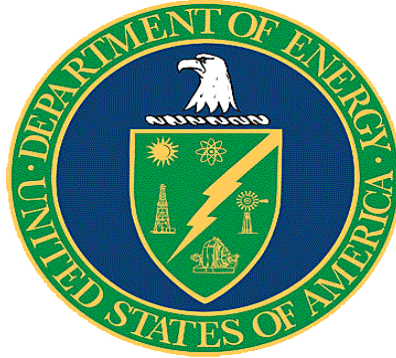




Round Table Meeting Summaries

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Final Report

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	<u>Key Word</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Meeting</u>
1	Alaska	We deal with about 15 isolated, very remote villages. No infrastructure, roads or grid. There are good wind resources. Some villages have geothermal. Woody biomass is at about half of the villages. Alaska Energy helped with the studies. We need strategic energy planning at the community level. Need to get village buy in. No one can tell the villages what to do. I have some other things to say, but they are probably not appropriate now.	Anchorage
2	Assistance	Need assistance.	Las Vegas
3	Consultation	Need MOUs on government consultation with Agencies. Feds give more effort with an MOU. Most just consider Tribal recommendations, but don't have to comply. Need to build good working relationships with agencies.	Reno
4	Consultation	True government to government consultations are necessary. Also, need to work closely with the local agency employees. As they say "you are either at the table or on the menu." Tribes need to work together to help all, especially smaller tribes with less resources.	Reno
5	Consultation	Clarification and clarity of government-to-government is needed. Treaties have been established. Tribes should be respected as governments. DOE 101 follow-up is also needed. Regional meetings to understand how to work with DOE. The Tribes need to coordinate DOE contacts. Get one voice going to DOE and others. Tribes need templates and models – outline the steps required for these projects.	Reno
6	Consultation	The bosses in DC have their policy, regional employees interpret that policy, which is interpreted in turn by the local workers. Policy needs to be consistently applied.	Reno
7	Consultation	Keep up the discussions. There are others who have done similar work. A lot of studies have been done, but they just sit on a shelf. Without funding it dies and there is no follow-through. Help us find funding.	Washington, D.C.
8	Consultation	The process of consulting with Tribes has been very inappropriate. There should be more coordination and support. We need resources so Tribes can participate in consultations. The government hires resource consultants who look at fires, but don't talk to Tribes. Mitigation means moving, but can't do that without Tribes.	Washington, D.C.
9	Consultation	Federal Round Tables with the correct federal agencies located within jurisdictional areas - i.e. a meeting in DC with the DC staff doesn't help things happen in Oklahoma.	Tulsa

10	Consultation	Tribes are sovereign and have all powers that the government does. We are not like the Lower 48. We have never been at war with the United States. We don't have treaties. We have citizens, not members of corporations. Under US laws, like title 26 section 7871(?) which discusses taxation, we have the authority to tax. DOE should use DOE similar programs to issue low income loans with no differentiation between rural and urban areas. Towns that have encroached on Tribal lands make the Tribes ineligible for rural funding opportunities. Our experience is that most agencies don't have enough to do. They will help whoever asks. We always ask for help to pass the information on to our villages. Consultation is another issue. Agencies have gone willy-nilly and not considered the workforce and travel issues of the Alaska villages. Agencies should coordinate consultations to make them more cost effective to Tribes and the government. They should at least go to the hub cities. If the government won't go to the hub cities, then the Tribes should ask for individual consultations to force the government to go to all villages separately.	Anchorage
11	Education	Bringing members and leaders up to speed as fast as technology development is important; looking for funding to develop human capital capacity.	Las Vegas
12	Education	Lack expertise; capacity building; need 1 or 2 people at the department; build policy for developing technical capacity assistance on tribes	Las Vegas
13	Education	Don't always know about grant opportunities.	Las Vegas
14	Education	Learning exchanges; tribes not only on receiving end but can offer information.	Las Vegas
15	Education	Project financing a big issue; tribes need expertise in assessing project jeopardy	Las Vegas
16	Education	Some Tribes don't know how to make comments. Technical training and knowledge is needed. What kinds of comments will people consider? Responses with only emotion and no substance will be thrown out.	Reno
17	Education	Document does not treat Indian Country as an individual state. Need more technical writing knowledge.	Reno
18	Education	Need Best Practices, and share formats that get results. Translating tribal stories and ideas into English often loses the effectiveness. Need to tell the Tribe's story. Washoe will send examples to other participants.	Reno
19	Education	This goes back to consultation. Uses land and hurts critical sites. They are still traditional territory. Rights still exist, there is no severance of rights. Tribal governments don't have the acumen to see the bigger picture in energy issues.	Reno
20	Education	OIEPP definitely needed. As tribes get to know the office they will be very favorable. On-line classes would be helpful.	Reno

21	Education	Need energy technical assistance. Big companies come in with big proposals. Tribes need to know how to evaluate them and decide what makes sense for them. Need to understand before they look at agreements. Funding is needed for legal efforts for instance geothermal agreements.	Reno
22	Education	Legal office is not always thoroughly up to speed on energy issues.	Reno
23	Education	In-House counsel does not always have expertise in the energy arena.	Reno
24	Education	DOE has focused their projects similar to BLM; lease the land to someone to develop. Tribes need help with the agreements, but also Tribes want to create something that they own, not give it all away to a developer. There are tax issues, partners, etc. Should go beyond shopping out for lease agreements, need partners to work with tribes.	Reno
25	Education	Tribes want to control agreements and resources not give up everything with leases to developers. We want to keep jobs, gain expertise and ownership.	Reno
26	Education	Pyramid Lake is working on geothermal, people come in to lease the land, take all the profits and leave. Studies and plans took all of the money for the project and left nothing to implement the project. Need to get a grant to go forward. Tribes need to take the time to do it right, to learn everything BEFORE agreeing to anything. Pyramid Lake is thinking about trying to get a demonstration project or implementation grants to continue with the project. Maybe start small and then grow larger and also grow in related areas. Pyramid Lake wants to own it when they are done. Maybe get a partner early and buy them out after 5 years. Give us time to teach Tribal members and gain the necessary skills and expertise.	Reno
27	Education	Expertise is built over years of trial and error. Not needed if the old system is used where the Tribe just leases everything out. Need to slow down and make sure to learn and do it right.	Reno
28	Education	ITCN Energy Coalition did a training session on Tribal Renewable Energy. The handouts I provided summarize the topics. The back sheets provide an evaluation of the program. These could help with thought on the needs and priorities. Local community assessments of the needs and resources can help turn into a strategic plan for how to use the available funding in the most effective way. I would like for these handouts to be incorporated into today's comments.	Reno
29	Education	Tribe's feasibility studies, tribes need technical assistance with the Statement of Work to help figure out what they need and how to maximize their funds to leverage resources wisely. Policy development need: mechanism to build internally.	Reno

30	Education	Washoe will be facing a similar issue soon.	Reno
31	Education	DOE needs to increase webinars, teleconferences, and regional workshops to help Tribes without a big budget for travel and training. Also, enhance the website to share experiences, successes and pitfalls.	Reno
32	Education	The DOE program is good for studies, but is lacking in technical assistance and iron in ground. We are drilling and looking for other options for a low temperature plant, a partnership, not a lease. Tribes need to know what the partners know so the Tribes are not taken advantage of. Need feasibility study before deployment, need a reservoir study, etc. What are the options on the grid, FERC matters, business models?	Reno
33	Education	We need education on government funding and coordinating with government agencies. Need Part 2 of the training on government programs and more training in Nevada. Also for consortiums, information is needed about grants.	Reno
34	Education	There needs to be a forum for communicating who the good or bad contractors are.	Reno
35	Education	ITCN is looking at putting out a listing of developers.	Reno
36	Education	Many Tribes have already signed off on their deals. Once the deal is signed it is done.	Reno
37	Education	Is there a government “do not use” list?	Reno
38	Education	Are there any new leasing regulations? Pilar: Yes – there is a consultation tomorrow covering business, residential, and renewable energy leases. A second consultation will be held in Minneapolis and a third in Albuquerque. They are doing it right and having the consultations first, before the proposed regulations. The regulations must allow Tribes to gain other benefits than only fair value. Some Tribes lease for \$1, but require payments to scholarship funds. The regulations must be flexible to allow for this.	Reno

39	Education	We need to educate energy companies on Tribal laws. They should work with the Tribes, not against them.	Reno
40	Education	We need fresh ideas. The EPA has the authority to delegate to states and Tribes. Tribes must first go through the process and be certified. Tribes can develop their own policies when the states don't. DOE can help by providing a template. It is in the interest of the energy companies to keep their monopoly. The Tribes should develop their own policies, with DOE taking the lead, in the absence of state leadership. Tribes can get ahead of the state; this could be a tax issue – sovereignty. I tried to add legislation in Arizona to change the formula to get funding to the tribes in Arizona. It is a long education process. The tribes have the land base, resources, and opportunities for energy development, but can't crack the laws. Templates should be developed to help tribes with all aspects of the process: NEPA, funding, and permitting. Tribes need to tell the government to do their jobs. This is how Tracey can help, tell Secretary Chu to tell Secretary Salazar to "do your job!"	Pala
41	Education	There seem to be strong similarities between this discussion and one I heard earlier. Joe Garcia and Ron Allen were talking about a Handbook for Telecom and broadband expansion. They talked about a plan where the tribes would have to pay taxes, but would get most of it back.	Pala
42	Education	Scientists are working on sexy products. Energy is not really rocket science. Feds love planning and new technology. Let's finance stuff we know how to do. The lab in Golden can finance 1 project and 6 planning projects a year. There have been lots of planning projects, but no money left for implementation. The tribes are trying to put something on the ground that works.	Pala
43	Education	Concept, get energy at reasonable costs. Skip the new creations. Do what works!	Pala
44	Education	People know what works, just do it. Solar is simple, Tribes can do it. We need to educate the councils. Spending money on innovation is silly. Put something simple on the ground.	Pala
45	Education	We are trying to calculate that today. We have to start at the beginning. Building codes lag behind technology. We want to make it as cost effective and efficient as possible. We don't know what the outcome will be. As we bring land into trust we want it all to be sustainable. We built one net 0 building, but don't even know if it will meet needs.	Washington, D.C.
46	Education	Tribes need technical assistance to do these evaluations. A program to finance incremental costs to make better building codes. When the International Code Council redoes their codes, DOE is supposed to review the codes and the states are supposed to adopt them. The tricky thing is to train people to work with the new codes. Should the codes be performance based or materials based? There is a group in New Mexico that is proposing to make net zero building mandatory.	Washington, D.C.

