UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Indian Affairs

Virtual Tribal Council Meeting

Thursday, October 21st, 2021

2:00 P.M. (EST) to 4:00 P.M. (EST)

Olender Reporting, Inc.

1	APPEARANCES
2	Elizabeth Appel, Moderator
3	Director of Regulatory Affairs & Collaborative
4	Action, Office of the Assistant Secretary
5	Indian Affairs
6	Bryan Newland
7	Assistant Secretary of the Indian Affairs
8	Kathryn Isom-Clause
9	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Indian
10	Affairs
11	Maria Wiseman
12	Deputy Director, Office of Indian Gaming, Bureau
13	of Indian Affairs
14	Rose Petosky
15	Counselor with Office of Deputy Assistant
16	Secretary
17	Sam Clone
18	Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs, Counselor
19	of the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs
20	Stephanie Sfirdis
21	Counselor with Office of Deputy Assistant
22	Secretary

1	APPEARANCES - Cont'd
2	Cole Miller
3	Vice-Chairman of the Shakopee Mdewakanton
4	Community
5	Robert McGhee
6	Vice-Chair
7	Lucy Taylor
8	Vice-President, Prairie Island Indian Community,
9	Mdewakanton Dakota Tribe
10	Melanie Benjamin
11	Chief Executive
12	Brian Weeden
13	Chairman of Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe
14	Tehassi Hill
15	Chairman of Oneida Nation
16	Kelly Dennis
17	Chairwoman, Shinnecock Indian Nation
18	Josh Riley
19	Choctaw Nation
20	Chairman Fairbanks
21	White Earth
22	Kitcki Carroll

1	APPEARANCES - Cont'd
2	Lance Gumbs
3	Shinnecock Nation
4	Philimon Two Eagle
5	Executive director of the Sicangu Lakota Treaty
6	Council
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PROCEEDINGS
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           BRYAN NEWLAND: (inaudible) -- here on
2
     behalf of the Department of the Interior --
3
      (inaudible) -- all-star cast from our office,
     here in the Office of the Assistant Secretary
5
           Welcome to our -- to our Tribal
6
      consultation session with the Department's
7
     efforts to restore Tribal homelands.
8
           Liz Appel is joining us today as well.
9
      She is the person who organizes all of our
10
     consultations, puts these events on, and so I
11
     want to thank Liz for that.
12
           I think before we meet again, I want to
13
     make sure that we are -- can you please mute
14
15
     your phone or your screens if you're not
      speaking?
16
           Before we begin, we are going to start in
17
     a good way, as we always try to do.
                                          We have
18
      invited Tribal Chairperson Payment from the --
19
      (inaudible) -- Tribe to give us an opening
20
     prayer -- (inaudible).
21
           CHAIRMAN PAYMENT:
                               Excuse me, yes, there
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is a lot of feedback.
1
           BRYAN NEWLAND: (inaudible) -- can you
2
     mute your phone, please. Thank you.
3
           Thank you, Bryan, and I just --
4
      (inaudible).
5
           (Speaking foreign language.)
6
           CHAIRMAN PAYMENT:
                             So, I just did a very
      quick morning blessing in which Objibwa
8
      (inaudible), and I gave direction, or gave
9
      thanks to each direction and also to Mother
10
     Earth, to our waters and to our first
11
      sustenance, which is our mother's milk.
12
           But I also did -- (inaudible) -- prayer,
13
     which is -- it's almost like a rhetorical
14
     question -- (inaudible) -- are you my relative,
15
     and I know a lot of tribes have a very similar
16
      sort of blessing or prayer, and it's rhetorical
17
     because we are relative. We're all related.
18
     We're all in this together. In our --
19
      (inaudible) -- changing, there's a big circle
20
     with the spikes. Each spike represents each one
21
     of our spirits, and we are all connected.
                                                  We
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1
      are all responsible for one another.
2
           And when we look at these issues as they
      relate to land-owned trust, the circumstances
3
     are all varied and different. There's very
     common circumstances, but none of us are
5
     complete or whole without everybody being
6
7
      complete and whole. And we owe it one another
     to support that and to support an Administration
8
     that we've seen so far that has been very
9
     positive, very forthright in helping us to find
10
     solutions to get to that.
11
           We want -- we're anxious and we want to
12
      see movement, but we want to help this
13
     Administration to get to the point, so we give
14
     the input. And so, my blessing is that we --
15
     that we share, and we say just the right things
16
     so that you can hear it, and that we help you as
17
     partners with coming up with solutions for
18
     making that happen.
19
           So, -- (speaking foreign language) -- and
20
        (speaking foreign language) -- for asking me
21
     to do our blessing.
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(Speaking foreign
1
           BRYAN NEWLAND:
2
      language.)
           Thank you for being here. We appreciate
3
     your blessing for us all to get started in a
     good way and thank all of you for joining us
5
      from across Indian Country today. We know how
6
7
     busy you all are in the challenges you face in
     running Tribal governments on a day-to-day
8
     basis.
             And so, we're very grateful that you've
9
     taken some of your time to be with us here.
10
           So, I want to make sure a couple of things
11
     that I share, everybody who's on the line from
12
     our office and the Office of the Assistant
13
     Secretary in addition to Liz Appel and myself,
14
     we have Deputy Assistant Secretary Kathryn Isom-
15
     Clause on the line. We also have a number of
16
     counselors -- all of our counselors from the
17
     Office of the Assistant Secretary, and in no
18
     particular order, they include Maria Wiseman,
19
     Rose Petosky, Sam Clone, and Stephanie Sfirdis.
20
     And all of our counselors, along with Deputy
21
     Assistant Isom-Clause, are very closely involved
22
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1 in all the issues that we're going to be 2 discussing today. We sent a Dear Tribal Leader letter out to 3 all of you noticing this consultation, and as part of that, we shared a number of questions to 5 frame this discussion and to solicit feedback on 6 7 some particular things. And so, I want to set the table for this 8 afternoon's discussion by walking through those 9 questions again, and we've laid them out in 10 several different categories. 11 So, the first focus is on the Land into 12 Trust process. And the first question we have 13 asked you is, does the Department's Land into 14 Trust process adequately allow the tribes to 15 consolidate land holdings in or near existing 16 reservations? 17 The second question is, does the 18 Department's Land into Trust process adequately 19 allow tribes to establish homelands for landless 20 tribes? 21 The third question is, how can the 22

1 Department improve its Land into Trust process 2 to facilitate the protection of sacred sites, conversation, and the exercise of civil and 3 criminal jurisdiction? And the fourth question on that front is, 5 for tribes in Alaska, how should the Department 6 approach the Land into Trust process to 7 adequately account for factors that are unique 8 to Alaska? 9 We've also asked a couple of questions on 10 leasing and rights of way. The first question 11 is, are the Department's existing regulations 12 governing agricultural leasing on Indian lands 13 adequate to protect the interest of tribes and 14 the Indian landowners? 15 The second question is, are there any 16 changes needed to the Department's leasing and 17 rights of way procedures to clarify taxing 18 jurisdiction in the Indian Country and to 19 promote economic development in the Indian 20 Country? 21 We've asked three questions regarding 22

sacred sites and treaty rights. The first is 1 2 what steps can the Department take to assure that tribes have the ability to protect their 3 sacred places and access those sites to exercise religious rights. 5 We ask what steps can the Department take 6 to protect the exercise of off-reservation 7 treaty rights, including habitats for treaty 8 resources? 9 And finally, what actions can the 10 Department take in relation to other agencies to 11 ensure the protection of sacred sites and treaty 12 rights? 13 And the last question that we pose to you 14 all is what is the most pressing need for 15 protection and restoration of Tribal homelands 16 that the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs 17 can help address? 18 So, these are the questions we've -- we 19 are seeking feedback on, these issues, Land into 20 Trust leasing, sacred sites, protection of 21 treaty rights are at the foundation of this 22

Administration's agenda for Indian Affairs here 1 2 at the Department of the Interior. Before I turn the mike back over to Liz Appel, I just 3 want to also note that this is a government-togovernment consultation, so we are going to 5 prioritize comments from elected Tribal leaders 6 and designated Tribal representatives for 7 federally recognized tribes. We have had -- one 8 of the challenges with these virtual settings is 9 we've had a number of issues with folks gaining 10 access here who are not representatives of 11 federally recognized tribes, and so we're going 12 to do our best to moderate the conversation to 13 prioritize comments from Tribal leaders. 14 We'll also add that -- ask you to be 15 respectful of other Tribal leaders' time as well 16 in your comments, and if you want to come back 17 and make second or third comments, just please 18 be sure everyone else has had an opportunity to 19 speak first. 20 So, with that, I'm going to turn it over 21 to Liz Appel. I am going to step away from my 22

computer momentarily and I will be back on in a 1 2 few minutes. Thank you. LIZ APPEL: Thank you. If you would like 3 to make a comment, please press the raise hand button on your screen or if you're joining us by 5 phone, please press star nine to raise your 6 And as a reminder, this is a formal 7 Tribal government-to-government consultation, 8 and we ask that only those officially designated 9 representatives of federally recognized tribes 10 speak at this time. 11 And it looks like our first raised hand is 12 from Cole Miller. Could you please introduce 13 yourself, your title, and your tribe? 14 COLE MILLER: (Speaking foreign language.) 15 My name is Cole Miller. I'm the Vice 16 Chairman of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Community. 17 I wanted to make some comments here on --18 first of all, I want to say thank you for the 19 opportunity. We appreciated the consultation. 20 I'm here on behalf of the rest of my business 21 counsel, Chairman Keith Anderson, and Secretary 22

1 of Treasurer Rebecca Crooks-Straton, and we're asking today for you to commit to taking 2 immediate action and specific action to approve 3 three of our long pending applications in the trust. 5 We're frustrated over the status right now 6 where there is a moratorium placed on these 7 applications due to this current Administration 8 trying to reaffirm -- I've got it in my notes 9 The decision that was made on December 10 2nd, 2016, by the Obama Administration, we have 11 not changed our status since then, and your 12 office is currently having the moratorium 13 replaced -- placed on our applications to 14 reaffirm that. 15 I'm sorry, I'm having technical 16 difficulties here. We want you to take personal 17 action. Of course, I lose my notes. It is --18 okay, here it is. The Obama Administration 19 inexplicitly required the same lengthy analysis 20 -- okay, the same analysis that was done in 2016 21 is being done again to us and it is holding up 22

