

National Congress of American Indians



NCAI Comments on Tribal Trust Compliance and Federal Infrastructure Decision-Making

November 30, 2016

Submitted via: consultations@bia.gov

Table of Contents

I. Executive Summary	3
II. The Problem of Federal Infrastructure Permitting: Harms to Tribal Lands, Waters, Treaty Rights, and Cultural Resources.....	3
III. Tribal Trust Responsibility Compliance for All Federal Agencies	6
A. Federal Infrastructure Development and Tribal Nations	6
B. Substantive Duties Embodied in the Federal Trust Responsibility	8
1. Recognition of Tribal Sovereignty.....	8
2. Adherence to and Protection of Tribal Treaty Rights.....	8
3. Compliance with the Federal Trust Responsibility and Tribal Consent	11
4. Upholding Statutory Obligations to Tribal Nations.....	15
5. Ensuring Environmental Justice.....	22
IV. Best Practices for Infrastructure Development Impacting Tribal Nations	25
A. The FCC Model: Regional Mapping and Tribal Impact Evaluation	25
B. Adequate Notice, Consultation in Early Planning and Coordination	28
C. Funding for Tribal Participation	30
D. Training to Improve Agency Understanding of Tribal Nations	31
E. Indian Trust Impact Statement and Trust Responsibility Compliance Officer..	32
F. Cumulative Impacts and Regional Environmental Impact Statements	33
V. Agency-specific Recommendations	34
A. Army Corps of Engineers.....	34
1. Repeal Appendix C and Follow ACHP Regulation	34
2. Nationwide Permits	36
3. Nationwide Permits Allow Disregard of Cumulative Impacts.....	40
B. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.....	41
1. Strengthen Memoranda of Agreement.....	41
2. Protect Against Anticipatory Demolition.....	42

3. Nationwide Agreements that Affect Tribal Nations	43
C. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	44
D. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	45
E. National Park Service.....	46
F. Environmental Protection Agency	47
G. Council on Environmental Quality	47
VI. Conclusion	47
VII. Attachment A: Principles & Best Practices for Infrastructure Permitting Relating to Tribal Nations and the Federal Trust Responsibility	49
VIII. Attachment B: NCAI Resolution PHX-16-067	51

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Comments on Tribal Trust Compliance and Federal Infrastructure Decision-making

I. Executive Summary

The unprecedented showing of support for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's struggle against the Dakota Access Pipeline has been in part due to the long history of infrastructure projects approved by the Federal government over the objections of Tribal Nations. These projects have brought great harms to Tribal lands, waters, treaty rights, and sacred places. Every single Tribal Nation has a story of federally approved destruction.

The current stand-off at Standing Rock highlights the failure of Federal agencies to assess the impact of infrastructure development projects on Tribal Nations. It is obvious from the facts on the ground and newspaper headlines around the world that the Dakota Access Pipeline is having far greater social and cultural impacts than were ever considered. There can be no question that pushing ahead with the pipeline is not in the public interest and will likely result in increasingly violent conflict. We urge the Administration to deny the easement to cross Lake Oahe and conduct a full environmental impact statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Full consideration of Tribal impacts is necessary to de-escalate the confrontation at Standing Rock.

The movement at Standing Rock has, however, brought Indian Country an important opportunity to address the nation-to-nation relationship in the context of infrastructure decision-making. For any project affecting Tribal lands, waters, treaty rights, or sacred spaces, at the outset the United States must expressly consider the following five principles: (1) recognition of Tribal sovereignty; (2) respect for treaty rights; (3) compliance with the Federal trust responsibility, including seeking Tribal informed consent; (4) upholding all statutory obligations; and (5) ensuring environmental justice. How these principles were addressed should be reflected in the written record for any decision.

We also recommend that the Federal government implement the following seven best practices: (1) regional mapping and Tribal impact evaluation; (2) consultation in early planning and coordination; (3) early, adequate notice and open information sharing; (4) funding for Tribal participation in processes; (5) training for agencies to improve understandings of Tribal Nations; (6) creation of Tribal impact statements and a Trust Responsibility Compliance Officer; and (7) evaluation of cumulative impacts and regional environmental impacts.

More specifically, we recommend that the Administration issue guidance entitled *Principles and Best Practices for Infrastructure Permitting Relating to Tribal Nations and the Federal Trust Responsibility*, incorporating the detailed principles, *see infra* Part III, and best practices, *see infra* Part IV, set forth below. We have attached a proposed draft of this guidance, *see infra* Part VII. Lastly, we provide agency-specific recommendations, *see infra* Part V, to assist in improving assessment of Tribal impacts and protection of Tribal rights in infrastructure decision-making processes.

II. The Problem of Federal Infrastructure Permitting: Harms to Tribal Lands, Waters, Treaty Rights, and Cultural Resources

The United States has a long history of authorizing infrastructure development projects over the objections of Tribal Nations. This abdication of Federal trust and treaty obligations has had devastating effects on Tribal communities and cultures. Although the list of historical and current

struggles involving Federal permitting of infrastructure projects over Tribal objections is too long to catalogue here, below we provide some illustrative examples.

The Missouri Basin Pick-Sloan Plan, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944, built six dams that inundated over 356,000 acres of Tribal land in the 1950s and 60s in violation of several treaties and impacting seven Tribes with reservations along the Missouri River.¹ The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has stated that “[t]he Missouri River’s wooded bottomlands provided the tribes’ reservation economies with fertile agricultural lands, timber for lumber and fuel, coal deposits, seasonal fruits, habitat for wild game, medicines, shelter for domestic animals, and plentiful supplies of clean water. These lands were also an important part of the tribes’ social, cultural, and spiritual lives. Much of the tribes’ community infrastructure was located along the river, including tribal homes, schools, hospitals, government buildings, churches, graveyards, and roads.” S. Rep. No. 111–357 (Dec. 8, 2010).² The Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, for instance, had over 25 percent of their reservation’s land base flooded despite having offered an alternative reservation dam site that would have caused less damage.³

Vine Deloria, Jr., a citizen of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, described the Pick-Sloan Plan as “the single most destructive act ever perpetuated on any tribe by the United States.”⁴ Among the many Tribal communities that were destroyed was the one flooded by the Oahe Dam, which created Lake Oahe. The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, joined by many others, are now fighting yet again to keep the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Army Corps) from violating the Tribe’s rights by allowing the Dakota Access Pipeline to cross under Lake Oahe, which would disturb sacred sites and pose a grave threat to the Tribe’s treaty-protected natural resources.

Numerous other dam projects have been devastating to Tribal Nations across the country. The Army Corps’ Kinzua Dam in New York displaced over 600 Seneca families from 10,000 acres of their ancestral lands in the 1960s.⁵ The dam demolished nearly one-third of the Tribe’s territory, including much of its fertile farmland. The Corps’ construction of Lock and Dam No. 3 in 1938 as part of the 9 foot channel project on the Mississippi River continuously floods the Reservation of the Prairie Island Indian Community, inundating the Community’s sacred sites, threatening the Tribe’s on-reservation economic development projects and constricting the amount of reservation land available for the provision of tribal housing and other governmental services.⁶ Four dams on the Columbia River in Washington State were constructed between the 1930s and 1970s, destroying

¹ Peter Capossela, *Impacts of the Army Corps of Engineers’ Pick-Sloan Program on the Indian Tribes of the Missouri River Basin*, 30 J. ENVTL. L. & LITIG. 143, 145 (2015).

² Quoted in *id.* at 156–57.

³ See North Dakota Studies, “Garrison Dam,” NDSTUDIES.ORG, http://www.ndstudies.org/resources/IndianStudies/threeaffiliated/historical_1900s_garrison.html (last accessed Nov. 29, 2016).

⁴ Peter Capossela, *Impacts of the Army Corps of Engineers’ Pick-Sloan Program on the Indian Tribes of the Missouri River Basin*, 30 J. ENVTL. L. & LITIG. 143, 157–68 (2015).

⁵ Seneca Nation Release, *Seneca Nation Starts 50th Anniversary of Kinzua Dam Removal Today*, INDIAN COUNTRY TODAY MEDIA NETWORK (May 10, 2014).

⁶ State of Minnesota Indian Affairs Council/Tribes: *Prairie Island*, available at: https://mn.gov/indianaffairs/tribes_prairieisland.html (last accessed Nov. 30, 2016); see also Steven Mufson, *A Dakota Pipeline’s Last Stand*, WASH. POST (Nov. 25, 2016).

communities, forcing relocation, and resulting in devastating economic impacts that continue to affect citizens of the Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Yakama Tribes.⁷

Permitting infrastructure projects over the objections of Tribes and to their detriment is not, however, merely a phenomenon of an earlier era of development in the United States. In 2011, the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska was flooded when the Army Corps released record amounts of water from a dam, ruining homes, damaging businesses including the Tribal casino, and costing the Tribe \$12 million in rebuilding costs.⁸ The Three Affiliated Tribes are currently in litigation attempting to stop Paradigm Energy Partners LLC from constructing pipelines under Lake Sakakawea (which was created by construction of the Garrison Dam as part of the Pick-Sloan Plan in 1956).⁹ Paradigm obtained rights-of-way from the Army Corps and the Bureau of Indian Affairs but was denied permission to drill under Lake Sakakawea by the Tribe. Nor are such problems limited to dams and pipelines. For instance, the Gila River Indian Community is presently fighting to stop the Federal Highway Administration and Arizona Department of Transportation from moving forward with a highway expansion that will desecrate the Tribe's sacred sites on South Mountain.¹⁰

We want to emphasize that improvements made to the infrastructure permitting process to effectively address Tribal concerns will prevent projects from being slowed or stopped by unforeseen consequences. In 2003, construction on a dry dock began at Port Angeles Harbor in Washington State, despite strong objections from the Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe about the well-documented historic Tse-whit-zen Village. There was no tribal consultation at the beginning of the project. After eight months where nearly 100,000 artifacts and the remains of 335 humans were discovered,¹¹ the Tribe and the State were able to work out a deal to halt construction on the nearly \$90 million dollar project. Millions of dollars were paid to the Tribe and City to develop a mitigation agreement allowing for reburials, and to hire tribal members to work alongside archeologists throughout the remainder of the project.¹² When it was determined that all of the burials could not be recovered, the State honored the Tribe's request to permanently shut down to project and move it to another location.¹³ All of these consequences could have been avoided with early tribal consultation and inclusion.

Mistakes and omissions regarding tribal rights and concerns result in litigation and opposition that slow or stop project development. The fact that these errors are made repeatedly highlights the need for new policy guidance. When Tribes are included early in project development, harms and opposition can be avoided. For example, the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska worked with the Army Corps on a proposed road to be built through their traditional homelands. The Army Corps consulted with the Tribe early in the process, and the road was rerouted in order to avoid sacred

⁷See, e.g., Gosia Wozniacka, *Columbia River Tribes Displaced by Dams Live in Squalor, Seek Help*, SEATTLE TIMES (Nov. 9, 2014).

⁸See, e.g., Kirby Kaufman, *Omaha Tribe Receives 15 Percent Boost in Federal Aid for 2011 Flood*, SIOUX CITY JOURNAL (Apr. 21, 2016).

⁹See *Paradigm Energy Partners, LLC v. Fox*, Case No. 1:16-cv-00304 (D.N.D., filed Aug. 19, 2016).

¹⁰See *Gila River Indian Cmty v. Fed. Highway Admin.*, Case No. 16-16605 (Ninth Circuit, appealed Sep. 9, 2016).

¹¹Jamie Valadez and Carmen Watson-Charles, *Reflections of Our Past*, available at: <http://www.elwha.org/tsewhitzen.html> (last accessed November 29, 2016).

¹²Lynda V. Mapes, *BREAKING GROUND*, 24, 182-84 (Univ. of Wash Press 2009).

¹³*Id.* at 238.

sites and burial grounds.¹⁴ A permit for the proposed Cherry Point Terminal in Washington was denied by the Army Corps in May 2016 after it determined that it would have more than a *de minimis* impact on the Lummi Nation's usual and accustomed treaty fishing rights.¹⁵ These two examples demonstrate how early engagement and respect for tribal rights can work effectively in infrastructure permitting, but they are the exceptions to the general practice.

More importantly, infrastructure permitting must respect the federal responsibilities to Tribal Nations who continue to struggle to protect their lands, resources, sacred sites, and cultures in processes that too frequently authorize projects despite their threats to these Nations.

III. Tribal Trust Responsibility Compliance for All Federal Agencies

A. Federal Infrastructure Development and Tribal Nations

Since 2009, the Obama Administration has expedited Federal review of infrastructure projects as part of a larger effort to strengthen the economy and create new jobs. Tribal Nations rely on the country's infrastructure and have an interest in infrastructure development projects that allow Tribal Nations and Tribal citizens to share in their benefits. Tribal Nations also have a particular interest in ensuring that such projects are undertaken in a manner that is respectful to their unique considerations. Tribal Nations play a key role in infrastructure development because they, like state and local governments, are the permitting officials for projects within their jurisdictions. Further, Tribal Nations have interests and rights that must be considered when the Federal government permits projects that impact Tribal rights off the reservation.

In December 2015, the President signed into law the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, Pub. L. 114-94 (Dec. 4, 2015). Title XLI, entitled "Federal Permitting Improvement," establishes a Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council (FPISC) that, in conjunction with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), has a great deal of authority to direct all Federal agencies to improve permitting processes. Section 41002(c) of the FAST Act requires that, by December 5, 2016, the FPISC make recommendations to its Executive Director regarding certain best practices, including improving coordination between Federal and non-Federal governmental entities; creating and distributing training materials useful to Federal, State, Tribal, and local permitting officials; and addressing other impacts of infrastructure permitting, as determined by the FPISC. The Executive Director, in turn, is authorized to recommend that the OMB issue guidance to effectuate these best practices.

NCAI strongly urges FPISC and OMB to work together to issue guidance entitled *Principles and Best Practices for Infrastructure Permitting Relating to Tribal Nations and the Federal Trust Responsibility*. This guidance, a draft of which is attached to these comments, is necessary to fulfill obligations under the FAST Act as well as to guide industry and non-Tribal governments as they undertake infrastructure development projects with Tribal impacts. We recommend that the guidance incorporate the principles and best practices outlined in this comment. These principles and best practices are consistent with NCAI Resolution PXH-16-067, *see infra* Part VIII, and which recommended that:

¹⁴ *Federal Consultation with Tribes Regarding Infrastructure Decision-making Transcript*, Rapid City, SD (Nov. 20, 2016) 40-42 (comments of Chairman Larry Wright, Jr., Ponca Tribe of Nebraska).

¹⁵ Army Corps of Engineers, *Army Corps Halts Gateway Pacific Terminal Permitting Process*, Press Release (May 9, 2016).

- (1) All agencies involved in permitting infrastructure projects affecting Tribal lands, waters, or sacred places demonstrate compliance with Federal trust obligations, treaties, consultation requirements, the U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and all applicable statutory obligations;
- (2) Tribal trust compliance be integrated into all regulations and guidance for infrastructure permitting, including the FAST Act;
- (3) The FPISC include Tribal Trust Compliance Officer;
- (4) Federal policy support greater Tribal control over infrastructure on Tribal lands; and
- (5) Tribes be afforded funding for participation in infrastructure permitting discussions and full and early participation in the Federal permitting process, including at the “purpose and need” stage, like states and local governments.

The FAST Act’s requirement for additional guidance regarding best practices builds on the Administration’s efforts over recent years to improve and facilitate the infrastructure permitting process, which expressly includes Tribal Nations.

In March 2012 President Obama issued Executive Order 13604 (“Improving Performance of Federal Permitting and Review of Infrastructure Projects”), which ordered that “Federal permitting and review processes must provide a transparent, consistent, and predictable path for both project sponsors and affected communities.... They must rely upon early and active consultation with State, local, and tribal governments to avoid conflicts ... [and] resolve concerns” (emphasis added.) The management plan responding to this Executive Order was released in June 2012 and provides: “Multiple Tribal, State, and local governments may also have key decision-making responsibilities for a given infrastructure project—particularly for long, linear projects like roads, pipelines, and transmission lines. These Tribal, State, and local permitting and review processes can also create delays and impact Federal decision-making timelines. It is imperative that Federal agencies coordinate early and continuously with other governmental jurisdictions in order to work efficiently and minimize duplication and delays.” (emphasis added.)

Furthering the focus on modernizing infrastructure permitting, the Administration released its plan in May 2014 to accelerate and expand permitting reform government-wide. The plan states: “Time invested early to identify a project site that avoids ecologically or culturally sensitive areas can lead to a more efficient process and shorter overall project timeframes, and can even avoid the need for Federal reviews, approvals, or licenses pertaining to those resources. Similarly, project planning and the submitted proposal should reflect the results of early consultations with relevant stakeholders, Federal, Tribal, state, and local representatives, to ensure the proposed project accounts for these perspectives up front.” (emphasis added.) Additionally, the plan provides that “[t]he NEPA Federal Lead agency will develop, in consultation with the project applicant and all relevant Tribal, state, and local governments, a Coordinated Project Plan for each major infrastructure project.” (emphasis added.)

Still further, in September 2015, the Directors of OMB and the Council on Environmental Quality published a *Guidance Establishing Metrics for the Permitting and Environmental Review of Infrastructure Projects*, requiring agencies to track information for infrastructure projects across their portfolios and to report a common set of timeframe metrics for all infrastructure projects seeking Federal action. Appendix A to the guidance indicates that “*Tribal Trust Responsibilities Compliance*” is required for all Federal agencies for inclusion in a project schedule. However, no other guidance has been provided on how to comply with this requirement.

