

U.S. Department of Defense



Progress Report on Plan of Action to Implement the Policies and Directives of Executive Order 13175

October 2023

**Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for
Environment and Energy Resilience**

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Executive Summary

The Presidential Memorandum of January 26, 2021, Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships directs each federal agency, in consultation with 574 federally recognized Indian Tribes, to develop and submit to the Office of Management and Budget a plan of action for engaging in regular, meaningful, robust consultation and implementing the policies and directives of E.O. 13175 (2000).

In July 2021, the Secretary of Defense submitted the Department of Defense (DoD) Plan of Action to Implement the Policies and Directives of Executive Order 13175 (DoD Plan). In transmitting the DoD Plan, Secretary Lloyd J. Austin named the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Environment and Energy Resilience (DASD(E&ER)), as the lead DoD official responsible for overseeing implementation of the DoD Plan. This document serves as a status report on DoD's Plan and highlights policies, tribal engagement, and consultation activities within the second annual progress update reporting period: October 2022 – August 2023.

I. Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)

DoD Policy, Consultation, Training, and Programs

During the reporting period, the ODASD(E&ER) completed the following priority actions aligned with the DoD Plan:

- Created the first-ever permanent staff position for the DoD Senior Tribal Advisor and Liaison (STAL), previously staffed through a series of four-year temporary Intergovernmental Personnel Act agreements.
- Administered the Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program (NALEMP) at \$20.5M in FY 2023 to address environmental effects of past DoD actions on Indian lands and on other locations where DoD, an Indian tribe, and the landowner agree that such mitigation is appropriate. Cleanup projects enable tribes to resume traditional and cultural subsistence activities and remediate threats to human health and the environment.
- In April 2023, delivered the DoD American Indian Cultural Communications and Consultation Course (AICCCC) for 26 participants at the Naval Air Station Fallon, NV. Course topics covered an overview of Administration priorities, Federal Indian law, history and cultures of tribes in the region, DoD policies that affect Indian Tribes, the Navy's mission, best practices in consultation, and an overview of federal laws that contain consultation requirements.
- In June 2023, delivered the Alaska Native Cultural Communications and Consultation Course (ANCCCC) in partnership with the Alaska NORAD Region and Alaska Command (ALCOM) and the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Alaska District. Seventy-two personnel from all DoD Components based in Alaska participated in the Action Officer Course and 47 senior leadership and command participated in the Executive Session. Course topics covered the DoDI 4710.02: DoD Interactions With Federally Recognized Tribes; an overview of federal laws concerning consultation requirements; indigenous knowledge; a briefing on arctic security issues and resources; and presentations from seven Alaska Native tribal leaders and representatives on consultation, historical trauma, subsistence, and the importance of the environment.

- Continued review and consideration of tribal input received during virtual tribal consultations held in 2022 regarding updates to DoDI 4710.02: DoD Interactions With Federally Recognized Tribes.
- In July 2023, the DoD Legacy Resource Management published a Tribal Protocols Guidebook, which serves as a resource guide for DoD components on how to build and enhance relationships with Tribal governments in the Lower 48. The guidebook serves to aid DoD personnel who engage with federally recognized tribes in the process of meeting Federal Trust Responsibilities. The Guidebook is available at www.denix.osd.mil/na.
- In August 2023, the STAL presented on NALEMP and participated in the Justice 40rward Tour hosted by the WE ACT for Environmental Justice, the Alaska Community Action on Toxics, and the Native Movement in Fairbanks, AK. The meeting covered environmental concerns of Alaska Native communities including legacy military toxics and mining concerns.
- DoD initiated an update to its DoD Environmental Justice Strategy to ensure it is proactive, inclusive, and aligned with the goals outlined in EO 12898 and more recent Administration guidance. In August 2023, DoD requested the Military Departments information on their approaches to implementing the Administration’s guidance on Environmental Justice, including how their organizations are promoting partnerships with historically economically disadvantaged communities (including Federally recognized tribes), identifying impacts of military installation actions on these populations, and improving day-to-day operations at military installations. The information provided by the Military Departments will be included in a DoD-wide Annual Report on Implementation of Environmental Justice.
- In November 2022, DoD held its first-ever Native American Heritage Month celebration at the Pentagon. The Deputy Secretary of Defense greeted tribal leaders and participants. DASD(E&ER) and the STAL provided remarks. Sponsored by the Pentagon Force Protection Agency, Headquarters Department of the Army, and the Department of the Air Force’s Indigenous Nations Equality Team, the event celebrated and honored the extraordinary service and innumerable sacrifices of Native American service members who have valiantly served our Nation for over 200 years. Over 300 participants from among DoD personnel, Tribal Leaders, Native American federal employees, and Native American veterans from throughout the United States joined the celebration.
- Under the DoD Legacy Resource Management Program, the Colorado State University’s Center for Environmental Management and Military Lands was selected to undertake a one-year research and study on DoD’s (formerly the War Department) role during the Federal Indian Boarding School era.
- Continued participation in continuous interagency coordination to enhance policy alignment and leveraging of federal resources to address tribal concerns and improve consultation efforts, including:
 - White House Council on Native American Affairs (WHCNAA);
 - WHCNAA Subcommittee of Interagency MOU on the Protection of Tribal Treaty Rights and Reserved Rights; and
 - White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council.

Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation

Introduction

The DoD Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation (OLDCC) is a Defense Field Activity that supports the readiness and resiliency of military installations by providing technical assistance to states and communities that improves infrastructure and strengthens critical relationships with DoD assets and installations. OLDCC's programs of assistance are designed to specifically address the challenges states and communities face as they support the Defense mission. OLDCC programs include the Defense Community Infrastructure Pilot, Defense Manufacturing Community Support, Diversification & Modernization, Community Noise Mitigation, Installation Resilience, Mission Realignment, and Public Schools on Military Installations. OLDCC project activities range from community infrastructure improvements or civilian economic adjustment responses, to construction, regional supply-chain mapping, and resilience planning. OLDCC projects routinely leverage other federal, state, and local technical and financial resources to further benefit DoD and our civilian partners.

OLDCC is committed to complying with EO 13175, all applicable Federal laws and regulations regarding consultation, and DoD policies that require and guide consultation with federally recognized tribes, Alaska Native entities, and Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs). OLDCC respects tribal self-government and sovereignty and recognizes agency responsibilities to consult meaningfully to sustain government-to-government relationships. The following summary concerns actions by OLDCC to inform, engage, and consult with tribal governments in the development and implementation of community projects that may fall within areas of historical and cultural affiliation for federally recognized tribes and Alaska Native entities.

Consultation and Outreach

OLDCC sought engagement with 59 federally recognized tribes on six proposed projects during the reporting period, inviting additional communications and consultation for the development of proposed construction and infrastructure projects across the Nation.

For the Arizona Department of Transportation US-95 Widening Project from Rifle Range to Welton-Mohawk, Yuma, Arizona (associated with Yuma Proving Ground), OLDCC engaged in continuing consultation with 10 tribes, inviting additional communications with the Ak-Chin Indian Community (AZ), Cocopah Indian Tribe (AZ), Colorado River Indian Tribes (AZ), Fort Mojave Indian Tribe (CA), Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe (AZ), Gila River Indian Community (AZ), Hopi Tribe (AZ), Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (AZ), Tohono O'odham Nation (AZ), and Yavapai-Apache Nation (AZ).

For the Municipality of Anchorage/Port of Alaska Microgrid Battery Energy Storage System Project, Alaska (associated with Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson), OLDCC provided relevant proposed project information and invited consultation with three tribes, including the Chickaloon Native Village (AK), Knik Tribe (AK), and Native Village of Eklutna (AK).

For the Boiling Spring Lakes Dam Restoration Project, North Carolina (associated with Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point), OLDCC engaged in continuing consultation with one tribe, inviting additional

communications with the Catawba Indian Nation (SC) building on previous consultation initiated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

For the City of Enid-Woodring Regional Airport Improvements, Oklahoma (associated with Vance Air Force Base), OLDCC provided relevant proposed project information and invited consultation with 31 tribes, including the Absentee Shawnee Tribe (OK), Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town (OK), Apache Tribe of Oklahoma (OK), Caddo Nation (OK), Cherokee Nation (OK), Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes (OK), Citizen Potawatomi Nation (OK), Comanche Nation of Oklahoma (OK), Delaware Nation (OK), Fort Sill Apache Tribe (OK), Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma (OK), Kialegee Tribal Town (OK), Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma (OK), Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma (OK), Miami Tribe of Oklahoma (OK), Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma (OK), Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma (OK), Osage Nation (OK), Otoe-Missouria Tribe (OK), Ottawa Tribe (OK), Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma (OK), Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK), Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK), Sac and Fox Nation (OK), Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (OK), Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma (OK), Shawnee Tribe (OK), Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (OK), United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee (OK), Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (OK), and Wyandotte Nation (OK).

For the North Apron Wash Rack Project at the Alexandria International Airport for the England Economic and Industrial Development District, Louisiana (associated with Fort Johnson, formerly Fort Polk), OLDCC provided relevant proposed project information and invited consultation with ten tribes, including the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (TX), Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town (OK), Caddo Nation of Oklahoma (OK), Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana (LA), Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma (OK), Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana (LA), Jena Band of Choctaw Indians (LA), Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MS), Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of Oklahoma (OK), and Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana (LA).

For the Sherry Drive Water Main Extension Project, City of Atlantic Beach, Florida (associated with Naval Station Mayport), OLDCC provided relevant proposed project information and invited consultation with four tribes, including the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians (FL), Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK), Seminole Tribe of Florida (FL), and the Seminole Tribe of Oklahoma (OK).

Policy Development and Implementation

OLDCC complies with and follows the guidance provided in DoD Instruction (DoDI) 4710.02: DoD Interactions With Federally Recognized Tribes; DoDI 4710.03: Consultation With Native Hawaiian Organizations; the DoD 1998 American Indian and Alaska Native Policy; and other related DoD policies, issuances, and guidelines. OLDCC will support efforts by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) to consult with federally recognized tribes and NHOs related to OLDCC programs of assistance, and OLDCC will support and help inform updates to OSD's consultation policies and issuances.

Training and Tools

OLDCC does not provide training for consultation with tribal governments or related tools; however, OLDCC's environmental and relevant program staff regularly participate in DoD and other agency training courses and lectures concerning tribal sovereignty, consultation, and treaty rights history to better

facilitate communications and maintain relationships with federally recognized tribes, Alaska Native entities, and NHOs.

Office of Small Business Programs

Administered by the DoD Office of Small Business Programs (OSBP) within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the APEX Accelerators Program is authorized under Title 10 USC Chapter 142, which authorizes the Secretary of Defense to enter cost sharing Cooperative Agreements with state and local governments, nonprofit organizations, Indian tribal organizations, and Indian economic enterprises to establish and maintain APEX Accelerators (formerly known as Procurement Technical Assistance Centers, or PTACs).

The purpose of the program is to enhance the industrial base, improve local economies and generate employment by assisting businesses in obtaining and performing under contracts with DoD as well as other federal agencies and state and local governments. The program was established to expand the number of businesses capable of participating in government contracts. OSBP operates the program in cooperation with states, local governments, and nonprofit organizations.

Under the program, APEX Accelerators help large and small businesses pursue and perform under contracts with the DoD, other federal agencies, state, and local governments and with government prime contractors. Most of the assistance the APEX Accelerators provide is offered at no cost to the business. APEX Accelerators support to businesses includes registration in systems such as the System for Award Management (SAM), identification of contract opportunities, help in understanding requirements, cyber security readiness, and in preparing and submitting bids. APEX Accelerators are also critical enablers to opening the defense industrial base to small, non-traditional companies who are on the forefront of innovation. The Accelerators are being effectively used to facilitate small business cyber security training, foreign ownership, and control (FOCI) training to small businesses, conduct market research and commercial due diligence for the DoD, and to share data between small businesses and the Department. The APEX Accelerators have a local presence in 49 states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands.

The program currently funds seven Native American APEX Accelerators. Additionally, the program is required to set aside 10 percent of its annual budget for the funding of Native American APEX Accelerators. The FY 2023 budget was approximately \$53M, with \$5.3M set aside for Native Americans.

The APEX Accelerators which work with Native American businesses include:

- American Indian Chamber Education Fund APEX Accelerator- Chandler, Arizona with offices in Los Angeles, CA; Huntington Beach, CA; Roseburg, OR; Richland, WA, covers CA, AZ, UT, NV, WA, OR, ID - BIA REGION (PACIFIC / WESTERN/NORTHWEST).
- The National Center American Indian APEX Accelerator- Marietta, Georgia with offices in St. Michaels, AZ; Centennial, CO; Marksville, LA; Albuquerque, NM; Liverpool, NY, covers Navajo Nation BIA Region - Arizona, New Mexico, Utah; Southwestern BIA Region - Colorado, New Mexico; Southwest, Navajo, and Eastern BIA Regions.; Southeastern BIA Region – Louisiana; Southwestern BIA Region – NM & El Paso, TX; Eastern BIA Service Area.

- PONCA Economic Development Corp (PEDCO APEX Accelerator)- Carter Lake, Iowa. Covering businesses owned by Native American individuals, Tribes and Native Corporations that are based in Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.
- Native American Development Corporation APEX Accelerator- Billings, MT. Covering BIA Rocky Mountain, and Great Plains Regions (MT, WY, ND, SD, NE).
- Nebraska Indian Community College APEX Accelerator – Macy, Nebraska. Covering the Santee Sioux Nation and Omaha Nation on both reservations in Nebraska, including Native American businesses that are located outside of those reservations.
- Tribal Government Institute APEX Accelerator – Norman Oklahoma. Covering Native American owned businesses and tribally owned enterprises that are located within Indian Country in either the Southern Plains or Eastern Oklahoma BIA regional areas.
- Northwest Native APEX Accelerator- Portland, Oregon. Covering Washington, Oregon, Idaho.

Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program

Under the Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program (NALEMP), DoD enters into two-year Cooperative Agreements (CAs) with tribal governments to address environmental effects of past DoD actions on Indian land and on other locations where DoD, an Indian tribe, and the landowner agree that such mitigation is appropriate. DoD-related impacts include hazardous materials, munitions debris, unsafe buildings or structures, lead-based paint, asbestos, and abandoned equipment.

During the reporting period, ODASD(E&ER) monitored progress on project activities funded under 28 open CAs. Four impact sites were closed on tribal lands, including three sites in New Mexico resulting in the clearance of 302 acres of munitions debris from former practice bombing ranges and one site in Washington state which result in the removal of 25 CY of creosote-contaminated soil and building debris. DoD consults with NALEMP partner tribes to develop and execute CAs each fiscal year. In FY 2023, 14 tribes from five states participated in NALEMP. To date, DoD has executed 371 CAs with 65 tribal nations at a total funding level of over \$179 million.

Innovative Readiness Training Program (IRT)

The Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) program provides practical training opportunities for National Guard and Reserve service members and units to prepare them for wartime missions while supporting the needs of America's underserved communities and approved non-profits. Foundation documents for IRT include: 10 USC 2012; the DoD Directive 1100.20, “Support and Services for Eligible Organizations and Activities Outside the Department of Defense”; and 32 USC Section 508, “Assistance for certain youth and charitable organizations.”

The IRT program provides Reserve Component, National Guard, and Active-Duty military personnel with mission-essential joint readiness training, as well as improving pre-deployment preparation for skills that are directly utilized in deployments. As evidenced by the examples provided below, the IRT program assists in creating new partnerships in surrounding communities and supports underserved areas of the United States, including tribal communities.

California

IRT Delivers No-cost Medical Care to the Round Valley Indian Community: From June 13 to June 22, the Army Reserve led the Operation Walking Shield: Round Valley Indian Health mission to provide no-cost dental, medical, and veterinary services to the Round Valley community. The Marine Corps Reserve, Navy Reserve, and Air National Guard supported this joint mission to provide medical services and communications capability. During nine days of care, 71 Service Members provided their medical, dental, and veterinary talents to the local community. Mission participants completed 200 medical, 214 dental, and 133 veterinary procedures. These included adult and pediatric wellness checks, immunizations, lab tests, prescription dispense, dental exams, x-rays, tooth fillings, extractions, spaying, neutering, deworming, and rabies vaccinations. Challenges on this mission included geographic remoteness of the clinic and limited area media resources. Leadership overcame these obstacles by working with community partners to actively problem-solve and develop contingencies to meet mission requirements. Clinical staff worked tirelessly to enhance local outreach and ensure adequate space and materials were made available. By the end of the mission, Service Members across four branches of military service received a total of 2,457 real-world training hours. The success of the mission enhanced military readiness, while building civil-military partnerships and providing key services with lasting benefits in Covelo, California, and its surrounding region.

Idaho

Joint-Service Training at Idaho Nimiipuu Health 2023: From 15 to 26 May, the Idaho Army National Guard (ANRG) Medical Detachment led the Idaho Nimiipuu Health 2023 mission to supply no-cost medical care to Nez Perce and Shoshone-Paiute tribal communities and surrounding areas in Idaho. The Arizona Air National Guard (ANG) 161st Medical Group and Minnesota ANG 133rd Medical Group collaborated on this joint mission to provide essential family medicine, dentistry, optometry, nutrition, behavioral health, and respiratory health services.

During the 12-day mission, 190 Service Members performed 926 medical procedures, 735 optometry interventions, 2,631 dental procedures, and 150 behavioral health screenings on 914 patients at the Nimiipuu Health Clinic and Owyhee Community Health Facility. These services greatly benefited tribal community members for whom routine office, prescreening, and long-term care visits were unavailable or difficult to access otherwise. Guardsmen completed 2,284 hours of real-world medical training across 60 training and readiness standards. Remarking on the value of IRT civil-military partnership in her community, Owyhee Community Health Facility tribal health administrative assistant, Crystal Kelly, said, “It’s been great to collaborate with the National Guard on these programs. It really increases the opportunity for the tribal community to receive medical care and build relationships with the National Guard members while they are here.”

At the completion of the Idaho Nimiipuu Health 2023 mission, both health clinics had significantly increased their community reach and patient interaction and reduced the number of patients with untreated medical ailments. In total, patients of the Nimiipuu Health Clinic and Owyhee Community Health Center received approximately 40 hours of community education classes and an estimated \$348,000 in no-cost healthcare benefits.

New Mexico

Operation Footprint: From March 1 to April 30, the Navy Reserve led a civil-military partnership with the State of New Mexico for construction services to assist Navajo families with housing challenges. Dubbed “Operation Footprint,” this civil engineering mission trained 194 Navy Reserve sailors, supported by 168 Army National Guard members in Gallup, New Mexico. Civil engineering missions train military units while delivering benefits to communities via infrastructure construction and improvements from vertical and horizontal construction. During vertical construction, the team erects buildings, while in horizontal construction, team members install utilities, lay roadways, and perform other paving activities, such as runway improvements. Civil engineering missions also involve HVAC, plumbing, and electrical work.

The partnership between the Navajo Housing Authority and IRT has spanned decades and addresses housing challenges for local Navajo Nation residents. For this mission, the Navajo Housing Authority furnished building materials while the lead and supporting military service components supplied the labor and skill sets. This year’s efforts focused on home and water well construction. Service Members trained on floor framing, wall sheathing, and truss installation as well as preventative maintenance, construction management, and facilities operation. Heavy equipment operators and numerous other occupational specialists received valuable readiness training while constructing single- and multi-bedroom wooden structures, pouring foundation, clearing brush, grading land, and more.

II. Alaska NORAD Region and Alaskan Command

Introduction

This section of the report covers action by the Alaskan NORAD Region (ANR) and Alaskan Command (ALCOM) to consult and conduct outreach with tribal governments and Alaska Native corporations (ANCs) during the period of October 2022 through August 2023. ANR and ALCOM’s efforts demonstrate a commitment that goes above and beyond what is required in Federal law and DoD policy. In addition to meeting the requirements of various laws, executive orders, and policies for government-to-government consultation, we strive to build and enhance enduring relationships with federally recognized tribes, ANCs, and Alaska Native organizations located throughout our joint operations area (JOA), which covers the entire state of Alaska. There are 227 federally recognized tribes (nearly 40 percent of the nation’s tribes), 12 regional ANCs, and 150+ village ANCs located within the ANR and ALCOM JOA. Communications throughout this reporting period were made via in-person meetings, phone, virtual video conference, text, email, and U.S. Mail. All tribes and Native organizations referred to in this document are in the state of Alaska. Our ongoing engagement with Alaska Native people shows respect for tribal sovereignty and reinforces the importance of relationships in support of our homeland defense (HD) and defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) mission sets.

Consultation and Outreach

On October 17-18, 2023, ANR and ALCOM Native Affairs Liaison (NAL), attended the First Alaskans Institute’s 39th Annual Statewide Elders & Youth Conference in Anchorage, Alaska. In addition to attending sessions on indigenous food security/food sovereignty in Alaska Native communities and traditional knowledge sharing sessions with Alaska Native elders, ANR & ALCOM NAL connected with various Alaska Native leaders throughout the two-day event.

On October 21, 2022, Commander (CDR) ANR and ALCOM and NAL met with Alaska Native veterans in Anchorage prior to addressing the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) Annual Convention. Alaska Native and American Indian people have the highest historical rates of service in the military among any ethnic group in the U.S. Alaska Native people and the Department of Defense share in the desired Arctic end state, as a secure and stable region where U.S. national interests are safeguarded, the homeland is protected, and nations address shared challenges cooperatively. Alaska Native people are extremely patriotic and it's very meaningful for us to meet with veterans as we engage with the community.

On November 2, 2022, ANR and ALCOM NAL addressed the statewide meeting of the Village Public Safety Office (VPSO) program, State of Alaska, Department of Public Safety in Anchorage, Alaska. VPSO's provide public safety in many tribal communities throughout the state. Items of interest for further coordination and potential collaboration include: VPSO interest in military surplus; VPSO integration into military exercises; military training opportunities that may be available to VPSOs; and potential collaboration with VPSOs for military senior leader village visits. Connections with the VPSO program supports the intent of the National Strategy for the Arctic Region for coordination with Alaska Native communities.

On December 17, 2022, CDR ANR and ALCOM invited local Native and tribal leaders to a holiday reception held at Quarters 1, Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson (JBER). Social engagements outside of meetings on specific topics provide a valuable opportunity to reinforce DoD's trust obligation to tribal members on a personal level.

From February 3-4, 2023, CDR ANR & ALCOM and NAL visited Utqiagvik, Alaska to participate in Kivgiq, an ancient Iñupiaq tradition, which unites North Slope communities in a celebration of Native dance and fellowship. The ALCOM/ANR team engaged in traditional cultural practices in a social environment to strengthen DoD relationships with Alaska Native people. Participation in cultural events also results in an enhanced understanding of the environment in support of our HD and DSCA mission sets. The community received the team graciously.

On March 24, 2023, CDR ANR and ALCOM and NAL met with representatives of the Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Tlingit & Haida) and toured their Tribal Emergency Operations Center (TEOC) in Juneau, Alaska. Tlingit & Haida is a regional tribal government representing over 34,900 tribal members Indians worldwide. The visit increased the ALCOM/ANR team's awareness of the diversity of environments and Alaska Native tribes within the ANR & ALCOM JOA. The CDR and team members learned about the priorities and capabilities of Tlingit & Haida as related to emergency response and management. Relationships are key for both organizations. The tribe received the team graciously.

On April 22, 2023, ANR & ALCOM NAL attended a totem pole raising ceremony hosted by Sealaska Heritage Institute (SHI) in Juneau, Alaska. Dr. Rosita Worl, President, SHI, welcomed hundreds of people to celebrate the raising of the first 12 poles of *Kootéeyaa Deiyí* (Totem Pole Trail) and *Faces of Alaska*, a major installation of bronze masks representing the five major Native cultural groups of Alaska. The ANR/ALCOM team strengthened relationships by being witness to traditional cultural activities as invited. Public narrative during the event included continued discussion of the U.S. historic military

bombardment of Alaska Native communities in Southeast Alaska; with Native cultural strength and resilience as the counter narrative.

On April 25, 2023, CDR ANR and ALCOM and NAL met with Dr. Rosita Worl, President, Sealaska Heritage Institute in Juneau, Alaska. SHI is a nonprofit organization with the mission to perpetuate and enhance Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian cultures of Southeast Alaska. Dr. Worl provided a brief background of the continuing discussions over the past 4 years with CDR ANR & ALCOM regarding the historic U.S. military bombardment of the villages of Angoon, Kake, and Wrangell. Mr. Lincoln Beans, Sr., read the Keex' (Kake) Timeline of Bombardment written statement on behalf of the Organized Village of Kake. He also provided oral history for context of the discussion. He described how the community publicly recognizes the bombardment once a year and will continue to do so until an apology and reparations are made. SHI staff brought a standard Parrott percussion fuse to the conference room, which was fired from a 30-pound Parrott gun on the U.S. Navy ship USS Saginaw during the 1869 bombardment of Kake. Dr. Worl discussed the *Resolution to Congress for Reconciliation and Healing from the Military Bombing of Three Southeast Alaska Villages* which was crafted by SHI with tribal support from the Organized Village of Kake and Wrangell Cooperative Association. The purpose of the resolution is to identify a funding stream between the villages and Congress for any reparations or commemorative cultural structures related to the bombardment (for example a totem pole, cultural center, gathering place, etc.).

On April 25, 2023, CDR ANR and ALCOM and NAL met with the Douglas Indian Association tribal council. The DIA tribe has 700+ tribal members. Tribal council leadership asked several questions about current events. The tribe is concerned about changes in sea ice, coastal erosion, and illegal fishing. An elder stated that the strategic importance of Alaska grows every day. The ANR/ALCOM team learned about the DIA tribe's priorities and interests in defense of the homeland. Interactions such as this increase future opportunities for the military to work with Alaska Native tribes and organizations on items of shared interest. The meeting concluded with a gift exchange.

On July 11, 2023, ANR & ALCOM NAL met with leaders and staff of the Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska, Ounalashka Corporation, and the City of Unalaska to strengthen relationships and learn about tribal/community priorities, challenges, opportunities, and concerns as related to our missions of HD and DSCA. Community priorities include economic development (primarily based on commercial fishing), continued subsistence activities, further development to increase the depth of the year-round ice-free port at Dutch Harbor, cleanup of DOD contaminated sites, efforts to develop a renewable geothermal energy source at Makushin; and desire to extend the runway and increase the airport size. From an HD perspective, citizens and leadership are very concerned about China's distant-water fishing as illegal fishing takes away from local populations. Many in the community desire a full-time U.S. Navy presence. CDR ANR and ALCOM plans to visit Unalaska in October 2023.

On July 26, 2023, ANR & ALCOM NAL and staff met with the leadership and staff of the Aleut Community of St. Paul and the Tanadgusix (TDX) village corporation to discuss upcoming military visits to St. Paul Island. The tribe and corporation expressed a deep committed to the progression of the relationship and support for military visits to the island.

On August 30, 2023, ANR and ALCOM NAL organized a panel presentation of Alaska Military tribal liaisons to present at the Alaska Defense Forum (ADF) in Fairbanks, Alaska. Panelists included tribal liaisons with the U.S. Army Garrison Alaska, 673rd Air Base Wing, and Alaska National Guard. The panel was entitled “The Department of Defense and Native People of Alaska: Implementing Our Trust Responsibility.” Panelists addressed how each of their respective commands implement the trust relationship with Alaska Native tribes and conducts coordination with Alaska Native corporations.

ANR and ALCOM engaged in continuous communication with Ms. Julie Kitka, President, Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN), throughout the reporting period. AFN is the largest statewide Native organization in Alaska. Membership currently includes 209 federally recognized tribes, 185 village ANCs, 9 regional ANCs, and 10 regional nonprofit and tribal consortiums. AFN is governed by a 38-member board, which is elected by its membership at the annual convention held each October. AFN's mission is to enhance and promote the cultural, economic, and political voice of the entire Alaska Native community. CDR ANR and ALCOM and NAL actively participated in the following AFN and Alaska Congressional delegation co-hosted events during the reporting period:

- CDR ANR & ALCOM led a panel of senior military leaders during the AFN Annual Convention on October 21, 2022, at the Anchorage Dena'ina Convention Center, with a focus on the developing security dynamics of Alaska and the Arctic region. Panelists emphasized the importance of Alaska's strategic location, the vulnerabilities and challenges that exist due to a changing environment, and a continued commitment to homeland defense.
- CDR ANR and ALCOM facilitated a meeting between CDR Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) and Ms. Julie Kitka, President, AFN. This was an in-person meeting held on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson on January 5, 2023.
- CDR ANR and ALCOM and NAL participated in the AFN-sponsored meeting, Alaska Day 2023 Challenges at the Northernmost Border: A Focus on Getting the Right Priorities Resourced held March 1-2, 2023, in Washington, DC. The purpose of the event was to support the National Strategy for the Arctic (NSAR) and to raise urgency to prioritize and resource critical infrastructure, resilience, preparedness, economic, energy and food security for Alaska Native people. The gathering brought together Native peoples of Alaska, Biden Administration cabinet level officials, senior military leadership with responsibility for Alaska, and the private sector.

Policy Development and Implementation

On February 28, 2023, ANR & ALCOM NAL and ANR & ALCOM legal advisor met with Ms. Alicia Sylvester, Senior Tribal Advisor and Liaison, Department of Defense, OASD (EI&E)/ODASD Environment & Energy Resilience, to discuss Alaska-based recommendations for revisions to DoDI 4710.02: DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes. Recommendations included a change based on the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement (DFARS) and the inclusion of contextual information as it pertains to Alaska such as: the differences between tribes and Alaska Native corporations; the nature of land ownership and management; and to enhance the section on protocols for tribal consultation.

During this reporting period, ANR and ALCOM NAL led the Alaska Military Tribal and Native Liaisons Synchronization Cadre to increase domain awareness, encourage collaboration, provide peer support, and to promote consistent implementation of DoD Alaska Native related policies and instructions. Native and

tribal liaisons participate from the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Wainwright, Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson (Air Force led), Pacific Air Forces Regional Support Center (Air Force radar sites in Alaska); U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District; Alaska National Guard; U.S. Coast Guard District 17; Clear Space Force Station; and Navy Region Northwest.

Training and Tools

Throughout the reporting period, ANR and ALCOM NAL provided education for international and national general officers, key spouses, senior military leadership, senior-level management, and staff on Alaska Native cultural communications and DoD consultation responsibilities. ANR and ALCOM NAL also provided an annual academics session for ANR, ALCOM and the 11th Air Force staff and leadership on May 12, 2023.

From June 13-15, 2023, ANR and ALCOM NAL co-hosted the DoD sponsored Alaska Native Cultural Communications and Consultation Course (ANCCCC), held at JBER, Alaska. The goal of the course was to educate military and civilian personnel based in Alaska on the cultures and history of Alaska Native people and the importance of building strong government-to-government relationships through regular, meaningful, and robust consultation. ANR/ALCOM supported both a half-day executive session and 2.5-day staff session. Participants developed skills needed to adapt and apply strategies for outreach to and consultation with federally recognized tribes and Alaska Native corporations. This was reported to be the largest in-person class ever held in the history of the course; nearly 120 total personnel participated.

ANR and ALCOM NAL provided ongoing instruction and guidance for incoming units to educate them on the requirements when DoD activities intersect with Alaska Native interests, and to inform DoD Components on how to approach trust relationships with Alaska Native tribes.

III. Department of the Army

Introduction

The Department of the Army continues to take important steps to implement the policies and directives of Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments.” The Army has stable and enduring government-to-government relations with Federally recognized tribes and fully recognizes that the government-to-government relationship is based on the acknowledgement of tribal sovereignty. The Army respects and takes into consideration the significance that both Federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) ascribe to cultural and natural resources when undertaking military readiness mission activities and when managing Army lands. The Army fully integrates the principles of meaningful consultation and communication with Federally recognized tribes and NHOs at all organizational levels including staff officers and civilian officials. The Army considers the unique qualities of individual Federally recognized tribes and NHOs when applying these principles. The Army recognizes the importance of understanding and addressing the concerns of Federally recognized tribes prior to reaching decisions on matters that may affect tribal rights, tribal lands or protected tribal resources. The government-to-government relationship between the Army and Federally recognized tribes is implemented in a manner that sustains the Army military readiness mission while minimizing effects on protected tribal resources.

Notable Highlights from the Army

- The Carlisle Barracks Disinterment Project (CBDP) continues for a seventh year.
- Virginia ARNG's Fort Barfoot renaming ceremony guests of honor included tribal leadership from the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma and included native music and dance to celebrate the Army's first installation to be named after a Native American.
- USAR 63rd Readiness Division, in coordination with the Four Southern Tribes (Ak Chin Indian Community, Gila River Indian Community, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, and Tohono O'odham Nation) identified a new Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) near Herrera Hall Army Reserve Center in Mesa, AZ.
- Robust training efforts occurred across all the Army sub-commands to ensure proper implementation of EO 13175.
- Army sub-commands have been collaborating on regional consultation meetings to streamline efforts to conduct in-person consultations while supporting the limited time and resources of consulting tribes and staff members.

Consultation and Outreach

Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA)

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-9: Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-9 (DCS G-9) provides headquarters level oversight and technical expertise for the Army's tribal affairs and cultural resources portfolio. DCS G-9 ensures DoD and HQDA policies are distributed to the Army sub-commands, shares and provides training opportunities, and may provide additional guidance specific to the requesting sub-command. DCS G-9 may, upon request or tasking, provide support to the sub-commands for consultations with State Historic Preservation Officers, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, Native Hawaiian Organizations, and federally recognized tribes. DCS G-9 approaches consultation based on the principles in DoD Instruction 4710.02, DoD Instruction 4710.03, Army Regulation 200-1, and the Department of the Army's American Indian and Alaska Native Policy and Implementing Guidance.