47	Education	Once you get started it gets easier. We built 5 commercial buildings. We didn't have the money to get them certified, and didn't really care to anyway. It is absolutely worth it to do it right originally. It is an arduous process to get efficiency, but absolutely worth it!	Washington, D.C.
48	Education	Yes, an Energy development plan. Also, put together guidelines to give teeth.	Washington, D.C.
49	Education	ICLEI.org is a cheap resource for an inventory of GHG, community energy planning etc.	Washington, D.C.
50	Education	ICLEI put on a public hearing to develop a community energy plan. They used the Mayor's Handbook from Seattle as a guide. The guide was put together by ICLEI. Nobody has put out a handbook for Tribal governments. Tribes are in some ways more like local governments than states. Codes could be adopted by Tribes.	Washington, D.C.
51	Education	The program has worked. We couldn't have moved forward without it. Lizana Pierce has helped with feasibility and first steps. The required matching of funds is difficult for Tribes. We need to eliminate the matching requirement. They are too stringent and Tribes have to stretch too far. This leaves tribes out when they can't match the funding.	Washington, D.C.
52	Education	The issues are often complex. We are only able to address a small part of the whole issue with government agencies because of assistance rules. We need to have a better mechanism to bring all of the pieces together to address the issues all at once. An example is contamination; it is not directly related to energy, but it is indirectly related.	Washington, D.C.
53	Education	Education at various levels is critical. Need to educate those who will work at the utility, Tribal leaders who will own the projects, build management capability. Projects need funding.	Washington, D.C.
54	Education	I worked as an energy planner in a former life. I read a book in the 80s. the lesson is that for any project to be successful, there needs to be three effective roles: a political leader, a technical leader, and a community organizer. Probably have to have lawyers in Indian Country too.	Washington, D.C.
55	Education	DOE is so big and confusing. Make OIEPP a resource for learning about all DOE programs and possibilities.	Washington, D.C.
56	Education	Intellectual capacity building. Keep things moving forward. We are all very young and inexperienced. DOE can do aggressive outreach and help build expertise. We are missing opportunities that we don't know are there. Maybe set up apprentice programs and then return to the Tribes to use the knowledge gained and share their knowledge.	Washington, D.C.
57	Education	An internship program would be a great idea. UC Davis is working with Indian Country but needs Tribes' help.	Washington, D.C.

58	Education	A mentorship program could be effective and not require funding.	Washington, D.C.
59	Education	There are a handful of Tribal utilities. They are more similar to municipal energy companies. Help Tribes get to the next generation, not just energy production, but all energy services. Examples are Sacramento Municipal Utility District and Austin Electric. Use these good examples to learn how to do it. PPAs and funding options, etc.	Washington, D.C.
60	Education	Tribes could work with local community colleges to educate people. Develop local capacity. Local or Tribal community colleges are good resources.	Washington, D.C.
61	Education	High unemployment is an issue. It is important to employee tribal members and would like to see more material for young people. Want to know more about online courses to train tribal members.	Phoenix
62	Education	Green construction needs to be a part of new homes, and tribes need to try and get students involved. Pine Ridge has millions of tons of clay for building. Big forest risk management is destructive.	Phoenix
63	Education	The institute has distance learning from associates degree all the way to PhD.	Phoenix
64	Education	How do you vet private developers that can work with tribes? How does DOE work with private developers? Also, it is important to impress on the BIA that projects not take 3 years.	Phoenix
65	Education	If developers are real and come with proposal, they should pay for the tribal member's time and the due diligence. Do not want DOE or DOI to be the developers, just to oversee.	Phoenix
66	Education	HUD ICPG dollars are available. Part of their charge is to lend tribes assistance to know what dollars are out there. Maximizing federal funding is part of their charge.	Phoenix
67	Education	How do you set up a PPA? Is there one website that some can be sent to?	Phoenix
68	Education	Discussion - Looking at design scenarios in regard to land development. Know we are going to need to look at 50 years out, losing too many people every month. In the planning, GSA 10 year limits is nice, could do more with 25 years, tax incentives that never expire.	Phoenix
69	Education	Companies are afraid to do business with tribes. Once they see all areas that they can access for dollars inside the DOE. Tribes need to be in control of JV (joint venture) partnership.	Phoenix
70	Education	Power of education is underestimated. A student at our university has 7.5B in PPA work using the tools they got through their education. Tracey is doing a good job and was good on Native America Calling.	Phoenix
71	Education	We have education with young children to educate them on solar and beyond.	Phoenix

72	Education	College students are our future leaders. He expressed an interest in establishing a scientific facility at the Indian School in Santa Fe perhaps through a consortium of pueblo councils. Pueblos are all competing for the same resources. The Pueblo of Acoma would like to see a multi-faceted research center and wants to know how to team with other pueblos. How can the tribes assist? He is also interested in Teaming Arrangements for selling power.	Albuquerque
73	Education	Expressed a liking for the DOE education model idea and inquired as to how the Indian School can showcase this.	Albuquerque
74	Education	The Pueblo of Acoma's resources are controlled by an outside concern. The pueblo wants to control its own energy. Tribes don't have income for loans/bonds or tax write-offs. Lightning storms take out the power transmission lines. He is in support of rules to govern co-ops. Local citizens far from urban areas receive approximately one-half the salary of urban workers. How can they invest in energy? Would like private citizens to be subsidized but have the tribe retain ownership of the system. How to balance this? There is no capacity, no infrastructure. There is an attempt through the enterprises to acquire solar panels to offset the casino pollution, but can't develop a large enough scale to sell. He agrees on the question of turning permitting rights-of-ways back to the tribes. There are many more steps for the tribes to get to the resources on their own lands than for those outside the tribe. As a gaming tribe, Acoma applied for Tribal Energy bonds but the recession hit and the revenues dropped. He is interested in Acoma controlling their own transmission lines and also in development incentives.	Albuquerque
75	Education	The Pueblo of Tesuque is interested in developing green energy, solar power. It has a small land base and is looking at solar panels to offset pollution.	Albuquerque
76	Education	Small tribes have a lack of understanding of capital management. It is very difficult to draft good applications. He attended a workshop that was very helpful with a one-on-one meeting that was the most beneficial approach. He would like to see a committee formed with economists, tribal liaisons and energy technology professionals to meet on issues and review once a year.	Albuquerque
77	Education	Educational assistance is needed and wanted. There are enough vendors and support but he wants technical assistance from DOE (legal, review of applications, review of contracts). The federal budget returning to 2006 levels is a big problem. He wants DOE to look at how each agency operates and leveraging (braiding) funding in order to streamline the process.	Albuquerque

78	Education	Keep the Tribal Energy GAP. Get knowledge out regarding which tribes had what type of problems with which specific policies (referring to Greg's early comments)	Albuquerque
79	Education	EPA established regional tribal operating committees. DOE should set up the same sort of meetings – Institutionalizing regional dialogues.	Albuquerque
80	Education	Reaching out to utilize SBA Innovative Research Projects – Tribes need a feasibility study on how the tribes can best use their lands, e.g., Malpais	Albuquerque
81	Education	State legislation to provide technical assistance in New Mexico is \$2.4 million/yr. Tribal enterprises may qualify. Should leverage projects – those tribes with common technical problems can pool their resources and consult together on these common issues.	Albuquerque
82	Education	Lending support to SEP Clone in DOE for duplication of state programs on federal programs (DEO) is good.	Albuquerque
83	Education	Public Tribal Government officers generally serve a one year term (some are 2 or 4 years). Information on programs, grants and funding should be sent annually so that tribes can keep current on what's available each year. He thanked the DOE representatives and stated that he was looking forward to the Summit. He will also make a dedicated effort to take steps to streamline issues for the Summit.	Albuquerque
84	Education	What are all the possible sources of power? Learning that is our priority.	Tulsa
85	Education	Some local resources for funding are the Oklahoma University, previously the Conoco lab, they do research in Ponca City, and OSU where graduate students in environmental science program need field work for class credit, so they can help in early field studies, and Intrix (sp???) a 400 person company focusing on water and other resources, who has a tribal division that has done work for 60 tribes around the US and can help with feasibility studies.	Tulsa
86	Education	Resource - DOE's "Clean Cities" alternative fuel program. Also, Tulsa and Oklahoma City programs for funding new fuels, education, meetings and conferences.	Tulsa
87	Education	Outside investors trying to do business with tribes can be confusing. Issues like are you talking to the right person in the tribe, etc - this is a familiar story. Tribes need to be approached at the business division or level.	Tulsa
88	Education	Oklahoma tribes are good at building well-developed business sections. Some tribes are looking at 10-15 business deals per week or month, kind of like venture capitalist firms. It is difficult if companies have to give business presentations to the whole tribe versus just the business arm.	Tulsa

89	Education	We made it part of our constitution that no elected officials could serve in our enterprise section. It is important to separate tribal politics from tribal business enterprises.	Tulsa
90	Education	Resource - DOI's economic development arm published written assistance for government businesses, "How to Set Up and Structure Section 17 Corporations."	Tulsa
91	Education	If people at local levels do not have enough experience dealing with these things, then pass the ball to higher agencies with more experience.	Tulsa
92	Education	Who do I call in the federal government to tell me the process or provide a checklist for how to do different projects? (i.e. - solar roofs, wind turbines and generators, geothermal projects, or other specific project types.) We get some help, but it is not understandable or complete.	Tulsa
93	Education	As a new Energy Assistance Program Director, I am interested in the concept of providing education and implementing work force development at our local community offices so they can implement energy efficiency for themselves.	Tulsa
94	Education	One of the big aspects of DOE funding and working with tribes is technical assistance. I called and left a message asking for TA for compressed natural gas (CNG). I was forwarded to a website - That is not technical assistance.	Tulsa
95	Education	Tribes need better resource studies. We don't know what capacity the forests can sustain.	Anchorage
96	Education	Most people don't know what is available. One guy needs to gather information and send it to the Tribes to show what is available.	Anchorage
97	Education	Lizanna Pierce has an excellent newsletter with opportunities. The tribal Energy web page on the DOE web site is also very good. I produce a listing of energy funding possibilities. Let me know if you want to sign up.	Anchorage
98	Education	In order to utilize opportunities, you must have a plan. You need a Tribal resolution, resource plans, etc. You need to be ready to jump in about one month.	Anchorage
99	Education	EPA has an opportunity. They will provide technical assistance for bordering polluted lands or lands being cleaned up.	Anchorage
100	Education	I learned in school that order of magnitude can be gained by cutting through normal theories. Use video teleconferencing. Transportation costs are very high in Alaska. More people could participate and reduce travel costs. We need to hear really big ideas.	Anchorage

101	Energy Development	Development happening in Indian Country.	Las Vegas
102	Energy Efficiency	Some agencies and state agencies realize efficiency is important. Conservation and efficiency.	Anchorage
103	Energy Efficiency	There is a model low energy home in Fairbanks.	Anchorage