Accordingly, the Administration has been invested in improving infrastructure permitting and planning, while also creating a policy structure that should provide meaningful and effective means for Tribal consultation and incorporation of Tribal authority in the procedural aspects of those infrastructure projects. *In practice, however, Tribal consultation often does not occur or comes too late to influence decision-making.* The ease with which Tribal priorities are ignored or dismissed is alarming, as even the Department of Interior’s (DOI) concerns over Tribal water supplies and cultural resources are often ignored by other agencies. For example, the Army Corps permitted the Dakota Access Pipeline without conducting an EIS despite DOI’s objections and its request that the Army Corps conduct an EIS and fully evaluate potential Tribal impacts.¹⁶ Too often, if Tribal Nations are included at all in permitting review processes, they are merely included in principle but not in practice. Further guidance, oversight, commitment, and enforcement is required to meet the requirements of both these Federal policies and the duties inherent in the Federal trust responsibility.

B. Substantive Duties Embodied in the Federal Trust Responsibility

1. Recognition of Tribal Sovereignty

Tribal Nations are sovereign governments pre-dating the United States and retaining the right to govern their own peoples and lands. *See* COHEN’S HANDBOOK OF FEDERAL INDIAN LAW § 4.01[1] (Nell Jessup Newton ed., 2012) (discussing the independent origin of Tribal Nations’ sovereignty, which forms the foundation of the exercise of modern powers of Tribal governments). As Chief Justice John Marshall recognized in *Worcester v. Georgia*, “Indian nations had always been considered as distinct, independent political communities, retaining their original natural rights.” 31 U.S. 515, 559 (1832). Additionally, the United States Constitution recognizes the status of Tribal Nations as sovereign governments. U.S. CONST., art. I, § 8, cl. 3. Tribal Nations’ inherent sovereignty empowers them to govern their own citizens and territories, and they retain their lands and sovereign powers unless explicitly ceded through treaties or abrogated by statute. *See Minnesota v. Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians*, 526 U.S. 172, 202-203 (1999).

Tribal Nations, therefore, are not merely another “stakeholder” or “special interest” in infrastructure permitting processes. Rather, Tribal Nations exercise jurisdiction over their retained lands and resources, both on and off the reservation. Federal permitting agencies nonetheless tend to treat Tribal Nations as members of the public, entitled to only limited information and the ability to submit comments, rather than incorporating them into decision-making processes as non-Federal governmental entities. This is inappropriate and contrary to long-recognized Tribal sovereign rights. Additional policy guidance should emphasize the United States’ substantive legal responsibilities to Tribal Nations and meaningful and effective consultation as a required activity to ensure consideration and accommodation of these substantive rights.

2. Adherence to and Protection of Tribal Treaty Rights

Federal law and relevant cases illustrate that Federal agencies: (1) must consider impacts to treaty rights in Federal decision making, and (2) have the authority to protect, and an obligation not to abrogate, treaty rights when exercising discretion in their permitting decisions. These two tenets must be integrated into and analyzed during the Federal review and approval process for projects

¹⁶ *See* Letter from Department of Interior to Army Corps of Engineers (Mar. 29, 2016).

when Tribal Nations raise concerns or objections based on impacts to or interference with their treaty rights.

As a matter of Federal law, Indian treaties, like all treaties, are the “supreme law of the land” and have the same legal force and effect as Federal statutes. U.S. CONST., art. VI, cl. 2; *Worcester v. Georgia*, 31 U.S. 515, 539 (1832); *Skokomish Indian Tribe v. United States*, 410 F.3d 506, 512 (9th Cir. 2005) (en banc). Through treaties with the United States, Tribal Nations ceded vast amounts of land in exchange for certain benefits and the reservation of rights and privileges. See, e.g., *United States v. Winans*, 198 U.S. 371, 380-81 (1905) (noting among other things that treaties are not a grant of rights to the Indian, but from them).

Federal responsibilities under treaties are significant. As explained by the Supreme Court, “[i]n carrying out its treaty obligations with the [Tribal Nations] the Government is something more than a mere contracting party . . . it has charged itself with moral obligations of the highest responsibility and trust.” *Seminole Nation v. United States*, 316 U.S. 286, 296 (1942). Further, treaties may not be disregarded for convenience or by implication; treaties can only be abrogated by Congress when it shows an express intent to do so. See, e.g., *United States v. Dion*, 476 U.S. 734, 738 (1986) (“We have required that Congress’ intention to abrogate Indian treaty rights be clear and plain.”).¹⁷ Federal agencies, therefore, have no authority to take unilateral action that would abrogate treaty rights.¹⁸ Accordingly, treaties have been construed by Federal courts to reserve and protect a number of rights, both on and off reservation, such as water rights to support on-reservation activities;¹⁹ off-reservation hunting and fishing rights;²⁰ and off-reservation rights to travel on public highways.²¹

Given the breadth of Federal projects occurring outside of Tribal Nations’ reservations or trust lands, but on historic Tribal lands, it cannot be emphasized enough that Federal agencies must understand and recognize that treaty rights frequently extend off-reservation and it is unnecessary that “the tribe have title to the land.” *Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians v. Voigt*, 700 F.2d 341, 352 (7th Cir. 1983). Such off-reservation treaty rights can include commercial uses, and their exercise is not limited to methods used at the time these rights were reserved.²²

¹⁷ See also *Menominee Tribe of Indians v. United States*, 391 U.S. 404, 413 (1968) (refusing to imply that a Federal statute terminated a Tribe’s hunting and fishing rights); *United States v. Santa Fe Pac., R.R.*, 314 U.S. 339, 346 (1941) (stating congressional intent to abrogate Tribal property rights must be “plain and unambiguous”).

¹⁸ See, e.g., *Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation v. Alexander*, 440 F. Supp. 553, 556 (D. Or. 1977) (declaring that the Army Corps of Engineers had no authority to construct a dam when it “would take treaty rights without proper authorization”). To the contrary, Federal agencies have a duty to consider and protect treaty rights when making discretionary decisions. E.g., *Nw. Sea Farms, Inc. v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng’rs*, 931 F. Supp. 1515, 1519–20 (W.D. Wash. 1996).

¹⁹ E.g., *U.S. v. Adair*, 723 F.2d 1394, 1410–11 (9th Cir. 1983).

²⁰ E.g., *Menominee Tribe of Indians v. United States*, 391 U.S. 404, 412 (1968); *Minnesota v. Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians*, 526 U.S. 172 (1999); see also *Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa Indians v. Carlson*, 68 F.3d 253 (8th Cir. 1995).

²¹ *Cree v. Flores*, 157 F.3d 762, 769 (9th Cir. 1998) (treaty right to travel not subject to state licensing and fees); *United States v. Smiskin*, 487 F.3d 1260 (treaty right to travel precluded prosecution under Contraband Cigarette Trafficking Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2342).

²² E.g., *Washington v. Wash. State Com. Passenger Fishing Vessel Ass’n*, 443 U.S. 658, 677–79 (1979). See also *Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa Indians v. Dir., Mich. Dep’t of Natural Resources*, 141 F.3d

Despite the legal foundation on which treaty rights are based, Federal agencies regularly fail to recognize—or worse, they ignore—treaty rights when approving and permitting infrastructure projects, and courts then step in to protect these rights. In *Muckleshoot Indian Tribe v. Hall*, for example, a Federal district court had to enjoin the Army Corps from permitting a marina project because the marina was to be built on a part of the Tribe’s treaty fishing area. 698 F. Supp. 1504, 1517 (W.D. Wash. 1988).²³ The Army Corps took the position that the Tribe could go collect “their share of fish elsewhere,” but the court found this view would result in an unauthorized taking without compensation. *Id.* at 1515.²⁴

Similarly, in *No Oilport! v. Carter*, 520 F. Supp. 334 (W.D. Wash. 1981), plaintiffs, including three Tribes, sought to block construction of an oil pipeline that would originate in Port Angeles, Washington and end in Clearbrook, Minnesota. Among all of the issues presented for summary judgment, the Federal district court found the “most troublesome of all” was the potential interference with the off-reservation treaty fishing rights of the Tribes. *Id.* at 371. The Tribes alleged that the pipeline could rupture or leak as it crosses certain parts of Puget Sound affecting salmon habitat, and prior rulings established that the Tribes’ fishing rights imposed a duty on the United States to “refrain from degrading the fish habitat to an extent that would deprive the tribes of their moderate living needs.” *Id.* at 371–72 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).²⁵

Additionally, in *Nw. Sea Farms, Inc., v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng’rs*, 931 F. Supp. 1515, 1519–20 (W.D. Wash. 1996), the Federal district court found the Army Corps had a duty to consider treaty rights, even when these considerations were not in the governing regulations, because it is the “fiduciary duty, rather than any express regulatory provision, which mandates that the Corps take treaty rights into consideration.” *Id.* at 1520. The court further found that the Army Corps simply had no authority, without Congressional authorization, to make permitting decisions that “would conflict with the Lummi Nation’s fishing rights at one of its usual and accustomed fishing places under the Treaty of Point Elliott.” *Id.*

Adherence to treaties is not a novel proposal. Indeed, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently issued an interagency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) expressly affirming that:

[T]he federal government has an obligation to honor and respect tribal rights and resources that are protected by treaties. This means that federal agencies are bound to give effect to treaty language and, accordingly, must ensure that federal agency actions do not conflict with tribal treaty rights. Integrating consideration of tribal

635, 639–40 (6th Cir. 1998) (“[T]reaties did not in any way, limit the means by which fish were to be taken from the lakes or restrict the treaty fishers to using technology that was in existence at the time of the treaty.”); *United States v. Michigan*, 471 F. Supp. 192, 260 (W.D. Mich. 1979) (“The right may be exercised utilizing improvements in fishing techniques, methods and gear.”).

²³ See also *Reich v. Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Comm’n*, 4 F.3d 490, 492 (7th Cir. 1993) (explaining that many people “in the United States either do not understand or do not accept the privileges that the Indian treaties grant Indians”).

²⁴ Indeed, treaty rights are property rights protected by the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, a taking of which requires just compensation. See, e.g., *United States v. Sioux Nation of Indians*, 448 U.S. 371 (1980).

²⁵ See also *United States v. Washington*, 506 F. Supp. 187 (W.D. Wash. 1980).

treaty rights into agency decision-making processes is also consistent with the federal government's trust responsibility to federally recognized tribes.²⁶

Unfortunately, it is not clear which Federal agencies have signed on to the MOU and, although the MOU is a positive advancement, making recognition of the underlying principles voluntary falls short of ensuring treaty rights are given proper consideration in agency decision-making. To ensure that treaty rights are adequately considered and protected, these principles must be recognized, implemented, and followed by all Federal agencies.

Moreover, Tribal Nations must be included in any evaluation or analysis relating to their treaty rights. Where more than one Federal agency is involved, those agencies must also be required to work together with Tribal Nations and perform a cumulative impact analysis that considers all Federal approvals involved in a project. And lastly, where Federal approval of a project would result in express or implicit abrogation of a treaty right, Federal policy should be clear that the law dictates that the project must be denied unless there are viable alternatives that protect the treaty right.

3. Compliance with the Federal Trust Responsibility and Tribal Consent

In addition to recognizing Tribal sovereignty and upholding Tribal treaty rights, Federal agencies have a duty to fully respect and abide by the Federal trust responsibility to Tribal Nations and Indian people. Critical to this responsibility is acting in the best interests of Tribal Nations, as determined by them. Obtaining Tribal consent for Federal actions that affect them is the clearest way to uphold the trust responsibility.

a. The Federal Trust Responsibility

The Federal trust responsibility has its roots in land cessions made by Tribal Nations and in the promises made by the United States to protect the rights of Tribal Nations to govern themselves. The principles of the trust responsibility were expounded in early Supreme Court decisions and remain foundational today. As Justice Marshall recognized in *Worcester v. Georgia*, the treaty with the Cherokee “explicitly recogniz[ed] the national character of the Cherokees, and their right of self government; thus guarantying their lands; assuming the duty of protection, and of course pledging the faith of the United States for that protection.” 31 U.S. 515, 556 (1832).

Subsequent case law has confirmed that the trust doctrine includes fiduciary obligations for the management of trust lands and natural resources, including the duties to act with good faith and loyalty. The United States, acting through the Secretary of Interior, “should therefore be judged by the most exacting fiduciary standards.” *Seminole Nation v. United States*, 316 U.S. 286, 297 (1942); *Navajo Tribe of Indians v. United States*, 364 F.2d 320 (Ct. Cl. 1966). Numerous lower court cases following *Seminole Nation* have similarly applied exacting fiduciary standards when reviewing actions of the Federal Executive in its administration of Indian trust lands and natural resources. *See, e.g., Coast Indian Cmty v. United States*, 550 F.2d 639, 652, 652–53 n.43 (Ct. Cl. 1977) (holding that the United States, when acting as trustee for Indian property, “is held to the most exacting fiduciary standards” and looking to A. Scott, *TRUSTS* (3d ed. 1967) to define applicable standards for leasing Indian lands).

²⁶ “Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Interagency Coordination and Collaboration for the Protection of Tribal Treaty Rights” (Sept. 2016), available at <https://www.epa.gov/Tribal/memorandum-understanding-regarding-interagency-coordination-and-collaboration-protection> (last visited Nov. 29, 2016).

The courts have also consistently rejected arguments that the government's conduct in its administration of the trust can be tested simply by a standard of reasonableness, and they have instead required that the government meet the higher standards applicable to private trustees. In *Navajo Tribe of Indians v. United States*, for example, the Court of Claims rejected the Government's argument that no fiduciary obligation exists unless there is an express provision of a treaty, agreement, executive order, or statute creating such a trust relationship. 624 F.2d 981, 988 (Ct. Cl. 1980). Moreover, in *Duncan v. United States*, the court rejected an argument that Congress must spell out specifically all trust duties of the Government as trustee, finding that the creation of the trust was sufficient to establish trust obligations. 667 F.2d 36, 42–43, 45 (Ct. Cl. 1981).²⁷

Additionally, in *Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians v. Morton*, regarding a water infrastructure project in Nevada, the court found that the Federal trust responsibility created an obligation to protect the waters of Pyramid Lake for the Paiute Tribe. 354 F. Supp. 252, 256 (D.D.C. 1972). In finding that DOI had not fulfilled its trust obligation, the court stated:

The Secretary was obliged to formulate a closely developed regulation that would preserve water for the Tribe....Possible difficulties ahead could not simply be blunted by a “judgment call” calculated to placate temporarily conflicting claims to precious water. The Secretary's action is therefore doubly defective and irrational because it fails to demonstrate an adequate recognition of his fiduciary duty to the Tribe. This also is an abuse of discretion and not in accordance with law.

Id. This fiduciary duty also extends to Tribal Nations off reservation or trust lands. In *Northern Cheyenne Tribe v. Hodel*, the district court rejected the Bureau of Land Management's proposal to lease Federal lands for coal development just outside the Northern Cheyenne reservation because coal mining would have adverse environmental, social, and economic effects on the Tribe. 12 I. L. R. 3065 (D. Mont. 1985). The court stated: “[A] federal agency's trust obligation to a tribe extends to actions it takes off a reservation which uniquely impact tribal members or property on a reservation.” *Id.* at 3071.²⁸

The vast body of case law which recognizes this trustee obligation is complemented by the detailed statutory scheme for protection of Indian affairs set forth in Title 25 of the United States

²⁷ See also *Jicarilla Apache Tribe v. Supron Energy Corp.*, 782 F.2d 855, 857–59 (10th Cir. 1986) (en banc), *cert. denied*, 479 U.S. 970 (1986) (adopting the dissenting opinion at 728 F.2d 1555, 1563 (10th Cir. 1984) (holding Secretary's duties in mineral lease administration are *not* limited to compliance with administrative law and regulations, but are subject to “the more stringent standards demanded of a fiduciary”)); *Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation v. Bd. of Oil & Gas Conservation of the State of Montana*, 792 F.2d 782, 794 (9th Cir. 1986) (“Courts judging the actions of federal officials taken pursuant to their trust relationships with the Indians therefore should apply the same trust principles that govern the conduct of private fiduciaries.”); *Loudner v. United States*, 108 F.3d 896, 901 (8th Cir. 1997) (relying on G.G. and G.T. Bogert, *THE LAW OF TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES*, for standard defining the Government's duty to provide adequate notice to Indian trust beneficiaries); *Covelo Indian Cmty v. F.E.R.C.*, 895 F.2d 581, 586 (9th Cir. 1990) (“The same trust principles that govern private fiduciaries determine the scope of FERC's obligations to the [Indian] Community.” (citation omitted)).

²⁸ See Mary C. Wood, *Indian Trust Responsibility: Protecting Tribal Lands and resources through Claims of Injunctive Relief against Federal Agencies*, 39 TULSA L. REV. 355 (2003); “Report of the American Indian Policy Review Commission: Chapter 4, Trust Responsibility” (May 17, 1977); Reid Peyton Chambers, *Judicial Enforcement of the Federal Trust Responsibility to Indians*, 27 STAN. L. REV. 1213 (1975).

Code. In fact, “[n]early every piece of modern legislation dealing with Indian tribes contains a statement reaffirming the trust relationship between tribes and the federal government.” COHEN’S HANDBOOK OF FEDERAL INDIAN LAW § 5.04[3][a] (Nell Jessup Newton ed., 2012).

