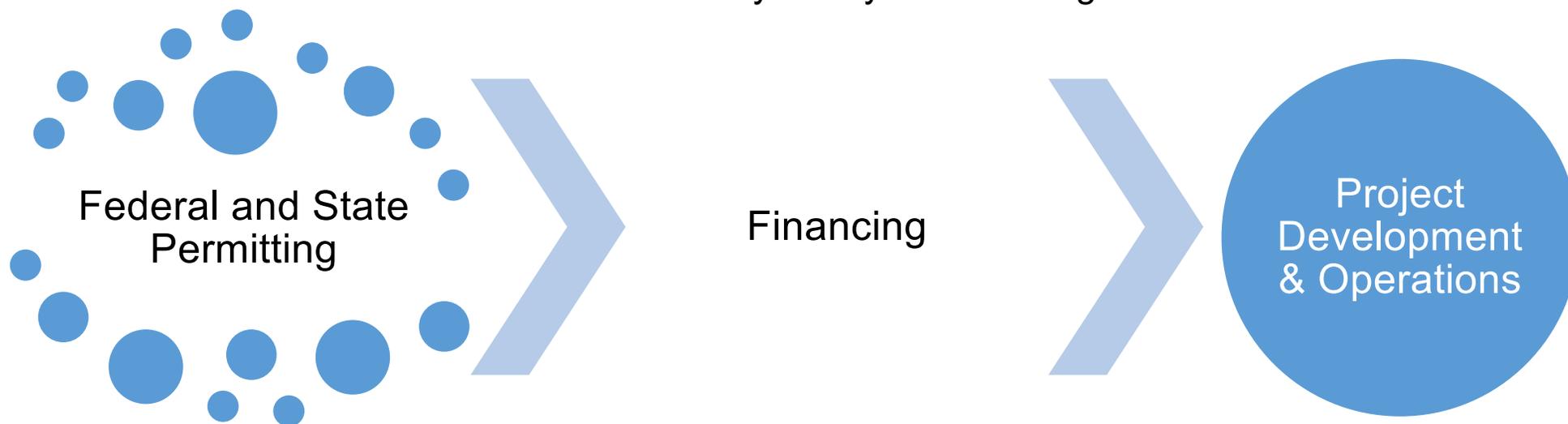
Other Key Considerations/Distinctions: ESG and Investor/Lender Due Diligence

■ Environment, Social, and Governance Issues

- The UN created a legal framework for the integration of environmental, social, and governance issues into institutional investing
- Concept is becoming widely adopted by US and International investors as a method for identifying and assessing risk associated with climate change, human rights, and corporate governance – e.g., Larry Fink letter and “R factor”
- Indigenous Relations and EJ are becoming increasingly important on the capital side of project development and operation

Who Dictates the Standards?

“If you’re the police, where are your badges?”
“Badges? We ain’t got no badges! We don’t need no badges.
I don’t have to show you any stinkin’ badges!”



- U.S. Congress through legislation
- Executive Branch / Federal Agencies through EOs, regulations, and agency policies
- State Agencies & Legislatures

- Institutional Investors and Lenders
- Third-party, voluntary disclosure and grading systems
- SEC

- Company/ Project Proponent
- Shareholders

Example: ROW Agreements

- 25 CFR Part 169 (revised in 2015)
 - “Regulations to promote economic development in Indian country must reflect twenty-first century needs of tribal communities and foster tribal self-determination.”
from BIA, FAQs: ROW Final Rule
- Key Provisions:
 - Unified Procedure (Railroad, telephone, highways, pipelines, transmission lines but not service lines)
 - Increased Tribal Authority
 - Clarifies Jurisdiction:
 - Generally not subject to state law and the granting of a ROW does not diminish or alter the nature of the underlying land and therefore does not automatically diminish Tribal Jurisdiction
 - Broader Liberty in Negotiation
 - Remedies for violation, abandonment, or non-use
 - Valuation and Compensation
 - Not tied to FMV – entirely Tribal negotiated value
 - “compensation may also include additional fees, including but not limited to throughput fees, severance damages, franchise fees, avoidance value, bonuses, or other factors. Compensation may be based on a fixed amount, a percentage of the projected income, or some other method.”