104	Energy Efficiency	The CCHRC home, it went through 150-300 gallons of fuel versus the 1,500 gallons that is typical in a year. It cost \$150,000 to \$250,000 to build versus \$750,000 for a traditional home. There are plenty of housing authorities out there. Paneled homes are more energy efficient and cost effective. There seems to be a gap in knowledge between regions.	Anchorage
105	Energy Efficiency	Some regions get stuck on one design, even if it is not efficient. Knowledge is very localized and not passed through to others.	Anchorage
106	Energy Efficiency	There is a design for Quinghok, about 1,000 square foot house \$250,000 to \$275,000. I am building a 2,800 square foot home that would cost about \$30,000 in Wasilla. Transportation costs raise the cost substantially. There is a company in Wasilla that built a 3,600 square foot house that used \$600 in heating, cooking, and hot water for the year. It is a very good design. I asked the owner what is the difference between urethane foam and soy foam? Soy doesn't have the out gassing issues. The R value is similar. HUD for small villages still has funding equity issues. \$50,000 for Eklatna. A company built houses in the Mountain View area. They cost about \$1,000 per month. Most people can't afford that. Our per capita income is about \$2,400 per month. That is one full pay check for rent or mortgage. The area is supposed to be low income, but natives can't get in, unemployment is very high.	Anchorage
107	Energy Efficiency	There have been waves of construction. In the 70s homes were not very energy efficient. The next wave was very tight efficient homes, but there were mold problems. There should be a new wave coming soon. People are working to solve the problems, but they have not yet been solved.	Anchorage
108	Energy Efficiency	Alaska is huge. The Southwest is wet and the North is cold. The regional differences don't allow a one size fits all solution.	Anchorage
109	Energy Issues	AK different; energy priorities, in AK majority of state is owned by Federal Government; 2% private ownership; don't have roads where power lines could be run; important that policy makers recognize that permitting constraints for building roads deny easy access; in SE AK need exceptions; Impoverished can't live in homes; basic	Las Vegas
110	Energy Policy	Boone Pickens says US doesn't have energy policy; if working on one, please talk to tribes, want to work with DOE to develop policy because US will need tribal resources	Las Vegas
111	Energy Policy	Looking to develop energy policy (green symposium).	Las Vegas
112	Energy Policy	When talk about tribal policy is intertwined with American policy.	Las Vegas
113	Energy Policy	Final stages of energy policy; consulting with DOE and DOA; established Navajo energy division; look at positions want to play in; working on energy plan	Las Vegas
114	Energy Policy	When develop policy, Tribes values respected and economic benefits.	Las Vegas

115	Energy Policy	Hydro project in Canada; request that when formulate US policy consider Canada (1 nations); should move ahead with free-trade agreement between 1 st Nation and US tribes.	Las Vegas
116	Energy Policy	Determine the priority - saving birds or energy measures. Define where the line is - what is the priority?	Tulsa
117	Energy Policy	Lengthen times to respond to NOFAs to ensure Tribes have adequate time to go through Tribal gov't steps to approve an application or accept applications pending receipt of correct documents (funding commitments, Tribal resolutions, etc.)	Tulsa
118	Energy Policy	I have a policy question. Are there any standards and goals in Indian Country? Like the states have renewable energy goals (RPS)?	Anchorage
119	Environment	Environmental issues – interagency cooperation	Las Vegas
120	Environment	Policies should protect lands, resources, etc; support Katherine (SE AK) and her issues in AK; global warming should be part of discussion.	Las Vegas
121	Environment	Campo has butterflies that are on the endangered species list.	Pala
122	Environment	Tribes are mitigation zones for endangered species, air quality etc.	Pala

123	Environment	Chapter 5 is all about mitigations. DOE needs to understand mitigations from BLM perspective, for instance, for a wind project, the roads around the array create a fire break. Fire suppression is horribly under-funded, but a project mitigation issue. Transmission lines create an un-mitigatable issue but the project as a whole actually mitigates the fire danger by limiting the spread of any fires that start. Another example, if there is an eagle in the proximity of wind turbines can cause legal issues. Laws make any eagle take illegal, even if the turbine kills the eagle. The Fish and Wildlife folks on the ground take killing eagles personally. Eagles are sacred to tribes, but they are not personal, like giving them a name or something. Another example is the arroyo toad. They are required to provide lands for the arroyo toad environment, even though the arroyo toad does not live in their territory. The Fish and Wildlife people are more worried about the arroyo toad than people.	Pala
124	Environment	We have retrofit projects and are doing an audit. We need to set up a Tribal department of energy (just a Tribal office, not DOE) in the NE corner of the state for wind projects.	Tulsa
125	Funding	Projects near development end with DOE; marketing project, have utility that governs who can market; hurts Indian country.	Las Vegas
126	Funding	Funding programs require tribal lands; no tribal lands in AK so ineligible for funding.	Las Vegas
127	Funding	Caps on IDC's allowable; most tribes are self governance tribes; they have to forgo program or absorb costs	Las Vegas
128	Funding	Capacity issue – 225 AK, capacity to answer FOA with analysis and technical issues; this is a large task; trying to find grant writer	Las Vegas
129	Funding	Difficulty of chasing grants (to get money) through entire energy project phase from feasibility to end of project. Fund entire energy plan (like current road plans); need real technical assistance not cookie cutter plan.	Las Vegas
130	Funding	Have team together from business/university; have similar grant writing issue; talk about teaming up with university; have depts. (tech and business) for grant writing.	Las Vegas
131	Funding	Need changes in formatting issues with grants (putting everything in .pdf); have to hire someone for \$35K to write a grant for \$25K	Las Vegas
132	Funding	Has been on both sides of table (grant writer and developer); can't develop renewable energy with grants; too many rules and regulations that conflict; different agencies money can't be combined; get all agencies that have renewable money to work together.	Las Vegas
133	Funding	DOE geothermal grant funding was insufficient to cover the costs of the whole program so they linked it with BIA grant funding. The NEPA issues went very smoothly, DOE did not participate in the NEPA issues, they just concurred with BIA finding, and the BIA handled them very quickly. It went through in 60 days. Davis-Bacon Act is more of a problem with wages and other issues.	Reno
134	Funding	The state has a program "SChip" which is expiring in April. Cap 1 to 1 ½ megawatts for generation on site. Off load production – self-generation to protect peak demand.	Pala

135	Funding	It was set up so utilities put up the money to develop generation. It was financed by public utilities, but is ending next year. The feds could do something similar for renewable. Developers want to bring in solar for the casino. After 20 years the tribes would own the project. That would give the developers a guaranteed customer. Tribes don't want to use tax exempt bonds.	Pala
136	Funding	A company came to the Tribe last year looking to build a solar project. They looked at funding, did an assessment, and the Tribe gave permission for them to negotiate with APE. We missed opportunities because others signed up first. There are lots of other opportunities. We need to have something in place to help the Tribes work through all of the steps. Coming to these meetings and talking to DOE is a good resource.	Washington, D.C.
137	Funding	We need grant funding for geo-thermal.	Washington, D.C.
138	Funding	We are grateful for DOE funding. We would like to see a little more outreach to the Tribes. We would like to see more help identifying the next steps. Let existing projects grow.	Washington, D.C.
139	Funding	We have to apply 6 different grants to get a project done. How do we consolidate?	Washington, D.C.
140	Funding	Part of the Parity Act was to coordinate agencies.	Washington, D.C.
141	Funding	Didn't the Energy Policy Act authorize loan guarantees?	Washington, D.C.
142	Funding	EECBG should be an ongoing program. Staff should be devoted to the subject. DOE should learn to leverage others systems; need to avoid the start/stop cycle that has been happening. Make the program carry on.	Washington, D.C.
143	Funding	The Tribe is looking at renewable on bases. There are good opportunities. Help meet RPS, protect bases with energy security. Must get vehicles to set up these programs. They should not be open to competition. The military wins, the Tribe wins, the local area wins with overflow from the projects.	Washington, D.C.
144	Funding	There are grants for residential and commercial buildings, but not for Tribal buildings or facilities like tribal government centers. There is no funding for these buildings.	Washington, D.C.
145	Funding	DOE grants need to be on Indian land, want DOE to look at new building and grants for new construction.	Phoenix
146	Funding	Can you fast track and expedite receiving funds for a project?	Phoenix
147	Funding	Revenue generation – If the tribe has no casino or tax base, development options are limited. Efficiency levels need large consumption base. There is a need to have a coordinated effort to redo transmission line grids. Tribes won't have a voice. Can DOE advocate for them? He would also like to see a Tribal set-aside on the new transmission grid.	Albuquerque

148	Funding	Referenced the footprint for real property being 3% of the total. There is a need for/interest in sustainability of buildings, maintenance, retrofitting the HVAC units and the rebate program.	Albuquerque
149	Funding	There is no funding from DOE for rights-of-ways and acquiring transmission lines from co-ops. She would like to see that change. DOI can fund some issues involving the taking over of the transmission lines by tribes, but DOE needs to be in the picture as well.	Albuquerque
150	Funding	Does the Loan Guarantee Program cover Offshore investments in China or North Korea? PILAR: No	Albuquerque
151	Funding	Loan guarantee program discourages applications with long processing times, high fees and ongoing credit costs. There was intent for tribal set-asides, but the funds were diverted to the "Cash for Clunkers" program. Are there any current plans to get tribal set-asides back?	Albuquerque
152	Funding	Does the loan program cover new market tax credit? PILAR: DOE can't provide a loan on that basis, but some tribes are using the credits in other ways	Albuquerque
153	Funding	Loan guarantee program and market tax credits are very complex, but leverage is important. USDA can operate in market tax credits and the process can be used as a model for DOE to adopt administratively.	Albuquerque
154	Funding	Under EPA the "Provision of Jobs" element ranks high in the proposal. Solar projects are highly reliable but don't offer a lot of job opportunity after the construction phase. The project will require only one FTE (which they planned to split into two PTEs) to monitor, maintain and clean the facilities. The project fits but is thrown out due to the jobs provision. USDA ownership structure is a problem and the tribe cannot qualify.	Albuquerque
155	Funding	Agreed with Greg. There needs to be a separation of tribal entity and tribe; Programs may fund Section 17 Bio Mass projects.	Albuquerque
156	Funding	Has applied and been denied. Brownsfield applying again in May. The Navajo Nation did well in the normal program but not under the stimulus program	Albuquerque
157	Funding	The mighty old dollar. Small tribes are left behind. One hindrance is the start up cost - \$20,000 for the initial paperwork. Small tribes cannot proceed.	Albuquerque