Additionally, for the past five decades, every presidential administration has adhered to an Indian policy supporting Tribal self-determination.²⁹ This policy was elaborated by President Richard Nixon in his landmark Message to Congress on Indian Affairs as follows:

The special relationship between Indians and the Federal government is the result instead of solemn obligations which have been entered into by the United States Government. Down through the years through written treaties and through formal and informal agreements, our government has made specific commitments to the Indian people. For their part, the Indians have often surrendered claims to vast tracts of land and have accepted life on government reservations... [T]he special relationship between the Indian tribes and the Federal government which arises from these agreements continues to carry immense moral and legal force.³⁰

Federal policy must be uniform and explicitly acknowledge that the Federal trust responsibility—as recognized by the courts, Congress, and the Executive—runs across all branches of government, and each agency is responsible for upholding the United States’ unique obligations to Tribal Nations.

b. Tribal Informed Consent

By their very nature, Federal agencies involved in permitting infrastructure development projects have divided loyalties, balance competing interests, and are not solely dedicated to fulfilling the United States’ trust responsibility to Tribal Nations. Therefore, when agencies are considering projects that may have a significant negative impact on Tribal trust resources, they should seek to uphold the Federal trust responsibility by obtaining the informed consent of the potentially impacted Tribal Nations.

Common law trust principles apply to the United States’ fiduciary responsibilities regarding Tribal Nations. Although courts have found that specific, trust-creating statutory language is required to sue the United States for money damages, the United States remains bound by common law trust principles, as the Supreme Court continues to recognize “the undisputed existence of a general trust relationship.” *See, e.g., United States v. Mitchell*, 463 U.S. 206, 225 (1983). For example, Tribal Nations have been successful in seeking injunctive relief to hold the United States to these

²⁹ *E.g.*, “Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies on Tribal Consultation,” 74 Fed. Reg. 57881 (Nov. 5, 2009) (President Obama), <http://whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/memorandum-Tribalconsultation-signed-president>; Presidential Proclamation 7500, 66 Fed Reg. 57641 (Nov. 12 2001) (President George W. Bush); E.O. 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments,” 65 Fed Reg. 67249 (Nov. 6, 2000) (President Clinton); Statement by President George H.W. Bush “Reaffirming the Government-to-Government Relationship between the Federal Government and Tribal Governments,” June 14, 1991 PUB. PAPERS 662 (June 14, 1991); Statement of President Ronald W. Regan on American Indian Policy, January 24, 1983, PUB. PAPERS 96 (Jan. 24, 1983); President Lyndon B. Johnson, Special Message to Congress, “The Problems of the American Indian: The Forgotten American,” 113 PUB. PAPERS 335 (March 6, 1968).

³⁰ 213 PUB. PAPERS 564 (July 8, 1970); H.R. REP. NO. 91-361, 91st CONG., 2d Sess. (1970); reprinted at 116 CONG. REC. 23,258 *et seq.* (1970).

duties. See, e.g., *Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe*, 354 F. Supp. 252, 256 (D.D.C. 1972); *Klamath Tribes v. United States*, 1996 WL 924509 (D. Or. Oct. 2, 1996) (granting preliminary injunction for proceeding with logging without ensuring protection of trust resources in consultation with Tribe).³¹

The foundation of any trustee/beneficiary relationship is the duty of loyalty. Trustees have “a duty to administer the trust solely in the interest of the beneficiaries.”³² This “fundamental principle of undivided loyalty” is “for trustees, particularly strict even by comparison to the standards of other fiduciary relationships.”³³ From this duty of loyalty flows the prohibition against self-dealing. “[E]xcept in discrete circumstances, the trustee is strictly prohibited from engaging in transactions that involve self-dealing or that otherwise involve or create a conflict [of]... interests”³⁴ Thus, “a trustee must refrain ... from transactions in which it is reasonably foreseeable that the trustee’s future fiduciary conduct might be influenced by considerations other than the best interests of the beneficiaries.”³⁵ The rule of undivided loyalty is so strict that “it is immaterial that the trustee may be able to show that the action in question was taken in good faith, that the terms of the transaction were fair, and that no profit resulted to the trustee.”³⁶ A trustee, therefore, has a duty “not to be influenced by the interest of any third person or by motives other than the accomplishment of the purposes of the trust” and may not act “for the purpose of advancing an objective other than the purposes of the trust,” except in certain narrow circumstances including beneficiary consent.³⁷

An exception to the rule of undivided loyalty and its prohibition against self-dealing is beneficiary consent.³⁸ Consent provided by the beneficiary must be informed consent. To consent, a beneficiary: (1) must have “the capacity to do so”; (2) must be “aware of the beneficiary’s’ rights and of all material facts and implications that the trustee knew or should have known relating to the matter”; and (3) must not be induced to consent by the trustee’s “improper conduct.”³⁹

Obtaining Tribal informed consent is also consistent with the United States’ international obligations regarding indigenous peoples. In 2010, the United States endorsed the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).⁴⁰ Article 19 of UNDRIP requires good faith consultation in order to obtain indigenous peoples’ free, prior, and informed consent before adopting measures that may affect them, and article 32(2) more specifically provides that “[s]tates shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in

³¹ See Mary C. Wood, *Indian Trust Responsibility: Protecting Tribal Lands and resources through Claims of Injunctive Relief against Federal Agencies*, 39 TULSA L. REV. 355 (2003).

³² RESTATEMENT (THIRD) OF TRUSTS § 78(1) (Am. Law Inst. 2016).

³³ *Id.* at § 78 cmt. a.

³⁴ *Id.* at § 78(2).

³⁵ *Id.* at § 78 cmt. b.

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ *Id.* at § 78 cmt. c & f.

³⁸ RESTATEMENT (THIRD) OF TRUSTS § 78 cmt. c. (Am. Law Inst. 2016).

³⁹ *Id.* at § 97(a)–(c).

⁴⁰ “Announcement of U.S. Support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” (2010), available at <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/184099.pdf>.

connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.”⁴¹ Indigenous peoples also have the right “to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources,” *id.* at art. 29, and “to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources,” *id.* at art. 32.

UNDRIP articulates human rights principles of universal application in the indigenous context.⁴² Although UNDRIP itself is not formally binding, it reflects recognized norms of international law as well as principles derived from legally binding treaties and customary international law. The right to free, prior, and informed consent, as enshrined in UNDRIP, is derived from rights articulated in treaties to which the United States is a party, such as rights to self-determination for all people (art. 1) and culture (art. 27) in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and rights to culture, property, and political participation under conditions of equality (arts. 2, 5) in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.⁴³ These international rights and responsibilities are instructive in interpreting the United States’ obligations to Tribal Nations under domestic law.

A Federal agency that has obtained informed consent from those Tribal Nations affected by a Federal action has the clearest indication that it has properly carried out its trust duties. These established Federal common law principles should be reflected in all Federal policy and balanced against an agency’s statutory duties.

4. Upholding Statutory Obligations to Tribal Nations

In carrying out its obligations and responsibilities to substantively and effectively include Tribal Nations in infrastructure permitting and development, the Federal government must also adhere to its duties under various environmental, historic, and cultural protection statutes. These statutes stand as congressional declarations of the United States’ responsibilities not only to the environment and other resources, but to Tribal governments as well. In concert with the trust, treaty, and consent provisions outlined above, the Federal government must look to statutes to guide its actions with respect to Tribal Nations.

Statutory obligations include those in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); National Environmental Policy Act; Clean Air Act (CAA); Clean Water Act (CWA); Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA); Mineral Leasing Act (MLA); Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA); American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA); Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA); and other federal laws. We discuss the NHPA, NEPA, and the CWA below in summary.

a. National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA, 42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.*, is the primary Federal law to ensure that environmental information is available to public officials before decisions are made on Federal agency actions that

⁴¹ G.A. Res. 61/295, U.N. Doc. A/Res/61/295 (Sept. 13, 2007).

⁴² S. James Anaya, *The Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples: United Nations Developments*, 35 U. HAW. L. REV. 983, 997 (2013).

⁴³ See, e.g., Commission on Human Rights, *Standard-Setting: Legal Commentary on the Concept of Free, Prior and Informed Consent*, E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2005/WP.1.

affect the environment. It requires Federal agencies to engage in informed decision-making, but it does not mandate that they select the most environmentally preferable decision.

The statutory mandate of NEPA provides that, before an agency takes a major Federal action “significantly affecting the quality of the human environment,” it must prepare an EIS. 42 U.S.C. § 4332. NEPA is implemented through binding regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), for which each Federal agency must adopt implementing procedures. 40 C.F.R. Parts 1500–08.

CEQ regulations establish a screening process for determining whether the impacts of a proposed Federal action would be significant and thus whether an EIS is required. An agency may choose to prepare a less detailed environmental review document known as an environmental assessment (EA). If, based on the EA, the responsible Federal official determines impacts will not be significant, the agency issues a finding of no significant impact (FONSI), and an EIS is not required. Alternatively, if the Federal official determines impacts will or may be significant, then an EIS is required. CEQ regulations also allow agencies to establish “categorical exclusions” from review under the NEPA process. For proposed actions that fit within a categorical exclusion an EA is not required unless the agency determines “extraordinary circumstances” apply. *See, e.g.*, 43 C.F.R. §§ 46.205, 46.210 (containing DOI’s NEPA implementing procedures).

The NEPA process presents a range of challenging issues for Tribal governments. Most Tribal Nations have limited staff and resources and simply may not be able to actively participate for all of the proposed Federal actions that may affect their reservation environments or important off-reservation resources. For example, Tribal Nations can participate as “cooperating agencies” for the preparation of an EIS, which typically takes a substantial commitment. Although this option offers opportunities to shape alternatives under consideration and ensure information relating to a Tribe’s interests is included in the EIS and supporting documentation, as a practical matter it will likely leave the Tribe with a limited ability to engage in NEPA review for other Federal actions. Federal agencies should actively work with Tribal Nations to assist them with resources to participate as cooperating agencies, but where a Tribe may not have the resources to participate, the Federal agency should continue ongoing communications and provide the Tribe with adequate information to enable it to engage in the process as it moves forward. NEPA can trigger additional requirements to comply with complementary Federal law, like the NHPA, described below. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.25(a) CEQ and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) have jointly published a guidance document, *NEPA and NHPA: A Handbook for Integrating NEPA and Section 106* (March 2013), that is intended to assist Federal agencies in improving the integration of Tribal concerns regarding sacred spaces into the NEPA process. In sum, agencies should work to establish relationships with Tribal governments regarding their planned activities that are subject to NEPA review in order to help Tribal Nations decide how to allocate limited resources.

b. National Historic Preservation Act

NHPA⁴⁴ is the main federal statute establishing policies and authorizing programs to support the preservation of places that are significant in American history. Many places that Tribal Nations

⁴⁴ The NHPA was originally enacted in 1966, Pub. L. No. 89-665, and has been amended many times. Formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. § 470 *et seq.*, Pub. L. No. 113-287 (Dec. 19, 2014) changed the U.S. Code designation of the NHPA from title 16 to the new title 54. 54 U.S.C §§ 300101-307107. In this memorandum, references to numbered sections of the NHPA refer to designations in the public law as

regard as sacred are also of historic significance. If a place to which a Tribe attaches religious and cultural significance is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, then NHPA section 106 provides a process through which Federal agency officials are required to consider effects on such places and to consult with Tribal Nations on ways to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects.

NHPA section 106 establishes a review process for all Federal and Federally assisted undertakings,⁴⁵ requiring agencies to consider the effects of any undertaking on any historic property and to afford the ACHP an opportunity to comment. 54 U.S.C. § 306108. The section 106 process is carried out pursuant to implementing regulations promulgated by the ACHP. 36 C.F.R. Part 800.⁴⁶ The section 106 process typically applies to large-scale infrastructure projects that require some kind of Federal action or Federal funding, or both.

Tribal Nations often turn to the section 106 process to seek protection for off-reservation sacred sites. Some 170 Tribal Nations have established Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) that, in addition to carrying out historic preservation programs on their Tribal lands, also use their expertise in the section 106 process to advocate for Tribal interests beyond reservation boundaries. The role of THPOs in the NHPA was added by amendments enacted in 1992, and specifically NHPA section 101(d)(2).⁴⁷ Section 101(d)(2) provides that a Tribal Nation may appoint a THPO who, upon approval of the Tribe's program by the Secretary of the Interior, assumes responsibilities for functions on the Tribe's "tribal land"⁴⁸ that would otherwise be performed by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). As provided in the statute⁴⁹ and in the ACHP regulations, the role of the SHPO includes consulting with Federal agency officials in carrying out the section 106 process. THPOs perform this role on Tribal land in lieu of the SHPO.⁵⁰ Like SHPO programs, Tribal Nations receive some financial support from the Historic Preservation Fund administered by the National Park Service. The number of THPO programs has grown dramatically over the past two decades, but the amount of funding has not kept pace with the growth.

amended prior to the 2014 revision of the codification, which made extensive changes in the organizational structure of the statute, as well as some minor, non-substantive changes in wording.

⁴⁵ As defined in the statute:

[T]he term "undertaking" means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including—

- (1) those carried out by or on behalf of the Federal agency;
- (2) those carried out with Federal financial assistance;
- (3) those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval; and
- (4) those subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a Federal agency.

54 U.S.C. § 300320.

⁴⁶ The authority of the ACHP to promulgated regulations implementing section 106 was enacted in NHPA section 211. 54 U.S.C § 304108.

⁴⁷ 54 U.S.C. § 302702

⁴⁸ "Tribal land" is defined as "(1) all land within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation; and (2) all dependent Indian communities." 54 U.S.C. § 300319.

⁴⁹ 54 U.S.C. § 302303(9),

⁵⁰ Further information on the THPOs is available on the ACHP website at

<http://www.achzp.gov/thpo.html>; the National Park Service website at <https://www.nps.gov/thpo/>; and the website of the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers at <http://nathpo.org/wp/>.

The NHPA and the section 106 process have become vital procedures for Tribal cultural preservation and the protection of sacred, cultural, and traditional sites and resources. All too often, however, the section 106 process is short-circuited by summary conclusions that Tribal sites, properties, and resources are unaffected.

In cases where Federal agencies do not fulfill their responsibilities, the existing regulations provide some options for using the authority of the ACHP to enhance the influence of Tribal Nations in decision-making. The section 106 process does *not* give the ACHP power to block proposed projects for which it believes that the adverse effects to historic properties are unacceptable, but it *does* have the power to make sure that such adverse effects are adequately considered and to require that a decision to proceed with a project in spite of unacceptable adverse effects must be made by the head of the agency.

The process could be more effective in avoiding adverse impacts to Tribal sacred places if Federal agencies were to faithfully fulfill their responsibilities under the existing statutory language and implementing regulations. In addition, fully funding the Historic Preservation Fund would better empower SHPO and THPO programs to perform their roles in making sure that Federal agencies live up to their responsibilities.

Accordingly, the section 106 process is of critical importance. Infrastructure projects must faithfully hew to the requirements of this process and fulfill the spirit of the law—particularly when those procedural steps are part and parcel of meeting the trust responsibility.

i. Overview of the Section 106 Process

As implemented through the ACHP regulations, the section 106 process consists of several steps: initiation of the process, identification of historic properties, assessment of adverse effects, and resolution of adverse effects. The Federal agency official is supposed to take each step of the process in consultation with the relevant SHPO and the THPO, if the undertaking would affect the Tribal lands of a Tribe that has a THPO.

At the first step in the process, the Federal agency is required to make a “reasonable and good faith effort” to identify any Tribal Nations that attach religious and cultural significance to any historic property in the area of potential effects and invite them to be a consulting party. 36 C.F.R. § 800.3(f)(2). The Federal agency is required to consult with any Tribal Nation that chooses to be a consulting party at each subsequent step in the process.

The ACHP has issued, and Federal policy should implement, numerous guidance documents on the inclusion of Tribal Nations in the section 106 process, including *Consultation with Indian Tribes in the Section 106 Review Process: A Handbook*.⁵¹ Among other topics, the *Handbook* explains that it is permissible, though not required, for an agency to pay expenses to facilitate consultation with Tribal Nations, as well as to compensate Tribal Nations for their services in helping to identify historic

⁵¹ ACHP, *Consultation with Indian Tribes in the Section 106 Review Process: A Handbook* (2012), available at <http://www.achp.gov/docs/consultation-indian-tribe-handbook.pdf> [hereinafter *ACHP Consultation Handbook*].

properties. The ACHP has also issued a memorandum interpreting the “reasonable and good faith effort” standard that is a helpful guide for Federal agencies.⁵²

The ACHP does not directly participate in the section 106 process for every proposed Federal or Federally assisted undertaking, but rather it relies on the SHPOs and THPOs to ensure that Federal agencies faithfully carry out the process. However, the ACHP may directly participate in any particular case, at any step in the process, either on its own initiative or at the request of the Federal agency official, SHPO/THPO, or a Tribal Nation or Native Hawaiian organization. The ACHP frequently does directly participate when the process “presents issues of concern to [Tribal Nations] or Native Hawaiian organizations.”⁵³ If, with the consultation of SHPO/THPOs, Tribal Nations, Native Hawaiian organizations, and the ACHP, a Federal agency determines there is an adverse effect, the process typically concludes with a memorandum of agreement (MOA) specifying how adverse effects will be avoided, minimized, or mitigated. 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(c). An MOA is a legally enforceable document which “shall govern the undertaking and all of its parts.”⁵⁴ Where an MOA is utilized, it is particularly important that Federal policy reflect that THPOs should be included in negotiations when Tribal resources located outside a reservation or trust lands are impacted.

