



Strengthening Coordination with Indian Tribes in Disaster Recovery

Wednesday, May 8, 2024 2:45 p.m.-3:45 p.m. CDT

2024 CDBG-DR Problem Solving Clinic May 7-9, 2024 | St. Louis, MO

Presenters



Stefania AppiaShe/Her

HUD Community Planning and Development



Kristen Arnold

She/Her HUD's Office of Native American Programs



Iris Friday

She/Her
HUD Office
of Native
American Programs



Mindi D'Angelo

She/Her FirstPic, Inc.



Pauletta

Bourne She/Her

State of Alaska



Tammy Maynor

She/Her Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina



- Attendees will discuss meaningful and significant engagement with Tribes and tribal leadership.
- Attendees will learn key points about government-togovernment relationship.
- Attendees will understand special considerations and exemptions for Tribes.
- Attendees will learn about resources to identify Tribes in given jurisdictions.



- Tribes and CDBG-DR
- Tribes and tribal sovereignty
- Engaging with tribal liaisons from other federal programs
 - Grantee Spotlight: Alaska
- Locating Tribes that have been impacted
- Engaging Tribes and tribal leadership
 - Grantee Spotlight: North Carolina and the Lumbee Tribe
- Special considerations for Tribes in CDBG-DR

Reducing Administrative Burden Takeaways



Improving CDBG-DR Grantee's Coordination and Communication with Tribes

This presentation educates grantees on how to effectively coordinate and communicate with Indian Tribes and tribal leadership.

Reducing Administrative Burden Takeaways



Highlighting Existing Best Practices of CDBG-DR Grantee's Communication with Tribes

The presentation educates grantees on advance planning best practices employed by CDBG-DR grantees. These practices include establishing policies, administrative units, and supportive relationships before emergencies occur to reduce administrative burden both during and after a disaster.

Reducing Administrative Burden Takeaways



Highlighting Existing Best Practices of CDBG-DR Grantee's Communication with Tribes

This presentation educates grantees on history and structure of Tribes relevant to conducting productive and timely outreach that reduced administrative burden and starts off interaction in a positive manner.



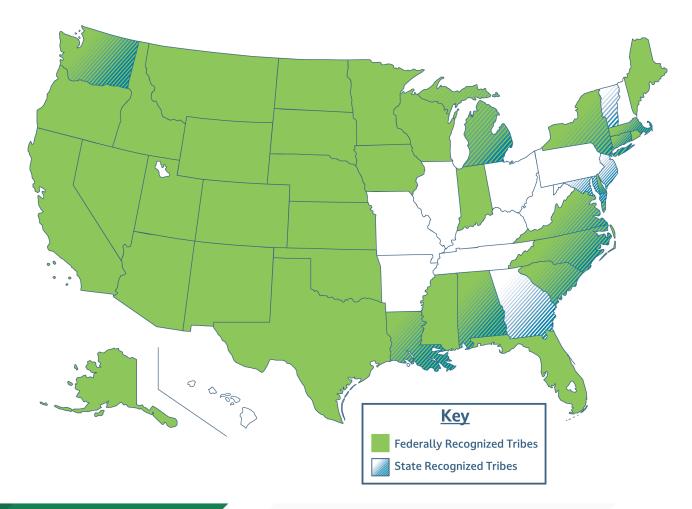
- Every tribal nation is unique in customs, culture, and traditions.
- There are currently 574 federally recognized Tribes.
- The list of eligible federally recognized Tribes is published annually in the Federal register. For 2024 that notice is found here:

https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/01/08/2024-00109/indian-entities-recognized-by-and-eligible-to-receive-services-from-the-united-states-bureau-of



- There are also state-recognized Tribes and nonfederally recognized Tribes.
- For the purposes of this session, the focus is on federally recognized Tribes, but the presentation will also touch on state-recognized Tribes too.

Map of States with Both Federally and State Recognized Tribes





- Some Tribes are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters because they are located in places that are susceptible to natural hazards, may have little infrastructure, and face challenges accessing federal resources.
- Among U.S. racial and ethnic groups, American Indian and Alaska Native people are most in danger from extreme weather (U.S. News & World Report, 2022).