158	Funding	TEP program – The 50% cost match is tough – it amounts to millions of dollars. One fix is to allow tribes to use the tax credit equity as the matching portion, but Policy and Regulations conflict. What is the market rate of renewable energy? NNSA forms a group to get an answer. DOE needs to look what the market rate is for solar and geo-thermal. He believes a study is needed.	Albuquerque
159	Funding	Inquired about Direct Funding vs. grants that go through states, e.g., where Nevada and Arizona get their monies directly.	Albuquerque
160	Funding	Does DOE have loan guarantee programs for energy projects? YES	Tulsa
161	Funding	EECBG was funded this year, will it continue to be funded? I would like to see that.	Tulsa
162	Funding	Work on EECBG probably not going to be funded, but will it maybe be funded through another department?	Tulsa
163	Funding	What is out there that lets us burn trash? Mining issues - we want to burn trash and use steam for energy. We have a small USDA grant for a feasibility study, are there any other programs with this model?	Tulsa
164	Funding	We help do funding, too.	Tulsa
165	Funding	Grants are hard to do because of time restraints. Consideration of these grants has to go through our committees before being applied for that can take 45-50 days if there are no issues and 60-90 days if there are issues. 30 days notice on grants is difficult on tribes. Also, cities and states get funding for purchases on equipment such as cars and mowers that don't use natural gas, but tribes do not. And the NEPA process was terrible for us, it took forever.	Tulsa
166	Funding	Regarding Grants - Can tribes eliminate some of their own "hoops" to move processes faster and get more grants?	Tulsa
167	Funding	I understand the EECBG program was put together quickly, but there have been restrictions on use if funds that were not supported by regulation or statute. These restrictions were not used by municipalities or states.	Tulsa
168	Funding	How can you help us? Knowledge of the tribes helps. You need to gain an appreciation of the scope of the problems (size, distances, etc.). You can't compare us with other small Tribes. You can't drive anywhere, there aren't roads. DOE needs to have more people in the Alaska area to begin to understand. You have to start at ground zero and build around what you see. Until we have more knowledge, throwing money at the problem won't really help. We need education. We applied for a DEFOA grant, we have a Harvard graduate on staff who couldn't understand the application. People in DC and Colorado don't understand. You need to use your resources to get a better picture of the issues in Alaska. Thank you for coming.	Anchorage
169	Funding	Why can EPA do it but DOE can't? EPA has a program that puts people at the local level. That would solve the communication issues as well. EPA pays people to work locally.	Anchorage

170	Funding	There is one hospital in an area the size of Vermont, with one road in and out (in Southwest Alaska). We have seven months of winter and six weeks of temperatures below zero degrees. Health care is a serious issue, and energy is a big part. We send mammography equipment to all of the sub-regional clinics. Cancer is the number one	Anchorage
171	Funding	Would like to say a little about biomass. We are around Prince William Sound. Alaska villages are off the grid. We have no gas line, and no grid electricity. Money goes to diesel to run our boilers and electricity. Money goes out of the community. Biomass could help keep money and jobs in the community, and stabilize energy costs. There are four steps in any development project: Feasibility studies, Resource Assessment, Permitting and Design, Construction. There is funding for the first and last steps, but no one will fund construction without the middle two steps.	Anchorage
172	Funding	On a case by case basis. Most of the woody biomass material is on government land. The amount that we can get to is a lot less than the amount that is there. Global competition and access issues shut down most logging operations. There is a big focus on developing a wood pellet facility to replace diesel fuel systems. Ketchikan and Sealaska have projects going and momentum is forming.	Anchorage
173	Funding	Yes there is a wood pellet facility in the planning stages, and there is growing demand from the Coast Guard. They are looking to increase their use in Kodiak, the largest Coast Guard base in the country. That would be a good base for demand to begin a facility.	Anchorage
174	Funding	The economies of scale in wood pellets are such that there must be sufficient demand. Getting that much demand is difficult. If the Coast Guard buys pellets, it may support and be the anchor for demand.	Anchorage
175	Funding	What are the rights and abilities of Tribes to finance projects? All Tribes are competing for grants. We need education to be able to figure this out.	Anchorage
176	Funding	We are looking into biomass and funding. We don't have the money to put down on a loan. We are talking about small projects. Nobody wants to partner on small projects. We are finding grants there are no non-federal matching funds available to meet the matching requirements.	Anchorage
177	Funding	The regulations also say that the Tribe can have no federal partner, but most Tribes have federal partners.	Anchorage
178	Funding	There seems to be money for capacity and capital, but no money for training to maintain a project. Models with different funding sources would be helpful. For example, a solar project for a village of 50. There continues to be a need for money to partner with industry. Not just for research but to continue for the remainder of the project.	Anchorage
179	Funding	The Denali Commission is very helpful. It is a very good resource out there. Let's not forget the Alaska Rural Energy Conference in September; September 27 – 29 in Juneau. DOE should be a part of the conference.	Anchorage
180	Funding	The Denali Commission is great, one application fits all.	Anchorage

181	Funding	There are inherent road blocks to funding. Some are federal funds passed through from the state. We must be careful. The end result is efficiency, but eligibility issues are confusing.	Anchorage
182	Funding	There is synergy between DOT, roads, and energy. Villages are looking at putting roads between the villages and inter-ties between villages. Getting rights-of-way is hard, but once they are in place, we must make the best of them. Wind resources might be good between villages but not good at either village. Also water and sewer, you don't want to have to tear up the road once it has been put in.	Anchorage
183	Funding	DOI has a roads program. Go to the roads division and avoid BIA issues. Government money used to build roads makes them public roads. Tribes don't want the public coming in and using their subsistence resources that the villages depend on. Roads cut the Caribou migration paths. There is a planned railroad from American, coming through Canada into Alaska. This raises lots of issues about folks coming in. We have no objection to the pipeline, but we need access to the fuel and distribution checks if it crosses Tribal lands.	Anchorage
184	Funding	We have grant writers on staff and are working on getting roving grant writers.	Anchorage
185	Funding	Feds are catching up to Alaska. Alaska granted \$300,000 for weatherization. NAHASDA is formula driven for giving funding to Tribes. They set up competitive grant funds for innovative housing designs. Cook Inlet uses tax credits highly to build affordable housing in Mountain View. It is mixed use housing; there are a variety of options.	Anchorage
186	Govt Coordination	Coordination and interagency cooperation is put into policy.	Las Vegas
187	Govt Coordination	NEPA coordination – federal agencies competing to comment; not acting as trustee and partner; no policy between agencies; type 1 category; wide range of impressions about take on selected species (harm to entire species or harm to individual animal)	Las Vegas
188	Govt Coordination	AK largest locally owned co, despite size and depth completely maxed out to respond to govt and provide response; suggest if there are policies that intersect in Indian Country, that Fed Govt have lead agency to compile info so native orgs only have one location to provide comments; Importance of AK in tribal council policy; AK very different with different structure; Include native corps; Agencies as partners rather than look at tribes as barriers; have too many agencies to get community projects; if agencies wanted projects, would be out on reservation looking for partnerships	Las Vegas
189	Govt Coordination	Tribes need information on all agencies involved in various projects	Las Vegas
190	Govt Coordination	Resource for tribes to call to get bearing on projects pitched to them.	Las Vegas
191	Govt Coordination	Need avenue in DOE to discuss technical, project finance, environmental; not to guarantee that is correct answer but that project is coherent and feasible.	Las Vegas

192	Govt Coordination	All federal agencies want to do own thing; don't talk to each other; how can that be changed?	Las Vegas
193	Govt Coordination	President asked agencies to streamline environmental process; can be done by extending secretarial order 306; apply least restrictive conservation; only applies to DOI and bureaus (ESA); could extend to other agencies	Las Vegas
194	Govt Coordination	Geographic recognition that different realities in different parts of the country	Las Vegas
195	Govt Coordination	DOE advocate to utilities to put premium on solar energy (increase renewable energy tariff)	Las Vegas
196	Govt Coordination	477 very helpful for tribes. If could do the same for energy development would be great.	Las Vegas
197	Govt Coordination	There have been projects already agreed to on federal land, but on Tribal Sacred Sites. The Tribes need to figure out what they want, whether it is money for cultural centers, jobs, or other benefits, since the agreements are in place, and the government is now working after the fact to check into the legal issues. Tribes need to push for their rights because of their sacred sites. There is no current law to protect sacred sites not on Tribal lands, but within their aboriginal areas.	Reno
198	Govt Coordination	Consistency with technical assistance is needed. There is a lot of turnover in the EECBG program. We had a grant application in and the 1st person said it looked good, but before it was awarded, a new person became responsible. They wanted more information, but before it was completed, there was a 3rd person who wanted different information. This is very frustrating and even turns some Tribes away from the program.	Reno
199	Govt Coordination	Need to assist tribes with FERC projects. FERC has a bad attitude about government-to-government consultation. They listen and ignore. Someone needs to reign in FERC. "Listen and Do", not "Listen and Ignore."	Reno
200	Govt Coordination	The BIA is an obstacle in Indian land leasing. Getting leases approved takes a long time and if approval is not received timely, it can cause a project to fail. Land into trust issues are also problematic. Many Tribes, especially in California have little to no land base. They need land for energy projects. BIA needs to establish priorities or something to help.	Reno
201	Govt Coordination	New Mexico and Arizona Tribes can put together large land bases. In California, Tribes have very small land bases. The feds should say that they must play fair.	Pala
202	Govt Coordination	I am disappointed with Congress backing off the light bulb issues.	Pala
203	Govt Coordination	We have appliances going to India and China. Alaska needs them. They should not be just for export.	Pala

204	Govt Coordination	NEPA, BLM permitting, nationwide agreement will impact Tribes. Better coordination is important. Tribes are overwhelmed.	Washington, D.C.
205	Govt Coordination	We need to move to a policy where Tribes are the first choice for energy purchases. The government uses a lot of energy. Tribes should be able to sell to the government. It would be nice if DOE could back up the Tribes. We got an EECBG grant and built a solar project, but the energy company won't pick up the energy. Can DOE help and avoid FERC mediation?	Washington, D.C.
206	Govt Coordination	Maybe a person working with the feds like USDA. Regional Reps working with the Tribes for coordination and education.	Washington, D.C.
207	Govt Coordination	Could the summary transfer information to DOE management?	Washington, D.C.
208	Govt Coordination	NEPA and compliance drags down time. A definite lease would take 3 years. NEPA process and ASA takes time.	Phoenix
209	Govt Coordination	Jicarilla is in need of adequate and reliable power. The local co-op system does not provide adequate supply. With reference to Indian Policy Development, he would like to see the federal government create more regulations to govern local co-ops. Individual members pay fees to be in the co-op. Public Relations is not getting	Albuquerque
210	Govt Coordination	Navajo Tribal Utility Project has a Wind Generator and the following issues: (1) EPA permits are a problem. What can DOE do to alleviate 1 ½ - 2 year delays? (2) Transmission – the project in the northern portion of the state and at Moriarity are both limited. The Navajo Transmission Project wants to go to green renewable energy. (3) Clean coal and Bio Mass fuel. There are two power plants in New Mexico facing EPA hearings. The 4 Corners Power plant can't meet the needs. There are issues with Desert Rock Project as well.	Albuquerque
211	Govt Coordination	The Pueblo of Jemez is involved in a solar project and utility scale geothermal project and appreciates DOE's support. DOE has been extremely helpful to the Jemez project. The Pueblo of Jemez attempted to sell solar power to Los Alamos Labs and was directed to their utility – Department of Energy Partnership. The county was willing to purchase the power and ran it by DOE. There were procurement issues and everything came to a halt. Jemez went to NNSA and discovered 2-3 conflicts within FAR and Energy Policy Act 2005. Would like to see this addressed and resolved at the Tribal Summit, so he will clearly identify the conflicts. FAR requires the best deal for the government. Since the cost of renewable energy is always higher than fossil fuels or hydroelectric, there can never be competition between them. Similarly, the federal government cannot pay more than market rate for power. Federal Procurement Officers don't differentiate between hydroelectric, fossil fuels or renewable energy. If the tribe has to compete on RFP, renewable energy will be defeated every time due to cost constraints. FARs need to change to separate out renewable energy in the RFPs. If the situation were reversed, oil & gas and coal companies would be forceful in reversing the situation. Separate renewable energy credits from power – saw	Albuquerque