1 our application. LIZ APPEL: Did we lose you? 2 COLE MILLER: I've got kids at my house. 3 LIZ APPEL: No problem. That's the end of my comment COLE MILLER: 5 there. 6 LIZ APPEL: So, there's an analysis that's being done again, being required again that was 8 done in 2016? 9 COLE MILLER: Exactly. 10 LIZ APPEL: Okay. We will make sure that 11 we follow up on that. Thank you for your 12 comment. 13 We'll move on to our next -- we've got 14 Vice-Chair McGhee. Vice Chair Robert McGhee. 15 ROBERT MCGHEE: Yes, can you hear me? 16 LIZ APPEL: Yes, thank you. 17 ROBERT MCGHEE: Yeah, first of all, I just 18 want to say thank you to the administration and 19 Assistant Secretary Newland for understanding --20 you know, undertaking this review. As you all 21 know, the 2009 Carcieri decision placed a cloud 22

1 over the Land into Trust process for more than 2 twelve years now. So based upon the notes that we were provided, this is number ten. So, this 3 is the most pressing issue that we have. While the Department and opinions work to 5 clarify the process as we say from the past 6 7 Administration, those opinions are too easily rescinded. As a result, we urge the Department 8 to refine and improve on the Obama 9 Administration's efforts to improve the Land 10 into Trust process by adopting regulations 11 utilizing the approach set forth in the 2014 M-12 Opinion to determine whether a tribe is under 13 federal jurisdiction in 1934. 14 This approach will advance the 15 Department's goal for promoting Tribal 16 sovereignty and provide much-needed certainty 17 for the Land into Trust process. 18 Poarch Band of Creek Indians believe 19 regulations must include clarification of three 20 First, finding that a tribe entered into items. 21 a treaty with the United States should be 22

conclusive evidence that the tribe was under 1 federal jurisdiction. As the 2014 M-Opinion 2 stated, treaties, themselves, explicitly 3 established Federal jurisdiction over tribes. The regulation should make clear that any 5 treaty, tribes -- (inaudible) -- tribes are also 6 under federal jurisdiction. This rule is 7 supported by the Federal Court decision and 8 accounts for the variety of circumstances that 9 cause changes in Tribal policy and organizations 10 while ensuring community treaty tribes and their 11 successors. 12 This also aligns to the Department's prior 13 decision, finding that a treaty -- a ratified 14 treaty still in effect in 1934 presumptively 15 demonstrates the establishment of a political-16 legal relationship between the United States and 17 the signatory tribe. 18 Specifically, we ask the Department to 19 issue the following rule: A tribe is a 20 successor to a treaty if it is -- if it 21 descended from the tribe that signed the treaty 22

with the United States and has maintained an 1 2 organized tribal structure since the signing of the treaty. 3 Second, the Department should also adopt the following two rules regarding the 5 implications of trust land under Federal 6 jurisdiction determination: 7 Number one, if the United States held Land 8 into Trust for the benefit of the tribe before 9 1934, the is trust land places the tribe under 10 Federal jurisdiction. 11 Number two, this rule should extend in 12 some instances beyond land that is formerly 13 denominated as trust land for a particular 14 tribe. 15 We know at times lands that are not held 16 in the name of a tribe, nonetheless, are still 17 understood to be for the benefit of the tribal 18 community. The Department's regulations should 19 acknowledge this reality. In particular, they 20 should state that the land held in trust for an 21 individual member of a tribe presumptively 22

establishes that the tribe was under federal 1 jurisdiction if either one, the land was 2 intended to be used by the Tribal government but 3 placed in the name of a Tribal leader, or two, the tribe can demonstrate that the Tribal 5 leadership had some evidence of a relationship 6 7 with the federal government to such. Finally, the rules should clarify that the 8 unilateral actions or inactions on part of a 9 federal official does not remove the tribe 10 status as being under federal jurisdiction. We 11 ask that the regulation should reaffirm that 12 once it is determined that a tribe is or was 13 under federal jurisdiction, such determination 14 cannot be removed without an expressed 15 congressional action. 16 As you are aware the Supreme Court in the 17 McGirt decision acknowledged that even when 18 Congress removed some Tribal rights, such 19 actions affect only the rights or aspects of the 20 relationship that were specifically removed. 21 As the 2014 M-Opinion recognized, evidence 22

of executive officials disavowing legal 1 2 responsibility cannot in itself revoke jurisdiction absent express congressional 3 action. In closing, on behalf of the Poarch Band 5 of Creek Indians, I want to, again, thank you 6 7 for starting with this reevaluation. We believe once recognized as a political body by the 8 United States, a tribe retains its sovereignty 9 until Congress affirmatively acts to divest that 10 sovereignty. 11 These regulations will provide a crucial 12 opportunity for the Department of Interior to 13 clarify the law, strengthen the Nation-to-Nation 14 relationship, and lay the foundation for a 15 greater tribal government of self-reliance. 16 Once again, I appreciate this time, and 17 thank you. 18 Thank you, Vice-Chair 19 BRYAN NEWLAND: I appreciate those comments. And I was 20 trying to -- you know, we record these to make 21 sure that we're capturing everything and we're 22

1 all taking notes and I was furiously trying to 2 keep up with you but encourage you to submit those comments in writing as well. 3 ROBERT MCGHEE: Yeah, we definitely will have some more well-written comments, and such 5 submitted by the -- I think the November 5th 6 7 deadline, so thank you. BRYAN NEWLAND: Great. Thank you so much. 8 LIZ APPEL: We have a number of other 9 hands raised but someone informed me that due to 10 technical issues they aren't able to raise their 11 If Vice-President Lucy Taylor from 12 Prairie Band Potawatomi would -- if you are able 13 to unmute yourself, would you mind going? 14 15 LUCY TAYLOR: Sure. My name is Lucy Taylor and from the Prairie Island Indian 16 Community, Dakota -- Mdewakanton Dakota Tribe, 17 and I thank you again for allowing us to be --18 participate in this consultation. 19 Much of our historical property was cited 20 in the United States through the Treaty of 1851 21 and our remaining reservations land were 22

1 forcibly taken from us on the Dakota Conflict of 2 1862. This left our land literally landless. BIA later required small parcels in trust for 3 us, but our current reservation is small, located on an island, and forces several 5 economical issues, flooding. 6 The Corp of Engineers built a dam on the Mississippi River. This dam continues to 8 routinely flood our reservations, threaten our 9 homes and our livelihood. 10 We also live next to a nuclear power plant 11 where it has above-ground storage tanks. 12 live 700 yards away from the nuclear waste and 13 have so in the past twenty years. 14 We appreciate the title of this 15 consultation include the phrases -- the phrase, 16 protection, and restoration of Tribal homelands. 17 We suffer from both a failure to protect and a 18 failure to restore. The Federal government has 19 failed to protect our current reservation land 20 base and the damage done by that failure can 21 only be addressed by the restoration of some 22

1 historical property to us so that we have some land located on safe distancing from flooding 2 and nuclear threats. 3 You ask -- you have asked questions about leasing and right of way. There is no valid 5 lease or right of way for the Corp of Engineers 6 7 flooding a part of our reservation. We have never been compensated for this defacto easement 8 over our land. You have asked about whether 9 landless tribes are at a disadvantage under the 10 Department Fee to Trust regulations. Of course, 11 they are, and so are the tribes such as ours 12 with a very limited land base. 13 For tribes like ours, we do not have a big 14 reservation boundary within which is acquired on 15 reservation land. Most acquisitions must go 16 through the more -- the more off-reservation 17 process. 18 In 2001, the Department acknowledged the 19 difficulty landless tribes face when it 20 propagated amended fee-to-trust regulations in 21 an attempt to address the problem. 22

Unfortunately, the regulations were withdrawn 1 before they went into effect. 2 In conclusion, we will submit more written 3 comments about how the fee-to-trust process disadvantages landless tribes and tribes like 5 ours with a very limited land base. 6 Prairie Island Indian Community strongly believes that the Federal government got us into 8 this mess, and it must take a productive 9 proactive role to address it. Thank you. 10 BRYAN NEWLAND: Thank you, Vice-Chair. Ι 11 appreciate your comments today. 12 LIZ APPEL: Next up we have Chief 13 Executive Melanie Benjamin. 14 MELANIE BENJAMIN: Good afternoon. 15 you hear me? 16 LIZ APPEL: We can. 17 MELANIE BENJAMIN: (Speaking foreign 18 language.) 19 I want to start out first by saying --20 (speaking foreign language) -- to Chairman 21 Payment for speaking on our behalf for this 22

meeting and I really appreciate that. Thank you 1 2 for this opportunity to have my comments, and also for holding the session. 3 Our people go by the name of the Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe. And we 5 have that name for a good reason. Our ancestors 6 refused to be removed from our homelands in 7 east-central Minnesota in the 1800s and early 8 1900s, but they endured several hardships as 9 they resisted the pressure to move away. 10 But we stayed and we survived, even though 11 we lost most of our homelands and waters, we did 12 keep some. 13 Today we have a fee-to-trust application 14 pending before Interior which would restore and 15 protect a few parts of the homelands wrongfully 16 taken from our ancestors. These applications 17 have been pending for years but were stalled by 18 the previous Administration. 19 We were pleased in April when Deputy 20 Solicitor withdrew the previous Administration's 21 M-Opinion and reinstate the 2014 M-Opinion about 22

how to determine whether a tribe was under 1 Federal jurisdiction in 1934. 2 We were pleased with the guidance of the 3 Deputy Solicitor that gave the field solicitors, 4 telling them that if the solicitor has ever made 5 a past determination that a tribe was under 6 7 Federal jurisdiction, no further analysis is needed. 8 What we do not understand is why the 9 Midwest office is claiming that Interior has 10 directed the Solicitor's office to reexamine 11 previous Interior's determination that our band 12 was under Federal jurisdiction in the 1930s. 13 We do not understand why or how our status 14 could be questioned when Interior has a long 15 track record of defending our status as being 16 under Federal jurisdiction in the 1930s. 17 2014, the Solicitor's office already examined 18 the question for the Mille Lacs Band. This fact 19 is well documented in litigation in Interior 20 Board of Indian Appeals when the Solicitor's 21 office defended the BIA's determination that the 22