Consolidated Notice Requirements

III.D.1.a. Requirement for consultation during plan preparation

All grantees must consult with states, **Indian tribes**, local governments, Federal partners, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and other stakeholders and affected parties in the surrounding geographic area, including organizations that advocate on behalf of members of protected classes, vulnerable populations, and underserved communities impacted by the disaster, to ensure consistency of the action plan with applicable regional redevelopment plans.

A grantee must consult with other relevant government agencies, including state and local emergency management agencies that have primary responsibility for the administration of FEMA funds, if applicable.

Consolidated Notice Requirements (Continued)

III.B.2.c. Direct grant administration and means of carrying out eligible activities (state grantees only).

A state grantee may also carry out activities in tribal areas. A state **must** coordinate with the **Indian tribes** with jurisdiction over the tribal area when providing CDBG-DR assistance to beneficiaries in tribal areas. State grantees carrying out projects in tribal areas, either directly or through its employees, through procurement contracts, or through assistance provided under agreements with subrecipients, **must** obtain the consent of the **Indian tribes** with jurisdiction over the tribal area to allow the state grantee to carry out or to fund CDBG-DR projects in the area.

Consolidated Notice Requirements (Continued)

III.B.2.i. Consultation (state grantees only).

The HCDA and regulations require a state grantee to consult with affected local governments in non-entitlement areas of the state in determining the state's proposed method of distribution. HUD waives this requirement and imposes an alternative, requiring states that receive an allocation of CDBG-DR funds to consult with all disaster-affected local governments (including any CDBG-entitlement grantees), **Indian tribes**, and any public housing authorities in determining the use of funds. This approach ensures that a state grantee sufficiently assesses the recovery needs of all areas affected by the disaster.



Tribes and Tribal Sovereignty



- Federal recognition of a tribal nation denotes the United States' acknowledgement of a tribal nation's political status as a government.
- The majority of today's federally recognized tribal nations received the designation through treaties, acts of Congress, Presidential Executive orders, or other Federal administrative actions or Federal court decisions.
- Tribes and tribal members are eligible for a number of Federal programs.



- When referring to American Indian or Alaska Native persons, it is still appropriate to use the terms "American Indian" and "Alaska Native."
- Whenever possible, using the specific tribal name is preferable.
- The term "Native American" has been gradually expanded within the public lexicon to include *all* Native peoples of the United States and its trust territories.



- Tribal nations are sovereign governments.
- As a result, they have a government-to-government relationship with the United States.
- Understanding the importance and history of tribal sovereignty is essential to working with Tribes.



- Tribal sovereignty ensures that any decisions about the tribes with regard to their property and citizens are made with their participation and consent.
- A sovereign entity can:
 - Establish a government.
 - Determine membership.
 - Make laws.
 - Levy taxes.
 - Administer justice.
 - Decide who can enter the territory.
 - Charter business organizations.
 - Claim sovereign immunity.

Government-to-Government Relationships

- A government-to-government relationship is the application of that concept, the legal framework underlying the agreements, compacts, contracts, and other negotiated arrangements that define the terms of collaboration.
- In practice, government-to-government relationships mean that any policy decisions affecting a Tribe must be negotiated and coordinated with the tribal government by the state or Federal Government through formal processes, such as consultations.

Tribal Governments

Contemporary tribal governments are usually, but not always, modeled upon the Federal system of the three branches: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

- **Executive**: Often referred to as chairperson (chairman, chairwoman), chief, governor, president, or representative. Usually elected.
- **Legislative**: Often referred to as tribal council, a village council, or a tribal business committee. It is comprised of tribal members who are elected by eligible tribal voters.
- An elected tribal council and chief executive have authority to speak and act for the Tribe as a whole, and to represent it in negotiations with Federal, state, and local governments.



Engaging Other Federal Programs and Tribal Liaisons





- Federal Emergency Management Agency Interagency Recovery Coordination Integration (FEMA-IRC) & Synchronization meetings
 - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Transportation (DOT), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 - Initial Needs Assessment
- HUD Community Planning and Development (CPD) Representative Support
 - Office of Native American Programs (ONAP), Public and Indian Housing (PIH)
 - Initial contact and introductions



Washington

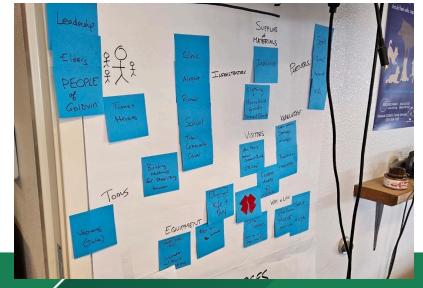
- Five Tribes identified in MID.
- Grantee has internal tribal liaison.
- Each Tribe engaged with a different approach based on collaboration with HUD ONAP and their internal subject matter experts.