- 212 Govt Coordination We have 2 hotels with 1500 units that operate on geothermal energy with a generator. It has saved us over \$50,000 in electric bills. In 1978, the federal administration said no natural gas, coal powered plants last 30-50 years, 50% plants are coal. This administration says we need something else. I am building several miles of natural gas lines (20 miles with our own money). A 30MW wind facility costs \$50M. Geothermal is expensive but will pay out. Changing over can be expensive but successful. Multiple presidential administrations make it difficult with different demands. Tulsa
- 213 Govt Coordination As a lawyer, it's easier to just burrow in the ground and say there are statutory and regulatory inconsistencies. It is difficult to move around through different agencies with overlapping statutes and regulations. Instead of coordinating regulations, streamline them. Tulsa
- 214 Govt Coordination EPA regulations are very different for tribes. Example - we have been given a timeline of 1.5 months to build a \$1B project because of regulations imposed to protect migratory birds. Streamlining may not work alone without eliminating some regulations. Tulsa
- 215 Govt Coordination I was an advisory board member a couple years ago that dealt with overlapping agencies, and included representatives from tribes, DOE, MMS, DOI, etc. An MOU was signed by all these agencies to work together. The meetings stopped in 2009 after the change in administration. Former board members still email and talk at RES 2011 and other conferences, and discuss seeking reinstatement of the board process. Is this consultation process taking place of that board? Tulsa
- 216 Govt Coordination Cross-cut budgets are an ideal model. Each agency gets together and put money in. OMB takes charge and assigns a leader. Also, I am taking a position on SBA's Region 6 Fairness Advisory Board. This is a process at the ombudsman's office. It takes more paperwork, but takes the issue to a higher level if you need it. Tulsa
- 217 Govt Coordination Jealousies amongst agencies cause problems when trying to get them to work together. We need to work out policies ourselves, i.e. - "make decisions as people" like whether or not we decide to put up wind turbines and kill birds or don't build and save birds. Tulsa

218	Govt Coordination	Coordination amongst agencies needs to improve.	Tulsa
219	Govt Coordination	99% of the "hoops" tribes have to jump through are federal regulations, not tribal issues/hoops.	Tulsa
220	Govt Coordination	Policies are easy to change, inter-agency policies are the low-hanging fruit or the easiest to change.	Tulsa
221	Govt Coordination	DOI is the only agency that works with tribes on economic development. EPA, HUD, DOE and other agencies need to step up for tribes.	Tulsa
222	Govt Coordination	EPA and HUD do good jobs. DOE just setting up an Indian office does not do the job. DOE has to return phone calls and be responsive.	Tulsa
223	Govt Coordination	I work for HUD. We had to take a class on working with tribes, it was very helpful. Maybe other agencies could use that as a model and provide similar classes.	Tulsa
224	Govt Coordination	Could be better if EPA, USDA and Labor departments were included and if they all traded info. We spent a lot of time talking about other agencies. Tribes are getting a lot of consultations lately and this environment is not very productive. Other agency talks should be recorded and sent to us.	Tulsa
225	Govt Coordination	Streamline the process of approving oil and gas leasing. Try to get BLM, MMS, BIA, EPA, Fish and Wildlife, etc to find ways to streamline the process.	Tulsa
226	Govt Coordination	The DOE should work with EPA and HUD to better work with Indian Tribes.	Tulsa
227	Govt Coordination	The application of the NEPA process should be streamlined. I understand the need for regulations, but DOE needs to get enough infrastructure to handle this.	Tulsa
228	Govt Coordination	Our communities are overwhelmed with communications from government agencies. There are too many requests and not enough resources to answer or attend them all.	Anchorage

229	Govt Coordination	I want to ask questions of the DOE for the Aleut from Chugach. As we develop Tribal energy projects, there is a very long permitting process. How can OIEPP help reduce the permitting problems? How can you help reduce energy costs and challenges? We are working on a hydro system, working on National Park Service land and water. We need a transmission corridor. Hydro is the cheapest power source in Southeast and South central Alaska. About 12 cents per kilowatt hour. We need to expedite hydro power to get cheaper power to the Calista and Doyon regions. W need to develop corridors of power for energy transmission.	Anchorage
230	Govt Coordination	As a health provider, we support the Tribes. The Tribal Administrator is payroll, energy, grant writer, etc. The grant process is overwhelming small offices.	Anchorage
231	Govt Coordination	Thanks for coming from out tribe in Huslia. When we come to DC we have to ask for money and wave our flags. I wrote an energy plan, but our village really needs homes. We need food security. We can't even see other villages from where we are. It is a huge area. There is no way to set up infrastructure. We need to work with other villages. The agencies say we have to save a little bird... what about us? This is not really about us, but our future. We can put in energy projects, but we need to be able to share what we produce. We have transmission issues. We need to think to the future.	Anchorage
232	Govt Coordination	Sand Point in the Aleutians wanted to put in a wind energy project. They did the studies collected the data. All agencies do things differently. The Sand Point project was held up three years because the DOE Secretary was not willing to sign off on the environmental studies. It is all about location or where you site the project to avoid problems. DOE should look at the science and sign off. We want to see science based decisions consistent with other agencies. DOI signed off on the same project one and a half years earlier. Now the project will cost a million dollars more.	Anchorage
233	Govt Coordination	The permitting was held up, now we are battling with FERC issues. We are hoping to turn the project on soon. Alaska has a clearing house to help work through all the issues. People are worried about killing birds and bats. The science is pretty good now for calculating bird strikes. We are only talking about one megawatt. It will have been three years in November. There are a lot of extra costs from the delays and not having cheaper energy.	Anchorage
234	Govt Coordination	The Secretary of DOE is nervous about signing off on a project that might kill birds. They should base decisions on science and be consistent with other agencies.	Anchorage

235	Govt Coordination	We want a hydro project. The only place is the river. Climate change is the problem, not the salmon. We don't want roads, they bring in outside hunters. We only want native people who only take what they need. They take care of the lands. We don't want a repeat of the buffalo like in the Lower 48. We love people. We are far away from any other people. We love to have people visit our village. We don't have other people talk for us. We need to protect people as much as little endangered animals. We fought nuclear energy because of problems like Japan is having now. We live in the "Ring of Fire" which is very unstable. We are not saying to prioritize us over the Lower 48, but listen to what we say. We share Mother Earth. We look to our children and grand children, the future.	Anchorage
236	Govt Coordination	We need a one stop shop for permitting. DOE covers the three stages of energy development pretty well. Indian land definition causes eligibility issues. Alaska Tribes need to increase their ability to coordinate grants. We are different that the Lower 48 Tribes. We need help to get the definitions right. EECBGs take a lot of effort to get working. Now that Tribes are getting the capacity to work with EECBG grants, the program is going away. We need to redo the program. Lots of villages don't have internet. They have to mail hard copy applications. Some send their applications to me and I submit them for the villages. Phones are not very reliable.	Anchorage
237	Govt Coordination	We have a biomass project around Fort Yukon. Alaska Energy Authority, DOE and others have all contributed money to the project. There are very specific local issues that must be resolved.	Anchorage
238	Govt Coordination	Commerce, EPA, DOE web sites on grants are very intimidating. DOE is used to much bigger projects. We are looking at four kilowatt projects in Alaska, not big megawatt projects. Maybe we can tier things and have small, medium, and large projects. You need to help Tribes work through the process.	Anchorage
239	Govt Coordination	A four to five kilowatt system is huge to Tribes to help reduce costs and fill needs. The reviewers might see small projects as inconsequential, but they are huge to villages.	Anchorage
240	Govt Coordination	Grants go through FedConnect. This is very hard to deal with. When we have problems, FedConnect says go talk to Golden, Colorado, Golden says talk to FedConnect. You also have to be a member of FedConnect. Since we are not members, we went through a member Tribe. After two months, we have still not been accepted. It is very intimidating, and I like computers and the internet. T is very frustrating not getting answers. Get rid of FedConnect. There are lots of grants, but eligibility requirements are different for each one. Wording is problematic. Simplicity is needed.	Anchorage
241	Govt Coordination	Back to coordination, the Justice Department recently initiated a program where all project areas are available to Tribes with one application. DOE might consider doing something similar. Things are working OK; there may be some issues, but need to make it easier for Tribes.	Anchorage
242	Govt Coordination	We are heavily involved in energy around Fort Yukon. We have some issues with Alaska laws.	Anchorage

243	Govt Coordination	We see collaboration between DOE and Alaska Energy Authority. The Denali Commission and the Alaska Energy Authority could collaborate. The University of Alaska at Fairbanks could collaborate with the national Labs.	Anchorage
244	Govt Coordination	We work closely with the University. NREL and DOE fund work with wind and biomass at the University. NREL and the Fossil Energy sit on an advisory committee. DOE funded Fairbanks work with diesel and wind.	Anchorage
245	Govt Coordination	Fairbanks and the Tanana Chiefs are working together. TCC has access to energy experts. They are working on a conference (Center for energy and power)	Anchorage
246	Govt Coordination	Maybe Brian H. can get a couple of people to be an information clearing house. Give all information the sixth grader test. Need to make the information simple. If a sixth grader can understand it so can others.	Anchorage
247	Infrastructure	Looking to expand infrastructure.	Las Vegas
248	Interconnection Issues	Have reached out to tribes in our region around wind policy (WETU – wind energy tribes unites); have draft policy for DOE; have commonality; connectivity has put monkey wrench to develop power; DOE through WAPA interconnection study (tribe had issue with interconnection so project stopped; capacity line issue); is there a national connectivity for all tribes so don't get down the road and realize have interconnection issue.	Las Vegas
249	Interconnection Issues	Tribes along MO hydro – transmission line upgrades; but dam operating at 60% capacity; looked to wind for new capacity; can tribes develop resources to jump on lines; lines reside on reservation; coops own lines on reservations; tribes have difficulty getting on those lines	Las Vegas
250	Miscellaneous	Some tribes have substantial conventional reserves; have transmission needs for community	Las Vegas
251	Miscellaneous	Clarify Native Nations as states. ? :Government to government relations ?	Reno
252	Miscellaneous	The committee has a new chairman. Dorgan dropped the Indian Parity Act. What do you all think about it?	Washington, D.C.
253	Miscellaneous	Can OIEPP work with the Senate Select Committee?	Washington, D.C.
254	Miscellaneous	The summary, will it be a draft where Tribes can give input? Tribes may want to help prioritize policies being suggested.	Washington, D.C.

