UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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OFFICE OF INDIAN SERVICES
TRANSPORTATION DIVISION (WEST)

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TRIBAL CONSULTATION ON DRAFT REGULATIONS OF
THE TRIBAL TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

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TUESDAY
MAY 21, 2013
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The Consultation was convened in the Jonathan Room of the Crowne Plaza MSP Airport at 3 Appletree Square, Bloomington, Minnesota, at 9:00 a.m., LeRoy Gishi and Bob Sparrow, Co-Moderators, presiding.

FEDERAL STAFF PRESENT

LeROY M. GISHI, Moderator

ROBERT SPARROW, JR., Moderator

ANDY CAULUM, DOI Solicitor's Office, Division

of Indian Affairs

VIVIAN A. PHILBIN, DOT Assistant Chief

Counsel, Federal Lands

Neal R. Gross & Co., Inc. 202-234-4433

ALSO PRESENT

BEN BANFIELD, Little Traverse Bay Bands

LEONARD CROW BELT, Fort Peck Tribes

MONTE DAVIS, Gun Lake Tribe

JIM GARRIGAN, Tribal consultant

ARON HARRIS, Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe

JOHN HEALY, Fort Belknap Tribes

DAVE KELLY, Oglala Sioux Tribe

WES MARTEL, Eastern Shoshone

CHRIS McGESHICK, Sokaogon Chippewa Community

RONDA METCALF, Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe

ED "BUSTER" MOORE, Fort Belknap Tribes

BARAK MYERS, Eastern Band of the Cherokee

Nation

JASON PALMER, Colville Confederated Tribes
VICKI RADTKE, Fond du Lac
TRACY ROBINSON, Northern Cheyenne
TIM ROSETTE, Chippewa Cree Tribe

DAWN SHERK, White Earth Nation

JOHN SMITH, Shoshone Arapahoe Tribes

TOM SPRINGER, Ho-Chunk Nation

BURNY TIBBETTS, White Earth Nation

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

9:02 a.m.

MR. CAULUM: If everybody could get seated please we'll get going. It's just a couple of minutes after 9 o'clock.

My name is Andy Caulum. I work with the Solicitor's Office in the Division of Indian Affairs. And welcome to the consultations on the draft of 25 C.F.R. Part 170.

This is the third and last consultation session we're going to be doing on the draft version of the rewrite of the Tribal Transportation Program regulation.

As we do with all consultations we have a court reporter who is here and he's recording the entire meeting. When you make your comments there will be -- we're asking the hotel to bring in a couple of microphone stands and another handheld mic. And so if you do make comments during the meeting please head to one of the microphones that we'll

have. We'll have one over there and one over here. Because although typically with most court reporters we have them using the, whatever they call them, it's not a typewriter.

But at any rate, although we normally have them using that because of the short turnaround they're recording these. And so that's why we have to have everything spoken into a microphone. So for that, that's the first little bit of housekeeping.

As I said this is the last of three consultations that we're doing on the rewrite of the reg. That is quite a few less number of consultations than we've done in the past.

And although the Tribal

Transportation Program isn't directly affected

by the sequester in terms of travel and some

of the other, the optics as they say in D.C.

rather than going out and doing 10

consultations, or as we did last summer we did

13 on the proposed roads and access, the
Assistant Secretary's Office felt it would be
better in this situation to be a little wiser
about the number of consultation sessions that
we did.

So we apologize if some of you had to travel quite a ways. We tried to find places that were direct flights to get to rather than having to go through connections, things of that nature. That's why we did Anchorage and Phoenix and Minneapolis.

When the NPRM comes out, the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking comes out we will go back and do further consultations on that. And that will be hopefully with any luck later in the summer.

So with respect to this rule right now we're at the point where the -- we came up with an initial draft among the agencies,

Federal Highway and Bureau of Indian Affairs.

That was presented to the Tribal

Transportation Program Coordinating Committee.

Some of you in this room typically go to those meetings so you may be familiar with my face and of course LeRoy's and Bob's and Vivian's who have been working on this for quite some time.

The Tribal Transportation Program

Coordinating Committee gave us a lot of great

suggestions and recommendations on that

initial draft. Many of those have been

incorporated in our draft here.

And one thing I need to be very clear about is that this is not by any means a final product. One thing that tribal leaders were very adamant about going back a number of years and really was embodied in the consultation policy that the Department came out with a couple of years ago is that they wanted to be involved from the earliest practical point in any rules that were going to affect tribal programs.

We are not doing a negotiated rule here as was done many years ago. We're

actually -- which became the product of what is the current rule. And but yet we wanted to get out and get feedback as soon as we could. So with the draft that's where we're at. It's simply a draft.

And once we're done with this
process the four of us will meet and we will
put together -- make changes based on the
comments that were presented here. We're
probably bring it back to the Tribal
Transportation Program Coordinating Committee
although that is a little bit in flux because
of the travel restrictions and things of that
nature with the budget right now. We don't
know when the next meeting of the TTPCC is
going to be. It hasn't been set yet.

The next process, the next step
then after that is to put it in what's called
Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. The NPRM is,
once we get to that point we tend to lose a
little control over the process. It becomes
pretty formalized at that point. The

Department sort of takes over because then there's a formalized process after that.

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There will be further

consultations on the NPRM. We will then take
those comments, sit down again with those, go
through those comments and come up with the
final rule that will then be sent to the
Office of Management and Budget and then
eventually published in the Federal Register.

As many of you know the current transportation authorization is only 2 years. It expires at the end of Fiscal Year `14. And so whether it gets extended, nobody knows. I mean no one I think could have predicted perhaps that -- well, maybe you could have predicted that SAFETEA-LU would have been extended. I'm not sure that the money would have been on nine extensions which is what we eventually went through to get to the point where Congress then came up with just simply a 2-year reauthorization. Which is pretty unusual. Is that about the shortest

reauthorization that we ever had? Two years?

Yes. So that's the basic process for what

we're going to do today.

One thing I'd request is that everybody please mute your cell phones. That can be kind of distracting for people when they're talking and when you're trying to listen to comments that are being made.

And at this point I'm going to turn it over to Vivian Philbin. She's with Federal Highway's Office of General Counsel and she's going to go through a little bit of the history of 25 C.F.R. 170. And then after that we'll turn it over to Bob and LeRoy for the meat of the presentation. Thanks.

MS. PHILBIN: Stenoscript machine.

That's because I'm older than him.

Regrettably.

Good morning, everyone. It's good to see some familiar faces and we hope to have a very productive day. My name is Vivian Philbin. I'm the assistant chief counsel for

Federal Lands for Federal Highway

Administration.

I'm going to go on a brief introduction here of the program. Some of you are old hands and some of you are relatively new. So why are we here today?

Well, as LeRoy is putting up here we've got the IRR program established. At that time it was at the Bureau of Public Roads at the Department of Agriculture. So here we have the IRR program started in 1928. And funds were based on a regional priority.

Now, from -- up until 1982 which is our the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, all of the funds that were allocated for the IRR program were on an annual basis to the Department of the Interior.

So here we have the first publication of 25 C.F.R. in 1970. And up until 1982 all of the funds were on an annual basis which made it very difficult because we

had no long-term reauthorizations for the IRR program to do any long-term planning when the funds were just on an annual basis.

In 1982 the FLHP program was established, the Federal Lands Highway Program of which the IRR program was an integral part. And that was very important because for the first time there could be long-range planning in terms of funding. And the STA funded the IRR program at \$100 million a year.

In 1987 we had the next reauthorization act, STURAA, which had a decrease in funding. That was during the budget reconciliation years.

And in 1991 was some major changes to the IRR program with the passage of ISTEA where it was a heavy emphasis on planning, the TTAP centers were started and a number of other area were impacted.

In 1996 we had the passage -excuse me, 1998. By the way, ISTEA saw an
increase in funding in the IRR program to \$191

1 million a year.

With the passage of TEA-21 and the increase in the IRR program to \$275 million we also had the mandate for negotiated rulemaking. And that was a very lengthy process. We have a number of individuals in this room who were original members of that committee.

And so we had a final rule for 25 C.F.R. put into place in July of 2004 effective FY 2005. But what happened in 2005 was SAFETEA-LU was passed. So immediately there needed to be some changes to 25 C.F.R. Part 170. So this has been an ongoing process just to make changes in accordance with the statute.

But with MAP-21 which was passed this summer and signed by the President, our latest 2-year bill, it became imperative because there was a statutory change to the formula that we make the necessary changes to 25 C.F.R. Part 170.

All right, so these meetings are going to discuss the current status of 25 C.F.R. Part 170 statutory changes as a result of MAP-21.

And this is as Andy has said this is formal consultation. We would like you to please identify yourself and your tribe if you wish or any other entity that you represent.

We are taking comments up through June 14, electronic preferably or here today in person. If you mail written comments via regular mail to Washington, D.C. they go through a process and frequently it's difficult to read. So it would be helpful -- we encourage electronic comments.

Also, please sign in on the signin sheet. Any questions for those of you that
are new to the program, any question is not
too basic. We have the two gurus of the
program, the chief of the BIA DOT Mr. LeRoy
Gishi and the TTP director Mr. Bob Sparrow
here.

By the way, the crucial difference for starters is that we are now the TTP program, the Tribal Transportation Program, no longer the IRR program.

So what you have in front of you is the draft 25 C.F.R. Part 170 which is the old 25 C.F.R. Part 170 with all of the rewrite, with input from the IRR PCC. And we're going to take it from here.

We hope for a very good day. The last two meetings were similarly well attended. We had a lot of great comments.

And some that we hadn't thought of actually. They were very, very good.

So in any event have a good day.

I know everyone's thinking about Oklahoma, I

certainly am. And with that I guess we're all

very lucky to be here. Thank you.

Excuse me, we are going to have everyone introduce themselves before we begin. Thank you.

MR. GISHI: We'll just start from

one end here. And if you'd just introduce yourself we'll just slide the mic around as we go on back.

MR. CROYMANS: Good morning, my name is Tom Croymans. I'm the acting regional roads engineer for the Great Plains Region.

MR. PALMER: Good morning, my name is Jason Palmer. I'm with the Colville Confederated Tribes, Department of Transportation.

MR. KLEMENS: Good morning, my name is Ken Klemens. I'm with the Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin, community development.

MR. WILBER: Good morning, Wayne Wilber, Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

MR. MYERS: Good morning, my
name's Barak Myers. I'm the manager of the
Department of Transportation for the Eastern
Band of the Cherokee Nation, Cherokee, North
Carolina. Also the primary representative on
the Intertribal Transportation Association for
the Eastern Region, primary representative for

the Eastern Region on the Coordinating

Committee as well as the chairman of the

United South and Eastern Tribes Transportation

Committee.

MR. G. BLACKDEER: Good morning,
my name is Garrett Blackdeer. I'm with the
Ho-Chunk Nation. I'm the tribal roads
director.

MR. SPRINGER: Hi, Tom Springer, outside counsel for Ho-Chunk Nation.

MR. LITTLEJOHN: Good morning, everybody. My name is Greg Littlejohn. I'm a legislator for the Ho-Chunk Nation.

MR. FRANK: Hi, Tom Frank. I'm with the Bureau of Indian Affairs here in Bloomington.

MS. GORDON: Good morning. My
name is Latonya Gordon. I'm the acting
regional road engineer for the Eastern Region.

MS. RADTKE: Good morning, I'm
Vicki Radtke. I'm comptroller for Fond du Lac
Reservation in Cloquet, Minnesota.

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MR. DAVIS: Good morning, Monte

Davis with the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band

of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan.

MR. MOGAN: Good morning, Marc
Mogan, tribal engineer, Prairie Island Indian
Community.

MR. HOLLINDAY: Jason Hollinday, planning director, Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa.

MS. BEAR CLAW: Good morning.

12 Angie Bear Claw from Crow Tribe.

SENATOR TWO LEGGINS: Good morning, Senator Noel Two Leggins. Crow Tribal Legislature, chairman of the transportation committee.

MS. PRETTY PAINT: Jeannie Pretty
Paint, the Crow Tribal Legislature.

MR. HEALY: Good morning, everybody. My name's John Healy,

transportation transit director for Fort Belknap. Also president of ITA.

	Page 22
1	Sioux Tribe, transportation planner and
2	transit director.
3	MR. MOILANEN: Good morning, Mike
4	Moilanen, director of planning and project
5	management for the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe.
6	MR. SCHEINOST: Good morning,
7	Brian Scheinost, director of public works for
8	the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe.
9	MR. BANFIELD: My name's Ben
10	Banfield. I'm the transportation planner for
11	the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa
12	Indians.
13	MS. DOUVILLE: Good morning, my
14	name is Lynda Douville. I'm from the Rosebud
15	Sioux Tribe, transportation planner.
16	MR. SHUMAKER: I'm Reggie
17	Shumaker. I'm an engineer for the Mississippi
18	Band of Choctaw.
19	MR. MILLER: William Miller from
20	Stockbridge-Munsee Roads Department, director.
21	MR. CONNORS: I'm Ben Connors,
22	program manager from Bad River.

1 MS. WOLF: Katie Wolf from Bad 2 River, transportation planner. 3 MR. CROW BELT: Leonard Crow Belt, the Tribal Council, Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes 4 5 in northeastern Montana. MR. VALENTINO: Richard Valentino, 6 7 transportation planner for the Omaha Tribe of 8 Nebraska. 9 MR. KELLY: Dave Kelly, Oglala 10 Sioux Tribe. 11 MR. WILLIAMS: Ron Williams, KLJ 12 Engineering, representing the Oglala Sioux Tribe. 13 14 MR. MCGESHICK: Chris McGeshick. 15 The tribal chairman for the Sokaogon Chippewa 16 Community in Mole Lake, Wisconsin. Also the 17 dog-catcher, the elder director, the youth 18 program director and transportation director. 19 So welcome and to the Minnesota bands for 20 allowing us to be here. 21 MR. RENVILLE: Good morning, I'm 22 Bruce Renville from the state of South Dakota

1	with	the	Sisseton	Wahpeton	Oyate.

MR. EBERHARDT: Good morning, I'm Cliff Eberhardt, transportation coordinator with the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate, Sisseton, South Dakota.

MR. BILLETTE: Paul Billette, construction superintendent, Fond du Lac Band, Chippewa.

MR. FINN: Good morning, Mike
Finn, transportation planner, Oneida Tribe of
Indians of Wisconsin.

MR. MORRIS: Good morning, my name is Rodney Morris. I'm the chairman, Omaha Tribe, Nebraska.

MR. BLACKSTAD: Larry Blackstad.

I'm a planner with Lockridge, Grindal & Nauen.

We're working with the Leech Lake Tribe.

MR. SEAL: Don Seal, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

MS. TAYLOR: Good morning, Marge Taylor, St. Croix Tribe, roads planner.

MS. STAPLES: Dolores Staples,

	rage 23
1	administration assistant to tribal
2	construction, St. Croix Ojibwe, Wisconsin.
3	MS. KUYKENDALL: Good morning, my
4	name is Marie Kuykendall. I'm the
5	transportation planner for Lac Courte Oreilles
6	Tribe and member of the transit Commission.
7	MS. BRODEEN: Good morning, my
8	name is Barb Brodeen. I am the tribal liaison
9	for MnDOT. I work with all 11 tribes within
10	the state of Minnesota and I'm also an
11	enrolled member with the Bois Forte Band.
12	MR. KENNEDY: Good morning,
13	everybody. Todd Kennedy, Midwest Region BIA.
14	MR. SACCOMAN: Good morning,
15	everybody. Tony Saccoman, Midwest Region. I
16	am not LeRoy Gishi.
17	MR. GISHI: Thank you, I think
18	that's everybody. If we missed anybody please
19	raise your hand. I was just going to say one
20	out of two ain't bad. Better looking or
21	taller as you can see.

Welcome to our third, as Andy

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mentioned our third consultation in this very, very early preliminary process of what we refer to as updating of the regulations.

One of the things you'll find out as we begin this process, if a presentation looks familiar it is the final rollout or closeout presentation format that we utilized when we rolled out the current regulations back in 2005. The difference is of course we've gone through and highlighted areas that may be different and edit those areas that definitely have changed.

The big changes you will begin to see of course are in those areas of the Subpart C and D, namely from the standpoint that -- from the standpoint of the formula which was a regulatory formula in terms of how it was developed through a negotiated rulemaking to now as a statutory formula developed by Congress and put into the law as the formula itself.

I go back, the Tribal

Transportation Program as a whole, of course the biggest change is we know that the changes to the program from a Tribal Transportation Program -- from an Indian Reservation Roads program to a Tribal Transportation Program.

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And you've seen this through the Those of you who have been in years. Transportation for a long time know that 25-30 years ago and even longer for some of us who have been around that long we just had state highway departments. That's what they were known as. There was hardly any reference to Transportation. As programs evolved, as we became more and more of a program that dealt with all aspects of transportation and infrastructure a lot of the programs as a whole, the changes in the law, involvement of people who were non-engineers, non-planners, non-construction folks in transportation, it expanded the definition.

And you'd begin to see a lot of the DOTs, the departments of transportation in

terms of the states. And for -- as Vivian mentioned since 1928 it was always referred to as a roads program although as far back as 1991 with ISTEA we begin talking about more and more emphasis on planning and public involvement.

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In `98 we started introducing topics like changing the eligible activities to include transit facilities which we didn't really know anything about. But we began to see that that's what the intent of Congress And eventually of course with MAP-21 we was. begin to see that it's no longer an Indian Reservation Roads program but it's a Tribal Transportation Program because it starts to encompass anything that is eligible under Chapter 1 of Title 23, highway safety, the programs of emergency relief, and in some cases just eligible activities that deal with working with transit opportunities and give the people that are involved parking structures. Things of this nature became a

1 big part of the program.

And as you begin to see it
warranted the change in terms of the name.
And of course as you begin to look we'll talk
more about in the presentation how some of
those things came about within the rulemaking
process.

A little bit of an update of MAP-21 and its impact on the program. As was mentioned we've generally gone with an actual authorization of 5 to 6 years ever since 1982 when it first appeared under Title 23.

This is a very unique situation because we have a 2-year authorization of the Highway Act for 2013-2014. Now, that's not to say that things won't happen like they did in TEA-21. TEA-21 was supposed to go from '98 to 2003 and we ended up having seven or eight extensions going all the way into 2005. So '98-2005, that's -- we're talking about 8 years there. And then -- 7 years, 8 years.

And then SAFETEA-LU came about in

2005 due to expire at the end of 2009. And it went through 2010, `11 and `12. So essentially looking again at the 8 or 9 years as far as the extensions were there concerned.

So it's 2 years. We don't know.

It depends again on the interest that Congress has. One of the big issues right now of course is money. And I think that had a lot to do with what we're looking at here in terms of how do we fund a program that on an annual basis generally looks at about \$44 billion worth of funding for infrastructure and transportation needs that are out there.

A little, very, very broad overview that Bob will be talking about is the other big changes that we're seeing in there is the formula.

The formula if you're familiar with TEA-21, in 1998 Congress said Secretary of the Interior you will, based on provisions of the negotiated rulemaking which is in the statute, you will go and begin developing a

program rules, regulations, and a funding formula through negotiated rulemaking. And that came out in '98. A committee was organized in the latter part of '98 and went through a number of years in developing this formula between representatives of the federal government and representatives of the tribes within the 12 regions.

That established the formula that we operated under as a regulatory formula from 2004 all the way through 2012. During this time of course during reauthorization Congress just didn't say develop a formula on how to allocate funds to tribes. It actually came out and said this is how you will allocate funds to tribes.

So the difference is a regulatory formula is something that the Secretary has the ability to, based on consultation, input, has the ability to work with, develop policies for, make changes in terms of through and even waive portions of regulations that are

1 necessary.

Statutory formula does -- the

Secretary has no such authority to be able to

do that. That is put in there by Congress and

only Congress can change it. So we have now

over the next 2 years at least with the

passage of MAP-21 a formula which Congress

developed and only Congress can change.

That's the major difference.

The other major difference as you'll begin to see in more detail when Bob talks about it is just how the formula works.

One other element in terms of implementation is that there's a transition of 4 years for the formula. And of course we know that we only have a bill for 2 years. But it talks about a process of transitioning from an old regulatory formula to the new statutory formula.

There are set-asides associated with it. And Bob will talk in more detail about how those kind of fit into and how they

compare with what was there before. There is a difference.

First, it was in some cases additional money. And in other cases it was money within the program. And Bob will explain a little bit about that, how that works.

And then how Congress anticipated being able to sort of balance the process of transitioning tribes from one formula to another formula, lessening the impact or at least deferring the impact over several years in terms of the program itself.

rarely do we see a lot of discussion about what kind of eligible activities there are.

But MAP-21 does detail what kind of activities are to be considered in terms of being eligible.

And of course, the whole process of making sure that's in there is so that we know how to utilize these funds in terms of

1 the program itself.

The big thing here is that any transportation projects that are eligible for assistance under Title 23, and we talked a little bit about that earlier, are also eligible under this program and they're eligible as tribal transportation facilities. A big definition. The definitions are in the regulations.

So when you start to look at this you have the National Tribal Transportation

Facility Inventory which is like the old IRR inventory. You have IRR which was Indian

Reservation Roads and eligible transportation facilities. Now they all come under one definition of tribal transportation facility which includes roads, bridges. Activities also are included as part of this process.

Maintenance was a big change in terms of SAFETEA-LU and prior in that there was -- the change here is it allows for more use -- or excuse me, use of more funds that

are associated with the TTP in terms of road maintenance rather than the limitations that were there before.

We're going to talk a little bit about set-asides, supplemental funding.