For the reporting year, the DCS G-9, in coordination with the Office of Army Cemeteries, the Office of General Counsel (OGC), and U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii, conducted over a dozen consultations with NHOs regarding a high sensitivity Native American Graves Protection Act (NAGPRA) project at Makua Military Reservation (MMR). These efforts resulted in the development and implementation of a NAGPRA Plan of Action and to the repatriation and reburial of remains at the Pihilaau Army Recreation Center (PARC). Prior to the reburial, the Army constructed a new burial crypt incorporating Native Hawaiian cultural elements of coral and lava rock and installed a new headstone including an inscription in both the Native Hawaiian and English languages. Additionally, both DCS G-9 and OGC conducted several community listening sessions in the predominately Native Hawaiian community of Waianae, O'ahu, to discuss the Army's NAGPRA requirements.

Office of Army Cemeteries (OAC): The Office of Army Cemeteries (OAC) is an HQDA level organization that operates as the Army's cemeterians and provides oversight and expertise for all Army cemeteries through policy, program management, inspections, training, and assistance honoring those laid to rest. OAC remains fully committed to complying with EO 13175 and report its consultation and coordination efforts with tribal governments annually.

The disinterment of Native American remains at the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery (Carlisle, Pennsylvania) is an Army effort to return to families the remains of Native Americans that died while attending Carlisle Indian Industrial School (CIIS) and that were interred in the original CIIS cemetery. The disinterment effort began in 2017 at the request of surviving family members and has operated every year since (except 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic).

Including this reporting period, OAC has been operating the CDBP for seven years. To date, OAC has partnered with 15 Federally recognized American Indian tribes and Alaska Natives to disinter the remains of 28 American Indian and Alaska Native children from the CIIS and have been returned to their native lands (Alaska, Arizona, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) at the families' and tribes' requests. During this reporting period, OAC disinterred and returned seven American Indian and Alaska Native children to their families.

OAC coordinated with 24 Federally recognized tribes nationwide (Alaska, California, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Washington) via letters, emails, and phone calls during the reporting period regarding the CDBP.

OAC consulted 24 times with 17 Federally recognized tribes nationwide by hosting 24 meetings regarding the CDBP; 17 of the consultations were virtual and seven (listed below) were in-person/virtual hybrid.

- November 29, 2022: In person meeting for CDBP—OAC and a total of 18 tribal council members from the Oglala Sioux Tribe (South Dakota).
- May 16, 2023: In person meeting for CDBP—OAC and a total of four tribal representatives from the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians (California).
- May 18, 2023: In person morning meeting for CDBP—OAC and a total of one tribal representative of the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (Oklahoma) and two representatives from the First Americans Museum (Oklahoma). In person afternoon meeting for CDBP—OAC and a total of one tribal representative of the Pawnee Nation (Oklahoma).
- May 19, 2023: In person morning meeting for CDBP—OAC and a total of nine tribal representative of the Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribe (Oklahoma). In person afternoon meeting for CDBP—OAC and a total of one tribal representative of the Pawnee Nation (Oklahoma).
- June 27, 2023: In person and virtual meetings for CDBP—OAC and three tribal representatives in person of the Eastern Shoshone Tribe (Wyoming) and three tribal representatives virtually of the Shoshone Bannock Tribes (Idaho).
- June 28, 2023: In-person meeting for CDBP—OAC and eight tribal council members and three tribal representatives of the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of Fort Belknap (North Dakota).
- July 27, 2023: In-person meeting for CDBP—OAC and eight tribal council members and 25 tribal representatives of the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate and Spirit Lake Tribes (South Dakota).

Army Reserve National Guard (NGB-ARNG)

Army National Guard represents the 54 states, territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) and the District of Columbia (the states). Per AR 200-1, the States are virtual installations, identified as each state commanded by an Adjutant General (TAG), under whom are Readiness Centers or sites. Responsibility for initiating government-to-government consultation on behalf of the ARNG is delegated to the State and territory ARNG TAGs, with most day-to-day consultation and coordination occurring within the environmental offices via a Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) or designated point of contact (POC). In some cases, the CRM may also be designated the official tribal liaison, but in some situations, the TAG will designate a tribal liaison within their executive office or state military department agency.

Within the reporting period, a total of 33 state ARNGs provided data for this progress update. These states engaged 218 Federally recognized tribes and 47 NHOs in a variety of settings, from consultations to virtual and in person events, as well as a variety of unique outreach and community activities. The ARNG G-9 Installations and Environment (IEE) Division provides specific regulatory compliance funding, guidance, training, and support to the 54 ARNGs via the Conservation Branch (IEE-N). In addition to disseminating DoD and Army (HQDA) information, policy, and guidance to the States, ARNG G-9 provided a Tribal Best Practices class during the annual Programming and Guidance Course (PGC) in January 2023 at Little Rock, Arkansas (with virtual option), as well as providing virtual briefings during the reporting period on NAGPRA and consultation. A DoD MS Teams site provides self-guided trainings for conservation program staff to access, as well as providing documents pertaining to policy and guidance on tribal related topics. This report includes information from the Army Environmental Command's (AEC) regional divisions for state ARNG installations (representing the entirety of facilities and training lands managed within state boundaries). The only exceptions are Colorado and Utah in Western States:

Northeast (NE): Connecticut (CT), Delaware (DE), District of Columbia (DC), Maine (ME), Maryland (MD), Massachusetts (MA), New Hampshire (NH), New Jersey (NJ), New York (NY), Pennsylvania (PA), Puerto Rico (PR), Rhode Island (RI), Vermont (VT), Virginia (VA), Virgin Islands (VI), West Virginia (WV) (5 states reporting)

Midwest (MW): Arkansas (AR), Indiana (IN), Illinois (IL), Iowa (IA), Kansas (KS), Michigan (MI), Minnesota (MN), Missouri (MO), Montana (MT), Nebraska (NE), New Mexico (NM), North Dakota (ND), Ohio (OH), Oklahoma (OK), South Dakota (SD), Texas (TX), Wisconsin (WI), Wyoming (WY) (15 states reporting)

Southeast (SE): Alabama (AL), Florida (FL), Georgia (GA), Kentucky (KY), Louisiana (LA), Mississippi (MS), North Carolina (NC), South Carolina (SC), Tennessee (TN) (6 states reporting)

West (WE): Arizona (AZ), California (CA), Colorado (CO), Idaho (ID), Nevada (NV), Oregon (OR), Utah (UT), Washington (WA) (6 states reporting)

Pacific (PC): Alaska (AK), Hawaii (HI), and Guam (GU) (1 state reporting)

Across the regions, the 54 ARNGs completed a wide range of consultation and outreach activities. While many programs are responsible for very small land management footprints with minimal activities

triggering regulatory consultation and compliance, several other State ARNGs continued to implement efforts to improve consultation pertaining to regulatory responsibilities, as well as expand efforts in unique outreach with tribal nations. This is an important component of State ARNG tribal programs, as many of their organizations are involved with tribal nations under specific programs via their state missions.

NE Region: The 5 states reporting (see above) continue to conduct NHPA Section 106 compliance, with letters to designated Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) or designated contact. Combined, these states consulted with as few as one tribe (RI ARNG) and as many as 13 tribes (VA ARNG). Notable actions include VA ARNG inviting Tribes to attend the Fort Barfoot renaming ceremony, with Chief Gary Batton of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma attending with a delegation. RI ARNG is currently working with the Narragansett Indian Tribe on developing a protocol MOU in advance of a cultural resources survey planned for Camp Fogerty.

MW Region: For this region, 15 reporting states completed routine consultations under the NHPA with more than 50 tribes total, as well as some unique engagements. AR and TX ARNG hosted a virtual consultation with 24 Federally recognized tribes. MI ARNG held a tribal summit with four Federally recognized tribes. WY ARNG completed a virtual consultation with 18 tribes. TX ARNG leaders and environmental staff visited 4 tribal offices. A summary of some of the notable consultations and outreach are provided below.

MN ARNG's tribal consultation initiatives during the reporting period included a planned planting for the future event for native species, annual sage collection for local tribes, Department of Natural Resources (DNR) firefighting tribal perspectives class, offering tribal schools tours of Camp Ripley, TAG briefs to tribal communities, Camp Ripley's use of public signage in native languages, the addition of a formal tribal liaison to MN ARNG to build relationships, tobacco planting with seeds provided by the Mille Lacs Museum, recruiting outreach to tribal schools, DoD-sponsored Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) medical training on the Leech Lake Reservation, MN ARNG participation at Native American Day at the MN capital, and TAG attendance at the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe's Annual Reception honoring officials and legislators. MN ARNG also has a Tribal Heritage Council for outreach programs including documentary viewings and facilitated discussions, participation in veterans pow wows, and support for cultural communications and consultation activities.

AR ARNG is continuing work on a Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) study at Fort Chaffee. SD ARNG completed an archaeological survey at Camp Rapid in August 2023 with the Oglala Sioux Tribe and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe. The Rosebud Sioux also assisted but were not able to complete fieldwork due to external issues. ND ARNG is engaging with several tribes after participating in the North Dakota's Department of Transportation meeting, with discussions focused on Fraine Barracks, the state-owned headquarters for ND ARNG and a former boarding school property.

SE Region: Six states reported routine NHPA Section 106 consultations with as many as 22 tribes. In fall 2022, AL ARNG hosted a virtual consultation for seven southeast states (AL, FL, GA, MS, NC, SC, TN) and tribes from the region. MS ARNG also participated in a state agency meeting hosted by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History with five tribes. NC ARNG attended the National

Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO) meeting and was able to meet several representatives in person.

WE Region: In the six states reporting data on engagement with over 50 tribes, standard 106 NHPA consultation continues to be the focus. AZ ARNG is currently working on an NHPA PA, as well as NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreements related to recent inadvertent discoveries. CO ARNG was able to attend the tribal consultation hosted by Fort Carson and Buckley Space Force Base to brief tribes on projects and activities. OR ARNG participates in state required inter agency/tribal working groups for natural and cultural resources with nine tribes and plans to meet annually with tribes to discuss management of natural resources reserved under treat rights.

AZ ARNG provided management recommendations from tribes participating in a TCP study at Florence Military Reservation (FMR) to environmental and facilities staff to better understand tribal concerns and importance of planning decisions. AZ ARNG has worked on unique outreach via their National Public Lands Day project for Florence Military Reservation. They worked closely with Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community on design, content, and distribution (September 2023).

ID ARNG hosts the Annual Return of the Boise Valley Peoples Conference where five tribes (Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Shoshone-Paiute Tribes, Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe, Burns Paiute Tribe, and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs) who claim sovereign rights to ID ARNG's primary training range (Orchard Combat Training Center-OCTC) return to the Boise Valley to educate the public about the history of the area. At this event, ID ARNG leadership which often includes the Governor, meet face to face with the Chairmen and Councils of the five tribes to discuss projects and strengthen partnerships. The ID ARNG led a Medical IRT in coordination with the MN and AZ Air National Guards. The three states partnered with the Nez Perce Tribe and the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes to provide over 110 soldiers and airmen to each Tribe over a period of two weeks. Services provided include medical, dental, optometry, behavioral, and overall health services to the Tribes and their surrounding communities. The ID ARNG hosted elders and religious leaders from the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes on multiple tours of the OCTC. These tours included multiple archaeological site blessing ceremonies in conjunction with tribal leaders and ID ARNG leadership.

PC Region: HI ARNG completed a review of their Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) with NHOs and continued to consult as required under Section 106 of the NHPA. No in person meetings were completed.

United States Army Reserve

The United States Army Reserve (USAR) maintains properties and installations across the United States. The USAR strives to make good faith efforts to work with its Federally recognized tribal partners and meet its responsibilities to meaningfully consult on activities that may have the potential to affect protected tribal equities in accordance with AR200-1. At present, the USAR has relationships with over 200 Federally recognized tribes across the nation.

Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico: Fort Buchanan is the only US Army installation in Puerto Rico and the Antilles. It is located within the San Juan metropolitan area, near the island's north coast. Fort Buchanan

does not maintain any tribal consulting responsibilities currently as there are currently no Federally recognized tribes in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

9th Mission Support Command (MSC): The 9th MSC is headquartered at Fort Shafter in Honolulu, Hawaii. The command covers the Pacific region including Hawaii, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. territories of American Samoa and Guam. There are no Federally recognized tribes within their respective area of responsibility, but the 9th MSC does maintain consultation responsibilities with NHOs per DoD Instruction 4710.03: Consultation With Native Hawaiian Organizations. No consultations with NHOs were conducted during this reporting period.

63rd Readiness Division (RD): The 63rd RD's headquarters is based in Mountain View, California. Its Area of Responsibility (AOR) includes seven states throughout the central and western United States: Arizona (AZ), Oklahoma (OK), Arkansas (AR), California (CA), Nevada (NV), New Mexico (NM), and Texas (TX). An estimated 194 Federally recognized tribes have ancestral or cultural affiliations to the USAR facilities within the 63rd RD's AOR. During the reporting period, the 63rd RD conducted a total of 12 consultations involving 49 Federally recognized tribes. The focus of the consultations ranged from the construction of a hazardous material building in OK, to site modifications in TX, to a geotechnical investigation in CA.

Notable outcomes from consultation conducted in this period include participating virtually in the Four Southern Tribes Cultural Resources Working Group in Phoenix, AZ, on March 17, 2023, which addressed identification of a TCP near Herrera Hall Army Reserve Center in Mesa, AZ. During the meeting and after, the 63rd RD cultural resources team met and formed working relationships with the following tribes: Ak-Chin Indian Community, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, and Gila River Indian Community (GRIC). The 63rd cultural resources team is currently working with the GRIC in an upcoming project in the facility, involving a NAGPRA Plan of Action and a monitoring protocol that will be reviewed by the tribe.

Other outcomes of consultation included the 63rd RD cultural resources team meeting the new Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana and Delaware Nation and learning of an updated consultation protocol for the Osage Nation, which consists of electronic submission specifically for Section 106 review.

88th Readiness Division: The 88th RD is a 19-state installation in the northwestern U.S. encompassing an area from the Ohio River Valley to the Pacific Coast. The 88th RD is committed to complying with EO 13175 through implementation of the 19-State Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMPs) and associated consultation. Through previous consultations with Federally recognized tribes, the ICRMPs incorporated Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) related to Inadvertent Discovery, NHPA compliance, and tribal consultation. Additionally, the ICRMPs outline the specific administrative task to "Initiate consultation with Federally recognized tribes regarding activities projected or likely to occur on 88th RD facilities during the next five years and develop subsequent communication protocols."

The 88th RD conducted Section 106 consultation involving six Federally recognized tribes for the proposed Cedar Rapids, Iowa Property Acquisition and Military Equipment Parking Expansion from December 2022 to June 2023. In December 2022, the 88th RD initiated written consultation of the

proposed undertaking and to request comment on the draft Phase 1 Archaeological Survey that was completed for the proposed property. In May 2023, the 88th RD continued consultation requesting comment on the associated Draft Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for this undertaking. Federally recognized tribes consulted for this undertaking were: Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa (Iowa); Apache Tribe of Oklahoma (Oklahoma); Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin (Wisconsin); Miami Tribe of Oklahoma (Oklahoma); Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska (Kansas); Sac & Fox Nation (Oklahoma).

The 88th RD will continue to consult with Federally recognized tribes as we implement the 19 individual State ICRMPs (2020-2024 and 2021-2025) that cover more than approximately 191 reportable USAR properties. The 88th RD will also consult with the Federally recognized tribes in 2024 as the 5-year ICRMP updates are evaluated and revised for the ICRMPs covering years 2025-2029.

99th Readiness Division: The 99th RD is headquartered out of Fort Dix, New Jersey and covers an AOR that includes 13 states and the District of Columbia. The states include Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. The 99th RD has a total of 27 Federally recognized tribes with ancestral or cultural affiliations to properties within the AOR that they conduct consultations with.

The 99th RD conducted tribal consultations related to two separate actions during the reporting period involving three Federally recognized tribes. The consultations addressed follow up efforts to identify the cultural affiliation of human remains and early coordination for an Environmental Assessment to support the re-occupancy of the Barnes Building in Massachusetts.

In 2022, the 99th RD consulted with five tribes under NAGPRA to identify the cultural affiliation of human remains. The year ended with no claim being made. This year, the 99th RD followed up with the Shawnee Tribe, who was the only tribe who showed interest. To date we have received no response.

The 99th RD sent out early coordination letters in July 2023 to the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). This coordination was to notify them of the Environmental Assessment underway for the re-occupancy project for the Barnes Building located in Boston, Massachusetts. To date the 99th RD has received no responses.

81st Readiness Division: The 81st RD is headquartered out of Fort Jackson, South Carolina and covers an AOR that includes nine states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The states include Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The 81st RD consults with a total of 31 Federally recognized tribes with ancestral or cultural affiliations to properties within the AOR. The 81st RD did not conduct any tribal consultation during this reporting period.

Army Materiel Command

U.S. Army Materiel Command's (AMC) oversees 10 Major Subordinate Commands (MSCs) that manage 95 Army installations and has a presence in all 50 states. The command manages and operates the Army's

industrial base comprised of 26 depots, arsenals, and ammunition plants. The command also oversees 40 active Army installations operated by their MSC, the Installation Management Command (IMCOM).

Active Army installations are generally managed by AMC MSCs - the Installation Management Command (IMCOM). Over half of AMC installations have established on-going relationships with Federally recognized tribes.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) is in the state of Maryland which does not have any Federally recognized tribes. APG is located upon land with an aboriginal connection to native peoples, particularly the Susquehannocks (Maryland). The English colony of Maryland fought the Susquehannocks and seized land that belonged to the tribe after the conflict. Some of that land became part of APG. Deprived of their lands, the Susquehannocks dispersed to the north up the Susquehanna River valley. Survivors are believed to have sought refuge among other tribes, particularly those of the Iroquois (New York), with whom they shared linguistic connections. Officially, however, the descendants of the Susquehannocks are not affiliated with any Federally recognized tribe. There are eleven tribes that APG sends consultation correspondence and has invited into government-to-government relations. The tribes include the Mohican (Wisconsin), the Delaware Nation (Oklahoma), Delaware Tribe of Indians (Oklahoma), the Shawnee (Oklahoma), the Mohawk (New York), the Cayuga (New York), the Onondaga (New York), the Oneida (New York), the Seneca (New York), Seneca-Cayuga Nation (Oklahoma) and the Tuscarora (New York). The correspondence and outreach consist of mailed letters and emails. Distance and resource constraints have prevented the APG from consulting with the tribes in person.

APG corresponds regularly with the Mohican (Wisconsin), the Delaware (Oklahoma), the Shawnee (Oklahoma), the Mohawk (New York), the Cayuga (New York), the Onondaga (New York), the Oneida (New York), the Seneca (New York), and the Tuscarora (New York) tribes on activities that have a potential interest to them. The APG CRM reviews proposed activities to determine if consultation with tribal governments is needed based on our understanding of the interests and concerns of that community. Generally, consultation will be offered on activities that rise to the level of requiring an Environmental Assessment. Consultation is also offered on minor activities that fall under a Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) if they disturb previously undisturbed ground. All proposed activities are located to minimize potential archeological disturbance as much as is possible.

During the reporting period, opportunities for individual consultation were offered for two projects. The first was for demolition of unused buildings at Blossom Point Research Facility. The second was for the removal of Atkisson Dam, a larger dam that is APG owned but is located on a patch of APG property in Harford County, not contiguous with the main APG area. For each of these consultations, only one response was received with no substantial concerns. A third outreach was conducted to formally invite our tribal community into Government-to-Government relations.

Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Dugway Proving Ground (DPG) frequently partners with Utah regional DoD agencies on many government-to-government consultation matters to support the limited time and resources of consulting tribes and avoid confusion among the various Utah DoD agencies. During the reporting period, DPG and Hill Air Force Base (HAFB) conducted joint tribal consultation on several projects that utilized both agency's land, airspace, and personnel; this included, the National Aeronautics

and Space Administration (NASA) Mars Sample Return, NASA'S OSIRIS REx sample return, the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) Varda Space Industries spacecraft landing, and the United States Air Force Sentinel Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD). These consultations included letters, emails, virtual meetings, in-person meetings, and invitations to VIP events such as the OSIRIS REx landing day. DPG had several individual NHPA Section 106 projects that DPG individually consulted with tribes, three of the largest were the Mounted Assured Positioning, Navigation, and Timing System (MAPS) Initial Operations Test & Evaluation (OTE&E) test which included 6,525 acres of new survey, archaeological site evaluation, and posting of Seibert Stakes for site avoidance measures. The DPG also completed a 2022 archaeological survey and evaluation project of 2,500 acres in support of the Boeing Starliner landing zone and initiated a 5,000-acre archaeological survey and evaluation project in support of Jackrabbit III testing.

In addition to individual NHPA Section 106 and NEPA project consultation, DPG conducted four quarterly consultation meetings that included opportunities to engage with the Garrison Manager, an overview of upcoming projects, the status of ongoing projects, and opportunities to engage on other topics and planning events. These consultation meetings are held jointly with other Utah DoD agencies including Hill Air Force Base- (HAFB), the Utah National Guard (UTNG), and Tooele Army Depot (TEAD). Each DoD agency shares responsibilities to organize the meetings, hosting costs, and data sharing, which results in overall cost savings to the Army. This approach also allows tribes to obtain updates from the Utah military agencies in a single meeting that optimizes tribal members' time and provides understanding as to the different missions of each group.

During the reporting period, one of these joint consultation meetings was a 2-day in-person meeting (with a virtual option) held on April 20-21, 2023. This meeting included DPG's Garrison Manager, Senior Installation Commander, cultural and natural resource staff, and civilian leadership from West Desert Test Center (WDTC). DPG enabled cross-cultural understanding and relationship-building through a leadership open forum, detailed presentations of DPG's mission and projects, a tour of an archaeological petroglyph site, and DPG facilitated several presentations by native artists. The discussions clarified the need to identify TCPs and natural resources of interest to tribes and to develop cultural resource and tribal awareness training for all users of the DPG Ranges.

In response to the desire for awareness training, the DPG Senior Installation Commander initiated the development of a single-page document that will be a part of the required UXO Briefing for anyone accessing DPG's Ranges. The draft language was developed from the initial discussion held at the annual face-to-face meeting and was provided to all consulting tribes for comments and edits. This is intended to be a first step to developing more comprehensive training that includes voices and stories from local tribes.

The other quarterly meetings lasted about two hours and were held virtually to minimize travel time and to allow maximum participation from tribes from far distances. New this year and in response to requests from tribes, the DPG Garrison Manager attended these quarterly meetings.

A total of 21 tribes were invited to participate in each consultation meeting: Northern Arapaho Tribe (Wyoming), Blackfeet Tribe (Montana), Confederated Tribe of the Goshute Reservation (Utah), Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation (Montana), Crow Tribe (Montana),

Duckwater Shoshone Tribe (Nevada), Eastern Shoshone Tribe (Wyoming), Ely Shoshone Tribe (Nevada), Hopi Tribe (Arizona), Navajo Nation (Arizona/Utah), Northwest Band of the Shoshone Nation (Utah/Idaho), Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Utah), Pueblo of Zuni (New Mexico), San Juan Southern Paiute (Arizona/Utah), Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation (Idaho), Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duckwater Valley Reservation (Nevada), Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians (Utah), Te-Moak Tribes of Western Shoshone (Nevada), Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation (Utah), Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (Colorado), Wells Band of Western Shoshone (Nevada).

In addition to these consultation meetings, DPG also met with the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation (Utah) on January 29, 2023, in Preston, Idaho to commemorate the 160th anniversary of the Bear River Massacre, an event perpetuated by the US Army that had enormous repercussions on the tribe.

And on July 19, 2023, DPG Garrison Manager and the new Senior Installation Commander met with several tribal leaders during an archaeological site tour on the DPG-HAFB boundary. During this visit, newly elected leaders of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation (Utah) expressed the desire to continue the efforts of their recently deceased Tribal Chairman and Tribal Elder to identify and protect several Sacred Sites on DPG and to engage with their remaining tribal elders to preserve the knowledge of this specific type of site.

In addition, DPG invited representatives from all consulting tribes to the DPG Change of Command ceremony on July 13, 2023. DPG ensured that NASA provided invitations to all OSIRIS REx events to be held in Utah during the months of August and September 2023.

During the reporting period, the DPG Cultural Resource Manager evaluated the use of the <https://egis.hud.gov/TDAT/> site for tribal consultation purposes and found the results unacceptable. Only four tribes were listed and half of those included inaccurate tribal chair information. The website does not include any local Shoshone or Paiute tribes who have documented use in the Dugway area and surrounding counties. Nor does it account for any special traditional journeys for salt gathering of more distant tribes nor the genetic relationship between modern-day Pueblo people and Navajo to prehistoric inhabitants of the Dugway area.

Fort Belvoir, Virginia: One tribal consultation was initiated during the reporting period. A draft NHPA MOA for demolition of a bridge was circulated. Eleven tribes were invited to comment and participate in the consultation process. The following tribes were invited to participate in the agreement as concurring parties: Catawba Indian Nation, United Keetowah of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Pamunkey Indian Tribe, Nansemond Indian Tribe, Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe, Chickahominy Indian Tribe, and Chickahominy Indians Eastern Division. No tribes responded.

Fort Bliss, Texas: Fort Bliss conducted several consultations during the reporting period, involving seven Federally recognized tribes in four states. The seven tribes include: Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo, Texas; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; and Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma. Two consultations addressed the review process as outlined in Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 (as amended) to review Research Designs for data recovery projects submitted by the Contractor. The data recovery projects entailed the mitigation

of three historic properties with identified prehistoric occupations in the form of pithouse villages and a deflated pueblo. Another involved an email notification that the Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the stationing and fielding of the Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV) would appear in the Federal Register on March 3, 2023.

Fort Bliss has previously engaged with the tribes listed above including written correspondence and face-to-face meetings held since 2007. It is forecasted that the list of tribes will be broader to address the Disposition of Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains (Title 43 Part 10 Subpart C Section 10.11) in Fort Bliss' possession. Additional tribes may include Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; and Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky: Fort Campbell regularly consults with 12 Federally-recognized tribes: Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (Oklahoma); Cherokee Nation (Oklahoma); the Chickasaw Nation (Oklahoma); Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana (Louisiana); Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (North Carolina); Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (Oklahoma); Kialegee Tribal Town (Oklahoma); The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (Oklahoma); Poarch Band of Creeks (Alabama); Shawnee Tribe (Oklahoma); Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (Oklahoma); and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (Oklahoma). Invitations to consult are normally conducted by a combination of formal hard copy letters and informal emails and phone calls since none of the tribes are based in Kentucky or Tennessee. Consultation occurred on a NEPA Environmental Assessment for construction of the Multipurpose Training Range and under NAGPRA regarding the final disposition of human remains.

The NAGPRA case resulted in internment of the remains of several individuals into the Fort Campbell German POW cemetery in July 2021. During the process of complying with NAGPRA, the Cherokee were identified as the most closely related and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (EBCI) acted as the lead for all Cherokee tribes for the reburial and final disposition. EBCI requested that the final, permanent, marker in the cemetery include the Cherokee syllabary and language. The headstone was installed on May 11, 2023. The headstone is detailed in an Army.mil article at: www.army.mil/article/269040

The Fort Campbell CRM and Tribal Liaison officer conducted ongoing discussions with each tribe via staff level phone calls, in June 2023. These informal calls serve to maintain relations with the functional POC at each tribe and are a best practice to maintain relationships and keep updated on personnel and other changes.

Fort Campbell coordinated with the EBCI to develop a presentation on Native American History and People for Native American Heritage Month. Fort Campbell solicited, and then incorporated the perspectives of the tribe into the final presentation which included an appreciation video to the troops from a tribal member. The presentation was given by the CRM to the Rear Detachment of the 101st Division on November 18, 2022.

Fort Campbell anticipates attending the EBCI sponsored 2024 Cherokee Archaeology Symposium in September 2024 and will continue to consult with tribal partners under NHPA, NEPA, and NAGPRA as required.

Fort Carson, Colorado: Fort Carson regularly consults with the following 21 Federally recognized tribes from eight states: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation (Montana); Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes (Oklahoma); Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation (South Dakota); Comanche Nation (Oklahoma); Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation (Wyoming); Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Jicarilla Apache Nation (New Mexico); Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma (Oklahoma); Northern Arapaho Tribe (Wyoming); Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation (Montana); Oglala Sioux Tribe (South Dakota); Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation (South Dakota); Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation (South Dakota); Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation (Colorado); Spirit Lake Tribe (North Dakota); Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation (Utah); Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (Colorado); and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

Fort Carson conducted a total of eleven consultations under Section 106 of the NHPA during the reporting year and engaged 21 Federally recognized tribes from eight states. These consultations addressed a variety of situations and proposed actions, including:

- Clover Ditch channel bank protection; the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana concurred with the finding of “no adverse effects;”
- Tamarisk control at Bent Canyon; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma concurred with the finding of “no adverse effects to a historic property;”
- Install fishing line recycling bins at Haymes, Northside, and Townsend reservoirs; no responses were received from the tribes;
- Prairie dog control and treatment at the Olympic Shooting Center; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma concurred with the finding of “no adverse effects to a historic property;”
- Move ICIDS in Building 20000; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, and the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota tribes concurred with the finding of “no adverse effects to a historic Property;”
- Invasive weed treatment at the Turkey Creek Ranch Complex; no responses were received from the tribes;
- Install staff gages and Type G benchmarks at Haymes and Townsend reservoirs; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, and the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota tribes concurred with the finding of “no adverse effects to a historic property;”
- Turkey Creek Complex Structure Demolitions; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma concurred with the finding of “no adverse effects to a historic property;”
- Integrated Training Area Management Program projects at the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (2023-149, 150, 151); the Northern Arapaho Tribe, Wyoming and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma concurred with the finding of “no adverse effects to a historic property;”
- Bullfrog control at Northside Reservoir; currently out for review.
- Integrated Training Area Management Program project task (24-503) at the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site; currently out for review.

On April 11, 2023, Fort Carson reported an adverse effect to historic properties because of a fire break fuels reduction project exceeding the reported project scope and masticating within site 5FN.290. The Comanche Nation, Oklahoma responded that they did not identify any properties within the disturbance. The Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado identified properties of cultural and religious significance and requested to consultation and mitigation. Consultations for this disturbance are ongoing.

Fort Carson also consulted with 21 Federally recognized tribes from eight states on the Hogback Traditional Use Study. A draft report has been submitted to all participating tribes and the review is ongoing.

Fort Carson has three Programmatic Agreements (PA): Fort Carson Built Environment PA, Fort Carson Downrange PA, and PCMS PA. The FY 2022 annual reports for these three PAs were sent out to 21 Federally recognized tribes from eight states. No comments were received.

Fort Carson hosts an annual consulting parties' meeting to discuss the annual reports. This meeting was held at the Holiday Inn Express in Trinidad, Colorado from April 4, 2023, through April 6, 2023. Five tribes participated and included the following tribal representatives: Jon Eagle, Sr, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Jeff Blythe, Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Matt Reed, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Gary LaFranier, Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; and Brian Soundingsides, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Wyoming.

The Fort Carson Garrison Commander hosts an Annual Tribal Consultation Meeting. This year's meeting was held at the Holiday Inn Express in Trinidad, Colorado from April 4, 2023, through April 6, 2023. Five tribes participated and included the following tribal representatives: Jon Eagle, Sr., Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Jeff Blythe, Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Matt Reed, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Gary LaFranier, Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; and Brian Soundingsides, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Wyoming. Topics covered included: management of properties of traditional religious and cultural importance, status of the Hogback Traditional Use Study, status of the resolution of adverse effects associated with past brigade exercises, site protection and avoidance, and Fort Carson Army Alternate Procedures implementation.

Fort Carson held two meeting on June 15 and July 20, 2023, to consult on the Fort Carson Army Alternate Procedures implementation. Another meeting is scheduled for August 17, 2024. Thus far no tribes have participated in any of the consultations.

Fort Cavazos, Texas: Fort Cavazos consults with seven Federally recognized tribes: the Apache of Oklahoma; Caddo Nation of Oklahoma; Comanche Nation of Oklahoma; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of New Mexico; Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma.

NHPA Section 106 consultations on Fort Cavazos operate under the Army Alternate Procedures for Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.14). The Fort Cavazos Historic Properties Component (HPC) was

certified by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) on June 24, 2021. The review and certification process for the HPC required extensive consultations with Fort Cavazos' stakeholders including all seven tribes. Under the HPC, Section 106 consultations are handled under a programmatic review that is conducted following the completion of each fiscal year. Accordingly, Fort Cavazos' 106 consultations with stakeholders for FY 2023 is planned to occur in early FY 2024 (October).

Under the HPC, Fort Cavazos DPW Cultural Resources in IMCOM South Region plans on conducting over 100 NHPA Section 106 consultations with stakeholders for FY 2023, involving Fort Cavazos' seven Federally recognized tribal stakeholders. The consultations will include discussions related to the upcoming FY 2023 annual report to stakeholders which consists of a variety of proposed actions and plans including maintenance of low water crossings, trails, and roads; capping of prehistoric archaeological sites; water and fiberoptic line upgrades along roadways; low water crossing and bridge repair/replacements; and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) testing on archaeological sites. Notable outcomes for this effort include continued protection of cultural resources in addition to NHPA Section 106 compliance.

At the request of Army Environmental Command (AEC) and IMCOM G4, Fort Cavazos conducted ad hoc NHPA Section 106 consultations with tribal stakeholders on the following projects:

- September 14, 2022, Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the stationing and fielding of the Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV).
- January 25, 2022, PEA for the fielding of the Extended Range Cannon Artillery (ERCA).