If the process breaks down and there would be an adverse effect on a historic property but there is no MOA or other agreement pursuant to the ACHP regulations on the resolution of adverse effects, then the Federal agency may nevertheless lawfully proceed with, or permit, the undertaking, but the statute requires that the decision to do so must be made by the head of the agency and cannot be delegated. 54 U.S.C. § 306114. The regulations establish the procedure for the ACHP to provide its comments to the head of the agency and for the agency head to document consideration. 36 C.F.R. § 800.7.

Other processes may be used to fulfill section 106 requirements, including entering into a programmatic agreement (which is typical for larger products like pipelines). 36 C.F.R. § 800.14(b). Below, we discuss a few of the issues in greater detail.

ii. Tribal Sacred Places

Although Federal law does not protect Tribal sacred places just because they are sacred, AIRFA, 42 U.S.C. § 1996, does proclaim that it is national policy to protect the freedom of Native American people to exercise their traditional religions, including access to sites, and Executive Order 13007 (“Indian Sacred Sites”) directs each land managing Federal agency to “(1) accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and (2) avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites.”⁵⁵ Historic preservation law provides a procedural framework in which to advocate for protection of places that hold religious and cultural importance for Tribal Nations if such places also have historic significance or if their destruction would impact Indian ceremonial or religious practices.

⁵² ACHP, *Meeting the “Reasonable and Good Faith” Identification Standard in Section 106 Review* (Nov. 10, 2011), available at http://www.achp.gov/docs/reasonable_good_faith_identification.pdf.

⁵³ 36 C.F.R. Part 800, Appendix A, criterion (4).

⁵⁴ NHPA § 110(l); 54 U.S.C. § 306114.

⁵⁵ 61 Fed. Reg. 26771 (May 24, 1996).

Beginning in 2012, the Departments of Defense, the Interior, Agriculture, Energy, and the ACHP signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) regarding Interagency Coordination and Collaboration for the Protection of Indian Sacred Sites.⁵⁶ The MOU is a 5-year commitment by the signatories to carry out specific action items as well as a review of existing Federal authorities. The action items revolve around 5 themes including training and guidance; management practices and capacity building; confidentiality of information; communication; and policy review. The MOU also commits the signatories to consult with Tribal Nations in developing and implementing the action items. The coordinated Federal agency effort to protect sacred sites is vital, and the MOU should be fully implemented and institutionalized.

iii. Historic Properties

NHPA defines “historic property” as “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included on, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register, including artifacts, records, and material remains relating to the district, site, building, structure, or object.” 54 U.S.C. § 300308. Tribal sacred places often, if not always, would meet this definition. As amended in 1992, NHPA section 102(d)(6) expressly states that places “of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may be determined to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register” and that in carrying out its responsibilities under section 106 “a Federal agency *shall consult* with any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance” to a property that is eligible for the National Register. 54 U.S.C. § 302706 (emphasis added). This statutory language establishes both a duty on the part of Federal agencies to consult with Tribal Nations in the section 106 process and a Tribal right to be consulted. This statutory language is implemented through numerous provisions in the ACHP regulations and, if followed, would help eliminate Tribal concerns over historic properties, including sacred sites.

Consultation is required for any historic property listed on or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Criteria for evaluating eligibility are set out in regulations promulgated by the National Park Service (NPS) and state that a property may be eligible if it meets one or more of the criteria, i.e., if it:

- (A) is “associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history”;
- (B) is “associated with the lives of persons significant in our past”;
- (C) “embod[ies] the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or ... represent[s] the work of a master, or ... possess[es] high artistic values, or ... represent[s] a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction”; or
- (D) “ha[s] yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.”⁵⁷

⁵⁶ “Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Interagency Coordination and Collaboration for the Protection of Indian Sacred Sites” (2012), available at http://www.achp.gov/docs/SacredSites-MOU_121205.pdf.

⁵⁷ 36 C.F.R. § 60.4.

Many places that Tribal Nations regard as sacred would meet one or more of the above criteria and be eligible for the National Register. However, agencies must first have discussions with impacted Tribal Nations to determine if consultation is required.

NPS regulations also establish a process for determinations of eligibility for the National Register. 36 C.F.R. Part 63. In practice, however, identification and evaluation often takes place within the section 106 process, during the step captioned “Identification of historic properties.” 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(c).

iv. Traditional Cultural Properties

Many Tribal sacred places are also eligible for the National Register as “traditional cultural properties” (TCPs), a kind of historic property that is the subject of an NPS guidance document. National Register Bulletin 38, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties* (hereinafter “*Bulletin 38*”). As explained in *Bulletin 38*, a TCP is a historic property that is:

eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.⁵⁸

Bulletin 38 provides some important guidance on applying the National Register criteria to places that hold religious and cultural significance for a Tribal Nation, including the use of oral history, traditions and broad definitions that encompass the Nation’s own cultural conceptions of what is important to the Nation.⁵⁹ A TCP may be eligible for the National Register because, through ethnographic or ethnohistorical research techniques, it has the potential to yield important information. This criterion often makes archaeological sites eligible, due to the information that can be derived through archaeological excavation, but conducting interviews with elders is also an acceptable way of developing information.

Although many Tribal sacred places may be characterized as TCPs, a place need not be a TCP to render the statutory right to be consulted applicable—rather, as quoted above, this right applies if a proposed Federal or Federally assisted undertaking would affect a historic property to which a Tribal Nation attaches religious and cultural significance. Accordingly, the ACHP regulations use the statutory language of “religious and cultural significance” and do not use the term TCP. Nevertheless, the term TCP is widely used, and many sacred places are TCPs.

This process breaks down—or may be deliberately short circuited—at the stage where Tribal resources are to be identified. When places that matter for Tribes are not identified as potentially eligible for the National Register, they are not evaluated for eligibility, which results in the effects on such places not even being considered. Part of this failure of the process is because many archaeologists and other professionals employed by licensees may not be able to identify Tribal resources for lack of training or familiarity with the sites and resources. In addition, developers and their hired professionals tend to rely on SHPOs for information regarding historic properties and often do not reach out to THPOs. Further, as we have seen with the Dakota Access Pipeline, NHPA reviews for Tribal cultural resources are often based on studies or surveys done decades ago by non-Indian staff employed by infrastructure companies. This is a recipe for disregard of the

⁵⁸ *Bulletin 38*, at 1.

⁵⁹ *Bulletin 38*, at 11.

section 106 processes and for the dismissal of Tribal interests in protecting their cultures and traditional resources.

To reverse this, Federal agencies must monitor compliance with section 106 at the earliest stages of an infrastructure project and provide for stringent requirements that Tribal entities, including THPOs, be included in the project's initial scoping and review and in the section 106 process. To achieve better integration of the section 106 process into the NEPA process, agencies should make use of a guidance document jointly published by the ACHP and CEQ, *NEPA and NHPA: A Handbook for Integrating NEPA and Section 106* (March 2013).

c. Clean Water Act

Various provisions of the CWA require that Federal agencies consider actions relating to water resources and to minimize the effect of activities. For example, section 404(b)(1) requires that the Secretary of the Army, through the Army Corps of Engineers, follow EPA Guidelines when discharges of dredged or fill material affect U.S. waters. 40 C.F.R. § 230.2. These include making determinations about the cumulative impacts of discharges (40 C.F.R. § 230.11(g)), minimizing impacts to human use (40 C.F.R. § 230.76), and minimizing effects to unique habitats, plants and animal populations, and endangered species (40 C.F.R. § 230.75–76).

The Guidelines serve as strong instructions to the Army Corps and to all applicants for a section 404 permit as to what must be included in an application and an EIS. The EPA has authority to revisit the Guidelines in order to require additional considerations of effects on human impacts, such as to cultural resources, and cumulative impacts. However, it is important to note that a person with an interest that may be adversely affected by the section 404 permit may challenge the final agency action in U.S. District Court under the citizen suit provisions of section 505 of the CWA.

The EPA should review the Guidelines, which have not been amended recently, to broaden the potential adverse impact on human use to include Tribal use of traditional or cultural sites, including adverse impacts altering important landscapes.

Section 404(c) of the CWA gives EPA a veto over the site for discharge of dredged or fill material when the EPA determines there is a likely adverse effect. The EPA may also prohibit or otherwise restrict the specification of a site with regard to any existing or potential disposal site before a permit application has been submitted to or approved by the Army Corps or a state. Therefore, EPA may exercise the section 404(c) authority before a permit is applied for, while an application is pending, or after a permit has been issued.

The EPA should also modify the definition of “unacceptable adverse effect” at 40 C.F.R. § 231.2(e) to broaden “recreation areas” to include areas used by Tribal Nations with traditional and cultural resources and historic properties.

5. Ensuring Environmental Justice

Environmental justice was elevated as a Federal policy in 1994 when President Clinton issued Executive Order 12898, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” (Feb. 11, 1994). The Executive Order established the importance of “identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of [Federal] programs, policies, and activities on minority

populations and low-income populations in the United States.” *Id.* In the Memorandum accompanying the Order, the President highlighted the need for all Federal agencies to “analyze the environmental effects, including human health, economic and social effects, of Federal actions, including effects on minority communities and low-income communities, when such analysis is required by the National Environmental Policy Act ... [And] [m]itigation measures outlined or analyzed in an environmental assessment, environmental impact statement, or record of decision, whenever feasible, should address significant and adverse environmental effects of proposed Federal actions on minority and low-income communities.” President Clinton, “Memorandum for the Heads of all Departments and Agencies” (Feb. 11, 1994).

Within the framework of environmental justice, Federal policy uniformly defines environmental justice as “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.”⁶⁰ “Fair treatment” is defined as ensuring that “no group of people should bear a disproportionate burden of environmental harms and risks, including those resulting from the negative environmental consequences of industrial, governmental, and commercial operations or policies.” EPA, *Policy on Environmental Justice for Working with Federally Recognized Tribes and Indigenous Peoples* at 5 (July 24, 2014). In addition, “meaningful involvement” is meant to provide uniformly that “(1) potentially affected community members have an appropriate opportunity to participate in decisions about a proposed activity that will affect their human health or environment; (2) the public’s input can influence the regulatory agency’s decision; (3) the concerns of all participants involved will be considered in the decision-making process; and (4) the decision-makers seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected.” *Id.*

Notwithstanding the uniformity in definitions and principles, each agency is responsible for integrating environmental justice policies into its own policies, process, and decision-making. The Interagency Working Group, chaired by EPA, has worked with Federal agencies to develop agency specific environmental justice policies,⁶¹ and in 1997, CEQ, which has oversight of the government’s compliance with the Executive Order, issued environmental justice guidance for NEPA.⁶² Although agencies should continue to recognize and implement policies relating to environmental justice generally, there also needs to be recognition of the uniqueness of Tribal Nations. Federal environmental justice policy does not currently recognize that Tribal Nations are a unique population much different than the public at large or low-income and other minority populations.

There are 567 Federally recognized Tribal Nations today, with an American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) population totaling 5.2 million (1.7% of the total U.S. population), with 2.9 million of those (.9% of the total U.S. population) identifying solely as AI/AN.⁶³ Further, AI/ANs rank among the lowest on the socio-economic scale. The overall poverty rate of AI/ANs is the second

⁶⁰ U.S. EPA, Environmental Justice, <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice> (last visited Nov. 29, 2016).

⁶¹ Federal agency environmental justice strategies can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/Tribal/memorandum-understanding-regarding-interagency-coordination-and-collaboration-protection>.

⁶² CEQ, *Environmental Justice: Guidance Under the National Environmental Policy Act* (1997), available at <https://ceq.doe.gov/nepa/regs/ej/justice.pdf> (last visited Nov. 29, 2016).

⁶³ U.S. Census, 2010 Census Redistricting File.

highest (26%) among all minorities, ranking above Hispanics (25%).⁶⁴ The high school dropout rate for AI/ANs is the second highest of all minorities (11%), with Hispanics ranking the highest (13%); and AI/ANs rank the second lowest for having a bachelor's degree or higher (17% of the population), with Hispanics ranking at the bottom (14% of population).⁶⁵ But even these statistics can be much worse when broken down in a Tribal-specific inquiry. For example, the same statistics for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe fall below the national rates for the AI/AN population as a whole and even surpass the statistics for Hispanics. At Standing Rock, 19% of the population has less than a high school degree, and although 15% have a bachelor's degree or higher, the poverty rate at Standing Rock is 43% of the population.⁶⁶

Despite these statistics, the general formulas applied in the environmental justice context for identifying minority and low-income populations do not properly account for the impacts Federal projects can have on Tribal Nations and Tribal populations both on and off reservations. *See* Interagency Working Group, *Promising Practices for EJ Methodologies in NEPA Reviews* at 21–28 (March 2016). Nor do they recognize that Tribal Nations have a unique legal status and hold rights and privileges that extend to off-reservation areas where few to no members may reside. For example, given the total AI/AN population, it is likely that in any analysis of an “affected environment” for purposes of identifying minorities, it will only identify a small AI/AN population. This does not mean that the population of AI/ANs is insignificant or that AI/ANs will be impacted less. In fact, quite the opposite may be true. Identification, even of a small population of AI/ANs, can have significant impacts because the identified population can constitute a large portion of the particular Tribal Nation's population either on or off reservation. Moreover, in an off-reservation context, there may be little to no population of AI/ANs residing in a given area, but the area may include culturally significant or sacred sites, aboriginal or former treaty lands or treaty resources, and thus a significant portion of AI/ANs may actually be affected because they depend on those off reservation lands or resources. Indeed, many Tribal Nations retain off-reservation treaty or statutory rights generally limited to specific areas that cannot be expanded or replaced if a project destroys or adversely impacts the areas or resources contained therein. Similarly, once a culturally significant or sacred site, like a burial ground, is adversely impacted, these sites cannot be replaced and Tribal people will be forever and irreversibly impacted. Environmental justice methodologies must be amended to expressly recognize and account for these unique circumstances, with particular emphasis on the point that AI/ANs can be impacted regardless of physical presence in a given area.

In addition, environmental justice places a significant amount of emphasis on mitigation as a way to minimize or reduce disproportionate or adverse impacts on minority or low-income populations. *See, e.g.,* Interagency Working Group, *Promising Practices for EJ Methodologies in NEPA Reviews* at 44 (balancing approach using mitigation measures), 47 (mitigation and monitoring) (March 2016). But mitigation measures are generally developed by an agency and permittee without allowing for or considering Tribal input or review of mitigation measures. Tribal Nations must be included in discussions regarding mitigation measures and such discussions must include an analysis of accidents that may occur notwithstanding mitigation measures in order to fully evaluate the

⁶⁴ Jens M. Krogstad, *One-in-four Native Americans and Alaska Natives are living in poverty*, PEW RESEARCH CENTER (June 13, 2014), available at <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/06/13/1-in-4-native-americans-and-alaska-natives-are-living-in-poverty/> (last accessed on Nov. 29, 2016).

⁶⁵ *Id.*

⁶⁶ *Id.*

potential risks or impacts to Tribal rights and resources. Although not currently followed by agencies, a 1999 Memorandum from CEQ emphasized that “[a]s soon as practicable, but no later than the scoping process, federal agency officials should identify state, tribal and local government agencies which have jurisdiction by law *and or special expertise with respect to reasonable alternatives or significant environmental, social or economic impacts associate[ed] with a proposed action* that requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement.”⁶⁷ Tribal Nations should be considered to have jurisdiction over off-reservation treaty, former treaty, and aboriginal areas for purposes of NEPA, and Federal policy should affirmatively reflect that Tribal Nations should always be “routinely solicited” to act as cooperating agencies due to their special expertise regarding these areas even where a project only impacts off-reservation Tribal rights or interests.⁶⁸ The Department of the Interior has incorporated this emphasis on jurisdiction and special expertise into its NEPA implementing procedures regarding cooperating agencies. The DOI procedures include a requirement that the Responsible Official for the lead bureau “must invite” any non-Federal agency, expressly including any Tribal agency, that has either jurisdiction by law or special expertise to be a cooperating agency. 43 C.F.R. § 46.225.

IV. Best Practices for Infrastructure Development Impacting Tribal Nations

A. The FCC Model: Regional Mapping and Tribal Impact Evaluation

In August 2000, the ACHP established a Telecommunications Working Group to provide a forum for the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the ACHP, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (Conference), individual SHPOs, THPOs, Tribal Nations, communications industry representatives, and other interested members of the public to discuss improved section 106 compliance and to develop methods of streamlining the section 106 review process. This working group was necessitated because, despite Federally mandated consultation requirements, literally tens of thousands of cell towers had been constructed across the United States with virtually no effort by the FCC, which licenses transmission from these towers, to consult with Tribal Nations. The number of towers was going to increase dramatically in the coming years and it was clear that the FCC needed to identify an effective mechanism for seeking Tribal input, while not diluting the FCC’s consultation obligation to Tribal Nations.

In these discussions, Tribal Nations acknowledged that the construction of a universal wireless telecommunications infrastructure network was vital to the economic and social future of the United States. However, Tribal Nations strongly maintained that the Tribal interests at issue were also vital both to Tribal Nations and to the United States in terms of its historic preservation goals and its identity as a nation of diverse and vibrant peoples and cultures.