Alaska

- In MID 76 Tribes identified.
- Grantee does not have internal tribal liaison.
- Collaborated with HUD offices and other Federal, state and local non-profits for needs assessment and engagement entry point.







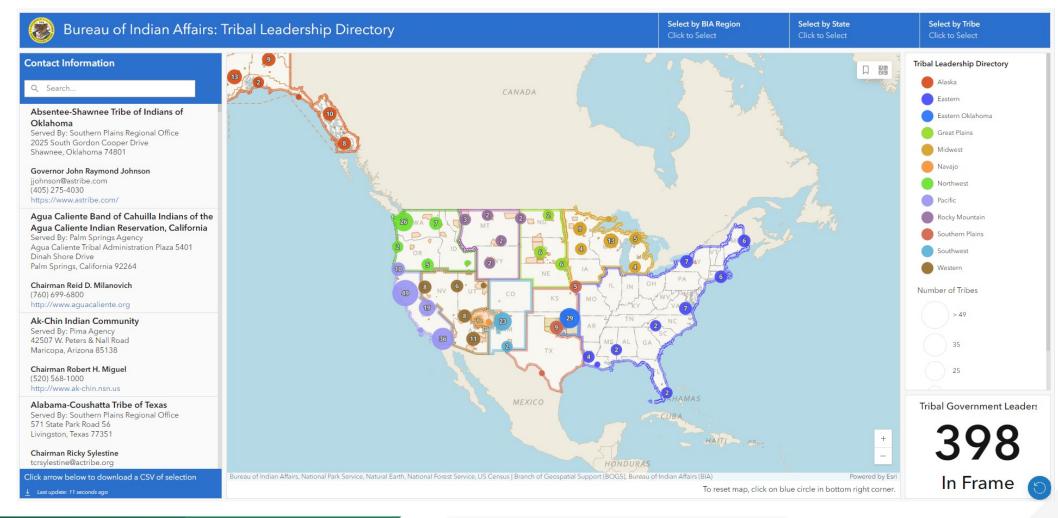




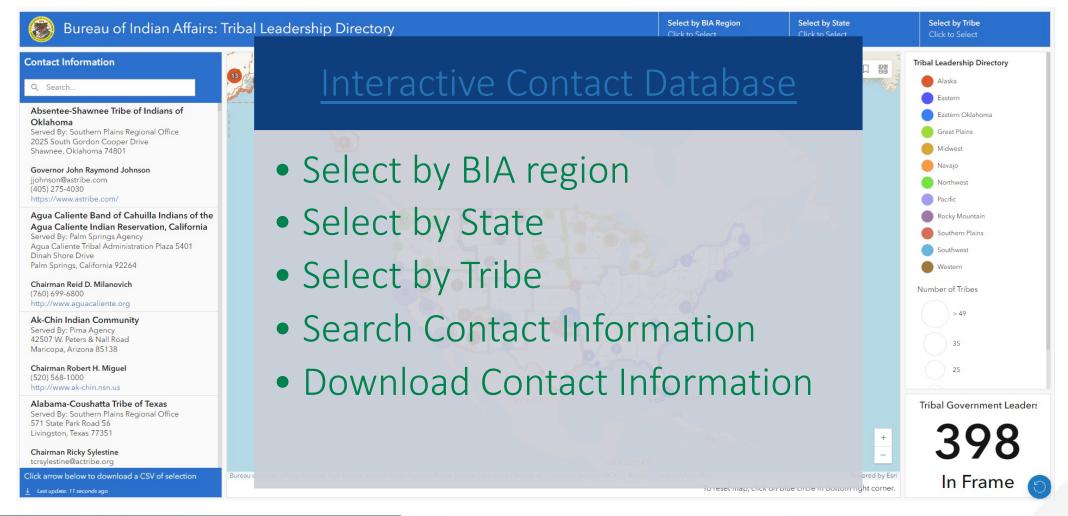


Locating Tribes That Have Been Impacted by Disaster

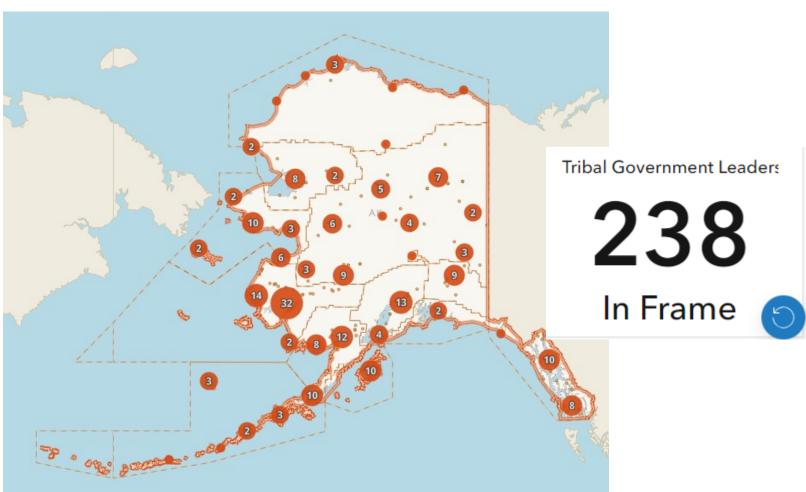












Contact Information

Q Search...

Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove

Served By: Alaska Regional Office P.O. Box 249 King Cove, Alaska 99612

President Etta Louise Kuzakin

ettakuzakin@yahoo.com; atc@arctic.net (907) 497-2648

Akiachak Native Community

Served By: Alaska Regional Office P.O. Box 51070 Akiachak, Alaska 99551

Council Chairman Fritz George