In FY 2023, Fort Cavazos DPW Cultural Resources in IMCOM South Region consulted with all seven tribes and completed their NAGPRA Section 6 requirements and are currently working with the Army Corps of Engineers and all tribal stakeholders to resolve and comply with NAGPRA Section 5. The NAGPRA Section 6 consultations afforded all seven tribal stakeholders the opportunity to review all Native American artifacts currently being curated by DPW Fort Cavazos Cultural Resources and identify any which may be sacred or belong to an affiliated tribe. Consultations are currently ongoing with the notable outcome being Fort Cavazos' compliance with NAGPRA Section 5.

Tribal outreach at Fort Cavazos is a challenge due the fact that all seven of Fort Cavazos' affiliated tribes are located great distances away from the installation out of state (New Mexico, Oklahoma) and outreach would require a large amount of funding to logistically accomplish. However, representatives from the Comanche Nation of Oklahoma have visited Fort Cavazos in the recent past (2013) as part of a TCP survey. This visit helped facilitate reasonable tribal access to sites that have been identified as TCP's. In addition, in 2014 Fort Cavazos was visited by eleven members of the First Nation Blood Tribe (Blackfeet) to conduct a ceremony on a site located on Fort Cavazos.

Fort Devens, Massachusetts: Fort Devens conducted three consultations in the reporting year: one for a NEPA Environmental Assessments, one for a REC, and one under NAGPRA for archaeological collections. Only one response was recorded. NAGPRA consultations were submitted to the national database for record. The following Federally recognized tribes participated in the consultations: the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (Massachusetts); Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Massachusetts), and the Narragansett Indian Tribe (Rhode Island).

Consultations were submitted for the following project:

- Supplemental EA for Hotel Range Renovations. One response listed with request for additional information.
- REC – Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program FY 2023 projects
- NAGPRA

Upcoming projects or other projects requiring consultation.

- Consultations are underway for cultural program manager appointment with change of command.
- ITAM Program PEA, draft PEA completed August 2023, under review now, consultation to follow in September.
- MILCON barracks project – PEA, will require consultation in FY 2024.
- IWFMP underway and will require an EA and consultation.
- INRMP update to begin FY24 and will require EA and consultation.
- ADP revisions will require EA and consultation.

Fort Drum, New York: Consultation Activities which have taken place on Fort Drum in the reporting period include:

- October 4, 2022, CRM provided extensive background information on the Oneida Indian Nation History and Culture for MG Anderson, Commander of the 10th Mountain Division, in preparation for his speech at the Oneida Indian Nation Veteran’s Breakfast. In addition, Fort Drum CRM briefed MG Anderson in person and answered questions about the Nation and what to expect.
- October 18, 2022, correspondence with Mr. Jesse Bergevin, Historic Preservation Specialist at the Oneida Indian Nation, concerning the NAGPRA program at the University of Michigan in case a collection of looted objects taken from sites across New York were to be donated there. Mr. Bergevin also mentioned upcoming changes in NAGPRA rules from the US Department of the Interior. Mr. Bergevin had also mentioned these two issues to Mr. Tony Gonyea, Faithkeeper at the Onondaga Nation, and Mr. Darren Bonaparte, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) from the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe.
- October 24, 2022, Mr. Bergevin asked the University of Buffalo and Professor Doug Perelli to reach out to Fort Drum if they discovered any materials taken from Fort Drum in their collections.
- October 27, 2022, CRM reviewed and provided additional content and editorial changes for the MG’s speech.
- November 1, 2022, MG Anderson’s speech and visit to the Oneida Indian Nation was very positive and successful.
- November 29, 2022, Further discussion with Mr. Bergevin about whether looted objects from New York had been donated to the University of Michigan. The rumor was debunked as not true.
- January 9, 2023, Fort Drum CRM contacted Faithkeeper Gonyea to see if he could make traditional birch bark baskets used for maple syrup and sugar for a display at Fort Drum’s Maple Days celebration. He was unable to do so.
- January 25, 2023, Fort Drum CRM reached out to all three Nations to initiate consultation on

whether it would be acceptable for Fort Drum to allow destructive analysis on a sample of stone tool debris found at Drum's Clovis paleo site to determine whether the original source was from Munsungan, Maine.

- January 29, 2023, Faithkeeper Gonyea said he had no problem with the testing of the stone tool debris.
- February 6, 2023, Fort Drum CRM sent requests for consultation to all three nations sharing the results and recommendations from the archaeological survey completed prior to Forestry Management activities in Training Areas 7C and 17C. Our recommendations were to preserve all finds in place in coordination with the foresters. We also sent the negative results from survey prior to expansion of the World War II Railhead for review. The Nations are very much in support of Fort Drum's preserve in place approach to management of ancestral places.
- February 7, 2023, Oneida responded that if the destructive analysis of stone tools was acceptable to Onondaga, it would be to Oneida.
- February 24, 2023, Fort Drum CRM sent copies of the 2021 Cultural Resources Annual Report to all three Nations for review and comment. This report contains a comprehensive account of all cultural resources programmatic activities including the archaeological survey, management of the historic district and outreach programming. The report included summaries of 104 projects. Projects called out for additional emphasis as undertakings included improvements to berms at the ammunition supply point; Reviews for herbicide treatments and invasive species removal; Potential improvements at Remington Park including walking trails at the historic village of LeRaysville; Installation of a boat launch at Indian Lake; Archaeological survey prior to installation of protected turtle nesting areas; Forestry management activities in Training Areas 14G and 7D; A viewshed analysis for cell tower installation; Expansion of the parking area at Conservation Pond; and Fence installation along the Black River bluffs to discourage off road trail riding. Some of these projects had been sent separately to the Nations for review in the previous year to ensure that there was plenty of time for comment prior to the undertaking.
- March 3, 2023, Fort Drum CRM asked Faithkeeper Gonyea for more information about the relationship between the Thunders and the beginning of the sugar run. Fort Drum CRM and Mr. Gonyea had a long conversation about the effects of climate change on the timing of the traditional ceremonies. Warming was causing the sap to run early which meant that natural indicators for initiating Maple Ceremonies were occurring before mid-Winter ceremonies were complete.
- March 16, 2023, Fort Drum contacted Faithkeeper Gonyea to ask permission to provide his contact information to a colleague at SUNY Geneseo who is studying the relationships between indigenous forestry management and current distribution of forest types across the installation.
- April 3, 2023, Oneida contacted Fort Drum with questions concerning archaeological sensitivity outside of the installation but in the Fort Drum region. There were also questions about plans for the Fort Drum archaeological field season. This request resulted in a lengthy phone conversation between CRM and Mr. Bergevin. Fort Drum CRM explained that the 2023 priorities would be to address PFAS contaminated soils near the Black River, a bulk fuel construction project and forestry management activities. Mr. Bergevin also shared indigenous place name information about locations along the Black River for a Friends of the Black River project which Fort Drum is supporting with information and expertise. The Fort Drum CRM and Mr. Bergevin also discussed reaching out to the Cornell Historic Preservation

Program to request assistance in exploring the possibility of hosting a Northeast NAGPRA repatriation conference.

- May 5, 2023, Mr. Bergevin confirmed interest among the members of the Northeast NAGPRA community of practice in a Cornell based conference to discuss NAGPRA issues and challenges across the region.
- June 7, 2023, Mr. Bergevin contacted Fort Drum CRM to make sure the archaeology field crew was doing OK in the wildfire smoke.
- June 29, 2023, Mr. Bergevin and Fort Drum CRM discussed how to keep the crew safe during the course of evaluating PFAS contaminated soil in anticipation of ground disturbing remediation.
- July 7, 2023, Fort Drum CRM contacted Mr. Bergevin to ask advice on what to do about a false face she found on exhibit online. He provided information on who to contact at the Seneca Nation. Fort Drum CRM then contacted Christine Abrams and Joe Stalman, as recommended, who then contacted the Museum in question. Mr. Bergevin also invited Fort Drum CRM to join the NAGPRA virtual community of practice meeting on that day. Fort Drum CRM suggested to the group that their institutions establish government to government relations with the Nations they need to work with. After the meeting, Fort Drum CRM shared the DoD Native American consultation policy as a model to follow to the group. On July 7, Fort Drum CRM and Mr. Bergevin also discussed the problem of a local NGO invitation to Mississauga Heads of State into Oneida Nation territory.
- July 10, 2023, Mr. Bergevin contacted Fort Drum to ask for recommendations on metal detecting equipment.
- July 14, 2023, After the Installation Management Command Equip data call, Fort Drum CRM contacted Mr. Bergevin, Mr. Bonaparte, and Mr. Gonyea to let them know that IMCOM was requesting use of the Housing and Urban Development NAGPRA website egis.hud.gov/TDAT/ as a reference for who our consultation partners should be, and the website is incorrect. Mr. Bergevin responded that TDAT has refused to accept corrections from the Oneida Indian Nation.
- On July 14, 2023, Fort Drum CRM contacted all three Nations to consult about whether it would be acceptable for Fort Drum to work with the USGS to take Optical Luminescence Samples from underneath boulders at an ancestral site with astronomical alignments.

Fort Gordon, Georgia: Fort Gordon participates in an annual Regional Tribal Consultation with, Fort Moore (GA), Fort Stewart (GA), Fort Jackson (SC), and Fort Liberty (NC). While different tribes have different cultural interest in the participating installations, there is enough overlap that the regional meeting works well for all parties. This meeting usually takes place in the Spring each year and covers general topics such as, status of ongoing projects, upcoming projects, curation of artifacts, and general stewardship/management of cultural resources on the installation. The May 23-24, 2023, meeting was conducted as a combination in-person and virtual meeting and was hosted by the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe in Livingston, Texas.

Fort Gordon specifically consults with the following nine Federally recognized tribes: the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town (Oklahoma), the Catawba Indian Nation (South Carolina), the Cherokee Nation (Oklahoma), the Chickasaw Nation (Oklahoma), the Kialegee Tribal Town (Oklahoma), the Muscogee

(Creek) Nation (Oklahoma), the Poarch Band of Creek Indians (Alabama), the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (Oklahoma), and the United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians (Oklahoma).

Fort Greely, Alaska: In spring of 2023, public notice of a permitting process for the Jarvis Creek Bank Stabilization project on Army-managed land and water, resulted in comments being received from the Chickaloon Village Traditional Council. Working with the US Army Corp of Engineers the permitting entity, the USAG Greely/Alaska team was able to fulfill an information request from the tribe regarding resource management practices and offer a site visit to their THPO to confer with resource managers. In June 2023, face-to-face follow up with a tribal official reinforced this invitation. Gaining the knowledge from the Tribe regarding its topics of concern and areas of traditional use were valuable in establishing a relationship that will shape future resource management in a positive way, reinforcing the application of EO 13175 and the Army's trust responsibility.

The Chickaloon Village Traditional Council was the one and only Alaska Native entity that was consulted with during the reporting period for Ft. Greely. The tribe is only located in Alaska; therefore, Alaska was the one and only state involved.

Fort Gregg-Adams, Virginia: Fort Gregg-Adams, VA Consulting tribes include: Catawba Indian Nation (South Carolina), Chickahominy Indian Tribe (Virginia), Chickahominy Indians Eastern Division (Virginia), Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (North Carolina), Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Monacan Indian Nation (Virginia), Nansemond Indian Nation (Virginia), Pamunkey Indian Tribe (Virginia), Rappahannock Tribe (Virginia), Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Tuscarora Nation (North Carolina), United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, and Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe (Virginia).

During the reporting year, Fort Gregg-Adams completed consultation on the development of a NHPA MOA for the resolution of adverse effects on World War I training trenches (Site 44PG0299). Consulting parties included 13 tribes; all comments were received in response to the finding of adverse effect prior to the reporting period. An MOA was signed January 2023. The MOA was accepted by ACHP in March 2023.

At present, Fort Gregg-Adams is in consultation for a finding of adverse effect for a Woodland period site began in May 2022. The proposed removal of a dam and bank modification in the vicinity to alleviate significant erosion will affect a Woodland period site located downstream on one of the creek banks. Consultation letters and information packets are currently awaiting Garrison Commander signature as of Aug 2023. Initial consultation letters and 30 day follow up packets were sent to the above 13 tribes in September and November 2023, respectively. Letters and information packets for resolution of adverse effect were sent in January 2023. Responses for all packets was limited to acknowledgement of receipt with form request for updates if project changes, and a clarification on the dates for the review period. The draft MOA is currently under formal IMCOM, AMC, and HQDA review.

Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Fort Huachuca, Arizona, in the Central Region conducted a total of three consultations during the reporting period, involving 12 Federally recognized tribes in three states. The consultations addressed three proposed actions, including: a proposed utility line replacement within a National Register of Historic Places-eligible prehistoric archaeological site (November 14, 2022);

establishment of an Army test range on U.S. Forest Service land (August 11, 2023); and development of an Operations and Maintenance PA for cultural resources (April 27, 2023). Fort Huachuca is also currently planning a Tribal Consultation Meeting for FY 2024 to discuss ongoing and upcoming military activities and identify sacred sites and TCPs on the fort. All actions are at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Notable outcomes from consultations conducted during the reporting period include: three Arizona tribes accepted consulting party status for development of the Operations and Maintenance PA: Pascua-Yaqui Tribe, San Carlos Apache Tribe, and Tohono O’odham Nation. Having tribal representatives involved in preparing the PA is critical to ensure tribal concerns are addressed when discussing cultural resources management strategies. The intent of the FY24 consultation meeting is to get tribal input on the identification and management of five documented sacred sites on the installation and discuss the proposed development of a new Multi-Domain Operations range on the installation, which will be in a 2,000-acre parcel that contains numerous prehistoric archaeological sites.

Fort Huachuca, Arizona, Tribal Consultation for the reporting cycle includes:

- November 14, 2022: Section 106 consultation regarding replacement of a utility pole near National Register-eligible archaeological sites, 11 tribes were consulted, and no concerns were articulated.
- April 27, 2023: Section 106 consultation regarding the development of Operation & Maintenance Programmatic Agreement, 11 Tribes were provided consultation invitations and consultation is currently underway with three Tribes and will be continuing into the next reporting period.
- August 11, 2023: Section 106 consultation regarding a proposed new electronic testing range on US Forest Service land and 12 Tribes were consulted with. Currently waiting for tribal response – two tribes already concurred with finding of no adverse effect; consulting with one additional Tribe identified by the US Forest Service.
- August 18, 2023: Initiated new contract to conduct tribal consultation in FY 2024 on sacred sites and proposed new range and is currently conducting planning coordination with 11 tribes.

Fort Hunter Liggett, California: There are no Federally recognized tribes associated with Fort Hunter Liggett (FHL) in Monterey County, California. Fort Hunter Liggett is the ancestral homeland of the Salinan people, comprised of three non-Federally recognized tribes. There are three Federally recognized tribes associated with Parks Reserve Forces Training Area located in Alameda and Contra Costa counties, California. These are the Ione Band of Miwok Indians (California), the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California, and the Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California.

FHL did not have any projects requiring consultation during the reporting period for PRFTA. NAGPRA compliance documentation is currently being prepared by the US Army Corps of Engineers Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX CMAC). An inventory was completed prior to the reporting period, and draft notices and coordination letters are being prepared by MCX CMAC. Consultations are projected to occur in the next reporting period. FHL has two projects under development and will require consultation in the next reporting period.

Outreach activities include celebrations of Native American Heritage Month with a luncheon and guest speaker. PRFTA provided a guest speaker for a NAHM celebration on November 10, 2022. The speaker was Ms. Ashley Archer, a civilian employee, and a member of the Sault St Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians. FHL provided a speaker on November 17th, 2022, to honor Native American heritage. The guest speaker was Leland Livingston, a civilian employee and member of the Navajo Nation.

NAGPRA coordination and consultation with tribes are planned for the next reporting period to repatriate remains in possession and/or control by FHL. Native American Heritage Month celebrations are being planned for both Installations. A tribal visit is being planned at FHL for 22 Sept 2023 to meet with Garrison Command leadership and conduct a site visit.

Fort Irwin, California: Fort of Irwin consulted with 10 Federally recognized tribes, currently based in Arizona and California, during the reporting period. This included consultation for 20 Section 106 projects requiring individual consultation.

The Installation Archaeologist hosted field visits relevant to opening Fort Irwin's Western Training Area to full training. Two representatives for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (California) joined us on April 20, 2023, for a field visit to locations where human remains had been identified as well as to a flaked stone quarry with a segment of prehistoric trail and an area of concentrated prehistoric use. This visit included discussion of site protection measures. A representative for the Fort Independence Tribe (California) joined the installation team for a field visit (June 7, 2023) to the general vicinity of the remains, in addition to sites with a higher concentration of obsidian than is normally found on Fort Irwin. Protection measures were again a topic of discussion.

Fort Irwin personnel (Kenneth Drylie, the museum's Project Manager/Director, and Installation Archaeologist) offered a visit (December 19, 2022) to Fort Irwin's military museum, for which Mr. Drylie would like to develop a new prehistoric exhibit. Representatives for the Fort Independence tribe and the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (California) attended and provided feedback.

Fort Irwin completed notification for an inadvertent discovery and completed a consultation call (April 26, 2023) toward developing a Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) agreement. The Installation Archaeologist provided information to the Garrison Commander regarding the NAGPRA process.

Fort Irwin's Section 106 PA for military training and military training support activities went into effect in December 2022. Three tribes—the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, the Timbisha Shoshone, and Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation—signed as invited signatories. The PA includes procedures and standards, develop with tribal input, for situations including inadvertent discoveries.

The Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for Fort Irwin, currently in draft form, was circulated to the 10 tribes for input on June 23, 2023. In particular, the tribes were invited to provide input regarding elements that they would like to see in the ICRMP.

The Installation Archaeologist was asked to provide a discussion of pre-contact archaeology for Fort Irwin's American Indian Heritage Month event (November 16, 2022). Given the timing, she was not able

to arrange for a co-presenter from one of the local tribes; however, contributions from the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe and Yuhaaviatam of San Manual Nation allowed her to incorporate tribal perspectives.

Planned future actions include finalizing the ICRMP with tribal input, scheduling additional tribal visits, providing an annual PA report, and conducting an annual PA meeting. Consultation regarding opening the Western Training Area to full training is expected to be ongoing. We also plan to seek tribal input regarding a backlog of sites that have not received tribal input (most of these have also not received SHPO concurrence); many of these sites are in the Western Training Area.

Fort Jackson, South Carolina: Fort Jackson participated in a hybrid (in-person and on-line) regional consultation involving Forts Benning, Stewart, and Gordon in Georgia, Fort Bragg in North Carolina, and Fort Jackson in South Carolina on May 23-24, 2023: The 14 Federally recognized tribes that Fort Jackson consults with were invited to the consultation. Four of the 14 tribes participated. Fort Jackson provided updates on agreement documents (ICRMP, PASHPO), one cultural resources survey report, site monitoring and protection, NAGPRA summaries, and the current operations under the NHPA compliance process. A summary of education/outreach actions conducted by the installation was also provided. Outreach actions conducted by Fort Jackson during this period included: a Native American Heritage Month celebration, a museum exhibit, a SCDNR artifact research loan, volunteer cemetery maintenance, and education displays at an installation family fair.

No notable outcomes or challenges resulted from consultations during the reporting period. Current consulting tribes and nations include the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town (Oklahoma), the Chickasaw Nation (Oklahoma), the Kialegee Tribal Town (Oklahoma), the Muscogee (Creek) Nation (Oklahoma), the Poarch Band of Creeks (Alabama), the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Florida), the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (Oklahoma), the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (North Carolina), the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians (Oklahoma), the Catawba Indian Nation (South Carolina), the Tuscarora Nation (New York), the Shawnee Tribe (Oklahoma), the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (Oklahoma), and the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (Oklahoma).

Fort Johnson, Louisiana: The Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) and Fort Johnson is committed to complying with EO 13175. The installation consults with 10 Federally Recognized Tribes. All tribal consultation and outreach efforts listed below include coordination with the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, Alabama-Quassarte Tribe of Oklahoma, Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Jena Band of Choctaw (Louisiana), Mississippi Band of Choctaw, Thlopthlocco Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Tunica- Biloxi Tribe of Mississippi.

The installation consulted with the tribes on one report and one management plan in FY 2023. The updated Fort Johnson Technical Synthesis report summarizes archaeological data collected on the installation over the last 50 years. This report was sent to the tribes for comments, edits, and consultation. Additionally, the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) was updated in consultation with the tribes. Final ICRMP signature is expected by the end of FY 2023.

Fort Knox, Kentucky: Fort Knox has an ongoing consultation relationship with nine Federally recognized tribal nations located in two states, including: Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK),

Cherokee Nation (OK), Delaware Nation of Oklahoma (OK), Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (NC), Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (OK), Miami Tribe of Oklahoma (OK), Osage Nation (OK), Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK), and Shawnee Tribe (OK).

Fort Knox conducted four consultations during the reporting period. These events include consultation with all nine tribal nations concerning the development of an NHPA Section 106 MOA for the demolition of Crittenberger School (initiated December 13, 2022), consultation with all nine nations concerning the development of a NHPA Section 106 MOA for the demolition of Water Towers 1190 and 1191 (initiated December 13, 2022), consultation with all nine nations for the construction of a new cell tower adjacent to the Fort Knox Cantonment Historic District (initiated March 21, 2023), and consultation with all nine tribal nations concerning unauthorized activity at a culturally sensitive archaeological site at Snow Mountain (initiated June 28, 2023). The consultation regarding Snow Mountain, is the result of undertaking approval/execution prior to the conclusion of NHPA Section 106 consultation. Fort Knox is currently consulting with all nine tribal nations for the resolution of Adverse Effects at Snow Mountain as well as the development of standard operating procedures and management guidelines. Finally, Fort Knox expects to open one additional consultation during the reporting period. This consultation will be initiated with all nine tribal nations for the development of an Environmental Assessment (EA) in support of the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) 81st Readiness Division's proposed projects at Godman Army Airfield (begun late August 2023).

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Fort Leavenworth's 17 affiliated tribes include: Cheyenne- Arapaho Tribe; Delaware Tribe of Indians; Delaware Nation; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Kaw Nation; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Nez Perce Tribe; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; The Osage Nation; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma; Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation; Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; and Stockbridge-Munsee Community - Stockbridge-Munsee Tribal Council.

- Fort Leavenworth invited all 17 affiliated tribes to participate in the consultation for the Amendment of the Programmatic Agreement for the Privatization of Family Housing to include Imitative Substitute Building Materials. One tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, responded that they would not be participating in the consultation.
- Fort Leavenworth is preparing to conduct a NAGPRA consultation regarding the disposition of Culturally Unidentifiable Native American Human Remains following an updated Section 5 inventory.

Fort Leonard Wood, MO: During the reporting period, Fort Leonard Wood (FLW) conducted several consultations involving the installation's five affiliated tribes: the Kaw Nation (Oklahoma), the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska and Iowa (Nebraska), the Osage Nation (Oklahoma), the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska (Nebraska), and the Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma (Oklahoma). The most complex of these consultations was the installation of bat sensitive gates on six caves, four of which contain Native American ancestral remains. The cave gates serve a dual purpose, protecting sensitive habitat for several endangered species bats and protecting ancestral remains and sacred sites to the tribes. Also of note were a prescribed burn undertaking encompassing nearly 3,000 acres including 14 archaeological sites and a previously unsurveyed 3.4-mile road maintenance right of way undertaking, in partnership with nearby Camden County, Missouri. This undertaking required Phase I survey and coordination with the Missouri

State Historic Preservation Office, the five tribes noted above and state, county, and private property owners.

Throughout the reporting period, FLW has consulted formally and informally with the five affiliated tribes on Section 3 and Section 5 NAGPRA materials, to complete the disposition and repatriation processes. With the assistance of the US Army Corps of Engineers Mandatory Center of Expertise Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections, final summaries and inventories have been completed. The FLW Garrison Commander and Command Sergeant Major, along with Environmental Division and CRM personnel, will travel to Oklahoma in November 2023 for in-person consultation with the tribes.

During the reporting period, and continuing from the previous reporting period, FLW CRM personnel are working with tribal representatives to update both site monitoring protocols and training materials. The monitoring protocols continue to be revised with tribal input, to prioritize the most culturally sensitive and at-risk sites on the installation. Educational training materials are being updated, with tribal assistance, to include more detailed information on Native American heritage and sensitive cultural resources and to raise awareness of historic preservation laws and regulations. The target audience for the updated training is permanent party Soldiers and family members, installation recreational users, Environmental Compliance Officers, and the civilian and contractor workforce.

On April 18 and 19, 2023, FLW hosted the Osage Nation's annual Heritage Sites Visit. Twenty-five Osage Nation tribal members, along with seven Osage Nation Historic Preservation Office staff members, visited FLW with the goal of learning more about the history and archaeology of their ancestral lands. FLW CRM personnel presented information about significant archaeological sites and briefed the tribal members on the FLW military training mission. Site visits included sacred sites and ancestral burial locations. The Garrison Command team participated in the opening session, lunches, and closing impressions and formal farewells, interacting with tribal members throughout the two-day event.

Fort Liberty, North Carolina: Fort Liberty currently consults with eight Federally recognized tribes and nations, including the Catawaba Indian Nation (South Carolina), the Tuscarora Nation (New York), the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town (Oklahoma), the Muscogee Creek Nation (Oklahoma), the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (Oklahoma), the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians (Oklahoma), the Shawnee Tribe (Oklahoma), and the United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians (Oklahoma).. Formal consultations occur annually, typically in the spring and are now regional [with Fort Moore, Fort Jackson, Fort Eisenhower, and Fort Stewart].

During May 23-24, 2023, the annual Regional Tribal Consultation (RTC) was hosted by the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas and Fort Moore. This consultation was held in person at the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe's cultural center and was offered virtually for those unable to attend in person. Fort Liberty participated virtually as travel was not possible for the CRMP staff. CRM staff from Fort Moore, Fort Stewart and Fort Eisenhower attended in person. Of the 19 consulting nations invited these are the ones that attended in person and virtually: Alabama-Coushatta, Absentee Shawnee, Muscogee Creek Nation, Seminole Nation, and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town. Virtually, Fort Liberty provided an annual report/overview of activities and initiatives related to cultural and natural resources which had occurred from May 2022 to May 2023 period. Garrison Commander COL John Wilcox and Command Sergeant

Major Greg Seymore attended online and offered general comments on the second day of the event, prior to Fort Liberty's updates. Dr. Linda Carnes-McNaughton, CRMP Curator and Archaeologist and Tribal Liaison Officer, presented the annual overview for Fort Liberty's CR and NR resources.

Tribal representatives from three of the eight nations were (virtually) present: Muscogee Creek, Thlopthlocco, and Absentee Shawnee. Representatives from the Tuscarora and Catawba Nations were not able to attend or participate.

Among the requests specifically addressed to Fort Liberty by consulting Nations:

- 1) Continue to develop two new MOUs for the Tuscarora Nation and the Catawba Nation;
- 2) Coordinate input and participation with the Catawba Nation for a new Native American Pollinator Garden to be created in new greenspace initiatives on Fort Liberty; the garden is now planted and still requires bi-lingual signage, as well as a specially designed wattle fence and benches. Dedication is slated for spring 2024;
- 3) Continue to bring the importance and relevance of NAGPRA consultation into monthly ECO classroom discussions with soldiers and contractors;
- 4) Continue outreach opportunities for members of local tribes as internship opportunities arise;
- 5) Provide access to desirable natural resources to our Indian Nations upon request (pine straw, river cane, pinecones, longleaf pine saplings, and other non-endangered plants of interest); and
- 6) Consider engaging members of local Tribes in regular site monitoring duties as allowed, creating a "natural representative" for animal and plant harvesting.

Fort Meade, Maryland: Fort Meade conducted five NHPA Section 106 consultations during the reporting period involving 15 Federally recognized tribes. The tribes consulted included: Absentee-Shawnee tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (Oklahoma); Cayuga Nation of New York (New York); Delaware Nation (Oklahoma); Delaware tribe of Indians (Oklahoma); Kansas Delaware Tribe (Kansas); Eastern Shawnee tribe of Oklahoma (Oklahoma); Oneida Indian Nation (New York); Oneida Nation of Wisconsin (Wisconsin); Onondaga Nation (New York); Pawnee Nation (Oklahoma); Seneca-Cayuga Tribe (Oklahoma); Seneca Nation (New York); Stockbridge Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians (Wisconsin); and the St. Regis Band Mohawk tribe (New York). The consultations included discussions for the Fort Meade Cooper Avenue Widening FONPA 6/14/2023, Child Development Center CDC-V DOPAA signed 5/11/2023, Solar Panel OEI on Fort Meade Stockpile Site September 16, 2022, Defense Cyber Crime Center (DC3) May 11, 2023, Regarding MARFORCYBER November 15, 2022, and the Obrien Rd. Access Modernization, ORAM EIS (NSA) DOPPAA has been drafted and is ready for signature before sending to affiliated tribes. In-person tribal outreach by Fort Meade is a logistical and budgetary challenge due the fact that all 15 of Fort Meade's affiliated tribal stakeholders are located great distances away from the installation (Oklahoma, New York, Kansas, Missouri, and Wisconsin).

Fort George G. Meade, as part of outreach to tribes, initiated and took part in two events to educate the public on Native American tribal history. These included Native American Heritage Day, and Discovering Maryland Archaeology Day, where local tribes participated in conjunction with the Fort George G. Meade Cultural Resource Manager for a day of exhibits of Native American artifacts and foods used by Maryland tribes and talks on the history of tribes in the Fort George G. Meade and across Maryland.

Fort McCoy, Wisconsin: Fort McCoy's five current tribal stakeholders include the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota, and the Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota. Of these five stakeholders, the latter two, the Shakopee Mdewakanton and Upper Sioux community have specified their interest as being limited only to NAGPRA (Native American Graves and Repatriation Act)-related issues and do not regularly consult on NHPA consultations or projects.

One tribal nation, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, has traditionally been the primary tribal consultation partner at Fort McCoy based on their communities' current proximity to the installation and their primary claim to historic territories in the area. Fort McCoy has maintained a tribal consultation Memorandum of Understanding with the Ho-Chunk Nation since 1999 and recently renewed the agreement in 2022.

In April of 2022, the Fort McCoy Garrison Commander initiated government-to-government consultation with 35 tribes that had historical or traditional associations with the Fort McCoy region. The goal of this outreach was to discover if any other tribes wished to consult with Fort McCoy on NRHP issues. Four new tribal partners, as identified in a paragraph above, expressed an interest in consultation and are now considered tribal stakeholders.

A teleconference and on-site meetings were held for these new consulting partners the week of September 26th, 2022, to introduce them to the cultural sites located on Fort McCoy and request from the tribes information regarding potential tribal concerns.

Tribal Stakeholders raised several concerns and areas of interest at this meeting, including:

- THPOs requested a ready to use, formalized Comprehensive Agreement per NAGPRA focused on reburial in place be created and incorporated into both the existing Ho Chunk Nation and Fort McCoy Memorandum of Understanding (MOU 2022) and a potential future multi-tribal MOU.
 - Proposed Action: The Fort McCoy Garrison Archaeologist was assigned to draft a preliminary version of such a document/plan and submit it to the THPOs for review and comment.
- Ho Chunk Nation THPO is interested in designating the Mound Prairie mound area as a potential reburial area for any potential future Native American human remains found in inadvertent discoveries that cannot be reburied in the place of discovery.
 - Proposed Action: The Fort McCoy Archaeology Laboratory will seek to contract with the Ho-Chunk Nation for Ground Penetrating Radar services to determine safe areas for potential reburial within the mound group. Potential for reburial at the Mound Prairie Mound group will be added to a possible alternative to the Burial Recovery Plan (See "1" above) pending tribal review and Army internal approval.
- Ioway and Winnebago THPOs suggested that they are interested in drafting a multi-tribal MOU like that in place between the Ho Chunk Nation and Fort McCoy, specifically of interest would be burial treatment policies.
 - Proposed Action: The Fort McCoy Native American Liaison (FMNAL), will reach out to the tribes in conjunction with drafting the preliminary Inadvertent Burial Discovery Protocol and Burial Recovery Plan/Plan of Action to see if the tribes wish to formalize this in a MOU/MOA.

Consultation and Outreach - Ho Chunk Nation (Wisconsin), 46 consultations.

- October 18, 2022: Consulted regarding NAGPRA changes/updates proposed by Secretary of Interior to Congress.
- October 20, 2022: Provided historical/technical information to THPO regarding area Indian Residential School (former Army property).
- October 27, 2022: Consulted regarding new updated version of National Park Service's "National Register Bulletin No. 38 Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Places.
- January 3, 2023: Consulted regarding pending Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) artifact return from 1960's excavation.
- April 14, 2023: Consulted regarding tribal needs for black ash for traditional crafts.
- May 30, 2023: Agreed to deliver a public lecture in November 2023 on Army and Native American relations/interaction.
- Winnebago Tribe (Nebraska), 24 consultations.
- December 6, 2022: Provided technical information on burials found in Peabody Museum related to tribe.
- January 3, 2023: Consulted regarding pending FHWA artifact return from a 1960's era excavation.
- March 8, 2023: Consulted on new Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) NAGPRA best practices.
- April 19, 2023: Consulted on wildfire damage to Native American archaeological sites.
- Iowa Tribe (Kansas and Nebraska), 18 consultations.
- April 19, 2023: Consulted on wildfire damage to Native American archaeological sites.
- May 3, 2023: Provided requested Cultural Resource summary for installation.
- July 3, 2023: Provided technical information regarding 1800's era tribal censuses in area.

Future Tribal Consultation Requirements:

- Acquire tribal input and concurrence on Mound Prairie Sacred Site management plan.
- Consulted on and prepare tribally requested NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreement.
- Drafted a tribally requested multi-tribal MOU.
- Formalized Mound Prairie and Training Area A-6 Spring Sacred sites into formal TCP listings as requested by tribal THPOs.
- Planned a second consultation meeting in 2024.