Mille Lacs Band was under Federal jurisdiction 1 in the 1930s and thus eligible for trust land. 2 Despite all of this today, the Midwest, 3 BIA regional office will not approve the Mille 4 Lacs Band's application until the Midwest 5 Regional Solicitor's office, once again, reviews 6 the question, once again analyzes history, and 7 once, again, compiles new analysis that can 8 support a determination that the Mille Lacs Band 9 was under Federal jurisdiction in the 1930s. 10 This makes no sense to us. At Mille Lacs, 11 we have to deal with one of the most hostile 12 counties in the State of Minnesota and that is 13 exactly why the Solicitors had to defend that we 14 are under Federal jurisdiction so many times. 15 Mille Lacs County fights us on everything 16 we do, and the Interior has always been our ally 17 and defended our status, so we do not understand 18 why this is happening now. 19 Currently, our band pays the Midwest BIA 20 office large sums of money every year to pay for 21 processing our fee-to-trust applications. But 22

we don't understand that if they're not even 1 2 going to review our applications. I'm asking you to tell the Midwest office 3 and field solicitor that another new analysis under the Federal jurisdiction is not required 5 for the Mille Lacs Band and other tribes when it 6 was already performed in 2014. 7 I also urge you to tell all Federal 8 employees under your line of authority to 9 abandon these reparative procedures that cause 10 needless delays and decision making. We do not 11 need another round of analysis from the 12 Solicitor of decisions that the Solicitor has 13 already made. If this cannot be fixed 14 immediately, I would like to request a meeting 15 with you and the Solicitor so we can get this 16 issue resolved. 17 (Speaking foreign language). Thank you 18 for listening to us. 19 BRYAN NEWLAND: (Speaking foreign 20 language.) 21 Chair Benjamin, and I appreciate you 22

1 raising those concerns with process. 2 trying to get it to a better place and that's why we're here and your comments are very 3 helpful in that regard. LIZ APPEL: Okay, next up we have 5 Chairwoman Andrews-Maltais. 6 CHAIRWOMAN ANDREWS-MALTAIS: Good afternoon and thank you so very much for hosting 8 this forum today and the work that you're doing. 9 And I just want to say a special thank you for 10 the extra effort, Assistant Newland that you and 11 the team made with regard to helping us avoid an 12 auction of a very important piece of cultural 13 patrimony, a treaty agreement, or lack thereof 14 of 1617. 15 That brings us to where -- some of the 16 problems that we're facing. If we were to go 17 down the questions and not try to take them 18 individually, currently the Department's Land 19 into Trust process really doesn't adequately 20 allow for consolidation of land holdings and/or 21 a free flow for reacquisition of our homelands. 22

1	You know, as I mentioned, 1670, our people
2	have been impacted, the Wampanoag People of Gay
3	Head Aquinnah, as well as the Eastern Woodlands
4	Indians, have been impacted by colonial land
5	takings and land thefts for centuries. Going
6	back to the Treaty of Paris, United States, the
7	newly formed United States was supposed to honor
8	and uphold those treaty agreements with other
9	countries when the United States was able to
10	gain its independence.
11	However, since then none of our
12	information and none of those treaty obligations
13	and/or responsibilities have been maintained by
14	the tribes, particularly in the east.
15	What we face now is a constant
16	encroachment and a constant attack on our rights
17	and our lands. We have had requests into the
18	regional office for assistance and protections
19	where we have private citizens as well as local
20	municipalities attacking our jurisdiction, but
21	right now the most pressing is we've got private
22	citizens claiming that they have rights of

easement across Tribal lands that are held in 1 2 trust by the United States in contravention to Federal law and statute but yet as we ask for 3 assistance from the Solicitor's office in the region and/or anyplace, we get nothing in 5 response. 6 We continuously face this challenge and what happens in the northeast inevitably will 8 happen anyplace else in the country as evidenced 9 through the Carcieri issue, which also brings us 10 back to the regions as Executive Director 11 Benjamin mentioned, there's redundancy in the 12 evaluations when we're looking at Land into 13 Trust. 14 When a tribe has legislative language that 15 has prospective language and/or has been 16 acknowledged as having a relationship with the 17 United States and/or any stolen lands have been 18 considered inconsistent with the 1799 19 Intercourse Act establishes that the United 20 States feels strongly or felt strongly and 21 acknowledge that this tribe would have had a 22

relationship or did have a relationship with 1 United States and those lands would have been 2 protected. And we had to turn over or 3 relinquish aboriginal title. That as part of the M-Opinions in a 5 language should, in fact, be sufficient to be 6 7 able to protect not only contiguous land but also lands that we are asserting that we have 8 rights to put into trust. We have contiguous 9 land that has been challenged because we have an 10 internal agreement that within the tribe's 11 entities, and yet that application has been held 12 up now for about five years. 13 We have other lands that we've been 14 looking to put into trust that have been put on 15 a sidetrack because of the Carcieri issue and 16 nothing has been able to move forward on a lot 17 of these issues because of the transition of 18 administration, but clearly, if we don't have 19 our solicitor's offices working with the tribes 20 to defend our rights and advocate for the tribes 21 to be able to get this Land into Trust to 22

1 restore our homelands, we're not being serviced 2 by our Federal partners which this is the time for the stellar team that we have together, now 3 is the opportune time for us to be able to correct this and move forward. 5 With regard to defending tribes, looking -6 - (inaudible) -- the Interior, the Solicitor's office as well as looking at justice, U.S. 8 attorneys to ensure that all the tribes have 9 that standing and have that Federal partnership 10 to defend our rights and to defend our homeland. 11 Too often we're faced with having to go up 12 against deep-pocketed or well-financed 13 litigation with regard to our jurisdictional 14 issues and with regard to our opportunities for 15 our Land into Trust. Sacred sites and sites of 16 cultural ceremony should be able to have a 17 streamlined process in order to be able to put 18 into trust. These are not for development, 19 these are for protection and preservation and 20 oftentimes if we don't have the opportunity to 21 get these parcels into trust, we are paying an 22

exorbitant amount of real estate taxes on these 1 places, and particularly in the northeast where 2 real estate prices are so astronomically high. 3 In our area, this is a crippling effect when you have no economic development. 5 We also need to figure out why tribes are 6 still continuing to pay real estate taxes on 7 lands that are held in fee when churches and 8 other non-profit organizations are not held to 9 the same standard and they are not sovereigns 10 with the Government-to-Government relationship. 11 I'm trying not to take up too much time 12 because I know we have a lot. Well, with that I 13 would reserve time to come back if there's time 14 at the end to follow up. But again, thank you 15 very much for the opportunity in hosting this 16 forum, and really appreciate the work that 17 you're doing. I know it's a heavy lift, you've 18 got a lot of stuff to do and a very short amount 19 of time, but I think together we can certainly 20 find a way to stay within the lines but 21 streamline the process so we can get our lands 22

into trust and restore our homelands because 1 this view reminds me of the first thing that the 2 -- half a million-acre goal that was set up back 3 during the Obama Administrations. So, let's see if we can get that and then some in this 5 Administration -- (speaking foreign language). 6 Thank you, Madame Chair, I BRYAN NEWLAND: appreciate your comments. And I want to respond 8 to one thing in particular and draw it out if 9 others on the consultation want to add to it. 10 You referenced the streamline or special process 11 for sacred places to be acquired in trust, 12 especially if it's to conserve or protect those 13 places and not develop them. 14 This Administration has made it a priority 15 to engage in a conservation effort, 30 by 30, 16 people of lands by the year 2030. And one of 17 the things that we came into these positions 18 well aware of is that our Land into Trust 19 process is currently situated, almost presumes 20 that tribes would only acquire lands for 21 development, and that goes back to the Indian 22

Reorganization Act itself, which at the time a 1 lot of people were anticipating would be used as 2 a corporate model for travel governments. 3 And so, we're hoping to hear from Indian 4 Country ways that we can improve the Land into 5 Trust process so that we can support tribally 6 led conservation efforts and Tribal efforts to 7 protect sacred places and cultural sites, 8 because as we see the current process doesn't 9 fit neatly with that priority. So, any specific 10 comments or recommendations you would have, 11 Madame Chair, or others on this consultation, 12 you're certainly welcome. 13 LIZ APPEL: Okay. And our next comment 14 comes from Chairman Weeden, Chairman Weeden, you 15 are unmuted. Could you speak? 16 BRIAN WEEDEN: Hi, -- (speaking foreign 17 language) -- I said good day, my name is Bear 18 Heart. I come from Mashpee, and I live in 19 Mashpee. My name is Brian Weeden, and I am the 20 chairman of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe. 21 Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe greatly appreciates the 22

Biden Administration's focus on protecting and 1 2 restoring Tribal homelands. We have great confidence in the leadership 3 of Secretary Haaland and Deputy Secretary Newland, and we appreciate that they have asked 5 for our views in this consultation. 6 As we stand here today, however, we still are awaiting the Department of Interior to 8 respond to a federal court's order, still 9 waiting to know whether the Biden Administration 10 will confirm the status of our reservation or 11 follow in the Trump Administration's footsteps 12 in trying to disestablish our reservation. 13 For those of you who do not know us, the 14 Mashpee Wampanoag people have lived in what is 15 now southeastern Massachusetts since time 16 immemorial, and we have been fighting to retain 17 our homelands since our ancestors first welcomed 18 and saved the Pilgrims from starvation. 19 Despite our continued occupation of these 20 same lands since before European contact, the 21 Federal government's abject failure to protect 22

our rights to our aboriginal territory directly 1 resulted in our tribe becoming landless and 2 unrecognized. 3 We were forced to reestablish our recognition through the brutal Part 83 Federal 5 Acknowledgment Process. Our recognition was 6 7 finally restored in 2007. We then immediately sought to end our landlessness by petitioning 8 the Department to establish a reservation 9 through its authority Under the Indian 10 Reorganization Act that was finally done in 11 2015. 12 I want to highlight that in March of 2020, 13 while we stood alone defending the status of our 14 reservation in Court and in the midst of the 15 COVID-19 pandemic, the Trump Administration 16 announced that it had intended to take our 17 reservation out of trust, contrary to the 18 Department's longstanding policy and Assistant 19 Secretary Tara Sweeney's earlier promise to hold 20 our Land into Trust until litigation had been 21 resolved. 22