anc.tribalcouncils@gmail.com (907) 825-4626

Akiak Native Community

Served By: Alaska Regional Office P.O. Box 52127 Akiak, Alaska 99552

Chief Moses Owen

akiarmiu anc@outlook.com (907) 765-7112

Alatna Village

Served By: Fairbanks Agency P.O. Box 70 #7 Oscar Way Allakaket, Alaska 99720

1st Chief Harding Sam

alatnatribe@gmail.com; alatnavillage@outlook.com (907) 968-2304

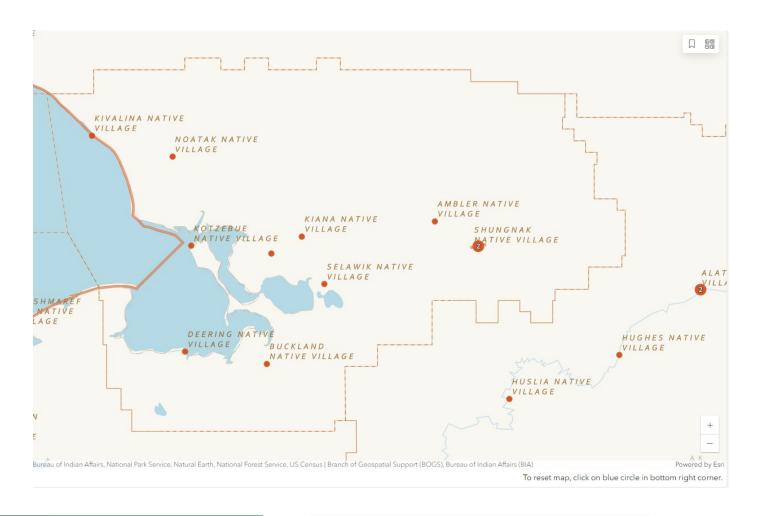
Algaaciq Native Village (St. Mary's)

Served By: Alaska Regional Office P.O. Box 48

Click arrow below to download a CSV of selection

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HUD's Office of Native American Programs (ONAP)

ONAP on HUD.gov

- What's new on codetalk?
- Contacting ONAP and Tribes
- Training and technical assistance
- Environmental resources
- ONAP A to Z
- And more