Again, Bob will go in more detail on that.

Two definitions to be mindful of.

These are in Subpart A is tribal transportation facility inventory and the tribal transportation facility as a whole.

One of course is the -- this replaces the old definition under IRR. Any -- in the past we used to say an IRR is any public road, highway, bridge that provides access to or is within -- this is the basic definition now that's in, not only in statute but also is what you'll see in the regulations.

And of course the requirements of maintaining an inventory are still there assuring that we have an inventory of eligible projects. In order for us to be able to do work they have to be on this list. And this

list represents ownership of BIA, tribe, state, municipalities, urban areas, counties, other federal agencies, and so forth. And that's a continuation of what we had before in our inventory. So a lot of that stuff hasn't changed. The definition and how they apply vary somewhat and that of course is in not only the statute but also in the regulation.

Other features. Of course we have a safety program. We have bridges. Bob will talk a little bit about how those are incorporated in there.

And the big thing is -- and the nice thing you see in what's in the regulation is that when the rulemaking committee was initially working through this in 1998 one of the things they did is they opened up Chapter 1 of Title 23 and they just made a list of everything that was eligible in there. And then they took that and they incorporated it into the regulations. So many of those things that are in the current regulations have

already been transitioned over. But of course they're there for you to review and repeat.

And this confirms that as part of the process that they are in fact not only eligible but all funds that are made available under 104 which basically it says all -- identifies all funds that are made available under the federal aid program to this program.

Yes, Tim. Can you introduce yourself?

MR. ROSETTE: My name is Tim
Rosette, Chippewa Cree Tribe, public works
director.

On the Tribal Transportation

Facility Inventory, you know, it's my
understanding that it says there that the

Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with

DOT is required to maintain an inventory of

tribal transportation facilities eligible for

the TTP. That -- how that's been interpreted

is that it only goes to 2011 and no other

systems will be added to that or subtracted to

1 that. Is that correct?

MR. GISHI: Clarification. This is talking about eligibility. We can continue to update the inventory. And that was a point I was trying to make. Any project that is -- in which these funds are to be used on has to be in this inventory.

How it works in the funding formula is different. And that's why I mentioned earlier that Subpart C and Subpart D have been -- where you see most of the changes. Because Subpart D still talks about the inventory and talks about the eligibility whereas Subpart C is the formula and that's where it discusses the freezing or the locking of the data that goes into the formula. So a little bit of clarification. But good question, thank you.

Again, there are a number of other things in terms of how the program is administered that are part of this process.

Obviously the big thing is that's been

emphasized from the very beginning is the utilization of tribal self-determination and self-governance in the process. Regardless of the type of agreements that are used they all point to direct the efforts of the Secretaries in the direction of self-determination and self-governance.

They're also -- it mentions, continues to emphasize direct funding which came about as a part of SAFETEA-LU. Direct funding and other appropriate agreements with tribes, namely -- we'll talk a little bit about those during the course of the day, the FHWA program agreements and the BIA government-to-government agreements that are out there. And how they fit into the whole process of what we're looking at as choices that the tribes have to be able to administer program functions, services and activities.

Point of obligation. It's available to all the federal land management agencies. That's what that means which means

Park Service, BLM, Tribal Transportation

Program, as well as the Forest Highway

Program, the Forest Service.

It's one of the things that's been very convenient for us to make sure that primarily it's our ability to be able to make sure we save and secure funding in a program that at the end of each year pretty much wipes that slate clean in terms of available funding based on the nature of the highway funds itself. Bob will talk a little bit about that when we get to the formula portion and how that relates also.

Big part of what we're looking at now, everybody, all programs, Congress has really seen a need for us as public agencies, public authorities to begin the process to make sure we implement asset management.

Because the funds, as I mentioned we've got a 2-year bill. One of the big discussions is how are we going to fund the continuation of the Highway Act and these eligible activities.

You recall that a big part of what we used to do in the past was the Highway

Trust Fund Account, an interest-bearing

account. All the features that you would want in a program that represented an ability for the program to grow.

And through the years we've seen that account continue to shrink. There has not been an increase in the gas tax as a whole. So part of all those things are things that they're going to have to talk about.

saying we need to make sure we put our money in areas where we actually do a considerable amount of data management, infrastructure management, so we can maximize our funds to be able to have a greater impact on public safety. And where that comes along is they want to be able to do that through the process of asset management.

This is a big part of the regulations. Federal Highways is going

through the whole process right now of what they expect the states to do. And of course Federal Lands is following suit. And we'll have directions from them as we go into that arena.

Currently we have available to us these management systems, pavement, bridge, safety, congestion that we are -- that are available to us to be able to do some of these things.

Data collection. A big part of
the safety concept and the accountability of
asset management will be a new provision that
says in the past tribal bridges were not
required to be inspected, be accounted for.
We now have to be able to inspect all tribal
public bridges and make sure they are not just
bridges that are the responsibility of the BIA
but other federal agencies that are on or near
Indian lands, but also tribal bridges, bridges
that you as a tribe own that are driven by the
public which you receive funds for. We need

to make sure those are inspected, accounted for, rated and either acted upon by replacing, rehabilitating, or closing is one of the other options also.

Another area that's really been emphasized is the ability to develop these reimbursable agreements with other than the federal agencies, BIA and federal highways. But be able to utilize these agreements in working with states and other local governments to again allow the ability for tribes to have and participate in programs that are provided to the states under the federal aid portion of the program as well as other federal agencies.

This is the part where we start going into the updates a bit. Our format will be we'll cover each subpart one at a time.

And part of the format is also to talk about any timetables, time lines that are expected as part of the regulation, and any reporting requirements that are in that portion of the

1 regulation.

Okay, before we get started are there any questions on kind of the overview of what we're going to be doing here? As I mentioned we've got microphones. If you have questions please identify yourself, state your name and speak into the microphones. The system of recording works off of the microphones a lot better than in the past where we had to do a lot of the other different things which is pretty amazing in itself.

Subpart A. Subpart A talks about policies, the application of the program as a whole and definitions. So Subpart A as was mentioned before, Subpart A looks at sort of the introduction on what does this rule do. What is its purpose. What is its function. What are the responsibilities and roles of individuals that this rule applies to is what Subpart A provides.

First of all, it talks about the

authority of the rule, the purpose and scope of the final rule as it exists and as it will exist. The policies with respect to the Tribal Transportation Program and BIA Road Maintenance Program. We've got two programs in there, I just noticed that.

And also, what policies, guidance, and directives apply. And then importantly what the definitions are in terms of -- that occur throughout the regulation and are applicable to that.

Authority of the rule of course is
Public Law 112-141 which is MAP-21, Moving
Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century, Title
23, United States Code, and Title 25, United
States Code. Primarily from the standpoint
that one applies to the highway program as a
whole which is unique to transportation.
There is no highway program in the Department
of the Interior. And then of course we are an
Interior program within the Bureau of Indian
Affairs and provisions that apply to self-

determination, self-governance and other areas in terms of appeals and so forth in recognizing tribes as sovereigns. And the whole policy of Title 25 is there also to cover that aspect of it. So those are the authorities of the rule.

The purpose of the rule is to provide procedures, rules and a funding formula for a program that is a U.S.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Department of Transportation programs. And we say those are there. We have a jointly administered program concept in which we have an agreement with these between the Secretary of the Interior and Transportation on the implementation of the program where funds do come from the Highway Act, including other Title 23 programs.

And of course the application of these in terms of the Indian SelfDetermination and Education Assistance Act, the contracts and agreements that are

associated with those particular acts.

This includes the Secretary's policy. So this is what Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Transportation aspire in terms of the Tribal Transportation Program and in terms of the Secretary of the Interior, the BIA Road Maintenance Program provides for uniform and consistent rules.

Again, as we go through the process making sure that one applies to the other, making sure that we're covering maintenance adequately as well as construction program, the planning program, programs associated with that.

There's portions within this rule, very smart part of what was implemented by the rulemaking committee back in 2004 was there are certain programs that the Secretary of the Interior does not have a role or responsibility in as far as oversight.

Implementation, yes, but not oversight.

Among those are the Emergency

Relief Program associated with emergency disasters. Another program is the Tribal Transportation Assisted Program centers which we refer to as the TTAPs. We have seven or eight of them nationwide. And then we have a new one that changed under this rule and that is we used to have a program called the Indian Reservation Roads High Priority Projects Program, IRRHPP.

That changed under the MAP-21 and when it changed Congress specifically established that that program was to be developed with the oversight of the Secretary of Transportation. So in those cases where those programs that are there, the movement of hazardous waste materials, these type of information, the committee at that time felt it's important to put this information in here for purposes of facilitating knowledge of programs and the planning process so that you as planners have one document that you can refer to, at least who to contact, the basic

ideas, concepts of the programs. When you're starting to look at these other programs which are not the oversight responsibility of the program but implementation and information is available.

so those are clearly noted in the regulations. In the very first either Q&A or as a subparagraph right underneath the introductory is to say this is provided for information purposes only, meaning that in terms of regulatory requirement we don't have the -- if we didn't have it in there we wouldn't be able to put anything in there, but we put them in there because the information is valuable. Very insightful on behalf of the committee in putting that in. And those continue to exist in this draft because they were there before.

One of the areas that, again,
advancing policy, increasing tribal autonomy
and a discretion in program operations in
terms of how programs are developed and how it

would need to be deferred to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act as far as procedures that are there.

There are some instances where if it differs from Indian Self-Determination it is specifically identified in the rules. For example, if we have as because we are the Secretary -- we work under the Secretary of the Interior, Indian Affairs, we have as our primary and principal guidance in terms of self-determination and self-governance 25 C.F.R. Parts 900 and 1000. That's where you find Title 1 in self-determination contracting and Title 4, self-governance.

And in those cases the way the rules were written was not to change those because they're there. They've been negotiated for a different purpose in terms of what's in those regulations. And so those continue to be there. Yes?

MR. MCGESHICK: Chris McGeshick with the Sokaogon Chippewa Community. In the

policies here that you're talking about and the rules and everything you also talk about the consultation with the tribes. And each individual tribe, I don't know if everybody here is aware of it because we all have our different expertises here.

Executive order that describes consultation between agencies of even the Department of the Interior and the Secretary with the tribes.

And if we disagree with some of these rules or policies that the BIA and this Agency comes up with for our roads programs, our transportation programs, I guess it's my understanding that we can still ask for a waiver on that. Is that correct? If we disagree with a portion of this regulatory scheme.

MR. GISHI: There are certain things -- you're right. And maybe I can have a clarification from our Solicitor on that.

You're right, there are certain areas that

definitely you can ask for a waiver, regulatory things. But there are certain things that are in regulation that are not applicable and I'll have Vivian comment.

MS. PHILBIN: Good morning. That is correct. And I don't have that section in front of me. I'm going to look it up as soon as we -- unless you do, on the ability to ask for a waiver. That is in -- first of all, it's in the consultation, the Executive order on consultation, the ability to ask for a waiver. And that's also in the rule itself, I believe, the ability to ask for a waiver.

And we have had a very small
number of requests. And I cannot say that -I think some may have been with the purchase
of equipment. I don't really recall all of
them. But there have been a small number of
requests. They were carefully considered.
Some were allowed and some were not. But that
provision is in the consultation Executive
order.

But that, my understanding, the ability to ask for a waiver is when regulations would be onerous. And this 25 C.F.R. is supposed to be all-encompassing. We really wanted to have a uniform application to the IRR program and not have section by section requests of waivers.

MR. MCGESHICK: I can understand,
I guess, the Agency coming across with that
type of a statement. But we are all
individuals, individual communities. We all
have different sizes. This rule impacts all
of us differently. And therefore, like for us
we do have to look at the waiver process
because we are a small community. I know
there's a number of other small communities
out here that are going to be impacted as
well.

And I just think if we had some information here on the waiver process and what waivers have been granted that would benefit some of us other communities.

MS. PHILBIN: Okay. First, Vivian Philbin again. First of all, anything that has to do with the formula is not going to be waived because that's statutory.

I do believe there were some -there was a request on purchasing of
equipment. And we've clarified that section
in this rule as well. But there have not been
many waiver requests. And there may have been
some on operating expenses and salaries.

And I do understand, we have 565 plus federally recognized tribes, all of whom are different. However, we have attempted to write this regulation so it can be applied nationwide in a uniform manner. All requests for any waiver if it were to be onerous or unreasonable would be considered. And we can talk more at the break about that.

MR. GISHI: Thank you, Vivian. A couple of the provisions that are in here that I think have just come about exactly for that reason. Because we have such a large, diverse

program here that things have been identified.

And we'll actually talk about a few things

here today that may have an impact on any

changes that come later on. But certainly

from the standpoint of what we're looking at

here.

There are a few instances that I can remember. One of them was early on, the bridge program, the national bridge program which sometimes would provide funds to tribes. But the rules of it were you had to have a local match, 20 percent or similar to that.

And it was through -- in those particular instances where those tribes had those requirements that they actually didn't think applied to them those requests were made to Federal Highways and waivers were made in the program in terms of the interpretation and the ability for tribes to utilize their funds to be able to make that local match, utilizing federal funds was approved.

So there's certain things that are

in there. We'll talk about eligible uses of funds as one of the areas where you can get an exception to that. New uses of -- design exception, new uses of funds are also covered in there. So as we go through there may be some areas that you will be able to address -- answer some of the questions that you have.

We mentioned that where rules differ, where we start taking a look at exceptions to this, one of the areas that differs in terms of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act is that Title 23 has been amended in 1998 and was amended again in 2005, and again in 2012.

And the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act was last amended back in 1996. And there are some provisions in the law that basically apply to all construction programs. And sometimes the interpretation is that, well, if it applies to construction then it applies to transportation.

The exception to that is when transportation, and you have to assume that Congress knows what it's doing when it approves new portions of authorizing legislation to say except for in this case we'll treat this different.

One of them was in SAFETEA-LU

Congress said tribes have the ability to

approve their own plans, specifications and
engineering estimate. And that's a very big

health and safety issue in terms of the Indian
Self-Determination and Education Assistance
Act.

And in there it says that the Secretary will continue to do that and will not allow approval for that function, for that purpose. Yet in Title 23 it says that. So that's one of the areas where if it differs from the act in terms of specifically MAP-21, SAFETEA-LU, TEA-21, Title 23 as a whole, make that change, then that's identified here in the regs.

Otherwise, the procedures that are associated with the program about developing applications, about the time lines, all those things that are in the -- in 900 and 1000, Subpart K and Subpart J, those are applicable to the program and are referenced in that manner.

MS. PHILBIN: Excuse me. Vivian
Philbin again. Sir, the provision in the
regulation, I was just double-checking, it was
pointed out to me is in 170.625, 626 on
waivers. There's been some slight rewording
of the language but in essence both sections
have remained the same. So there is a
provision in the draft rewrite which is
substantially similar to the previous final
rule on requesting waivers. Thank you.

MR. GISHI: Thank you, Vivian. So as we go through this those are some of the areas that you'll be aware of and we'll point out in terms of that.

Ideally, though, as we mentioned

what we're looking at is to continue to promote the Secretary's policy, the law regarding self-determination and self-governance in not only agreements but also in any of the functions that are associated with implementing the program.

Again, to -- just basically what I said, to continue to advance self-determination and self-governance and how we do that. The example I gave earlier is to interpret the rules liberally in favor of the idea that tribes are sovereigns, that we are in a government-to-government relationship, and as a result of that to continue to honor and promote the principles of self-determination and self-governance.

And the other big thing we're looking at as part of this process that we're seeing more and more of is facilitating and enabling the transfer of not only funding but also programs, activities that are a part of Title 23 and Title 25 by making sure that if

there's any ambiguities in this process like the bridge program and the matching funds situation so that it is favorably ruled in terms of in favor of the tribes. So a big part of kind of how this rule was written in terms of the rulemaking committee as a whole.

Not all tribes will participate in all contractable activities with the program. Those are very clearly defined in the rules themselves as which activities are not otherwise contractable in terms of what the federal government does. But everything else of course is included in the program as a contractable activity.

Looking at government-togovernment agreements again, that whole
concept of where we have been when we get to
that part of Subpart E, when we start talking
about those agreements we'll bring a little
more about the whole concept of where we're
heading with the regulations prior to this.
And what do we want to do in order to continue

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We have new programs. We've got a lot of different ideas that have come about as a result of SAFETEA-LU and certainly MAP-21. What do we now keeping this in mind that as we get to those programs that we're continuing to support that role. And that's where this proposed draft is out there for you to be able to take a look at from that perspective and say we think this needs to be changed, we think this needs to be enhanced, we think this needs to be added in terms of the different program to continue to support what the policy is out there. And obviously of course even commenting on and changing what's in there in terms of the policy itself.

Highlights. What we mentioned before, that everything that's considered as far as policy manuals guidance that apply, when those apply for the program. But they only apply if they are consistent with what's in 25 C.F.R. 900 and 1000, self-determination

and self-governance regulations for construction.

Also, it has all of the terms that are used. If we've missed some. If you go through those, and you'll find sometimes we still refer to things as IRR. In some cases it's applicable because we're referring to the previous program. In other cases it's just a flat-out error. So when you look at those we're finding those and we're developing an errata sheet relative to that.

But there's so many of those that we have in there. Because we're really going off of the existing regulations. We want to put those out as the basis for our initial draft.

Again talking about the -- what
the federal government's role is and how it
views tribes in terms of trust
responsibilities of the United States. And in
no case is there an effort or should there be
to impede awards to tribes by state and

federal agencies. In fact, doing what we can to enhance that either by developing Section 132 agreements with the states between the BIA or Federal Highways and the states so that we can find a way to be able to facilitate the transfer of funds to the tribes either -- under any of the agreements that are available. Because sometimes as you realize that's not always possible from the state perspective. And the only mechanism we have is to be able to utilize what we can. And that effort is part of the process and the intent of the program.

There are no key dates,

timetables. If there were some it would

usually refer to a specific day, date, day of

the year, or number of days. In this

particular case there's nothing in Subpart A

that would refer us to that.

There's no record-keeping or reporting requirements in this subpart.

Primarily again it talks about the policies,

1 the application, the definitions in general.

It's 9 o'clock -- 10 o'clock.

It's our break time. Let's take about a 15-minute break. We'll go back to Subpart B and start up there again. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off the record at 10:04 a.m. and went back on the record at 10:25 a.m.)

MR. GISHI: I apologize. I got a little carried away here. So let's get going again if we could, please.

It's good to have opportunity to touch bases with a lot of folks that manage/operate programs out there on behalf of their tribes and discuss a lot of things that are happening. We've seen a lot of changes over the years.

I've got an announcement that this is -- Todd, this is handled through the hotel?

The hotel catering office has, there's a buffet, \$11.50 that's available for lunch when we break for lunch. Or if you want to grab a

lunch box and come back in here and sit if you need phone calls or you need to get on the computer. The lunch box is available for \$10.

And those are available till sold. I don't know what's in there. Might be a hot dog and a bag of chips or it might be a T-bone, I don't know. But that's available from the hotel.

around here are familiar with eating places up and down, the Mall of America and so forth.

So that's available also. And we usually try to get a little more than an hour just because of the flexibility of people having to get places they're not being familiar with.

of a continuation of the TTP, Tribal

Transportation Program policy. And the big
part of this is eligibility. When you see
some of these initial subparts they may be
five or six pages long, but they only have a
few Q&A's that are associated with the

program. And the bulk of it you see are large lists, large lists of either information about eligibility, definitions, things that are included as part of the program. And these sections are no different than that. And we'll talk to you a little bit about what those are.

General overview of Subpart B.

Again, we're still in the policies, the procedural parts of it when we get to C. We start getting into D, E, F, and G, and H, more of the specific program procedures that are -- that make up the program. And that's where you'll see a lot of the potential for changes that may occur as you're looking at those.

Subpart B talks about the three
C's, primarily what we refer to as
coordination, collaboration, consultation
responsibilities in terms of the roles that
the individual agencies have and to an extent
they don't have. Because when we start
looking at it certainly there is a definite

relationship from a government-to-government perspective in terms of the federal government which may vary in terms of state and local governments which everybody's aware is very different in every locale and every state.

But what's identified here is the goals of trying to provide that in terms of what's actually written in the law and in terms of what is the policy of the two agencies in terms of those, the three C's themselves.

It also lists eligible and noneligible activities for the TTP program. And
it's quite an extensive list. Again it comes
from the efforts of the rulemaking committee
taking everything that the eligible activities
in Chapter 1 which is the federal aid portion
of the program and including it into the
appendix for Subpart B to basically show these
are the kind of activities that are available
and that are eligible.

And some of these are not

specifically stated in the portion of the
statute but are referenced by virtue of the
fact that it talks about it in the previous
Subpart A that these eligible activities are
also part of the program.

We had a question here. And a mic? Mr. John Smith.

MR. SMITH: LeRoy --

MR. GISHI: State your name.

MR. SMITH: -- I think it would be

helpful --

MR. GISHI: John, state your name.

MR. SMITH: Oh, John Smith,

Shoshone Arapahoe Tribes. Cousin to LeRoy

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But it would be helpful to our tribal leaders who don't really know what is new and old. And some of the tribal leaders have just been appointed or been elected sometime. But this is practically done through the negotiated rulemaking committee, correct?

1 MR. GISHI: Correct.

MR. SMITH: And so maybe if you could mention that when you have an old Part 170 item and then when you go to a new MAP-21 item it would be a little advantageous to those that really aren't quite up to speed with the new and old, et cetera.

MR. GISHI: Okay. Thank you, that's a good comment. I will continue to try to do that.