Fort Moore, Georgia: Fort Moore consulted with the affiliated tribes on 11 major projects during this period. It is prescribed by the Army Alternate Procedures that installations report all undertakings to the affiliated Federally recognized tribes. The Historic Properties Component sets a goal of two face-to-face consultation meetings with the tribes each year. At these meetings, major projects are discussed and provide the tribes an opportunity to monitor all our project records. Projects discussed during the reporting period include repair of the Lawson Army Airfield storm water drainage system (this system runs through Kasita Town, a mother town of the Creek Indians) including construction of new, large detention ponds; Martin Army Community Hospital Demolition; Phase II testing at Destin Army Recreation Area; forest thinning; Camp Merrill Cell Tower Environmental Assessment; and airfield runway lighting, signage, and underground medium voltage cable replacement.

At the recommendation of, and in coordination with, the tribes, Fort Moore has developed a list of native plant species important to the tribes. The locations are mapped in GIS for potential selective harvesting by tribal members. Fort Moore is also working with the University of Georgia and tribes to identify, conserve, and potentially propagate river cane stands.

Fort Moore held a face-to-face tribal consultation meeting (with virtual option) in November 2022 at Fort Moore, and in May 2023, held the first consultation meeting hosted by the tribes since 2019. The Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas hosted a regional consultation at their reservation in Livingston, Texas with partner tribes and Forts Eisenhower, Jackson, Liberty, and Stewart.

Fort Moore consults with the following tribes on all projects: the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, the Kialegee Tribal Town (Oklahoma), the Muscogee Nation (Oklahoma), the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (Oklahoma), the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town (Oklahoma), the Chickasaw Nation (Oklahoma), the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians (Oklahoma).

Cherokee Nation requested to be notified regarding actions at Camp Merrill in north Georgia.

At the tribes' request, Fort Moore initiated consultation in November 2022 with the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians and the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma for actions at the Destin Army Recreation Area in Destin, Florida.

Fort Novosel, Alabama: During the reporting period, Fort Novosel, Dale County, Alabama, requested government-to-government consultation (March 09, 2023) with 10 Federally- recognized tribes regarding the development of an Operations and Maintenance Programmatic Agreement to streamline the NHPA Section 106 process. The tribes contacted for consultation included: Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas (TX), Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town (OK), Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma (OK), Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana (LA), Jena Band of the Choctaw Indians (LA), Kialegee Tribal Town (OK), Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MS), Muscogee Nation (OK), Poarch Band of Creek Indians (AL), Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, (OK). Fort Novosel did not participate or provide training on the topic of tribal consultation during the reporting period.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Fort Sill, Oklahoma conducted 16 consultations for the time period specified involving nine Federally recognized tribes in Oklahoma, Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma, Chickasaw Nation (OK), Comanche Nation (OK), Delaware Nation, Oklahoma, Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, Oklahoma. The consultations dealt with infrastructure power projects, development of training sites, access control point to the installation.

Outreach to tribes involves consultative letters, telephonic communications, and direct staff to staff emails. Outreach also included introduction letters to new leadership and Garrison leadership to promote transparency, education, and awareness to Nation members.

November is Native American Month and installations throughout the DFMWR hosted a luncheon celebrating it; leaders of affiliated tribes were invited to participate and interact with units and commanders at the luncheon.

Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield (FSGA/HAAF), Georgia: During the reporting period, FSGA/HAAF participated in a regional tribal consultation meeting hosted by the Coushatta Tribe of Texas and included Fort Stewart, Fort Moore, Fort Jackson, Fort Eisenhower, Fort Liberty and three of FSGA/HAAF's ancestrally affiliated tribal nations (Muscogee Creek Nation, Seminole Tribe of Oklahoma, and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town). Other tribes were also in attendance that are affiliated with the other participating installations. Discussion topics included a summary of undertakings executed per terms of the Installation's PA for installation operations, development of the installation's Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP), a summary of Phase I and Phase II work, updates on Phase III mitigation of an archaeological historic property, inadvertent impacts to cultural resources during routine operations, and public outreach/stewardship initiatives that were conducted throughout the year. FSGA/HAAF also discussed repatriation of NAGPRA cultural items to the Muscogee Creek Nation.

FGSA consulted with all eight affiliated tribes regarding two Programmatic Environmental Assessments supporting modernization projects, development of a Programmatic Agreement for Section 106 for installation operations, training, and maintenance, and development of the installation's ICRMP.

Eight Federally recognized Indian tribes are affiliated with FSGA/HAAF: Kialegee Tribal Town (OK); Poarch Band of Creek Indians (AL); Muscogee Creek Nation (OK); Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (OK); Seminole Tribe of Florida (FL); Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (OK); Miccosukee Tribe of Florida (FL); and the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town (OK).

MILCON projects - consultation for the implementation of the Extended Range Cannon Artillery (ERCA) Modernization project and the 5-year construction and improvements plan outlined in the ICRMP.

NAGPRA - Consultation with Muscogee Creek Nation regarding the repatriation of NAGPRA items from pre-1990 discovery.

No PA exists with affiliated tribes, but the installation consulted with tribes on the tribe's PA with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office (GA SHPO). Consultation occurs during annual regional consultation meeting and through Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for access to Sacred Sites as outlined in the ICRMP.

Four consultations occurred during the reporting period between FSGA/HAAF and the eight affiliated tribes. No significant number of consultations or unique consultation conditions applied to FSGA/HAAF during the reporting period.

There was no directed outreach at FSGA/HAAF involving the tribes during the reporting period other than the annual regional tribal consultation meeting with tribes in attendance (both FSGA/HAAF ancestrally affiliated and non-affiliated).

Fort Riley, Kansas: During the reporting period, U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Fort Riley Directorate of Public Works Environmental Division staff (staff) developed content for the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) to address shortcomings identified in the previous review period, in addition to strategies for improving efforts to meet EO 13175. ICRMP content expands on information about consulting tribes, to include the status of government-to-government communications, relationships between the installation, tribes (past and present) and known tribal priorities that may impact consultation. USAG Fort Riley continues government-to-government consultation on HQDA (Headquarters, Department of the Army) programmatic efforts to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Additionally, the installation made progress in laying the groundwork for consultation required for identification of historic properties, specifically regarding those which the installation would be highly reliant on Indigenous Knowledge to manage them.

USAG Fort Riley typically consults with 12 Federally recognized tribes, with an additional four only wishing to consult on resolution of matters related to compliance with the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). USAG Fort Riley maintains a contact list for tribal representatives for government-to-government and staff-level consultation required for compliance with various federal laws and regulations. These contacts include tribal leaders, tribal historic preservation officers (THPOs) and NAGPRA coordinators. Most consultation has occurred through email and mailings of letters, with the exception of hosting the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma NAGPRA Coordinator on March 27, 2023, for an informal visit to an address an ongoing site evaluation.

NHPA Section 106 Compliance - Staff conducted tribal consultations during the reporting period based on existing informal understandings with the 12 Federally recognized tribes. These informal understandings identified the need to consult on occasions where ground-disturbing activities could not avoid unsurveyed areas, previously heavily disturbed areas, or proximity to known prehistoric National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed/eligible archeological sites. Staff collaborated with internal stakeholders to ensure the areas of potential effect for proposed undertakings fell outside unsurveyed areas (unless previously disturbed) and did not contain prehistoric archaeological sites, while accomplishing mission requirements. These informal understandings relied heavily on staff-level communications between subject matter experts of both Fort Riley and consulting tribal representatives (typically the THPO). Construction site monitoring was performed by an archeologist meeting the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications.

Government-to-government consultation occurred for two projects during the reporting period, for which impacts to unsurveyed areas or proximity to prehistoric/precontact historic properties/sacred sites could not be avoided. Consultation related to a solar farm that was initiated in the previous review period, was renewed with a location change on September 9, 2022. This proposed work did not fall within the bounds of any existing Programmatic Agreement with the State Historic Preservation Officer (and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation), therefore standard Section 106 review was conducted for consultation with all stakeholders, to include consulting tribes for which there may have been an informal understanding. Consultation related to airfield obstruction lighting replacement on a prominent ridge was initiated on August 23, 2022.

NAGPRA Compliance - during the reporting period, USAG Fort Riley complied with two comprehensive agreements with the Kaw Nation and Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, by notifying both

tribes on January 23, 2023, of an intent to evaluate an archeological habitation site (14RY0127) that, by nature of its site type, had potential to unearth human remains and/or funerary objects with cultural patrimony. The NAGPRA Coordinator for the Pawnee Nation expressed interest in visiting the site during excavation work and her request was accommodated. No comments were received by the Kaw Nation. No potential NAGPRA items were unearthed during the excavation of the habitation site.

NEPA Compliance - During the reporting period, tribal government-to-government consultation was conducted by USAG Fort Riley to address NEPA programmatic environmental assessments/impact statements related to the Army Modernization Strategy and potential stationing of activities and weapons systems at Fort Riley. Staff coordinated the government-to-government communications for the Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle fielding with consultation initiated on September 9, 2022, and an update provided on February 28, 2023.

Identification of Tribal TCPs - On May 22, 2023, a notice to proceed was issued to begin development of a TCP overview study. The report lays the groundwork for subsequent surveys to identify TCPs. USAG Fort Riley has contracted for development of a work plan to address a tribal TCP survey. Both documents will be provided to consulting tribes for review and comment. The delicate nature of the tribal TCP survey will involve careful attention to government-to-government consultation, acquisition and protection of traditional knowledge and development of protection measures for any NRHP eligible TCP.

Outreach - During the reporting period, multiple internal interdisciplinary discussions occurred to identify potential outreach opportunities. Cultural Resources staff discussed possible opportunities and event venues with USAG Fort Riley Equal Employment Opportunity and Conservation Branch staff.

Business/Partnership Opportunities - USAG Fort Riley is collaborating with the several partners and stakeholders, to include the Osage Nation of Oklahoma, to develop an application to The Sentinel Landscapes Partnership (SLP) for designation of the Flint Hills Tallgrass Prairie as a Sentinel Landscape. The SLP mission is to strengthen military readiness, conserve natural resources, bolster agricultural and forestry economies, increase public access to outdoor recreation and enhance resilience to climate change. Such a designation would have wide ranging benefits to both Fort Riley and the Osage Nation by providing access to various conservation resources and partnership opportunities. Less than 5% of the Tallgrass Prairie remains worldwide. This effort to preserve the largest contiguous tract of extant Tallgrass Prairie is paramount to providing long term stability to the Flint Hills, improved carbon sequestration, Endangered and Rare species conservation, and application of indigenous traditional knowledge.

Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey: The Garrison Commander, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Burgos, at U.S. Army Garrison Picatinny Arsenal (USAG Picatinny) has appointed Ms. Rachael Winston, Cultural Resources Manager to conduct Section 106 consultations on his behalf under Army Alternate Procedures (AAP) in accordance with 36 CFR 800. USAG Picatinny annually conducts consultation with five Federally recognized tribes. During the reporting period, USAG Picatinny completed no consultations with tribes, but does have consultation pending on three reports, two of which contain information related to historic properties that the tribes may be interested in. USAG Picatinny executed these consultation efforts in September 2023.

All consultations are established under a procedure outlined in the Historic Property Component Plan related to AAP in accordance with 36 CFR 800 and is a chapter of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan. Impending consultations during this reporting period will address a variety of situations and proposed actions, including: two Phase II archaeological surveys for current and future proposed projects related to the installation of a third electrical substation and a MILCON project, both of which will negatively impact pre-contact sites. Actions will be taken to ensure active participation and effective consultation with tribal nations; including a notice to consult sent via email, follow-up phone calls and emails made during the requested time to confirm the consultation request was received, and the use of confirmed delivery for the receipt of files.

All tribes have a 30-day review period for consultation and as a courtesy are given an additional fifteen days to review any item should the consultation period close with no response, this notification is sent via email. After the 15-day courtesy period, should USAG Picatinny receive no response, the installation will conclude that the tribe(s) has/have agreed or concurred with the proposed findings or projects or does not wish to participate in consultation.

There have been no notable outcomes during this reporting period related to consultation activities with Indian tribes.

USAG Picatinny conducted outreach activities with Delaware tribes hosting a Native American Heritage Month event on November 2, 2022. USAG Picatinny worked diligently to obtain a guest speaker with indigenous knowledge or a member of staff from the Delaware Nation (Oklahoma) to present on early Lenape history to educate the Picatinny community. The program was conducted virtually due to scheduling and travel constraints of the Delaware Nation. A site visit was also scheduled for later that day with the Garrison Commander and was thus cancelled since they would be unable to travel to the installation. Program attendance was approximately 100 to 125 installation employees and Delaware Nation attendees. Event information was also provided to the Delaware Nation to distribute within their community.

Presidio of Monterey, California: Presidio of Monterey, California, consults with ten Federally recognized tribes associated with the following installations and properties:

- Presidio of Monterey (Presidio), located in Monterey, Monterey County, California;
- Ord Military Community (OMC), located in Seaside, Monterey County, California;
- La Mesa Village (LMV), Military Housing Complex, located in Monterey, Monterey County, California;
- Joe Lloyd Way Property, located in Seaside, Monterey County, California; and
- Naval Postgraduate School (four privatized housing units), located in Monterey, Monterey County, California;
- Monterey Recreation Site /600 El Estero Street Property (leased to the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) located in Monterey, Monterey County, California;
- US Army Signal Activity, Presidio of Monterey Enclave (UPE) located in San Luis Obispo County, California;
- Sharpe Army Depot (Sharpe), located in Lathrop, San Joaquin County, California.

In Monterey County, Presidio consults the following five Federally recognized tribes:

- Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California
- Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria
- Table Mountain Rancheria of California
- Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation
- Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California

In San Luis Obispo County, Presidio consults with the following Federally recognized tribes:

- Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation
- In San Joaquin County, Presidio consults the following five Federally recognized tribes:
- Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
- California Valley Miwok Tribe
- Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California
- Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation
- Wilton Rancheria

During this reporting period, the USAG Presidio of Monterey's CRM and Tribal Liaison conducted a total of 24 consultations with tribes in accordance with the NHPA and the NAGPRA.

In accordance with (IAW) NAGPRA Section 3, the CRM conducted eight consultations with Federally recognized tribes. The following four tribes were consulted on the development of a NAGPRA Plan of Action to systematically collect and screen sediments eroding from a Native American burial site on the Presidio of Monterey installation: Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians, Table Mountain Rancheria, Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, and the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria. On a related matter, the CRM continues to consult these same four tribes IAW NAGPRA Section 3 regarding potential solutions to stabilize the on-going erosion of this burial site, which is exasperated by climate impacts including extended periods of drought coupled with excessive rain.

In accordance with NHPA Section 106, the CRM conducted 16 consultations with tribes. Four consultations with the following tribes have been on-going since 2019 and regard potential solutions to stabilize the eroding Native American burial site mentioned above: Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians, Table Mountain Rancheria, Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, and the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria. On June 28, 2023, USAG Presidio of Monterey was awarded a Department of Defense Legacy Grant totaling 2.17 million to mitigate the erosion utilizing Nature Based Solutions. As well, the Presidio CRM has been working with Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC) on other grant opportunities, and ERDC received 3 million from the Assistance Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy and Environment to implement Nature Based Solutions to mitigate the erosion of this burial site.

Twelve other NHPA Section 106 consultations were required to finalize the garrisons Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan and the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan with the following tribes: Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians, Table Mountain Rancheria, Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria,

Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation.

Red River Army Depot (RRAD), Texas: RRAD in northeast Texas performs regular consultations with five tribal governments known to have potential ties to the RRAD area, each time a significant undertaking is initiated. The Federally recognized tribes associated with RRAD are the Caddo Nation (Oklahoma), the Comanche Nation (Oklahoma), the Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Oklahoma).

The RRAD conducted a total of one consultation during the reporting period, involving five Federally recognized tribes in one state (Oklahoma). The consultation addressed a proposed all-terrain vehicle trail for recreational enjoyment from Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) patrons.

The consultation, generated by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on behalf of RRAD on October 03, 2022, generated no response from any of the five tribes.

Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: During the reporting period, Redstone Arsenal consulted with 16 federally recognized tribes with a historic interest in the installation area. Consultations included two on major undertakings, one for review of an ICRMP update, and one for a NAGPRA Section 3 inadvertent discovery. Redstone Arsenal also attended one face-to-face consultation meeting with the tribes in Oklahoma City on 8 Aug. 2023.

Redstone Arsenal ensured submission of consultation letters to 16 Federally recognized tribes for two undertakings on Redstone Arsenal including Construction and Operation of the FBI Phase 1 Applied and Technical Training District Facilities and the Proposed Interchange Modification of I-565 Exit 13 into Redstone Arsenal.

Redstone Arsenal completed a draft of a major update to the Redstone Arsenal ICRMP which includes updates to the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for tribal consultation, a NAGPRA plan of action, and management of Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI). Internal review of the ICRMP was completed. Revisions are in process, and the ICRMP will be sent to tribes for review by the end of August.

Redstone Arsenal contacted the tribes in Dec. 2022 regarding an inadvertent discovery of pre-contact human remains found during monitoring of RCRA clean-up activities at a World War II era wastewater treatment plant. In coordination with the project proponent and tribes, Redstone Arsenal was able to leave the remains in place and avoid further disturbance.

Redstone Arsenal invited all 16 tribes to attend a face-to-face consultation meeting on 8 Aug. 2023 at the First Americans Museum in Oklahoma City, OK. Representatives of the Chickasaw Nation (Oklahoma) and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (Oklahoma) attended, and representatives of the Muskogee (Creek) Nation, the Cherokee Nation, and the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians participated virtually. Redstone Arsenal provided updates on five ongoing undertakings including two Section 106 mitigations, as well as four proposed undertakings, the ICRMP update, completion of NAGPRA obligations, and compliance with the Army Cemetery Regulation (AR 290-5).

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois: Rock Island Arsenal continued one consultation effort during the reporting period which included notification of a total of nine federally recognized tribes of the development of an NHPA Programmatic Agreement in support of a planned leasing action of the installation's housing assets to a privatized housing partner. None of the nine invited Federally- recognized tribes responded stating that they wished to participate in consultation. This consultation is nearing completion but is ongoing currently. Several projects are included in the short-range development plan that will include further invitations for consultation.

Fort Walker, Virginia: Since October 2022, US Army Garrison Fort Walker has consulted with three Federally recognized tribes on two significant tasks. The Garrison maintains ongoing consultation with the Rappahannock Tribe, the Pamunkey tribe, and the Upper Mattaponi tribe. The three tribes have been included in consultations regarding the renaming ceremony for the redesignation of (former) Fort A.P. Hill to Fort Walker and were invited to the renaming ceremony in August 2023. The tribes have also been consulted for their input into the 5-year revision of the ICRMP which was completed in August 2023 following the official renaming of the installation.

The Environmental and Natural Resources Division conducts in-person, cultural resources training for Garrison law enforcement officers and environmental staff. This training is held as needed for new personnel and was conducted four times since October 2022. The training focuses on major cultural resources laws (such as the NHPA and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act) with an emphasis on the Archeological Resources Protection Act.

US Army Garrison Alaska: US Army Garrison Alaska regularly consults with seven federally recognized tribal governments, several villages and one regional Alaska Native Corporations (ANC), and one regional non-profit service provider. These meetings improve transparency of Army actions and planning and collect input its 1.6 million managed acres divided among two installations and 11 other various training and recreation properties. These 20-year relationships assist the Army in Alaska in being better stewards of ancestral lands and the resources used by Alaska Native people today.

On October 12, 2022, US Army Garrison Alaska hosted one of its regularly scheduled, biannual government-to-government meetings. This meeting brought together four of the six invited tribes for relationship reinforcement and needs/risk assessment for tribal-Army interface. Attending tribes included Healy Lake Village, Nenana Native Association, Northway Village, and Native Village of Tetlin. Concerns over Army activities were discussed. For twenty years these meetings have increased transparency of Army actions, gathered indigenous knowledge toward improved stewardship of the 1.6 million acres managed by US Army Garrison Alaska, and honored the federal trust responsibility.

During the period, two Environmental Impact Study (EIS) processes occurred. Tribes were invited to consult on the upgrade/replacement of the installation's coal heat and power plant over the course of the document's lifespan. Final contact was made with the six consulting tribes – Village of Dot Lake, Healy Lake Village, Nenana Native Association, Northway Village, Native Village of Tanacross, and Native Village of Tetlin-- through correspondence and verbal follow up for the Notice of Availability of the Final EIS on February 10, 2023. Offers to consult were made for the EIS analyzing the legislative withdrawal of Army-managed training lands during its life span with final contact made the six

consulting tribes—Village of Dot Lake, Healy Lake Village, Nenana Native Association, Northway Village, Native Village of Tanacross, and Native Village of Tetlin on May 12, 2023. These topics have also been addressed with the same tribes multiple times during biannual meetings.

On June 12, 2023, the garrison, in conjunction with researchers performing a scientific excavation under an Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), hosted representatives from two tribal governments to visit the second oldest archaeological site in Alaska – Shég' Xdaltth'i' (They were There). This was a meaningful visit for all, providing researchers with cultural input and tribal citizens with a first-hand look at the quality and value of stewardship.

On August 1, 2023, the previously biannual tribal meeting – now an annual summit—was held with six of the seven consulting tribes: Village of Dot Lake, Healy Lake Village, Native Village of Minto, Nenana Native Association, Northway Village, and Native Village of Tanacross. Helpful DoD programs were discussed, Army assets were toured, and Army activities and related concerns were discussed. This meeting involved both the outgoing and incoming garrison commanders, providing a seamless transfer of relationship.

US Army Garrison Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM), Washington: During the reporting period, U.S. Army Garrison Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM) Directorate of Public Works Environmental Division staff (staff) developed content for the ICRMP and state-wide PA to address deficiencies identified in the previous review periods, as well as improving strategies to meet Executive Order (EO) 13175 more effectively. ICRMP and PA content expands on the status of government-to-government communications, interrelationships between the installation and tribes, and tribal-related priorities. Pursuant to EO 13175, USAG JBLM continues consultation on Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) programmatic efforts to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the NHPA (NHPA). For this reporting period, maturation and enhancement of tribal relationships have facilitated consultation required for the identification of non-tribal affiliated historic properties, in addition to those specific to indigenous traditional ancestry on JBLM.

USAG JBLM regularly consults with three Federally recognized tribes in western Washington: Nisqually Indian Tribe, the Puyallup Tribe of Indians, and the Squaxin Island Tribe. JBLM maintains a tribal contact list for senior tribal representatives and staff-level officials to better meet government-to-government and compliance responsibilities. These contacts include tribal leaders, tribal historic preservation officers and assistant officers, cultural resources program directors, and NAGPRA coordinators. At the request of the tribes, much of the government-to-government consultation has occurred at the respective tribal headquarters with but one meeting held on the JBLM. Consultation specific to compliance has been through videoconferencing, consultation letters, emails, and phone calls. Project related discussions where JBLM sought tribal consideration in the planning process, have taken place at either tribal centers or on-site.

The most recent on-site visit was held on July 17, 2023, for a discussion as it pertains to TCPs, treaty rights, and reserved rights to natural resources. Discussions provided for raising of concerns to JBLM Cultural Resources and Fish and Wildlife over protection of TCPs and in the development of an estuary as a compliment to the proposed boat ramp for the Solo Point Boat Ramp Replacement Project. Similarly, a second on site visit took place on June 16, 2023, at the American Water Waste-Water facility near Solo

Point. The Squaxin requested an on-site visit to the facility to address concerns over effluent discharge into South Puget Sound – a traditional aquatic harvesting area.

JBLM does not currently have in its possession any Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Nonetheless, considering JBLM’s Cultural Resources Program provisions for the stewardship and oversight of over 900 archaeological (prehistoric and historic) sites, it is essential that in the ongoing evolution of JBLM, appropriate measures are in place to ensure human remains and cultural items are appropriately repatriated and dispositioned. Because the installation is situated on the traditional lands of the Nisqually Indian Tribe, Puyallup Tribe of Indians, and the Squaxin Island Tribe, JBLM, in consultation with the tribes, continues to improve upon JBLM’s Inadvertent Discovery and Archaeological Monitoring Plans, ICRMP and PA Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to ensure compliance with NAGPRA.

While these partnerships have been in place since the finalization of the 2007 Grow the Army initiative Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), JBLM has continued to foster positive and meaningful relationships with the Nisqually Indian Tribe, Puyallup Tribe of Indians, and the Squaxin Island Tribe while accomplishing military training, security, and readiness requirements (DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, October 20, 1998; DoDI 4710.02, September 2018). To further enhance JBLM’s efforts, JBLM’s cultural staff will attend training, as well as provide in-person training to address new guidance on standards for tribal consultation, building staff awareness of and appreciation for Indigenous Knowledge, opportunities to address climate- related challenges, and protecting sacred sites.

US Army Garrison Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall (JBM-HH), Virginia: the Environmental Management Division, Cultural Resources Manager (CRM), of Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall (JBM-HH) conducted a total of 1 formal consultation during the reporting period, involving renovation of above-ground resources in Virginia and Washington, D.C. These efforts include outreach under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance procedures for proposed Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing (UEPH aka Barracks) Military Construction (MILCON). Tribal consultation was undertaken in November 2022 regarding the UEPH MILCON Environmental Assessment. Consultation included outreach to seven Federally- recognized tribes. Letters were distributed to the Catawba Indian Nation (South Carolina), Delaware Nation of Oklahoma, Delaware Tribe of Indians, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (North Carolina), Pamunkey Indian Tribe (Virginia), Tuscarora Nation of New York, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee (Oklahoma). One response was received from the Delaware Tribe of Indians on December 1, 2022, and one from the Cherokee Nation on November 23, 2022. Both responses indicated the projects were outside the respective tribes’ “area of interest.”

No projects are ongoing or proposed for undisturbed land on JBM-HH. Active and completed projects within the reporting period did not discover human remains, cultural items, or collections subject to NAGPRA.

US Army Garrison Yakima Training Center, Washington: Beginning coordination efforts during the planning phase to support consultation. This incorporates cultural concerns in the design/implementation of project/action. Example, sharing the Environmental Assessment with the Yakama Nation and Wanapum Band before offering the information to the public, to offer the maximum amount of time for

review and comments, then adjusting the project/action to best protect the cultural resources. Contracting directly to the Yakama Nation and Wanapum Band or technical staff to create deliverables to support more meaningful consultation. Attended tribal Archaeology Days event and participated in Yakama Nation parade celebrating their Treaty. Coordinating efforts with a tribal high school to offer field trips and education opportunities for the students. Offered a public outreach tour on installation in support of an outdoor education program.

Watervliet Arsenal (WVA), New York: The Watervliet Arsenal consults with four Federally recognized tribes: the Delaware Tribe of Indians (Oklahoma), Delaware Nation (Oklahoma), St. Regis Mohawk Tribe (New York), and Stockbridge Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians (Wisconsin).

During the reporting period, one tribal consultation was conducted by the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet NY. The invitation to consult was sent by Col Fisher on May 11, 2023. The tribes were invited to consult on the Draft Cultural Resources Work Plan which includes an archaeological investigation of approximately 13 acres of green space on the Watervliet Arsenal. This action is not a MILCON nor does it present a possible impact to treaty rights. The Cultural Resources Work Plan included procedures for properly dealing with any artifacts or remains that may be discovered. There are no identified sacred sites at the Watervliet Arsenal, and this is not a renewable energy project. No other consultations were done during the reporting period.

West Point, New York: United States Army Garrison West Point, New York, conducted a total of nine consultations during the reporting period involving three Federally recognized tribes in two states, consisting of the Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians (Wisconsin), the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma, and the Delaware Tribe of Indians (Oklahoma). The consultations addressed a variety of situations, ranging from simple matters, such as updating of points of contact, to more complex issues, such as the completion of a consultation protocol Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) (January 30, 2020, to present). Other consultations included an inadvertent archaeological discovery (August 7, 2023, to present); a NAGPRA Section 6 summary letters and related exchanges of information (April 25, 2023, to present); one adverse effect to historic properties (April 12, 2023); review of an environmental assessment (March 1, 2023); completion of a Section 106 mitigation measure involving an archaeological site with Native American components (November 9, 2022, to April 26, 2023); and West Point's annual cultural resources report in accordance with the programmatic agreement for operations, maintenance, and development (October 3, 2022).

A notable outcome from consultation was the completion of the consultation protocol MOU, after several years of consultation and review (signatures are pending). Another notable outcome was the completion of a mitigation measure that consisted of creating a historic context documenting a Native American militia unit during the Revolutionary War and the archaeological potential of a related battle site.

White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico: Four consultations with Federally recognized tribes during the reporting period. February 13, 2023, consultations conducted with five tribes (Mescalero Apache, Comanche Nation, Pueblo of Isleta, Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, and White Mountain Apache) on the Bear Den Canyon prescribed burn. One response received from the White Mountain Apache in a letter dated March 10th, 2023, stated that there was no effect on properties of religious or cultural significance to the tribe. No other responses were received.

January 4th, 2023, consultation with five Federally recognized tribes (Mescalero Apache, Comanche Nation, Pueblo of Isleta, Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, and White Mountain Apache) was initiated on the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan-no responses received from the tribes on the plan.

The Mescalero Apache tribe was contacted on February 23, 2023, about a previously discovered Native American burial at archaeological site LA 170447. One set of human remains was discovered eroding from a dry wash. The tribe asked to cover up the remains to prevent further erosion. The effort was to have taken place during a tribal visit to the site; however due to a busy schedule, the Mescalero have not been able to visit. The burial discovery was previously consulted on in 2019 when first found. The Plan of Action called for leaving it in-situ in the site.

Mescalero Apache tribe MOU development. Discussions between the Mescalero Apache tribe and WSMR took place on several occasions in early 2023. The MOU would cover tribal access to the five Mescalero sacred sites on post and management of those sites. Due to busy schedule of the tribal historic preservation staff, discussions on the MOU are on hold.

Tribal members from the Tortugas Pueblo were escorted to gather sotol, juniper and yucca from several areas on WSMR. These plants are used in traditional ceremonies during the Pueblo's ceremonial year. WSMR has supported the gathering of these plants for over 10 years.

Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona: The U.S. Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground (Arizona) (USAG YPG [AZ]), IMCOM West Region, conducted a total of nine consultations during the reporting period with 17 Federally recognized tribes in four states. The consultations addressed a variety of situations and proposed actions, including five continuing consultations: (1) the proposed Trigo Impact Area, including a draft MOA for a TCP study of the installation; (2) the proposed East Arm impact areas; (3) a proposed free maneuver area; (4) a land withdrawal; and (5) the FY22 annual report of all projects including those exempt per the USAG YPG PA. New project consultation included two construction projects and two additional agreement documents:

(1) proposed installation of fiber optic cable along North Boundary Road; (2) a proposed new Radar Building; (3) notification of USAG YPG's intent to initiate the Army Alternate Procedures (AAP); and (4) a proposed amendment to extend the USAG YPG PA while the AAP is in preparation.

USAG YPG (AZ) consults with 17 Federally recognized tribes: Ak-Chin Indian Community (AZ), Chemehuevi Indian Tribe (CA), Cocopah Indian Tribe (AZ), Colorado River Indian Tribes (AZ), Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation (AZ), Fort Mojave Indian Tribe (AZ), Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe (AZ/CA), Gila River Indian Community (AZ), Hopi Indian Tribe (AZ), Mescalero Apache Tribe (NM), Moapa Band of Paiute Indians (NV), Pueblo of Zuni (NM), Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (AZ), San Carlos Apache Tribe (AZ), Tohono O'odham Nation (AZ), Yavapai- Apache Nation (AZ), and Yavapai Prescott Indian Tribe (AZ).

USAG YPG invited the 17 consulting tribes and the SHPO to a virtual consultation meeting on February 13, 2023, to discuss the USAG YPG PA annual report. Presentations and discussion regarding YPG programs and current and planned projects was also included. Attendees included representatives from the Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe (AZ/CA), the Gila River Indian Community (AZ), the Salt River

Pima Maricopa Indian Community, and the SHPO. A summary of the meeting dated March 6, 2023 was sent to all consulting tribes and the SHPO.

The USAG YPG (AZ) continued consultation with the SHPO, ACHP, and 17 consulting tribes regarding the installation-wide TCP study, sending a draft MOA for the potential adverse effect of the proposed Trigo North Impact Area project on July 19, 2023. USAG YPG (AZ) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District have prepared a draft Performance Work Statement for contract support to conduct the TCP study.

USAG YPG (AZ) continued coordination with 17 consulting tribes in late 2022 for two exhibits at the Yuma Proving Ground Heritage Center military museum. Following a reallocation of space, plans have changed to install one exhibit in the Environmental Science Division building. This exhibit will highlight the importance of the installation and its resources to tribes. Outreach included the selection of photos of natural resources, wildlife, landscapes, and cultural features meaningful to tribes and suitable for display. The development of this exhibit is in progress and USAG YPG expects to continue coordination with affiliated tribes.

Policy Development and Implementation

Army Reserve National Guard (NGB-ARNG)

The ARNG G-9 Installations and Environment Division (IEE) manages the policy and guidance via the Conservation Branch office (IEE-N). The IEE-N ensures DoD and HQDA policies are distributed to the ARNGs and, if necessary, provides additional guidance and policy specific to NGB. State ARNGs also maintain responsibilities for state regulations and missions at direction of the state's governor. Because many State ARNG military departments are organized with emergency agencies, there may be cooperation and communication with tribal nations within the state boundaries. In those cases, state TAGs will work within their organizational hierarchy on State government side for policy and consultation regulatory guidance specific to State laws or directives.