1	At about the same time the Trump
2	Administration stacked the deck against us by
3	withdrawing the Department's longstanding
4	Carcieri test, the 2014 M-Opinion, on which our
5	fee-to-trust arguments is based. The Trump
6	Administration issued new guidance designed to
7	make it nearly impossible for newly recognized
8	tribes like ours to meet the Carcieri test, and
9	as a result to have any reservation at all.
10	In June of 2020, a Federal District Court
11	followed the Trump Administration's actions and
12	instructed the Department to reconsider its
13	position. It is now October of 2021, and we are
14	still waiting.
15	You have asked for our views on the fee-
16	to-trust process. We urge the Department to
17	recognize that the process is particularly
18	burdensome for newly recognized landless tribes.
19	The establishment of an initial reservation is
20	extremely costly and time-consuming, and it is
21	imposed on tribes that can least afford either
22	the time or the money. No reservation means no

access to a wide variety of federal programs 1 2 meant to assist tribes because they are tied to a reservation land base. No reservation means 3 no ability to develop a meaningful, healthy Tribal economy or adequate Tribal employment. 5 Yet newly recognized tribes receive little 6 technical assistance and no financial assistance 7 from BIA for this purpose. Of course, making 8 matters significantly worse and the misery that 9 has been caused by the Supreme Court's ruling in 10 Carcieri, tribes like ours now also burden of 11 locating, collating, and explaining hundreds of 12 years of documents relating to our relationship 13 with the Federal government. 14 Mashpee strongly urges that all federally 15 recognized tribes should be treated equally, and 16 yet Carcieri has disproportionately burdened 17 tribes that already face significant financial 18 challenges. 19 Finally, even once our reservation is 20 established nearly all of our future 21 acquisitions will have to be processed on the 22

burdensome and costly off-reservation standard 1 2 because we have no outer reservation boundary within which to acquire on reservation land. 3 The current fee-to-trust regulatory structure places landless tribes and tribes with 5 small non-allotted reservations at a very 6 serious disadvantage. 7 For these reasons we urge the Department 8 to consider converting its administrative 9 Carcieri test in the Federal regulations to 10 prevent this sort of surprise attack change in 11 rules that we saw from the Trump Administration. 12 Provide financial and technical assistance 13 to newly recognized tribes, including for NEPA 14 compliance, and consider whether there is a 15 better way to implement NIGRA's initial 16 reservation exceptions as the current 17 implementation puts an onerous amount of 18 political, financial, and legal pressure on a 19 newly recognized tribe's first acquisition of 20 land. 21 Provide a mechanism so that tribes with 22

1 small, non-allotted reservations can have better access to the on-reservation fee-to-trust 2 process to better assist us, establish 3 reasonably sized reservations that are adequate for taking care of our people. 5 We are aware that the Clinton 6 7 Administration proposed a land acquisition boundary approach to this problem. One that was 8 withdrawn by the Bush Administration, and we ask 9 this Administration would take another look at 10 that concept. 11 Finally, we urge the Department to delay 12 no further and finish its work on the issues 13 remanded in our litigation against the 14 Department as the delay is causing us great 15 hardship. 16 In conclusion, Mashpee thank Secretary 17 Haaland and Assistant Secretary Newland for 18 taking on these crucial issues. Our tribe again 19 thanks you for the opportunity to provide this 20 input and welcomes the opportunity to discuss 21 these challenges further. 22

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(Speaking foreign language.)
1
2
           Thank you.
           BRYAN NEWLAND: Thank you, Chairman
3
     Weeden.
               I appreciate your comments and I really
4
     do appreciate your very clear and specific
5
     recommendations for us as well to follow on your
6
7
     comments. They're very helpful.
           LIZ APPEL: Next up we have Chairman
8
     Tehassi Hill.
9
           TEHASSI HILL: Good afternoon.
10
           (Speaking foreign language.)
11
           Chairman for Oneida Nation. I would like
12
     to take a moment to say -- (speaking foreign
13
      language) -- to Secretary Haaland and Assistant
14
     Secretary of Indian Affairs, Bryan Newland for
15
     hosting this consultation.
16
           Protection and restoration of our
17
     homelands is a critically important issue that
18
      is atop our minds every day. And we appreciate
19
     the opportunity to provide feedback as to how
20
     the Department of Interior can be helpful.
21
           Today I will touch on about four issues
22
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and the remainder of the issues will be in our 1 submission as written. 2 Fee-to-trust process, the issue is BIA 3 turnover in critical positions. The Oneida Nation, like other Tribal Nations, experience a 5 lengthy fee-to-trust process. Our frontline 6 7 staff has indicated that contributing factors include high turnover in critical positions that 8 are required to fulfill functions of the fee-to-9 trust process. When there is turnover in a 10 position, training and development is required. 11 Once the person gets trained, it seems the 12 individual stays for a bit and then leaves the 13 position. Thus, the high turnover stalls the 14 15 application process. As a solution, the Nation is asking the Department of Interior to consider 16 conducting an assessment and consider providing 17 an incentive program to enhance the timeliness 18 of the fee-to-trust process. 19 Another area is the IBIA appeals. 20 Nation is also very concerned that the process 21 at the Interior Board of Indian Appeals is 22

1 broken. From our perspective, it appears that municipal challenges can indefinitely delay a 2 trust application by filing an appeal. 3 The Oneida Nation currently has eight applications at the IBIA awaiting a decision. 5 To give an example, the Nation submitted an 6 application in 2006 and it remanded back to the 7 Secretary and has been awaiting a notice of 8 decision for over three years. According to our 9 BIA Midwest Regional office, IBIA appeal 10 decisions are taking over three years. This is 11 too long and encourages municipalities to 12 continue filing appeals even if they are 13 frivolous. 14 This in turn delays the Nation's progress 15 to providing housing, economic development, 16 infrastructure on the reservation. 17 This brings me to talk about the 151 18 regulations and the municipalities' ability to 19 challenge the Nation's fee-to-trust application. 20 The Nation believes that a lot of weight has 21 22 been given to these challenges, thus resulting

in more appeals, and extending the length of 1 2 time to process the notice of a decision. Some of the challenges presented are 3 frivolous, especially in circumstances whereby a 4 municipal challenges the existence of a 5 reservation of a tribe. We would ask that the 6 7 Department of Interior look closely at the 151 regulations and any administrative process 8 relating to a challenge and to mitigate the 9 amount of weight placed upon these types of 10 challenges. 11 Another topic, the Department of 12 Interior's proactive engagement in litigation. 13 The Oneida Nation, like many other tribes, 14 continues to engage in litigation with local 15 governments. Recently the Nation won a federal 16 case which many called the Big Apple Fest case. 17 Again, the Village of Hobart tried to impose its 18 special events permit on the Oneida Nation, 19 although the outcome of the case favored Oneida 20 Nation and the United States Department of 21 Interior filed an amicus brief on behalf of the 22

Nation, we had hoped the United States would 1 2 have been more proactive in protecting the reservation boundaries and the Nation's 3 sovereignty and jurisdiction. As early as 2009, the Village of Hobart 5 claimed the provisions of the 1838 treaty 6 establishing the Oneida reservation were mute 7 and -- and that it possessed full municipal 8 authority over everyone, including the Nation on 9 all fee lands within its boundaries. 10 Since we know it is only a matter of time 11 before -- until Hobart's claims would result in 12 litigation, a letter in 2009 sent to the Deputy 13 Solicitor of Indian Affairs, we formally 14 requested the Department of Interior take action 15 to defend the reservation boundaries and the 16 Nation's sovereignty and jurisdiction by 17 agreeing to join the Nation as either a co-18 plaintiff or a co-defendant in litigation 19 against Hobart regarding the reservation 20 boundaries. 21 In a letter, we laid out the explicit 22

details that impact Hobart's actions on the 1 2 Nation's sovereignty, the legal basis for defending the reservation boundaries, and United 3 States Trust responsibility to protect the reservation and the Nation's sovereignty. 5 The letter resulted in a meeting with the 6 then Solicitor Thomas but little else. When the 7 Big Apple Fest case arose in 2016, we were 8 essentially starting from square one with the 9 Department of Interior. We again asked for 10 assistance and were advised that we should avoid 11 litigating the reservation boundaries and should 12 instead claim sovereign immunity from 13 enforcement to the Village ordinances. 14 15 Because this response was unsatisfactory and the suggested course of action likely would 16 have been -- likely would have been successful, 17 the Nation filed suit on its own to protect the 18 reservation and its sovereignty. In the end, 19 the Seventh Circuit ruled in favor of the Nation 20 on the exact same legal grounds laid out in the 21 2009 letter to the former Deputy Solicitor. 22

1	In the course of litigation, the process
2	for engaging the United States as an amicus
3	curia was cumbersome and lengthy and at the
4	Court of Appeals stage would have been concluded
5	would not have been concluded at the time for
6	the United States to file a brief if we had not
7	obtained German for the purpose of mediation.
8	We feel the Department of Interior needs
9	to be more proactive in the approach in
10	litigation matters whereas the tribes are
11	protecting their sovereignty and jurisdiction of
12	homelands.
13	Another issue with the Village of Hobart
14	is the covenants. The Oneida Nation Reservation
15	expands across two counties, six municipalities.
16	The Nation has a good working relationship with
17	all the governments except for being the Village
18	of Hobart. The Village is 99 percent within the
19	reservations boundaries and has a long history
20	of litigation with the Nation.
21	The Village believes the Nation and our
22	boundaries have been extinguished. Although

1 this question has been answered several times in 2 Federal Court, the Village has employed a strategy that would apply restrictive covenants 3 to land within the Nation's reservation boundaries that specifically state without 5 express written consent for the Village of 6 Hobart, no owner of interest in any subject real 7 estate shall transfer any interest in the 8 subject real estate to any individual, entity, 9 organization or sovereign nation or during the 10 period of ownership, take any action that result 11 of which would one, remove or eliminate the 12 subject real estate from the tax rolls of the 13 Village of Hobart, two, diminish or eliminate 14 the payment of real estate taxes levied or 15 assessed against subject real estate and/or 16 three, remove the subject real estate from the 17 jurisdiction of the Village of Hobart, including 18 but not limiting to zoning authority and 19 controls. 20 This restriction shall apply to the 21 transfer of an interest in an entity that is an 22

owner of the subject real estate if as a result 1 2 of the transfer of any items of the above occur. The Nation feels these restrictive 3 covenants are discriminating land ownership and illegal, immoral, and modern redlining. 5 tactic is of great concern, and we would 6 appreciate engagement of the Department of 7 Interior to assist in addressing this issue. 8 And as noted at the beginning we have 9 additional points that will be written and 10 submitted. Thank you. 11 BRYAN NEWLAND: Thank you for your 12 comments, Chairman Hill, and in particular we 13 are -- the Department is very concerned about 14 this restrictive covenant issue which we have 15 seen in a few places now and is something that 16 is on our radar, we're paying attention to. 17 I appreciate all the other points you've raised. 18 I look forward to reading your written 19 submission as well. Thank you. 20 LIZ APPEL: Once again, if you'd like to 21 make a comment, we have a comment from 22