And as I mentioned, Subpart A and Subpart B are pretty close to what was identified in the original negotiated rulemaking. The adjustments primarily are the name, Tribal Transportation Program, and in some cases where we're talking about eligible activities when we -- as I mentioned, when SAFETEA-LU was passed it provided a number of things that were eligible under the program. And we'll highlight those which are in this list that those, a couple of the key areas that are in there that a lot of you may have

had questions.

If you came into the program as a transportation planner or director or tribal council member who was over transportation in the last 5 to 6 years and you took a look at the regulations you would have seen a number of activities that said can't do this, shouldn't do this. And then you read the statute and it says whoa, I'm interpreting this to mean that this is eligible. Well, that's part of why we're doing this is there's a lot of things that are in there that need to be updated. And we'll, as John recommended, we'll do that.

so part of that is one of the areas that we talked about here, construction eligibility. Of course we know the program is more than just contract but really it's the meat of what we're doing. Because infrastructure on Indian lands, reservations, and so forth is -- you're very much aware that we have a number of \$70 billion worth of what

we call cost to construct or cost to improve. It means that's what it would cost for us to get the system to an adequate standard, not to a pie in the sky, four lane divided, everything paved, but whatever meets the needs of the local traffic, ADT population use adequate standard, about \$70 billion.

So we're still in that environment of continuing to really emphasize the need to build an infrastructure base to support transportation in the Indian communities and so forth. So from that standpoint a big part of what we're seeing out there in many of the areas is still going to be the emphasis is on construction.

But that doesn't mean that we can't do other things that are eligible and particularly if you're in an environment where you have very unique instances dealing with, for instance, recreation travel and tourism.

If that's a big part of what you're looking at from a tribal perspective then those kind of

activities are certainly eligible and you have the ability to be able to manage those as you need to.

of these eligible activities one of the new things that's really been emphasized since SAFETEA-LU has been the area of the ferry boat discretionary program, ferry docks, the activities associated with moving of people and goods in areas where we don't have traditional transportation capability. We've seen a lot of that in Alaska, up in the Upper Northwest in terms of some of those activities.

Recreation travel and tourism are a big part of helping to develop and continue to support economic development in Indian Country. And tribes working within the system to be able to promote some of those things that are there. Access roads to airports, of course a big part of it.

One of the big areas though that

we've seen is transit. Transit facilities is a new word that showed up as part of TEA-21 in 1998. And although we emphasized it we began to learn more. FTA during the SAFETEA-LU era developed a program for transit programs run and operated by Indian tribes providing separate funding. Now it becomes really clear that what's now the role of tribes. Well, those same activities are eligible here, it's just now the flexibility of being able to have the funds to be able to do those things are a big part of what you're going to be looking at.

So, these eligible activities are also very unique to tribal programs. We don't see anywhere else where they talk about cultural access roads, housing access roads. Those are part of what you do on a daily basis. How do those now fit into the eligibility concept of the use of these funds.

The other one is seasonal transportation routes, boardwalks and board

roads and trails. Utilization of a lot of these that continue to help support movement of people and goods in our communities.

This portion also covers a little bit about the highway safety functions of the -- incorporated in the new tribal transportation safety funds that are made available under the set-aside. What kind of activities and functions and equipment may be eligible for funding. Again, if you came from the pre-SAFETEA-LU TEA-21 era there was always that idea that we don't buy equipment with these funds, we construct roads.

A lot of the development of procedures were geared toward a federal aid program that was a dominant part of what we did in transportation and that was just one of those things where it was assumed that you don't do those things. And so our policies, everything were heading in that direction.

We've learned through the years through some of these exceptions that Vivian

talked about about equipment purchase and access that these are things that are now identified in the regulations. So it does say in this Subpart B in the list of eligible activities it talks about equipment purchase, capital equipment and so forth.

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Take a look at that because remember, we haven't changed anything in a lot of those areas regarding what was approved by the committee and what was approved by the Secretary back in 2004. If it needs to be enhanced, if it needs to be clearer that's what we're looking at here and those particular cases so that we can make sure that what's there is valid for you to be able to go back to your council, be able to go back and when you're doing joint administered projects to be able to clearly state what your role is in any project. So a lot of these eligible activities that are in there may need a little more support, clarification, beefing up. so those are areas that you may want to take

a look at in terms of the definitions themselves.

Talks about the Tribal

Transportation Assistance Program centers, the

TTAPs. These are the technical assistance

program centers, seven. I think there's one

in central Michigan. Is that right, Burny?

Michigan Tech, I'm sorry. Thank you, Michigan

Tech. And there's also -- we have one in

North Dakota at the United Tribes.

Do we have a question over here from somebody? Did you have a question somewhere? Did someone raise their hand? I must be seeing things. Again my good cousin, John Smith. I keep seeing his hand go up.

And part of that is what programs are available. And again this one is one of those that's provided for information purposes only because it is handled through cooperative agreements with the Federal Highway

Administration. But it's important to know what they do and what their roles and

1 responsibilities are.

Consultation, the three C's.

Consultation, cooperation -- excuse me,
collaboration and coordination. And some have
even been recommending that they add another
one, either communication as a part of that.

But it provides a definition essentially again
coming from a lot of what was done in the
rulemaking aspects working with tribes. And
a lot of that also came from some of the
existing regulations that were available to
the committee at the time under selfdetermination and self-governance.

It talks about the TTP governmentto-government consultation and coordination
policies. There are a number of things that
are in there in terms of where it's important
here is that anything that we identify in the
regs we end up sending forward to, eventually
under the formal rulemaking process to OMB, to
the Department. And they look at it from a
different perspective. Our primary partners,

our tribes, and in doing so as an Agency as an office we push those things forward based on what we've been able to work with.

When we get to the Department
their primary customers if you will are pretty
much Park Service and a lot of the programs,
BLM. They look at it from that perspective.

Then when it gets to the Office of Management and Budget they look at it from a different perspective also, much broader again. So what we're looking at here is being able to at least define the process knowing that there's going to be a formal review down the road. But this is our chance at this point to be able to include in here areas that either are -- that take into account what we're trying to do from a policy perspective of Indian Affairs and the Federal Lands Highway Tribal Transportation Program and moving forward.

It talks about also what are some of the things that we can do to assure that we

are meeting and adhering to provisions to prevent discrimination and adverse impacts.

We know that in a lot of cases that's areas that sometimes we've got individual concerns that are out there.

This again is looking at it from a national perspective. And again, within the authorities that are available to us. And since this rule has gone through the whole process of the formal rulemaking this is what was approved prior to that.

And of course since then what have
we had? We had the current administration
that has made a tremendous effort in
redefining consultation, inviting tribes to
Washington, D.C. on an annual basis and
sitting down and talking about a lot of these
things, and getting the administration's, the
Cabinet involved in talking about some of
these things, well, I think all of those
things represent areas that are not the same
environment not only that we had in the BIA

but certainly an environment we had in government as a whole. So those are areas that have impacts as we go forward. So when you're looking at these take a look at it from that perspective as you provide comments.

The eligible uses. One of the things that we talked about was equipment, was really one of those areas that on a case-by-case basis. Since then I think development of the TIPs, development of the concept that maintenance from the standpoint that initially 25 percent or \$500,000 in terms of what was available in terms of 25 percent being available under SAFETEA-LU.

Well, now it's changed. It says
25 percent or \$500,000, whichever is greater.
So as a tribe if you get your annual tribal
shares is \$400,000 in the past the maximum you
could use is \$100,000. Now, you can use all
\$400,000 for road maintenance activities.
That's a big difference in the eligible
activity areas.

And that wasn't -- as Big John said, that wasn't written that way in the current regulation. We've added that to it but take a look at that in terms of what's written there. And so those are areas that we're seeing changes in, obvious changes that we've seen in terms of the law and what is to be updated in the regulations.

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Also what was mentioned before, there is provisions to provide a request for eligible uses of the highway funds under the TTP program. We'll talk a little bit about that in terms of what it references in there. This actually was in the original -- what's originally in the rule in terms of how to go about doing that. Provides definitions, restrictions, eligibility of cultural access Again, an area that tribes came up roads. with in terms of making sure that those were included and could be addressed in terms of not only protecting cultural areas but also making sure that if there was going to be any

participation what are some of the rules that are associated with that in order to be able to make those -- to continue to function in those areas.

Because it is part of your transportation system and it is something that you need to be aware of when you manage all of those. Do these adequately address it from that standpoint. And if they don't does there need to be clarification regarding that.

Seasonal routes, access roads we talked about, toll, ferry and airport facilities. Big one again I mentioned down here before transit facilities. It's become a big part of the program. They have a separate set-aside under FTA which they now have a portion that is provided based on data as well as a portion that's based on an application process. And all those are in the announcement with FTA which is not part of this rule. I want to make sure it's clear it's not part of this rule.

But some of the activities are associated with, and certainly from a matching perspective can be -- these funds can be utilized to support those projects that you may be working with under FTA.

Another part of the rule -- this
part of the rule is it talks about the TTPCC
which is the Tribal Transportation
Coordinating Committee, defines its roles,
responsibilities, what it does. And also the
funding for it.

So here's an opportunity if you have and are familiar with the formerly the IRRPCC which is of course now the TTPCC as a result of this change. We've left it in there pretty much as is. Here's an opportunity for you to comment on what you as people who receive services or receive attention or information from these tribal representatives and federal representatives that are part of the committee.

And their primary purpose of what

they do, it's very clear that they are not -they do not represent tribal consultation.

They are a supplement to the process and for
that reason that needs to be very clear as it
says in there to provide input and
recommendations to the Secretary of the
Interior and Secretary of Transportation.

The TTAC, formerly the -- or they still refer to themselves as the TTAPs. What their role and responsibilities are, what they do, how they are funded, selected and managed is in this subpart.

The highlights primarily is we have two lists. We have the allowable uses of funds and then other sources of training and education opportunities that are out there.

Again, for information purposes so that you have the availability to access those things particularly if you're a new transplantation planner, what you need to be able to know about the program in terms of eligibility.

If you've come on

Is this clear?

in the last 2 or 3 years, if this is a new program for you, does this regulation answer all your questions? Does this appendix answer the things you need to know? Is there -- do there have to be things that need to be clarified? And if that's the case certainly this is an opportunity to be able to provide those comments.

Some key dates in terms of time lines and so forth is that within 30 days of notice of availability of funds particularly from the standpoint of obligating we do a lot of work in terms of direct service with tribes where we do work on the tribe access to as an Agency both either from a Federal Highway perspective or from the BIA that we perform this work.

And in doing so we either do it in-house or we go out and hire contractors to do such. And anything that affects the tribe in terms of the program, project or activity, the Secretary is required in some form or

fashion either through a TIP, either through a sit-down to be able to notify you of the fact that they're going to obligate funds, that they're going to be working toward a project that impacts you as a tribe. And this identifies the time lines for which those are available.

New eligible uses. Again, a timetable. If there is an activity related to a 25 U.S.C. type project, primarily BIA, or a 23 U.S.C. if you're looking at other roads, ownership of others, county roads, state roads, roads that are the responsibility of other federal agencies, then in either case whatever the eligible new use requests.

Let's say you want to, as an example, you want to replace all of the -it's hard to figure out a new use for something because pretty much everything is eligible. You wanted to change your lighting from red/yellow/green to blue, orange and pink, and you thought that was a good idea.

If it was on a BIA route then you would refer that to Secretary of the Interior. If it was on other routes owned by others obviously you would go to the Secretary of Transportation meaning Federal Lands Highway Office, and then that decision would be made, a response would be -- of the requesting tribe would be 45 days.

We've had a few instances where we've had requests for changing on the signage in the past 5 years, particularly through the ARRA projects which we responded to. But we haven't had too many as I mentioned because a lot of the activities that are there are already eligible or are identified. Well, here's an opportunity.

The program is changing significantly, particularly under the road maintenance. If it isn't specifically stated in there, there may be areas that you would want to look at in terms of how to do that, here's the opportunity to be able to make that

change and utilizing this process in terms of time line and response.

Yes?

MR. KELLY: Dave Kelly, Oglala Sioux Tribe.

I feel that not everything is covered in here myself. Being from the Great Plains we have what we call the Mni Wiconi, the rural water system which services Rosebud, Lower Brule, Yankton, Rosebud and Pine Ridge itself, that land is being held in trust. And this is going to correlate with the inventory. We've been having a substantial problem trying to get this thing added to the existing inventory.

But the inventory being the moving target that it is, you know, we've had legal reviews on it. We went through the whole synopsis. It's pick and choose on this particular line even though the land itself is in trust.

MR. GISHI: Okay. And I think the

key here is that once it becomes eligible, the term is eligible whether through this process or in the eligibility list then it's eligible for use of funding. How it comes into the inventory is, we talk about that as part of Subpart D when we talk about proposed roads, access roads.

And those are generally in those areas that are either within or outside of Indian lands is what we're looking at. And that's something that this is an opportunity to make those recommendations as far as consistency. Yes, Tim?

MR. ROSETTE: Tim Rosette,
Chippewa Cree Tribe, transportation director.

And going with what Dave said, you know, we have the same problem out at Rocky
Boy. He's talking about the same thing we
did. And that land is held in trust. And
this has been a contention for awhile because
we have to service those water lines that the
right of way that was purchased for those was

enough for the road so that they could be serviced, those water lines could be serviced off the reservation.

Those have to be added into the inventory. And this has been a contention for Rocky Boy at least and for these guys as well I mean for a long time. And we put it on the inventory years ago and it went in as a Category 3, you know, non-fundable until at which time you looked at the law.

When we submitted our law here last year we never did receive a response back on if it was going to be added to the inventory or not. And those are -- got to be eligible activities compared to what else goes on in the country.

MR. GISHI: Yes, and that's important to know because what you're looking at here in some cases is a lot of the criteria that established how roads are to be counted in the formula are completely changed.

They're different. So when you're looking at

1 it from -- and that was Subpart C.

when you're looking at it now from an eligibility standpoint if it is in the inventory even as a construction need of 3 it's eligible. It is eligible. It just, the reference was it didn't count in the formula back then. So now it's a matter of the impact is it's like every other road that's out there in the inventory that it's eligible.

But I know what you're saying in terms of how those need to be defined. How much of it in terms of the roads that are accessing these trust lands of it actually can go into the inventory. More from an eligibility perspective as opposed to how it impacts the funding.

And this is where when we get into Subpart D we reference some of those things about access roads. That's the opportunity to provide some of those comments also. We've got another question.

MR. ROSETTE: Actually, it's both,

you know, inventory and effect on funding
because it doesn't matter. We're still going
to have to maintain, somehow maintain that -those facilities that are off the reservation,
we have to maintain them. They are the
tribe's.

MR. GISHI: Yes, and that's the whole point. The point is if they are in the inventory they are eligible for any funding that's available. And not only through the TTP but other funding that may be provided through state programs or discretionary programs or the safety program or the high-priority programs that are out there. So you're right.

But by first getting in there as eligible, being eligible, that's what we're talking about here. And if they're in inventory they're eligible.

Dave's is a little different because he couldn't get his, portions of his that he wanted to get into the inventory. But

now this is how we need to be able to address it from that standpoint.

And we're hoping that last summer's consultation we were talking about access roads and proposed roads. Actually a way to define those and measure those which -- but it was for funding purposes. So now we're back to square one, do we now incorporate those same provisions into the process of what we're looking at.

We reference it just very, very briefly in here but that's what we're going out is we're going to look at that and say is this now sufficient to be able to move that forward so that we clearly define that.

If you're -- when Bob's doing his presentation he does a portion talking about how it's important, why it's important to continue to keep the inventory updated.

Because it not only is establishing eligible projects but it also -- you guys have seen what we've gone through in the last 10 years

as a transportation program. Things have changed three times.

So do you want to continue to be able to provide a mechanism to be able to include those in there so that if anything changes from the eligibility standpoint they're still there or they're clearly defined. So that's a very important point you're making, Tim. Thank you.

Coordinating Committee, again.

They have one requirement that within 90 days they report to the Secretary and to -- in terms of a report, a formal report that they provide not only to tribes but also to the Secretary.

And they generally try to do that by meeting with the Assistant Secretary every January. Sometimes they have to move it around depending on whether it's funds availability, whether we're in a CR or otherwise.

But they generally meet once a

year to provide that update. And it basically says within 90 days of the end of the year so they try to do that within the first quarter of -- first or second quarter of the year. So that's one of the record-keeping requirements that we have there.

Got a question over here.

MR. MARTEL: Yes, Wes Martel,
Eastern Shoshone Business Council.

As a tribal leader we really have some questions regarding your consultation policy and what your actual definition of that is.

I must give deference to all the transportation directors here because they're the ones that work with a lot of this on a day-to-day basis and understand the ins and outs of the regulations and the proposed changes.

And as a tribal leader we depend on them to review these changes, review your handling of the BIA program. And when it comes down to the consultation side it just seems like you completely dishonored the tribal consultation policy.

You know, the changes that you proposed went to the TTP committee but never came to the tribes. There was never any type of meaningful way to look at. It would have been nice if we had like a red-lined copy of the regulations and a proposed but that never did happen.

And the, you know, on that last slide you had up where the TTP is supposed to keep the Secretary informed I know the TTP did try, did request to meet with the Assistant Secretary and the Associate Administrator for the Federal Highways but that wasn't allowed for some reason.

So as a tribal leader I've really got to question your consultation methods.

And I know at a previous meeting awhile back in Albuquerque, Montana and Wyoming tribal leaders asked for meetings in either Billings

or Rapid City so a lot of the tribes could get there. Because a lot of tribes are under tight budget restrictions right now and we just can't travel. Kind of out of the way for a lot of us to come to Minneapolis. I'm just glad you didn't have it in Siberia somewhere, you know.

But it's really make -- just the Montana-Wyoming tribal leaders, you know, we just really question your consultation methods and policies. It just doesn't -- you've just completely dishonored it in our view.

MR. GISHI: And I appreciate the comment. It's similar to comments that we received in Alaska as well as in Phoenix. And we want to make mention again.

What we proposed and what we rolled out there was the ability to be able to have -- this is in terms of the formal and informal rulemaking this is not formal rulemaking. Because if it was there's a whole set of rules associated with that.

What we're trying to do is just establish the ability to get the basic changes of what was in the law and put it out there for people to be able to look at the regs and go from there. In starting somewhere that's where we're at.

And so from that standpoint that was the direction we were trying to head. And we realize that even with that there is some concerns relative to the tribes as a whole.

And for that reason we want to be able to make sure we also emphasize that this is the opportunity to get the rule based on your input to a point where we can actually get started with formal rulemaking. And we thought that that was the best way.

Unfortunately as you mentioned not only you have budget restraints but we've been going through the whole process as a whole.

And some of the meetings that we've had scheduled were not able to come about as a result of certainly through direction,

leadership much higher than even our Assistant Secretary is concerned. So keep that in mind.

I certainly appreciate your comments and it is consistent with some of the things that other tribal leaders have said also. Yes.

MR. CROW BELT: Yes, Leonard Crow
Belt from the Rocky Mountain Region to Fort
Peck. I also agree with the Shoshone, Mr.
Martel was saying. We agree with him.

But one of the comments I would like to make is just a comment. You know, we talk about all of this funding that's available. But one thing you haven't mentioned, is there any type of funding for disasters? You know, when it comes to the wintertime we burn all our funding up on snow removal. You know, by the time it comes to really maintain the roads we don't have any funding left. So I don't know if there's anything in here for disasters where you can apply for special funding for that.

Being on the tribal council, you know, our constituents, they come in all the time and that's one of their major concerns is that you've got potholes and washboard roads and they're just never maintained. The funding is just not there. And that's what we hear at the council level.

Like you said we really depend on our planners for attending these meetings and bringing the information back to us. But I just wanted to share a little bit of that with you because the funding for maintenance is just not there. I mean we can take up to 25 percent and you're still not going to have enough funding to maintain those roads, especially up in northeastern Montana where we've got all that heavy traffic now. I mean, our roads are just deteriorating fast. And we're just going to have to find some way to get funding to maintain these roads.

Like I say, in the wintertime we just burn all our money up for snow removal.

But I don't know if there's any disaster funds available for something like that. So I just wanted to share a little bit with you. So thank you.

MR. GISHI: Thank you. As a matter of fact this afternoon when we start talking a little bit more about the Emergency Relief Program and most of you know the changes in the Stafford Act regarding the tribes' ability to establish and prioritize, declare disasters. That was one of the biggest, biggest areas that impacted tribes being able to go out and utilize funds to be able to do that. Because it's a reimbursable program whether through FEMA or through the Emergency Relief Program.

Those have changed. And so obviously those changes even occurred here in the last 3 to 4 months. So those are things that need to be looked at when we're talking about how that impacts. And so that is not covered in here because simply it wasn't in

1 the rule prior to that.

But that's going to be an area that really I think we're going to get a lot of input and feedback on that because just like you're saying there's a different door that's open relative to emergency disaster type projects that can be impacted.

As far as road maintenance the biggest change is being able to use up to \$500,000, whichever is greater as I mentioned. Before it was just 25 percent. Now it's whichever is greater. And that really allows you more of the ability to manage at your level how you want to prioritize that.

And I think that's what really what tribes are looking at is we want to be able to manage it. Before it was a smaller number but there wasn't much to manage. Now there's the potential for more to be able to manage and be able to make that decision on.

But it doesn't -- it also talks about -- it doesn't absolve or in any way

limit the Secretary in continuing to request funding for road maintenance on an annual basis. And that's clearly written in the regulations also.

Got a question right here.

MR. ROBINSON: Yes, Tracy
Robinson, Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council,
Rocky Mountain Region.