Office of the Chief of Army Reserve (OCAR): The USAR complies with Army and DoD Instructions, policies, and implementing guidance for meeting consultation requirements including but not limited to DoDI 4710.02: DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized tribes, Army Regulation 200-1: Environmental Protection and Enhancement, and the Department of the Army's American Indian and Alaska Native Policy.

OCAR hosts a monthly meeting with the Environmental Chiefs from all the RDs and installations called the Army Reserve Environmental Leadership Forum. During the reporting period, the OCAR Cultural Resources Program Coordinator (contract support) utilized this as a platform to disseminate new information as well as emphasize and promote policies related to tribal consultation. The reporting period included information on new or current trainings offered by the ACHP and other government agencies to help develop and further understanding and skills for consultation with tribes, online and in person speaking events on tribal related topics, and in person trainings specifically for Army personnel on communications and consultation with tribes.

63rd Readiness Division: To help support the organization-wide compliance with DoDI 4710.02 and Executive Order 13175, the 63rd RD's cultural resources team joined the virtual Arkansas National Guard Tribal Consultation on November 1, 2022. The consultation meeting included tribes from Texas

as well as Oklahoma, which are states that have 63rd RD facilities. The 63rd RD cultural resources team was able to continue good working relationships with the tribes that participated, and which were familiar with the 63rd RD's Section 106 consultation reviews.

In addition, the cultural resources team wrote an article published in May 2023 in the 63rd RD's Environmental Division's newsletter, *The Guardian*, which supported organization-wide compliance with the DoDI 4710.02 and EO 13175 by promoting the importance of consulting with tribes. The article titled "Meeting With Arizona's Tribes, State Historic Preservation Office and the Cultural Sensitivity of AZ023 Herrera Hall," touches on the tribes' expertise regarding Indigenous Knowledge about TCPs and their recommendations on how to protect the tribe's cultural heritage. The meeting resulted in further discussions about the sensitivity of the facility, AZ023 Herrera Hall. To date, no archaeological sites have been found inside the boundaries of AZ023 Herrera Hall, but due to the facility's proximity to the Midvale Site and because of the discussions with the Four Southern Working Tribes as well as with the State Historic Preservation Office, the facility has been rated moderately sensitive and monitoring for projects involve ground disturbing activity 12 inches or more in depth will be recommended.

88th Readiness Division: To implement and promote organization-wide compliance of ICRMP SOPs and referenced policies, the 88th RD has developed an Environmental Division "Pocket Guide" that includes Cultural Resources procedural information for proposed ground disturbing activities, inadvertent discoveries, and consultation. The 88th RD Environmental Chief also participates in annual Facility Operations level conferences. These sessions to participants include briefings about cultural resources policies such as DoDI 4715.16 and consultation-related procedures. The 88th RD will continue to emphasize EO 13175 in materials and briefings.

99th Readiness Division: The 99th RD has a project in the Statistical Tool for Environmental Programs (STEP) to conduct its required 5-year ICRMP update which would include revisions to SOPs on tribal coordination and NAGPRA consultation. The goal is to have this project funded in FY 2024.

81st Readiness Division: The 81st RD updated the ICRMP (2022-2026), including the latest tribal consultations and outreach contacts.

AMC

AMC has not developed any new policies this reporting period. Implementation of existing policies as reported in previous year is ongoing.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: To protect archaeological resources, APG plans ground disturbing work in areas known to have previously been disturbed as much as possible. Land disturbing activities in previously undisturbed areas requires consultation with the tribal community. This land management policy is enumerated in the ICRMP which was last signed in July of 2020. A revision to create the next edition of the ICRMP is currently underway. APG was able to get comments from one tribe for the last revision of the ICRMP and will offer the tribal community the opportunity to contribute again during this revision.

APG is located on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, and shoreline erosion has and continues to be a major issue. In the past, tribal partners have indicated some interest in these efforts since shoreline areas

have a high probability for containing archaeological resources. APG continues to aggressively pursue shoreline stabilization initiatives at APG and will consult with tribal partners when appropriate as these efforts materialize into projects.

None of the buildings on APG date to times when there were large groups of Native Americans in Maryland. Native Americans have not lived in quantity at APG as part of a school or any kind of refugee or resettlement program. In previous reporting periods the installation asked the tribal partners if they wanted to consult with us about the built resources at APG. Five tribes have indicated that they would accept consultation only for activities that involve ground disturbance and that they do not need to be contacted about actions that deal only with buildings. Those Federally recognized partners are the Stockbridge Munsee, the Eastern Shawnee, the Delaware Nation, the Oneida Indian Nation, and the Delaware Tribe. Understanding this preference helps guide installation consultations.

Fort Bliss, Texas: Fort Bliss continues to work with USACE to complete a decision document about Culturally Unidentifiable Native American Human Remains located in the Fort Bliss, Texas Curatorial Facility. A draft cultural affiliation report, an on-site visit by USACE, and a draft exception to policy for a cemetery are the steps planned for compliance with the Disposition of Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains (Title 43 Part 10 Subpart C Section 10.11).

Fort Bliss managed lands include withdrawn Bureau of Land Management and United States Department of Agriculture-Forest Service lands. Language is incorporated in both MOAs that stipulates each agencies' responsibility to comply with NAGPRA.

Fort Greely, Alaska: USAG AK has appointed a Cultural Resources Native Liaison to help manage all consultations with Federally recognized Indian or Alaska Native tribes. Official meetings are attended by the Garrison Commander to reinforce with Government-to-Government relationship.

Fort Gregg-Adams, Virginia: The Fort Gregg-Adams team finalized the ICRMP in February 2021. The ICRMP is active and has not been notably modified during the reporting period. Contact information and internal numbers were updated only. The 2017 Operations and Maintenance Programmatic Agreement remains in effect and has streamlined many review processes and reduced the number of consultations conducted.

Fort Johnson, Louisiana: As part of the ICRMP update, the affiliated tribes were given an opportunity to provide input on Fort Johnson's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for cultural resources. The SOPs provide details on policy implementation procedures on Fort Johnson, including tribal engagement. All ICRMP policy changes are coordinated with installation partners and the tribes.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Fort Leavenworth will re-examine the list of tribal stakeholders and the relevant tribal consultation information during the update of the ICRIMP. Additionally, Fort Leavenworth will re-examine the most relevant SOPs pertaining to consultation with tribal stakeholders to ensure compliance with EO 13175. The most relevant SOPs include SOP #9 - Inadvertent Discoveries of Archeological Sites; SOP #14 – Native American Consultation; and SOP # 15 – Compliance with Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.

Fort Liberty, North Carolina: As a result of the May 2023 consultation, the Fort Liberty CRMP staff in tandem with installation leadership and THPOs from the Tuscarora and Catawba Nations will move towards compilation of new MOUs which will be renewable on a ten-year schedule to update policies and changes as needed. Communication continues with leaders of each nation and the Fort Liberty CRM.

No completion date established for the expired ICRMP. SOPs and Protocols related to NAGPRA compliance remain the same as in the 2007-2012 ICRMP.

Presidio of Monterey, California: During this reporting period, the Tribal Consultation Working Group (WG) sponsored by Headquarters, Installation Management Command (G4), which includes the Presidio CRM, finalized the National Environmental Policy Act chapter of the Army Desk Guide on Tribal Consultation and Communication and is currently writing a chapter on consultation in Hawai'i. G4 funded Army Corps of Engineers to assist the WG CRMs in completing this Desk Guide. The purpose of the guide is to lay out the basics of consultation with tribes, from legal requirements to the ephemeral, to assist both new and seasoned CRMs, as well as army personnel unfamiliar with consultation protocols and procedures, such as new commanders and attorneys.

Red River Army Depot, Texas: RRAD's current ICRMP governs tribal consultation requirements and protocols. Consultation requirements for NHPA, Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), (National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), EO 13175, and EO 13007 are required. In the case of Section 106 coordination under the NHPA, Federal agencies are required to consult with other Federal, state, and local agencies, and Federally recognized tribes in association with preservation-related activities. Consultation on permits issued for ARPA relates to several areas of legal authority. The regulations for issuing permits (1) include a specific requirement to notify tribes regarding potential impacts to properties of significance to them, (2) require coordination with Section 106 when the permit could impact properties eligible for or listed on the NRHP, and (3) require that an appropriate NEPA document be prepared. While not explicitly stated, it is also appropriate that public involvement consisting of notifying regionally recognized archaeological groups regarding the permit's scope and purpose be undertaken. NEPA also requires public disclosure of Environmental Assessments (EA) and Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) for comment on significant impacts to the environment (including impacts to cultural resources). Under EO 13007, Federal agencies are responsible for allowing access to and the ceremonial usage of sacred Native American sites on Federal land.

US Army Garrison Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall (JBM-HH), Virginia: The CRM is in the process of updating the ICRMP to include tribal consultation protocols. The revised ICRMP will also establish new protocols for Garrison Commander introduction and invitation for engagement following change-of-command. This policy document update will include outreach to seven Federally- recognized tribes in seven states, with engagement scheduled for late FY 2023 into early FY 2024.

Training and Tools

HQDA

DCS G-9 recognizes the importance of supporting the regulatory rules on tribal engagement with proactive training and tools to create strong programs and understanding across the entire organization, at every level. DCS G-9 regularly disseminates the latest in policy guidance, training opportunities and the Department of Defense Native American Affairs Native News Updates (a bi-monthly electronic

newsletter) to ensure awareness of the latest news and legal rulings as they relate to tribal affairs. Most recently, DCS G-9 provided critical feedback during an inter-service technical content review for the Naval Civil Engineer Corps Officers School Environmental Training Advanced Historic Preservation Law and Section 106 Compliance course. This is an inter-service training that addresses legislation and the process to meet the requirements of the law to help the student support DOD, their Military Service, and their installation's mission. The course covers communications with related oversight agencies including SHPOs, THPOs, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), historic building management, archeological resources, and Native American law, tribal treaty rights, and other related issues. The DCS G-9 provided technical feedback that supported course optimization to ensure the course meets the needs of installation staff with responsibilities for regularly engaging with tribal partners.

DCS G-9 supported the development of the Department of Defense Legacy-funded Tribal Engagement Guidebook. This was done by providing technical feedback on the development of all related products as well as providing Army case studies for use to demonstrate success stories and best practices on tribal engagement.

Army Reserve National Guard (NGB-ARNG)

ARNG G-9 and the 54 ARNGs recognized the importance of supporting the regulatory rules on tribal engagement with proactive training and tools to create strong programs and understanding across the entire organization, at every level. The headquarters ARNG G-9 provides specific training to Installations' environmental staff, as well as occasionally expanding scope out to Construction Facilities Management Office (CFMO) staff when opportunities are available. The ARNG G-9 training provides a "training the trainer" foundation upon which many State ARNGs have expanded their training to non-environmental staff. Additionally, many State ARNGs proactively built training to reach staff and soldiers to improve tribal engagement, as well as creating tools to improve engagement and education across stakeholders, from soldiers to tribes themselves.

For the reporting period, the ARNG G-9 completed an annual training on tribal consultation and NAGPRA best practices at the Programming and Guidance Course in January 2023 (in person and virtual). Training to non-environmental staff also includes briefing on tribal responsibilities, with ARNG G-9 staff also offering briefer training to CFMO directors and Environmental Program Managers. The ARNG G-9 also hosts quarterly DoD Teams Cultural Corner training which included a tribal Best Practices session. On the DoD Teams site, the ARNG G-9 and State ARNGs have shared various slide decks and documents useful to programs developing their own training. ARNG G-9 ensures all DoD and HQDA information on tribal consultation are disseminated to the 54 ARNGs. ARNG G-9 encourages the 54 to also participate in virtual and in person workshops and trainings offered by other federal agencies and organizations. The following regional summary will focus on unique highlights of training and tools reported from state ARNGs.

NE Region: VA ARNG is planning for a Cultural Resource (CR) Training for soldiers in the next fiscal year and RI ARNG continues to offer CR training in their Environmental Unit Officer course.

MW Region: In June 2023, NM ARNG environmental staff completed several trainings, including: a NM Tribal Collaboration Education Workshop hosted by tribal liaisons appointed for U.S. Air Force and Army (including Army Guard) installations in New Mexico. NM ARNG also attended the Building

Cultural Equity with Native Nations seminar hosted by the New Mexico State Personnel Office. This class focused on developing a better understanding of how to engage and collaborate with Native communities in New Mexico. The class also discussed the omitted history of Native Nations in this country and its impact. MI ARNG provided staff training in cultural communication from the ARNG IEE-N CRM prior to their tribal summit.

SE Region: MS ARNG participated in annual state Archaeology Expo in 2022, providing booths relating to Native American lithic and ceramic technology. As part of event, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians provided educational outreach by sharing their cultural dances, playing stick ball, and cooking traditional meals for all the participants.

WE Region: ID ARNG prepared slide decks for self-directed training to all soldiers and airmen and civilians on issues such as Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), tribal relations, environmental protection, and the importance of archaeological site protection. The CRM/Tribal Liaison conducted numerous in person trainings for soldiers, airmen, and contractors. These trainings include instruction on the processes to submit any proposed ground disturbing activities for review and how to handle inadvertent discoveries. UT ARNG presented at the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) Military Archaeological Resources (MARS) symposium on effective tribal consultation. UT ARNG also coordinated an event for archaeology month at the Hill Aerospace Museum called "Footsteps Through Time: Connecting the Past to the Present" with a focus on educating the public about the cultures of living native groups and our consultation programs. WY ARNG trained CFMO and TAG staff on requirements for consultation.

PC Region: No significant training besides HI ARNG staff participating in ARNG G-9 PGC course training and quarterly cultural corner meetings.

Office of the Chief of Army Reserve: During the reporting period, both the Cultural Resources Program Coordinator (contract support) and the Natural Resources Program Coordinator (contract support) regularly disseminated professional development opportunities, training, and other resources to relevant staff at the RDs and USAR-funded installations. Some of the resources shared include the new DoD Tribal Engagement Guidebook (June 2023) and talks on climate change and how they affect tribal resources. The Cultural Resources Program Coordinator (contract support) took the Civil Engineer Corps Officers School Advanced Historic Preservation Course at Fort Belvoir (April 2023) which included topics on tribal consultation and relations and frequently disseminates the DoD Native News Update passed down from HQDA as well as all DoD and Legacy trainings and webinars to the applicable RDs and installations.

63rd Readiness Division: During this period, the 63rd RD's Training Program Manager (contractor support) delivered initial and refresher Environmental training to soldiers and facility personnel that supports effective consultation.

Information about projects that may require tribal consultation were part of the training. Initial training classes were held in person Oct. 4-5, 2022 (Gatesville, TX); Oct. 25-26, 2022 (Barstow, CA); Nov. 15-17, 2022 (Camp Parks, CA); Jan. 24-26, 2023 (Albuquerque, NM); March 14-16,

2023 (San Antonio, TX); April 4-6, 2023 (Tustin, CA); June 6-8, 2023 (Broken Arrow, OK); July 18-20, 2023 (Grand Prairie, TX). Refresher training classes were also held in person at the following dates and locations: Oct. 18, 2022 (Broken Arrow, OK); Oct. 24-27, 2022 (Barstow, CA); Oct. 20, 2022 (Fort Sill, OK); Nov. 2, 2022 (Beaumont, TX); Nov. 15, 2022 (New Boston, TX); Nov. 17, 2022 (Robstown, TX); Nov. 22, 2022 (Lubbock, TX); Nov. 29, 2022 (Grand Prairie, TX); Dec. 1, 2022 (Seagoville, TX); Dec. 13, 2022 (Phoenix, AZ); Dec. 15, 2022 (North Little Rock, AR); Jan. 18, 2023 (Los Alamitos, CA); Feb. 8, 2023 (El Paso, TX); Feb. 22, 2023 (Houston, TX); Mar. 7, 2023 (Bell, CA); Mar. 8, 2023 (Conroe, TX); Mar. 9, 2023 (Riverside, CA); Mar. 28, 2023 (Camp Parks, CA); Mar. 30, 2023 (Sacramento, CA).

Training with an emphasis on projects that require tribal consultation was provided to Area Facility Operations Specialists (aFOSs) on April 12, 2023, in Miramar, CA; and on April 25, 2023, to G4 supervisors at Fort Sill, OK. The total number of personnel for the initial and refresher classes is 624. Training on projects that require funding for tribal consultation was also provided to 18 contractors and civilians on December 6, 2022, in San Antonio, TX.

88th Readiness Division: During the reporting period, the Environmental Training Program Manager (Contractor support) taught initial and refresher classes to facility personnel and soldiers that included information about cultural resources laws and cultural protection measures within 88th RD properties. For FY23 trainings, the 88th RD enhanced the training slides to ensure properly issued environmental reviews are obtained before creating ground disturbance or building alterations, as well as procedures for reporting inadvertent discoveries. The 88th RD AOR had training courses between the October 2022 to August 2023 reporting period. The total number of personnel in attendance for the initial and refresher classes was 799.

99th Readiness Division: The civilian resource conservation manager and contractor conservation program coordinator both attended the virtual Federal Training Course on Working Effectively with American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Governments in April 2022. The civilian resource conservation manager also completed the Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping 2.0 Tool Enhancements and Demonstration Overview for Tribes and Indigenous Peoples virtual webinar in May 2022.

81st Readiness Division: A Cultural Resources section was added to the required Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) Training which occurs in nine southeastern states and the territory of Puerto Rico. The training includes:

- o Conservation in cultural resources to include tribal relations.
- o Features more of what matters to tribes such as natural resources on tribal lands.

The ECO responsibilities will include Historic properties, cultural items, and archeological resources. All projects or proposed actions such as construction, renovation, minor repair, digging, etc., require an environmental review at the RD. This includes evaluating areas for the presence of cultural resources. The Natural Resource section will include the viable and or renewable products of nature and their environments of soil, air, and water. Included are the plants and animals occurring on grasslands, rangelands, croplands, forests, lakes, and streams.

On January 23, 2023, During Safety and Occupational Health Week, the 81st RD Environmental Division provided instruction on the proper protocols for communicating with tribal governments, along with a lecture on commonly used Federal Native American Laws and Executive Orders. The 81st RD Environmental Division will continue to participate in safety week and provide instruction on tribal outreach.

AMC

AMC distributes training opportunities to installations when training opportunities become available. Available training opportunities consist of webinars and online training events supported by the National Park Service, IMCOM, and the Naval Civil Engineer Corps Officer School (CECOS). IMCOM hosts virtual monthly Cultural Resource Community of Practice (CoP) meetings and provides timely communications covering multiple CRM topics, including tribal consultations. IMCOM activities include virtual Cultural Resource CoP meetings and provides, timely communications covering multiple CRM topics, including tribal consultations.

Fort Bliss, Texas: To meet the annual Historic Resource and Compliance Management requirement, the Cultural Resources Program provides quarterly training to the Directorate of Public Works Engineers and Architects.

In addition, the Installation provides Cultural Resources information during the monthly Environmental Officer Training (approximately 49 participants have been provided this training between October 2022 and July 2023). The Conservation Branch of DPW-ED also has a team (Range Liaisons) that review all training area requests submitted by Units, providing detailed guidance on both cultural and natural resources. The Range Liaisons increase awareness and reduce impact to resources during site visits with Soldiers at field training sites through the maneuver training areas on the installation. In coordination with the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security (DPTMS), Training Division holds reoccurring weekly courses in Range Safety Officer (RSO) and Officer In-charge Course (OIC). During this training, slides are presented on cultural resources awareness and environmental field cards are given to the attendees.

On May 2nd, 2023, Fort Bliss Cultural Resource Management Team (CRMT) attended a workshop sponsored by the Texas Historical Commission, the Bullock Texas State History Museum, and The Department of Transportation on *Consultation and Collaboration: A Starting Point for Museums and Indigenous Tribes*. Workshop participants learned the importance of and how to build lasting relationships with Federally recognized American Indian tribes in Texas, or ancestral to Texas, as well as how to integrate tribal history and culture into state and local interpretation. Examples of how American Indians have been represented in museums in the past were contrasted with how they are represented in collaborative or Indigenous-led exhibits. Topics included identifying culturally insensitive interpretation and practices in our own institution and when and why it's necessary to work with tribes when making those assessments. Participants learned who to contact within tribes, how to contact them, how to cultivate that two-way relationship, and how to be respectful of tribes' Indigenous Knowledge and cultural items.

Fort Bliss is in the process of updating Training Slides for the Historic Resource and Compliance Management requirement and the monthly Environmental Officer Training. The new slides will

incorporate “lessons-learned” from damage to cultural resources, and additional detailed information on the importance of cultural resources preservation, respect, and man-made and climate-related challenges.

Fort Greely, Alaska: Cultural training was provided on October 25, 2022, by two Ft. Wainwright CRM personnel. Topics included: NHPA Section 106 process, historic property management, cultural and historic site protection, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, North American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Paleontological Resources Protection Act, and the USAG AK Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan. Three Ft. Greely civilians from the Directorate of Public Works Environmental Division attended.

Fort Johnson, Louisiana: The installation trained over 300 Environmental Compliance Officers (ECOs) about the importance of Native American site protection and regulatory compliance during the reporting period. Additionally, the Fort Johnson Cultural Resources Office regularly coordinates with the Game Enforcement Office to ensure they understand the importance of protecting Native American resources and enforcing related regulations.

Fort Liberty, North Carolina: Fort Liberty monthly ECO Class. During the monthly Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) training class, program updates from the Environmental Division are presented. Dr. Carnes-McNaughton provides this monthly overview for 60 soldiers and contractors (per class), on the CRMP, including the settlement history of the installation and NAGPRA compliance activities. She also shares a video titled “Voices of the Sandhills”, produced in 2013 to highlight Federally recognized and state recognized Indian Nations that once occupied Fort Bragg lands and their modern-day descendants. This 21- minute video is also provided as a link on a state-wide webpage called Ancient Carolinians, hosted by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Fort Riley, Kansas: Cultural Resources staff took the U.S. Department of Justice online Tribal Consultation Training and participated in a monthly National Park Service Tribal Consultation Webinar series during the reporting period.

Presidio of Monterey, California: During this reporting period, the CRM finalized a brochure on the history of the Presidio of Monterey installation, which was occupied by indigenous people over 10,000 years ago. The CRM also produced another brochure titled “Archaeology and Artifacts,” which includes Do’s, Don’ts, and procedures to follow in the event of an inadvertent discovery of artifacts and/or bone. These brochures are available at the front desk of the Headquarters Office to garrison staff and soldiers studying at the Defense Language Institute, and to contractors working on Monterey County installations and properties.

On August 7, 2023, the Presidio CRM finalized the Presidio’s Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), which includes important background information on the creation of the garrison’s tribal consultation program. This background is significant since no other federal agency on the central California coast has developed relations with Federally recognized tribes--- rather, they (i.e., Bureau of Land Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, California State University Monterey Bay [CSUMB], etc.) consult with local tribes not recognized by the Federal Government in order to meet obligations under the NHPA and NAGPRA. In fact, the State of California Auditors Office just cited CSUMB for failure to comply with NAGPRA due to lack of outreach to

Federally recognized tribes. The reason for the lack of outreach is since there are no Federally recognized tribes on California's central coast because of historic injustices, and this fact is mentioned in the ICRMP for incoming CRMs, garrison commanders, and staff awareness. The ICRMP is currently routing to the Garrison Commander for approval and signature.

Fort Novosel, Alabama: The following training was completed by FSGA/HAAF personnel during the reporting period: Applying the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Process and Writing Effectively (August 2023); NEPA Law and Logic (July 2023); Environmental Communication (August 2023); Overview of the NEPA Process (July 2023) Players in the Tribal Consultation Process Webinar (October 2022).

US Army Garrison Alaska: From June 13-15, 2023, US Army Garrison Alaska command and action officer staff participated in the DoD-sponsored Alaska Native Cultural Communications and Consultation Course held at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson toward a better understanding and practice of sensitive consultation in a culturally complex state.

Weekly during the reporting period, cultural awareness training was integrated into the Newcomer's Orientation for military personnel new to the installation. The goal of this curriculum is to orient personnel to the uniqueness of Alaska, the cultural diversity and structure, the need for trespass prevention, and other topics. During the reporting period, this training reached over 1,200 individuals.

IV. Army Corps of Engineers

Introduction

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) serves as the Nation's engineers. USACE diligently works to strengthen the Nation's security by building and maintaining America's water resources infrastructure and incorporating environmental sustainability as a guiding principle. USACE provides engineering solutions to the Nation's toughest challenges, including those challenges facing federally recognized tribes. Recognizing the responsibility to the Nation's federally recognized tribes, USACE implements six Tribal Policy Principles: 1) Recognition of Sovereignty; 2) Recognition of government-to-government relationships with federally recognized tribes; 3) Pre-decisional consultation; 4) Fulfillment of the trust responsibility; 5) Protection of cultural and natural resources; and 6) Promotion of tribal economic capacity building and self-reliance when carrying out the USACE missions with federally recognized tribes. Those Tribal Policy Principles echo those of Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*, 6 November 2009, the Presidential Memorandum on Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships dated January 26, 2021, and the Presidential Memorandum on Uniform Standards for Tribal Consultation dated November 30, 2022. The USACE mission is to deliver vital engineering solutions to water resources challenges, in collaboration with USACE's partners, to secure the Nation, energize our economy, and reduce disaster risks. Whether working directly in Indian country or ensuring the federal trust responsibility to removed tribes, the Tribal Policy Principles and Executive Order 13175 provide foundational guidance for how USACE carries out its missions.

USACE coordination and consultations with federally recognized tribes are conducted primarily at USACE Districts with resident tribes, tribes that have been removed from their ancestral homelands, and

areas where tribes have a cultural affiliation. Formal government-to-government consultation occurs between USACE District Commanders and the leaders of federally recognizes tribes. USACE and the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works (Army Civil Works) also consults with federally recognized tribes on policy initiatives and the development of regulations. The different programs where USACE may consult includes: 1) water resources development projects which are typically undertaken with a non-federal cost share partner, 2) the Regulatory Program where USACE processes a Department of the Army permit applications for a public or private project proponent, 3) USACE operating projects, such as dams, levees, and USACE recreational lands, 4) remediation of Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS), 6) Real Estate, Contracting, and Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program (NALEMP) and 7) USACE 408 authority includes any alterations proposed to Civil Works projects.

During the reporting period, USACE conducted over 11,450 consultations and outreach coordination activities with tribal governments. There were approximately 104 formal government-to-government meetings between USACE and Army Civil Works leadership and tribal leaders. Consultations and coordination activities occurred on National policy initiatives, including the draft Civil Works Tribal Consultation Policy, Draft Tribal Partnership Program Comprehensive Guidance, Guidance on Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act corporations as non-federal sponsors for water resources development projects. The highlights below include tribal coordination and consultation undertaken for Civil Works water resources development projects and Regulatory actions.

Consultation and Outreach

National Engagement – Modernization of Army Civil Works

Army Civil Works and USACE continues the effort to modernize and advance the USACE Civil Works program through tribal coordination and outreach activities. This includes speaking engagements at the National Congress of American Indians’ (NCAI) 79th Annual Convention and Marketplace on November 3, 2022, the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers on February 15, 2023, and NCAI Mid-Year Convention & Marketplace on June 7, 2023, in addition to conducting five national webinars for federally recognized tribes and four formal government-to-government consultations on revised policies, development of Implementation Guidance for provisions in the Water Resources Development Act of 2022, and rulemaking actions (Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan (Michigan), Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, Washington (Washington), and Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, Washington (Washington), and Swinomish Indian Tribal Community (Washington)). Several of these actions stem from the Federal Register Notice on June 3, 2022, and the corresponding comments received from the virtual public and tribal listening sessions in the previous reporting period for the update to the USACE Tribal Consultation Policy, the development of comprehensive guidance on the Tribal Partnership Program, and the Environmental Justice Policy, including Section 160 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2020 draft definition of an “economically disadvantaged community.”

Army Civil Works released an updated draft of the USACE Tribal Consultation Policy on March 3, 2023, requesting tribal consultation and comment through July 12, 2023 (this includes a 60-day extension requested by the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission on behalf of the 20 treaty tribes in the Pacific Northwest). Army Civil Works hosted a national webinar for federally recognized tribes to provide an overview of the changes to the Tribal Consultation Policy on May 24, 2023. Army Civil Works held

approximately 14 staff-level coordination and outreach meetings with tribal staff to discuss comments and identify consultation needs. Army Civil Works received 25 written comment letters from federally recognized tribes (and two letters from organizations representing a coalition of tribes) containing substantive comments and suggested revisions to the USACE Civil Works Tribal Consultation Policy. Army Civil Works leadership conducted three government-to-government consultation meetings (Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan (Michigan), Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, Washington (Washington), and Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, Washington (Washington)) to discuss their written comments and implementation recommendations. The revised final Tribal Consultation Policy is anticipated to be signed in November 2023.

Great Lakes and Ohio River Division

The Detroit District Regulatory Office continued consultation with federally recognized tribes during its Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) processes for the proposed Enbridge Line 5 Tunnel project in the Straits of Mackinac, Michigan. The Detroit District held recurring bimonthly consultation meetings with seven federally recognized tribes (Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan (Michigan), Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan (Michigan), Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan (Michigan), Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan (Michigan), Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan (Michigan), Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan (Michigan), Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin (Wisconsin)), weekly archeological survey meetings for the duration of archeological field work, and ad hoc meetings as needed regarding topics like the proposed ethnographic study and confidentiality.

The Detroit District continues to engage with seven federally recognizes tribes as cooperating agencies in its EIS preparation and 10 additional federally recognized tribes for the Section 106 process related to the proposed permit action. These efforts enable a high-level of tribal involvement and robust consultation to support the ongoing EIS and Section 106 review processes. The 17 federally recognized tribes involved in consultation are Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan (Michigan), Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan (Michigan), Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan (Michigan), Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan (Michigan), Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomis Indians of Michigan (Michigan), Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan (Michigan), Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan (Michigan), Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan (Michigan), Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan (Michigan), Miami Tribe of Oklahoma (Oklahoma), Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana (Michigan), Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin (Wisconsin), Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan (Michigan), Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota (Minnesota), Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan (Michigan), Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin (Wisconsin), and Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin (Wisconsin).

Mississippi Valley Division

The St. Louis District met with 12 tribal representatives from the Forest County Potawatomi Community Wisconsin (Wisconsin), Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska (Kansas), Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomis Indian Michigan (Michigan), Miami Tribe of Oklahoma (Oklahoma), The Osage Nation (Oklahoma), Quapaw Nation (Oklahoma), and Shawnee Tribe (Oklahoma) on November 8, 2022,

December 15, 2022, and February 3, 2022 to discuss a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for a permitting action in Illinois that will adversely affect two archaeological sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These were the last of several meetings that began in the previous reporting period. Notable outcomes including utilizing Indigenous Knowledge provided during MOA discussions to work with the applicant to pay for a historic human remains dog (HHRD) survey and ground-penetrating radar survey. The purpose of the two surveys was to utilize non-invasive techniques to identify burials on site 11S69, a pre-contact archaeological site. The HHRD survey indicated the high likelihood of burials at the site, which helped guide provisions in the data recovery plan of the MOA. The Illinois State Historic Preservation Office noted that to their knowledge, this was the first time HHRD survey was utilized on a precontact site in Illinois. The MOA was signed and executed in March 2023. Both sites were successfully mitigated. Certain aspects of the MOA, such as the applicant and federally recognized tribes working together for interpretative signage, continues.

North Atlantic Division

The New England District Office has been consulting and executed an agreement with the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) (Massachusetts) on a project that will provide technical assistance to the tribe under the Planning Assistance to States (PAS) and Tribal Sponsors Program. The project will assist the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), in conserving their water-based resources and assessing environmental vulnerabilities to best mitigate consequences of environmental degradation and adapt to climate change. The study will be conducted in alignment with the interests of the Natural Resource Department of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) with emphasis on indigenous knowledge about culturally important natural resources. Researchers and planners from USACE and its Engineering Research Design Center will provide technical assistance to the Natural Resource Department of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) in coordination with local experts and other collaborating researchers. Identified natural resources within the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) territory that are of interest include eelgrass, shellfish (e.g., quahogs and scallops), and herring, along with the accompanying habitat. The goal of the study is to support the management of culturally significant natural resources to maintain and improve long-term sustainability.

Northwestern Division

The Portland District's notable consultation and outreach have included: 1) Bradford Island Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Superfund Site listing (Confederated Bands and Tribes of the Yakama Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Nez Perce Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, and the Cowlitz Indian Tribe; 2) Columbia River Tribal Housing replacement with Confederated Bands and Tribes of the Yakama Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and the Nez Perce Tribe; 3) the Willamette Valley Environmental Impact Statement with the Confederated Bands and Tribes of the Yakama Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon, Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon, and the Coquille Indian Tribe, Confederated of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians; and 4) the Pacific lamprey passage improvements with the Confederated Bands and Tribes of the Yakama Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Warm

Springs Reservation of Oregon, Nez Perce Tribe, Cowlitz Indian Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon. Most of these complex topics involved multiple tribal partners and continue to require close coordination among the vertical team.

Pacific Ocean Division

Notable activities undertaken by the Alaska District during the reporting period include two Tribal Partnership Program (TPP) consultations: Akutan Harbor Navigational Improvements, Alaska and Atka Navigation Improvements, Alaska, the latter specifically regarded geotechnical investigations. The Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) team also held a meeting with the Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska (Alaska) regarding a FUDS project at Cape Wislow Aircraft Warning Service (AWS) Station which also led to discussions of other USACE projects in the Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska area, the Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska's environmental projects, and the benefits that the Alaska District receives from public knowledge for use in project planning. In addition, Alaska District Regulatory Division coordinated a Government-to-Government meeting between the Chilkat Indian Village (Klukwan) (Alaska) and the Alaska District Commander, Regulatory Division Chief, and Regulatory staff to discuss the permitting action for the Constantine Mining, Land Application Diffuser, in Haines, Alaska. This engagement allowed the Alaska District to learn more about the Chilkat Indian Village (Klukwan) and their history in the area. Regulatory staff was also able to share more about the Regulatory program, including its limits to jurisdiction.