I Want to Know More About-



ONAP Offices & Contacts

















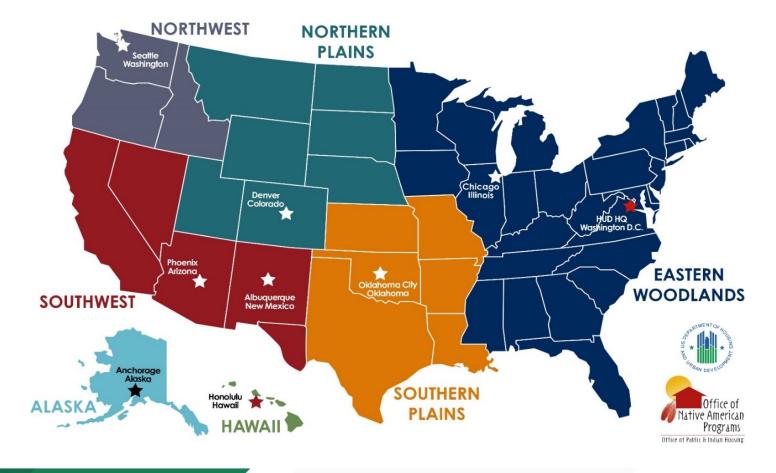
Tribal Contacts by Region

- Alaska Region Alaska
- Northwest Region Idaho, Oregon, and Washington
- Southwest Region Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Nevada
- Northern Plains Region Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.
- * Southern Plains Region Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas
- Eastern/Woodlands Region Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, and Wisconsin

Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHEs)

OFFICE OF NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

Area Offices



Regional Housing Associations





ASSOCIATION OF ALASKA HOUSING AUTHORITIES

AAHA Statewide Office

Colleen Dushkin - Administrator

4300 Boniface Pkwy.

Anchorage, AK 99504

PH: (907) 330-8398

Fax: (907) 338-4904 fax

E: cdushkin@aahaak.org

Go to Website



SOUTHERN PLAINS INDIAN HOUSING ASSOCIATION

Renee Sweet - President

Chickasaw Nation Division of Housing

PO Box 788

Ada, OK 74821

PH: 580.421.8880 ext 48812

E: renne.sweet@chickasaw.net

Go to Website

Regional Housing Associations

- Association of Alaska Housing Authorities (AK)
- Southern Plains Indian Housing Association (KS, LA, OK, TX)
- Great Lakes Regional Housing Association (MI, MN, IA, IN, WI)
- United Native American Housing Association (CO, ND, NE, NV, MT, UT, WY)
- Nevada-California Housing Association (CA, NV)
- United South & Eastern Tribes (AL, CT, FL, LA, MA, ME, MS, NC, NY, RI, SC, TN. TX)
- Northwest Indian Housing Association (AK, ID, OR, WA)
- Southwest Tribal Housing Alliance (AZ, NM, TX)







Engaging with Tribes and Tribal Leadership

Setting Expectations





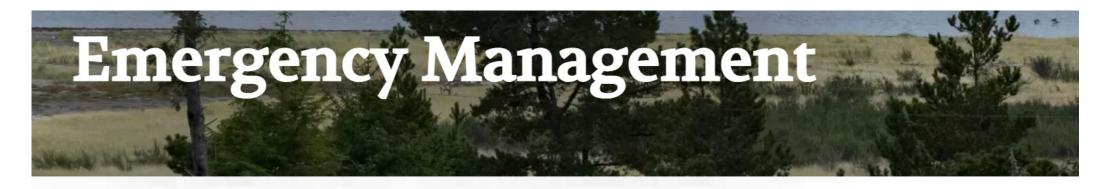
Engagement Strategies:

- Be mindful of the history of Tribes with non-Native governments.
- Create opportunities for onsite communication.
- Tribes provide numerous services to their community members.
- Check out the Tribe's website, if available.

Example: Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe Website







The Emergency Management of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe is vital to our continued existence on our homelands. We train the community on disaster preparedness on a variety of circumstances.