1 Councilwoman Kelly Dennis. (Speaking foreign language) 2 KELLY DENNIS: -- from the Shinnecock Indian Nation, hello, my 3 friends, -- (speaking foreign language). Thank you, Assistant Secretary Newland, 5 and Secretary Haaland for speaking, or for 6 7 allowing us to speak and offer comments on this topic. 8 The Shinnecock Indian Nation was newly 9 recognized in 2010 and we do not currently have 10 trust land, but we do not consider ourselves to 11 be a landless tribe. We have owned and occupied 12 our homelands in and around the Town of South 13 Hampton on the eastern end of Long Island from 14 time immemorial. After over 4,000 acres of our 15 lands in the Shinnecock Hills were stolen from 16 us in 1859 in violation of the Indian Non-17 intercourse Act, including any of our sacred 18 sites, our Nation now primarily holds 19 jurisdiction over Tribal territory at Shinnecock 20 Neck, a peninsula that juts out into the 21 Shinnecock Bay encompassing approximately 900 22

That's where a lot of our Tribal members 1 acres. 2 reside. And we also hold Westwoods in Hampton Bays that encompasses approximately 100 acres 3 along the Peconic Bay. There are over 1,589 enrolled Tribal 5 members and about, again, half live on that 6 reservation at Shinnecock Neck. 7 We are really looking forward to 8 confirming that our lands are held in restricted 9 fee and that, you know, just having time and 10 again, we really face roadblocks with several 11 economic development projects and important 12 infrastructure grants without the status of 13 having our lands in restricted fee confirmed and 14 that our land is indeed within the boundaries of 15 an Indian reservation and is Indian Country. 16 But after receiving federal recognition in 17 2010, ten years ago, we really should be at a 18 place now where we're obtaining additional lands 19 to be held in restricted fee or, you know --20 and/or can submit applications to put new Land 21 into Trust. 22

1	Really the most urgent matter for
2	Shinnecock Indian Nation is to secure new land
3	in trust or restricted feel for housing, Tribal
4	administration, and meaningful economic
5	developments where our current homelands really
6	are facing erosion and the impacts of climate
7	change as we're almost completely surrounded by
8	water and have really faced a lot of damage
9	during recent stores, superstorm Sandy being one
10	of them that really damaged our homelands and
11	put a lot of our Tribal members at risk.
12	So previously, Chairman thank you,
12	So previously, Chairman thank you, Brian Weeden, from Mashpee spoke and our Nation,
13	Brian Weeden, from Mashpee spoke and our Nation,
13	Brian Weeden, from Mashpee spoke and our Nation, our Shinnecock Nation agrees with the September
13 14 15	Brian Weeden, from Mashpee spoke and our Nation, our Shinnecock Nation agrees with the September 2015 Mashpee record of decision in which the
13 14 15 16	Brian Weeden, from Mashpee spoke and our Nation, our Shinnecock Nation agrees with the September 2015 Mashpee record of decision in which the Department of Interior classified its authority
13 14 15 16	Brian Weeden, from Mashpee spoke and our Nation, our Shinnecock Nation agrees with the September 2015 Mashpee record of decision in which the Department of Interior classified its authority under the Indian Reorganization Act to accept
13 14 15 16 17	Brian Weeden, from Mashpee spoke and our Nation, our Shinnecock Nation agrees with the September 2015 Mashpee record of decision in which the Department of Interior classified its authority under the Indian Reorganization Act to accept trust title on behalf of Indians living on
13 14 15 16 17 18	Brian Weeden, from Mashpee spoke and our Nation, our Shinnecock Nation agrees with the September 2015 Mashpee record of decision in which the Department of Interior classified its authority under the Indian Reorganization Act to accept trust title on behalf of Indians living on reservation as of 1934. And they also

1 So, we really hope that we can take these things into consideration. We look forward to 2 follow-up and to submitting additional written 3 comments and speaking with you personally. 4 (Speaking foreign language). Thank you. 5 BRYAN NEWLAND: Thank you, Councilwoman, I 6 appreciate your comments here today and taking 7 the time to join us. 8 LIZ APPEL: And we have an additional 9 person facing issues with the raise hand 10 function. We have Riley Josh here on behalf of 11 Chief Gary Batton of Choctaw Nation. 12 JOSH RILEY: Hi, can you guys hear me? 13 LIZ APPEL: Yes, thank you. 14 JOSH RILEY: Great, thank you. Sorry 15 about that. I have technical difficulties. 16 (Speaking foreign language) -- to 17 everyone. My name is Josh Riley. I'm here on 18 behalf of Chief Gary Batton and the Choctaw 19 We have just a few things we want to 20 discuss and then we'll obviously submit written 21 comments that will be a little bit more robust 22

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1
     and more detail. But just a few things we
2
     wanted to hit on here.
           First thing, Land into Trust, one of our
3
     biggest issues at the Choctaw Nation, Land into
     Trust is the BLM legal description are causing
5
     our applications to be slowed down. So, we
6
7
     would, you know, welcome conversations with the
     BIA on how we could look at different processes
8
     or maybe help recruit people into the area of
9
     surveying and things like that because they're
10
      just so few surveyors that are C Fed certified
11
     that are able to do these surveys so these
12
     applications can move through a little quicker.
13
           Moving past to trust leasing right away,
14
     we kind of have the same issue on leasing.
15
     There's only one review appraiser for the entire
16
     Eastern Oklahoma region. So, you're talking 45
17
     percent of the State of Oklahoma, almost 20
18
     tribes in Eastern Oklahoma and there's only one
19
     review appraiser. So, it significantly delays
20
     any of those appraisals for leasing and rights
21
     of ways.
22
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So sacred sites, we're going to have some
1
2
     pretty robust comments there in our writing.
           And then moving to the, I guess, overall
3
     category here and the most pressing issues, I'm
     going to sound like a broken record.
                                             I've been
5
      -- with every conversation I've had with DOI --
6
7
     DOJ, members of Congress for the past two years
      is the exact same thing that you're going to
8
     hear out of me.
                       The most pressing issue of the
9
     Choctaw Nation is the Supreme Court decision in
10
     McGirt.
11
           The Federal government has not responded
12
     to the decision in McGirt. The Federal
13
     government has left the tribes essentially to
14
      fend for ourselves out here in Eastern Oklahoma
15
     and to respond to probably the greatest win in
16
     the Supreme Court history for the Eastern
17
     Oklahoma tribes, but yet all we hear from our
18
      federal partners is oh, congratulations, what a
19
     great win. But they offer nothing other than
20
      just congratulations, what a great win.
21
           So, we are deeply concerned. Again,
22
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1 have said this a hundred times, I'm saying it 2 again, we're deeply concerned with the BIA's budget proposal to Congress, why that amount was 3 Then we are also concerned with the so low. congressional appropriations process and that 5 amount was not increased. We just say the FY 6 '22 budget out of the Senate, again, no money 7 for tribes in Eastern Oklahoma to respond to 8 McGirt. So, we -- we're out here trying to do 9 what we can but we're not receiving help, you 10 know, from the DOI. 11 It's frustrating that DOJ was able to ask 12 for a massive increase for their budget so that 13 the FBI is taken care of to respond to McGirt, 14 15 but yet the BIA couldn't secure more funding for the tribes in Eastern Oklahoma to respond to 16 McGirt, so the Federal government took care of 17 themselves while not taking care of the tribes 18 in Eastern Oklahoma that they have a treaty and 19 trust responsibility to protect. 20 So, we're frustrated. We're spending a 21 lot of money to respond with little to no 22

assistance from the BIA and the DOI. 1 So that's 2 probably the most pressing issue. We have a few others. 3 One thing, I think, when we are talking about restoration of Tribal homelands, we've got 5 to look further than just Land into Trust 6 We all have Land into Trust issues, but 7 let's look at real restoration of Tribal 8 homelands. I think that the DOI should 9 immediately begin consultations with each 10 individual tribe to identify Federal lands that 11 are located in or adjacent to the reservations 12 and what it would look like for the Federal 13 government to return those lands back to the 14 tribes from which they were taken. 15 Specifically, on the Choctaw Nation 16 reservation, we have a massive U.S. Forest that 17 I don't know, many folks on the line are 18 probably familiar with the lawsuit that the 19 Choctaw Nation and the Chickasaw Nation filed 20 just, you know, in the last ten years against 21 the DOI. Regarding that, we came to a 22

1 settlement. It was a very small settlement, but no land was, you know, transferred back to the 2 tribes. 3 So, you know, for us in particular, we have this whole process of -- and evidence of 5 this land being taken from -- by the Department 6 of Interior from the Choctaw Nation and its 7 members and then sold to timber companies and 8 then bought right back from -- by the USDA so 9 they could turn into a national forest. So, you 10 know, it's just ripe with fraud and, you know, 11 for the Choctaw Nation, we would appreciate 12 conversations about how the Federal government 13 can actually, you know help us. 14 I know obviously USDA land is not DOI land 15 and that's a little different, but I think we 16 can talk about things like interagency transfers 17 of land from other agencies such as USDA maybe 18 to DOI, and then maybe DOI can transfer those 19 lands and trust to tribes, I don't know, but I 20 think those conversations need to happen. 21 So, I appreciate the opportunity to speak 22

1 today. I've got a lot more to say but we'll 2 just, you know, make sure it's in our written comments and -- (speaking foreign language). 3 BRYAN NEWLAND: Thank you so much. There was a lot in there and I'd be happy to have a 5 follow-up conversation with you and Chief Batton 6 and others about post-McGirt. I'm particularly 7 interested in the response that you feel has 8 been lacking or we're not forthcoming in the 9 budget request and I'll -- I just want to take 10 this opportunity to add that the budget is 11 developed, especially in law enforcement 12 matters, in coordination across the 13 administration and McGirt has been a forefront 14 of a lot of the conversations that we've had 15 with the Department of Justice on both law 16 enforcement prosecuting justice facilities and 17 the like. 18 But I say that not to dismiss your 19 concerns but as an invitation to learn more 20 about what other pieces you think are lacking 21 and what we can do better. 22