South Atlantic Division

The Savannah District Commander hosted a Second Listening Session with removed federally recognized tribes with ancestral homelands within the Savannah District area of responsibility. This initiative required the District Commander, Chief of Staff, District Tribal Liaison and District archeologists to travel to Tulsa, Oklahoma, in June 2023. This engagement involved the Cherokee Nation (Oklahoma), The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (Oklahoma), The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (Oklahoma), and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (Oklahoma). The session set a tone of engagement and learning. The meeting featured presentations covering topics like cultural preservation, resource management, and upcoming initiatives. The federally recognized tribes shared their histories and emphasized the vital importance of water for their cultural identity and rituals. This mutual sharing fostered meaningful dialogue, acknowledging the symbiotic relationship between tribes and water resources. The session's outcomes included increased awareness of cultural and environmental concerns, a platform for tribal voices in resource management decisions, and the potential groundwork for future collaborations between the Savannah District and the federally recognized tribes. This event underscored the Savannah District's commitment to respectful engagement, cultural recognition, and collaborative solutions in managing water resources.

South Pacific Division

The Los Angeles District, in compliance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, is preparing Letters of Permission in order to facilitate the implementation of the State of California's Salton Sea Management Program 10-Year Plan (SSMP), the goal of which is the phased implementation of a series of individual habitat improvement and dust suppression projects that cumulatively cover approximately 30,000 acres of recently exposed or projected to be exposed lakebed along the shoreline of the Salton Sea in Riverside and Imperial Counties, California. As part of these expedited procedures, the Los Angeles District invited 24 federally recognized tribes (Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian

Reservation (California), the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, California, Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California (Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California, Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California), the Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Indians, the Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California, the Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona, the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, California, the Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California, Jamul Indian Village of California, the La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California, the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians, California, the Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, the Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, California, the Ramona Band of Cahuilla, California, the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California, the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, California, the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California, the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, California, and the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California) to develop a programmatic agreement to streamline compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Six of the 24 federally recognized tribes, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona; Morongo Band of Mission Indians, California; the Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California (Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California) have agreed to consult on the Undertaking and are participating in the development of the programmatic agreement, and have been invited to be concurring parties to the agreement. Consultation is ongoing.

Southwestern Division

The Tulsa District Commander and other District leadership meeting with The Chickasaw Nation (Oklahoma) and The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma on February 17, 2023, to meet, discuss past, current, and future partnership projects, and to strengthen relationships. In addition, the Tulsa District hosted Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, Mr. Jaime Pinkham, and facilitated visits on March 29 and 30, 2023, with multiple tribal nations (Quapaw Nation, The Chickasaw Nation, The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation) (Oklahoma) to discuss partnering on water supply, ecosystem restoration, and other projects under various USACE authorities, as well as to discuss consultation and other concerns. These meetings help to build and strengthen positive government-to-government relationships and partnerships.

Policy Development and Implementation

National Engagements – Water Resources Development Act Guidance, and Natural Disaster Procedures Rulemaking

Army Civil Works and USACE issued a Federal Register Notice on January 20, 2023, to request comments and announce stakeholder sessions to gather input on all provisions of the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (WRDA, Pub. L. 117-81), published December 23, 2022. The Federal Register

Notice resulted in one written comment letter from the Cowlitz Indian Tribe (Washington) that contained recommendations to inform implementation guidance development. Army Civil Works and USACE conducted two virtual public and one tribal listening sessions on March 7, 2023. In Section 165(a) of WRDA 2022, as amended, Army Civil Works and USACE announced the availability of a pilot program under the Continuing Authorities Program to fully fund small water resources projects for economically disadvantaged communities, including federally recognized tribes. Up to 20 projects may be selected under this pilot program and these projects would fall under the flood risk management, navigation, and aquatic ecosystem restoration business lines. USACE Districts are providing support to interested non-federal sponsors, including federally recognized tribes, to prepare information requested as part of the application process. The application period ends on October 20, 2023, followed by selection of the projects by the ASA(CW).

USACE and Army Civil Works also conducted one Government-to-Government consultation with the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community (Washington) on June 28, 2023, to address comments on the proposed rulemaking for the Natural Disaster Procedures: Preparedness, Response and Recovery Activities of USACE. USACE is proposing to revise its natural disaster procedures under this part of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), which implements a section of the Flood Control Act of 1941, as amended. Revisions will incorporate advances in risk-informed decision-making approaches and disaster response lessons learned, as well as recent amendments to this section of the Flood Control Act of 1941. Revised rule was published in the Federal Register on November 15, 2022, with the comment period closed on January 17, 2023.

Mississippi Valley Division

The St. Louis District Tribal Liaison finalized a draft Tribal Coordination and Consultation Desk Guide for the St. Louis District. The purpose of the desk guide is to provide procedural direction for St. Louis District staff to engage in coordination and consultation with federally recognized tribes in accordance with Department of Defense Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes, DoDI 4710.02 and E.O. 13175 – Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments. The desk guide may serve as a template for an overall USACE Tribal Desk Guide.

Northwestern Division

The Northwestern Division continues to work closely with the consulting parties within the footprint of the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) cultural resources program. This program provides compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act through the provisions of the 2009 FCRPS System Wide Programmatic Agreement (SWPA). Using the formalized process in the FCRPS SWPA, the Northwestern Division and three of its districts (Portland, Seattle, Walla Walla) actively lead a series of five cooperating groups comprised of federal agencies, four State Historic Preservation Offices, and ten tribes (Coeur D'Alene Tribe (Idaho); Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation (Montana); Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (Washington); Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (Washington); Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (Oregon); Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation (Washington); Kootenai Tribe of Idaho; Nez Perce Tribe (Idaho); and the Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation (Washington)) located across Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. These five cooperating groups conducted a total of over 25 virtual, hybrid, and face to face meetings during the reporting period and discussed a wide range of topics related to Section

106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) compliance for the operations and maintenance of 12 Northwestern Division Operating Projects. The program is also actively involved in developing and negotiating several Project Specific Programmatic Agreements and Historic Property Management Plans for three Operating Projects. These agreements and plans will further refine how the districts collaborate and consult with federally recognized tribes to meet their Section 106 responsibilities within the areas of potential effect for those operating projects.

South Pacific Division

The Tribal Nations Technical Center of Expertise (TNTCX), located in the Albuquerque District, negotiated, and executed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the South Pacific Division and the Navajo Nation to provide support for infrastructure development through USACE's Interagency and International Services Program (IIS). Interagency and International Services is a USACE program providing technical assistance to non-Department of Defense (DoD) federal agencies, state and local governments, federally recognized tribes, private U.S. firms, international organizations, and foreign governments. Most IIS work is funded on a reimbursable basis. This agreement will allow more efficient execution and delivery of critical infrastructure projects to the Navajo Nation by the Los Angeles, Sacramento, and Albuquerque Districts. The agreement identifies the Albuquerque District as the lead District for coordination and the TNTCX, in coordination with Navajo Nation staff, facilitates regular inter-District team meetings to progress on partnership projects.

Training and Tools

National Memorandum of Understanding with the American Indian Science and Engineering Society

USACE and the American Indian Science and Engineering Society signed a partnership Memorandum of Understanding on November 17, 2022. Titled "Improvement of Education and Career Opportunities in Science, Mathematics, Engineering, and Technology", the agreement provides a cooperative framework for USACE to better engage with Native Americans through job fairs, career days, engagement with the USACE workforce, and access to projects, labs, and research. It also provides employment opportunities for Indigenous peoples to contribute their passion, talent, and ingenuity toward enhancing the USACE workforce and participation in USACE program activities.

National Tools for Tracking Tribal Consultation and Coordination

The USACE Tribal Nations Program developed a Tribal Nations Consultation and Coordination Database for all outreach, coordination, and consultation activities USACE-wide. The database is being implemented in each USACE Division and District after undergoing beta testing within the Northwestern and Pacific Ocean Divisions. USACE Tribal Liaisons will continue to improve and make recommendations on this effort going forward. The USACE Regulatory Program transferred tribal consultation data collected in our permit-tracking database (ORM) to the Tribal Nations Consultation and Coordination Database until ORM's migration to USACE Civil Works Business Intelligence Cloud in September 2022. The USACE Regulatory Program transfers Tribal consultation data collected in our permit-tracking database (ORM) to the USACE Civil Works Tribal Nations Consultation and Coordination Database on a quarterly or as needed basis.

Great Lakes and River Division

The Pittsburgh District has developed a database identifying all the federally recognized tribes with interest in the Pittsburgh District's area of responsibility. The Pittsburgh District utilized existing datasets (Department of Housing and Urban Development's Tribal Directory Assessment Tool) for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Pennsylvania's Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration, Pennsylvania's Division Tribal Contacts for Planning, as well as a the Pittsburgh District's specific survey for federally recognized tribes to identify their areas of interest (Section 106, Treaty Rights, human remains, environmental concerns) along with relevant contact information to create the database. This database is utilized by the Pittsburgh District's Civil Works and Regulatory staff. This database is considered a living document and gets updated regularly.

Mississippi Valley Division

The St. Paul District Regulatory Program continues to provide easy anonymous access to the Tribal WebMap Viewer (initially launched in August 2018). The viewer displays pending permit actions (and permits issued in the last year) within the district's Regulatory Area of Responsibility in the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin. The St. Paul District Regulatory Program continues to provide federally recognized tribes with updated Point of Contact lists and organization charts to promote easy access to St. Paul District Regulatory Program staff. In early February 2023, the Regulatory Tribal Liaison participated in the Minnesota Cooperative Stewardship Summit, which brings together Minnesota tribes, agencies, and federal agencies. She provided a refresher and tutorial of the Viewer to tribal historic preservation staff (Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Six component reservations: Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake); Fond du Lac Band; Grand Portage Band; Leech Lake Band; Mille Lacs Band; White Earth Band), Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota) who utilize this resource and provided any needed guidance or support.

South Pacific Division

The Los Angeles and Sacramento Districts Silver Jackets team members along with partners from Federal Emergency Management Agency, US Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation, National Weather Service, and the California Office of Emergency Services, put on a Southern California Post-Fire Mitigation, Recovery and Resilience Workshop for Tribes on February 28, 2023. The focus was on flooding/flood-after-fire emergency preparedness. Along with workshop hosts, the Pechanga Band of Indians, representatives from six federally recognized tribes attended in person (Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation, Cahuilla Band of Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, California, and the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, California) and representatives from three additional tribes attended virtually (Pala Band of Mission Indians, Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California, the Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California (Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California). The event featured speakers from federal, Tribal, state, and county governments and focused on the short term and long-term tools, programs, and funding resources that the tribes could use to respond to emergencies.

Southwestern Division

The Little Rock District has been preparing to host the annual USACE Consulting with Tribal Nations Course in September 2023 at the Table Rock Lake Project Office in Branson Missouri. This course is

presented by USACE Senior Tribal Liaison and experts throughout the field of Tribal Consultation. The Quapaw Nation is attending and participating in the training.

V. Department of the Navy (DON)

Introduction

In recognition of its roles and responsibilities for building trust and sustaining government-to-government relationships, the Department of Navy (DoN), which includes the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC), engages federally recognized tribes and Alaska Native entities to address resource management and other topics of importance to each respective indigenous nation. This report provides information regarding actions by the DoN to conduct regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials to strengthen government-to-government relationships. It further addresses steps taken in the development and implementation of policies that affect DoN actions that may have tribal implications, and coordination with federally recognized tribes within DoN areas of responsibility.

During the current reporting period, the DoN conducted 249 consultation and outreach efforts with 194 federally recognized tribes in 31 states. Organized by component and region, this section of the report summarizes and highlights consultation and outreach between DoN components and American Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages and corporations.

Consultation and Outreach

U.S. Marine Corps

USMC installations conducted a total of 39 consultation and outreach initiatives during the reporting period at the following 10 installations: Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, CA; Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC; Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ; Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA; Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA; Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, NY; Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, CA; Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center, CA; Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island, SC; and Marine Corps Support Facility New Orleans, LA, as well as a consultation associated with Marine Corps Forces Reserve Innovative Readiness Training at Custer State Park in CA.

The USMC consulted with the following 86 federally recognized tribes: Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK); Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California (CA); Ak-Chin Indian Community (AZ); Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, California (CA); Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (TX); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town (AL); Apache Tribe of Oklahoma (OK); Bridgeport Indian Colony (CA); Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians (CA); Cahuilla Band of Indians (CA); Catawba Indian Nation (SC); Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, California (CA); Cherokee Nation (OK); Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (OK); Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota (SD); Chickahominy Indian Tribe (VA); Chickahominy Indian Tribe-Eastern Division (VA); Chippewa Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana (MT); Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana (LA); The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma (OK); Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California (AZ, CA); Cocopah Tribe of Arizona (AZ); Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana (LA); Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota (SD); Crow Tribe of Montana (MT); Delaware Nation, Oklahoma (OK); Delaware Tribe of Indians (OK); Eastern Band of

Cherokee Indians (NC); Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (OK); Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana (MT); Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation, California (CA); Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon (NV, OR); Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California & Nevada (CA); Hopi Tribe (AZ); Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma (OK); Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona (AZ); Hopi Tribe of Arizona (AZ); Jamul Indian Village of California (CA); Kialegee Tribal Town (OK); La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians, California (CA); Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota (SD); Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California (CA); Miccosukee Tribe of Indians (FL); Monacan Indian Nation (VA); Morongo Band of Mission Indians, California (CA); Nansmond Indian Nation (VA); Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming (WY); Oglala Sioux Tribe (SD); Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada (NV); Pala Band of Mission Indians (CA); Pamunkey Indian Tribe (VA); Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California (CA); Pechanga Band of Indians (CA); Poarch Band of Creek Indians (AL); Ponca Tribe of Nebraska (NE); Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada (NV); Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona (AZ, CA); Rappahannock Tribe, Inc. (VA); Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada (NV); Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (CA); Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota (SD); Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona (AZ); Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska (NE); Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (OK); Seminole Tribe of Florida (FL); Shawnee Tribe (OK); Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota (SD); Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (CA); Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota (ND & SD); The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK); Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (OK); Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota (ND); Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona (AZ); Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, California (CA); Tuscarora Nation (NY); Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California (CA); United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (OK); Upper Mattaponi Tribe (VA); Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California (CA); Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California (CA, NV); Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota (SD); Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona (AZ); Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe (AZ); Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch, Nevada (NV); Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (CA) and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (NM).

USMC consultations included Section 106 undertakings, a Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany (NY) Memorandum of Understanding (April 24); the Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center (CA) master plan update (June 8); and various NEPA actions (November 17, May 30, July 26). The outcome of those consultations includes development of agreement documents and determinations of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places throughout the reporting period. In addition, the USMC conducted separate Marine Corps-Tribal outreach meetings aimed at relationship building, including an official invitation from the Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow (CA) Installation Commanding Officer to the installation's 2023 Fall Festival.

U.S. NAVY

Naval District Washington

During the reporting period, Naval Support Activity Washington (DC) and Naval Support Facility Indian Head (VA) consulted with the following two tribes: Delaware Nation, Oklahoma (OK) and Delaware Tribe of Indians (OK). The U.S. Navy engaged the tribes in consultation for the *Environmental Impact Statement for Proposed Land Acquisition at Washington Navy Yard* and to develop a site synthesis and consultation plan for the Posey Site in Maryland.

Navy Region Mid-Atlantic

Navy Region Mid-Atlantic conducted 31 consultation and outreach efforts with the following 35 federally recognized tribes: Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK); Catawba Indian Nation (SC); Cherokee Nation (OK); Chickahominy Indian Tribe (VA); Chickahominy Indian Tribe-Eastern Division (VA); Delaware Nation (OK); Delaware Tribe of Indians (OK); Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (NC); Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (OK); Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin (WI); Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin (WI); Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine (ME); Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation (CT); Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (MA); Miami Tribe of Oklahoma (OK); Mi'kmaq Nation (ME); Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut (CT); Monacan Indian Nation (VA); Nansmond Indian Nation (VA); Narragansett Indian Tribe (RI); Pamunkey Indian Tribe (VA); Passamaquoddy Indian Township (ME); Passamaquoddy Pleasant Point (ME); Penobscot Nation (ME); Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK); Rappahannock Tribe, Inc. (VA); Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa (IA); Seneca-Cayuga Nation (NY); Shinnecock Indian Nation (NY); Stockbridge-Munsee Community (WI); The Osage Nation (OK); Tuscarora Nation (NY); United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (OK); Upper Mattaponi Tribe (VA); and Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) (MA).

Navy Region Mid-Atlantic conducted consultations for NEPA and NHPA actions, including Section 106 project consultations; requests for tribal identification of historic properties with religious and cultural significance (Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (ME), October 6 and Naval Support Activity Cutler (ME), June 7); Section 110 studies (Naval Support Activity Cutler (ME), July 25; and CERCLA projects. Additionally, installation staff at Naval Submarine Base New London, CT escorted members of two consulting tribes on an energy resiliency project planning tour.

Navy Region Northwest

Navy Region Northwest conducted 124 consultation and outreach activities with 69 federally recognized tribes in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Navy Region Northwest engaged the following tribes: Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove (AK); Alutiiq Tribe of Old Harbor (AK); Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes (AK); Chignik Bay Tribal Council (AK); Chignik Lake Village (AK); Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (WA); Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (OR); Eklutna Native Village (AK); Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope (AK); Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe (WA); Kaguyak Village (AK); Kaktovik Village [Barter Island] (AK); Kenaitze Indian Tribe (AK); Ketchikan Indian Community (AK); Knik Tribe (AK); Lower Elwha Tribal Community (WA); Native Village of Afognak (AK); Native Village of Akhiok (AK); Native Village of Akutan (AK); Native Village of Atka (AK); Native Village of Atkasuk (AK); Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government (AK); Native Village of Belkofski (AK); Native Village of Chenega (AK); Native Village of Chignik Lagoon (AK); Native Village of Eyak (AK); Native Village of False Pass (AK); Native Village of Karluk

(AK); Native Village of Larsen Bay (AK); Native Village of Nanwalek (AK); Native Village of Nelson Lagoon (AK); Native Village of Nikolski (AK); Native Village of Nuiqsut (AK); Native Village of Ouzinkie (AK); Native Village of Perryville (AK); Native Village of Point Hope (AK); Native Village of Point Lay (AK); Native Village of Port Graham (AK); Native Village of Port Heiden (AK); Native Village of Port Lions (AK); Native Village of Tatitlek (AK); Native Village of Tyonek (AK); Native Village of Unga (AK); Nez Perce Tribe (ID); Niniilchik Village (AK); North Slope Borough (AK); Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve (AK); Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (WA); Organized Village of Saxman (AK); Pauloff Harbor Village (AK); Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (WA); Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities (AK); Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point (AK); Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska (AK); Salamatof Tribe (AK); Samish Indian Nation (WA); Seldovia Village Tribe (AK); Skokomish Indian Tribe (WA); Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation (WA); Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians of Washington (WA); Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak (AK); Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Indian Reservation (WA); Swinomish Indian Tribal Community (WA); Tangirnak Native Village (AK); Tulalip Tribes of Washington (WA); Upper Skagit Indian Tribe (WA); Village of Anaktuvuk Pass (AK); Village of Wainwright (AK); and Yakutat Tlingit Tribe (AK).

Within Navy Region Northwest, four installations - Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA; Naval Station Everett, WA; Naval Base Kitsap, WA; and Naval Magazine Indian Island, WA - engaged with tribes on various NEPA and Section 106 actions. Throughout the reporting period, over 67 percent of the consultation activities within the region were carried out by Naval Base Kitsap. Consultation and outreach efforts included in-person NAGPRA meetings (January 26); Government to Government meetings with the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (WA) and Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe (WA) on May 19 and Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation (WA) on July 18 and August 18; discussion on the disposition of archaeological collections removed from Navy land during World War II (January 26 and August 24, ongoing); enhanced early project coordination (October 26 and 28, January 13, March 27, April 20, June 1 and 2, July 11, and August 3); site visits (May 4); staff level meetings with various tribes (November 1, 2, 8, 10, 28, and 29, December 1, January 24 and 25, June 2 and 7, July 11 and 18, August 2, 8 and 30); Tribal Harvest events (October 5, January 22, February 3 and 4, May 19, 20, 24 and 26); the Northwest Tribal Leadership Council Annual Meeting (December 14) and Northwest Tribal Leadership Council Working Group meetings (October 18, November 14, February 15, May 17 and August 8).

Navy Region Southeast

Navy Region Southeast conducted seven consultation and outreach efforts with the following 24 federally recognized tribes: Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK); Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (TX); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town (AL); Apache Tribe of Oklahoma (OK); Caddo Nation of Oklahoma (OK); Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana (LA); Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (OK); Jena Band of Choctaw Indians (LA); Kialegee Tribal Town (OK); Miccosukee Tribe of Indians (FL); Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MS); Poarch Band of Creek Indians (AL); Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma (OK); Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (OK); Seminole Tribe of Florida (FL); Shawnee Tribe (OK); The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma (OK); The Muscogee [Creek] Nation (OK); The Osage Nation (OK); Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (OK); Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK); Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe (LA); United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (OK); and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes [Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie] (OK).

Consultation and outreach were conducted by Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA; Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL; Naval Construction Battalion Center Gulfport (Stennis Western Maneuver Area), MS; Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA; and Naval Support Activity Panama City (FL). These initiatives included consultations associated with NEPA actions, Section 106, and work conducted under Section 110 of the NHPA.

Navy Region Southwest

Navy Region Southwest conducted 46 consultation and outreach efforts with the following 29 federally recognized tribes: Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley (CA); Bishop Paiute Tribe (CA); Bridgeport Indian Colony (CA); Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada (NV); Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation, California (CA); Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon (NV and OR); La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians, California (CA); Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe (CA); Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada (NV); Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada (NV); Pala Band of Mission Indians (CA); Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California (CA); Pechanga Band Indians (CA); Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada (NV); Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada (NV); Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (CA); Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California (CA); Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California (CA); Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, California (CA); Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada (NV); Tejon Indian Tribe (CA); Te-Moak Tribes of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (NV); Timbisha Shoshone Tribe (CA); Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California (CA); Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada (NV); Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California (NV and CA); Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada (NV); Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch, Nevada (NV); and Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, Nevada (NV).

Consultations and outreach were conducted by Naval Air Station Fallon, NV (Section 106 reviews, Intergovernmental Executive Committee, Fallon Range Training Complex (FRTC) Tribal Access Memorandum of Agreement, helicopter tours of the FRTC for tribal members hosted by Under Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Erik Raven and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Meredith Berger (April 21) and field trips to the Air Traffic Control Tower and Air Traffic Power Park for tribal youth; Naval Air Station Lemoore, CA (NAGPRA Plans of Action consultations); Naval Base Coronado, CA (Section 106 reviews, consultation on an ethnographic study for potential San Clemente Island [SCI] Traditional Cultural Place and archaeological district); Naval Base Ventura County, CA (San Nicolas Island [SNI] tribal representative tours on November 8 and 19, and January 19), retrieval of SNI NAGPRA items from a private collection in Reseda, CA and the Antelope Valley Indian Museum State Historic Park in Lancaster, CA and SCI, SNI, and San Miguel Island NAGPRA items from New York University College of Dentistry, NY); Naval Weapons Station China Lake, CA (Section 106 reviews, in-person Tribal Leadership meeting, NAGPRA transfers from the San Diego Museum of U.S. and Antelope Valley Indian Museum State Historic Park, location of NAGPRA collections from China Lake at the University of California, Los Angeles and California State University, Northridge, tribal monitor presence on the Cole Flat Burn survey and tribal member visits to National Register of Historic Places listed Coso Hot Springs, CA); and Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment Fallbrook, CA regarding a request to be involved with future firebreak maintenance activities.

Policy Development and Implementation

With DoD Instruction 4710.02: *DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes* as overarching guidance, the DoN SECNAV Instruction 11010.14B *Department of the Navy Policy for Consultation with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes, Alaska Native Tribal Entities, and Native Hawaiian Organizations* (2019) assigns responsibilities and procedures for consultation with tribes. The DoN instruction addresses legislative and regulatory requirements, the federal trust responsibility, and the appropriate general procedures for consulting with federally recognized Tribes. A key objective for the DoN instruction is “to build a permanent, working relationship of respect, trust, and openness with tribal government representatives.” The DoN implements the above policies and takes actions to further develop and refine policy and execution. Highlights are provided below.

Policy. The U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Navy provide chain-of-command directions for implementing SECNAV Instruction 11010.14B at regional and installation levels. Marine Corps Order (MCO) 5090.2 provides policy and guidance to the Marine Corps for consultation with federally recognized tribes. The Chief of Naval Operations Environmental Readiness Program Manual (OPNAV-M) 5090.1 provides policy and guidance for Navy commands for consultation with federally recognized Tribes. On June 26, 2023, Commander, Navy Installation Command issued a new *National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Mitigation Commitment Policy* to provide interim policy ahead of updates to OPNAV-M, on requirements and responsibilities for the management of cultural resources, specifically Section 106 mitigation commitments, as required by 36 CFR, 800.

Navy ICRMP Guidelines. The Naval Engineering Facility Systems Command Headquarters administers the Navy’s ICRMP guidelines used by Navy shore installations. The guidelines include substantive requirements for including tribal consultation in the ICRMP development and implementation, as well as the proper process for completing the documents and coordinating other stakeholder reviews. The guidelines also include recommendations for consultations with tribes to develop consultation protocol agreements.

Support for DoD-level Initiatives. The DoN continues to support DoD initiatives to evaluate and improve tribal consultation and relationships. Both the U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Navy collect consultation and compliance metrics annually, consistent with DoD Instruction (DoDI) 4710.02, to assess the success of the DoN Cultural Resources Program, including its outreach initiatives, consultation protocol agreements, and overall compliance with NAGPRA. The U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Navy have designated positions filled by subject matter experts to ensure that policies and practices adequately inform consultations. Each DoN component participates in the OSD-led Native American Integrated Project Team.

Training and Tools

U.S. Marine Corps

U.S. Marine Corps installations routinely provide training that includes local tribal interests to all new staff, both military and civilian, as well as to units using installation training ranges. The following installations provided training that included tribal awareness to its personnel during the reporting period: Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, CA, Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA.

U.S. Navy

In May, Naval District Washington subject matter experts provided cultural awareness training to the Public Works Officer, Deputy Public Works Officer and Division and Branch heads at Naval Support Facility Indian Head.

Personnel from multiple installations within Navy Region Mid-Atlantic participated in online training, including various NAGPRA related courses focused on consultation and the preparation of inventories and summaries offered by the National Park Service (NPS) via nps.gov, DoD Environmental Planning & Conservation webinars on the Tribal Engagement Guidebook: Legacy Project #CR-21-001 (June 27), and Early Coordination with Indian Tribes for Infrastructure Projects e-learning course (August 23) developed in partnership with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), as well as attendance at the April 2023 offering of the DoD American Indian Cultural Communications and Consultation Course in Fallon, NV.

Navy Region Northwest hosted its annual Northwest Tribal Leadership Council meeting in Bremerton, WA (December 14), with primary discussion focused on climate resilience and mental health. Personnel also participated in the DoD Alaska Native Cultural Communications and Consultation Course (June 13-15, 2023) and Alaska Federation of Natives Annual Meeting in Alaska (October 19-22, 2022), and the Cultural Resources Protection Summit in Washington (May 24 and 25).

Navy Region Southeast personnel training included participation in the CECOS Introduction to Cultural Resource Management Laws and Regulations and Advanced Historic Preservation Law & Section 106 Compliance courses, as well as the four e-learning offerings developed by CECOS in partnership with the ACHP: Introduction to Section 106 for Department of Defense Staff and Line Officers, Early Coordination with Indian Tribes for Infrastructure Projects, and Section 304 and Confidentiality for the Department of Defense.

Personnel from two installations in Navy Region Southwest participated in an Introduction to Native-Owned Business Opportunities class, and on-line NAGPRA training offered by the NPS. In April, Naval Air Station Fallon also hosted an offering of the DoD American Indian Cultural Communications and Consultation Course for approximately 40 individuals from multiple DoD Components.

VI. Department of the Air Force

Introduction

The Department of the Air Force (DAF) is committed to complying with EO 13175, all applicable federal laws regarding consultation, and DoD policies regarding consultation with federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs). The DAF continuously strives to improve tribal and NHO relations operating additionally under its own policy, Department of Air Force Instruction (DAFI) 90-2002, *Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes*. The DAFI directs all levels of leadership to foster trusting, effective, and stable relationships that are beneficial to both the DAF and tribes. Installation Tribal Liaison Officers (ITLOs) have been appointed for 143 installations, and 36 have developed Installation Tribal Relations Plans (ITRPs).

Consultation and Outreach

The DAF has identified 360 federally recognized tribes and NHOs from 36 states as having cultural or historic affiliation with 160 U.S. Air Force, U.S. Space Force, and Air National Guard installations. During the reporting period, 43 DAF installations, the Air National Guard Readiness Center, and Air Force Global Strike Command reported conducting 143 formal consultations and outreach efforts with federally recognized tribes and NHOs affiliated with the installations' lands and airspace. Consultations addressed a wide breadth of topics including relationship building and reaffirmation; execution of NAGPRA agreements and treatment of human remains and cultural items; protection of and access to cultural resources, treaty rights, and sacred sites; effects of DAF actions; ethnographic studies; and identification of resources of traditional and cultural importance to tribes.

Air Combat Command (ACC)

Nine ACC installations (Beale Air Force Base [AFB], California; Creech AFB, Nevada; Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona; Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota; Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia; Mountain Home AFB, Idaho; Nellis AFB and the Nevada Test and Training Range [NTTR], Nevada; Offutt AFB, Nebraska; and Tyndall AFB, Florida) reported conducting a total of 51 consultations and outreach initiatives during the reporting period, involving 80 federally recognized tribes in 17 states. The consultations addressed a variety of situations and proposed actions including munition cleanup at Beale AFB, concerns regarding noise expected to result from proposed airspace actions at Davis-Monthan AFB, climate change impacts on archaeological sites at Fort Eustis, efforts to identify historic properties and areas of significance to tribes at Grand Forks AFB, management of the NTTR, and planning for reinterment of indigenous human remains on Tyndall AFB.

Beale AFB has been in active consultation with United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California (CA) regarding the Remedial Removal and Response Activities at Six Munitions Response Sites Project. The United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California participated in a site visit in the early summer of 2023 and discussed removal activities. In reviewing the associated planting and grading plan for the Habitat Restoration Project for the Tricolored Blackbird, the Tribe has requested, in certain conditions, to harvest milkweed. Beale AFB was able to incorporate minimization measures requested and will continue to coordinate with the Tribe on milkweed harvesting. Once unexploded ordnances (UXO) are removed, future site visits are being planned with: United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California (CA); Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California (CA); Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California (CA); Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California (CA), and Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California (CA).

The Mission Support Group Deputy Commander for Beale AFB attended the Acorn Festival that was held at Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester Rancheria, California (CA). They are now coordinating to resume the Annual Acorn Festival at Point Arena Air Force Station (AFS) in October 2023 with Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester Rancheria, California. COVID-19 and weather prevented the festival from happening the last 3 years at Point Arena AFS.

Davis-Monthan AFB continued consultation with White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona (AZ); San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona (AZ); and

Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona (AZ) regarding a proposed airspace action and use of chaff and flare. Davis-Monthan AFB is addressing tribes' concerns regarding noise over selected locations impacting senior tribal members and nesting sites of bald eagles and golden eagles. On March 24, 2023, the Wing Commander, Colonel Mills, and Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona Vice Chairwoman Wavalene Saunders met in-person at the San Xavier District Council Chambers to discuss the proposed overflights.

Grand Forks AFB is in ongoing consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Officers from Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana (MT); Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota (SD); Mille Lacs Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (MN); Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana (MT); Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota (ND); and Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota (ND) regarding the Bird Air Strike Hazard Mitigation Environmental Assessment. Tribal representatives participated in archeological surveys of traditional cultural properties and places, communicating concerns to Grand Forks AFB staff. The survey reports were distributed to tribes in the summer of 2023. The installation and Tribes are also planning an installation-wide tribal ethnography project with the research and interviews scheduled for the winter of 2023-2024.

Fort Eustis, of Joint Base Langley-Eustis, is in ongoing consulting with Catawba Indian Nation (SC); the Chickahominy Indian Tribe (VA); Delaware Nation, Oklahoma (OK); Nansemond Indian Nation (VA); Pamunkey Indian Tribe (VA); the Upper Mattaponi Tribe (VA) to address the impact of climate change driven erosion on archeological sites. Site visits are being planned for the next annual consultation meeting. In October 2022, Joint Base Langley-Eustis provided tribes information on the DoD Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) Program (see the Office of Secretary of Defense section of this report) as a possible source of technical assistance for construction and medical programs in tribal communities.

Nellis AFB, Creech AFB and the NTTR hosted a meeting on November 3, 2022 at Nellis AFB for all tribal partners: Big Pine Paiute Tribe of Owens Valley (CA); Bishop Paiute Tribe (CA); Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, California (CA); Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California (CA); Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada (NV); Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada (NV), Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation, California (CA); Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California & Nevada (CA); Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona (AZ); Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, Nevada (NV); Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe (CA); Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, Nevada (NV); Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes) (UT); Timbisha Shoshone Tribe (CA); Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California (CA); the Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, Nevada (NV). The meeting was attended by the commanders and tribal representatives and included a visit to a site of cultural significance.