As explained in greater detail below, out of these discussions a nationwide Programmatic Agreement was promulgated and the FCC implemented a system that provides for:

- early notification to Tribal Nations with regard to proposed cell tower sites;

⁶⁷ Executive Office of the President, CEQ, “Memorandum on the Designation of Non-Federal Agencies to be Cooperating Agencies in Implementing the Procedural Requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act” (July 28, 1999) (emphasis added in text).

⁶⁸ *Id.* (“Considering NEPA’s mandate and the authority granted in federal regulation to allow for cooperating agency status for state, tribal and local agencies, cooperator status for appropriate non-federal agencies should be routinely solicited.”).

- voluntary Tribal–industry cooperation to address Tribal concerns;
- recognition of the appropriateness of the industry paying fees to Tribal Nations for their special expertise; and
- affirmation of the FCC’s ultimate obligation to consult with Tribal Nations as requested or necessary.

This system has been in place for over a decade and has expedited the communications infrastructure build-out and dramatically eased the FCC’s need to consult with Tribal Nations by providing a mechanism for the industry to work directly with Tribal Nations to address Tribal concerns before FCC consultation would have to be invoked.

Initial FCC Missteps—An Attempt to Delegate FCC’s Consultation Obligation

In a belated attempt to make up for past errors, the FCC at one point stated that it had delegated its consultation obligations to the cell tower companies, which subsequently began sending letters to Tribal Nations demanding information, some of it very sensitive in nature, and asserting that if the information was not provided within a certain timeframe, usually 10 to 30 days, “[w]e will presume that a lack of response . . . to this letter will indicate that the [tribe] has concluded that this particular project is not likely to affect sacred tribal resources.”⁶⁹ Tribal Nations received hundreds and even thousands of such letters. The letters frequently referred to the Tribal Nations as “organizations” or “groups” and generally provided insufficient information on the location and nature of proposed sites for a proper evaluation.

The principal rationale for devolving section 106 responsibilities to the cell tower companies was to address the practical difficulty of the FCC complying with section 106’s mandates for literally thousands of towers. However, it was unlawful for the FCC to delegate its government-to-government consultation obligations to a private entity. The FCC eventually acknowledged this and has repeatedly affirmed that the consultation obligation remains with the FCC, even if mechanisms are put in place for Tribal Nations to address issues of concern directly with the communications industry.

Establishment of the Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS)—Assuring Notice to Tribes through Comprehensive Mapping of Tribal Areas of Concern

In order to efficiently connect industry with Tribal Nations, the FCC established a database and invited Tribal Nations to enter their respective geographic areas of interest. The FCC has indicated that every Federally recognized Tribal Nation in the United States participates in this database. The FCC then asked industry to submit notifications of proposed tower construction sites to the same database.

With Tribal areas of interest established in the database, the FCC is able to match industry’s proposed sites with those areas of interest to particular Tribal Nations. The FCC then notifies the company and the affected Tribal Nation(s) and, as a result, a Tribal Nation(s) has early notification and the parties can communicate directly about any Tribal concerns. When a Tribal Nation signs off on a site as not being of concern or has worked out its concern with the company, *then the company*

⁶⁹ See generally Environmental Auditors of America, Inc. letters to various Tribal Nations and Tribal organizations that are available for public review on the FCC’s website.

can proceed and FCC consultation is not invoked. This system allows for early notification and resolution of concerns before there is harm to Tribal cultural property. For industry, it provides the opportunity to have a site properly evaluated by Tribal experts who possess unique expertise, while also getting a sign off that assures compliance with the requirements of section 106.⁷⁰

Addressing Tribal Resource Needs—Allowing Fees for Tribal Services in Response to Industry Requests

Early on, before the establishment of the TCNS, cell tower companies had, with few exceptions, been unwilling to pay fees to cover Tribal costs despite the onerous workload involved in responding to letters from industry. The companies argued that Tribal Nations should provide this information as a free government service.⁷¹ Of course, it is common for Federal agencies, including the FCC, to charge reasonable fees for their services. Without a Tribal Nation's unique expertise in its cultural and religious history, it is impossible for cell tower companies to properly evaluate the historic significance of a proposed site or its potential impact on properties of cultural and religious significance to the Tribal Nation. Accessing this Tribal expertise to benefit a commercial enterprise is a wholly separate issue from a Tribal Nation invoking its right to consult with the FCC. Even as the cell tower companies willingly paid their engineers, environmental consulting firms and others, Tribal Nations argued that they should likewise be compensated for their expertise on a reasonable basis. The companies, which stood to profit greatly from these towers, were obviously the appropriate party to bear the cost of Tribal expert review.

The FCC acknowledged the appropriateness of such fees in its regional model *Voluntary Best Practices for Expediting the Process of Communications Tower and Antenna Siting Review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act*.⁷² In those Best Practices, the FCC stated in a section entitled “Compensation for Professional Services”:

The Advisory Council regulations state that the “agency official shall acknowledge that Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations possess special expertise in assessing the eligibility of historic properties that may possess religious and cultural significance to them.” (§ 800.4(c)(1)). Consistent with the ACHP Memorandum on *Fees in the Section 106 Review Process*, payment to a Tribe is appropriate when an Agency or Applicant “essentially asks the Tribe to fulfill the role of a consultant or contractor” when it “seeks to identify historic properties that may be significant to an Indian Tribe, [and] ask[s] for specific information and documentation regarding the location, nature and condition of individual sites, or actually request[s] that a survey be conducted by the Tribe.” In providing their “special expertise,” Tribes are

⁷⁰ See generally http://wireless.fcc.gov/outreach/index.htm?job=tower_notification.

⁷¹ If the Tribe had a THPO program, then the Tribe's participation as covered by the Tribe's meager grant from the National Park Service.

⁷² These Best Practices were specifically developed in discussions with the United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc., which represents 26 Federally recognized Tribal Nations in the south and eastern portions of the United States.

fulfilling a consultant role. To the extent compensation should be paid, it should be negotiated between the Applicant and the Tribe.⁷³

Overall, the Best Practices state that they were specifically designed to:

- Facilitate the Commission's compliance with its obligations under the NHPA;
- Facilitate Applicants' compliance with their obligations under the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement and the Commission's rules;
- [E]nsure that Tribal interests in the preservation of properties of religious and cultural significance to the [Tribal Nations] listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register are identified and taken account of early in the process of siting communications facilities;
- Address the needs of the Applicant in a cost-effective and efficient manner and encourage the expeditious development of wireless communications infrastructure networks that are vital to the economic and social future of the United States;
- Expedite [Tribal] review of proposed tower and antenna sitings; and
- Establish a process that will facilitate Commission Applicants' obtaining access to the special expertise held by [Tribal Nations] in the identification, evaluation, and assessment of impacts on properties of cultural or religious significance to [Tribal Nations] that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register.⁷⁴

Between the nationwide Programmatic Agreement and the *Best Practices* guidance, the FCC implemented a system that met these goals and has expedited the build-out of the country's communications infrastructure. As the build-out evolves with changing technologies, Tribal Nations continue to hold discussions with the FCC and with industry about any needed adjustments to this system.

B. Adequate Notice, Consultation in Early Planning and Coordination

The United States has, consistent with its trust obligations, committed to a policy of meaningful consultation. To ensure meaningful consultation occurs, Tribal Nations must be provided adequate notice and must be included in decision-making processes from the very earliest stages.

In 2000, President Clinton issued Executive Order 13175, entitled "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments," which reaffirmed the "fundamental principles" that the United States has a "unique legal relationship" with Tribal Nations, recognizes the right to self-government, and supports Tribal sovereignty and self-determination.⁷⁵ It mandated that "[e]ach agency shall have an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by tribal officials" and emphasized the importance of consulting with Tribal Nations "early in the process" of

⁷³ *Voluntary Best Practices for Expediting the Process of Communications Tower and Antenna Siting Review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* at 12 (Oct. 25, 2004), available at https://apps.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-253516A2.pdf.

⁷⁴ *Id.* at 2.

⁷⁵ President Clinton, E.O. 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" at § 2(a)–(c) (Nov. 6, 2000).

developing regulations affecting them.⁷⁶ In 2004, President Bush issued his “Memorandum on Government-to-Government Relationship with Tribal Governments,” supporting Executive Order 13175 and stating that “it is critical that all departments and agencies adhere to these principles [of tribal sovereignty and self-determination] and work with tribal governments in a manner that cultivates mutual respect and fosters greater understanding.”⁷⁷ In 2009, President Obama issued his “Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies,” stating that “[h]istory has shown that failure to include the voices of tribal officials in formulating policy affecting their communities has all too often led to undesirable and, at times, devastating and tragic results” and directing agencies to submit plans to comply with the requirements for meaningful consultation in Executive Order 13175.⁷⁸

For consultation to be meaningful, it must occur prior to key decisions being made regarding infrastructure development priorities and projects. In *Oglala Sioux Tribe of Indians v. Andrus*, the Eighth Circuit held that the Bureau of Indian Affairs failed to fulfill their obligation to meaningfully consult with a Tribe by failing to assure that the Tribe was “given a meaningful opportunity to express [its] views before Bureau policy is made.” 603 F.2d 707, 721 (8th Cir. 1979). The court found that holding meetings with the Tribe after key decisions had been made failed to constitute meaningful consultation and, further, “violates ‘the distinctive obligation of trust incumbent upon the Government.’” *Id.* (citing *Morton v. Ruiz*, 415 U.S. 199, 236 (1974) (quoting *Seminole Nation v. United States*, 316 U.S. 186, 296 (1942))); see also *Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation v. United States Department of the Interior*, 755 F. Supp. 2d 1104, 1118–119 (S.D. Cal. 2010) (granting preliminary injunction against solar project because Tribe likely to prevail on issues that Bureau of Land Management failed to adequately consult).

Tribal Nations should be included in infrastructure decision-making from the very earliest stages, including being involved in key decisions regarding priorities for development. Tribal Nations should also be included in any discussions regarding particular projects. For instance, as soon as Federal agencies are discussing projects with private parties or state governments, they should also be talking to Tribal Nations. Early consultation ensures that problems are identified and resolved in a timely fashion, preventing costly delays down the line.

Similarly, Tribal Nations must receive full information about projects as soon as possible. Tribal Nations are often faced with relying on public notices and news releases about projects while states are included in decision-making and scoping processes from the very beginning. Rather than being provided all of the relevant documents regarding projects and permits, Tribal Nations are often informed that they have to go through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) process to receive the information necessary to make decisions regarding an infrastructure project. FOIA requests can take a long time to process, potentially longer than the review period a Tribe may have to review the permit. The documents Tribes receive are often heavily redacted citing deliberative process, which does not allow for full tribal review and input into a project. In many cases, Tribal Nations are not even provided with a copy of the final permit for the project. As sovereign governments making decisions regarding the welfare of their citizens and resources, Tribal Nations

⁷⁶ *Id.* at § 5.

⁷⁷ President George Bush, “Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies on Government-to-Government Relationship with Tribal Governments” (Sep. 23, 2004).

⁷⁸ President Barack Obama, “Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies re Tribal Consultation” (Nov. 5, 2009).

must be provided all of the documents necessary to allow for a thorough and accurate review and should not be forced to go through the FOIA process to receive vital information.⁷⁹

In addition to being early in the process and including all relevant documents, meaningful consultation should always be undertaken with the goal of reaching consensus. Without this goal, there is no actual consultation—rather, the Federal government merely notifies Tribal Nations of its intentions and catalogues Tribal concerns. Just like in any other discussions between parties with interests at stake in a particular venture, the Federal government and Tribal Nations should be sitting down with one another, engaging in meaningful back-and-forth, and reaching agreement to facilitate project development.

In the limited context of projects with a likelihood of significant impacts to Tribal lands and resources, consultation cannot be meaningful unless Tribal Nations have a right to say no.⁸⁰ Tribal informed consent must be required when infrastructure projects are likely to have a significant impact on Tribal Nations. In such instances, successful dialogue with Tribal Nations may be able to mitigate impacts and allow the project to moving forward.

C. Funding for Tribal Participation

Funding is necessary for Tribal Nations to become educated about their rights under various statutes and develop the capacity to exercise those rights. For instance, THPO programs require the resources to analyze and respond to the myriad notices of consultation that they receive regarding Federal infrastructure projects. Identification of Tribal historical sites or assessment of potential impacts to Tribal resources requires the time and resources of already underfunded Tribal governments. Support is needed for Tribal Nations to be able to participate in permitting processes in a meaningful way. Although each THPO program is eligible for a grant from the Historic Preservation Fund administered by the National Park Service, the amount of funding available has not kept pace with the growth in the number of THPOs. In FY 2016, the average THPO grant was \$60,000; the average SHPO grant was \$800,000. It is also permissible for an agency, or an applicant for Federal funding or a Federal permit, to compensate a Tribal Nation for its services in identification and evaluation of historic properties.⁸¹ When an agency or applicant asks a Tribal Nation for “specific information or documentation regarding the location, nature, and condition of individual sites, or even request[s] that a survey be conducted by the tribe,” the Tribal Nation is essentially being asked to perform a role “similar to that of a consultant or contractor.”⁸² In keeping with this guidance, it is not uncommon for the applicants for pipelines and other infrastructure projects to offer compensation to Tribal Nations for conducting TCP surveys and otherwise documenting information about places that may be historic properties.⁸³

⁷⁹ See *Federal Consultation with Tribes Regarding Infrastructure Decision-making Transcript*, Seattle, WA (Oct. 11, 2016) 136-45 (comments of Lisa Anderson, Environmental Attorney for the Puyallup Tribe).

⁸⁰ See Brant McGee, *The Community Referendum: Participatory Democracy and the Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent to Development*, 27 BERKELEY J. INT'L L. 570, 594 (2009) (stating that in some situations consultation can only be meaningful when there is “the ability to walk away from the bargaining table”).

⁸¹ *ACHP Consultation Handbook*, at 13 (“use available resources to help overcome financial impediments to effective tribal participation.”).

⁸² *Id.* (agencies should “reasonably expect” to pay Tribal Nations for their work).

⁸³ Agreements through which compensation is provided to tribes for performing services present issues relating to topics such as confidentiality of sensitive information, intellectual property interests in work

As shown in the FCC example above, it is appropriate—and most efficient—for the entity seeking the permits or Federal action to provide funding for governmental processes; this is not a foreign concept for the provision of services from governmental entities. These funds may be reasonably included in application or permit fees, or required as part of the process an applicant must undertake to complete requirements. Alternatively, Federal agencies should prioritize the need to comply with Tribal trust and treaty responsibility, and fund Tribal Nations so they may participate in infrastructure development.

D. Training to Improve Agency Understanding of Tribal Nations

All Federal personnel whose work involves participating in projects requiring Federal approval that may impact Tribal Nations, both on and off reservations, should be required to participate in comprehensive training regarding the Federal trust responsibility. It is difficult to work with Tribal Nations or engage in meaningful and effective consultation without a basic understanding of the Federal government’s fundamental obligations and responsibilities to Tribal Nations. Lack of training, however, cannot be a basis for failing to include, meet or consult with Tribal Nations.

The United States requires substantial training before allowing any member of the Foreign Service to serve in another country and has created the Foreign Service Institute (“FSI”) for this purpose. FSI training can be one day or up to two years with the goal of “promot[ing] successful performance in each professional assignment, [] eas[ing] the adjustment to other countries and cultures, and [] enhance[ing] the leadership and management capabilities of the U.S. foreign affairs community.”⁸⁴ Although training on working with Tribal Nations would not necessitate multi-year programs, the goals of such training should be similar and is needed for Federal personnel who interact with and make decisions affecting Tribal Nations. As noted above, there are 567 Federally recognized Tribal Nations and most differ in language, customs, and traditions. To successfully work with and understand Tribal Nations, Federal officials should have not only a basic understanding of the trust responsibility but also an appreciation that there will sometimes be vast differences between Tribal Nations.

Specialized training of this type is not unique. DOI, through the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), for example, has developed a training program for its regional offices to learn about the trust responsibility and Tribal Nations in the context of Indian water rights settlements. BOR initiated the training because it recognized that its budget was increasingly being dedicated to implementation of Indian water settlements, yet most BOR staff had little to no experience working with Tribal Nations. The training has been successful, in large part, because BOR brought in a well-respected Indian law professor who can explain the trust responsibility in lay terms as well as Tribal leaders who can speak about the importance of their water settlement, highlighting their unique history and cultural values in relation to determining their goals for settlement. This training model needs to be required and implemented more broadly across all Federal agencies.

products, and tribal sovereign immunity. Such issues are beyond the scope of this memo. The development of model contract clauses and best practices could facilitate the use of such agreements.

⁸⁴ See U.S. Dep’t of State, Foreign Service Institute, <https://www.state.gov/m/fsi/> (last visited Nov. 29, 2016).

If it is not readily apparent that a project will impact Tribal rights or interests, once identified, training of Federal employees should occur as soon as possible, but, as noted above, lack of training is not a basis for failing to include, meet, or consult with Tribal Nations.

Training, to the maximum extent possible, should be offered and provided by experts in the field, Tribal Nations, Tribal organizations, or all three, and, at a minimum, must include: (1) an overview of the trust responsibility and unique relationship between the United States and Tribal Nations; (2) an overview of the United States' historical policies impacting Tribal Nations, including how those policies resulted in Tribal Nations having significant rights and interests in off-reservation areas; and (3) Tribal perspectives on the importance of the trust responsibility and how agency decisions have impacted Tribal rights in the past.