255	Miscellaneous	Want an amendment white paper to the 2005 Indian Energy Policy Act and have it sent to the Indian Affairs Committee.	Phoenix
256	Miscellaneous	There was a discussion with the co-op that services the Pueblo of Nambe. The nuclear situation in Japan was cited as a cause of concern for those tribes that live around Los Alamos where a similar situation could occur. Does DOE have rules and regulations for nuclear agencies?	Albuquerque
257	Miscellaneous	The Pueblo of Laguna has the largest open uranium mine and issues in that regard. Has there been any consideration for the tribe to make use of the Legacy Management Office?	Albuquerque
258	Miscellaneous	Does NREL and Argonne work with the Tribes?	Tulsa
259	Miscellaneous	100MW wind farm project on our land as part of our tribal energy, we are expecting problems. Also concerned about natural gas in light of our incinerator project. Our solar project includes hydropower.	Tulsa
260	Miscellaneous	Is CERT still active with tribes? Previously they were very helpful.	Tulsa
261	Miscellaneous	Regarding something else I heard over and over in Oklahoma City DOE meeting, we are not "rich casino" tribes, that comment offends us. We create jobs, don't hand out money to members, but create jobs and that is how we help them.	Tulsa
262	Miscellaneous	I know our Tribe has more concerns and issues but I am unable to comment.	Tulsa
263	Miscellaneous	There is some work going on. The 2011 biomass Conference is in May. Travel scholarships are available. I look forward to seeing you there.	Anchorage
264	Miscellaneous	There is an Energy Efficiency working group through BBNA. I encourage all of you to participate to make sure the rural Alaska views are heard. Energy, education, and outreach are the goals of the group. See AKenergyefficiency.org . It has a working policy framework. There is a teleconference number for you to call in.	Anchorage
265	Miscellaneous	Thank you for coming to Alaska. I take offense to the comments about the ANCSA corporations. We work with our Tribes and help them with the problems they face. We sometimes provide money for fuel or other projects. We co-sign on loans, whatever is needed. It just depends on what Administration is in place and how the villages and corporations cooperate. I have been to DOI consultations; coordination is important.	Anchorage
266	Miscellaneous	We have no issues with FedConnect.	Anchorage

267	Miscellaneous	FedConnect worked for me.	Anchorage
268	Miscellaneous	Nome is having a conference next week. I'll send info on conference calls.	Anchorage
269	Miscellaneous	Thank you for coming to Alaska so we don't always have to go to D.C. We would be happy to host you at our village so you can see firsthand.	Anchorage
270	Nuclear	Concerns about nuclear plants and tribal proximity to those.	Las Vegas
271	Parity	One issue; reservation is 2 million acres split as 1)tribal land, 2) allotted land (individual Indian land), 3)fee land (owned by white people); one edge of bakken play; told that BLM has application fee for drilling on 1) or 2) of \$6500; white neighbor fee could be only \$600. So oil companies bypassing tribal members land.	Las Vegas
272	Parity	No incentives for natives first; put us on priority list; can't wait 10 years; need fast track.	Las Vegas
273	Parity	Taxation is an issue: has to be addressed (state governments)	Las Vegas
274	Parity	A 10 year process was mentioned. It took his Tribe 10 years to get to 1 Megawatt. They hired the chairman of an energy company as an advisor. You need access to transmission. Ramp up and ramp down of the grid. Must plan for maintenance of equipment. Tribes must get energy experts to advise on energy projects. You are going to have to get approval from an energy company before you can plug in to the grid. The energy sector has no time to wait for Indians to become experts. If you wait too long, projects will happen across the street. Tribes are looking at 100% ownership, but end up with 100% of 5%. They applied for tax credits and got them to pass along to investors. Tribes must find a way to pass tax incentives to investors and developers. The Tribe ends up paying for the energy anyway, pass benefits from savings to customers and it benefits Tribe in the end.	Reno
275	Parity	Tax incentives – Tribes must capture tax incentives to pass along to members. They can be used to minimize expenses, to spread it around. Give a rebate to members for efficiency; saving energy creates savings to the tribe. This can help reduce the cost per kW hour, and stabilizes costs. (There was a fairly long discussion of how this would work, but in trying to understand what he was saying, I was not able to capture all his thoughts. I also failed at gaining an understanding of the concept he was espousing, other than it is important to use whatever methods are available to save energy, saving funds, not just for the Tribe but for all members as well.)	Reno
276	Parity	Tribes need a mechanism to take advantage of the tax incentives for renewable energy projects.	Reno

277	Parity	The Energy Policy Act of 2005 called for 10,000 gigawatts of renewable energy power by 2015. This is an aggressive goal. Indian Tribes own 10%-15% of the renewable energy potential in this country. We are not going to make this goal without the Tribes. DOE must address the reasons for no renewable energy development in Indian Country. Tribes are uneasy, they want to be equity partners in development, but they can't monetize the tax credits that outside developers can get for developing renewable energy. In order to make the project pay, Tribes have to lease their land to private developers who can make use of the tax credits. This is very problematic for tribes. Some Tribes would like to be in a position to even lease their land, but there are environmental issues. We must address NEPA issues for projects solely within Tribal Lands, and also financial issues like tax credits and depreciation so that Tribes can develop renewable energy in a competitive manner with the developers who get these advantages. Individual Tribal homes also need energy. Some tribes have developed energy, but still have very little for their own homes. Tribes also have problems because their remote locations make it financially infeasible to connect to the grid. The power lines that are near reservations are controlled by others who make it	Pala
278	Parity	I concur with the tax position comments. We at Campo Band have commercial development but the county gets possessory tax, not the Tribe. The government can push laws to California. This is not acceptable. I spoke at a meeting with the Treasury Department. Officials at the top don't understand Tribal sovereignty. Tribes can't fix roads, etc. If the Tribes add taxes so they can get some benefit, it would kill the projects because they would not be financially competitive. The developers are making millions of dollars, the Tribes are not. DOE can help the Tribes by working to change policies. Tribal projects should be exempt from taxation and tribes should be allowed to tax projects from outsiders on their lands. When I go to non-Tribal stores, I pay their taxes. When outsiders come to Tribal Lands, they should pay Tribal taxes. DOE should help with tax issues and sovereignty. It is not fair that states can tax and tribes can't. We need more information on Tribally owned utilities. How can Tribes come together to sell energy to their own people and the outside? We need to go see Tribes like Navajo who have utilities. This will help put money back into the community. Our Tribe is on Interstate 8, which has been designated as an energy corridor by Congress. They didn't tell the Tribes. There was a consultation by someone, I forgot who.	Pala
279	Parity	The incentives that exist for renewable energy are for the taxable private sector. We need to create incentives for Tribal Lands, They must be available to the Tribes. Need to use the same credits and depreciation for the Tribes, Net Present Value from 30% to 70%. The Treasury could quantify it: for renewable the tribes could get X amount. This would put Tribes on par with the outside developers. Our country has decided to incent renewable energy, but they ignore the Tribes.	Pala
280	Parity	The tax credit is not available to Tribes. It is only for tax payers. Tribes want to do energy projects on their own. Current incentives do not allow Tribes to play. Incentives should allow Tribes to play on a level playing field with tax credits. Policy makers are left with two decisions; NO – it will cost the government more money. However, there is no \cap to the available tax credits now. The attitude is build it and the government will pay. But for the Tribes there is no incentive – no way for the Tribes to own their resource development.	Pala

281	Parity	Tucson has the ability to raise capital. There are rules about private land versus public land. These rules are not equal. There is no specific energy program to get states and cities involved. States have normally done energy. The feds incent through tax credits. There should be incentive for Tribes too.	Pala
282	Parity	San Francisco owns energy from the dam. Energy companies are investor owned, but rate payers, citizens, are constituents. Tribal constituents are members. Tribes are public entities, but are not treated as such.	Pala
283	Parity	I was a City Manager in a former life. The city owned a utility. They thought about buying into a coal fired plant, but built their own instead. We worked with the feds to get it done. Tribes can write their own regulations. Policies are built on regulations. The priority should be flexibility. Navajo has hundreds of thousands of acres. Pala has 1,200. Other Tribes have 3 acres. The feds think all Indians are the same. This is simply not true. DOE must be flexible. Some Tribes will build commercial scale projects. Some want to power a single house way away from other buildings. DOE must be flexible with policies to help all. Please eliminate paperwork. They had to file more paperwork for a \$33,000 grant than for millions in other grants. The feds should facilitate programs, not make them more difficult.	Pala
284	Parity	It seems like there is either tremendous incentive or tremendous fear. Tribes want an equal playing field. These issues can't be resolved quickly, but are the right thing to do.	Pala
285	Parity	I am finding out there is an informal group throughout government, working on Indian issues. It is a start in leveling the playing field. Government must consider Tribes as another constituent. They need to think about how this decision will impact individuals, corporations, non-profits and NGDs, and Tribes.	Pala
286	Parity	The consequences of the tax policy are transparent to the Treasury. There are no consequences to the Treasury. Tribes are ineligible by government rules. This is not intentional, but Tribes are an afterthought. However, it doesn't get fixed afterwards either.	Pala
287	Parity	I tried to move away from tax but can't. Insurance companies understand that they are unique. Corporations receive income and pay tax the same year. Insurance companies said "you can't bill us for all our revenues, we have to save some to pay claims down the road." Treasury made a separate tax section for insurance companies. Tax policy and taxation is a tool of the government. The Tribes are just getting into position to affect tax policy. Churches are not taxed, they are doing something for the public good. The same thing should apply for Indian Country. We are a distinct constituent. We need legislation encouraging Indian energy development. Marketing is controlled by the federal government. The government devised tax credits and depreciation for incentive to develop energy. These incentives are given to the majority of people. Indian Country has resources which should be incentivized.	Pala