Nellis AFB continues to support an on-going effort to address tribal concerns over damage to an archaeological resource caused in 2018 on the NTTR. Due to concerns raised at the November 2022 meeting by a tribal participant, Nellis AFB initiated a project to document the current conditions of the site. At the same meeting, Nellis AFB staff delivered a presentation about opportunities for small

businesses to work with the Air Force. Tribes were also invited to and attended the Nellis AFB Aviation Nation air show.

Nellis AFB will conduct a vegetation reduction initiative in the early fall of 2023. At the request of the tribes, the installation will stack surplus firewood for collection by the tribes. The collection may occur at the next annual meeting, which is planned for October 24, 2023.

Offutt AFB's Installation Small Business Office, part of the Installation Contracting Office, has held several relationship-building meetings with tribes, and participated in Procurement Technical Assistance Center vendor fairs that included participation of local tribal businesses. The Installation Contracting Office also spoke at these fairs about conducting business with the Federal Government and how to pursue available opportunities.

On February 13, 2023, the Florida Department of State's State Archaeological Collections transferred control of human remains subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) to Tyndall AFB. The human remains had been removed from a burial mound on Tyndall AFB in the 1960s by an unidentified individual. Consultation began in December 2022, when six tribes were notified of the existence of the human remains. Consultation is ongoing with The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK) and Seminole Tribe of Florida (FL), and repatriation is planned for the fall of 2023.

In October 2022, Tyndall AFB invited tribes to consult on the development of a NAGPRA comprehensive agreement in the case that future actions result in NAGPRA human remains or cultural items being found on the installation. The Muscogee (Creek) Nation accepted the invitation to consult, and a draft Comprehensive Agreement is currently being developed. The draft has been provided to all the tribes invited to consult.

In March 2023, Tyndall AFB notified tribes that remaining Cold War-era Wherry housing infrastructure, house slabs, sidewalks, roadways, and utilities, would be demolished and removed. The action will affect four archaeological sites that have either been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or have not had their NRHP eligibility assessed. The installation proposed a Memorandum of Agreement be executed to minimize or mitigate the effects, and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation and Seminole Tribe of Florida accepted the invitation to participate in its development. Consultation is ongoing, and Tyndall AFB is awaiting comments and input on the draft agreement.

Air Education and Training Command (AETC)

Four AETC installations (Columbus AFB, Mississippi; Joint Base San Antonio, Texas; Luke AFB and the Barry M. Goldwater M. Goldwater Range-East (BMGR-E), Arizona; and Maxwell AFB, Alabama) reported conducting 13 consultations and outreach initiatives during the reporting period, involving 26 federally recognized tribes in seven states. The consultations addressed a variety of situations and proposed actions including the required preparations for the proposed addition of a new mission at Columbus AFB; impacts of military pilot training operations from Luke AFB on the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona (AZ); and identification of traditional cultural places on the BMRG-E.

Columbus AFB conducted built historic property and archeological surveys on base where a new mission is to be initiated. The installation invited 14 tribes to consult on the project and the surveys. The Chickasaw

Nation (OK) and Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (NV) requested the opportunity to review the survey work plan and final report; Columbus AFB staff provided both documents were provided for the Tribe's review. Neither The Chickasaw Nation or Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians expressed any issues or concerns with the survey or report.

The 56th Operations Group Commander at Luke AFB met with Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona full Legislative Council to provide a presentation on the military training mission in the Sells Military Operations Area (MOA). The Sells MOA overlies the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona reservation. The presentation was broadcasted on three radio stations in the Tucson/Sells/Ajo area. The presentation supported Luke AFB's effort to establish a new and updated Memorandum of Understanding with the Tribe that solidifies the government-to-government relationship.

Starting on March 23, 2023, Luke AFB and Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona (CA) have been in consultation concerning identification of traditional cultural places/properties in the San Cristobal Valley portion of the BMGR-E. Members of Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona participated in field visit. Continued coordination on this endeavor is a priority for the Tribes, Luke AFB, and the 56th Range Management Office.

The Tohono O'odham Nation Department of Public Safety Director and Luke AFB are in regular correspondence reviewing public safety issues and the incident reporting process for military-related disruptions. This is done so that significant incidents associated with military training activities (overflights) above the reservation are correctly identified and reported.

Luke AFB, impacted tribes, and the Bureau of Land Management participate in quarterly meeting with Tucson Sector Border Patrol's Borderland Management Task Force regarding law enforcement activities in the United States/Mexico border region. The installation is also a regular participant in the Western Regional Partnership Tribal Engagement Working Group to discuss relationships with other Federal and state agencies concerning a wide variety of topics: water security, renewable energy, and disaster preparedness, etc.

Maxwell AFB, with the Alabama Department of Archives and History (ADAH), are in consultation with tribes regarding the potential reinternment of NAGPRA human remains and cultural items on the installation. The human remains and cultural items were removed in 1918 from land that became Maxwell AFB and are currently in the possession of the (ADAH). Consultation is expected to continue into 2024.

Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC)

AFGSC and five AFGSC installations (Dyess AFB, Texas; Francis E. Warren AFB [F.E. Warren AFB], Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska; Kirtland AFB, New Mexico; Malmstrom AFB, Montana; and Minot AFB, North Dakota), reported conducting 16 consultations and outreach initiatives during the reporting period, involving 80 federally recognized tribes in 16 states. The consultations addressed a variety of situations and proposed actions including the decommissioning and disposal of the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) system and the deployment of the Sentinel ICBM system, the required preparations for the proposed placement of the B-21 aircraft at Dyess AFB, tribal participation in surveys and access to the curation facility for F.E. Warren AFB, and concerns regarding Kirtland AFB overflights over Pueblo lands and coordination amidst emergency response actions in the region.

AFGSC, in partnership with the Air Force Nuclear Weapon Center (AFNWC) and Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC), and supported by Camp Guernsey, Wyoming; Camp Navajo, Arizona; F.E. Warren AFB; Hill AFB and the Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR), Utah; Malmstrom AFB; and Minot AFB, continues to consult with 51 tribes regarding the deployment of the Sentinel ICBM system and decommission and disposal of the Minuteman III ICBM. Over two years of consultation and engagement culminated on December 16, 2022, at the virtual signing of the Section 106 Sentinel Programmatic Agreement (PA). The virtual signing ceremony was hosted by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation (ND), and attended by representatives of multiple DAF organizations, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, and seven State Historic Preservation Officers. The historic Sentinel PA includes stipulations to protect tribal resources and ensure a collaborative approach to historic property identification and mitigation, including Tribal Cultural Specialist (TCS) participation in all phases of fieldwork.

Three Affiliated Tribes of the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation established a Sentinel Science Committee, along with representatives of AFNWC and AFCEC, to pursue additional collaborative research and generate lessons learned from the project. This committee first met officially and in-person 18-19 April 2023, and has held several meetings since, both in-person and virtual. DAF members of the committee, along with representatives from Minot AFB, also attended Pow Wow events at the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, July 7-9 and August 4-6, 2023.

Coordination with tribes is routine and ongoing for TCS participation in cultural resources survey efforts for the project. TCSs from eight Tribes were embedded with survey crews during the 2023 field season. These include Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana (MT); Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana; Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota (MN); and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota (SD).

Dyess AFB sent notification, on March 22, 2023 and April 3, 2023, and letters of invitation to consult, July 20, 2023), to Apache Tribe of Oklahoma (OK); Caddo Nation of Oklahoma (OK); Comanche Nation, Oklahoma (OK); Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma (OK); Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico (NM); Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas (TX); Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma (OK); Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico (NM); Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK); Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco, & Tawakonie), Oklahoma (OK); and Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (TX) regarding the required preparations for the proposed placement of the B-21 Main Operating Base (MOB) 2 or MOB 3 mission. The Caddo Nation of Oklahoma informed Dyess AFB that the proposed project does not affect known cultural, traditional, or sacred sites of interest to the Tribe, and as such, Caddo Nation has no objection to the project at this time.

F.E. Warren AFB held the installation's 2022 Fall and 2023 Spring Tribal Meetings in-person on October 27-28, 2022, and in-person and virtually May 8-12, 2023, respectively. The Fall 2022 meeting was attended by Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming (WY); Little Shell Tribes of Chippewa Indians of Montana (MT); Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming (WY); Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana (MT);

and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota (ND). The Spring 2023 meeting was held jointly with the DoD Sentinel Project and was attended by Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana (MT); Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (OK); Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota (SD); Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana (MT); Hopi Tribe of Arizona (AZ); Little Shell Tribes of Chippewa Indians of Montana; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico (NM); Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota (SD); San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona (AZ); Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation (ID); and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota. The Installation Commander, representatives from the Mission Support Group, Civil Engineering, and the Sentinel Project, and the ITLO actively participated throughout the meetings.

During the October 2022 Tribal Meeting, concerns were voiced to F.E. Warren AFB by participating tribes about the tribal involvement in archaeological surveys; tribes' tribal cultural specialists (TCSs) be permitted to walk the installation and identify areas of significance. As a result, over the Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 meetings, a five-year plan was established to complete traditional cultural places/properties surveys and identify sites of significance to the tribes over the entire base in coordination with the Sentinel Project. During the Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 meetings, Tribal representatives identified areas of traditional cultural significance during site tours. Areas of cultural significance have been fenced off by F.E. Warren AFB to prevent vehicular damage. Fieldwork to implement the five-year survey and identification plan began in August 2023 with multiple tribes being represented on the survey teams.

F.E. Warren AFB is actively engaged with tribes regarding updates to the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) and the ITRP. The installation is also consulting on the development of consultation protocols and accessing on-base natural resources. During the Fall 2022, tribes requested to access to F.E. Warren's curation facility. The request was further discussed at the Spring 2023 meeting and tribal representatives spent part of a day in the curation facility. Additional visits to the facility are planned for 2024. The F.E. Warren AFB Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) is also working with the tribes to provide educational information for incoming airmen about the role and perspective of the tribes and their interest in this base. Installation leadership has identified this as a specific outreach initiative for the education of Airmen and to prevent damage to areas of significant and interest to the tribes.

Kirtland AFB Commander leadership met with and plans to meet with new Pueblo leadership throughout 2023. On February 27, 2023, Kirtland AFB leadership met with Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico (NM) Governor Max Zuni, 1st Lieutenant Governor Eugene Jiron, and 2nd Lieutenant Governor Juan Rey Abeita for introductions to the new Pueblo leaders. A second meeting is planned in September 2023 for further introductions and to hold the biannual discussions on overflights and environmental topics. On May 2, 2023, Kirtland AFB leadership met with Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico (NM) Governor Wilfred Herrera, Jr., 1st Lieutenant Governor Gaylord Siow, and 2nd Lieutenant Governor David Martinez for introductions to the new Pueblo leaders. Later in 2023, Kirtland AFB leadership will meet with Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico (NM) for introductions. The Wing Commander, Vice Wing Commander, 58th Special Operations Wing (58 SOW) Commander, the ITLO, representatives from the Public Affairs Office, and the Cultural Resources Program Manager (CRPM) attended most or all the meetings.

Kirtland AFB invited tribes to consult on the required preparations for the proposed placement of the AC-130J at the installation. Several tribes expressed concerns regarding overflights and safety issues; no concerns were expressed related to associated construction and demolition. Leadership from Kirtland AFB and the 58 SOW are working with Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico and Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico to revise the existing overflight memoranda of understanding, which will stipulate no-fly areas, elevation restrictions overpopulated areas, and emergency response procedures. Other issues that were addressed during the consultation include UXO removal and responsibilities for each party. On December 22, 2022, Kirtland AFB leadership met with the Pueblo of Isleta, and New Mexico Governor Vernon B. Abeita, to discuss UXOs and overflight paths. Also in attendance was the ITLO and the Kirtland AFB Public Affairs Office.

Kirtland AFB is working with many of the affiliated pueblos to develop procedures for access to several locations on the installation for ceremonies per American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) requirements. Kirtland AFB and Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico environmental departments maintain an active, working relationship. During the reporting period, the installation CRPM hosted multiple tours of archaeological sites for Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico. During field visits, the Pueblo provided natural resources management recommendations to the CRPM, who is also the Natural Resources Program Manager (NRPM). The CRPM and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) manager attended a meeting with Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico, to discuss the tribal history, traditional cultural places/properties, and ethnographic studies. The CRPM attended a meeting at the Pueblo to discuss overall environmental management conducted by the Pueblo's environmental department. The CRPM is working with Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico, to schedule a three-day meeting at Kirtland AFB with the Culture Committee (tribal elders, war chiefs, and clan leadership).

Kirtland AFB leadership holds and attends regular outreach and educational events with affiliated pueblos and tribes. On April 20, 2023, 58 SOW members and Public Affairs hosted and participated in the Santa Fe Indian School event showcasing aircraft and STEM. On June 2, 2023, Kirtland AFB Public Affairs attended the New Mexico Tribal Liaison Education Workshop with ITLOs from the Air National Guard's 150th Special Operations Wing. Kirtland AFB Public Affairs, and environmental staff from AFCEC, attended the Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico Environmental Fair held July 29, 2023, providing informational materials and demonstrations. On August 21, 2023, the Kirtland AFB Mission Support Group Commander met with Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico leadership and counsel to discuss expanded industrial development in the City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County and its impact on community health and the environment. This was prompted by the Atkore United Poly Systems plastic fabrication facility fire in Mesa del Sol directly north of the Pueblo. Installation personnel participated in an environmental fair hosted by Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico in August 2023. This included preparation of educational materials shared with attendees, which were mostly students.

Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC)

Six AFMC installations (Edwards AFB, California; Eglin AFB, Florida; Hanscom AFB, Massachusetts; Hill AFB and the UTTR, Utah; Tinker AFB, Oklahoma; and Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio) reported conducting a total of 22 consultations and outreach initiatives during the reporting period, involving 42 federally recognized tribes in 17 states. The consultations addressed a variety of situations and proposed actions including construction of a solar array on Edwards AFB, identification, and management of natural

resources on the UTTR, and development of virtual reality exhibits with input and contributions provided by tribes at the Hill Aerospace Museum.

Edwards AFB has been in ongoing consultation with Tejon Indian Tribe (CA) and the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (CA) regarding the construction of and enhanced use lease for a 2,519-acre ground-mounted solar array on the installation. Consultation was conducted in accordance with the November 2020 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and NAGPRA Plan of Action for which both the tribes are signatories. Consultation during the reporting period included repatriation of NAGPRA human remains and cultural items, development of work plans, final disposition of artifacts from mitigation data recovery, and the Annual Report of Archaeological Investigations and Final Technical Reports Volumes I and II. The project fostered increased and open communication by the installation with tribal partners. Per the MOA, the installation published an education booklet on tribal history of Edwards AFB-managed lands and provided the booklet to regional schools, tribes, and local organizations. On February 2, 2023, a ribbon cutting ceremony was held for the completion of the solar field, and representatives from Tejon Indian Tribe and Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation attended.

Throughout November 2022, Edwards AFB honored Native American Heritage Month. Activities included a large display at the base exchange (BX), opening ceremonies featuring tribal dancers and drummers, displays of native crafts and ceremonial jewelry, a display of curated artifacts from the Edwards AFB curation facility, and a display of books and crafts honoring Native Americans from the base library. A one-week event at the base included displays and a virtual demonstration of a Native American rock drawing site. The month-long celebration ended with a van tour of the installation for interested tribal participants which was attended by members of the Tejon Indian Tribe and the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation.

The Air Force Test Center's (AFTC) Small Business Office, headquartered at Edwards AFB, attended the National Center for American Indian Enterprise Development's 2023 Reservation Economic Summit. AFTC staff connected with 23 tribal entities and built awareness of tribal businesses' capabilities, adding those businesses to the AFTC's vendor database.

On July 19, 2023, Eglin AFB hosted its biennial formal government-to-government consultation meeting. The Poarch Band of Creek Indians (AL) attended and met with installation leadership, the ITLO, and members of Eglin AFB's Environmental Planning Office. These biennial formal meetings assist in the successful relationships between Eglin AFB and Miccosukee Tribe of Indians (FL), Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Seminole Tribe of Florida (FL), The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK), The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (OK), and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town.

The first weekend of every November, the 96th Test Wing Commander reads the Native American Heritage Month proclamation at the opening ceremony of the Thunderbird Intertribal Powwow. Eglin AFB supports awareness of Native American Heritage Month through exhibits and public outreach materials.

Hanscom AFB's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Office and 319th Recruiting Squadron attended Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)'s (MA) annual Aquinnah Pow Wow. The Diversity, Equity,

and Inclusion Office shared information on potential hiring to Federal Civil Service opportunities; and the 319th Recruiting Squadron shared information on opportunities for military enlistment and careers.

Hill AFB continued coordination on the development of two virtual reality exhibits to be housed at the Hill Aerospace Museum. The museum invited local Utah tribes to participate in the development of exhibits highlighting communities of Hill AFB and telling their stories. The exhibits will allow tribal members and the public to encounter and better understand critical resources not easily accessible. Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation (UT) and Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (UT) provided content and interpretation for the displays. The Hill Aerospace Museum is currently establishing additional meetings with other tribal partners.

Hill AFB hosted Mr. Darren Parry from Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation to be the Keynote Speaker honoring Native American Heritage Month on November 7, 2022. Mr. Parry spoke on History, Healing and Re-story-action, acknowledging events such as the Bear River Massacre and moving forward together in healing.

Hill AFB facilitated three site visits with tribal representatives to various ethnobotanical sites for the development of an ethnobotanical study. Working in coordination with the 20 tribes affiliated with Hill AFB and the UTTR, the study will include management strategies, treatment plans, and education of the UTTR team about species present on installation-managed lands the tribes consider significant to their cultures and lifeways.

Hill AFB continues to coordinate with local tribes on the management of two key archaeological sites on the installation through coordination on an existing plan of action and the development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the treatment of non-archaeological remains at a sacred site. Tribal leaders and representatives were invited to meet with military leaders at the Trackway Site, which features 12,000-year-old human and animal footprints. In addition, a youth group from the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah (UT), and a documentary team from Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation, were invited to visit the site. The Hill AFB Cultural Resources Program will work in coordination with the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation on outreach opportunities for this site.

Tinker AFB consulted with Caddo Nation of Oklahoma (OK) and The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (OK) on the construction of a refueler maintenance facility and the required preparations for the proposed placement of the KC-46A at the installation. The tribes and Tinker AFB discussed and agreed upon work stoppage and notification requirements in the case there was a post-review discovery of NAGRPA items during either of the projects.

Native American Community Conversation forums were held during the reporting period. Both sessions focused on identifying and removing barriers to Native American federal civil service employment. Tinker AFB partnered with tribal professionals to educate the public on the Federal hiring process.

Wright-Patterson AFB held its annual tribal consultation meeting on November 7, 2022. The ITLO, the Director of the Installation Management Division, and the CRM met virtually with Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan (MI), Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa (IA), Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan (MI), Seneca Nation of Indians (NY), and Seneca Cayuga Nation (OK). On June 10,

2023, the CRM attended the Honoring Saganing Traditional Powwow of Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan (MI).

Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC)

Three AFRC installation (Grissom Air Reserve Base [ARB], Indiana; Dobbins ARB, Georgia; March ARB, California) reported conducting a total of five consultations during the reporting period, involving 26 federally recognized tribes in eight states. The consultations addressed a variety of situations and proposed actions, including the required preparation for the proposed placement of the KC-46A at Grissom ARB and the proposed recapitalization of the C-130K at Dobbins ARB.

Grissom ARB initiated consultation with Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma (OK); Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin (WI); Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan (MI); Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas (KS); Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma (OK); Miami Tribe of Oklahoma (OK); Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (OK); Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana (MI); Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation (KS); and The Osage Nation (OK) regarding the required preparation for the proposed placement of the KC-46A at the installation. The tribes were contacted via letter, email, and phone; and none of the tribes expressed any concern about the project.

Dobbins ARB initiated consultation with Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town (OK), Catawba Indian Nation (SC), Cherokee Nation (OK), Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (NC), and Poarch Band of Creek Indians (AL) regarding the recapitalization of the C-130J. The Cherokee Nation provided consultation that there are no foreseen effects on Cherokee Nation cultural resources at Dobbins ARB.

Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC)

One AFSOC installation (Hurlburt Field, Florida) conducted one consultation during the reporting period, involving six federally recognized tribes in three states. Hurlburt Field met with The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (OK) in 2023 to discuss the increase military construction and a living shoreline project. The installation and the tribe agreed to develop a Programmatic Agreement to incorporate the proposed project. A draft agreement is in development and will be an ongoing topic for future consultations.

Air Mobility Command (AMC)

Eight AMC installations (Dover AFB, Delaware; Fairchild AFB, Washington; Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst [JB MDL], New Jersey; Little Rock AFB, Arkansas; MacDill AFB, Florida; McConnell AFB, Kansas; Scott AFB, Illinois; and Travis AFB, California) reported conducting 15 consultations and outreach initiatives during the reporting period, involving 32 federally recognized tribes in nine states. The consultations addressed a variety of situations and proposed actions including the development of an Installation Tribal Relations Plan (ITRP) for Dover AFB; development of installation development plans at Dover AFB, JB MDL, and Little Rock AFB; and soil remediation project at the St. Louis Arsenal, a site managed by Scott AB.

Dover AFB consulted with Delaware Nation, Oklahoma (OK); Delaware Tribe of Indians (OK); and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin (WI) on the development of the ITRP. In the process of discussing the ITRP, Dover AFB gained a deepened understanding of the tribes' perspective. They are using that understanding and the ITRP to better develop future interactions. One tribe and Dover AFB are

coordinating for the tribe to provide in-person training to appropriate installation leadership and personnel on their tribe to further enhance the government-to-government relationship.

MacDill AFB consulted with Seminole Tribe of Florida (FL) on a real property action. The installation and Tribe agreed that an archaeologist would be present for all ground disturbing activities, and for monitoring wells and soil sample locations to be adjusted to avoid areas of high artifact concentrations. MacDill AFB and Seminole Tribe of Florida will keep in communication regarding this project as it continues.

Air National Guard (ANG)

ANG reported conducting four consultations and outreach initiatives during the reporting period, involving 21 federally recognized tribes in eight states. The consultations addressed a variety of situations, proposed actions, and concerns including proposed changes to airspace use and participation in the 12th annual Return of the Boise Valley People event.

Tribal consultation for ANG is generally conducted centrally by the Air National Guard Readiness Center (ANGRC) Cultural Resources Program. The Cultural Resources Program Manager has engaged the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Tribal Nations Technical Center of Expertise (TNTCX) to assist with developing and standing up a full ANG consultation program. The initiative began during 2021, continues through 2023, and will be ongoing for the foreseeable future. The purpose of the program is to identify tribes and NHOs interested in consulting with the ANG, raise ANG personnel awareness of federal trust responsibilities, assist local Wing leadership with training and consultation, and prepare consultation agreement documents with interested tribes. During the reporting period, ANG identified that training was a priority item before the larger consultation initiative proceeds. In September 2023, ANG, with USACE TNTCX, will hold their first Wing leadership training, which will address topics specific to the ANG and the ANGRC's relationship with tribal governments. Plans are for ANG, on behalf of the Wings and with assistance from USACE TNTCX, to invite tribes to meet, discuss any tribal concerns regarding access to resources located on ANG installations, discuss any other on-going concerns from the tribal perspective, and develop consultation agreements with ANG.

At Gowen Field, ID, representatives from the Idaho ANG and the Army National Guard attended the 12th annual Return of the Boise Valley People held by Burns Paiute Tribe (OR); Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon (OR); Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon (NV); Shoshone-Bannock Tribes in Fort Hall Reservation (ID); Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada (ID) on June 8-11, 2023. The Wing Commander and Idaho Adjutant General participated in the event, which was partially held at Gowen Field Air National Guard Base (ANGB). Daily events were open to the public and included events focused on Native American history and culture.

Wing representation from the Missouri ANG met with Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation (KS) at Rosecrans ANGB. Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation requested no overflights of 1836 treaty territory. The ANGRC have identified alternative training routes that ANG believes will not disrupt daily life on the reservation and have invited Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation to review the new proposed routes.

Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) & the Pacific Air Forces Regional Support Center (PRSC)

Two PACAF installations (Bellows AFB, Hawai'i, and Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson [JBER], Alaska) and the PRSC, which manages 42 installations throughout Alaska and Hawai'i, conducted 15 consultations during the reporting period, involving 25 federally recognized tribes and NHOs in two states. The consultations addressed a variety of situations and proposed actions including improved NAGPRA communication processes between NHOs and Bellows AFS, identification of culturally modified trees at JBER as the result of a runway project, and munitions cleanup at Bellows AFS.

Bellows AFS has been engaged in regularly occurring consultation meetings, which has reinforced an open and inviting atmosphere of cooperation with NHOs and other local community members. As a result of these meetings and other consultations, a NAGPRA Plan of Action was finalized that incorporated the recommendations and needs of everyone. These consultations have also helped to better refine the NAGPRA identification and notification processes, which have been incorporated into the Bellows AFS Installation Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). These processes are being adapted into a broader NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreement. Bellows AFS is also in ongoing consultation with NHOs on development of a base-wide Programmatic Agreement under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

JBER completed consultation with three tribes on a runway construction project. A survey was completed to identify archaeological sites, and tribal representatives visited newly identified sites in 2023. Before any ground disturbing project activities took place, tribal members and JBER archaeologists surveyed for and identified culturally modified trees. Locations, descriptions, and other data about the culturally modified trees were recorded before their removal for the project. The Eklutna, Inc. (AK) President participated in the runway groundbreaking ceremony at JBER.

The installation Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) worked with Chickloon Native Village (AK) to develop standardized methods for recording ancestral trees. The CRM also co-presented a paper at Alaska Anthropological Association annual conference on ancestral trees. JBER is also working with the Eklutna Native Village (Alaska) on integrating traditional placenames into the installation's GIS and installing signs at recreational areas.

Cook Inlet Tribal Council (CITC) (AK) is the non-profit services provider for Cook Inlet Region Incorporated (CIRI). JBER is connected with CITC on work force recruitment and retention as well as partnering to introduce school-age children to innovation.

The PRSC consulted with one NHO on a military munitions response program (MMRP) project at Bellows AFS. The conducted site visits and engaged with the community and NHO in meetings prior to work being performed at four MMRP sites.

PRSC leadership participated in the 2023 Kivgiq, the Messenger Feast, which was held for the first time since 2019 because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Kivgiq is a traditional Iñupiaq festival which unites North Slope communities in a celebration of Native dances and fellowship. They also visited Utqiagvik, AK, for a site visit of Point Barrow Long Range Radar Site, as well as to engage with the whaling community of Utqiagvik, whose welcoming and continued support of the military makes the Point Barrow mission possible.

The PRSC is actively engage with tribes to work with the schools to provide speakers and, when possible, provide tours of the radar sites. A school tour from Native Village of Wales (AK) to visit the Tin City Long Range Radar Site is planned for September 18, 2023. The PRSC also has recruitment material and information available for all military services.

United States Space Force (USSF)

One USSF installation (Buckley Space Force Base [SFB], Colorado) conducted one consultation during the reporting period. Buckley SFB met with four federally recognized tribes in-person on October 26, 2022. Key outcomes of this consultation included relationship-building and discussion regarding future cultural resources surveys on Buckley SFB led by tribal cultural resource specialists and presence of tribal cultural specialists during ground disturbing activities.

Policy Development and Implementation

The primary DAF policy guiding compliance with federal laws and regulations related to tribal interactions is DAFI 90-2002, Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes, published in August 2020. The DAFI supports the unique trust relationship the United States Government has with tribes and emphasizes aspects of the DAF's mission that may affect tribes. This publication implements DoD Instruction 4710.02: DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes and directs regular and meaningful consultation between installation commanders and tribal leaders to promote trustful, effective, and stable relationships that are beneficial to both the DAF and tribes. It empowers commanders to represent the DAF in government-to-government consultation, allowing those local land managers to consult directly with tribes who have expressed an interest in an installation's activities and lands. The policy encourages development of agreement documents with tribes that outline appropriate and efficient consultation procedures and protocols.

The DAF will support Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) efforts to consult with federally recognized tribes and NHOs and to update DoD Instructions 4710.02 and 4710.03, respectively. The DAF will review and update, if needed, its own consultation policy in tandem with OSD's revision processes. The DAF is currently in the process of updating Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 32-7003, *Environmental Conservation*, to remove redundancies with DAFI 90-2002. Updates will also include stronger and clearer language directing DAF installations to conduct meaningful consultation and to seek tribes' special expertise when complying with federal law. Publication of updated Department of the Air Force Manual (DAFMAN) 32-7003 is expected to be completed at the end of 2023.

Training and Tools

DAF installations, Major Commands, AFCEC, and the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) routinely make available training regarding tribal and Native Hawai'ian interests to all military and civilian staff. AFIT, in partnership with AFCEC, has available a 35-minute self-paced training module entitled "USAF Introduction to Tribal Relations." The online course is an introduction to the history of the United States government with American Indians and describes executive order, regulatory, and DAFI 90-2002 requirements. In the summer of 2023, AFCEC released a second online course entitled "NAGPRA: Basics, Documents, and Notifications." This training introduces installation personnel to topics on complying with NAGPRA in a manner that is consistent with the law and DoD and DAF policies. Both modules are

available on DAF’s environmental learning platform, The Environmental Awareness Course Hub (TEACH).

In November 2022, AFCEC published an updated edition of DAF’s “Installation Commander’s Handbook for Tribal Consultation: A Guide to Department of the Air Force Interactions with Federally Recognized Native American Tribes.” The Handbook provided DAF representatives, commanders, and ITLOs, guidance on tribal consultation in the context of the DAFI 90-2002. It is also accompanied by an updated quick reference guide, also known as a kneeboard. In March 2023, DAF released a video entitled “Department of the Air Force Tribal Consultation” affirming DAF’s commitment to fostering positive relationships and describing DAF’s policy on government-to-government consultation and regular and meaningful consultation (<https://www.dvidshub.net/video/877688/departement-air-force-tribal-consultation-video>).

In December 2022, February 2023, and August 2023, AFCEC offered its training course entitled “Effective American Indian Communication and Consultation Course” to DAF employees who consult with or are preparing to consult with tribes. The course has two tracts, a full three-day course designed for all DAF personnel, and a three-hour Executive Session designed for senior leadership. Fifty-six individuals from 29 Air Force installations and organizations attended the two three-day courses, one of which was held virtually and the other in-person in partnership with Buckley SFB. Participating personnel included Buckley SFB’s 460th Civil Engineer Squadron commander, Base Civil Engineering leadership, Installation Management Flight Chiefs, ITLOs, cultural and natural resources managers, NEPA managers, other environmental professionals, and planners. Twenty-eight senior leaders and environmental professional from 17 installations and organizations attended the three-hour Executive Session. Attendees included Installation Commanders, Vice Commanders, Civil Engineering leaders, and ANG Environmental Managers. Since its launch in 2019, over 325 DAF employees have attended the course. AFCEC is intending on, at minimum, offering the three-day track virtually in December 2023 and in-person in February 2023, and the shorter track virtually in October 2023.

AFCEC hosts an annual Cultural Resources Workshop, which is an opportunity for all DAF cultural resources staff to gather and share best management practices, updates on policy, training opportunities, and updates to the DAF and DoD Cultural Resources and Tribal Affairs Programs. During the March 2023 Workshop, DAF personnel presented on topics important to tribal consultation: use of the improved the Air Force Tribal Relations Viewer; best management practices learned through the Sentinel ICBM tribal consultation; and an overview on the ANG tribal consultation program.

VII. Opportunities and Challenges Ahead

Office of the Secretary of Defense

For the next reporting period of September 2023 – September 2024, the ODASD(E&ER) will continue to work towards accomplishing the tasks listed in the DoD Plan of Action including the following areas of policy, consultation, and programs:

DoD Policy

- In 2024, the ODASD(E&ER) will complete the draft of the update to DoDI 4710.02, including internal legal review, coordination with the Military Departments on pending updates to their consultation

policies to ensure alignment with the DoDI and emerging guidance on priority issues related to tribal rights, lands, and resources.

- In 2024, DoD will complete the update to its Environmental Justice Strategy so that its guidance for DoD and Military Departments is aligned with EO 12898 and more recent Administration guidance and language.
- In 2024, ODASD(E&ER) will continue to participate in continuous interagency coordination to enhance policy alignment and leveraging of federal resources to address tribal concerns and improve consultation efforts, including the White House Council on Native American Affairs (WHCNA) and its committees and the White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council.

DoD Programs

To address opportunities to make programs more responsive, effective, and better serve the needs of the tribal communities they support, before the end of September 2023, the ODASD(E&ER) team will:

- Continue to coordinate with tribal partners in Alaska, New Mexico, and elsewhere to develop NALEMP CAs that provide funding to clean up building debris, munitions debris, and other waste on tribal lands resulting from past DoD activities; and
- Coordinate with the DoD Office of Reserve Affairs (ORA) to promote to Indian Tribes the types of assistance available from the ORA-sponsored Innovative Readiness Training Program.

DoD Training and Tools

The ODASD(E&ER) will:

- Design, plan, and deliver two DoD American Indian or Alaska Native Cultural Communications and Consultation Course in partnership with installation and/or a regional command.
- Design and deliver at least three webinars for DoD personnel on topics to provide a source of information and resources to support the capacity of military installation teams to conduct regular, meaningful, and robust consultation.
- Host a webinar for DoD personnel on the “Federal-Tribal Trust Relationship: History and Context for Nation-to-Nation Consultations.” The session is in partnership with the John S. McCain III National Center for Environmental Conflict Resolution, Udall Foundation.

DoD Outreach

The ODASD(E&ER) will:

- Address tribal leadership and exhibit at the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians Annual Convention in Grand Mound, WA in September 2023.
- Meet tribal leadership and exhibit at the Annual Convention of the National Congress of American Indians in New Orleans, LA in November 2023;
- Exhibit DoD policy and program information and/or present at one or more additional in-person conferences held by major regional or national organizations representing tribal interests; and

- Post additional consultation resources and reference materials to the DoD website, www.denix.osd.mil/na, including recordings and related resources from webinars.