E. Indian Trust Impact Statement and Trust Responsibility Compliance Officer

In 1970, towards the end of the dam building era, President Nixon's Special Message to Congress acknowledged that "the Federal government is faced with an inherent conflict of interest" between national interests and its duties to protect Tribal lands. Nixon proposed an Office of Indian Trust Counsel Authority, but left it to Congress to take action. Forty-six years later, the legal obligation to Tribal lands must be acted upon. The President and the Cabinet have an independent duty to fulfill Federal trust obligations, whether or not the breach of those duties is subject to money damages.

The proposed *Principles and Best Practices for Infrastructure Permitting Relating to Tribal Nations and the Federal Trust Responsibility* attached to these comments addresses the need for concrete action in two respects. First, it would require the preparation of an Indian Trust Impact Statement before any agency takes action which may harm or threaten tribal lands, waters, treaty rights, or cultural resources, and this statement would be submitted to the Tribal Nation prior to any permitting. Such a statement must include a certification of Tribal Nation consent or an account of the extraordinary circumstances where a compelling national interest requires such action. The Indian Trust Impact Statement would include, but not be limited to, the following information:

- a) Nature of the proposed action.
- b) Nature of the Indian rights that may be impacted or in any way threatened by the proposed action.
- c) Whether consent of the affected Indians has been sought and obtained. If such consent has not been obtained, then an explanation shall be given of the extraordinary circumstances where a compelling national interest requires such action.
- d) Discussion of how Tribal rights were accommodated and impacts mitigated, and how the Federal trust responsibility was balanced against the agency's additional statutory duties.
- e) If the proposed action involves taking or otherwise infringing Indian trust lands, in lieu lands must be offered to the affected Indian or Indians.

Second, the proposed guidance suggests that a determination that a compelling national interest outweighs Tribal interests should be reviewed by a Tribal Trust Compliance Officer. To

attempt to avoid conflicts of interest, the Secretary of Interior shall serve as Tribal Trust Responsibility Compliance Officer for any infrastructure project permitted by another Federal agency. For DOI permits and approvals, the Managing Director of the Council on Environmental Quality could serve as Tribal Trust Responsibility Compliance Officer.

This proposal has long been on the table.⁸⁵ However, establishment of a Trust Responsibility Compliance Officer and required Trust Impact Statements remain important pieces in a comprehensive effort by the Federal government to uphold trust and treaty duties.

F. Cumulative Impacts and Regional Environmental Impact Statements

Environmental and cultural assessments should take into account cumulative impacts, as well as impacts to the regional environment, including Tribal rights and resources in the region. Projects should be assessed based on their broad impacts rather than artificially segmenting or narrowing the scope of review. Lead agencies should be assessing the potential impacts and consulting with states and Tribal Nations early in the process, particularly for long, linear projects like roads, pipelines, and transmission lines.

It is important to ensure that the Cumulative Impact of a project will be included in a single EIS. The CEQ rule at 40 C.F.R. § 1508.7 states: “*Cumulative impact* is the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions.” For a Federal agency scoping what the EIS will cover for the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts, CEQ rules emphasize the importance of considering all actions that are related by being connected, cumulative, or similar. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.25. These rules provide that the lead agency will be able to assess the combined impacts of the action(s) that are underway or planned by evaluating them in the same EIS. When evaluating alternatives to the proposed project or route, it is important for the EIS to include a broad, regional examination of potential effects.

However, the Federal agencies involved with certain infrastructure projects, most notably oil or gas pipelines, have not always met the NEPA requirements to include all cumulative impacts in an EIS. The Army Corps of Engineers, which issues permits for construction on and near waterways, often does not assess major pipeline projects as a whole, and instead it considers each segment that requires a permit. The Army Corps has issued a Nationwide Permit 12 (NWP 12), which is designed to provide a “fast track” for permitting. NWP 12 describes the process that Federal agencies must follow, which includes notice to the district engineer and the meeting the requirements of all applicable laws and regulations. However, because much of the land to be impacted by long pipelines is on private land, many of the Federal safeguards to protect historic properties and cultural resources of Tribal Nations are simply not evaluated unless a segment of the pipeline crosses Federal land or impacts waters of the United States such that a Federal permit or agreement is required.

⁸⁵ E.g., American Indian Policy Review Commission, *Final Report*, Ch. 4 (May 17, 1977), available at https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/migrated/cobell/commission/upload/6-1-AmIndianPolicyComm_FinRpt_Ch4-Trust-Responsibility_May1977.pdf.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is another Federal agency that is responsible for completing an EIS for the many energy projects which must be reviewed and approved by Federal agencies, such as for long pipelines for oil or gas. FERC has prepared guidance for its offices to follow which describe the need to assess cumulative impacts by identifying both direct and indirect effects. However, FERC receives numerous applications for energy generation projects, such as for solar and wind, and a number of pipeline projects. Project proponents pressure FERC to move quickly on an EIS with the effect that Tribal consultation gets short shrift. FERC must comply with its responsibility as a Federal agency to consult with affected Tribal Nations and to seek their involvement in identifying cultural and religious resources in the area.

Only with a complete cumulative impact analysis as the foundation of an EIS, including all of the connected parts of a project, and after undertaking consultation with any potentially affected Tribal Nation, can a lead Federal agency have a sufficient understanding of all impacts of a proposed project and its alternatives.

V. Agency-specific Recommendations

A. Army Corps of Engineers

1. Repeal Appendix C and Follow ACHP Regulation

The Army Corps of Engineers' "Procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties," codified at 33 C.F.R. Part 325, Appendix C, effectively ignores the Army Corps' statutory duty to consult with any Tribal Nation that attaches religious and cultural significance to a historic property that would be affected by the issuance of an Army Corps permit, depriving Tribal Nations of their statutory right to be consulted prior to issuing such a permit. Appendix C must be withdrawn.

Appendix C purports to implement the responsibilities of the Corps pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act. Appendix C was promulgated in 1990. 55 Fed. Reg. 27003 (June 29, 1990). As discussed above, the NHPA Amendments of 1992 enacted the statutory duty on the part of Federal agencies to consult with Tribal Nations in the section 106 process. Appendix C has not been revised to reflect this statutory mandate.

Numerous provisions of the ACHP regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800 implement the statutory duty of each Federal agency to consult with Tribal Nations regarding effects on historic properties of Tribal religious and cultural significance. Appendix C is, in numerous ways, inconsistent with the ACHP regulations.

The ACHP has advised the Army Corps that Appendix C "does not fulfill the requirements of Section 106 of NHPA."⁸⁶ There are several reasons that Appendix is unlawful, including those described in the following sections.

⁸⁶ Letter to Mr. David B. Olson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, "Proposal to Reissue and Modify Nationwide Permits, Docket Number COE-2015-0017 and/or RIN 07110-AA73" (August 1, 2016). The letter cites *Committee to Save Cleveland's Hulets v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng'rs*, 163 F. Supp. 2d 776 (N.D. Ohio 2001), a case in which the court rejected the Corps' contention that it was not bound by the ACHP regulations, but rather could follow Appendix C.

a. The Corps has not followed the regulatory requirements for the adoption of Appendix C as alternate procedures.

Although under ACHP regulations it is permissible for a Federal agency to develop and adopt “alternate” procedures, before such alternate procedures can take legal effect, the ACHP must determine that the procedures are “consistent with” its regulations. 36 C.F.R. § 800.14(a)(2). Appendix C has not been approved by the ACHP. Therefore, Appendix C does not have legal effect and must be withdrawn.

In developing the alternate procedures, a Federal agency must conduct “appropriate government-to-government consultation with affected [Tribal Nations].” *Id.* at § 800.14(f). The Army Corps did not comply with this requirement in promulgating Appendix C. If the Army Corps chooses to pursue the option of developing an updated version of Appendix C, then, it would be required to conduct government-to-government consultation.

b. Appendix C deprives Tribal Nations of their statutory consultation rights.

The procedures in Appendix C operate to deprive Tribal Nations of their statutory right to be consulted when the issuance of a Corps permit would affect a historic property to which a Tribal Nation attaches religious and cultural significance; Appendix C is inconsistent with several provisions of the ACHP regulations intended to implement this right.

ACHP regulations explicitly refer to the statutory requirement that the Federal agency official “consult with any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking.” *Id.* at § 800.2(c)(2)(ii). Appendix C, however, does not include any language to inform Corps officials and the regulated public regarding this statutory requirement.

At the first step in the section 106 process, the ACHP regulations provide that the federal agency official “shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify any Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties in the area of potential effects and invite them to be consulting parties.” *Id.* at § 800.3(f)(2). The ACHP regulations also require the Federal agency official to consult with Tribal Nations in the identification of historic properties, including evaluating eligibility for the National Register and in making determinations of whether an undertaking may affect historic properties. *Id.* at § 800.4(b), (c), (d). Appendix C, in contrast, does not require the Army Corps to make any affirmative effort to identify Tribal Nations that have a right to be consulted. Rather, after the district engineer has determined that an application is complete and has made a preliminary determination regarding the “presence or absence of historic properties and the effects of the undertaking upon these properties,” the district engineer issues a public notice and is supposed to send a copy to “appropriate” Tribal Nations. Appendix C, para. 4.a.⁸⁷ The comment period is typically 30 days. 33 C.F.R. § 325.2(d)(2).

After the public notice, Appendix C does outline a process that is somewhat comparable to the steps in the ACHP regulations, but with major differences. For example, the district engineer

⁸⁷ The word “appropriate” is found in the Corps permitting regulations, without providing guidance on how to determine which Tribal Nations are “appropriate” to send a copy of the notice. 33 C.F.R. § 325.3(d)(1).

may decide to conduct, or to require, further investigation regarding properties that are potentially eligible for the National Register that have not previously been evaluated. At the district engineer's discretion, such investigations may involve consultations with Tribal Nations, among other entities. The district engineer consults with the SHPO to make determinations of eligibility and to assess the effects of the permitted undertaking on historic properties. ACHP regulations provide for a 30-day review by consulting parties, including Tribal Nations and the ACHP upon request, of a finding of "no historic properties affected" or "no adverse effect." In contrast, Appendix C does not, nor does it provide an opportunity for a Tribal Nation to ask the ACHP to participate in the process if the Tribal Nation objects to such a finding or objects to a proposed memorandum of agreement to resolve adverse effects.

c. Appendix C is inconsistent with the requirement that the agency head approve decisions to proceed with undertakings with adverse effects.

Appendix C is inconsistent with the statutory requirement that, if a Federal agency decides to proceed with an undertaking without an agreement on the resolution of adverse effect, the decision to do so must be made by the head of the agency and cannot be delegated.

Appendix C provides that if there would be adverse effects and there is no memorandum of agreement for the resolution of the adverse effects, the district engineer will allow the ACHP 60 days to provide comments, and then the district engineer will decide whether or not to issue the permit. This is contrary to section 110(j) of the statute, 54 U.S.C. § 306114, which provides that if an undertaking would result in adverse effects on a historic property and there is no agreement pursuant to the ACHP regulations on the resolution of adverse effects, the agency may proceed anyway but the decision to proceed with the undertaking without an must be made by the head of the agency and cannot be delegated. This statutory provision is implemented through section 800.7 of the ACHP regulations, documenting the consideration of the ACHP's comments and the rationale for the decision. Appendix C does not include any text relating to that section of the ACHP regulations.

Among other inconsistencies between the ACHP regulations and Appendix C is the Army Corps' defining "historic property" and "designated historic property" as distinct terms. This is inconsistent with statute and implies giving lesser stature to previously unidentified historic properties.

2. Nationwide Permits

The appropriateness of using nationwide permits (NWPs) for particular projects should be re-evaluated as they come up for renewal, and the Corps should develop an alternative for permitting large projects that cover broad areas so that Tribal impacts are fully evaluated.

In particular, as discussed below, the Army Corps should prohibit application and utilization of Nationwide Permit 12 for crude oil pipelines. At a minimum more generally, in conjunction with the utilization of NWPs, no construction should be permitted until completion of full and meaningful Tribal consultation and where Tribal Nations have raised significant concerns in relation to a proposed project, Federal policy should require Federal agencies to evaluate whether additional steps or analysis are needed to evaluate and address Tribal impacts. This could include independent evaluation of environmental justice as it pertains to impacted Tribal Nations and the need for

additional agency reviews under NEPA or NHPA with the Tribal Nations as cooperating agencies to identify and resolve issues of concern.

In addition, if NWP's are utilized, the Army Corps should inform Tribal Nations that there is a process by which regional conditions or case-by-case conditions may be required and may be sufficient to address and resolve specific concerns raised by Tribal Nations during the project's review. The Army Corps and affected Tribal Nations should be required to work together, in accordance with 33 C.F.R. § 330.5, to determine what steps may be necessary to impose such modifications or conditions.

NWP 12 was utilized to provide hundreds of water crossing approvals for the Dakota Access Pipeline project without any detailed environmental or cumulative impact review. NWP 12 allows the Army Corps of Engineers to approve "utility line activities" that affect waters of the United States in situations where there are only minimal individual and cumulative environmental effects. However, this is not the case where oil pipelines are involved. Oil pipelines transport hazardous liquids and pose risks to the environment that stand in stark contrast to the minimal adverse environmental impacts that might arise from the construction and maintenance of other utilities covered by NWP 12 (i.e., electric, telecommunications, or water pipelines). Moreover, as learned in connection with the Dakota Access Pipeline, nationwide permitting fails to provide adequate protections for the rights of Tribal Nations under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act because there is an unequal emphasis placed on fast-tracking the project and meeting deadlines, rather than ensuring Tribal Nations are given adequate time for review and inclusion in the process. To ensure compliance with these Federal laws and the trust responsibility, Federal review of crude oil pipelines should instead be based on individual permit applications and full environmental reviews (i.e., environmental impact statements).

The Corps published a proposed rule on June 1, 2016, to reissue its existing NWP's, with some modifications. 81 Fed. Reg. 35186 (June 1, 2016). The comment period closed on August 1, 2016. NWP's are valid for five years, and those currently in effect will expire on March 18, 2017. For reasons explained in the proposed rule, the Corps intends to publish a final rule 90 days before the current NWP's expire, which indicates a publication date in mid-December. There are numerous problems with the proposed rule.

a. The proposed rule fails to ensure compliance with statutory Tribal consultation requirements of section 106.

The proposed rule fails to ensure compliance with the statutory obligation of the Army Corps to consult with Tribal Nations in the section 106 process for activities authorized by a NWP that would affect historic properties of Tribal religious and cultural significance.

The proposed rule provides background information on the NWP program:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) issues nationwide permits (NWP's) to authorize activities under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 that will result in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects. There are currently 50 NWP's.

...

Section 404(e) of the Clean Water Act provides the statutory authority for the Secretary of the Army, after notice and opportunity for public hearing, to issue general permits on a nationwide basis for any category of activities involving discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. The Secretary's authority to issue permits has been delegated to the Chief of Engineers and his or her designated representatives. Nationwide permits are a type of general permit issued by the Chief of Engineers and are designed to regulate with little, if any, delay or paperwork certain activities in jurisdictional waters and wetlands that have no more than minimal adverse environmental impacts (see 33 CFR part 330.1(b)). Activities authorized by NWPs and other general permits must be similar in nature, cause only minimal adverse environmental effects when performed separately, and will have only minimal cumulative adverse effect on the environment (see 33 U.S.C. 1344(e)(1)). Nationwide permits can also be issued to authorize activities pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (see 33 CFR part 322.2(f)). The NWP program is designed to provide timely authorizations for the regulated public while protecting the Nation's aquatic resources.

Id. at 35186.

In the expedited procedure used for NWPs, a project proponent is sometimes allowed to proceed without any case-specific approval action by the Army Corps; in other cases, the proponent must provide to the Army Corps a "pre-construction notification" (PCN). For some NWPs, the project proponent is not authorized to proceed until the district engineer provides a decision document verifying "that the proposed NWP activity would result in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects." *Id.* at 35191. For NWPs for which a PCN is required, the project proponent may proceed if the district engineer does not provide a decision document within 45 days.

If the activity proposed to be taken under an NWP "may have the potential to cause effects to historic properties listed, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places" General Condition 20, entitled "Historic Preservation" requires the proponent to file a PCN with the Corps. *Id.* at 35187; *see also* 33 C.F.R. § 330.4(g)(2). General Condition 20 provides:

In cases where the district engineer determines that the activity may affect properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, the activity is not authorized, until the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have been satisfied.

81 Fed. Reg. at 35233. However, this General Condition fails to adequately provide for compliance with NHPA section 106. The ACHP explained several flaws in General Condition 20 in its comment letter to the Army Corps on the proposed rule reissuing the NWPs, which are discussed below.⁸⁸

⁸⁸ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Letter to Mr. David B. Olson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, "Proposal to Reissue and Modify Nationwide Permits, Docket Number COE-2015-0017 and/or RIN 07110-AA73" (August 1, 2016).

b. General Condition 20 improperly relies on 33 C.F.R. part 325, Appendix C.