Mission	Services
The Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe is dedicated and committed to saving lives and to preserving the safety, health and welfare of all people who live on, work on and visit our reservation and to the preservation of our lands, environment and our culture.	We provide emergency information about environmental hazards of the area's landscape: • <u>Tsunamis</u> • <u>Earthquakes</u> • <u>Winter Storms</u> Through this work, we plan in how to mitigate hazards as they arise. Click here to see the Tribe's Hazard Mitigation Plan. Click here to see additional safety tips on the Washington coast. Food Safety During a Power Outage The Great <u>Washington ShakeOut</u> information Emergency Resource Guide from the Washington Military Department & WA Dept of Health Evacuation Routes Map for North Cove and Tokeland Community Emergency Response Team CDC Index Guide

Tribal Council Members



(Left to Right) Dennis Julnes, Member-at-Large, Lynn Clark, Secretary, Quintin Swanson, Chairman, Shane Thomas, Vice-Chairman, Joel Blake, Treasurer

The Tribe is governed by a General Council, comprising of all enrolled tribal members at least eighteen years of age. An elected five person Tribal Council conducts the day-to-day business operation of the Tribe. Administrative duties are overseen by a Tribal Administrator who works for the Tribal Council. The administrator manages departments with the help of department directors.







Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina





- The Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina is the largest tribe east of the Mississippi River.
- Recognized by the State of North Carolina since 1885.
- Strong relationship with the State of North Carolina.
- Tribal Service Area is Cumberland, Hoke, Scotland, and Robeson Counties.
 - Approx. 43,000 tribal members reside within the tribal territory.

North Carolina Office of Recovery and Resiliency (NCORR)

- State agency created to focus on long-term disaster recovery.
- They support emergency response and preparation.
- They manage billions of dollars from Department of Housing and Urban Development.
 - CDBG-DR
 - CDBG-MIT

North Carolina Office of Recovery and Resiliency (NCORR)



- NCORR released a grant opportunity for funding through CDBG-DR to address distressed areas that were affected by Hurricanes Matthew and Florence.
- The Lumbee Tribe applied for the third round of funding that can be used to address large-scale multifamily rental, new construction, rehabilitation, scatted site rental or homeownership and small scale rental and homeownership developments.



- The Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina has administered Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) funds since 2001.
- The Lumbee Tribe is the largest recipient of IHBG in the Eastern Woodlands ONAP Region.
- The Lumbee Tribe's service area has a 1700 unit shortage with waiting list for every site under development.
- The Lumbee Tribe is completing the construction of 50 rental units utilizing Title VI and IHBG.



- The Lumbee Tribe completed construction on its 250th newconstruction home in 2022.
- Due to HUD funds, 166 families are new homeowners since January 2023.
- The Lumbee Tribe has developed the infrastructure that is necessary to administer CDBG-DR for more than 22 years.
- Lumbee Tribe procurement processes are well defined and we can construct new homes at competitive rates.



- We recognized the great need for affordable housing for low-income families.
- As an experienced developer using federal dollars, we knew that this grant fit perfectly into our overall goals and objectives.
- We had the property that was considered a "Shovel Ready Project" to move this project along very quickly.

Creating Homeownership After Disaster



- The Lumbee Tribe will use IHBG funds for the infrastructure.
- We will then construct 30 new homes that are energy compliant with the grant with the CDBG-DR.



- Lack of tribal sovereignty in the execution of the CDBG-DR.
- The Lumbee Tribe is a subrecipient versus the direct grantee.



Special Considerations for Tribes in CDBG-DR

Special Considerations for Tribes

- Working with a Tribe as a subrecipient or coordinating with Tribes will likely create new situations and questions.
- Therefore, it is important that the grantee is working closely with HUD.

Special Considerations for Tribes

- Citizen Participation Plan
- Limited English Proficiency
- Reporting Requirements



- Indian Housing HUD's Office of Native American Programs (ONAP) | HUD.gov / U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Tribal Leader Directory (geoplatform.gov)
- Regional Indian Housing Associations National American Indian Housing Council (naihc.net)
- <u>Department of Energy's Tribal Nations and Native</u> <u>Communities Resource Guide | Department of Energy</u>
- Local Officials Guide for Extreme Temperatures (fema.gov)





Thank You!

If you have any questions, please feel free to send an email to ODR's Policy Division at ODRPolicyDivision@hud.gov.

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Next Session

The next sessions will begin at 4:00 p.m. CDT.

Fraud Risk Management – An Overview: Grand Ballroom DEF

Effective Anti-Displacement Strategies to Safeguard Communities During Recovery: Grand Ballroom ABC