Alaska NORAD Region and Alaskan Command

ANR and ALCOM anticipate several opportunities and challenges during FY 2024:

Consultation and outreach

The Air Force faces a gap in the Installation Tribal Liaison Officer (ITLO) position at Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska. ANR and ALCOM NAL will continue to advocate for a civilian ITLO position as required by AFI 90-2002 Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes. Eielson's requirement for Native and tribal engagement is increasing as related to the recent basing of F35s, planning efforts for their first nuclear microreactor, proposed expansion of the Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex (JPARC), and implementation of Air Force Arctic Strategy.

Policy development and implementation

ANR and ALCOM will track OSD's updates to DoD Instruction 4710.02. ANR and ALCOM will analyze any revisions to determine implications for Alaska implementation and will update the Alaska Implementation Guidance as needed.

Training and tools

Alaska is experiencing an increase in incoming units as DoD interest in the Arctic region grows. ANR and ALCOM NAL will continue to advise SOCNORTH and other incoming units regarding their tribal consultation responsibilities and outreach efforts in support of Alaska-based activities.

Department of the Army

Office of Army Cemeteries (OAC)

Based on coordination, consultation, and tribal interest for the CBDP, OAC anticipates the program operating at a minimum of five more years. Coordination and consultation efforts are planned year-round and are scheduled to continue, pending funding. Based on feedback received from ongoing consultations regarding CBDP, OAC is honoring on site visits prior to disinterment for tribes and family members to tour the operation.

OAC will continue consult and coordinate with tribes to support continuing efforts to disinter Native American remains at the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery, continuing to honor the requests received from family and tribal members. A major challenge related to the CBDP is that some tribes have articulated concerns regarding the disinterment of remains outside of the NAGPRA process despite legal rulings that NAGPRA cannot be used for these circumstances.

Army Reserve National Guard (NGB-ARNG)

ARNG G-9 continues to focus on improving tribal engagement within the environmental programs, with proactive and unique efforts continuing across the regions. Particularly in states where there is a full-time CRM who qualifies under the Secretary of Interior standards for different preservation professions, the programs for tribal consultation are robust and evolving to incorporate new policy, legislation, and presidential directives. All 50 State ARNGs engage in consultation with Federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native governments (collectively referred to in prior report as “tribes”) and HI ARNG consults routinely with NHOs. As ARNG G-9 and the 54 ARNGs continue to routinely discuss tribal engagement programs for the environmental program focusing on compliance responsibilities, there are unique opportunities as well as challenges. The following section will discuss this from the ARNG perspective versus focusing on region specific issues.

The challenges faced by all ARNGs are similar and are focused on internal and external variables. The internal challenges reported by approximately 15 percent of reporting states related to ensuring that leadership understands their role in government-to-government consultation and the importance of their participation in initial consultation and formal meetings. While ARNG G-9 IEE offers training to CFMO and Environmental staff, and many State ARNG CR programs have developed trainings, it is often difficult to include leadership in the training to raise awareness of their responsibilities. While DoD provided a Cultural Resources training guide to address improving education outside of environmental program, it is not clear if those guides are disseminated to executive chains of command to reach leadership. For non-command staff, the reporting states noted that it sometimes is challenging to encourage non-CR staff to participate in face to face or virtual meetings with tribes to ensure engagement is addressing other tribal interests, such as natural resources, wildland fire programs, and climate change.

ARNG G-9 intends to look at the challenges of engaging leadership as an opportunity to identify lines of effort to improve leadership understanding and awareness. It is especially important to reach the Adjutant Generals (TAGs). With several TAGs actively involved in consultation, it would be ideal to connect with the appropriate training team to include a briefing on tribal responsibilities and best practices during their annual TAG conference. It will also be helpful for ARNG G-9 to focus on identifying where there are opportunities to include training on these responsibilities into existing trainings across chains of command.

Externally, it is difficult for the ARNGS to directly engage with tribal offices, which are receiving hundreds of requests from agencies daily. Many states have actively sought solutions by visiting tribal offices directly, reaching out to tribes via phone and email, attending workshops and events where THPO personnel are likely to be present (such as the NATHPO meeting or regional preservation events), and setting up tools to allow tribes the opportunity to access an ARNG’s cultural information securely and safely online. However, it is challenging to expand engagement while many other agencies are also trying to meet the spirit of the recent White House directives. In some cases, states can participate in consultations hosted by their governor and/or other state agencies. While these consultations may be more focused on state responsibilities, they do allow agencies with federal regulatory responsibilities the opportunity to meet face-to-face with tribal representatives. Within the ARNG, some states collaborate to host regional consultation meetings, such as the Native American Consultation (NAC) established many years ago for the SE region. Other states collaborate with other military departments to host consultations, such as the quarterly meetings co-hosted by military installations in Utah.

To address the challenges of meaningful and direct engagement with tribes, ARNG will focus in the next fiscal year on the following efforts:

ARNG “Starting Point” list: In reporting period at multiple events, tribal representatives noted that agencies should not rely on external central databases (such as those found online for other federal agencies) for consultation. With their input, they recommended agencies put forth the effort to research and verify contacts and tribal areas of interest before sending formal communications. Tribal representatives have also communicated that agencies often inappropriately send standard NHPA and NAGPRA correspondence to their tribal leadership, using the analogy that it is equivalent to sending the President of the United States letters on projects. Therefore, it is important that states share information on the proper contacts for specific subject areas and if a tribe prefers leadership to only be notified of formal consultations. However, it is helpful to have a starting point to begin process. To that end, ARNG IEE-N will create a master list hosted on DoD Teams for the states. This list will allow states to update, with the modification date recorded. The list will also include the states consulting with each nation, in hopes that states may find opportunities to collaborate on engagements. The list will include links to websites and a comments field for any special notes or details to help states in proceeding with communications.

Identifying Unique Opportunities: Several state ARNG cultural resources staff have found success in attending trainings or workshops where their counterparts from THPO offices are also participating. These events allow for relationship building. Several State ARNGs also engage with tribes via Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) projects, community events, and even via agency departments handling veterans’ affairs or emergency management with neighboring tribal nations. Another option utilized by some state ARNGs in reporting period is to travel to tribal offices for introductory meetings and information exchanges. These are generally mostly at staff level between the state ARNG environmental and/or cultural resources staff and the THPO offices, although in past some states have conducted leadership meetings at tribal offices.

63rd Readiness Division: For the next reporting period, the 63rd RD will continue to conduct consultation with tribes. As a direct result of the meeting with the Four Southern Tribes in March 2023, and the identification of a TCP, the 63rd RD cultural resources team has been in constant coordination with the GRIC regarding a cultural orientation training that will be provided by the tribe to the contractors and facility personnel involved with a project that will require ground disturbance throughout the facility.

The challenge is to ensure that the orientation will be held before the actual ground disturbance date and to also ensure that the timing will not affect mission readiness. Discussion with the GRIC is ongoing and communication with facility personnel continues, with the groundwork for the cultural orientation being established along with the identification and notification of the personnel who will attend. The only thing that is missing is the actual date of the orientation, which will be provided once the project has been awarded and the timeline established. The GRIC also requested to review the monitoring protocol before it is implemented and to meet this challenge without affecting the timeline of the project, the 63rd RD cultural resources team has identified and contacted an archaeological firm who is familiar with the GRIC and the area to draft a protocol before the project has even been funded.

Another opportunity for the 63rd RD cultural resources team to conduct outreach is participating in the next ARNG tribal consultation in November. This will be attended by several tribes affiliated with the 63rd RD's facilities in AR, OK, and TX, and will help support partnerships and strong working relationships.

The 63rd RD is also continuing to develop programmatic agreements (PAs) with TX and CA, which will also be sent to tribes for their review and comments. These PAs will address day-to-day projects and help streamline the Section 106 reviews as it will help specify the kinds of projects that the tribes are interested in as well as those projects they do not wish to be contacted about.

In addition, the 63rd RD cultural resources team is also planning to continue to attend the Four Southern Tribes' Cultural Resources Group meeting at least once or twice a year to maintain and create relationships with tribal representatives that can assist in future consultations and compliance with the DoDI 4710.02 and EO 13175. The 63rd RD cultural resources team has also identified an event held by the USDA Forest Service agency that is heavily attended by tribes called "Bridge A Gap" meeting and will be planning to attend that as well. This event will most likely be virtual.

Consultation events for the most part will likely be held virtually, and the challenge here is to ensure that despite the online difficulties in networking with tribes, the 63rd RD cultural resources team will continue to identify new tribal partners and create strong working relationships.

88th Readiness Division: As noted, the 88th RD has approximately 191 reportable Army Reserve Centers throughout 19 states in the northwestern U.S. from the Ohio River Valley to the Pacific Coast. We have 19 State ICRMPs and consult with at least 129 Federally recognized tribes. While development of consultation protocols has been initiated with some tribes in the past and identified as a priority per our ICRMPs, this effort may be a challenge to develop, obtain signatures, and keep current with the volume of tribes and locations. Some tribes may prefer different types of agreement documents, rather than what the Army requires for these protocols (i.e.: PA vs. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)). While the 88th RD has consulted with tribes in the development of SOPs for the 19 individual state ICRMP updates, the 88th will renew the consultation protocol discussion during the 5-year ICRMP updates in 2024.

The 88th RD will continue to pursue consultation and outreach in accordance with EO 13175 and continue to improve upon training in the next reporting period through additional initial and refresher trainings; development of site specific natural and cultural awareness "soldier field cards"; and improvements to the SOPs as the 88th revises its 5-year ICRMP. The 88th RD also plans to develop additional cultural resources awareness articles for the organization's newsletter that focuses on archaeology and consultation procedures.

Finally, the 88th RD has drafted NAGPRA Section 6 collections summary letters of our collections related to pending consultation with approximately 65 tribes. The 88th RD is in the process of consolidation of collections into one regional curation facility; NAGPRA Section 6 consultation is pending collections rehabilitation and consolidation completion in FY 2024.

99th Readiness Division: The 99th RD plans to continue its NAGPRA consultation to find a resting place for the remains. To date, no tribe has expressed interest in claiming the remains which has been a challenge in finding a permanent resting place. A potential solution to this challenge is to store the

remains at the Fort Lee Regional Archaeological Curation Facility where the rest of the curated artifacts are located if the tribes and facility agree to it. Another potential solution would be transferring the remains to the Carnegie Museum of Natural History where the other remains belonging to same archaeological site are present. The ICRMP should be funded in FY24 which will include updated policies related to tribal coordination.

81st Readiness Division: The 81st RD will discuss the need for writing or contracting out for a tribal relation plan. Discussion will occur on the possibility of a biannual meeting with tribes.

Challenges include maintaining the 81st RD commitment to conducting a robust government to government consultation with federal recognized tribes will be difficult because of manpower. The 81st RD operates at approximately 75 percent of identified staffing requirements. As of now the 81st RD only has one full time staff member, committed to Natural and Cultural Resources. Tribal consultation and outreach are part of that staff member's responsibilities. With a distributed organization spread across nine states and Puerto Rico, a shifting list of interested parties based on location, and little impact as we work in developed areas, cultivating regular enduring relationships with tribes presents difficult challenges.

Another challenge is financing tribal outreach. The 81st RD is funded at about 50 percent of identified environmental requirements. Because of the number of states and different tribes involved, funding a tribal outreach program is difficult.

AMC

Outreach is a challenge at many installations due the fact that tribal stakeholders are often located great distances away from the installation and meaningful outreach requires a large amount of effort to logistically accomplish.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: APG will continue to invite our tribal community into government-to-government relations. APG is working to pair this invite with our biennial command change, to introduce the new Garrison Commander. A consistent challenge is receiving responses of interest from our tribal partners since they lack a direct historical connection to the land APG is located on.

Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Fort Belvoir has recently hired a new cultural resource manager (CRM) who will start September 2023. The new CRM will look at ways to make sure all Federally- recognized tribes affiliated with Fort Belvoir will be allowed to participate in consultations and outreach activities as Fort Belvoir will also continue to work with our new SHPO to develop a more efficient and effective working relationship with the tribes affiliated with installation managed lands.

New Conservation Branch Chief will be working closely with the newly selected CRM to re- evaluate the tribal consultation process. This will include reevaluating the current List of affiliated native tribes by cross reference Fort Belvoir's current list with TDAT website managed by HUD and recommended by the ACHP. This will include how Fort Belvoir communicates with affiliated tribes. Currently, Fort Belvoir is considering an annual meeting, where tribal nations are invited to the installation to discuss ongoing

projects, concerns, challenges, and tour the installation. This proposal will be elevated to the leadership once new CRM is in place and active.

Fort Bliss, Texas: To facilitate tribal consultation, the Cultural Program at Fort Bliss, TX drafted two documents: a NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreement and a MOA for consultation protocols, these have been submitted to the tribes for their review, input, and signatures multiple times. The challenge(s) that face Fort Bliss are identifying what sections of each document create hesitation for the tribes or if it is simply an issue of modifying one or both documents. New leadership, staff at all seven tribes and at Fort Bliss needs to be addressed via “meet-and-greet” meetings.

The PA between the United States Army Garrison, New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas State Historic Preservation Office, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the management, operation, and development of historic properties on Fort Bliss under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 (as amended) is currently being updated. The challenge anticipated is the numerous internal and external reviews needed by the Environmental Division which are required before final signatures and consultation letters are issued and sent out.

The CRM has identified two new data recovery projects which have been approved and will be awarded in FY 2023-2024. Consultation will be initiated once a Research Design for the projects have been submitted by the Contractor. The challenge anticipated is that the initial consultation letters must be generated at least a month or more in advance to stay within the project timeline. Numerous reviews and signatures are required before the consultation letters are sent out.

The McGregor Land Withdrawal Renewal will require consultation. It is projected that an EA will be required. The challenge anticipated is that the initial consultation letters must be generated at least a month or more in advance to stay within the project timeline. Various reviews and signatures are required before the consultation letters are sent out. Presence of fossilized specimens in association with prehistoric archaeological sites may prove a challenge with the consultation process. The identification of fossilized specimens required a paleontological survey of the area. The draft report is currently being generated. In addition, fossilized specimens in direct association with a prehistoric site suggest a Paleoindian component that would trigger further cultural consultation and discussion. In essence, the anticipated challenge is the unknown response by the tribes.

The DPW-ED is preparing an EA for a 50-year renewal of an El Paso Natural Gas easement on Fort Bliss, Texas. Section 106 was not conducted for the previous lease and now is in progress. Notification of the lease renewal will be required. Various reviews and signatures are required before the notification letters are sent out.

A potential El Paso International Airport land exchange is in progress. Consultation is required. Various reviews and signatures are required before the consultation letters are sent out. Although the general area of the land parcels is known, the exact areas have not been identified.

The proposed Extended Range Cannon Artillery (ERCA) Programmatic Environmental Assessment will require consultation. The proposed location has not been identified. Various reviews and signatures are required before the consultation letters are sent out.

The proposed Long Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW) and Midrange Capability (MRC) Programmatic Environmental Assessment will require consultation. The proposed location has not been identified. Various reviews and signatures are required before the consultation letters are sent out.

The proposed Mobile Protected Fire (MPF) Programmatic Environmental Assessment will require consultation. The proposed location has not been identified. Various reviews and signatures are required before the consultation letters are sent out.

The proposed Directed Energy (DE, HEL & HPM) Programmatic Environmental Assessment will require consultation. The proposed location has not been identified. Various reviews and signatures are required before the consultation letters are sent out.

The proposed Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IFPC) Programmatic Environmental Assessment will require consultation. The proposed location has not been identified. Various reviews and signatures are required before the consultation letters are sent out.

The proposed Fort Bliss Installation Weapons Modernization Programmatic Environmental Assessment will require consultation. Various reviews and signatures are required before the consultation letters are sent out.

The proposed Fort Bliss Installation Smoke Artillery Impact Boxes Environmental Assessment will require consultation. Various reviews and signatures are required before the consultation letters are sent out.

Fort Greely, Alaska: Fort Greely is concerned about funding challenges related to maintain the critical Cultural Resources Manager/Native Liaison position.

Fort Gregg-Adams, Virginia: Communication continues to be an ongoing challenge for consulting with tribes. Responses by tribes to consultation materials is commonly limited to a small fraction of the entities sent consultation information. Preferred manner of communication (e.g., email) is utilized to try to increase efficacy and the number of communications received increased this year, but overall response level is still low and often limited to confirmation of receipt. Additionally, the current internal administrative process for getting communication packets finalized (with signatures, etc.) is still lengthy.

Inclusion and consideration outside of consulting actions has the potential to improve the government-to-government relationship with tribes. However, the volume of potential consultation and other communications directed to the tribes may be a barrier to success, as there is an associated resource and/or administrative burden on the tribes. The Fort Gregg-Adams CRM has discussed the potential benefit cooperative/cosponsored meetings with another Army CRM. The intent would be to reduce the scheduling/time burden on the tribes by having cooperative meetings where shared consulting parties can meet with multiple government representatives in the same location on the same day(s), thereby reducing resource commitments to these meetings. Finding an effective way to reduce resource burden while fostering communication improvements is a potential benefit for all parties.

Fort Hunter Liggett, California: One significant challenge to maintaining timely and effective government-to-government consultation will be coordinating the NAGPRA repatriation consultations. Because of the complexity of the situation, coordination with multiple Federally- recognized tribes will be required. The USACE aided the Installation in navigating the process.

Fort Liberty, North Carolina: Plans are underway for the next Regional Tribal Consultation to be held in spring 2024. The meeting will take place in-person or virtually. The next host of the regional tribal consultation meeting has not yet been determined.

Plans continue for a Native American Pollinator Garden to be completed on Fort Liberty's new greenway. The CRMP POC will continue to engage the cultural officer and THPO for the Catawba Nation to select appropriate plants and develop bi-lingual labels for the garden, using this as an educational and public outreach opportunity. Spring 2024 is the target date for final dedication. Again, if it is safe to travel then members of the Catawba Youth Group will come to Fort Liberty to assist in the planting and installation of this unique garden.

Discussions are underway to create new MOUs for the Catawba and Tuscarora Nations, required considerable input, coordination, and review from Fort Liberty's SJA staff, DPW and Environmental staff and the CRMP. Staffing challenges in the Garrison and NC SHPO will need to be overcome to complete these MOUs.

Fort Meade, Maryland: As tribal representatives constantly change staffs, Fort George G. Meade has experienced some difficulties with receiving replies from tribes, requiring us to send consultations to some tribes several times and through different avenues such as letters, emails, and phone calls. Fort George G. Meade will update their tribal representative lists and do this on a semi-annual schedule to capture such changes. Also, one new tribal representative questioned their need to be on our list. Fort Meade will request help from IMCOM on how to determine if a tribe questioning why they are on the contact list of affiliated tribes should still be included in the Fort George G. Meade list for consultation.

At the present time, there are no plans to update or change the Fort George G. Meade tribal consultation policy. Pending a possible update in the future of the list of tribes that are ancestrally connected to Fort Meade lands.

Fort George G. Meade has no protected sacred sites and very few areas where climate change hazards as such as fire, flooding, drought can affect archaeological resources, or historically eligible structures and buildings. Discussions are underway to educate, and field train an alternate Cultural Resource Manager. As a member of the CRM CoP periodic News, the Cultural Resource Manager will continue to partake in web-based training routinely provided.

Fort Riley, Kansas: Fort Riley expects an understandably lengthy process required to complete the identification of tribal TCP, which will require a high degree of formal consultation and ethnographic work highly reliant on tribal elders and historians. By its very nature, documenting what tribes may hold in high cultural regard requires vulnerability on the part of each tribe and individuals generous enough to share their wealth of information. Therefore, an emphasis will be placed on building trust above acquisition of data.

Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey: USAG Picatinny has continued to struggle to receive confirmation from its tribal nations that reports, or government-to-government letters are received or acknowledged. This includes the tribal nations clearly defining a tribal government staff member that will work on the behalf of the tribal leader. Furthermore, due to USAG Picatinny being identified as ancestral land and all its tribal nations currently located in Oklahoma or Wisconsin, visitation to the installation for meetings is difficult as the tribes cite reduction in operating budgets as the main cause for not being able to visit.

Presidio of Monterey, California: The Presidio's significant opportunity for the next reporting period will be continuing NAGPRA and NHPA consultation with five tribes to develop a solution to the erosion of a Native American burial site at the Presidio of Monterey installation in Monterey, California. Consultation on this issue began in October 2017 after a City of Monterey project near the installations eastern boundary resulted in the discovery of Native American human remains and artefacts on Army property.

Climate-driven risks, including extended periods of drought coupled with excessive rain, have exposed this Native American burial site, and now human remains and funerary objects, as well as Spanish (c. 1770), Mexican (c. 1820), and early American-period artifacts (1848), are eroding onto a public right-of-way along a major road corridor in the City of Monterey. The burial ground and archaeological site are listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources and are located directly adjacent to a National Historic Landmark (i.e., Monterey Old Town Historic District) and a National Marine Sanctuary (i.e. Monterey Bay).

On June 28, 2023, the USAG Presidio of Monterey CRM was awarded a multi-year Department of Defense Legacy Grant totaling 2.17 million to mitigate the erosion utilizing Nature Based Solutions (NBS), which are preferred by tribes to safeguard their ancestral burial site. Furthermore, the Presidio CRM has been working with Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC) on other grant opportunities, and ERDC received 3 million from the Assistance Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy and Environment (ASA IE&E) to implement NBS climate resiliency technics at the Presidio of Monterey. ERDC's ASA IE&E funds will be leveraged with the DoD Legacy Grant to mitigate the erosion of the Native American burial site, which extends approximately three (3) acres across the Presidio's eastern boundary.

The DoD and the Army will benefit from this project by strengthening USAG Presidio's relationship with tribes and the City of Monterey, thereby enhancing the overall mission of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center because garrison operation and maintenance is accomplished through an Intergovernmental Support Agreement with the City, and tribal consultation is required to implement mission requirements. This project will also benefit and inform the broader DoD as a demonstration that can be duplicated at other military bases with similar erosion issues requiring climate adaptation actions.

Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall (JBM-HH), Virginia: The CRM is in the process of updating the ICRMP, to include tribal consultation protocols. The revised ICRMP will also establish new protocols for Garrison Commander introduction and invitation for engagement following change- of-command. This policy document update will include outreach to seven Federally recognized tribes in seven states, with engagement scheduled for late FY 2023 into early FY 2024. This consultation effort is intended to

provide an opportunity for Program-level re-engagement with tribes to renew consultation protocols and effective communication.

Red River Army Depot (RRAD, Texas): While RRAD has no known native American burial or sacred sites, consultations are performed with the five tribal governments known to have potential ties to the RRAD area, each time a significant undertaking is initiated. Seldom do all tribes comment on the undertakings and at times, typically no comments are received from any of the affiliated tribes. RRAD is committed to meaningful and educational consultation with the five associated tribes for all future undertakings.

During the subject period, RRAD initiated a contract with the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) in Austin, Texas to inventory and rehabilitate RRAD's cultural items that are curated in the facility. This effort will provide RRAD with an updated inventory and MOA and ensure correct separation of items and records that may have been shared with the former neighboring Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP), closed during a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) action of 2005, as well as approximately 3,800 acres of RRAD property that was affected by the same BRAC. The effort will also help reestablish accurate, annual storage/curation fees.

Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona: USAG YPG (AZ) will initiate consultation on new projects and continue to consult regarding on-going projects. USAG YPG (AZ) faces continues to face challenges in consultation regarding TCPs, particularly with the Fort Yuma-Quechan Indian Tribe (AZ/CA). USAG YPG (AZ) is meeting this challenge by executing an MOA to implement an installation-wide study to identify and evaluate TCPs. USAG YPG (AZ) will continue to avoid areas that have not already been surveyed and lack cultural sites or re-using areas for new projects until the study can be completed.

Army Corps of Engineers

National Engagements – Future Rulemaking, Co-Management, and Tribal Consultation Policy Implementation

As a result of the significant national outreach and tribal consultations conducted to date, several opportunities to address future policy development and training are in queue for the next reporting period. This includes a rulemaking action on: (1) the USACE Regulatory Program's implementing regulations for the National Historic Preservation Act at 33 CFR 325, Appendix C; (2) revision of the ability to pay provision at 33 CFR Part 241 to include eligibility and cost share reduction process for all non-Federal interests, including federally recognized tribes; and (3) publish a proposed rule that implements principles, requirements, and guidelines that consider a wider range of tribal and public benefits of water resources development projects. These rulemaking actions will undergo tribal consultation prior to finalizing the rules. Other policy development opportunities and challenges includes formulation of an Indigenous Knowledge policy statement to further operationalize its use throughout the USACE Civil Works program, developing a uniform approach for co-land management and co-stewardship opportunities between USACE and tribal partners, as well as developing best practices and training for the roll out of the updated USACE Civil Works Tribal Consultation Policy.

Great Lakes and Rivers Division

The Detroit District will be evaluating the removal of an obelisk celebrating the semi-centennial of the St. Mary's Falls Canal (Soo Locks), a National Historic Landmark, from a known Native American burial

site. The Bay Mills Indian Community (Michigan) and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan (Michigan) have requested that the Detroit District remove the Obelisk off the burial site, which is currently used by both tribes for ceremonies, since 2005. The Detroit District will consult with both tribes along with the National Park Service and Michigan State Historic Preservation Office.

Mississippi Valley Division

In May 2023, the Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) with the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma (Oklahoma) accepted an invitation to visit the Rock Island District Regulatory office as part of a potential exchange program. The program was designed (pre-Covid) as an exchange program for THPO/State Historic Preservation Officers and Regulatory Division Cultural Resource staff. The intent behind the program is to strengthen the understanding of the how the various programs operate and strengthen the relationship between staff. Dates for the visit have not been established yet as the Deputy THPO will be transitioning into the role of Tribal Historic Preservation Officer once the current THPO retires.

Pacific Ocean Division

The Alaska District will continue to increase its effort to synchronize consultation, coordination, outreach, and engagement with the 229 Alaska Native Villages. This effort is District-wide to facilitate robust and holistic engagements with Alaska Native villages and achieve meaningful consultation. This includes standardizing best practices across mission areas including the development of a government-to-government consultation guidance manual for the Regulatory Program that will be consistent with Civil Works Tribal Consultation Policy, which should be completed by the end of the 2023 calendar year.

South Atlantic Division

The Savannah District is preparing the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans for the Thurmond and Hartwell Lakes in Savannah District's area of responsibility and will consult with the Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas, the Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town, the Cherokee Nation, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, the Kialegee Tribal Town, The Muscogee (Creek) Nation, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma during this process.

South Pacific Division

The San Francisco District's project opportunities with the Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation (California) will be initiated with a signing ceremony for the Lower Klamath Watershed Assessment, a project under the Planning Assistance to States (PAS) Program. This project will inform long-term watershed planning and climate change adaptation for the Yurok Tribal community. The effort will assess watershed conditions on key Lower Klamath River tributaries by implementing a Next Generation Water Observation System, conducting water resources modeling, planning workshops, and Tribal capacity-building. Specifically, USACE will work with Yurok Tribal Environmental Department to characterize stream flow on select beneficial use tributaries based on historical and new data gathered through a pilot Long Range remote telemetry (LoRa) monitoring system pioneered by the US Geological Survey National Innovation Center. This relatively new monitoring system enhances the abilities of the Yurok Tribe to collect, monitor, and manage their water resources data by reducing cost, maintenance, and technology barriers to real-time measurements of rainfall, floods, and droughts. Data, modeling, and planning during the project period will inform Yurok Tribal decisions related to community development, housing,

environmental and cultural uses of water in the Lower Klamath River Basin. The joint project portfolio consists of the Lower Klamath PAS project, the Blue Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project under the Tribal Partnership Program (TPP), and the proposed Klamath Basin Ecosystem Restoration General Investigation. To enhance the regular communications and to memorialize the partnership between the San Francisco District and the Yurok Tribe, a Memorandum of Understanding was developed that formalizes partnership, meeting protocols, lines of communication and other formal and staff-level matters. This document is anticipated being signed during Fiscal Year 2023 and represents almost a year of effort between the Yurok Tribe and the San Francisco District.

Department of the Navy

Consultation and Outreach

Throughout the DoN, installations remain challenged to maintain consistent communications with federally recognized tribes. The DoN recognizes that the organization can improve in areas such as the development of consultation protocol agreements with individual tribes and improving community and cultural engagement. The DoN will seek opportunities to join other federal agencies in participating in events such as annual pow wows and meetings. Developing enhanced communication protocols will strengthen relationships and allow the DoN to have more meaningful consultation sessions and to operate from a position of trust. It will also provide DoN insight into the concerns tribes may have so that Navy personnel can proactively work on solutions prior to project consultations.

The U.S. Marine Corps plans to continue working to identify best practices to ensure that all personnel at the installation level receive the proper training in cultural awareness. They will work with the Comprehensive Environmental Training & Education Program (CETEP) manager and others to increase awareness of cultural resources and tribal trust responsibilities.

Navy Region Northwest consultation and outreach efforts will continue, including in-person meetings to the degree practicable for project reviews and the annual Northwest Tribal Leadership Council in the Fall. Within Navy Region Southwest, ongoing efforts to locate, consolidate, and repatriate NAGPRA cultural items and human remains removed from San Clemente Island and San Nicolas Island have provided the Navy with opportunities to build and strengthen its relationships with the culturally affiliated tribes. Navy Region Southwest holds bi-weekly teleconferences with the tribes to discuss Navy actions and plans of interest or concern to the tribes. This regular communication has strengthened relationships with the tribes. Continued Navy Region Southwest/Tribal visits to San Nicolas Island will support future discussions regarding long-term management of the island, including tribes' concerns for the island as a whole and the request for the Navy to demonstrate the low-impact nature of mission activities that occur on the Island.

As part of the Navy's effort to address concerns regarding land management, Navy Region Southwest will continue to consult with federally recognized tribes in the region on identifying traditional cultural properties and traditional cultural landscapes on San Clemente and San Nicolas Islands in California and Naval Air Station Fallon in Nevada.

Policy Development and Implementation

The DoN will continue to support DoD efforts to review and revise DoDI 4710.02. The DoN will be ready to review and revise, if necessary, SECNAVINST 11010.14B for consistency. Both the Navy and USMC are working to update their service specific policies, OPNAV 5090.1 and MCO 5090.2, to ensure consistency with the DoDI and the SECNAVINST. The DoN will continue to support DoD efforts to consult with federally recognized tribes.

Staffing levels will be reviewed regularly, with the aim to provide adequate consultation and outreach support across the enterprise. Navy leadership at all levels and key Navy Regional staff will continue work to review and update Regional government-to-government consultation policies and procedures.

Training and Tools

The DoN will continue working to develop and promulgate online and in-person training opportunities. The DoN will continue coordinating closely with the DoD Native American Affairs Office to offer training for incoming DoN leadership. Throughout the DoN, the OSD Native American Affairs staff provides important support for training needs through the DoD-sponsored Alaska Native, American Indian, and Native Hawaiian Cultural Communications and Consultation Courses. In FY 2024, the Native Hawaiian Cultural Communications and Consultation Course will be held October 24-26 in Honolulu, and the American Indian Cultural Communications and Consultation Course is being planned for January 2024 at a location in the greater Washington, DC area.

Department of the Air Force

DAF installations, the Air National Guard, and Major Commands will continue to consult with tribes and NHOs having historic or cultural affiliation with their installation lands regarding projects with the potential to affect tribal rights and resources of concern to tribes. The DAF will continue to encourage all installations to develop with tribes and NHOs consultation protocols and memorandum of agreement, NHPA programmatic agreements and NAGPRA comprehensive agreements so there is a shared understanding of how, when, and why tribes and DAF installations consult on DAF actions, installation management, and resource management. Across the DAF, installations have shared plans to invite affiliated tribes to events, tours, and celebrations; invite tribes to discuss the perspectives, interests, and concerns of tribal nations and governments; and to initiate consultation on proposed projects, developing or updating consult on consultation protocols and ITRPs; updating Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMPs), and updating ICRMPs.

More installations, however, are reporting increased attendance at and intentions to attend meetings, events, tours, and celebrations hosted by the affiliated tribes. There are logistics, scheduling, and resources challenges in both installation personnel and tribes traveling especially when installations and tribal offices are in different states, but this is a positive trend towards building shared understanding, nonetheless.

As stated in previous progress reports, the DAF is aware that tribal governments and their staff receive an overwhelming number of communications and invitations to consult from many federal and non-federal agencies and entities. The DAF has similar challenges of limited staff, increasing mission requirements,

and competing resource requirements that require installation staff and leadership to prioritize those items that are the most critical. Many installations report not receiving back from tribes' responses to their invitations to initiate consultation. The DAF continues to see this as an opportunity to improve the quality of communication, cross-feed best practices within the DAF community of practice and provide direct assistance to installations. In addition to its existing classroom-style training, DAF will begin offering one-on-one, customizable training with installation leadership and personnel in 2024.

VIII. Conclusion

The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Environment and Energy Resilience (DASD(E&ER)) serves as the Department official designated to oversee the implementation of the Department's plan of action. The Office of the DASD(E&ER) coordinates with the Military Departments to gather input from them about the policy, programmatic, training, and outreach efforts they undertake and include that information and recommendations for improving the Department's plan in future progress reports.

The Department of Defense continuously makes good faith efforts to improve policies and program initiatives that may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, tribal rights, or Indian lands. The Department supports the initiatives of the Presidential Memorandum of January 26, 2021, Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships, and is committed to engaging in regular, meaningful, robust consultation and implementing the policies and directives of E.O. 13175, Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments (2000).