General condition 20 also provides that “[w]hen reviewing pre-construction notifications, district engineers will comply with the current procedures for addressing the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.” 81 Fed. Reg. at 35233. The ACHP understands the term “current procedures” as a reference to Appendix C, and the ACHP regards those procedures as inadequate for compliance with NHPA section 106. As stated above, Appendix C is not consistent with existing law and must be rescinded. The wording of General Condition 20 should refer to the ACHP regulations, at least until any alternate procedures that the Army Corps may develop have been approved by the ACHP.

c. General Condition 20 improperly delegates to non-Federal permittees responsibility to make key determinations.

General Condition 20 delegates key decision-making to non-Federal permittees. This improper delegation includes the threshold determination of whether the permitted activity has the potential to affect historic properties. Paragraph (c) states:

Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the activity may have the potential to cause effects to any historic properties listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unidentified properties. For such activities, the pre-construction notification must state which historic properties may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic properties or the potential for the presence of historic properties.

In making the requirement for a PCN turn on the permittee’s determination of whether the activity has the potential to cause effects to historic properties, this General Condition implicitly authorizes the permittee to determine whether properties that were not previously evaluated are eligible for the National Register, and, if so, whether any such property would be affected by the undertaking.

This General Condition also states that the district engineer is responsible for determining “whether the proposed activity has the potential to cause an effect on the historic properties” and to make this determination after having made a “reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey.” However, if the permittee determines that there is no potential to cause effects to historic properties, the permittee will not be obligated to file a PCN, and the district engineer will not even be aware of the activity to be covered by the NWP (unless a PCN is required for some reason other than the potential to affect historic properties).

As pointed out by the ACHP in its comment letter, the Army Corps’ practice of relying on the permittee to determine the potential to cause effects to historic properties “often leads to the Army Corps’ failure to adequately consult with Federally recognized Tribal Nations regarding the identification of, and assessment of effects on, historic properties of religious and cultural significance to them that may be affected by the undertaking.” General Condition 20 does not

acknowledge the statutory duty of the Army Corps to consult with Tribal Nations in the section 106 process, as provided in NHPA section 101(d)(6). 54 U.S.C. § 302706.

The failure to consult with Tribal Nations early in the process leads to situations in which Tribal sacred places are damaged or destroyed before they are even evaluated for eligibility for the National Register. In other situations, Tribal sacred places are identified and evaluated for eligibility only after options for avoiding impacts have been limited by the permittee's conduct in reliance on the NWP process. The Corps should revise its NWP rules in accordance with the ACHP comments.

3. Nationwide Permits Allow Disregard of Cumulative Impacts

Another issue with NWPs highlighted by the Dakota Access Pipeline case and in the Tribal comments during the infrastructure consultations is the use of NWP 12 two hundred and two (202) times in the construction of a single, large-scale pipeline project without the Army Corps considering the cumulative impact of granting multiple permits.⁸⁹ Instead, the Corps views each permit as granting a “single and complete project,” which narrows the scope of review and does not take into account the potential adverse impacts of combining these permits together in an entire watershed or region—especially during the construction of a nearly 1,200-mile pipeline.

Under the current definition of a “single and complete project” under NWP 12, the Corps does *not* have to consider the impact of the “cumulative total of all filled areas” for “linear projects crossing a single waterbody several times at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project.”⁹⁰ The only instance in which the cumulative total of multiple NWPs is considered is when the construction impacts several *different* areas of a headwater or isolated water or several *different* and distinct headwaters and isolated waters.⁹¹ This distinction seems to run counter to protecting the waters and aquatic areas within the Army Corps' jurisdiction, especially for projects with dozens—or hundreds in the case of Dakota Access—of crossings and impacts to single waterbody or area.

A project with numerous crossings in one waterbody, regardless of the distances between them, will have a substantial impact and must be subjected to the highest review. The Army Corps should apply the “cumulative total” standard of review to all projects subject to NWP 12 and remove the exception for linear projects which cross a single waterbody multiple times.

Further, allowing construction to begin on a large-scale utility project without considering all of the impacts runs counter to the NEPA and allows the Corps to circumvent CEQ guidance on considering cumulative impacts. CEQ's *Considering Cumulative Effects Under the National Environmental Policy Act* states that the cumulative effects analysis is important “to ensure that federal decisions consider the full range of consequences of actions.”⁹² However, the Army Corps' NWP 12 Decision Document states that while an EIS may be required to build certain utility lines, the Army Corps can

⁸⁹ U.S. Army Corps of Eng'rs – Omaha District, *Frequently Asked Questions DAPL*, available at: <http://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/Media/Fact-Sheets/Fact-Sheet-Article-View/Article/749823/frequently-asked-questions-dapl/>.

⁹⁰ 33 C.F.R. § 330.2(i).

⁹¹ *Id.*

⁹² CEQ, *Considering Cumulative Effects Under the National Environmental Policy Act* at 3 (Jan. 1997).

still use NWP 12 “to authorize the construction, maintenance, repair, and removal of utility lines and associated facilities in waters of the United States, as long as the activity complies with all applicable terms and conditions and results in minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment.”⁹³

Allowing the Army Corps to only consider the impact on the aquatic environment absent the additional environmental impacts to the surrounding lands, habitat, and ecosystems ignores the cumulative impact to the entire project area and does not allow for an effective NEPA review. None of the impacts—aquatic, environmental, or cultural—can be considered independently and used on their own to begin construction. Allowing construction of a large scale utility to go forward in a piecemeal fashion, is essentially green-lighting a project or project plan despite not being the lead agency responsible for the NEPA review. No large-scale infrastructure project should be divided into smaller segments for the sake of beginning construction using NWP 12.

Finally, the Army Corps has within its currently regulatory structure the discretionary authority to place additional conditions on NWP 12 proposed activities on a regional or case-by-case basis, including the ability to require coordination with Tribal governments to ensure Tribal treaty natural resources and cultural resources are not adversely impacted.⁹⁴ In addition to revising its NWP rules in accordance with the ACHP, each Army Corps division should be required to develop regional conditions for all NWPs which require early, meaningful, and effective Tribal consultation and consent. Coordinating with Tribal Nations in each region ahead of time will establish a more collaborative government-to-government relationship, ensure protection of Tribal resources, and allow for the development of infrastructure projects in a responsible manner.

B. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

1. Strengthen Memoranda of Agreement

The ACHP can strengthen its regulations, guidance, and policies surrounding entering into memoranda of agreement where Tribal Nations are just invited signatories and do not have the ability to stop the construction of a project if they believe the proposed mitigations will not adequately protect their sacred places.

As stated above, if a Federal agency finds an adverse effect during the consultation with the SHPO/THPOs, Tribes, and the ACHP, the process typically concludes with an MOA specifying how adverse effects will be avoided, minimized, or mitigated.⁹⁵ The MOA process begins with the Federal agency, SHPO/THPO, and other consulting parties, including Tribal Nations and sometimes the ACHP, consulting “to develop and evaluate alternatives or modifications to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties.”⁹⁶ The Federal agency official must notify the ACHP and in some circumstances must invite the ACHP to participate in the consultation, and a Tribe may ask the ACHP to participate. The ACHP makes the decision whether or not to participate, based on the criteria in Appendix A of 36 C.F.R. Part 800.

⁹³ Army Corps of Eng’rs, *Decision Document Nationwide Permit 12* at 10 (Feb. 13, 2012), available at http://www.usace.army.mil/Portals/2/docs/civilworks/nwp/2012/NWP_12_2012.pdf

⁹⁴ 33 C.F.R. § 330.4(e).

⁹⁵ 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(b)(2).

⁹⁶*Id.* at. § 800.6(a).

When the ACHP does participate in consultation on the development of an MOA, its involvement can be beneficial in a variety of ways.

Ultimately, while all consulting parties can participate in the negotiations, an MOA may still be signed even if some consulting parties object.⁹⁷ The regulations use the term “signatories” for the parties that have the authority and are required to execute an MOA, but also provide for “invited signatories” and “concurrence by others” whose signatures are not required. There can be no MOA without the signatories, but an MOA has legal force if signed by the signatories regardless of whether invited signatories or concurring parties have signed on. As provided in § 800.6(c)(1), if a project is located on lands outside the jurisdiction of a Tribal Nation (i.e., outside of a reservation or trust lands), the “signatories” are identified as follows:

- If the ACHP has participated: the Federal agency officer, SHPO, and ACHP, at least typically, except when the SHPO terminates consultation, then it is just the Federal agency officer and ACHP.
- If the ACHP did not participate: the Federal agency officer and SHPO.

Thus, if the ACHP has participated, an MOA cannot take effect without the ACHP’s signature. Under the existing regulations, a Tribal Nation does *not* have the power to block an MOA for an undertaking that would not affect Tribal lands under its jurisdiction, but the ACHP can block such an MOA. If a Tribal Nation is concerned that the Federal agency officer and SHPO may agree on measures to resolve adverse effects that the Tribal Nation finds unacceptable, the Tribal Nation has to ask the ACHP to participate, at its discretion, in the consultation and decline to sign if the proposed measures to resolve adverse effects are not acceptable.

The ACHP should update its regulations and guidance to provide Tribal Nations with signatory status, so that their signatures are required for an MOA. Often, many Tribal Nations spend considerable resources and time on an MOA and then have their concerns minimized or ignored because they are not signatory parties.

2. Protect Against Anticipatory Demolition

In many federal projects, and in the current Dakota Access Pipeline case, Tribal Nations have raised the very serious concerns of companies engaging in “anticipatory demolition” in order to avoid the section 106 process in its entirety. This very troubling practice is a reality that many Tribal Nations have unfortunately experienced. The NHPA does provide some protections against this under section 110(k), which prohibits Federal agencies from granting permits where an applicant has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property.⁹⁸ This statutory provision, however, only applies if the Tribal sacred place has been determined to be eligible for the National Register and it has been intentionally damaged by an applicant, and it does not protect a sacred place that has not yet been determined eligible for the Register.

Because identification of places of religious and cultural significance for Tribal Nations takes specialized expertise and knowledge, which can only be provided by Tribal Nations themselves,

⁹⁷ *Id.* at § 800.6(c)(3).

⁹⁸ NHPA § 110(k), 54 U.S.C. § 306113.

archaeological surveys often fail to identify such places. The ACHP must enforce its “reasonable and good faith effort” consultation requirement,⁹⁹ so that early and meaningful consultation occurs before any key decisions or actions are taken.

Anticipatory demolition may also occur when potentially eligible properties are encountered in connection with construction activities *after* the section 106 process has been completed. Such discoveries are especially likely when compliance is documented with a Programmatic Agreement rather than an MOA. Section 800.13 of the ACHP regulations addresses post-review discoveries, including that, in consultation with the SHPO and THPO, it may assume a newly discovered property to be eligible for the National Register for purposes of section 106. 36 C.F.R. § 800.13(c). In implementing this provision, to protect against anticipatory demolition in this context, ACHP should apply a presumption that, if a Tribal Nation says a place is sacred, it should be treated as eligible for the Register unless and until determined to not be eligible. With respect to post-review discoveries, this might be accomplished by a guidance document that directs the agency to apply the presumption where, after consultation with the THPO and SHPO, the THPO makes a reasonable showing that a place is sacred. Such a presumption should be crafted so that it operates to establish the element of intent to cause significant adverse effects.

3. Nationwide Agreements that Affect Tribal Nations

Under the ACHP regulations, the signing of an MOA is the conclusion of the standard process when a proposed undertaking would result in an adverse effect on a historic property, but the regulations also provide for a number of alternatives to the standard process, including alternate procedures, programmatic agreements, exempted categories, standard treatments, and program comments. 36 C.F.R. § 800.14. When an agency proposes to adopt a program alternative, the regulations include provisions for consultation with Tribal Nations, including those with jurisdiction over Tribal lands where there are historic properties that could be affected by the program alternative. The agency is also supposed to identify and consult with Tribal Nations that might attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties that could be affected. The ACHP should ensure that agencies actually comply with these requirements and not approve a program alternative unless genuine consultation with Tribal Nations has taken place.

Some program alternatives have nationwide scope. For these, what the regulations require is this: “When a proposed program alternative has nationwide applicability, the agency official shall identify an appropriate government to government consultation with Indian tribes.” 36 C.F.R. § 800.14(f). This vague directive has proven to be far from adequate. Federal agencies develop these national level agreements so that they can tailor the section 106 process to meet their needs—they seek streamlined alternatives to the standard section 106 process. These alternatives are not intended to serve the interests of Tribal Nations. Tribal involvement typically occurs at the end of the process when the Federal agency or the ACHP finally invests some effort in seeking consultation with Tribal Nations, and even then Tribal Nations are not allowed to be signatories to the document.

The ACHP should convene a consultation process with Tribal Nations regarding program alternatives of nationwide scope. The outcome of this process should be revision of the regulations

⁹⁹ 36 C.F.R. § 800.4.

to provide real opportunities for effective involvement of Tribal Nations in the development and implementation of any such program alternatives.

C. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

The FERC is an independent Federal agency charged with regulating, inter alia, interstate natural gas pipelines and the licensing of hydropower dam projects, making FERC a vitally important agency for Indian Country. Dam projects such as the Pick-Sloan Project along the Missouri River, the Dalles Dam on the Columbia River, and the Elwha River Dams on the Elwha River have had a profound impact on Tribal Nations as construction and flooding have destroyed or permanently damaged Tribal lands, natural resources, and cultural places.

One of the major concerns Tribal governments have with FERC regards how the Commission views its role in carrying out the Federal trust responsibility as an independent Federal agency. In its 2003 *Policy Statement on Consultation with Indian Tribes in Commission Proceedings*, FERC states that it “will endeavor to work with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis, and will seek to address the effects of proposed projects on tribal rights and resources through consultation pursuant to the Commission’s trust responsibility.”¹⁰⁰ However, FERC goes on to say that its consultation authorities are limited because “[a]s an independent regulatory agency, the Commission functions as a neutral, quasi-judicial body, rendering decisions on applications filed with it, and resolving issues among parties appearing before it, including Indian tribes.”¹⁰¹ This includes not engaging in off the record, or ex parte, communication with Tribal Nations, even in a consultation setting. Therefore, if a Tribal Nation disagrees or raises concerns during a consultation or meeting with FERC, the Commission has to end the meeting if the other parties are not present.

Further, FERC’s *Guidelines for Reporting on Cultural Resources Investigations for Pipeline Projects* directs project proponents to assist the Commission in meeting its obligations under section 106 of the NHPA and states that the project sponsor “should attempt to consult with the SHPO/THPO, Indian tribes, and applicable land-managing agencies.” This inappropriately and unlawfully delegates FERC’s obligations under section 106 to a third party.

Despite recognizing its Federal trust responsibility, FERC’s policies place Tribal Nations on equal footing with project proponents instead of acknowledging Tribal governmental status. Further, FERC seeks to delegate its statutory role to project proponents. FERC sees its role in enforcing the Federal trust responsibility as being more of a judge or mediator between various interests, not as an agency charged with upholding it.

Therefore, when the interests of FERC, a project proponent, and Tribal Nations align, as is the case with some dam removals, it creates a positive outcome for all parties. However, when their interests do not directly align, and Tribal Nations voice their concerns with a project directly to FERC, more often than not, FERC directs the Tribal Nation to speak to the project proponent instead of the Commission itself. This allows FERC to play a passive role in the trust responsibility and creates a more adversarial atmosphere instead of a collaborative one. This is not to say the Tribal Nations are adverse to speaking to project proponents; nor is it to say that those discussions

¹⁰⁰ 18 C.F.R. § 2.1c(c).

¹⁰¹ *Id.* at § 2.1c(d).

cannot be beneficial. Rather, the point is that FERC cannot and should not absent itself from this process.

We recommend that FERC, through Tribal consultation, revise its Tribal consultation policies to further acknowledge and strengthen its direct role in protecting tribal resources through its trust Federal trust responsibility obligations. FERC's policies and guidance documents must also be updated to allow for early, open, and consistent communication between FERC and Tribal governments. FERC must also clarify that, as a Federal agency, it is solely responsible for upholding its Federal trust responsibility obligation to Tribal governments.

FERC should also increase the size of its staff involved in reviewing energy project applications and preparing the EIS for each project. Currently, FERC staff is insufficient to ensure adequate Tribal consultation in the process leading up to issuing a certification. Additional staff may help FERC carry out its responsibilities to provide early notice to Tribal Nations, fully evaluate the potential for a project to impact Tribal Nations, and consult with Tribal Nations regarding potential effects to Tribal rights and resources.

D. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Throughout the infrastructure consultations, many Tribal leaders noted issues with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) consultations and interactions with Tribal governments. As an independent regulatory agency funded through dues from the industry which it regulates, a majority of the concerns the center around how the NRC implements its Federal trust responsibility.

The NRC took an important step in improving its Tribal policies by releasing a revised *Tribal Protocol Manual: Guidance for NRC Staff* in 2014. The Guidance is currently under review after a comment period, and we believe that it can be strengthened further.

As pointed out in comments provided by the ACHP, the NRC requires its staff to conduct "outreach in an effort to encourage Tribes to participate in the NRC regulatory process when agency policies have a *substantial direct effect* on one or more Indian Tribes."¹⁰² Although the "substantial direct effect" is consistent with Executive Order 13175, because of the type of hazardous materials the NRC regulates and the potential for serious impacts to Tribal lands and natural resources, the NRC should broaden this term because what Tribes might consider a "substantial direct effect"—for example, the impact to reserved treaty or trust right to hunting, gathering, and fishing rights in historical lands—might not be considered by the NRC. This highlights the need for further Tribal engagement and collaboration.