Example: ROW Agreements

- How do you secure a ROW over or across Indian Lands?
 - Review ownership interests
 - Tribal
 - Allottee/Individual Indian
 - Review Tribal law
 - Creative Negotiation
 - Compensation
 - Environmental and cultural review
 - Project participation and ownership: e.g., Morongo/So Cal Edison

Example: FERC Certificate Process

- Executive Level:
 - EJ and Consultation EOs
- Agency Level:
 - Creation of the Office of Public Participation,
 - Environmental Justice Senior Staff Position,
 - Additional changes at cooperating agencies and the NEPA process
- No change in regulatory standards yet
- Practical changes even at the pre-filing process
 - EJ and Justice 40 considerations for financing and shareholder reporting
 - Review of climate change and EJ for regulatory processes
 - Strategy for Tribal consultation and engagement
 - Understanding of additional state requirements for permitting, transmission, and generation standards
- Query what is the role of government vs. markets vs. project proponents

Wanishi

Maranda S. Compton

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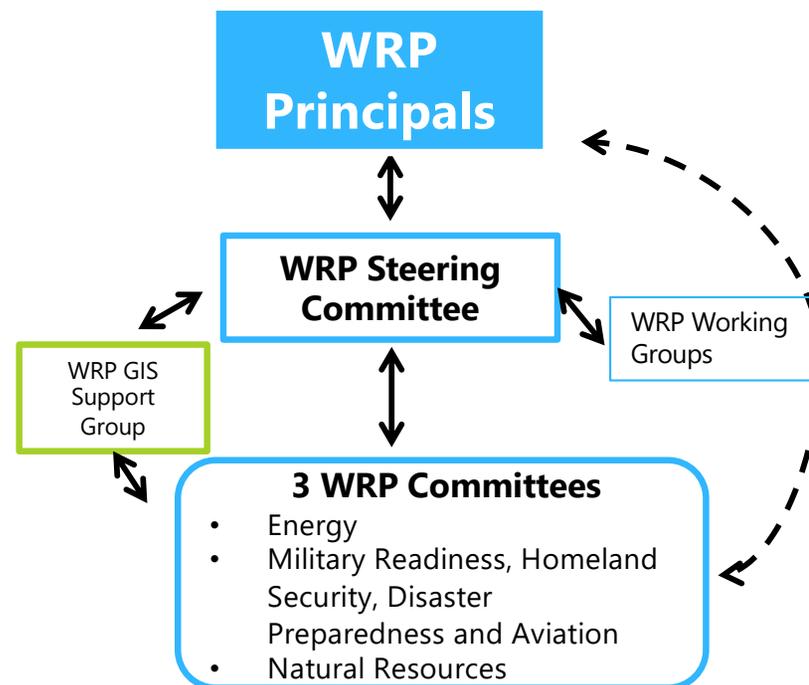
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**WRP TETWG
Planning Efforts
and Actions**

WRP Mission

WRP provides a proactive and collaborative framework for **senior-policy level Federal, State and Tribal leadership** to identify common goals and emerging issues in the states of **Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah** and to develop solutions that support WRP Partners and protect natural and cultural resources, while promoting sustainability, homeland security and military readiness.

WRP Structure



WRP Strategic Priority
Building Resilience in the West for America's Defense, Energy, Environment and Infrastructure through Enhanced Collaboration among Federal, State and Tribal Entities

- **Explore** tools and resources needed to build resilience to **support** the diverse missions of Federal, State and Tribal entities in the WRP Region

WRP Deep-Dives

Committee	Deep-Dive
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilient Energy Infrastructure
Military Readiness, Homeland Security, Disaster Preparedness and Aviation (MRHSDP&A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resiliency of Airspace in the WRP Region • Disaster Mitigation
Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Security

Timing for WRP Building Resilience Deep-Dive Efforts

Timing	Building Resilience
Through – December 2021	WRP Deep-Dive Calls and Webinars
Through – December 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Finalizing Report Outline and Gathering relevant resources2. Drafting report
January 2022	Recommendations/Updates provided to WRP SC
March 2022	Report Finalized
April 2022	Finalize panel presentations to 2022 PM
May 24-26, 2022	WRP Principals' Meeting (PM)

**WRP TETWG
Seeking input
on
recommended
name for a
permanent
WRP Tribal
Committee**

ACTION: Consensus reached to recommend to the WRP Steering Committee that the WRP TETWG become a full Committee

- **Tribal Engagement**
- **Tribal Coordination**
- *Tribal Relations*
- *Tribal Committee*
- *Tribal Nations Partnership*
- **Seeking recommendations of Committee Co-Chairs for the new full committee**
 - Please email Amy with your input (this will not be finalized for months)

Previously, WRP had a **Tribal Relations Committee**; Committee Co-Chairs included:

- Arthur Allison, Cabinet Secretary, New Mexico Indian Affairs Department
- Clayton Honyumptewa, Director, Department of Natural Resources, The Hopi Tribe
- Alvin Moyle, Chairman, Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribe
- Connie Reitman, Executive Director, Inter-Tribal Council of CA, Inc.