288	Parity	This is a sensitive issue. Taxation is the hallmark of government. Tribes are domestic sovereigns. The courts established it early in the Moran case. There was no Tribal severance from the 1920s through the 1970s. The first cases before the Supreme Court were Tribal taxation cases. What do we want OIEPP to do? Act as an advisor to the Secretary of Energy. Understand that renewable goals can't be reached by rooftop solar in residential areas as has been said recently. 10%-20% of renewable resources are on Tribal lands and must be tapped in order to reach the goals. It is imperative to develop these resources, but tribes must have incentives to allow Tribes to develop renewable energy and create jobs, economic development, energy, and meet goals. Tribes control their land, but they won't develop them without incentives. Someone must develop a quantitative study to prove that economic development on Tribal lands support non-Tribal lands as well in order to get anything done. This must be pitched at the cabinet level. It cannot occur without a coordinated effort. We need to break down the silos between agencies and even within DOE. This will be hard with different funding , priorities, authorities, etc. We must also bring along the career level folks who try to defend their own jobs and territories. The President asked what we	Pala
289	Parity	The purpose of credits and depreciation in the private sector is to make renewable energy projects profitable and competitive with other types of energy. Kind of like the farm subsidy program, which was created to prop up the price of the commodity sold to give farmers a decent wage. The government could do something similar for tribes for renewable energy. A subsidy instead of a tax credit could provide the needed incentive.	Pala
290	Parity	FERC used to have regulations that set up stable wheeling charges. We need similar rules today, wheeling generation to consumers. We must stabilize wheeling charges and consider them in the total prices.	Pala
291	Parity	Federal rules allow and encourage buying Tribal energy. However, it is never really done. It is the same as 8(a) contracting issues. There are also grid problems; they are choke points.	Pala
292	Parity	Linda's project has an EERE grant. That is a great program. Replacing GHGs. No electricity on reservation. Four reservations in the area have no electricity. Alaska needs distributed energy solutions; Waste power, wind, wave, and solar energy. There is no grid system. We have an energy cooperative in the inside passage. We use diesel fuel, but we must eliminate that. Hydro power needs to be termed renewable. Transmission is a real problem. Villages are very rural and remote. It is prohibitively expensive to put in lines. The rate payers can't support the costs of keeping transmission. Many people must make the "heat or eat" decision. Right now we ship our solid waste to Washington state for \$200 per ton. The shipping interests oppose converting to waste energy system. We need to set up a system of using waste to provide energy, assisted by wind. Communities need help to generate their own energy for their own use. We must reduce costs. We need help with design and development and to overcome obstacles. The Tribes need their own economy to replace jobs and money lost with the shipping, diesel, and other jobs if we make changes in energy production. Carbon based fuels costs are paid behind the curtain (not at the pump). To be fair and equitable with other energy, they need to be transparent. This is an	Pala

293	Parity	DOE needs to help. States and local governments get help with building codes on efficiency, but Tribes don't.	Washington, D.C.
294	Parity	We would like to see preference for Tribally owned energy projects selling energy to the federal government.	Washington, D.C.
295	Parity	Tax credits could be tradable. How do you modify depreciation? Must get financing.	Washington, D.C.
296	Parity	Need to unbundle the different attributes of projects. Corporate investors with an appetite for losses. Sell equipment to investors who can get Investment Tax Credits. Tribe sells energy to government for rec credits. Help Tribes to maintain investments.	Washington, D.C.
297	Parity	Complex tax structures haven't been used yet. Wants to see how IRS will work. Double REC credits does not matter because the agency did not need to have renewables. Want double REC credits to be incentives with cities and states.	Phoenix
298	Parity	There is a need for Fair Competition for energy contracts. FAR can be changed through EPA '05 with regard to Co-ops, Rights-of-Way. NM tribal purchases generally go through Co-op from Tri-State out of Denver, Co. Co-ops have failed to maintain rights-of-way payments. There are millions of dollars outstanding involving 8 tribes owed for expiring rights-of-way. The problem is severe and goes back decades. The tribes are unable to recoup these funds as the Co-op will never be in a position to repay. DOE should look at bailing out the Co-ops to get the monies back to the tribes. Wants a streamlined approach to access to WAPA lines and wants Tribal Preference. He is also concerned about tribes that border Los Alamos. Their properties are contaminated and federal government assistance is needed to get the areas cleaned up.	Albuquerque
299	Parity	Thinks the option is viable. Can it also apply to water rights? Tribes could build a compensation mechanism – Water for Energy.	Albuquerque
300	Parity	On the financing side, maybe need a tax credit process for energy projects like those in low-income housing markets. Red tape on alternative energy projects is very complicated.	Tulsa
301	Parity	Tax Credits could possibly be used for grid building. Sometimes Treasury grants don't work.	Tulsa
302	Parity	Regulatory/Statutory barriers imposed on Tribes that aren't enforced on other local municipalities.	Tulsa

303	Parity	There are differences between Alaska and the Lower 48. The California small Tribes have a revenue sharing program from gaming Tribes, to help the small Tribes and make them not have to get into gaming. I worked with a small Tribe in the California Sierras; they got \$2 million from the revenue sharing. The New Mexico Tribes – I consider New Mexico my home away from home – many of those Tribes have casinos and do well. Alaska doesn't have that opportunity. Alaska laws and the state don't recognize Tribes. There is no medical care nearby. Transportation to Anchorage just to set a broken leg is about \$5,000. I utilize IGAP grants. I got one of the first IGAP grants (\$40,000). I travelled all over to EPA meetings sharing the need for parity. Over 180 Tribes are now getting IGAP grants. The federal Congressmen are set against federally recognized Tribes. Senator Begich is better. Congressman Young is not. The Congressional delegation is helping the corporations but not the federally recognized Tribes.	Anchorage
304	Priorities	Community scale projects a priority; then grow into commercial scale projects.	Las Vegas
305	Priorities	Changing ROW negotiations.	Las Vegas
306	Priorities	Looking at power purchase agreements.	Las Vegas
307	Priorities	Make decisions on numbers first, not people; when develop dept. policies, realize that Tribes look at people first	Las Vegas
308	Priorities	With tribes issue is value creation – find what is highest value for tribes and then determine partnering structure	Las Vegas
309	Priorities	Ownership is the goal, not just get a project in the ground, but get long run benefits.	Reno
310	Priorities	We need to continue working with HUD and DOT, promoting and funding sustainable communities. Homes should be built with energy efficiency, not build and retrofit.	Reno
311	Priorities	The Tribes need to pay attention to this issue. There is a lot of interest and momentum for sustainable communities. Get involved. Make sure your needs and interests are known. It may be more difficult with the Republican Congress, not as workable. Congress is requiring Agency Secretaries to work together when they have similar programs.	Reno
312	Priorities	Tribes can adopt green building codes. New homes at Tuolumne have solar now, the Tribe pays for electricity for the elders and this is creating huge savings. Grant programs must allow costs to build efficiency into buildings and homes.	Reno
313	Priorities	Priorities: Tax Incentives, Education, More grant opportunities and Assistance with grants, Establish Tribal policies through consultation with the Tribes, Need Business models with and without investors and developers.	Reno

314	Priorities	Solar energy development is a priority in Arizona; it is a perfect place for development. Will OIEPP focus on solar energy? Arizona Tribes should start solar projects. Why don't they? Uneasiness about the future and funding issues. The DOE should help Tribes establish public/private partnerships. Tribes lack understanding of what is possible. Public, private companies and Tribes should work together. This is especially important and profitable in Arizona.	Pala
315	Priorities	DOE should mandate and government should buy Tribal energy. Give preference to tribal energy over non-Tribal energy. This would definitely encourage Tribal energy production. Thank you for this meeting. It is good to see Indian people in high places in the government. Hang in there, it will be tough. Call if you need any further discussion of Campo issues.	Pala
316	Priorities	Priorities: Funding - TED Bonds – one time deal or law. We can do it again. Can we use it to do energy projects? We need non-traditional energy like biomass. Tribes want tax credits, Feds have to do their jobs, Does DOE have the ability to help? OIEPP has a direct line to the Secretary – use it, Tribes have 10% to 20% of the renewable energy resources – use them.	Pala
317	Priorities	Priorities: Energy efficiency, LIHEAP, Alaska is not applying because of the Tea Party, Low energy appliances and HVAC for homes, Energy efficient houses, Alaska needs pelletized heating.	Pala
318	Priorities	Our priorities are putting land into trust, creating policies and procedures to make the Tribe green/sustainable. We can't find models; we will have to build them from scratch. We have been working with UC Davis, but we need more help to create a template.	Washington, D.C.
319	Priorities	Our priority is survival. Utilities still have farm in them. We need to work on a utility authority to control energy, and to maintain our energy independence, create economic development, to partner with climate change. We need to get all federal fees waived for Tribes. They are very difficult for Tribes to pay. Interconnection issues are confusing and expensive.	Washington, D.C.
320	Priorities	Manufacturing is the prize. One opportunity is to look at the market first in your state and federal government. What is the key? RPS in some states. If there is no market, then building doesn't make sense. States and utilities have to pay a fine if they don't meet the RPS. These create jobs building EPC's. Solar has less capital intensive projects, but you must understand the market.	Washington, D.C.
321	Priorities	Energy efficiency should be a priority. The potential to reduce demand by increasing efficiency is huge. New construction is one very big source; incorporating things that are relatively cheap in new construction, but very expensive to retrofit. Retrofitting has a \$4 billion in Recovery Act. Tribes can theoretically administer it directly, but it doesn't really work. It is income based; at least \$20 million should have gotten to Indian Country. New construction emphasis on green building is on windows. Soft low-e, most windows are built this way. Hard low-e is better on solar gain.	Washington, D.C.

322	Priorities	I agree, survival is very important. We need to create jobs. We have to twist everything into a mold. We built a Boys and Girls Club. We used grant money for the construction, but the grant doesn't support the maintenance. The heating bill is around \$30,000 per year, and that is not sustainable for us. We are thinking about heating systems and building codes. There are so many pressing issues. We must begin to think about efficiency to save money and create jobs. We need to do it all in sustainable ways.	Washington, D.C.
323	Priorities	Tribal building codes are 20 years old. Codes are adopted county by county. Tribes need to get ahead of the counties. USDA has grants and training to help. Several programs are being cut, Congress trying to get put back in. Building right the first time is the best way if you know the building will last. It depends on your location, it is cheaper to build in the south than it is in the north. You can build all year and not just in the summer. Tribes can use federal home loan guarantees.	Washington, D.C.
324	Priorities	Regarding setting priorities, I am wondering if there will be less or more regulations for us getting into energy programs.	Tulsa
325	Priorities	Energy affects everything: our way of life, even in big communities. When the cost of energy goes up, it hurts our communities. Shipping doubles the cost of goods. Energy affects everything. Some communities don't have fuel storage. It costs lots of money. Two to three times, if you have to fly in fuel. If the water level in the river is low, you can't bring it in by boat so you have to fly it in. These other villages buy fuel from us when they run low. It is good for us, but they use up our fuel. We need to work together. Another issue is that the funding directed by the government to the Tribes doesn't get to the Tribes. It gets eaten up by the state and other organizations, called the chain of command. The funding doesn't get to small communities. We need help with funding. The state prints up paper that says how they used the money, but that doesn't help the Tribes.	Anchorage
326	Priorities	Our priorities are simplicity and consistency in applications and reporting. Maybe DOE can learn from EPA grants.	Anchorage
327	Priorities	The state of Alaska has done a lot of work. Home heat, transportation, electricity, and telephone are priorities. The feds can help homeowners, but other agencies can't.	Anchorage
328	Renewables	Hydro not classified as renewable; hydro in AK not large dams, in AK is lake or small river project; needs reclassification for AK hydro as renewable	Las Vegas
329	Respect	The courts don't respect the Tribes. States have the ability to regulate and tax projects on Tribal lands. This is supposed to be predicated on some level of service to the Tribes. But the courts don't even respect their own tests from the court precedents. TERA was established by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, but it was not incentivized. It	Pala
330	Simplify	Eliminate all federal fees for Tribes.	Washington, D.C.