I support my colleagues that spoke and commented on -- from the Rocky Mountain Region. But I've got a question. You know, back to the Executive order, the 13175. And you say that this is informal but you're going to come back with a formal. So we're going to go through this whole process again after we finish this up and come back with a formal process?

MR. GISHI: Yes, maybe I can get the Solicitor's folks to explain exactly how that works. It's formal and informal in terms of the rulemaking but in terms of consultation it is consultation.

1 MR. CAULUM: Yes, this is

considered consultation under the Department's policies and under the President's Executive order. What we're doing here is the first step in the process with tribes.

Because as I mentioned I think
earlier we go to a Notice of Proposed Rule, we
lose a fair amount of control over the process
at that point. That's a much more formalized
aspect. So I think that might have been where
you were perhaps thinking about it as formal
versus informal.

This is formal consultation in the sense that we have a court reporter here.

Everything that is being said is being taken down. We'll be going back through all the comments that were made at the meetings, all the written comments that were submitted between the notice of the -- or between the publication in the Federal Register of the notice for these three consultation sessions.

And we'll be taking into account all those

1 written comments as well.

And then from there we'll develop a rule that then will become what's known as a proposed rule. That's when you get into the NPRM process.

Very likely we'll have the Tribal
Transportation Program Coordinating Committee
which is the committee appointed by the
Secretary of the Interior in consultation with
the Secretary of Transportation and consists
of one representative from each region and an
alternate.

As they did with the original draft that we put together they will probably be going through the revisions that we make as a result of the consultation sessions that we've been on in Anchorage and Phoenix and here. And they will offer further recommendations at that point. And then we'll get to the NPRM process. So this is one of the steps along the way.

But the key I think to consider

here is that this is an opportunity, I think a very important opportunity for tribes to offer feedback before we get to that final point where we say this is the proposed rule that we want to go out and do consultations on.

Even then the rule can change after that second round of consultations as well based on comments we might receive during that process as well. And there will be also an opportunity to submit written comments like there is here at that time.

and there will be more -- I mean I would say there will be at least two more formal opportunities both oral and in terms of these meetings and written in terms of comments to send in to the BIA website in the future as we move along.

MR. GISHI: I want to mention just a little bit of history of how we came about with this.

1	MR.	MOORE:	Excuse	me.
_	1.117.	THOOTER.	HACUBC	TILC •

2 MR. GISHI: Oh, I'm sorry.

3 MR. MOORE: Yes. Ed "Buster"

Moore, Fort Belknap Tribal Council. I just wanted to go on record as well as the tribal transportation delegate from Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders Council that I agree with my partner here, Wes Martel, that we oppose this consultation process and this rulemaking. Thank you.

MR. GISHI: Thank you. Thank you very much. And I apologize for interrupting, I didn't see you.

When we went through the negotiated rulemaking process we had gone through with the representatives who were identified and we came up with a rule that was going to go forward in the formal rulemaking process. And it was already in the formal process.

And the request was made from a number of tribal leaders to at that time

Assistant Secretary Grover and they said before this goes to the formal process, before you send it to everybody that you need to can we take a look at that. And of course that was -- in terms of other rulemaking areas that was something the Department probably would have said no, we've already started it.

But the Assistant Secretary said sure, why not. So we sent out the entire package for a period of about a month and a half, 2 months, for people to take a look at, see what was out there before it even got started.

We learned from that from the standpoint that it's probably better for us to be able to start off with something from a very preliminary standpoint. And for that reason what we have here is for the most part a lot of it's what was in the rulemaking process. Obviously some things have changed. Those things that have changed, we've tried to highlight them.

And we've gotten comments from people saying can we get a red-line copy. We have a couple of folks who are working on that right now in terms of what was to be done and how we could handle that. So from that standpoint we fell short on that, being able to do the side-by-side.

In a couple of the sections we have, I think Bob, you have Subpart I that has a side-by-side which is the tribal high-priority project program for that part. But that's a new one, we're able to include that in there. But from that standpoint you are correct. So I appreciate your comments in that area.

We had one other comment right over here. Mr. Rosette.

MR. ROSETTE: Tim Rosette. I'm also part of the Tribal Transportation

Coordinating Committee. You know, when this was brought to us one of the things that I saw right away, that it was not and could not have

been any type of consultation with us. It can't be consultation with us because the majority of us are tribal employees. You know, the vast majority of us are tribal employees. You know, we do represent our regions but we do not speak for the tribal governments.

And that's one of the motions that I made at the meeting is that it does not -we don't go on there as being consulted on
this because in the sessions that we were -we went through an overview, I mean it got so
informal that it was when they read through
section it was well, in this section, blah
blah blah blah blah. And that's exactly what
they did, you know. And that's how it was
presented to us, blah blah blah blah blah.
You know, that's exactly the words that they
used. You know, between the Federal Highways
and the Department or BIA.

And it was not in any way, you know, I made a motion that we are not part of

that consultation process and not to mark us as part of that consultation process.

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MR. GISHI: And that's definitely always been the emphasis. Any person who gets on -- appointed to the committee, that this coordinating committee is not a substitute, very clear, not a substitute for consultation. Consultation is government to government in terms of that process and that's -- for that reason we're not here communicating with the coordinating committee. They are -- we do have them here but they're part of the audience in terms of -- in general terms of the tribal leadership and tribal folks. In fact, we've emphasized this to be with tribes. And then when the formal rulemaking starts the public as a whole from that standpoint.

So the two big parts of what make up or give us our direction of where we want to head and what the Secretaries believe to be the process and procedures to move forward with this regulation are covered in Subpart A

and B including definitions, including
eligible uses of activities, areas that really
impact how you operate individually your
programs at a tribal level are found in those
locations.

As we go from here we start
getting into the real nuts and bolts of the
formula, and into the procedures of updating
the inventory, what names have changed in
terms of what it was called before, what it's
now being referred to in terms of the
inventory and the eligible activities that are
associated with that.

So with that we will now proceed to Subpart C with Mr. Bob Sparrow.

MR. SPARROW: Well, good morning, everyone. My name is -- I'm the real LeRoy Gishi.

(Laughter)

MR. SPARROW: Not quite as tall as others. Where's Big John? But equally as important, let's put it that way.

My name is Bob Sparrow. I am the director of the Tribal Transportation Program at Federal Highway Administration in Washington, D.C. I want to thank you all for taking the time to come today to hear what's going on, hear the process and also provide us with your comments. That's really the single most important thing that we're getting out of this is giving you the information to be able to give us the comments as you heard from Mr. Caulum and Mr. Gishi before we get into that formal process.

What I want to do is spend a little time now talking about Subpart C which really talks about the funding formula and how Congress has changed that formula from what came out of the negotiated rulemaking back in 2004.

Again, we're going to continue the same process talking about each subpart from a general overview perspective and then getting into the highlights, talking about

dates and talking about record-keeping. At
the end of this though I've got some slides
that talk about actually discussing how the
funding formula is going to work. And if
you're interested once we go through these
first half a dozen slides just telling you
what's in the subpart I can go in and actually
explain then how it's going to work if you're
all interested.

Yes, sir.

MR. MARTEL: Wes Martel, Eastern Shoshone Business Council. Subpart C was related to question 10, am I right?

MR. SPARROW: It's the other way around. Question 10 was part of Subpart C.

MR. MARTEL: Right. But anyway, there was a lot of what we see as deficiencies within that process that this was supposed to review. So in your presentation would you be kind enough to relate that to us? Because as Big John said there's a lot of tribal leaders here that aren't quite aware of that whole

This whole funding formula, and I

with Sokaogon Chippewa Community.

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tried to get it from my roads director as well today before I came to this meeting. But is it too much to ask that when you look at the individual tribal communities -- I'll take my community. We're a small community, yet we're larger than some cities within our area. But yet we have fewer streets, fewer roads and our population is maybe a percentage of what the per capita is in those cities or townships.

Why is it that the tribes aren't being funded like the local towns or cities or municipalities are funded for developing roads and maintaining their roads and their infrastructure? How is the federal government's formula for building our tribal communities to the level that they build counties and states and cities. Why is it different than for us tribes? I'm just trying to figure that out.

MR. SPARROW: That's a very, very good question. Basically with this new funding formula and the Tribal Transportation

Program funding itself as a whole is dictated to us from Congress. They passed a highway bill that included the Tribal Transportation Program, funded it \$450 million a year.

And this past passage of the new bill contained a whole new statutory funding formula which said Federal Highway, BIA, this will be the formula that you use to distribute tribal shares of the Tribal Transportation Program. And clearly dictates what can be used, what inventories to be used, what populations to be used. And the whole process of which we have to now go through in order to determine the tribal shares.

It starts at the congressional level. They're the ones that dictate to Department of Transportation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs how this program is to be carried out now.

So what you see with Subpart C, if you have an old copy of 25 C.F.R. 170 and you have this new proposed copy you'll see this

MR. CAULUM:

MR. MOORE: Governance officer.

For the Department of

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the Interior I'm not familiar. For this process in particular we don't have a tribal governance officer that has been appointed for this particular process, no.

It is being coordinated and handled through the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs. And that has been the case with all the consultation processes that I'm familiar with to date.

MR. MOORE: The follow-up question is why not.

MR. CAULUM: I think that question
I can refer to the Assistant Secretary's
Office and we can get you an answer if you'd
like that. Okay, very good.

MR. SPARROW: Okay. As I said before, Subpart C, if you take a look at what was in Subpart C of the original 25 C.F.R. 170 that came out of negotiated rulemaking and you take a look at what's in there now, a lot of changes. And a lot of changes is because of the statutory formula and information and laws

basically that Congress passed for this particular program.

So from a general overview this section still talks about the methodology of how those funds are going to be distributed. The difference is this is now statutorily mandated by Congress where before the formula itself and what was included and how it was distributed was developed through negotiated rulemaking. Again, that's out. Congress has told us how to do it.

It includes information on planning. How to carry out transplantation planning. What funds are going to be made available for transportation planning.

It talks about the inventory, the National Tribal Transportation Facility
Inventory. If you've been around the program awhile, I mean IRR rolls off the tongue and the IRR inventory rolls off the tongue. And when you have to say NTTFI and the TTP it just doesn't roll the way it used to. And we have

to catch ourselves from saying it, which Mr.
Gishi said IRR earlier today by the way.

Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory. It talks about data appeals. How do you appeal the data. What is appealable data now.

Really from the formula perspective everything is pretty much set in stone. So the data appeals really, it's still there but it's not as extensive as it used to be because this stuff just really is not appealable. It just tells you this is what you've got to include.

One of the big parts of this

particular section was the IRR High-Priority

Program, the HPP program, which was a takedown

from the IRR formula before of about -- it

always turned out to be around \$20 to \$30

million and it was made available to those

tribes that didn't have enough money to fund

their highest priority project.

That part or that takedown no longer exists. Congress has removed that

completely. What they have done though is they've established a new program that's pretty much identical to that program. But they have funded it beyond and outside of the Tribal Transportation Program. So it's still in MAP-21, it still is there, but it's not funded through the Tribal Transportation Program. And we'll get into that a little bit later this afternoon. Yes, sir.

MR. ROBINSON: Yes, this is Tracy
Robinson with the Northern Cheyenne Tribe. My
question is why isn't there an appeals
process. If tribes feel that they're not
getting the answer that they want or deserve
why isn't there an appeals process to appeal
that, your decision?

MR. SPARROW: There is an appeals process, it's just -- and we'll get into that. When I get into the highlights we'll talk more about that specific area. This is just saying what's actually covered in this Subpart C. Yes, sir.

MR. MARTEL: What's the difference
-- Wes Martel, Eastern Shoshone Business
Council. What's the difference between
general data and formula data?

MR. SPARROW: It's really, when you're looking at general data you're looking at the general data that's in the inventory itself, the National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory.

The formula data appeals would be from the funding formula itself what can be appealed and what can be changed. And again when we get into the formula itself you'll see that there's one area that has different numbers every year that the input is different. It changes every year.

There's three factors in the formula. Two of them are pretty much locked in. Year to year to year they won't change. But one will change and that's the area where you could potentially appeal a particular factor within the formula. Yes, sir.

MR. MCGESHICK: Chris McGeshick again with the Sokaogon Chippewa Community.

With your formula then I guess my question is under Section 171.03(e) it states, "reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon tribal governments." Yet in what you're requiring now are bridges to be inspected if we have bridges. To me that's an unfunded mandate and the utilization of our funds that we haven't had.

And if it's only \$450 million how come with these new requirements there isn't an addition to that \$450 million. And rather than to reduce the imposition on our tribal governments why not eliminate that and make it a requirement that those things be funded?

MR. SPARROW: It's a good comment.

I can't answer that. Congress has told us
this is what you need to do. And it's
statutorily said this needs to be followed.

I completely understand your statement but from a DOT perspective this part

of the funding formula and the change of the funding formula has been dictated to us.

Congress has told us what needs to be done.

Congress has said this is how much money you have.

MR. MCGESHICK: So I guess we need to know what all these unfunded mandates are that we need to be in compliance with so that we can essentially assess ourselves as a tribal government how we're going to come up with the funds to support our infrastructure.

MR. SPARROW: And we will talk more about the bridge program a little bit later. Very good comment. Anything else?

Yes, Todd, up here please. No, we've got -- because of the recording we have to --

MR. MOORE: Ed Moore, Fort

Belknap, Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders. The

funding formula that's now statutory, what

specific tribal consultation was utilized in

establishing the formula? Who developed or

submitted the funding formula to Congress?

MR. SPARROW: Congress developed the formula. The Senate EPW Committee as well as the House T&I Committee are the responsible committees within the respective houses to develop the transportation reauthorization bills. It is from those committees that the bills -- when they went into conference it is from those committees that the bill was finalized and then presented to Congress for passage and ultimate signing by the President.

Any other questions?

MR. HARRIS: Aron Harris, SaukSuiattle Indian Tribe. My question is with
the committees developing the formula that was
submitted to Congress and as such statutorily
mandated at that point, was that an attempt to
circumvent the collaboration and coordination
with the tribes in the development of that
formula that historically was taking place at
SAFETEA-LU?

MR. SPARROW: I can't answer that question. I don't know what actions or intent

1 | Congress or the committees had.

The way the process works is when a committee comes up with an idea or whatever they will ask Federal Highway to run numbers.

And we then -- I work with Bureau of Indian

Affairs and we run the numbers and we hand the numbers back to the staff.

And that's as much as we can do or say. We are not allowed to comment. We're not allowed to say hey, this is great or this is bad. They ask us to make a run with X, Y, Z and A, B, and C and we make that run and we hand the results back to the committee. And that's all we can do. Yes.

MS. PHILBIN: Vivian Philbin,
Federal Highways. And bear in mind, ladies
and gentlemen, during the last go-round of
MAP-21 the administration did not submit a
bill. And that makes a difference. So there
was a House bill and a Senate bill and they
went into conference and we came up with MAP21. Typically there's also an administration

1 bill as well.

But all these comments on unfunded mandates, the amount of funding, congressional intent, we have to work with what is given to us. But your comments are duly noted and I do appreciate them coming in.

MR. SPARROW: Anything else? So let's talk about the formula from the highlights. Those first couple of questions that you see in Subpart C.

The first thing you'll see is a diagram that tries to describe to you how the funds make their way from the \$450 million to the tribal shares that all 566 federally recognized tribes receive.

There's a description of setasides. It says you're authorized \$450
million but from that \$450 million you're to
take 2 percent and designate it for
transportation planning. That's really no
different than under SAFETEA-LU or under what
was developed through the negotiated

rulemaking the 2 percent planning set-aside.

There's 2 percent for bridge. Now this is a change because bridge under SAFETEA-LU was its own standalone program. It was funded at \$14 million over and above IRR. Now they've eliminated that standalone program and said bridges will be funded from a 2 percent takedown or set-aside of the \$450 million.

Nine million dollars for planning. Two percent or \$9 million for safety. This is new. This was not in SAFETEA-LU or anything earlier. What there is is a designation of \$9 million is authorized for safety projects and activities for the tribes. They don't have to compete with counties, they don't have to compete with states, this is monies designated strictly for the tribes to talk about -- or to address safety issues, develop safety plans, road safety audits, carry out projects and activities.

Six percent PM&O. This is the

money that Federal Highway and BIA use to carry out the stewardship and oversight of the program. It also funds the TTAP centers. It funds a few other items. But it's primarily the funding for the staff of the 12 BIA regions, Federal Highway staff and BIA DOT staff that's used to oversee the program and do the stewardship and oversight.

That really hasn't changed. That 6 percent is I won't say exactly, but it was like 5.99 to 6.02 under SAFETEA-LU. It was actual dollar amounts before. This now is just a straight percentage that equals about, well, it's \$27 million.

And then there's another set-aside that's new this year called supplemental. And I'll get into that when we talk about the formula in detail.

There's new -- a brand new formula that we talked about, and that formula has three factors. It has a mileage factor. It has a population factor and it has a

historical share percentages factor. And again when we get into the formula I'll explain each one of those.

The old formula had cost to construct which Q-10 was critical in determining. It had vehicle miles traveled. How many cars, what was the usage of the road. That was a factor.

The third factor was population.

Well, the population is still here. But the other two factors have been replaced.

There's a description of the supplemental funding and what it's intended for and how that is distributed. The intent of the supplemental funding was to make tribes whole, W-H-O-L-E, to their FY `11 tribal shares. So as to say to minimize the negative impacts of this new formula on tribes Congress has said take a supplemental allocation or set-aside that equals about \$104 million and make that available to tribes so that -- to try to minimize the negative impacts of what

this new formula does to them.

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Then on top of everything else as Mr. Gishi said earlier this morning there's a 4-year transition. It's only a 2-year bill, but there's a 4-year transition. Now we've had a whole bunch of extensions. Under SAFETEA-LU I believe we had nine extensions. So be it the history. And we had extensions to TEA-21 before that. History shows us that we probably will have some extensions. Maybe it'll go out for another 2 years. We don't But Congress has said we're going to know. transition this new formula over a period of 4 years. So that is the first part of Subpart C, to explain and put in there what is in the law on how this formula is going to be carried out.

Then there's a section on planning. How are inventory and planning related. What kind of funds are made available for planning. That 2 percent planning funds, but you also can utilize your

1 tribal share funds for planning. Yes, John.

MR. HEALY: Thank you. John
Healy, transportation director, Fort Belknap.
On your previous slide, Bob, on the 6 percent
PM&O that's relative to the Bureau of Indian
Affairs, correct?

MR. SPARROW: That's Bureau of Indian Affairs and Federal Highway.

MR. HEALY: If the BIA is going to continue to follow the sequestration somewhat as far as they call it mission critical travels into the field shouldn't the tribe be eligible to take some of the 6 percent?

Because like for example, in our region I know all the transportation programs are supposedly supposed to be exempt from the sequestration. However, in our region they are still trying to follow it somewhat as far as the field operations for some of the engineers.

So if they're not going to get out in the field and assist the tribes shouldn't

the tribes be eligible for some of the 6
percent?

3 MR. SPARROW: It's a good comment.

4 We'll take a look at it.

MR. ROSETTE: Tim Rosette,

Chippewa Cree Tribe. Same comment as John.

Wouldn't that be, you know, next year if it's

from that region? And they didn't spend the

money, wouldn't that go into construction,

back into construction, that PM&O money?

MR. SPARROW: You look at what's carried over at the end of the year and then what is made available back to the tribes and carried over and made available the following year. It's carried over and made available to the tribes the following year if it's not spent. Yes.

MS. METCALF: Okay, so what I'm going to say does not really pertain to you guys because I know you guys are just doing your job. But I'm a tribal leader. How many tribal leaders are here?

1 (Show of hands)

MR. SPARROW: Can you identify yourself, please?

MS. METCALF: Ronda Metcalf, SaukSuiattle Indian Tribe. So, I'm listening to
what you're saying and roads is really not my
issue. My issues that I really advocate on
are health and social services and those types
of things. But roads has a big impact on all
of that. I'm really just here because Aron
needed a council member to come and advocate
with him. And he really knows everything
that's going on.

But I'm sitting here thinking
you're talking about numbers and how you do
planning and everything. Well, here's what
I'm sitting here thinking about. Every year
tribal leaders and a number of other people
spend their time going to D.C. I figure on an
average at any given meeting in Washington,
D.C. that we as tribal leaders attend the
tribes probably bring into Washington, D.C.,

and I'm not counting airline tickets or when you leave the reservation to the airport, but what I'm counting is actual dollars going into Washington, D.C. I figure we probably average, and this is on the low side, \$3,360,000 to Washington, D.C. if you think about February's trip that everybody makes or March.

Maybe we should just stop going to Washington, D.C. and see how that impacts
Congress, really. Because at some point in time we really need to start thinking about taking a stand and where we're going to start stopping Congress from making these decisions.

For Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe is a teeny tribe. We're not a small tribe, we're a very teeny tribe. The impact of the dollars that is being cut from our budget now is going to have a major impact on our ability. And being so rural we have to use every single dollar to take care of our tribal members.

And so this is what I'm thinking

I'm starting a campaign. Let's stop going to Washington, D.C. because they're not working with the tribes. Consultation is not taking place appropriately as the President put forth in his Executive order. So maybe we need to start taking a stand.

This might not be the right place but I'm listening to what you're saying and all the things that went into this, number of people, number of miles coverage. It's a lot of dollars that are being cut from our budgets.

And maybe we need to start
thinking as tribal leaders in a way to make an
impact so that maybe we start changing
Congress and they start talking to us before
they make these impact decisions that are
going to hurt our tribal members. That's all
I've got to say. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. SPARROW: Thank you very much.