1 With respect to the -- thinking more broadly about restoring Tribal homelands, I 2 appreciate you raising that specific point. 3 That is something this Administration has been giving a lot of thought to and I think it's 5 evidenced by things like the return of the 6 7 National Bison Range to the Salish and Kootenai tribes up at Flathead and the restoration of the 8 Bears Ears National Monument just two weeks ago 9 by President Biden under tribally led management 10 and stewardship for the monument. 11 And that is something that we're really 12 interested in doing, and when you talk about 13 broadening the scope of what we mean by 14 restoring Tribal homelands and it's why we've 15 included reserve treaty rights and sacred places 16 in this consultation as well because as you 17 correctly note, they are all related. 18 So, Josh, I welcome you to follow up 19 directly with our team on a conversation about 20 post-McGirt and how we can work more closely 21 together and appreciate your comments. 22 I look

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forward to the written comments.
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2
           JOSH RILEY: Absolutely, thank you.
           LIZ APPEL: Our next comment comes from
3
     Chairman Fairbanks.
           CHAIRMAN FAIRBANKS: Can you hear me?
5
           (Speaking foreign language.)
6
           Chairman Fairbanks here over in White
     Earth and I'd like to say -- (speaking foreign
8
      language) -- to all the other leaders that were
9
     before me that brought up some good, good
10
     content, and I'd also like to thank Bryan
11
     Newland and also Secretary Haaland for listening
12
     to us today and -- (speaking foreign language) -
13
      - for that.
14
           But back home in White Earth here, you
15
     know, I have a couple things I wanted to address
16
     and talk about. One of them is our water.
17
                                                   You
     know, I've been reaching out to the Department
18
     of the Interior, especially with Line 3 that
19
     went through -- you know, that was going through
20
     the corridor, that was going through the heart
21
     of our treaty seated territories. And you know,
22
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and that's one thing that kind of we fell on --1 2 I feel like we fell on deaf ears because, you know, this year, and this is an example, of 3 course, we are in a drought year, but you know, we only harvested around 10,000 pounds this year 5 of our big lake we have up north of White Earth 6 here. 7 And two years ago, and this is an example, 8 we harvested around 170,000 pounds of our own 9 wild rice, and this year we only got 10,000 10 pounds. And the pleas that went out to the 11 Department was, you know, I know that we've been 12 in a Court case with the State of Minnesota over 13 this, too, is like you know -- and this is what 14 15 really hurt us a lot was, you know, the State of Minnesota issued these water permits for this 16 pipeline that really, really kind of affected 17 us, and you know, today I'm still kind of 18 baffled at the Army Corp and also the Department 19 of the Interior didn't kind of, you know, step 20 it up and help us and at least look at some of 21 the -- you know, the environmental issues that 22

1 was happening along here, along this corridor. And I know that -- and this kind of just 2 comes back to what I'm talking about is our 3 homelands. You know this is our homeland. This is the reason why we're sitting here where we're 5 at is because of wild rice. This is our 6 prophecy our Ojibwa prophecy. And I'm just 7 making a plea here that, you know, that we have 8 to start looking at our water and we have to 9 start protecting our resources and our water 10 more and more and more because I was talking to 11 one of the State representatives this morning 12 before I got on this call that we have to look 13 at our water rights and we're doing -- I'm doing 14 15 everything I can here. My counsel and myself, you know, we're looking at protecting what we 16 have left for our future generations, and I 17 think all of us across Indian Country are doing 18 the same. We're looking at our water. 19 You look at the water problems we're 20 having over in Michigan. We look at the water, 21 look at the droughts that we had this past year, 22

you know, it's something that we have to --1 2 really have to work on is really protecting what we have left. And on over at the Fred Lakes, 3 you know Chairman Seeky (phonetic) might say a few words, too, but you know, this is one thing 5 that we have to look at is we have to think 6 about our future generations when it comes to 7 our water. 8 And I guess the other part of this is what 9 I want to talk about was you know, some of the 10 trust, putting our Land into Trust. I know that 11 you know, when I talked to Bryan here a few 12 months ago down in, I think it was Lower Sioux, 13 that we talked about some of the issues that was 14 happening in Minnesota and we brought it up to 15 him, and I know that we were going to talk and 16 that we haven't had a chance to sit down and 17 talk more about it, but with some of the Land 18 into Trust, I know we used mandatory trust, our 19 WELS Act that puts it in and we need like an 20 opinion from DOI to see how that's going to work 21 for us. 22

1 So, you know, that's one thing I hope 2 Bryan reaches out to me and we can sit down and talk about that a little more in-depth. 3 But I just -- you know, I'm really pleading to the Secretary and also Bryan and the 5 staff that, you know, please help us, you know, 6 7 help all the tribes that are needing to protect their water. I know Line 5 is up there now. 8 You know, I look at my brothers and sisters to 9 the east and to the west and south and north of 10 us that we have to sit here, and I just really 11 want to protect what we have for our future 12 generations. 13 So, I want to say -- (speaking foreign 14 language) -- and thank you for your time. 15 (Speaking foreign language). 16 BRYAN NEWLAND: (Speaking foreign 17 language). I appreciate your comments today and 18 you will note that the fact that we have tribes 19 from Minnesota, the Land of Ten Thousand Lakes 20 now talking about an issue like drought and 21 water rights is -- I think just emphasizes the 22

need for all of us to continue our work to 1 2 address climate change. Because those are things that people in your homelands have never 3 had to think about and consider before. So, I 4 appreciate you raising that for all of us. 5 LIZ APPEL: And once again, if you'd like 6 7 to make a comment, please click the raise hand icon at the bottom of your screen. We did get a 8 chat comment from Chairwoman Andrews-Maltais. 9 Our tribe, like many tribes, are under 10 constant assault of land easements and Tribal 11 sovereignty forcing us to expend critical funds 12 we simply do not have on expensive endless 13 litigation. 14 We are asking DOI to defend all Tribal 15 land rights. Would DOI commit to work with DOJ 16 or independently to write a declaration letter 17 that proclaims and informs all mon-tribal 18 government instrumentalities that Tribal lands 19 held in trust are owned by the U.S. and 20 therefore any question and/or legal challenges 21 to any exercise of governmental authority, 22

taxation or jurisdiction be directed to the U.S. 1 2 as our fiduciary trust fee This may not only alleviate the oppression 3 of local hostile governments, it will serve to notice these hostile governments and/or 5 individuals that the tribes enjoy tribal 6 sovereign immunity, and they must sue the U.S. 7 as title owner of the property. 8 And in the meantime, we have a hand raised 9 from Chairman Payment. Oh-oh, are you muted, 10 Chairman Payment? 11 CHAIRMAN PAYMENT: Can you hear me now? 12 LIZ APPEL: Yes, thank you. 13 CHAIRMAN PAYMENT: Right. Somebody showed 14 15 me how to change the color of your hand on here so it kind of matches now. Except for if I go 16 like this, it doesn't. 17 But anyway, what I wanted to say was --18 what I wanted to say was I do have some very 19 specific concerns, but we believe we're trying 20 to address those administratively. But I do 21 want to say that we have a team right now that 22

we have not had before, a full complement, along 1 with both a -- we believe a legislature and a 2 president that are supportive. 3 So, we have an opportunity right now to get it right. And obviously, there's ebbs and 5 flows depending on who is president, and I'm 6 also really confident with the people -- and I'm 7 not blowing smoke here -- but people that are in 8 key positions to be able to help get the policy 9 right. 10 Chairwoman Andrews said earlier, you know, 11 the priority and the goal that was clearly 12 established under the Obama Administration gave 13 something to look to and it was an optic that 14 was allowed for reporting annually about how 15 we're doing. And that gave me great hope. 16 those accomplishments, especially with the 17 Mashpee and also with the Alaska land and trust. 18 And so, you know - and a lot of that was 19 burned and fallowed in the last four years, but 20 we have that opportunity now. And so, at the 21 National Congress of American Indians just last 22

1 week we voted to call for a new strategic plan 2 and asking the current Administration to consult with tribes, to write that new strategic plan, 3 to put your fingerprint on it. Because we know the people that are in the role now have it in 5 their hearts. We know from their past advocacy. 6 We know that it will look the way we want it to 7 look from Indian Country if the people that are 8 in the roles right now. 9 And so, I just want to say something 10 reinforcing. You're hearing a lot of requests. 11 You're hearing a lot of pleading with Tribal 12 leaders to get it right and to finally do it 13 right, but I also want to offer that we know 14 15 that you guys when you accept these roles, are in positions where you're going to get arrows in 16 the back and you're in thankless jobs, so it's 17 good that you're self-motivated for these jobs 18 and you know what needs to happen no matter what 19 20 comes your way. But just to know, and I said this to the 21 secretary last week, she often says that she 22

stands on the shoulders of her ancestors. 1 But 2 the rest of us are here to lift you up, to strengthen you so that you can do what it is 3 that you know needs to be done. There's none of us on this call that 5 really need to tell you intricately what you 6 know needs to be done, but we will reinforce it 7 so that you have our voice backing you so that 8 you can write those policies and put those 9 procedures in place for the time that we have 10 because it's not permanent. We know it's not 11 permanent. And so, for as long as we have, 12 we'll stand with you. 13 And so, whatever you need to include in 14 15 it, we will say it, but we want to get there out the other end and strengthen you in that 16 process. So that's it. (Speaking foreign 17 language) -- and I'm in a good mood today, so 18 you got my best. 19 (Speaking foreign 20 BRYAN NEWLAND: language). Thank you, Chairman Payment and I'll 21 tell you, those of you who have served in Tribal 22

government know as well that the affirmation of 1 2 the work you're doing, and support really does mean a lot and it's very motivating not just for 3 me but everyone on our team wants to know and 4 make sure that they're part of a mission that's 5 going to make a difference. 6 So, I really appreciate you sharing that with our team here. Liz? 8 LIZ APPEL: Okay, our next comment comes 9 from Kitcki Carroll. 10 KITCKI CARROLL: Good afternoon, Assistant 11 Secretary Newland. I just hope I'm not going 12 out of line. I was waiting for the Tribal 13 leaders to go first out of deference and 14 15 respect. I want to build on some comments that all 16 the Tribal leaders made, particularly what the 17 Chairwoman Andrews-Maltais and Chairman Payment 18 just made a moment ago. I think it's important 19 to recognize that even though we're having a 20 Department of Interior consultation today, we're 21 talking about an issue that touches all branches 22

of the Federal government, and all those 1 branches bear responsibility towards the 2 ultimate goal of rebuilding, restoring, 3 protecting homelands. So, to a comment that was made earlier, I 5 just want to underscore the point that we feel 6 7 the Federal government as a whole bears the responsibility to protect our homelands 8 regardless of what that land status is. 9 particularly within the space of fee-to-trust 10 acquisitions, you earlier stated some of the 11 challenges that Tribal nations are up against 12 within that process. So, I want to offer a 13 couple of specific thoughts within that space. 14 You know, as mentioned by most all of the 15 Tribal leaders on this call so far, this 16 relationship is with the United States, the 17 Federal entity, not with local municipalities or 18 States, but particularly within the fee-to-trust 19 base in our effort to resolve and fix Carcieri, 20 we often found ourselves in the space of Tribal 21 nations engaging with these local municipalities 22