Actions/ Follow up from past WRP TETWG calls

- Please sign up for a WRP account – wrpinfo.org
- Please:
 - Provide input on the Tribal Leadership excel document
 - Provide interest in being part of the TETWG Outreach Subcommittee
 - Provide any additional resources like a study/funding for the good of the team
 - Interest in being part of a WRP deep-dive
 - Input on future agenda topics
 - Invite/Encourage other Tribal members/liaisons to be part of TETWG

Two requests from June 2021 TETWG Call

(emailed out after the call)

- Send your thoughts on potential collaboration with the WIFIRE Lab at the San Diego Supercomputer Center, UCSD, per the June 2021 presentation.
- Please review attached **WRP Funding Subcommittee Update** and send any questions, additional resources to include or further recommendations. **If no other input is provided on our August call, we will move forward with the attached recommendations (slide 54).**
 - See slides 52-55

WRP TETWG Funding Subcommittee Report Out

- Created to explore availability and accessibility of grants and resources available for tribal projects and provide recommendations.

Findings:

- Although there are many resources available to tribes in a variety of categories (i.e., natural resources, energy, training, etc.), finding them can be difficult and sometimes they pose a burden to apply for or to meet non-federal cost-share requirements.
- Significant resources would be required to create and maintain a new system to find grants searchable by tribal set asides, cost-share requirements, etc.
- Some tribes are very sophisticated in leveraging funds for projects and there are training resources to assist tribes.
- It is helpful when federal and state agencies work together in a cohesive fashion to provide information on grants and funding opportunities and how funds might be matched.
- Tribal needs remain, including additional funding, knowledge of funds, capacity building, etc.

Resources

- **Federal Agency Information:** Find contact information for U.S. federal government departments and agencies including websites, emails, phone numbers, addresses, and more. [A-Z Index of U.S. Government Departments and Agencies | A | USAGov](#)
- **Executive Order 13175 Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments** (authority for federal executive agencies). The stated purposes of this Executive Order are “to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of Federal policies that have tribal implications, to strengthen the United States government-to-government relationships with Indian tribes, and to reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian tribes.” To carry this out, agencies are, among other things, required to seek ways in which to streamline processes for tribal waivers of statutory and regulatory requirements where appropriate. See Section 6: [Federal Register: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments](#)
- **Grants Learning Center** for general information about federal grants: <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/learn-grants.html>
- **Grants.gov** is a searchable database designed to enable federal grant-making agencies to create funding opportunities and applicants to find and apply for these federal grants. The Grants.gov Online Help provides explanations and step-by-step instructions for both applicants and grantors to complete these processes. <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/search-grants.html>
- **Online Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)** - Official U.S. government website for people who make, receive, and manage federal awards: <https://beta.sam.gov/> and <https://beta.sam.gov/search?index=cfda>
- **Federal Grant Resources:** <http://opr.ca.gov/clearinghouse/ceqa/federal-grants/resources.html>
- **CA Federal Grant Administrator** at the Office of Planning and Research provides technical assistance to state agencies, local governments, institutions of higher learning, and nonprofit organizations, on how to find, apply for and manage federal grants: <http://opr.ca.gov/clearinghouse/ceqa/federal-grants/>
- **Tribal Training Grant Assistance:** Congress authorized a demonstration project (477 initiative) which allows Federally recognized tribes to integrate Federal grants into a single plan (477 plan) with a single budget, which proves to be a much more efficient way to conduct Tribal training. This allows money to be provided up front and the plan lasts for three years. Bureau of Indian Affairs is the lead federal agency for implementing the Demonstration Project created by Public Law 102-477, the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Act, 25 U.S.C. section 3401 et seq. Under the Public Law 102-477 Demonstration Project, Tribes have the authority to integrate Federal employment, training, and related services that they provide to their members. <https://www.bia.gov/bia/ois/dwd>