Very good comment.

The next section that you'll see after planning talks about the National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory. It used to just be IRR inventory.

The statute, again Congress has said these are the facilities that will be eligible to be included in the NTTFI. And then it also states which one of those facilities can contribute to that mileage factor that we saw earlier in the formula.

So it's saying you can have -there's 150,000 miles of roads currently plus
or minus currently in the National Tribal
Transportation Facility Inventory. But only
60,000 of those miles can actually be used in
the generation of the tribal shares within the
formula.

NTTFI and then it says 23 U.S.C.

202(b)(1)(B), that's where the statute of
where it is in MAP-21. And now in 23 U.S.C.
is a comprehensive national inventory of
tribal transportation facilities eligible for

assistance under the Tribal Transportation Facilities include facilities that Program. were included in the Bureau of Indian Affairs system inventory prior to October 1, 2004. Roads that are owned by an Indian tribal government, roads that are owned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I'll come back to this first bullet in a minute. So you've got tribal roads, BIA roads. In addition, roads that were constructed or reconstructed with funds from the Highway Trust Fund or Highway Account since 1983. That means roads that are in there that were built after 1983 that are in the inventory. They're eligible to have funds expended on them.

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Public roads or bridges within the exterior boundary of Indian reservations,

Alaska Native villages, or other Indian communities, including communities in the former Indian reservations in the state of Oklahoma in which the majority of the residents are American Indians or Alaska

Natives, or are public roads within or providing access to Indian reservations or Indian trust land or restricted Indian land that's not subject to fee title alienation without the approval of the federal government, et cetera, et cetera, or are primary access routes proposed by tribal governments including roads between villages, roads to landfills, roads to drinking water sources, et cetera, et cetera.

What this is saying in the definition of what's eligible to go in the inventory really hasn't changed since SAFETEA-LU. These were mentioned in SAFETEA-LU. And these are all the roads that make up the 160,000 miles of the inventory.

But what Congress has said, and we'll expand this a little bit, is that mileage factor in the inventory for a tribal road or a BIA route has to be whatever road was in the inventory in the FY `12 inventory. Last year's inventory. BIA routes, tribal

routes in the inventory as of last year are generated funding in the mileage factor.

If it's not a BIA or tribal road it had to be in the road and generating funding in October 1 of 2004. This was before the final reg 25 C.F.R. 170 as you see it, that's before that went into effect. That was before the tribal shares or before the mileage and the inventory was opened up to include a lot of the county, basically a lot of the non-BIA, non-tribal roads.

What this does is for the tribes that are in Oklahoma, the two regions in Oklahoma and the Alaska Region it's whatever their inventory was in 2004. The county roads, the state roads, the borough roads, whatever, city roads that were in their inventory and generating funding prior to 2004. Anything non-BIA, non-tribal has to be from back then.

For BIA and tribal it can be as of last year. But the statute says that when we

do the FY `14 fund distribution. We've done the FY `13, the tribal shares are posted now so you can see what they are and the funds should be getting out to the tribes. When we run the formula in FY `14 we have to use the same inventory. This doesn't say tribal or BIA roads as of FY `13, you know, updating it, it says FY `12.

In 2016 this will be the mileage that generates funding. It doesn't change.

If Congress has multiple extensions and we're looking at 2017 or 2018 these are the miles.

It doesn't change.

Generates a question, why do I
update my inventory. It's not going to get me
anymore money. Inventory's frozen as far as
generating funds. And we'll talk about that
a little bit more when we look at the
inventory a little bit more.

MR. MCGESHICK: Bob?

MR. SPARROW: Yes.

MR. MCGESHICK: I have a question.

Chris McGeshick again with the Sokaogon

Chippewa Community. On your next slide there,

the part where you went yada yada yada.

MR. SPARROW: Oh, I'm sorry.

MR. MCGESHICK: Back one. It was after or Indian, or Alaskan Native villages, groups or communities in which Indians or Alaskan Natives reside. Then you have a comma. I'm kind of curious as to whom the Secretary of the Interior has determined to be eligible for services generally -- I can't see the rest of that.

MR. SPARROW: Available to Indians under federal laws specifically applicable to Indians.

MR. MCGESHICK: How is that broken out and how do you interpret that?

MS. PHILBIN: Vivian Philbin,

Federal Highway. Sir, every year the

Secretary of the Interior publishes a list of

federally recognized tribes that are eligible

for services. It was recently published just

a few weeks ago. And we can get you that list if you want. That's in the Federal Register.

MR. MCGESHICK: I guess it didn't make sense to me if that's the way you're going to read that. But because we're talking specifically our public roads within or providing access to an Indian reservation or Indian trust land or restricted Indian land that is not subject to the fee title alienation without the approval of federal government.

That whole paragraph just doesn't make sense to me. If we're talking roads and now you're talking recognized tribes, that last -- after that last comment why don't you just state that rather than make it sound like there's an option for tribes. To me is what it sounds to me like is that if I wanted to get another road within my community approved and I don't have it on the inventory I could actually petition the Secretary and ask that they determine that this road be eligible.

1 That's how I would argue it.

MS. PHILBIN: That first paragraph is taken from the statute. That is statutory language.

MR. SPARROW: We can provide a clarification to it but it is verbatim out of the statute. Todd, I have a question over here, please.

MS. SHERK: Dawn Sherk, White

Earth Nation. I have a question on where it

states basically non-tribal and non-BIA roads

that were currently in the system as of

October 1, 2004.

White Earth has a large number of county and state highways that were updated 1985. Now there has been a current push from the Bureau to update those legacy records which we have done a lot of over the last few years.

Now because those have been updated will they still be counted as being originally added before this 2004 cutoff date?

1 MR. GISHI: To answer your 2 question what it basically says is the 3 provisions that are in there, those mileages that are identified as eligible miles, it 4 5 doesn't look at those miles in terms of saying, you know what, these were functional 6 7 class 1, 2, or 3. They were proposed roads or they were access roads. They didn't exist. 8 9 They were four-lane paved. They were two-lane 10 gravel. They were a trail, they were a 11 primitive road. It basically says the roads

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And so what you're looking at is you're actually looking at a snapshot of the inventory on October 1, or actually September 30, 2004, and that's what comes forward as part of this definition. So when Bob says in 2014 that's not going to change, 2015, `16, if it goes to `18 that number is not going to change.

that were in the inventory as of those dates

that are in there are to be counted.

The things that you're doing,

you're referring to is you're managing your inventory and updating it from legacy records or whatever it is for the purpose of -- and you can understand that in some cases you may have a road that you're updating because you were trying to get updated inventory for the purposes of another program, another federal aid program. You need to be able to do that. And Bob's going to talk a little bit about that.

But what we're looking at here is this snapshot in time of the inventory that Congress said it's basically that information. It's eligible miles. It's not describing any other differences in the inventory of what's being defined as part of the inventory.

MS. SHERK: Dawn Sherk, White

Earth Nation. So just to clarify so I'm sure

I'm understanding you correctly, there's

actually a snapshot from this date held

somewhere. They won't go through the

inventory and say query out everything

previous to 2004. That's my concern because

I know that you would have that option in

RFDS.

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MR. SPARROW: There is a snapshot of September 30.

MR. BANFIELD: Ben Banfield, Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians. I was just wondering, since this is an update of the regulations why you wouldn't add in, if you go back one slide, on that first one, were included in the Bureau of Indian Affairs system inventory prior to October 2004. Why you wouldn't add in the statement were included for funding purposes or whatever BIA is using to determine that. Just to clarify Because that says any routes that were in it. prior to October 1, 2004. And since we're clarifying what the regulations say it seems to me that would be something to add.

MR. SPARROW: Thank you.

MS. SHERK: Dawn Sherk, White
Earth Nation again. I guess the question that

I had just asked previously about that cutoff date is because earlier in speaking with that day you had mentioned that that was primarily for Alaska and Oklahoma, is that correct?

MR. SPARROW: Yes.

MS. SHERK: And as I stated White Earth had a very comprehensive inventory started in 1985 but yet these roads are not being counted for us as being part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs system prior to this date.

MR. SPARROW: Something we'll have to clarify. Thank you.

We looked at formula data appeals for this particular section because it talks about the funding look forward and what can be appealed. From the formula perspective you'll see we've got some further descriptions that the mileage is set in inventory of FY `12 or FY 2004.

The population factor can get updated every year and that's something that

is appealable but it's going to be appealable to HUD because it's the NAHASDA numbers that are used.

And then the third factor is based on the prior 7 years of tribal shares and what percentage your tribe got of those prior 7 years and how that money is split out. So it describes what formula data can be appealed and who the appeal must be sent to when we're looking at the formula itself.

There's information in there that pretty much carries over from the last reg about flexible financing. This part of it did stay in place. And describes how the tribe can use their tribal transportation funds to secure flexible financing and what types of flexible financing, be it bonds, be it advance loans, et cetera, are available to the tribe using state infrastructure banks. It also talks a little bit about how BIA and Federal Highway would assist the tribes in developing or securing some sort of flexible financing.

Timetables. HUD updates for the NAHASDA numbers, the population numbers. HUD is going through a negotiated rulemaking for NAHASDA as we speak. We're waiting to see what comes out of that negotiated rulemaking. But Congress has told us what population numbers we need to use. Inventory updates still apply.

And this is -- I said I was going to talk about this. If my inventory is frozen why should I spend the money to update my inventory. It's not going to generate any more money for me. If I add routes now they'll be in the inventory but they're not going to generate anything else.

But the issue with keeping the inventory updated is this. When Congress asks BIA or Federal Highway what are the needs, what's the inventory showing, right now it's \$60 billion. We have the most accurate information to provide Congress if that is inventory is maintained and updated.

To me more importantly though is the fact we don't know what's coming down the road. You could have a totally different -- we could have a totally different formula in 2016 or 2015 that could take into account functional classification, that could take into account cost to construct, which could take into account surface type, et cetera, et cetera. So keeping the inventory as accurate as possible and updated, and continue to add routes in there if they're eligible, it's not going to hurt you in the long run because we don't know what is going to be thrown at us next time.

And this could say or owned by an Indian tribal government and in the inventory as of FY `14. And if you updated some tribal roads and throw roads in there between 2012 and 2014 that's to your benefit. You'd hate to be behind the eight ball because you didn't update your inventory and now you're locked in for another 2 or 3 or 4 years. So it's

critical to keep it updated as much as possible. Yes, ma'am.

MS. METCALF: Ronda Metcalf, SaukSuiattle. I'm kind of confused. If you can
go back to that other slide on NAHASDA. I'm
confused by your statement about Congress has
told you what population to use. I mean are
we talking like IHS uses user count and user
population to determine things? I don't
understand what NAHASDA has to do with roads
when it comes to identifying people.

I'm just confused. I want clarification. Because the reality of it is is we should be identified by the number of enrolled members and stop being cut because of what Congress thinks or because of what the Agency thinks.

We also within our tribes have other natives that live within our communities and other populations. So I really find it offensive that Congress will identify the population to be counted.

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MR. SPARROW: Very good comment. Congress has basically said in the population perspective of the funding formula to use the most current numbers that are made available to us from HUD. And that's the factor, those are the numbers that we have to use in the I'll expand on that slightly when we formula. get to another slide. Yes, sir.

MR. MARTEL: Wes Martel, Eastern Shoshone, Wind River. On behalf of Wind River and the Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders Council we'd like to object to the rewrite of the Section 170.231 that entirely precludes tribal appeals to the BIA and Federal Highways and that we be allowed to bring administrative challenge and appeals against the BIA concerning disputes over tribal shares. So I wanted to lodge that objection to that section of your regulations.

Thank you. MR. SPARROW: From the record-keeping and reporting requirements on flexible financing it says the BIA regions and

Federal Highway both will provide necessary documentation to a state infrastructure bank to facilitate a tribe obtaining loans or other forms of credit for a project. What kind of support BIA and Federal Highway will give to the tribes.

We talked about sufficiently updating the inventory. That's really an overview of what is in Subpart C. Now I've got a half a dozen slides that talk about the formula itself that I'd like to go into. We can do that now or we can do it after lunch. After lunch?

MR. MOORE: Ed Moore again, Fort
Belknap Tribal Council, Montana-Wyoming Tribal
Leaders.

Has this NTTFI been completed? If so can we get a copy of the consultant's report?

MR. SPARROW: The National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory is a living document. It continues to grow as the tribes

submit roads that are eligible. So you can get a snapshot of the inventory going online or talking to BIA Division of Transportation.

MR. HARRIS: Aron Harris, SaukSuiattle Indian Tribe. I was just curious if
you had any insight on how the Secretaries
were going to prevent the adverse impacts that
the statutory funding formula is going to have
on tribes if we end up with six or seven or
even more continuations on this MAP-21 funding
formula in the future.

MR. SPARROW: I don't know what they will do. Like we said we went through nine extensions of TEA-21. It was supposed to -- originally expired in 2009 and we carried it through last -- actually until this fiscal year, through all the extensions. Yes, sir.

MR. TIBBETTS: Burny Tibbetts,
White Earth Nation. With the new submission
of inventory data now that we can keep doing,
is there going to be new rules with that on
what can be submitted? Because the intent was

back with TEA-21 that we could submit county roads, state roads for the sake of cooperating, right? And that turned into generating funds for tribes.

Are we going to be able to do that now, keep entering state, county, whatever, based on access?

MR. SPARROW: If it meets the definitions of what was up there for the NTTFI there's no reason why you can't submit the information and documentation to get additional inventory. So that can continue to go and continue to be updated. The mileage will grow. The needs will grow.

It won't generate any more funding for you but it's there when Congress potentially changes things next time around.

And that's why it's important to keep it as correct as possible, to get the roads in the inventory that meet that eligibility requirement so that we do have a true identification of the needs. So yes, there's

1 nothing to prevent it.

MR. TIBBETTS: Is this going to address access roads, proposed roads? Have you done anything with that later on?

MR. SPARROW: In Subpart D we talk about the proposed roads and what is required to get a proposed road into the inventory.

MR. TIBBETTS: Okay. Because that's going to be an issue I'm sure later if it does change.

MR. SPARROW: Yes.

MR. TIBBETTS: Okay, thank you.

MR. SPARROW: Question.

MR. SPRINGER: Hi, Tom Springer, outside counsel for Ho-Chunk Nation. Just to follow up on Mr. Tibbetts' question with regard to access roads and proposed roads. Is the Bureau retroactively implementing a new policy that will affect the 20 percent, the eventual in 2016 which will be 20 percent of the new formula that's based on the old formula, based on the relative need

1 distribution factor?

MR. SPARROW: Are we -- I don't quite understand what you're saying, I'm sorry.

MR. SPRINGER: What's been going on -- what the Bureau had been working on is really the new definitions for access roads, what counts and what doesn't. Is that going to be retroactively implemented to affect --

MR. SPARROW: To affect the tribal shares of FY `11 that are used to distribute the other remaining portions.

MR. SPRINGER: Yes.

MR. SPARROW: I'll let him answer.

I don't see it at this point in time but that
would be a good comment to raise.

MR. GISHI: What we've put in -and let's make sure everybody understands.

What's in there right now is the basic
reference to identify that proposed roads and
access roads are still eligible to be put into
the inventory. There is nothing in there and

there's no intent because primarily what's in the statute doesn't allow us to look at anything other than those numbers.

So I always, when we're doing this presentation I said you need to remember one thing, your percentage that you got in 2011.

Because unless the law changes you're living with that percentage.

Another percentage you need to memorize is the average percentage from 2005 to 2011 because that's also written in stone based on what's in the statute. So from that standpoint those would be areas if you were looking at retroactively changing anything that's what it would change. But those can't be changed so we can't look at anything in '14, '15, or '16 and say this would be how we would have impacted it.

And it basically, again, it comes down to a number of miles. It isn't looking at whether it was accessed, proposed, four lanes, paved, gravel, primitive trail. And in

terms of proposed roads, whether it even existed or not. If it was in the inventory as a mileage associated with a tribe and it fit into those categories of non-BIA, non-tribal prior to October 1, 2004, or up through 2012 BIA and tribal, those two ownerships, then that's what's going into the formula in terms of those mileage.

When you take a look at and we'll refer you to the website where you can download the current FY 2013 shares, when you look at that, look at those miles. And when you go down to the bottom where it totals everything up for every tribe in the country it's about sixty some thousand miles.

Sixty some thousand miles compared to what we have in the inventory as actually what's in NTTFI is 160,000 or so. So you can tell there's about 100,000 that are not included in the formula. So that gives you some indication of whether -- and that will be the same miles we use next year and the

1 following year or until Congress changes that.

MR. SPARROW: How about if we take a break till 1:15 -- Big John.

MR. SMITH: Mr. Sparrow, when the -- in the process of the Q-10 fix, so to speak, you employed a consultant to look at updating and correcting the present inventory prior to MAP-21. Do you recall that?

MR. SPARROW: Yes, sir.

MR. SMITH: Do we have the conclusion of the consultant and the corrections offered?

MR. SPARROW: Yes, sir. We have the recommendations of changing the functional classifications of the roads. We also have a number of routes or sections that could not be found or were duplicative or had been resectioned that had been -- are still in the inventory but have been turned off and don't generate any funding.

MR. SMITH: Is that to the current 2011 numbers?

They're still in the inventory but they don't contribute to the mileage factor.

don't contribute to the mileage factor.

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MR. SMITH: Okay. Do they contribute to the 80 percent of this year's MAP-21?

MR. SPARROW: Because it was in FY

`11 and as Mr. Gishi said earlier we can't change FY `11 tribal shares we had to use the FY `11 inventory.

MR. SMITH: So the answer is yes.

MR. SPARROW: So the answer is yes. Whatever was your tribal share in FY `11, that percentage does not change.

MR. SMITH: Okay, thank you.

MR. SPARROW: Thank you, sir. Can we be back at quarter after 1? An hour.

1:30. How about 1:30, an hour and 15 minutes.

(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off the record at 12:16 p.m. and went back on the record at 1:34 p.m.)

MR. SPARROW: All right, if we can take our seats we'll spend a few minutes talking about the funding formula. Everybody have a good lunch?

All right, we've got a couple of slides here trying to explain how this whole funding formula works. The first one is the diagram of the funding itself.

1 We start with the amount

2 authorized for MAP-21. It's \$450 million.

3 Then we talk briefly about the five set-

4 asides, PM&O or the administrative expenses.

5 And on this chart or on this diagram it

6 references the statute and Title 23 code where

7 all of these are written. So you can go in

8 and look at those.

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You've got PM&O, 6 percent, 2
percent planning, 2 percent for safety, 2
percent for bridge, and this tribal
supplemental funding. Works its way down.
There's this transition about using FY `11
shares which we'll talk about. Determining
the tribal shares with the new formula. The
supplemental funding. These all go together
to determine what your tribal shares are of
each individual tribe.

And this is the 2 percent planning that's made available to the tribes directly. So safety, bridge, they're kind of their own separate thing that the tribe applies for a

bridge project or for a bridge design individually versus a tribal share type approach.

of your packets of slides but I moved it up because it really is the first thing that takes place. What the statute says is in FY `13 80 percent -- we've got to determine how much money was distributed in FY `11 for the RNDF which is the formula and the population adjustment factor. Those are two parts of the funding distribution back in FY 2011.

We have to determine how much money went out to the tribes with those two factors and then take 80 percent of that money and determine what that amount is. And what we have to do is of the funds that are available once we do all these statutory takedowns we have to break out a dollar amount that's equal to 80 percent of what was given to the tribes in 2011.

That 80 percent is about \$277

million. So you're working your way down from \$450 and taking \$9 million here and \$9 million here and \$27 here. This particular box here for next year is about \$277 million.

The remainder then goes into this new formula that we talked about. So 80 percent of the money that was given out in 2011, that dollar amount, or basically the starting point for every tribe is 80 percent of what you received in 2011. We used the same tribal share percentages. So if you got \$100 in FY 2011 you're starting this new funding formula this year with \$80.

earlier is over a 4-year period. Next year we've got to determine a number that's 60 percent of what we gave out in 2011 and give that out to the tribes as the starting spot. And then whatever is left will go to the new formula. So you can see each year the new formula becomes more and more of a factor.

This first year it's really not

much of a factor at all. And we'll talk about this when we get towards the end.

What's interesting is from 2016 and on it stays at 20 percent. It never -the old formula never goes away. From 2016 and on 20 percent of what you received under the 2011 tribal shares will be the starting, one of the pieces that contribute to your tribal share in 2016.

So we take out the amount of money for the 2011, we've taken out the set-asides and we have a funding formula. Three factors.

The first factor, 27 percent of the money that's made available is given to the mileage factor. Eligible miles computed based on the following facilities in the FY 12 inventory, roads -- and that's got to be corrected -- roads owned by the BIA and roads owned by the Indian tribal governments, the tribal roads. And then other roads that were in the BIA system prior to 2004. That's it, 27 percent of the money.

Thirty-nine percent is given in population. This is the same factor that was used in the population of the other formula in SAFETEA-LU that was -- or not SAFETEA-LU, that was developed through negotiated rulemaking. It's about the total population of each tribe bears of the total population of all American Indians and Alaskan Natives. And it's determined or computed using the most recent data available under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act. So this is the most recent data.

This is FY `12. This is locked.

What was in the `12 inventory and the 2004

inventory. These numbers typically come out

in July if I've been told correctly. So when

the ones come out in this July they'll be

updated numbers that will be used to generate

next year's tribal shares.

The last factor is 34 percent.