1 and states, which is just not correct or appropriate. 2 One of the things that the municipalities 3 often put forward as a reason for their opposition to fee-to-trust acquisitions is the 5 loss of Federal taxes off their tax rolls. 6 one of the things I want to put out there, and I 7 understand that this is not just DOI 8 responsibility, but it bears consideration by 9 other Federal entities, but there is an 10 inconsistent piece to what's going on right now 11 in the process space that's causing inequity, 12 which is the other bureaus within DOI have an 13 offset for those fees to trust acquisitions in 14 the form of payment in lieu of taxes. 15 With fee-to-trust acquisitions within the 16 BIA space, there is no such tax offset. So, we 17 feel that it's critically important just from a 18 fairness perspective that the BIA, just like its 19 sister bureaus within Interior, have access to 20 an offsetting tilt to push back against that 21 opposition by local municipalities and states. 22

We also feel that doing so will really 1 2 narrow down what the real argument is, and I think everybody on this call recognizes that. 3 It's not necessarily just about taxes, it's about fundamental opposition to our inherent 5 sovereign rights and authorities. 6 So, if we can take off the tax loss issue off the table, then that really reserves then 8 the issue of taking anti sovereignty positions 9 as what we need to really work through. 10 You have heard already the comment about 11 setting targets like the Obama Administration 12 did. The Trump Administration had set targets 13 for approval of applications but not fee-to-14 trust actual acquisitions. And even though they 15 had the targets for reviews, it was very hard to 16 get reporting on how those review approvals or 17 denials were going. 18 But in addition to going back to an Obama 19 Administration era approach to setting acreage 20 acquisition targets, there also should be 21 correlating resources that are allocated, 22

1 requested, appropriated to make sure that there 2 are resources to do the actual processing. You know, you've heard already on this 3 where there are tremendous delays. That has to do with process failures, but it also has to do 5 with resource failures to have the appropriate 6 people in place to do the reviews, do the 7 processing, to do the evaluations, et cetera. 8 So oftentimes when we get into the 9 budgetary space, we're talking about Tribal 10 Nation dollars and those are extremely important 11 and absolutely, but at the same time tribes 12 suffer when the Federal government isn't 13 appropriately asking for an adequate number of 14 resources to fulfill their non-individual trust 15 duties. 16 The other thing that I would say for 17 consideration, too, is there are other examples 18 and Federal processes that don't allow the 19 Federal government to take as long as they want 20 to do what they want. You can look no further 21 than the contracting compacting space where 22

1 there are some time parameters tied to that. 2 And if the United States doesn't do its part, the tribe isn't expected just to sit back and 3 wait indefinitely for the United States to take its steps and proper actions. 5 So built into setting targets, both from a 6 review and approval target, there also should be 7 a piece that really sets some time parameters. 8 Because you've heard it before. You know, five 9 years taking -- to get a fee-to-trust 10 acquisition done is actually on the good side. 11 You know, we've heard examples of 15, 20 plus 12 years and the tribes having to start the process 13 all over again. That's just unacceptable and 14 absurd and I think anybody with rational 15 thinking knows that that's absurd and 16 unreasonable. 17 So, there is definitely to your point of 18 this consultation of improving processes, clear 19 opportunity to tighten this thing up. 20 the point that I want to underscore, that the 21 Chairwoman made in her comments and in the chat 22

1 room here, supporting all of that is an 2 expectation as trustee -- not just DOI but the entire Federal system, even though we are all 3 aware of the conflicts that are embedded in that, take a position of absolute defense of 5 protecting our homelands. 6 Because what the Biden administration is also strong promoting, you know, is this idea of 8 justice, this notion of justice, this idea of 9 fairness and equity and rebuilding 10 infrastructure, rebuilding economies. We agree 11 with all of that, but to the points that have 12 already been made, you cannot do that without a 13 strong homeland base to provide for the needs of 14 your citizens. It's as simple as that. 15 So, anything that the administration can 16 do to take advantage of this very moment in time 17 to pull all this together will have, as you've 18 already heard, multi-generational positive 19 impact. 20 So, thank y9ou for the time to allow me to 21 offer some comments. 22

1 BRYAN NEWLAND: Thank you Kitcki. raised, as always, a number of really good 2 points. And I want to respond to a couple of 3 them. One with the -- your last point about the 5 need for homelands. For us, and I think for 6 many people on this consultation, it is even 7 more inherent or essential. It goes beyond the 8 need for economic development and governance. 9 To ensure that every tribe has a right and 10 access to homelands is the very nature of 11 existence as a Tribal people, is based upon 12 living together as Tribal people. And if you 13 don't have a homeland where you can carry on and 14 sustain Tribal life ways, that threatens the 15 continued existence of indigenous people as 16 Tribal people. 17 And that's something that all of us here 18 understand, and it underpins the push to protect 19 and restore Tribal homelands here. 20 But I appreciate you raising that. On the 21 -- all agencies having a responsibility or a 22

1 share of the trust responsibility, you're I can tell you from my 2 absolutely right. experience, having been here under President 3 Obama's Administration, that this Administration has dialed it up to eleven on coordination among 5 agencies. 6 Already in eight months, I've been a part of more interagency working groups and task 8 forces than I was in three-and-a-half years here 9 at the Department, or our office was in three-10 and-a-half years my first go around. And a lot 11 of that is being coordinated through the White 12 House counsel. 13 And on the need to put money and resources 14 15 into our capacity, I hear you loud and clear. You know, one of the unfortunate byproducts of 16 self-determination era, which on the whole has 17 been just remarkably successful as a federal 18 policy, is that we, the Federal government, are 19 now competing with you for the best and 20 brightest and most talented people across Indian 21 Country. 22

And so, it is a good problem to have that 1 so many talented folks, whether they're 2 engineers, or surveyors, or professionals, or 3 specialists want to go back to their Tribal communities and use their talents for Tribal 5 governments, it's made it more difficult to fill 6 7 a number of key positions here at the Department. 8 And so that's a reality that we're 9 conscious of and we take seriously our need to 10 build up our staffing capacity here at the 11 Department, get some talented folks in, train 12 them up and make them even more attractive 13 Tribal employees in the future, we hope. 14 So, I appreciate you raising all those 15 things. Liz? 16 LIZ APPEL: Thank you. Our next comment 17 comes from Tribal Representative Lance Gumbs. 18 LANCE GUMBS: Good afternoon. 19 And I'd like to thank the Secretary and the Assistant 20 Secretary for this consultation. I'd like to 21 start out with just the title of the 22

1 consultation because there is a -- you talk 2 about restoring lands from fee-to-trust, but there is another set of land holdings, and so 3 I'd just like to follow up on some comments that my counsel representative, Kelly Dennis made 5 earlier because the restricted fee is where my 6 Nation, Shinnecock, is looking to continue with 7 our -- in the way that our Nation is looking to 8 continue with our landholdings. 9 The Shinnecock Nation holds lands that 10 have been recognized since before the 11 establishment of the United States as restricted 12 For centuries the status was recognized 13 and protected by the State of New York, which 14 pre-dates the whole Federal notion of trust land 15 or the trust lands that are held by various 16 other tribes around the country. 17 For us and all of the tribes in New York 18 State, the United States turned its attention to 19 New York Tribal status, each one, in turn, was 20 acknowledged, each one of the tribes was 21 acknowledged and their landholdings was 22

1 acknowledged in a restricted fee status. for us, for some years -- in 2010, the Interior 2 Department acknowledged the uninterrupted status 3 and sovereignty of the Shinnecock Nation when we 4 were finally acknowledged, and especially in the 5 context of a sovereignty, and that is one of our 6 goals, obviously, to protect our sovereignty and 7 the rights that we have. 8 But we want the Federal government, the 9 BIA, to look at the restricted fee status as 10 well. So, we're asking the United States to 11 take action promptly to clarify the restricted 12 fee status of our lands so that we will no 13 longer need to allocate scarce resources to 14 balance state and local governments in Court. 15 We feel that the confirmation of 16 restricted feel lands would be an efficient 17 route for expanding in our tribal land base. 18 And there are many examples out there in 19 terms of what this would do for us, including, 20 you know, upholding tribal jurisdiction over our 21 lands. 22

And the Secretary is pretty familiar with 1 2 restricted fee lands as only New York State and New Mexico have tribes that have this status. 3 It is also listed in the regs, in 151, 152, where it names the types of landholdings that 5 tribes have. It talks about trust land. Ιt 6 talks about fee land, and it also talks about 7 restricted fee lands. 8 And so, it is our request once again that 9 the Department takes a look at the restricted 10 fee way that our lands are held and clarify that 11 for us. 12 I'd like to also talk about the Department 13 should clarify and defend Tribal jurisdiction 14 despite outside claims of right of way. For the 15 Shinnecock, for us, this directly affects one of 16 our economic development projects that has been 17 in New York State right now with our monument 18 sign project. We predate the rules and regs as 19 to when our land was stolen, or as the New York 20 State tries to say, they did this lease or this 21 right of way with our tribe in 1958, which was 22

1 completely bogus. And so, we're in Court now defending this right of way or this so-called, 2 you know, lease that they have, but it predates 3 the rules and regs that were established for right of way and leasing. 5 So, we would respectfully request that the 6 7 Department look into this and especially those leases that they're claiming on these right of 8 ways that states are claiming that predate, you 9 know, the rules and regulations. 10 And the last thing, the last point that 11 I'd like to bring up is the Shinnecock, at 12 Shinnecock, we have a litigation request pending 13 on a Non-Intercourse Act claim and we were told 14 that we were -- we had to be put on hold back in 15 1973 when we first started this process because 16 we were not Federally recognized. 17 Well now, since that time, 32 years later, 18 I will say from 1978 to 2010, we now are 19 acknowledged and this request, this land 20 litigation request is still out there pending 21 for stolen lands that were taken from us in 22