Recommendations

- **Federal and state agencies** are encouraged to:
 - Invite other agencies to workshops/meetings with Tribal members to share information more fully on funding opportunities and, if possible, cross-walked; and to co-locate meetings to address regional geographic areas and hold separate sessions with tribes on their project ideas and applicable resources.
 - Share with other agencies their successful efforts with funding workshops to build capacity among Federal/state agencies.
- **Tribal governments** are encouraged to:
 - Identify their needs, and have projects ready for potential funding opportunities (such as end of year money, etc.), and develop one-pager on needs.
 - Develop contacts with various agencies that might have funding to meet identified needs and seek assistance from them.
 - Contact their congressional staff to determine whether funding exists for a certain project.
 - Build capacity with other tribes (find out innovative best practices and work together).
- **WRP TETWG** to:
 - On TETWG calls, ask tribal officials what categories of funding needs they have and ask state and federal agencies for information on their available funding opportunities.
 - Continue to serve as a forum to enhance communication among tribes (and potentially opportunities to work together on grants, etc.) and between tribes and federal/state agencies.
 - Continue to seek existing links/databases of funding for tribal projects and circulate via email to WRP TETWG members. WRP should not create a database.
 - Encourage additional tribal participation in WRP. WRP honors the government-to-government relationship unique to sovereign Tribal nations, and fosters a collaborative atmosphere that generates solutions to Tribal issues. WRP does not supplant or usurp federal agencies' responsibilities to consult with tribes. Tribes engaged in WRP have identified and applied solutions to priority issues that would not have been possible but for WRP.

Thank you

to the following members for sharing of their time and expertise in this effort:

- Pam Adams, Native American Affairs Program Manager, Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Basin
- Adel M. Abdallah, Ph.D., WaDE Program Manager, Western States Water Council
- Jessica Asbill-Case, Water Resources Program Manager, Bureau of Reclamation
- Kathryn Becker, Assist. G.C.& Tribal Liaison, NM Environment Dept.
- Larry Davis, Chair of the NACD Tribal Resource Policy Group (RPG)
- Hoa Ly, Engineer, CA Dept. of Water Resources
- David Munro Ph.D., Director of Tribal Affairs, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- Melissa Weymiller, Project Manager, USACE

TETWG Agencies/Topics Briefed Recently

NASA Tribal-related efforts	UAS Update by Cherokee Nation Company supporting NOAA
NRCS Tribal Efforts/Funding	2.5 GHz Rural Tribal Window
Native American Fish & Wildlife Society	Federal Highway Administration Tribal Office
CA Energy Commission Tribal Grants Program	Update by DoD Senior Advisor
Strengthening collaboration and cooperation between USACE and native American Tribes for water resource management	BIA, USFS, and BLM Presentation on Fires Impacting Watersheds and Post Wildfire Recovery Program
Broadband Presentation by USDA	Rural Energy Savings Program Update by USDA
Colorado River Basin Ten Tribes Partnership Tribal Water Study by Bureau of Reclamation	From land to space: Understanding water on the Navajo Nation
Update on EPA's Office of Water: National Tribal Water Program	Overview of the Disaster Relief Challenge
Bureau of Reclamation Native American Affairs Program Overview	Overview of the Department of Transportation's Tribal Transportation Self Governance Program
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	Strengthening USACE Collaboration With Tribal Nations
Overview and discussion of Federal Permitting Infrastructure Steering Council (FPISC) tribal collaboration and conflict resolution for large, complex infrastructure projects	Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians
404 Regulatory Program by Mark Gilfillan, Project Manager/Tribal Liaison, USACE Tribal Technical Center of Expertise (TNTCX)	Overview of mission and efforts of the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA)
The Nature Conservancy: Western climate and clean energy pathways study	Arlando Teller, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Tribal Affairs USDOT
NTIA Broadband Infrastructure Grant Program	Tribal Broadband Infrastructure Program
Proactive Wildfire Management Approaches by WIFIRE Lab at the San Diego Supercomputer Center, UCSD	

Confirm Next call and Action Items

Speakers/topics not yet assigned to a particular month to present:

- Christina E. Snider, Tribal Advisor, Office of Governor Gavin Newsom
- Mr. Scott Morgan (CA) to present on the upcoming \$2 million grant
- U.S. Congressional Committee member/staff (or perhaps a Tribal Policy Analyst) to present on Tribal legislation/policy from a DC perspective
- **Other topics:** Drought?

Aug 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TNTCX Ecosystem Restoration Program: Integrating Indigenous and Traditional Ecological Knowledge into USACE Water Resources Projects on a Peer-to-Peer basis by Brian Zettle, Senior Biologist/Tribal Liaison, USACE Tribal Nations Technical Center of Expertise (TNTCX) ▪ Outcomes/Recommendations from the CEC 2021 Tribal Energy Resiliency Conference by Dr. Thomas Gates, Tribal Liaison, California Energy Commission
Sept 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brief Overview of Federal Indian Reserved Water Rights by Margaret J. Vick, JSD
Oct 29	
Dec 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overview of the Broadband effort on the Navajo Nation by Ms. Velena Tsosie, General Manager, Choice NTUA Wireless

Note: Calls are held from 10 am to 11:30 am Pacific

Around the Phone