And what we have to do with this factor is we determine how much that 34 percent is and we

divide it equally amongst the 12 BIA regions. So for the purposes of ease let's just say 34 percent equals \$12 million. What we do is we take the \$12 million and we give each BIA region or designee \$1 million to each of the 12 BIA regions.

Then we have to look at the tribes within each region and determine the tribal share that each tribe got between 2005 and 2011 -- '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11. How much money did the tribe receive in each one of those years from the funding formula that was used during that time. And then determine the percentage that that tribe got of all the money for all the tribes within the region.

And let's say your tribe when you add up those numbers you got 8.9 percent of the money that was provided to the tribes within that region over that 7-year period.

Then you would get 8.7 percent of that million dollars. One second, Dave, and I'll be right

1 with you.

If you look at Navajo, they're one tribe. They would get the million dollars.

If you look at the tribes in Alaska they have to split the million dollars between 229 tribes. But that's the way this factor works.

Yes, Dave.

MR. KELLY: Dave Kelly, Oglala
Sioux. You're not including any other
available fundings that have come to the tribe
in terms of grants or anything like that.
Like the TIGER grants or any additional
supplemental money that we applied for.

MR. SPARROW: It's strictly the RNDF and the population adjustment factor. It does not include HPP money, does not include TIGER grants, does not include public lands discretionary, an earmark that maybe was in part of SAFETEA-LU, doesn't include any of that. It's just the formula and the population adjustment factor. So that's what goes into the formula this time.

Then if you remember we said there was this fifth set-aside. Congress has told us how much money goes into that each year. It equals \$104,375,000.

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In your mind be thinking we started with \$450, we took \$2 million off for planning, \$2 million off for safety, \$2 million off for bridge, \$27 million off for PM&O, \$277 million off for the 80 percent, \$104 million off for supplemental funding. What that tells you is this year when you come back to this formula mileage, population, historic shares, there's less than \$14 million, or around \$14 million for the whole country splits up that formula. About \$3.6 million for mileage, a little over \$4 million, \$4 and a half million or so for population and around \$4 million for the historic shares. That's all that's run in this new formula this That's step one of the transition. year. Anyway.

We have \$104 million. The purpose

of the supplemental funding is to try to offset negative impacts that a tribe might experience as a result of the new formula.

What we do with the \$104 million is we look at the tribal shares of the formula and we divide it up amongst the 12 BIA regions based on what each tribe is receiving through the formula. So it's not equal, first of all.

Once we determine how much goes to each region then we have to look at the tribes that have been negatively impacted by the new formula as compared to what they received in FY `11.

So if a tribe when we go through the formula, and we go through the transition, and we go through everything else is receiving less money than they got in 2011 they get first dibs at this money with the intent of at least getting them to what they received in FY `11. So the negatively impacted tribes are the first ones that look at the money within the region. I'll be right with you, Tim.

If all those tribes are brought up to their FY `11 level and there's money left then all of the tribes in the region share what's left by their respective regional percentages.

If there's not enough money to get the negative tribes back to FY `11 the intent is to uniformly bring those negatively impacted tribes as close to their FY `11 levels as possible.

As the new formula becomes more and more relevant, in 2014 it's more relevant than now, 2015 more, 2016 it's more, the supplemental funding may not be enough to get the tribes to their FY `11 level.

This year there is because you're starting at 80 percent to begin with. So just about everyone is receiving at least as much as they received in 2011. Yes, Tim.

MR. ROSETTE: Tim Rosette,
Chippewa Cree Tribe, Rocky Boy, Montana. The
way I'm understanding you say it then is \$14

million is really what the formula affects this year, about \$14.5 it affects this year.

The other dollars that you were just discussing, I'm trying to keep this straight in my head because it gets kind of complicated. But the other money then gets distributed, would be distributed based on the 11 shares. And -- not the 11 shares but it would be a combination of the -- or an average of the `05 to `11 share. Is that the way I understand it?

MR. SPARROW: No, no, no, it's based -- 80 percent of what the tribe receive -- this year, 80 percent of what the tribe received in FY `11 is provided through that transition, 80, 60, 40. That's one factor.

MR. ROSETTE: Yes, but if we go
back a slide. See, that's what got me.
You're too far. You said -- one more. Go one
more. Yes, that one. Based on each tribe
within the region, within our tribal region
percentage of the regional total of relative

need and population adjustment factor that it received from 2005 to 2011 to be divided equally. So it would be the average of what we got in the region during that period?

MR. SPARROW: Right. This is just -- first of all, this is only the third factor of the formula. That 80 percent is a total separate pot of money.

MR. ROSETTE: No, no, no. I'm trying to keep it straight in my head.

MR. SPARROW: Right. So that's -80 percent is based on 2011. This is the
third factor in the formula. And what we do
is we divide the money initially equally 12
ways.

Then within each region we look at the tribes and we determine what percent of the money that went to the region, for those tribes in the region, for that 7-year period how much did Rocky Boy get. Of the tribes in the Rocky Mountain Region what percentage of that money between `05 and `11 did you get.

Whatever percentage that is that's how much of that one-twelfth that gets credited to Rocky Boy. So when we add up all the tribes in the Rocky Mountain Region, remember I said it was \$12 -- we just said it was \$12 million.

MR. ROSETTE: Yes. No, no.

MR. SPARROW: Okay, we add up all the tribes in the Rocky Mountain Region for this particular factor it'll equal \$1 million. They won't be equal but it'll equal \$1 million. But if you add up how much goes to each region it equals \$1 million. They are equal. I'm not smart enough to make this up.

MR. ROSETTE: I don't know. You know, this is the concern I had initially with tribal consultation, you know. I mean I'm trying to put my head around how you're arriving at that and where that was written into the law and it just kind of drives me a little crazy trying to figure out how did you get there. How did we get here. You know what I mean?

1 MR. SPARROW: All of this is 2 described in 202(b) is where the funds 3 distribution is described. If you look at MAP-21, if you have a book of MAP-21, I don't 4 Section 1119 5 know if some of you do or don't. talks about federal lands in here. And 202 is 6 part of -- talks about the Tribal 7 8 Transportation Program within Section 1119 of 9 MAP-21. And it goes on and on and on. 10 Because we have a hard time getting our arms 11 wrapped around it.

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So you've got the 80 percent this year. You've got 80 percent of the money. You've got money that comes out of the formula. And then if those two, you still are negatively impacted we've got this supplemental funding to at least get you back to FY '11. And then everybody shares what's left. So if everybody gets back to FY '11 and there's money left then all the tribes within that region will be getting at least as much as they got in FY '11. Some will be getting

1 more. Yes, sir. Yes, Burny.

MR. TIBBETTS: Burny Tibbetts,

White Earth. With this supplemental, how

close are you supposed to get? From 2011,

we're half a million less than what we were in

2011 for `13.

MR. SPARROW: You get to -- we'd have to take a look at your individual numbers. I don't know. You've got to look at your FY 2011 and the supplemental. You should be getting -- I mean you start at 80 percent. So I don't know what your dollars look like. We can talk about it at the break and take a look at it. That's the way it's worked. I don't know, we'd have to look at it.

MR. TIBBETTS: Okay.

MR. SPARROW: All right. But the intent of that supplemental is to try to get everybody to FY `11.

Now, here's one thing. And before
-- well, he's going back. If you have a
substantial negative impact due to the new

formula then the more and more the new formula gets more and more important every year your negative impacts are going to be more and more. Because that formula that's negatively impacting you is -- more and more money is being generated to it and less and less money is being generated to the old ways. No, you're going the other way.

This year your FY `11 tribal share numbers are as close as they're ever going to get. Because you're starting with 80 percent and then you're sharing that supplemental.

That's why we've got -- Burny, we've got to take a look at the numbers that you have. But that's how the funding formula operates. Setasides, supplemental, primary formula, 80 percent of the old formula, and Tim's nodding his head. And if Tim understands it then we all understand it.

The tribal share -- I'll be right with you sir. You've got to shake like this, not like this. The tribal shares are posted

on both the Federal Lands TTP website as well as the BIA website. So the tribal shares of the tribes and the mileage and the population and whatever are all provided for you on the website.

Yes, sir. I didn't mean to hold you up.

MR. CROW BELT: Yes, direct service tribes. Now, all their funding. Now, none of their funding goes to the BIA -- BIA to any of those regions now, does it? Doesn't their funding come automatically from Federal Highway to the tribes? So how would that affect these regions here, the money that's going over there? Does that come on back to the tribes some way?

MR. SPARROW: Initially the tribal shares for all of the federally recognized tribes are determined regardless -- I want to say irregardless but they tell me it's not a word. It doesn't matter what your contracting mechanism is. If you're working with Federal

Highway, if you're direct service, if you're

Office of Self-Governance, whatever, we still

have to determine what those tribal shares

are.

Then if you're a tribe working with Federal Highway we've got the money at Federal Highway. We determine what tribal shares go to those tribes working with us. We pull out that money and we send the rest over to BIA DOT to get out to the regions, to get out to the tribes. Okay?

And then direct service, if it stays within the region or it goes through self-determination doesn't matter. Okay?

That's all the funding formula work. That's it. There will be a quiz in 20 minutes.

MR. GISHI: This is LeRoy Gishi.

One of the things that Burny had brought up,
that there was the reduction in some areas.

When we first ran the numbers, or at least were looking at running the numbers based on what Congress had given us it was

based on, first of all, there was a significant increase in the amount of funds that were available because two programs were eliminated, population adjustment factor no longer existed and the IRR HPP program which was the high-priority which is \$30 million. So a total of about \$45 to \$50 million now became available to run through the formula.

Well, if you increase it from that much funds being made available under this new formula everybody pretty much stays up in that area of a positive number. Except two things that Congress did this year, and this happens on an annual basis, was first of all, they did a 0.2 percent rescission. Every program that's out there got reduced by that much.

Then we have another provision
that Bob will talk a little bit about called
obligation limitation which is sort of
Congress's self-imposed sequestration that the
program has had to live with since 1998. And
for that reason -- and it varies on an annual

basis. Sometimes it's as high as 13 percent.

This last year it was at 5.4. And this year

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it's 4.1.

Now, when you impose those reductions then we thought this year everybody was going to get an increase. Turns out that there are some that are going to be either close to it or a reduction that would reflect a slight increase. And so the difference is -- and that's why when Bob brought up that one slide there was a little asterisk up there that said the amounts available will depend upon obligation limitation, 1102(f) in the law, and any rescissions that are imposed by Congress on an annual basis. And this year we happen to have both of those and so the result is there's less funds available overall to the program.

MR. ROSETTE: Tim Rosette with the Chippewa Cree Tribe in Rocky Boy. LeRoy, didn't they take out Lake Tahoe as well?

Didn't that add to our pot?

construction of projects and those activities on the facilities. So C was the funding formula, now D tells us about planning, design and construction.

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It talks about transportation planning. The first couple of questions that you see on there outline the responsibilities and the requirements of the BIA and the tribes and Federal Highway in carrying out transportation planning. This really hasn't

changed from the reg that was published in 2004.

What are the requirements for developing a transportation improvement program, or a TIP? What are the requirements of developing a long-range transportation plan? It references 23 U.S.C. 134 and 135 which are the planning regs and the planning statutes that are mandated to Federal Highway Administration and the Department of Transportation.

It talks about the requirements about public hearings and public input. What kind of input do you need when you develop a TIP? If you're developing a long-range transplantation plan do you have to have public input? Do you have to have public hearing? That's their questions and answers that are in the beginning of Subpart D.

Then there's a section that talks about the National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory. What are the components?

It's restated again pretty much right out of the statute. What part of those components generate the mileage in the funding formula?

It's just a repeat of what was done in Subpart C.

How is the NTTFI used? How do you update the NTTFI? What are the minimum attachments required to get a FY into the NTTFI that's not in there currently? That information is in there.

The minimum attachments is new.

It wasn't in 25 C.F.R. 170 that was published in 2004. For those of you that were involved with the coordinating committee you will remember that was one of the first things that was -- I don't want to say attacked but taken on by the coordinating committee to develop and clarify exactly what are those minimum attachments.

So the intent was to grab what was approved and signed and put that into the regulation. It's the same minimum attachments

that we've been operating under since about 2 2005-2006.

There's a section in here on environmental and archaeological requirements. What NEPA requirements, what historical requirements have to be met when you're designing a project?

Design construction and construction monitoring. What design standards have to be met. What design standards are approved. If you want to do a design exception what's the process for asking for a design exception.

Construction monitoring. What kind of construction management, construction monitoring has to be done during the project itself?

PS&E approvals. Right after the regulation came out SAFETEA-LU was passed and SAFETEA-LU changed what was in the reg about PS&E approvals.

The law in 2005 said tribes can

approve their own PS&E if they provide certification that -- or they have a certification from a registered engineer that the plans meet or exceed health and safety standards. And a copy of that certification in the PS&E is basically provided to either the Federal Highway Administration or BIA depending on who the tribe is working with.

That's not what came out of negotiated rulemaking. There was still a lot of involvement by Federal Highway and BIA in the old rule. This now says the tribe approves their own PS&E if they do this and this. So that's been updated to reflect what's in the law.

A section on monitoring and closeout procedures. For TTP construction projects when you're on a project how do you monitor the project? What kind of samples do you take? Who's responsible for carrying out or doing the daily logs or the daily diary? Keeping track of the inspections.

The project closeout occurs.

Who's responsible for carrying out the final inspection? Who gets invited to the final inspection? Who writes the final report?

Those are the things that you find in that particular section.

There's some questions and answers on management system. Pavement management, bridge management, safety management, congestion management. What kind of management system are out there or are supposed to be developed?

And then there's a section on bridge inspections. What are the requirements of the bridge inspections now? That part has changed with MAP-21. So from a general overview that's what you see.

So let's go back. We talked about most of these when we went through the general. Highlights, transportation planning. What's the definition and purpose of transportation planning? What are the roles

and responsibilities of what BIA carries out,
what the tribes carry out, what Federal
Highway carries out with respect to planning?
And what sort of funding is available to carry
out planning?

We saw there's that 2 percent setaside that's provided to the tribes. But you
can also use your tribal transportation tribal
share formula funds. That's an eligible
activity.

Long-range planning. What's the purpose of -- you're developing the tribe's long-range transportation plan. What should be in the plan? What kind of public involvement should we have in the plan? Yes, sir.

MR. HEALY: Yes, John Healy, transportation director, Fort Belknap. On your previous slide, Bob, are the cost to construct tables, are they still going to be updated annually? Or what's the?

MR. SPARROW: I'll get to that.

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MR. HEALY: Okay.

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MR. SPARROW: Thank you. From the

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planning perspective what's your public

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involvement? What do you need to do to get

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your long-range plan completed?

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What procedures do you need to

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follow in developing your TIP? Remember,

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every project and activity that's funded with

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TTP funds has to be identified on a Federal

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Highway-approved TIP. That's the law.

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So what do you have to do to get

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to that point? Questions and answers in there

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working you through developing a tribal

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priority list or a tribal TIP, working with

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BIA and Federal Highway to get that Tribal

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Transportation Program TIP for your tribe that

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identifies your projects, that identifies your

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activities out for the next 4 years.

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And then what do we, Federal

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Highway, do in working with the states to get

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those regionally significant projects into the

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state's TIP? So that process is identified in

1 those Q&A's.

What sort of public participation do you have to do in developing a TIP? Just like with the long-range transportation plan. There's a whole section of Q&A's talking about public hearings. Yes, Tim.

MR. ROSETTE: Tim Rosette. You know, go back to the last slide on that public -- or in collaboration I guess with the STIP. What has the Department of Transportation done to improve participation in the state's transportation improvement plan?

I know like in Montana they call
me for a survey once a year and that's my
participation. And then they also send me out
another survey. There's one on the computer
and then they call me up.

And they're pretty diligent about keeping me on there until I answered all their questions. But that's about as far as I know of any participation that our tribe has had in a state transportation improvement plan.

And if it is truly, if that's something we're going to do are we going to be able to fully participate, you know, actually put our dollars into it, actually put our people into it, our construction equipment and do whatever to help enhance these projects that are on the reservation or near the reservation, or on state highway projects that go through the reservation?

MR. SPARROW: Very good question.
With this reg its focus is on the Tribal
Transportation Program and getting those
dollars represented on the STIP.

When it comes to the state funds or the federal aid funds that a state DOT has that you may want to work together with that's really run out of the federal aid office in each state. And we will be providing these comments to those offices because honestly this isn't the first time we've heard of this concern. So we will make sure we do, we have it captured.

And it's something that we've got to forward to Montana, or Wyoming, or North or South Dakota, or Minnesota Federal Highway

Office to say the state needs to be working closer with these tribes with regards to those state funds, what's going on, et cetera, et cetera, in order for us to answer those questions.

When you're looking though at this regulation all it really talks about here is getting these projects into that state's TIP. So if you've got a project that's a major construction project that you're funding with Tribal Transportation Program funds, the state's not involved, and it's the process that Federal Highway has to do to make sure that that project is in the state's TIP. But I hear your comment and we'll make sure we get it addressed.

Public hearings. There's a whole section about when are public hearings required. How do you carry it out? What do

you determine the need? Who pays for it or how do you pay for it? How do you inform the public? How do you conduct the meeting? How do you report what happens at that meeting? Or if a decision is made, how could you appeal that decision? That's covered in this area about public hearings.

Another section on the inventory.

We talked about it being in Subpart C. This defines the same thing, describes what's involved, how it's updated, how you get a project into the inventory, the minimum attachments that we talked about earlier. If you've got a proposed facility, not a facility that you're proposing. So it's more like an adjective and not a verb. You've got a facility that's not built yet. What are the requirements for adding a proposed transportation facility into the inventory? That's described in this section.

We talked about environmental and archaeological requirements. What are those

requirements? What are the NEPA requirements on a project?

Design standards. Requesting a design exception. How to appeal if the design exception isn't allowed. What's the appeal process for that operation?

Contents of a project PS&E. A project package is the plans, specs, estimates. What else is included in a package? What's the Secretary's role? Even though we're not approving the PS&E what's the Secretaries, DOT or DOI, if we see a design flaw or a deficiency? What are our responsibilities? How do we get back in touch with the tribe, work with your consultant or your professional engineer on staff to say hey, we think this is a problem, it needs to be addressed?

The biggest change though -- this really hasn't changed, this really hasn't changed. The big change in this section is approving your own PS&E's.

We talked about construction and construction monitoring, who does what records, who does the closeout, who does the reporting. There's a table in there that identifies what needs to be done, what needs to be included in the report.

Management systems. We said planning -- or not planning, pavement, bridge, safety, congestion management. The development of these management systems overall for the program. The one thing -- and possibly taking management systems down even to the tribal level.

The one thing that we've noticed with this MAP-21 is, one, we're looking at this MAP-21 as being a transition highway bill. It's transitional. It's only, quote unquote, "2 years."

But it's really performance-based.

It's pushing performance-based management

systems out there to the point where the

states and other partners are being asked if

we give you this much money what are you going to do with it. And if you get this amount of money what can you do with it. And if you get this amount of money what can you do with it. And then actually seeing the results.

A lot of it's going to be performance-based. And I think that's the wave of the future. I wouldn't be surprised to see the next highway bill even be more performance-based. So just keep in the back of your mind when you do your annual reports or your accomplishment reports hey, this is what we accomplished with the funds that we received. And this is what we could have accomplished with more funds or whatever.

Bridge inspection, another new section based on the requirements now that Congress said all public road bridges including tribal bridges need to be inspected every 2 years.

There's a part of MAP-21 that's not part of the Tribal Transportation Program

that references the minimum qualifications to be a certified bridge inspector. How do you notify folks that the inspections are coming. What are the statutory requirements? How are the reports going to be distributed?

And the question came up earlier about funding. There's no additional funding made available for this. But in MAP-21 it says to use tribal shares. So we're still waiting.

And you'll see when you go to this section in Subpart D it really references that other part of MAP-21, the other Office of Federal Highway. Because whatever standards they come up with for the bridges nationwide are going to be the standards that we have to follow. So there's some stuff going on over there. It's not quite done yet. We're waiting to see what happens, but we're referencing that aspect since Congress told us that's what we have to do. Yes, ma'am.

MS. METCALF: I thought I'd talk

loud in my Army voice. Ronda Metcalf, Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe. So basically what I'm hearing you say, and I really need clarification, that now we are dependent --because I along with everybody else that has said disagree with almost everything that's being said. And I really for one don't believe that this is gov-gov consultation. But since I'm here I'm listening.

So what you're saying is now on another aspect we're depending on what another agency who has no obligations to the tribe is going to set down rules for us. Is that what -- did I get that right?

MR. SPARROW: What Congress has directed Federal Highway to do is develop the overall standards by which bridges need to be inspected and how they are to be rated, i.e., ranked with regards to sufficiency or deficiencies. They're still working those final regulations of how that's going to be carried out.

What has happened this time which had never happened before was Congress included tribal bridges and said tribal bridges have to be inspected every 2 years and the reports provided to Federal Highway.

All Federal Highway is doing is saying to be a certified bridge inspector you need A, B and C, and here's the report, and here's the format that has to be followed on the report.

MS. METCALF: And so another part of my question is you said funding to come out of tribal shares. So if we have a bridge at Suak-Suiattle and they come and inspect it then they're going to expect us to pay for that?

MR. SPARROW: No, they're not going to come in and inspect it. You're going to be required to inspect it.

MS. METCALF: But they're going to determine who can inspect it.

MR. SPARROW: Well, they're just

professional engineer. In order to be a professional engineer you have to have 4 years of education and experience and pass a test and whatever. That's all they're getting here is the minimum qualifications to be a bridge inspector. You just can't have somebody go out there that doesn't know anything about bridges and say yes, it's fine.