1859. 1 So, we're asking the Federal government to 2 step in and uphold their trust responsibility to 3 us in terms of helping us to defend our land 4 claim for this stolen land that was directly in 5 violation with the Non-Intercourse Act at that 6 time. 7 We will have more in our written comments 8 as we move forward, but I thank you for holding 9 this consultation and giving me or allowing me 10 to just come back and speak a little bit more on 11 our Shinnecock issues. Thank you very much. 12 BRYAN NEWLAND: Thank you, Mr. Gumbs. 13 LIZ APPEL: And our next comment comes 14 from Philimon Two Eagle. 15 PHILEMON TWO EAGLE: I want to introduce 16 myself. My name is Philimon Two Eagle. I'm the 17 executive director of the Sicangu Lakota Treaty 18 Council under the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. 19 want to read part of our comments. We will be 20 submitting a longer comment on all of the -- on 21 the area. 22

1 Dear Secretary Haaland, reading from the 2 Sicangu Lakota Oyate Rosebud Sioux Tribe and the Sicangu Lakota Treaty Council, we represent the 3 Sicangu Lakota people of the Oceti Sakowin Oyate, the Seven Council Fires Confederation 5 also known by the United States as the Great 6 Sioux Nation. 7 We are currently residing on the Rosebud 8 Sioux Indian Reservation. Congratulations on 9 your appointment as the first native person to 10 be Interior Secretary. We also applaud 11 President Biden and their omission action on 12 Federal protections of original boundaries of 13 the Bears Ears National Monument, which 14 recognizes in part the sacredness of the area to 15 many Native people. 16 We also acknowledge your history as a 17 leader of the Kawaik Pueblo and Laguna and over 18 your sacred mountains -- (speaking foreign 19 language). We are encouraged that you may 20 therefore fully understand our interest and 21 claims to our sacred lands. Most importantly, 22

Pa-ha-sa-pah or the Black Hills of South Dakota. 1 2 Ha-sa-pah is part of our lands that were taken from us by the U.S. Congress in 1877. The Oceti 3 Sakowin Oyate and the Sicangu people and the Sioux tribe never relinquished their claim to 5 their sacred lands, including Paha Sapa. 6 For almost 150 years this has been an ongoing dispute and a barrier to harmonious 8 nation-to-nation relationship between our --9 (inaudible) -- and the United States. 10 continue to seek this sort of reparations for 11 the extreme injustices that have been brought 12 upon our people by the United States. 13 By this letter, we seek to engage in good 14 faith with you as a representative of the United 15 States, or whether what opportunities may be 16 available in this new political climate to 17 evolve this dispute in whole or in part. 18 We further have been impressed by 19 President Biden's memorandum on Tribal 20 consultation and strengthening nation-to-nation 21 relationships. Shortly after he took office, 22

therein he recognized Native Nations as 1 2 sovereign and rated a priority for the administration to respect the sovereignty and 3 the self-governance and further committed to fulfill treaty responsibilities with Native 5 Nations, with regular meaningful and robust 6 consultation with Native Nations, cornerstones 7 of Federal policy. 8 We emphasize that honoring the solemn 9 promises the United States has made to Native 10 Nations more than two centuries is particularly 11 We seek perhaps with other -vital now. 12 (inaudible) -- council fires and other Native 13 Nations and peoples to sit down with you and 14 engage the United States in high-level 15 discussion on how we might fairly and 16 permanently resolve these matters as nations, 17 beginning with our sacred Paha Sapa, the Black 18 Hills. 19 As you know, much of the Paha Sapa is 20 controlled by the Federal government as the 21 Black Hills National Forest. We are aware that 22

1 much of that land has been classified by the 2 United States as surplus land, meaning lands that are not necessary to the Black Hills 3 National Forest. Some of these lands are very sacred to us. 5 In the past, we have been -- (inaudible) -- by 6 the United States in -- (inaudible) -- to 7 private entities without our consent or even 8 consultations. An initial step and the partial 9 resolution of the dispute over the Black Hills 10 without meeting in any manner to compromise or 11 release our claims to our -- (inaudible) --12 lands would be the immediate halting of all six 13 lands -- (inaudible) -- and the transfer of the 14 possession and control of the surplus lands and 15 other Black Hills Federal lands back to the 16 Oceti Sakowin Oyate. 17 This will enable us to fulfill our sacred 18 obligation to -- (speaking foreign language) 19 the Great Spirit and -- (speaking foreign 20 language) -- Grandmother Earth, to care for our 21 ancestral lands and relatives, would provide 22

free access to our people for important ceremony 1 2 within our spiritual center and would contribute to an economic well-being of our people and the 3 restoration of the shared governance and land base of our -- (inaudible). It is something 5 that can and should be done. 6 We seek in complete good faith and fairness to establish a new 21st Century 8 relationship with the United States, a fully 9 strengthened Nation to Nation and decolonize 10 them -- (speaking foreign language) -- a time of 11 the treaty of peace in compliance with the 12 international law, international human rights 13 standards as well as our own laws, our history, 14 culture, and traditions. 15 We will be submitting specific comments to 16 the questions that you have on your Tribal 17 leader letter. (Speaking foreign language). 18 19 Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Two Eagle. 20 BRYAN NEWLAND: I appreciate your comments and the comments on 21 behalf of the tribe today and for you taking the 22

1 time to have us here. 2 Also, I want to take this opportunity to make sure folks are aware if you didn't see the 3 Department of the Interior's release that we Two new political appointees in our 5 office, Joaquin Gallegos, who is a member of the 6 7 Jicarilla Apache Tribe, has joined our team last week as a special assistant. And on Monday, 8 Wizipan Little Elk from the Rosebud Sioux Tribe 9 will join our office as Principal Deputy 10 Assistant Secretary. We are really excited 11 about having them on board as well. 12 So, we are now twenty minutes out from the 13 end of our consultation session today, I 14 believe. And so, I want to give a warning for 15 two final comments here before we wrap up today 16 and remind you that we have additional sessions 17 as well as a written comment period extending to 18 November the 5th. 19 LIZ APPEL: and our next comment is a 20 follow-up from Chairwoman Andrews-Maltais. 21 CHAIRWOMAN ANDREWS-MALTAIS: Hi again. Ι 22

1 warned you. Just kidding. Anyway, in response to one of the 2 questions, and I think you've been able to hear 3 pretty loud and clear that, you know, the leadership on this call and across Indian 5 Country are really truly supportive of this 6 7 administration, the Secretary, Assistant Secretary as well as everybody on the team to 8 try to get it right and take this opportunity to 9 swing for the fence so to speak. 10 And what specific actions can the 11 Department take? Essentially, I think adding 12 more staff, and whether it's in the form of 13 solicitors to assist tribes in defending our 14 rights, or whether it's staff to be able to do 15 more research, but just inaction of support of 16 the tribes and the Tribal Nations, and if we're 17 able to request more funding out of the 18 Department of Interior budget because if the 19 Department of the Interior generates hundreds of 20 billions of dollars in the lands that there are 21 extracted industry, leases and everything else 22

that the Secretary of the Interior is 1 2 responsible for those interior lands, it's not too much to ask that more money from that 3 revenue stream is dedicated to Indian affairs for the purposes of fulfilling the trust and 5 treaty obligation. 6 The lands that the Department of the Interior currently has oversight over are those 8 lands that have been taken, stolen, and were 9 ceded through treaties, and those are Indian 10 lands. Those lands are the lands that we paid 11 for with the lives of our ancestors, those 12 lands, and natural resources so the United 13 States can be here today. 14 And so, I think when we're looking through 15 the Federal budget as to where we can get more 16 money, as a massive revenue generator, which the 17 Department of the Interior is, I don't think 18 it's unfair or unreasonable to expect that more 19 funds can be taken from that revenue generation 20 and repurposed and reallocated for the benefit 21 of the people whose lands these revenues are 22

1 generated from. Thank you. 2 BRYAN NEWLAND: Thank you, Chairwoman, I appreciate that. 3 Any additional comments? LIZ APPEL: If you'd like to make a 5 comment please press the raise hand button at 6 7 the bottom of your screen, and if you're joining us by phone, you can press start nine to raise 8 your hand. 9 BRYAN NEWLAND: While we wait to see if 10 there are any additional comments, you may have 11 noticed an additional letter or notice come from 12 the Department regarding our boarding school 13 initiative consultation. Deputy Assistant 14 15 Secretary Kathryn Isom-Clause has provided updated consultation sessions in the chat, but 16 we will be hearing from Indian Country on 17 November the 17th, the 18th, and then the week 18 of Thanksgiving, on November the 23rd, and 19 there's a link that Kathryn has provided here. 20 So those of you who are interested in 21 participating, please note that change. 22

There will be one last call for comments. 1 I really appreciate everybody participating 2 today. I will say that I've got almost four 3 complete pages of notes from today's session, which is a sign that we've got a lot of really 5 helpful feedback and comments from all of you 6 7 here, and a lot that we can take back and feed into our policy. 8 There's a question in the chat from Ms. 9 Helgemo about previewing the White House summit. 10 There is -- I really wish I could, Wendy, give a 11 preview of what's going to happen at the summit. 12 It will be a virtual summit coming up on the 13 15th and the 16th of November. But you'll have 14 to tune in if you want to know what's going to 15 happen. 16 LIZ APPEL: And we also have a question 17 about whether there's another session like this 18 one, so I will provide that information in the 19 We do have two additional sessions, one 20 on October 25th and one on October 26th, next 21 week. 22

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All right, if there are no
1
           BRYAN NEWLAND:
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      additional comments, we can close this
      afternoon's session. I know how busy all of you
3
      are serving your people and your communities,
      and I really appreciate the thought that you all
5
      put into engaging with us today. There's a lot
6
      for us to work with here. As I said, we'll wind
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      this session up, and I look forward to reading
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      your written comments and wish you all health
9
      and safety, and wellness with you, your
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      families, and your communities going forward.
11
           Thank you for your time today.
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            (Whereupon the consultation was concluded
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      at 3:49 p.m.)
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