331	Sovereignty	We are not against the ANCSA corporations. They have their place. We are for the federally recognized Tribes and their sovereignty. Tribes shouldn't have to beg. Sovereignty means that we can figure it out ourselves, and tell them this is how we will do it. The corporation employees have been educated in the western way. The Tribes have traditional knowledge and live it every day. The Tribes need to understand sovereignty and use it. The corporations also need to understand sovereignty. The Tribes don't need to go to the state to get a license to do business. The Cook Inlet region wants to build a wind project. The transmission folks don't want another producer; they want to pay peanuts compared to what they pay others. It is a nightmare working with FERC. The state agencies don't recognize Tribes until the federal government says you must if you want your funding.	Anchorage
332	Sovereignty	The ANCSA corporations need to understand the Tribes. President Obama wants to deal with the Tribes, not the corporations. President Bush was different. He worked with the corporations and their oil and gas. Relationships, he corporations are state entities. Tribes can do the same things, make entities and establish taxes. The Tribes don't have technical knowledge. The United States has a responsibility to assist the Tribes. The Tribes didn't choose the Alaska government, it was forced on us. The state was created by the federal government. Tribes, corporations and the state must collaborate.	Anchorage
333	Summit	What kinds of opportunities will Tribes have to present information at the May 4-5 summit in DC?	Tulsa
334	Summit	Is Notebook publication the only way to get funding at summit?	Tulsa
335	Summit	I am very interested in the upcoming meeting so we may provide your office with what we are about.	Tulsa
336	Summit	May 5 th there is also a Tribal Self governance meeting in Palm Springs. When you do a synopsis, will we still have an opportunity to comment?	Anchorage
337	Summit	Can you live stream just the audio? We don't have enough band width to see the video as well.	Anchorage
338	Summit	Can DOE sponsor federally recognized Tribes for travel to the Summit? Otherwise only the corporations will be at the Summit saying they represent the Tribes.	Anchorage
339	Summit	The last time I went it cost \$5,000 for one person to travel to Washington, D.C.	Anchorage
340	Summit	I spent \$5,000 for one week in D.C. myself.	Anchorage

341	Summit	We only get to take one trip to Washington, D.C. per year. We try to get lots done while we are there.	Anchorage
342	Summit	Cherry Blossom time is very expensive. Try to coordinate around when Tribes come.	Anchorage
343	Tech Support	Mineral rich; biggest need is assessment of resources on Seward peninsula.	Las Vegas
344	Transmission	Transmission – bottleneck at local utility – PPA; EISA 2005 said tribes opportunity to sell to federal agencies; price for cue is significant	Las Vegas
345	Transmission	Power purchases come in two pieces: Supply and demand. You pay for 80% of peak demand. If you can lower your peak demand, you can save a lot of money. We set up a system to bring power to the Tribe. We bring it over the grid to a substation and then to members. We set up a utility for this.	Pala
346	Transmission	Legislation wise, this is good policy. The Energy Parity act didn't go forward. Transmission is a big thing. Tribes should be a part of energy transmission planning. DOE can help: WAPA, BPA. DOE should encourage Tribes to take an active part.	Pala
347	Transmission	Energy Shed Project – energy utilization study and energy generation. Help with transmission. How do we work with the private sector?	Washington, D.C.
348	Transmission	The provider pulled the plug on our neighbors the Havasupai. Hualapai is worried about the same thing happening to them.	Washington, D.C.
349	Transmission	The provider is a rural coop. They are regulated as a utility. The line goes to Havasupai down a canyon (built by BIA many years ago). They stopped wanting to maintain the line because of the costs. Hey produced a quit claim deed from the coop to the tribe, but the Tribe didn't accept it, also because of the costs.	Washington, D.C.
350	Transmission	WAPA is huge and complex. Interconnect issues take years. They are very expensive to deal with. Tribes are blocked from wheeling transmission by local coops.	Washington, D.C.
351	Transmission	: Had a meeting with PNM on a Power Purchase Agreement because the lines were full. Had to go to PRC and was caught in a Catch-22. Opportunities in manufacturing would give tribes access to the existing marketplace. Generating Power Purchase Agreements are a pain. Instate operation must be set up before the RFP can be done. RECs provide an opportunity for energy development and initiatives. What about TEP bonds?	Albuquerque

352	Transmission	When working with Westerners, OG&E is experienced in PPA's (power purchase agreements) and ways to get into their grids. However, OG&E wants control, not partnerships. It costs \$400,000 to tie-in to OG&E's lines. We need more partnerships.	Tulsa
353	Transmission	PPA's are a big issue, and NEPA docs. Private wind energy can get in and out. Tribes have to placate Corps of Engineers, EPA and other regulatory bodies. Consulting agency lawyers are the only ones making any money. We are currently 2 years into a NEPA process that we see no end to, and lots of PPA's have come and gone because of that.	Tulsa
354	Transmission	There are more down-sides than up-sides for us when negotiating Trust with the US. Tribes want us to negotiate Trust with the US, it's been a debate now for 5 years. Southern Ute's are the only tribe I know that have entered into negotiations and they are not done yet.	Tulsa
355	Transmission	Part of the problem developing wind power is that access to the grid is not readily available. It cost \$2M per mile to put in transmission lines. We have access to funds for project development, but not for access to the grid. We need to look at project like to grid as a US federal problem. Previous project on grid building map shows tribal land avoided, because of regulatory nightmare of building grids on tribal land due to EPA and other regulations. Transmission building companies have too many regulations on tribal lands, but the US government can build without all the same hassle. So the US government should do grid building in Indian Country.	Tulsa
356	Transmission	We have issues with our wind farm on Fire Island. You ask "Why don't you go to ANCSA corporations to sell energy to them?" The existing power corporations won't allow Tribes to connect to the grid to pass energy through. They don't want more competitors and they don't want to replace fossil fuels.	Anchorage
357	Tribal Coordination	Why don't we form Native Energy Commission group;	Las Vegas
358	Tribal Coordination	Consortium in Indian Country on energy issues	Las Vegas
359	Tribal Coordination	Could be partners with universities; they use lots of energy; tribes could sell.	Las Vegas
360	Tribal Coordination	Need comments from Tribes on IES.	Reno
361	Tribal Coordination	Need comments on lots of EISs or EAs. Tell the story, but also ask a pointed question so they have to respond and not gloss over the whole paragraph. This forces them to come up with an answer, and includes all other thoughts above it.	Reno

362	Tribal Coordination	Some Tribes have land, employment base, others have capital. How can Tribes work together?	Washington, D.C.
363	Tribal Coordination	Do we really want to bring in equipment from overseas interests, or bring manufacturing to Indian Country?	Washington, D.C.
364	Tribal Coordination	Working within Indian Country and a couple of Tribes, feds, state, developers, etc.	Washington, D.C.
365	Tribal Coordination	Quite a bit of tribes have energy potential. Inter-tribal energy network (NCAI, CERT) and many tribes in Arizona, including Navajo came up with a list of policy issues that was a wish list for the Indian Policy Act of 2005. They are trying to formalize that at ATNI conference. Looking for federal and tribal relationship coordination of policy and development. How do projects get funded? Is DOE funding regional? Every state has received funding, and not every tribe has. With organization of a regional coalition, could gather and go to DOE. If tribal leadership changes, there at least would be local coordination.	Phoenix
366	Tribal Coordination	I moved my project off the reservation and had support from DOE, loan guarantee from BIA, IEED. Those are very helpful. Want list of tribes that own their own projects, not a lease. Want to meet tribes that own their own. List of tribally-owned energy projects.	Phoenix
367	Tribal Coordination	The tribes need to work towards a mandate that's very inter-disciplinary that pulls all resources. And suggest that tribes need to talk to other tribes. Have to have a strong internal working group.	Phoenix
368	Tribal Coordination	Let tribes combine to create a tribal utility authority. This would be integrated private/public partnerships. PPP's are how we will move ahead. Can see participating with BIA, DOE with tribes is a way to move forward. To form a management level with more coordination is a way to move. Have a plan to take over the existing power plants. Need help integrating tribes and don't have the ability at this time.	Phoenix
369	Tribal Coordination	Acknowledged that Laguna received GAP funding. He wants to keep the environmental justice component to assist small tribes. If a small tribe has an environmental issue, a small population number does not garner much attention. He would like to see facilitation for diversion from co-ops to independent ownership. Prevailing market rates should be specific to the energy type. He agrees that oil & gas companies would definitely impose self-considerations if the situation was reversed, so the tribes should do the same.	Albuquerque
370	Tribal Coordination	We have lots of interest in geothermal and bio-mass, and are seeking information on networking and resources. We share as much info as possible if anyone asks	Tulsa

371	Tribal Coordination	We are working on perfecting a generator, hopefully completed in next 2-3 weeks. Might call it the "Tribal Authority Utility Generator", patent pending. We are totally self-sufficient energy-wise.	Tulsa
372	Tribal Coordination	We want Tribes to take advantage of large shipments to the Coast Guard and use smaller barges to take some pellets to the Tribes.	Anchorage
373	Tribal Coordination	Shipping in wood pellets is no different than shipping in diesel. Pellets are not the only woody biomass option. There is also stick fired, chip fired, etc.	Anchorage
374	Tribal Coordination	We have some experience at the Alaska Energy Authority. We have worked some with USDA, and the Rasmussen Foundation, etc. Some Tribes have really good knowledge and experience but need to coordinate better. The fed side getting a list out to Tribes is really important.	Anchorage
375	Tribal Coordination	I do sit on the advisory committee for the Denali Commission. We added 10% add on for all grants for Tribes who work together. We are a good federal partner for Tribes. We were cut \$60 million this year.	Anchorage
376		Road issue	Las Vegas