MS. METCALF: I don't know, how many people have bridge inspectors?

MS. METCALF: Okay, we'll be calling you.

(Show of hands)

MR. SPARROW: And this is something that we're still trying to work out exactly how and when over this next 2-year period these bridges are to be inspected.

There's about 400 tribal bridges across the country. There's about 900 BIA bridges. These are bridges on BIA routes. Those previously have been required to be inspected every 2

years. Not until this year were the tribal bridges ever included. Yes, Vivian. Hold on one second, Tim.

MS. PHILBIN: Vivian Philbin,

Federal Highways. Ma'am, I just wanted to -
perhaps this is coming across as the tribe has

to do this, the tribe has to do that, the

tribe has to do this, the tribe has to do

that.

Bridge inspection is so important as everyone in this room knows because if there's a bridge failure it's typically catastrophic. So the fact that tribal bridges are required to be inspected is a very good thing.

The resources are another issue.

But these are bridges that are open to the public and it's very important that if anything in Indian Country we can bring the infrastructure up to the standards that it needs to be that is a very good thing. The resources I understand are another issue but

having bridges inspected is terribly
important.

MR. ROSETTE: You know, her original question was I believe you've got another federal agency expecting -- putting further regulations and requirements on the tribe and having the tribe to pay. And I believe you probably were looking for a yes or no answer and the way it sounded was yes. And there is no consultation because they're doing that off on their own.

MR. SPARROW: Point taken. There are three appendices to Subpart D. Appendix A is the same as what it was before. It talks about the cultural resources and the environmental requirements for the program. What are the NEPA requirements on a project. What are the historical requirements on a project, et cetera, et cetera.

Appendix B outlines the various design standards. Federal standards, state standards, bridge standards, and outlines

those standards that have been approved for the design of TTP projects.

Appendix C to Subpart D used to be over with the funding formula because it talks about cost to construct, it talks about functional classification, it talks about other inventory data that is used to keep the inventory current or updated. So the cost to construct issues are in there.

We have to go back and take a look and re-check before we come out with something to make sure that this is reflective of what's going on now. But it's in there.

Basically it was cut out of the funding formula Subpart C. And because these don't generate funding anymore, they're just adjectives or identifications of the roads, we put it into this section which talks more and more about the inventory itself. So out of cost and into descriptions.

Does it make sense to make sure that this is the most current and the cost

tables are updated and we're reflecting the best cost that's out there? Yes, it is. As I said before we've got to provide Congress with the best data that we can have as well as making sure that your inventory is as accurate as possible, not knowing what's around the next bend in the road.

Yes, sir.

MR. TIBBETTS: Burny Tibbetts,
White Earth. To the functional
classification, we're in the process of
working on a project right now with the state
on a centerline project because all states got
to report now through GIS.

But I'm wondering what happened to that project that I think you had a consultant do functional classifications to tie them into the federal. Do you know whatever happened with that?

MR. SPARROW: We basically are ready to issue a report when MAP-21 hit where functional classification is no longer

question. Is this the only program, and I don't know if it's a program, that has been directed by Congress through statutory regulations? Is the BIA or the -- not IRR.

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What are we calling it? Tribal Transportation
Program. Is this the only one that's ever
been done as a statutory regulation set by
Congress?

MR. SPARROW: No, there's regulations with many of the Federal Highway programs that are out there.

MR. TIBBETTS: But as it pertains to formula for the funding.

MR. SPARROW: It's -- the federal aid formula is statutory as well.

MS. PHILBIN: Now I understand your question. But because it's a general question for the benefit of everyone in the room, as all of you know Congress passes the law, that's the statute.

And then the regulations which are typically implemented by government agencies, not through negotiated rulemaking unless they involve Indian programs are typically not through negotiated rulemaking, they implement the statute.

ever have any other statutory formulas they certainly do in the Federal Aid Highway Program which is an apportioned formula program. And I'm sure there's others. And that's for the federal aid on the state side of -- out of the Highway Trust Fund. I'm trying to think, you just caught me off guard, on other formula programs in Title 23.

But that's a good question because
-- and I think there was obviously, and
everyone in this room, I don't want to -there's a lot of folks in this room that are
very knowledgeable on the IRR/TTP funding
formula. There was a lot of disagreement in
Indian Country. And who knows, I mean I
wasn't a part of the discussion but I'm -- the
statutory formula may have been -- it
certainly put an end to the discussion at
least for FY `13 and `14. So you're correct
sir.

MR. HARRIS: Mr. Sparrow, going

back to the crosswalk that's in the regulation. Wouldn't it make sense to streamline it even further and just kind of make the ones in this regulation and the one that Federal Land and Highway used the same so everybody's talking about the same thing and you don't have to try and guess what this means and what that means? And why do we even need the crosswalk? Why can't we just get everybody on the same page?

MR. SPARROW: That's a good comment, something we'll look at when we put the whole thing together.

We talked about timetables and then key reporting. There's time frames within the regulation with regards to the long-range transportation plan. How far in advance you need to advertise for your public meetings. What kind of comment period is required.

On the TIP, same sort of thing, working through the TIP process. How much

time the BIA region or Federal Highway has to review the information that's submitted in order to get it approved.

Again, remembering funds cannot be expended on any activity that's not on an approved TIP. So our responsibilities of turning around and getting those TIPs approved in a timely manner.

We talked about the section on public hearings. It gives you some timetables on prior to the hearing how do you do a -- how do you publish, or what sort of advanced notice of publishing. And what kind of comment period do you have. And then how soon after the hearing do you have to issue a report and things like that.

If we have a design exception that's requested to BIA or Federal Highway by your professional engineer what kind of time frame do we have at BIA or Federal Highway to get a response back to your professional engineer of record.

This talks about approving your PS&E. We talked about that earlier, providing copies.

Project closeout. Once you've had the final inspection, the closeout reports in the reg. It said 120 days. It still says 120 days. That's something that came out of negotiated rulemaking. Bridge inspections every 2 years.

When it comes to a long-range transportation plan what are the requirements for the meetings and keeping records. What kind of reports need to be generated, et cetera, et cetera.

a TIP, what's the process. Your public hearings, what sort of record-keeping has to be carried out. Your construction monitoring, your daily diaries, et cetera, et cetera, doing the final report. What kind of information is presented in that report.

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So this section really goes from

planning to design to construction to

acceptance. It goes from start to finish on

the projects and activities.

MR. GARRIGAN: Jim Garrigan,
tribal consultant. LeRoy Gishi's other
cousin. Thought I'd sit here all day without
getting up and saying something, didn't you?

But anyhow, I just want to go back to Subpart C. You said that the question 10 went away. I guess a lot of the tribal people are having a little problem with that because 80 percent of the formula now is still part of the old formula which was generated by the cost to construct vehicle miles traveled, right?

MR. SPARROW: Yes.

MR. GARRIGAN: Okay. Then it seems to me that question 10 still applies. How can it go away if cost to construct and vehicle miles traveled then is going to be there forever, even when it drops down to 20 percent? That part of the formula was

generated by CTC and BMT.

Now there was a lot of questions prior to MAP-21 coming out. The tribes had -- a lot of tribes had a lot of questions on this. And just a comment that I think those tribes deserve an answer on question 10 yet. Thank you.

MR. SPARROW: Thank you, Jim.

MR. GISHI: I want to thank my cousin, that was a good comment. No Jim, no, he's right. That's one of the things that -- if there's any of those things that we're looking at in terms of clarification or information that's what we want to be able to provide.

Okay. Subpart E and F are -- the biggest changes again that we're talking about are in C and D and how they relate because that's where Congress took the bulk of the changes for Section 1119 in MAP-21 and incorporated it into the formula.

Subpart E in the past in the

delivery for Tribal Transportation Program,
the TTP program as a whole. It talks about
the ability for tribes to take on program
services, functions and activities. Again
related to this concept of the Subpart A and
B and that is tribes have the ability to take
on programs through self-determination and
self-governance or programs which are
available through whatever Congress has
specified.

And Congress in MAP-21 and certainly SAFETEA-LU and definitely what's in the statute right now in Title 23 says that programs are to be offered up to tribes under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act which is self-determination, self-governance, but also through provisions that are identified as direct contracting with the Federal Highway Administration, U.S. DOT, or other appropriate agreements based on whatever the circumstances arise. But all of

them are obviously options that the tribe
makes a decision on as to how they want to
implement the program and what they want to be
able to do.

And even within those different type of agreements there are aspects, various parts of what's in the law that allow tribes to be able to do certain things. Tribes can do a portion of their program under one agreement and portions of their program under another agreement. They can have a portion of their program that they do strictly through a self-determination agreement, for instance, and then have the rest of the program done under a direct service type of activity with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or even Federal Highways if they need to.

This subpart takes a look at that and talks a little bit about what those are in terms of the typical type of activities that are associated with that and how they play into this program. Again, it's important.

And I don't know of too many programs that are out there that are in Indian programs with the exception of HUD, Housing and Urban Development, and of course IHS. And even IHS is subject to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act where those apply across the board.

But a single program where

Congress has basically said yes, we do have

these things out there but we also expect that

in the operation of these programs that we do

these things. And although we understand, I

certainly do, from the standpoint of

frustration of some of the things that are in

the law a lot of the things that are in the

law are a result of tribes commenting on and

making sure that things are happening.

I mentioned that the Indian SelfDetermination Act last was amended back in
1996. Since then we've had three amendments
to the Highway Act and each time what it was
doing was based on the tribes. Tribes really

taking control of the process basically said
we want to be able to do these things in our
agreements and that involves, for instance,
the process as I mentioned earlier and Bob did
about approval of PS&E's.

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If you work through other programs that's sometimes like pulling teeth to try and get us as a federal agency to be able to concur with some of those things. But in Title 23 it specifically states what tribes can do and are able to do. For that reason those types of provisions are here in the law and are specifically stated as well as how do we treat, for instance, a common type of provisions that occur in these other contracts, like contract support costs and startup costs, forced account methods, how do we treat those in this program even though we know that there are provisions for these things under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

And also what functions are out

there that are not otherwise contractable, inherent federal functions that we have to perform from the standpoint of Federal Highways and BIA.

This subpart tells us a lot about how the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act as amended, the Federal Highway and other appropriate agreements that can be used as contracts and agreements.

We have examples where as we mentioned where Congress sometimes earmarks dollars and says through the state programs, through the federal aid programs and says we set aside these funds for the purpose of performing this program at this location in connection with this tribe.

They send the money to the state and the state says we really don't have a was of being able to do this because we have our state constitution bylaws or whatever, laws, that say we can't enter into agreements with

provisions within Title 23 that says listen.

In those instances there are other mechanisms that are available out there again with the idea for the benefit of the tribe that we should be able to work with the federal agencies to transfer those funds back through Federal Highways, from the state, back through to BIA, the Secretary of the Interior.

And the Secretary of the Interior then has the ability to sit down with the tribe and say what agreement mechanism would you like to use to be able to implement this program if you'd like to do it at all. And that process then is what we're talking about here.

This has been something that's progressively improving, changing over the last two changes in the Highway Act. And so what we're seeing now is the ability to be able to address four specific methodologies that tribes can enter into agreements via the

FHW program agreements, other appropriate
agreements, BIA G-to-G's, and of course the
self-governance annual funding agreements as
well as the Self-Determination Subpart J
construction. Yes.

MS. RADTKE: Vicki Radtke,
comptroller for Fond du Lac. When these
agreements come down they include a provision
in there about for advanced funding and how
the money can be invested. Is that in this
rule?

MR. GISHI: Yes.

MS. RADTKE: And how does that fit with self-determination if you tell us how to invest the money?

MR. GISHI: How to --

MS. RADTKE: -- what government agencies aren't generating income right now.

MR. GISHI: In terms of the advanced payment process?

MS. RADTKE: Yes. They don't earn anything in what you say it can be invested

1 in.

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2 MR. GISHI: In terms of like 3 Treasury-insured bonds?

MS. RADTKE: Yes.

5 MR. GISHI: Okay. Vivian, do you

6 want to answer that?

MS. PHILBIN: Vivian Philbin,

Federal Highways. I'm not sure this answers

the question on the lack of earnings. I'm

sure that's of great concern. In prior years

there was considerable interest paid and it

was a good source of extra revenue.

This rule does not tell you how to invest the money. There is a list of eligible items in Appendix A of where the funds -- what the funds can be spent on, on eligible activities. But how you should -- and of course the transportation funds have to be separate and apart from other general tribal funds.

But in terms of savings or interest or exactly how it can be spent, not

at all. The rule contains all the eligible uses of the funds. And of course the money has to be in a secure place which is set forth.

But in terms of more direction than that on the government telling the tribe you have to invest it in X and spend it on Y, that is not in this rule at all.

It's in the agreement that the funds have to be in a secure, what's -- I don't have the agreement in front of me but there is a list of -- yes, it can't be in a non-secure -- it has to be in an insured account so to speak and it can't be commingled with other funds.

But the eligible uses of the funds are set forth. There's no specific direction Tribe X has to spend the funds on Y activity. It's within the parameters. I mean we were very careful both on advance payments and on the securing of funds to be within the parameters of the ISDEAA. But the

transportation funds, for example, could not be spent on an ineligible non-transportation activity. Okay.

MS. RADTKE: But how the money is invested, it's in the agreements that it can only be -- if you were to invest the money it has to be in government-backed securities or you know, it is telling tribes what they can invest those funds in.

MS. PHILBIN: I don't have the agreement in front of me but that sounds correct. And when you think about it, because it's for the benefit of the tribe, all of the tribe, not just the individual making the decision on the investment, that makes good sense. It's a protection of what are ultimately the tribal funds for transportation. So yes, you are correct.

MR. CAULUM: Andy Caulum with the Solicitor's Office. My understanding is that provision is consistent with most ISDEAA contracts is that when you're involving

restricted funds the investment of those funds typically has to be in government-backed securities if you're going to invest them, like a CD or something like that, as long as it's insured is my understanding.

MR. GISHI: Now, in terms of the real, one of the things that when we were going through this process with the rulemaking with tribes was first and foremost, believe it or not, it seems like so long ago and so trivial but that was one of the things that we had early on in this process was everything at that time under Subpart J was basically progress payments.

And many of you have seen this before. It was the whole concept that we're into a contract with you. And a contract, there are two parties perform this way.

And it took us -- when I say "us"

I'm talking the whole BIA a long time to begin

to understand this concept of what self
determination and self-governance was doing.

That was a government-to-government
relationship and being able to do that.

So right after these -- as part of these regulations it really took a look at with the exception of Subpart J where it talks about semiannual or progress payments as negotiated, self-governance agreements are all advanced. And of course the Federal Highway agreements all advanced. The G-to-G's are all advanced 100 percent based on the availability of tribal shares.

Then of course at that point there are options that certainly are required that are similar to what's in 638 as to where you can put those dollars. And a lot of them are actually put into CDs or savings accounts or whatever to draw interest.

And the whole idea was for tribes being able to do that as they plan and go through that process. And that's part of it.

We also talk a little bit about savings and how 638 treats savings and what we

put in here relative to savings. But you have to understand the relationship that the funding has with tribes, that these are tribal shares. If there's a savings it's a tribal savings. It's not in the context of programs where tribes go out and apply for those, and if there's a savings there under the normal 638 process it comes back into the program and it's redistributed elsewhere. This is tribal shares. For that reason it's different.

Subpart -- talks about Indian preference versus local preference and contracting. A big part of what we've seen not only in Title 23 but also in Title 25.

Contract enforcement. What is it that we're looking at doing in terms of those provisions. Again, those are specific to the different types of agreements that are out there.

The application of the Buy Indian

Act as well as the Buy America Act under the

program. There's a little table there that

shows basically what it is that we can and we

1 cannot do relative to that.

How is the federal acquisition regulations related to the program and the use of Davis-Bacon wages. Again, another table that talks a little bit about that depending on how the agreements are developed and how they are fashioned.

Have we got a question back here?

MR. ROSETTE: Can you go through a little bit on how applicable Davis-Bacon is to say a self-governance tribe?

MR. GISHI: If you look at the table it says that if the tribe is administering the program then it has the option, it's not required to do this, but to use its own forces. Of course if it's contracting out then of course those contracting provisions apply. Basically that's what the table says.

MR. ROSETTE: You know, every year it seems like there's a fight. Well, this is kind of an internal thing I guess but it's a

fight with the auditors to explain that to
them. And I keep pulling the law. You know,
I put it on my -- right on my what you call it
so I can pull it down every year for the
auditors. And that they don't understand it.
You know, because we do all of our work
ourselves, you know what I mean? And we're
not subject to Davis-Bacon under those
provisions.

MR. GISHI: Right, right. And that's again -- that's the reason why they put it into a table to show the relationship between the different type of agreements and who's performing the work associated with the program.

Now, if we do that, the work, if it's based on BIA or Federal Highways then of course we're subject to Davis-Bacon.

Force account work. Everybody understands that when a tribe is doing the work that's considered force account. Whether you're contracting it out to somebody or

whether you're doing it in-house it's force account. You're using your own forces to perform everything.

As far as BIA and Federal Highways that's when we are doing the work and in some regions we still have designers, we still have inspectors, we still have folks that are performing that work. When it's approved, when it's based on the approval of the tribe then we go out and we do those things. And it talks about that it is an eligible activity under this program. So being able to catch that less than 33 percent of the tribes that are out there that are still requesting that the BIA perform that work on their behalf.

How waivers of regulations are performed. And it really references the Title 23 provisions on how that applies. So again, we're utilizing things that are already in place as to some of these areas that are contained in the self-determination regulations as well as other regulations.

applies. And we've actually implemented those very similarly for purposes of coverage for tribes under these other agreements because we see the necessity for that to be able to be out there. And since the wording is very clear it's helpful to be able to include that in for the purpose obviously of the protection of the tribes when they're performing this work.

Technical assistance. Big thing that these -- the law, the changes in the law and these regulations are trying to emphasize is that in our relationship with tribes that we should be looking toward a technical assistance relationship in terms of these agreements.

Because in fact all the authorities are fairly well established.

Tribes are developing the agreements to reflect those things that are in law. Then our job from a federal agency is to provide

the technical assistance to make sure that those things continue to be successful as we go along.

As opposed to in the past again when we -- in the early provisions and to a certain extent still under Subpart J the project by project type of agreements that are out there, the concept or the idea was government was there to be able to say before I make a payment or before we continue on with this project I need to see your 7-day, 14-day, 28-day concrete cylinder breaks to make sure that you're complying with your specifications because they're written in there and we've got to make sure that happens.

That was the oversight and monitoring aspect of those agreements. And what these agreements under self-governance, the Federal Highway programmatic governments, the government-to-government G-to-G's, the other appropriate agreements is looking at is basically saying that's your responsibility

because that's the way the agreements are written. You have a process of how you manage that. That process describes exactly what you're going to do, who's in place to be able to do it.

assistance as we go along to be able to continue to support that process. So through the years this whole concept of working through these -- the program delivery of these agreements has changed and it continually evolves into this process that we hope to be able to continue to operate in that capacity.

Because obviously we're talking more and more of not just this program but programs throughout the government that are looking in that direction of having communities, local governments perform a lot of these functions that are associated with what the government normally provides or is responsible to provide.

The funding process. Talks a

little bit about notice of availability of funds. We talk about how even that has advanced to the point where at the time that these regs were written it was pretty much we didn't have access to the internet. And so for that reason there had to be other ways to think of, to get information to tribes as to how much funding is available.

We now know that now we have a funding formula that is pretty much repetitive with the exception of the population adjustment factors there's no reason why we shouldn't have the capability of producing something within fairly close to the first quarter.

The only limitation is of course if we don't know the obligation limitation or any rescissions or if we don't have a final appropriation for the year. If we're operating under continued resolutions it's still very difficult because we can only give out the amount of money that's identified

that's available. But for the most part even that is changing in terms of while we're looking at under this new formula as Bob described.

How the projects are approved or activities are approved through FHWA-approved TIP. And what to do if you get into a situation where you have unforeseen costs which is related to what is identified in the self-determination laws and regulations.

Pretty much under the miscellaneous we talked a little bit about force account. And contract support costs. That's a function that's a part of self-determination.

In terms again what is contract support cost, what are those funds utilized for in the programs that are offered by the BIA. They're designed to be able to support the tribe's effort in contracting and performing the work administratively associated with various activities that are

1 part of a contract.

These funds that we're looking at in terms of -- but when we're looking at the program funds that we're dealing with here everything is associated with a tribal share. From the very onset in Subpart C and in MAP-21 and Title 23 it tells us here's where you start. Step one. Here's the first thing you do. You set these funds aside and so forth. So those are tribal shares.

There are no other funds. One hundred percent of the funding is qualified in statute as to what it is. So certain activities that are identified in -- that are available to tribes including contract support costs, the regs basically say this comes out of the funds that are made available and you have the discretion, you have the capability to manage them from that perspective. Yes, Tim.

MR. ROSETTE: Tim Rosette with the Chippewa Cree Tribe, Rocky Boy, Montana. What

does the recent cases with the Ramah Navajo and the other ones under contract support have to do? I mean have they had any impact or significant impact with the transportation that the Secretary is supposed to provide that?

Like for IHS and all of that it was over and above. It had to do, you got your contract amount. We got our contract amount, our tribal share amount. They got their tribal share amount. Now contract support should be available over and above those costs. It was for LeRoy though.

(Laughter)

MR. CAULUM: Andy Caulum, the Solicitor's Office. One thing with this program is that your contract support costs effectively are coming out of the -- of your tribal share is my understanding.