Further, Section 2.B of the Guidance provides a solid and detailed statement that for Tribal consultation "[t]o be meaningful and effective" it must "begin early in agency consideration of an action or project" and include:

1. Establishing mutually agreed protocols for open and timely communication describing proposed agency actions;

¹⁰² U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Comm'n, *Tribal Protocol Manual: Guidance for NRC Staff* at 10 (2014) (emphasis added in text).

2. Establishing agency points of contact;
3. Identifying tribal government leadership and staff level points of contact;
4. Developing mutually agreeable schedules for meetings between Tribal officials and representatives and NRC management and staff;
5. Providing opportunities for Tribes to raise concerns on the effects NRC licensing or regulatory activities may have on Tribal interests; and
6. Inviting Tribal participation in the NHPA and NEPA process.¹⁰³

As suggested by the ACHP, we request that “inviting” in item six be changed to “ensuring” to better reflect the Tribal trust obligation the NRC has as a Federal agency and is consistent with the statutory duties it has under NHPA and NEPA.¹⁰⁴

E. National Park Service

As discussed above, many Tribal sacred places are eligible for the National Register as TCPs, a kind of historic property that is the subject of a NPS guidance document, *Bulletin 38*.

Bulletin 38 provides some important guidance on applying the National Register criteria to places that hold religious and cultural significance for a Tribal Nation. For example, the word “history” may be interpreted to include oral history, and an “event” with which a place is associated may be an event in a Tribal Nation’s oral tradition, which need not be “demonstrated scientifically” to have happened;¹⁰⁵ the “persons” who were significant in our past may be persons “whose tangible, human existence in the past can be inferred on the basis of historical, ethnographic, or other research” or “‘persons’ such as gods and demigods who feature in the traditions of a group.”¹⁰⁶ In addition, a TCP may be eligible for the Register because, through ethnographic or ethnohistorical research techniques, it has the potential to yield important information.¹⁰⁷ Additionally, conducting interviews with elders is an acceptable way of developing information to fit within the TCP criteria.

The potential eligibility of tribal sacred places for the National Register was codified in the 1992 Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act, and *Bulletin 38* remains an important guidance document. In 2012, NPS initiated a project to produce an updated edition, which has not been released yet. As this guidance is vital to Federal agencies, we urge the NPS to finish its revision as soon as possible and include Tribal recommendations regarding the topics that were identified by NPS, including describing: a “traditional” community; “continued use” by a traditional community; evolving uses of resources by a traditional community; evolving uses of resources by a traditional community; broad ethnographic landscapes; property boundaries; and resource integrity.

¹⁰³ *Id.*

¹⁰⁴ *Id.* at 9 (“The Federal government has a trust responsibility to Federally recognized Tribes, which applies to all executive departments and Federal agencies that deal with Native Americans, including the NRC.”).

¹⁰⁵ *Bulletin 38* at 12–13.

¹⁰⁶ *Id.* at 13.

¹⁰⁷ *Id.* at 14.

F. Environmental Protection Agency

The EPA plays a critical role in Federal infrastructure project permitting, including by providing comments on EISs prepared by other agencies. There are several steps EPA can take to improve protection of Tribal rights and resources.

The EPA should update its 1984 manual entitled *Policy and Procedures for the Review of Federal Actions Impacting the Environment*. Since the manual was published, there have been many developments in the Federal government's understanding of its responsibilities to Tribal Nations, including consultation requirements. The manual should be updated to include the most up to date best practices for engaging Tribal Nations and protecting Tribal rights and resources.

EPA should also improve its procedures for reviewing EISs to ensure consideration of impacts to Tribal Nations, including impacts to trust property and treaty rights. The EPA regional offices should initially review each project to determine whether it will have an impact on Tribal Nations. To the extent a project would affect Tribal Nations, EPA should evaluate how Tribal Nations have been involved in the process, including in the evaluation of alternatives and the identification of historic and cultural properties. This analysis should inform EPA's response to EISs.

G. Council on Environmental Quality

CEQ should amend its regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 1503.1(a)(2)(ii) to ensure that off-reservation rights are protected. The current regulation addresses "when the effects may be on a reservation," and this language should be amended to state "when the effects may be on a reservation, or in an area that is protected by treaty, or an area that has traditional, cultural, and historic importance."

CEQ should also issue a strong statement to all Federal agencies stressing the importance of following CEQ regulations in every respect, including involving Tribal Nations early in the process and having Tribal Nations take the lead in carrying out the tasks of identifying historic, cultural, and religious sites.

VI. Conclusion

Every Tribal Nation in the United States has its own story—or multiple stories—of Federally approved destruction allowed to proceed over the objections of the Nation and to the great detriment of Tribal lands, waters, treaty rights, and sacred spaces. This reality is reflected in the current groundswell of support for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's opposition to the Dakota Access Pipeline, and it ensures that the conflict at Standing Rock will not be the last unless the Federal government takes significant steps to protect Tribal interests in the infrastructure decision-making process.

NCAI urges the Administration to fulfill its obligations under the FAST Act by issuing guidance entitled *Principles and Best Practices for Infrastructure Permitting Relating to Tribal Nations and the Federal Trust Responsibility*. We recommend that this guidance incorporate the principles and best practices identified in this comment, consistent with the proposed guidance we have attached. We also urge the Administration to act swiftly on the agency-specific recommendations that we have identified.

The consultations hosted by the Department of Interior, Department of Justice, and Department of the Army have been an opportunity for Indian Country to move the nation-to-nation relationship further toward a true partnership and ensure that the Federal trust responsibility and Tribal concerns are addressed in Federal permitting and approval processes. Tribal Nations have expended significant efforts to attend these consultations and to provide the Federal government with detailed accounts of the ways in which Federal permitting processes are working to the detriment of Tribal Nations and the ways in which they must be improved. Hopefully these consultations will not be yet another example of Federal agencies documenting Tribal concerns without taking action to implement Tribal input and protect Tribal rights. We look forward to working with you as you work to improve Federal infrastructure decision-making to uphold the United States' responsibilities to Tribal Nations.

VII. Attachment A: Principles & Best Practices for Infrastructure Permitting Relating to Tribal Nations and the Federal Trust Responsibility

I. Authority to Issue Policy Statement under the FAST Act

The Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST Act), Pub. L. 114-94 (Dec. 4, 2015), requires that the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council make recommendations to its Executive Director regarding certain best practices including enhancing stakeholder engagement and improving coordination between Federal and non-Federal governmental entities. Sec. 41002(2)(B). The Executive Director, in turn, is authorized to recommend that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issue guidance to effectuate these best practices. In accordance with the recommendations of the Executive Director, the OMB hereby directs all Federal agencies to implement the following 12 principles and best practices for infrastructure permitting that impacts Tribes, with the goal of expediting infrastructure development while protecting Tribal lands and areas of traditional and cultural significance to Tribes.

II. Statement of 12 Principles & Best Practices

A. Principles

1. Recognition of Tribal Sovereignty. Tribes are sovereign governments pre-dating the United States and retaining the right to govern their own people and lands. From this, stems a nation-to-nation relationship affirmed in the U.S. Constitution, treaties, statutes, policies, and judicial decisions. Tribes should not be treated as members of the public entitled to limited information and ability to comment. Rather, agencies are charged with carrying out substantive legal responsibilities to Tribes. In carrying out these responsibilities, one primary tool is consultation to ensure consideration and accommodation of those substantive rights.

2. Compliance with the Federal Trust Responsibility, Including Tribal Informed Consent. Rooted in lands cessions made by Tribes and U.S. promises to protect rights of self-governance on reserved lands, the federal trust responsibility requires the United States to protect and enhance Indian trust resources and Tribal self-government. The United States is held to the highest standards of good faith consistent with principles of common law trust. These principles prohibit self-dealing and further requiring that trust assets, including land, not be managed to the benefit of the trustee without the informed consent of the beneficiary.

3. Respect for Tribal Treaty Rights. Federal law protects Tribal treaty rights, including off-reservation rights. To facilitate and safeguard the exercise of these rights, Tribes often engage in regulatory, management, conservation, and law enforcement activities going well beyond the borders of Indian Country, frequently in close cooperation with federal and state governments. The United States has the responsibility to protect all treaty rights, as well as cultural rights as trust resources.

4. Upholding Statutory Obligations. The United States must work cooperatively with Tribal governments to fulfill statutory obligations in the same manner as it works with state and local governments. These statutory obligations include, without limitation, those encompassed in the National Historic Preservation Act, National Environmental Policy Act; Clean Water Act; Rivers and Harbors Act; Mineral Leasing Act; Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act; American Indian Religious Freedom Act; Archaeological Resources Protection Act; and other federal laws.

5. Ensuring Environmental Justice. The United States is obligated to ensure that the benefits of infrastructure development are fully shared by Tribes and that the burdens of infrastructure projects do not fall disproportionately on Tribal communities, lands, or resources. In considering alternatives for projects, routes or options deemed unfit when they burden non-Tribal communities should be automatically considered unacceptable for burdening Tribal communities.

B. Best Practices

1. Consultation in Early Planning and Coordination. Meaningful consultation requires that Tribes be included in setting infrastructure development priorities; that Tribes be consulted from the very earliest stages of projects; that consultation be undertaken with the goal of reaching consensus; and that Tribal consent be obtained when projects are likely to significantly impact Tribal resources. Engaging in meaningful, early Tribal consultation facilitates project development by avoiding late and costly Tribal objections that can lead to administrative appeal, litigation, or public protest.

2. Regional Mapping and Tribal Impact Evaluation. Federal agencies shall work together to do appropriate mapping of Tribal lands, both historic and current, in the area of infrastructure development based on self-identification by Tribes, to facilitate early and effective communication between Federal agencies, Tribes and other interested parties, as appropriate. The Federal Communication Commission has developed such a confidential system on a nation-wide basis to facilitate communications between the FCC, Tribes and tele-communications companies, in order to expedite infrastructure development while protecting areas of traditional and cultural significance to Tribes.

3. Early, Adequate Notice and Open Information Sharing. Tribal governments should be notified at the earliest possible time in an agreed manner that results in actual notice and that is sufficiently detailed such that it results in an understanding of potential benefits and risks and distinguishes new projects from routine permit renewals. Information must be shared with Tribes in the same manner as with state and local governments.

4. Funding for Tribal Participation in Process. Tribes must have access to funding to participate in permitting processes, including funding for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices and for Tribal environmental review. Funding is necessary for Tribes to educate themselves about their rights under various statutes and to analyze and respond to the many notices they receive regarding federal infrastructure projects. Ensuring that Tribal consultation occurs and Tribal rights are

respected is a federal responsibility, and the federal government should provide funding for Tribal participation in that process.

5. Training for Agencies to Improve Understanding of Tribal Stakeholders.

Agency staff require training to increase familiarity with Tribal lands, rights, and concerns. Trainings should be held regularly in addition to occurring whenever there are leadership changes. Trainings should include an understanding of Tribal cultures, Tribal trust and treaty rights, and relevant consultation obligations. Tribes should be included in the development of training materials.

6. Indian Trust Impact Statement and Trust Responsibility Compliance Officer.

Prior to permitting actions that may significantly impact Tribal rights or resources, agencies should submit to the Tribe a statement identifying the proposed action; the potentially impacted Tribal rights; whether the Tribe consented; discussion of how Tribal rights were accommodated and impacts mitigated and how the Federal trust responsibility was balanced against additional statutory duties; and, if involving a taking or otherwise affecting Indian lands, in lieu lands must be offered. The statement must include a certification of Tribal consent or an account of the extraordinary circumstances where a compelling national interest requires action. Any determination that extraordinary circumstances and national interest require action in the absence of tribal consent should be reviewed by a Trust Responsibility Compliance Officer. This Officer should be the Secretary of the Interior for projects permitted by other agencies and should be the Managing Director of the Council on Environmental Quality for Interior-permitted projects.

7. Cumulative Impacts and Regional Environmental Impact Statements.

Environmental and cultural assessments should also take into account cumulative impacts, as well as impacts to the regional environment, including Tribal rights and resources in the region. Projects should be assessed based on their broad impacts rather than artificially segmenting or narrowing the scope of review.

VIII. Attachment B: NCAI Resolution PHX-16-067



NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

The National Congress of American Indians Resolution #PHX-16-067

TITLE: Tribal Trust Compliance for Federal Infrastructure Permitting

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT
Brian Cladoosby
Swinomish Tribe

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
Fawn Sharp
Quinault Indian Nation

RECORDING SECRETARY
Aaron Payment
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan

TREASURER
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Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS

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Native Village of Tanacross

EASTERN OKLAHOMA
Joe Byrd
Cherokee Nation

GREAT PLAINS
Leander McDonald
Spirit Lake Nation

MIDWEST
Roger Rader
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi

NORTHEAST
Lance Gumbs
Shinnecock Indian Nation

NORTHWEST
Mel Sheldon, Jr.
Tulalip Tribes

PACIFIC
Jack Potter, Jr.
Redding Rancheria

ROCKY MOUNTAIN
Darrin Old Coyote
Crow Nation

SOUTHEAST
Larry Townsend
Lumbee Tribe

SOUTHERN PLAINS
Liana Onnen
Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation

SOUTHWEST
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Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo

WESTERN
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WHEREAS, we, the members of the National Congress of American Indians of the United States, invoking the divine blessing of the Creator upon our efforts and purposes, in order to preserve for ourselves and our descendants the inherent sovereign rights of our Indian nations, rights secured under Indian treaties and agreements with the United States, and all other rights and benefits to which we are entitled under the laws and Constitution of the United States, to enlighten the public toward a better understanding of the Indian people, to preserve Indian cultural values, and otherwise promote the health, safety and welfare of the Indian people, do hereby establish and submit the following resolution; and

WHEREAS, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) was established in 1944 and is the oldest and largest national organization of American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments; and

WHEREAS, as part of the efforts to strengthen the economy and create new jobs, the Obama Administration has taken actions to expedite federal review of infrastructure projects, including:

- Development of the Federal Infrastructure Projects Permitting Dashboard;
- Executive Order 13604, Improving Performance of Federal Permitting and Review of Infrastructure Projects;
- Establishment of a Steering Committee chaired by the Office of Management and Budget in consultation with the Council on Environmental Quality;
- Creation of an Implementation Plan for Modernizing Infrastructure Permitting; and

WHEREAS, the “Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act” or “FAST Act” was signed into law in December 2015, and will further streamline the federal permitting process for all renewable or conventional energy production, electricity transmission, surface transportation, aviation, ports and waterways, water resource projects, broadband, pipelines, manufacturing, and many other sectors; and

WHEREAS, the Implementation Plan and streamlined processes fail to include Indian tribal governments or any recognition of the federal trust responsibility to tribal lands, resources, and sacred places; and

WHEREAS, 56 million acres of tribal land are held in trust by the United States under binding legal obligations to protect the lands, waters, and the Native communities residing thereon; and

WHEREAS, the United States also has trust and treaty obligations to protect tribal lands, waters, and sacred places; and

WHEREAS, under Executive Order 13175 the United States has a duty to consult with Indian tribes on any federal action that may affect tribal interests; and

WHEREAS, under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples the United States has a duty to seek free, prior, and informed consent on any decision affecting tribal lands or interests; and

WHEREAS, the United States has statutory obligations to tribal nations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; the National Environmental Policy Act; the Clean Water Act; the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act; the American Indian Religious Freedom Act; the Archeological Resources Protection Act, and other federal laws; and

WHEREAS, Indian Nations are also subject to an array of laws restricting infrastructure development on Indian Reservations, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs is often slow in responding to requests for federal approval for leases, rights-of-way, property and many other infrastructure transactions; and

WHEREAS, the President and the Secretary of the Interior have authority to regulate matters affecting Indian lands under 25 U.S.C. §2 under “such regulations as the President may prescribe....”

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Congress of American Indians calls upon the President and the Secretary of the Interior to ensure that all agencies permitting infrastructure projects affecting tribal lands, waters, or sacred places demonstrate compliance with federal trust obligations, treaties, the consultation requirements, the U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and all statutory obligations applicable to the project; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that such tribal trust compliance be integrated into all regulations and guidance implementing the FAST Act and other federal infrastructure permitting projects; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that appointees to the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council includes a Tribal Trust Compliance Officer who is knowledgeable about Indian tribes and tribal lands; and

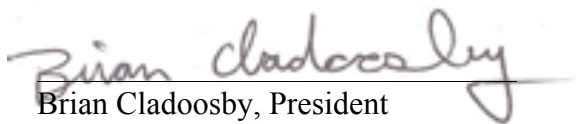
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, federal policy should support greater tribal control over infrastructure development on Indian lands, or lands where Indian tribes hold natural, cultural or spiritual resources, ceded territories, and when tribal nations are initiating or supporting an infrastructure project, there should be a presumption the tribe’s direct involvement is evidence that concerns over lands, waters, resources, and sacred places have been adequately addressed; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Indian tribal governments must be provided, in a manner similar to state governments, full and early participation in “purpose and need” infrastructure permitting discussions, and funding for participation in federal permitting processes; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that this resolution shall be the policy of NCAI until it is withdrawn or modified through subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the General Assembly at the 2016 Annual Session of the National Congress of American Indians, held at the Phoenix Convention Center, October 9th- 14th 2016, with a quorum present.


Brian Cladoosby, President

ATTEST:


Aaron Payment, Recording Secretary