We have not addressed that in the Tribal Transportation Program. I don't believe the Ramah case necessarily has an

the PM&O. I suppose there could be an argument that the tribes could be somehow entitled to some part of the PM&O funding but that has not been something that we have addressed or looked at so far in this process. And it's not part of the regulatory process that we're looking at here. Because I think that might go beyond the changes in MAP-21, for example, that we're trying to implement here.

MR. ROSETTE: You know, going back to that, every tribe needs to collect their contract support cost to make their end of the year balance too because they have a certain amount invested in operations of those programs as well.

You know, I just don't see how it's not relevant with what's going on nationwide with the contract support.

MR. CAULUM: I didn't mean -- I suppose I didn't mean to say that it was not

necessarily relevant here. It's just that in the Tribal Transportation Program to this point we have not -- in terms of the regulations we have not looked at it in this aspect.

MR. ROSETTE: As a formal comment then I would like to say that we need to look at that in that context. I believe we really have to take a look at that because anything that weakens the program and the day-to-day operations of actually building facilities out there is a hindrance to Indian Country.

MR. GISHI: Thank you. And so when we get to that part of some of these provisions, and that's the point I was making. We're trying to maintain as much of those activities that are associated with self-determination contracting and basically say in this regulation how do they apply to TTP funds.

Anything that's contractable that's identified in the regulations which

generally comes from the statute. You've seen that long list at the very beginning that talked about what was in MAP-21 that talks about eligible uses. That's expanded upon in this portion of the regulations that talk about what those are. And of course anything that is contractable is an eligible activity that the tribe can perform based on its request to do such.

Any special provisions that are in any self-determination contracts and agreements that's currently out there under self-governance or under self-determination.

If those activities are identified there then basically what this reg does is it yields to those provisions.

And except for as I mentioned in those cases where it's specifically stated and established by Congress that it is different it's pretty much, you know. And so when you see a lot of the provisions that are in this regulations it will refer to 900 dot something

something something, or 1000 dot something something something because the committee in its original process wanted to make sure that there was no confusion in tribes being able to have a contract specialist and a selfgovernance specialist or coordinator be able to sit down and take any agreement within social services and any other activities that are out there and have the basic knowledge to be able to not only monitor but implement those agreements. And it should be no different in this program. So for those reasons a lot of those are in and referenced in this regulation to continue that process to make sure that's intact.

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Again, going back to the concept of technical assistance, that's what we're striving toward in terms of being able to provide the assistance for oversight and monitoring on behalf of the tribe. Those are activities which are contractable and as such the tribe can perform those.

The Appendix A to Subpart E is a list of activities which are not otherwise contractable. And it seems like there's a lot but a lot of them are basically sometimes just one-time functions. Distributing the money. It's an activity that the federal government has to perform. There's provisions that we have to rely upon within government to be able to do that when we receive the funds from Federal Highways.

These are basically in those areas that are the requirements of the government to assure that those things are -- including oversight of the program, including program reviews. Those things that help assist us in being able to provide technical assistance to the tribe are those things that are not otherwise contractable.

As far as timetables, time lines, we couldn't list them all but you will see in there 900 and 1000, they all have time lines associated with it. They may not even be

written in here but they're referenced in here. So when you go to 900 or 1000 there may be regulations that say the Secretary has X number of days to respond to a proposal, to changes, to an appeal, to a modification.

Those continue to be a part and intact on what we're doing and those would be the time lines that are in this part of the regulation that are applicable.

The portion here talking about contract agreements under self-determination. When do BIA and FHWA determine the amount of funds needed for non-contractable project-related function.

This is again what we'll call the program. If you looked at that one first graph under the funding that talks about program management and oversight those are the non-contractable, non-project related functions.

Now, we say that and I can tell you already this needs to be edited because

under the SAFETEA-LU even the project-related non-contractable activities are subject to the what we call program management and oversight. And so from that standpoint the Secretary develops a budget on an annual basis which includes Federal Highways. So we have to sit down and develop a budget, negotiate with Federal Highways again depending on which tribes are doing what relative to that.

Have we got a comment back in the back? Thank you.

MR. KELLY: Dave Kelly, Oglala
Sioux Tribe. You know, you bring up noncontractable activities. What I'd like to
talk about just briefly is the recent
sequester and the recent buyout of a lot of
the old birds that were within the BIA system.

I really foresee a problem that
we're going to have when trying to acquire the
right of ways to do programs. It's a real
hindrance as of today but I think foreseeing
we're going to have a major problem.

Because a lot of the people that actually deal with the acquisition of right of ways are now gone. And for many of us tribes we have to take on that burden to do this.

And part of the problem is obtaining the actual right of way document.

So with that I know there's going to be a substantial problem that I don't think we've really, really addressed at this point.

And we can't contract that department.

MR. GISHI: Very good point. Very good point. In just the recent month, month and a half most of you know that there has been the whole concept of reestablishing a budget based on provisions, not just extend the BIA but across all of the nation, across all programs. And the result of that is the impacts in terms of streamlining efforts, right-sizing organizations. And some of those activities are, as Dave said are specifically related to activities that are -- in which the Secretary, the government performs that are

inherently federal. And believe me, that's one of the big issues of discussion almost on a weekly basis in terms of the -- from a national perspective between the regional directors and leadership in Washington on that.

And of course from that standpoint there's efforts all the time afoot about how do we address that. How do we get exemptions to be able to make sure we're following up and filling those, making sure we fulfill those responsibilities.

But you are correct in that time line. And we all know it takes government awhile to respond sometimes so we're in the process of trying to do that. But your point is very well taken. Thank you.

Okay. Any questions? Subpart E, basically delivery of services under the program.

The next part of the -- yes, we've got a question there?

MR. MARTEL: Wes Martel, Wind River. You just made a point up there about saying you, the tribes, you the tribes, this is how you wanted it, the way you could get things done. And you're right, you know.

We try to work with Congress and try to work with our congressional delegations and others to try to get language and statutory authority to do things the way we want to do it. But what it looks like to us is that you as the BIA and other federal agencies through your regulations are trying to take that back away from us.

And these regulations that you have, you know, the draft, the revisions that restrict tribal flexibility, repeat tribal access to the BIA's PM&O and PRA&E funds.

They do not permit the direct transfer to tribes of federal aid and state-administered highway safety funds. They do not consistently reflect the expanded role played by Federal Highway in the Tribal

Transportation Program. And deny a tribe's right to challenge important agency determinations concerning funding allocations or the addition of facilities to the inventory. So there's just, there's no support for tribes or what we're trying to do with our programs.

There's just no type of innovation or creativity to this. And like I mentioned earlier, there's been no meaningful tribal consultation. These regulations do not reflect a careful and thoughtful examination by BIA and Federal Highway concerning how best to efficiently streamline the TTP to improve transportation infrastructure and transportation systems.

And then they do not interpret federal rules and regulations to facilitate the transfer of programs to tribes under appropriate award instruments as required under current regulation.

And you know, as a tribal leader

that's been around these statutes and things are supposed to be liberally construed to the benefit of tribes. Theses regulations just seem to do the opposite of that.

About the only thing I can give
you guys credit for is how you can present
this kind of stuff to us without any
embarrassment or shame. We've taken some
steps backwards here. And then you have
enough nerve to come over here and present it
to us. I've pretty much had enough of this
stuff. It's like you're working against us.

MR. GISHI: And that's the whole point of being able to talk about this.

Because what we're looking at is what are some of those elements, again, considering where we're coming from. We're basically identifying that -- and this is where it's important for you to take a look at these regulations. Because what we have here we've identified as those things which were a part of the negotiated rulemaking and those aspects

that are specifically changing as a result of the law. But from that perspective what are some of the things that we need to be able to do to initiate and enhance that kind of, that process that you're referring to.

And certainly there are certain things we've talked about that I think Federal Highways made very clear that we are not privy to be able to change, namely the funding formula. But your point is very well taken and that's the reason why we are trying to go through an additional, this session, an additional NPRM process and of course the final review, being able to again continue to look at and get comments on that process. So I certainly appreciate your comments from that standpoint. Yes.

MR. TIBBETTS: I just wanted -Burny Tibbetts, White Earth -- just to add to
that. We can't really point fingers on the
problems we have now with this MAP-21. The
tribes couldn't come together to agree with

anything and I think Congress stepped in and this is what we get. So I don't think we can totally blame the BIA or Federal Highways.

We've got to take some blame too. Because we've never come together.

The coordinating committee, well, that was what it was. We as tribes never came together to look at the issues that were important to us and that should have been done.

You know, pick and choose. We should have had a menu of issues. And we talked about this. What can we work on, what can we agree on, what can't we. That never happened. Congress saw that. I think the BIA saw that, Federal Highways. We saw it. And here we are today with this. So, I think we all have to take blame in this.

And let's figure out how do we move forward. And we have to come together.

I just want to add that. It has to be done or we're never -- we're going to keep going

1 backwards.

And we've lost ground here with MAP-21. And if we don't come together and agree to disagree or look at issues it's only going to get worse.

MR. GISHI: Another comment?
Thank you.

MR. HARRIS: Aron Harris, SuakSuiattle Indian Tribe. Even if we come
together it doesn't fix the fact that this
feels more like an information session than it
does a consultation or collaboration. Because
there's -- it doesn't seem like our input's
being solicited. It seems more like we're
being told this is what's coming out in the
new regulations. Yes, we're going to review
the comments but there's no guarantee that any
of these comments will make any significant
changes to what we've been shown here today.

MR. GISHI: Thank you. Any other comments before we go to Subpart F? One in the back.

MR. KELLY: Dave Kelly again,
Oglala Sioux Tribe. We know there's a
programmatic category called exclusions now in
place. But the folks that will be signing off
on these documents, are they also in place?
So that we have the assurances things could
keep moving in an expedient manner as in the
past. You know, sometimes there was a major
hangup.

MR. GISHI: The comment was another area that relates to the program is processing projects particularly in those areas where we have to comply with NEPA. And there's a new process identified in MAP-21 that just doesn't apply to the Federal Lands Highway programs, meaning the Tribal Transportation Program, but across all programs making a threshold if you will on project costs in which -- that can be eligible for categorical exclusions.

And those of you who are familiar with it, it's -- categorical exclusions have

a specific process that really limit the amount of review of projects before they can become cleared if you will, receive compliance in terms of those requirements.

And that's something that the Federal Highway Administration right now is currently trying to develop regulations.

They're trying to look at ways to be able to proceed with that. But a big part of that will be how does that apply in terms of the whole process.

The whole idea is accelerating projects that have certain criteria. And particularly there's a section in MAP-21 that talks about what do we need to be able to do to accelerate projects in terms of highway projects, transportation projects. That's an effort to kind of speed that process up and streamline that process also. So that's out there. That's one of the things that we're hoping will be helpful.

And the review process is still in

terms of the BIA will still go through the same procedures. Because those roles and responsibilities are identified by management at that very high level.

Now, we're seeing more and more of those functions still being handled by the region which is where they should be, but in terms of within the program that's how they continue to be handled.

But hopefully we're going to see some positive results. I'd like to see some things relative to that with these provisions that are out there about accelerating project performance which is a big part of some of the things that the folks in the inventory in terms of projects themselves want to see it move along a lot faster. Because it's just not a problem in Federal Lands but across the board in the Federal Aid Program also.

Let's take a break. Ten, twelve minutes. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the foregoing matter

went off the record at 3:16 p.m. and went back
on the record at 3:31 p.m.)

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MR. GISHI: Can we get started again? Subpart F. Subpart F again talks about program oversight and accountability. And it's important to note that as we go through this a lot of these things have changed as a result of not since -- very little has changed from this last regulation to now but in terms of the program function as a result of the roles and responsibilities that the Tribal Transportation Program and prior to this the Indian Reservation Roads program has undergone in terms of operating the largest program within the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

It used to be second until they established the Bureau of Indian Education as a separate bureau. Within the Bureau of Indian Affairs the largest single program of course is the Tribal Transportation Program.

And so for that reason through the

years it has been a tremendous source of funding outside of the Interior appropriations process to support not only program functions and activities but also employment and supporting the development of infrastructure.

Subpart F talks about those oversight roles under the program. One of the areas is through development of a stewardship plan which is primarily what stewardship does Federal Highway have relative to the program and BIA and in terms of that process who performs what in terms of those roles and responsibilities.

It talks about the use of
memorandum of understanding to develop
agreements with tribes who have requested that
the work for their program be performed by the
BIA which I said was less than one-third of
the tribes that are out there. But what this
looks at is the ability for those tribes to
enter into memorandums of understanding so
that roles and responsibilities again are

established as to what the process is and what the expectations are from both parties in just agreeing to how the program is to be implemented.

We're talking about monitoring.

Again, going back to the agreements itself.

Monitoring by the Secretary of all the Tribal

Transportation Program activities and what
that's geared to do in relative relation to
the requirements of all federal programs.

And the use of the formal program review process in reviewing not only the Bureau of Indian Affairs regions but also tribes that implement the programs under the TTP.

Stewardship plans as I said define roles and responsibilities of the BIA and FHWA and identifies those procedures that are out there. We currently have a stewardship plan that is in place that talks about specifically how -- what roles Federal Highway plays in terms of those projects and what roles the BIA

plays relative to those things.

And of course as we look at that more and more that is from a technical assistance perspective rather than an actual hands-on type of monitoring simply because those things are no longer -- those functions are contractable activities. And as a result of that tribes would be performing those.

The MOU that we talk about is between a direct service tribe and the BIA region. Again used to help define roles and responsibilities. Describes the consultation process and how to establish a TIP, how to look at project priorities. How to plan for the future in terms of what projects are coming down so that there's an ongoing process there available to tribes who say that we know what's going on. We may not be performing the work but we know what's going on and we have - we definitely have a process that we can go through to identify and prioritize projects.

As part of this oversight and

accountability process again it's a very short section as we start to see more and more of the programs being transferred. We have a timetable primarily is when we do have the review, if there is a review of the region office or the tribe under the formal monitoring or review process that's built into all the agreements then the -- if there are areas that need to be improved then a corrective action plan will be developed within 60 days and submitted.

I was just talking to one of the tribes here that has gone through that process. And it was real good to see that because what the tribe was really doing was saying you've come forward and you've done a review on our program. And here's where we agree with you and here's where we disagree with you. And part of that process was being able to establish that relationship.

And that goes a long ways in providing the ability for the federal agency

to provide the technical assistance to help to improve that process or to acknowledge what the tribe is doing. And so from that process of what we're looking at the direction is try to become more of a partner in the technical assistance aspects rather than an oversight agency that says, as I mentioned, I need to see your cylinder breaks. And you know, it looks like you're a little shy here. You need to take care of that.

It's more of managing the program and the process for developing the program level changes or initiatives in areas of improvement are coordinated for that purpose also.

What happens with the review process, another record-keeping or reporting requirement as part of this accountability section is when the review process identifies an area for improvement, same thing as the review tribe or BIA region.

And again, this is not just the

performing certain responsibilities or for the program at a region level. And it is -- the reviews are performed by the headquarters, the BIA transportation and Federal Highway Administration, Federal Lands. And that each year as a part of that process is to update on the progress for those corrective action plans.

And that was part of our discussion we've had with one of the tribes here was that they did submit something and it was good to see what it was. And in most of those cases there was a plan of action that was in place. And really that's what we're looking in order for continuous improvement.

Not necessarily -- the objectives are different. Support the program to succeed rather than find out what's wrong with the program to hinder it.

Any questions on program oversight? Like I said some of these sections

as you start getting into the areas of the general program procedures become very short.

The only thing that really makes them long like the next section is when we start getting lists. And that makes the reg somewhat longer. Okay.

MR. MOORE: Hi, Ed "Buster" Moore,
Fort Belknap Tribal Council. With this review
process and sequestration and mandates of no
travel for BIA employees how are they going to
do that if they can't come onsite and do the
review? Or is all these reviews mission
critical so that they can travel?

At the same time is once a corrective action is in place is the technical assistance that most tribes will probably request after review if there is corrective actions in place that -- will the BIA or Federal Highways be able to provide that also?

MR. GISHI: The question, first part of that is how is this impacted by the sequestration. In terms of the travel

restrictions and part of the travel policy
right now is if it's mission critical those
are elements that are available. And for the
most part these are mission critical
activities associated specifically with a
regulation and a statute in terms of that.

And then of course a lot of the decision-making relative to that is really handled at the region level within the region director's purview. So for that reason within region, it's within region which is one of the elements that are reflected in the travel policy right now and if it's mission critical.

So those are areas that certainly fit into that category. So we would expect that from that standpoint that you would continue to get the follow-up reviews that you needed to on any corrective action plan that you have.

The second part was yes, in terms of the Federal Highways or BIA being able to follow up with support of that on how to

correct or how to help to support through technical assistance accomplishing those things.

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And one of the things that's been very clear as part of where particularly in terms of the policies that are out there is to be able to support tribes to become successful in that manner. And obviously there's a process for everything that we look at, everything from if you're complying with the regulations then part of that process is to make sure that we continue to support that But if there's things that might be process. problematic then of course part of that is the corrective action and what do we need to do to improve that. But that's all built into the process of being able to do that.

The idea again is to keep moving projects in that direction. Because the bottom line is the success of the program is not just the tribes, it's us being able to also help the tribes be able to get to that

point. So that's why it's important. And it takes on that new direction we're talking about in being able to say how do we work with tribes from a government-to-government in terms of the program as opposed to a contractor-government type of concept which is the old process or things that certainly we've learned from that we need to be able to go toward a government-to-government type of relationship. Any other questions on Subpart F?

The next subpart, Subpart G. In the regulations that were implemented as part of 25 C.F.R. 170 this was titled "BIA Road Maintenance Program." And that was in 2004.

In 2004 we still had the old program which basically said if you look at -- first of all, Title 23 established the program under the IRR as a construction program. And if you recall those of you who are from -- my good brother Jim knows, back in the early days of self-determination when you went to

describe the definition under selfdetermination for construction road
maintenance was not considered a construction
activity. So for that reason it was not part
of the program, it was not part of the
eligibility process. This was again 2004 and
prior.

Since then with the passage of SAFETEA-LU came the first provision that said up to 25 percent of the funds can be made available for maintaining Indian reservation roads. Not just BIA but tribal, any other roads that qualify or that are eligible under the program were eligible for that. So immediately with SAFETEA-LU coming about in 2005 this section had to be changed to reflect that.

Initially it was provided again as the tribes had indicated in the rulemaking process they wanted to be able to define road maintenance activities, the relationship with the Highway Trust Fund program at that time.

And so it was put in there as BIA Road
Maintenance Program.

The title for this part in order to reflect changes in SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21 has changed to "Maintenance Programs." So from that standpoint as you begin to look at that -- this particular subpart goes and tries to distinguish between the DOI annual appropriated road maintenance program and the program that is eligible under the tribal transportation road maintenance provisions within SAFETEA-LU, MAP-21 and really Title 23 at this point.

One of the first things it starts off is it talks about who has the authority and responsibility to perform road maintenance. And Title 23 describes in definition that public authorities, and there's a definition in there, have the responsibility for not only maintaining, improving and being able to finance roads, toll and non-toll roads and other

transportation facilities. That's a public authority.

And then it goes through and it
lists public authorities. And public
authorities are the federal government, tribal
governments, state and local governments. So
in that list of the definition of a public
authority is tribal governments.

authorities are -- have the responsibility and the authority to be able to maintain roads which are under their responsibility. So right out of this process we begin to identify who does this apply to. This applies to public authorities and this applies specifically to in terms of what we're looking at is the tribes implementing a program and the BIA's responsibility under the DOI-funded programs and their responsibility under the TTP program for road maintenance activities.

Talks about the BIA Transportation Facility Maintenance Program which is again

the DOI-funded program that's available on an annual basis, what's eligible under that and what facilities are eligible for those improvements.

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It makes a distinction between TTP funding and DOI appropriations as I indicated Talks about the eligible uses of earlier. funding for tribes through contracts and agreements. And the bulk of this section actually is the list in the back that says what's eligible for road maintenance activities. And from that standpoint it's talking about road maintenance in general because whatever is eligible under the TTP program in terms of activities should also be eligible under the DOI-funded road maintenance program simply because you're performing the same things and the same kind of requirements are associated with that.

How maintenance standards,
management system requirements and the
responsibility that we have to the traveling

public in maintaining roads. And really it refers to provisions that are within, or at least that are referenced in Title 23. It says that any public authority who has responsibility for roads that uses funds to construct roads is responsible to make sure that the public investment is protected by doing something to maintain those roads. And we all know that particularly in Indian Affairs that difference is quite significant in terms of what's available under the DOI program and what's available under the TTP for construction.

Well, supplementing that now is funds made available under the TTP program to maintain roads also that may be BIA facilities or tribal transportation facilities.

It talks a little bit about
emergency maintenance and also of course along
with that we talked earlier about -- in
Subpart H we'll talk a little bit about the
Emergency Relief Program and how that enters

into -- I think that'll answer some of the questions that were brought up earlier about emergency disasters.

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The BIA Road Maintenance Program which is again appropriated on an annual basis under the OIP program and what its uses are and eligible activities. Yes.

MR. ROSETTE: Under emergency relief are we still bound by the -- you know, some of us, a lot of tribes are small, you know. And those thresholds that ERFO has on that \$750,000 per major incident and all of that. Are we still bound by that? there any rule changes in how the tribes are going to be able to be more eligible for ERFOrelated type of projects without having that threshold, those high of thresholds, you know. And we're limited to such small areas and a lot of times sometimes we can meet the threshold. You know, I know it's a regional thing sometimes. But then that gets convoluted a little bit. But I just wanted to 1 know if any of that was addressed.

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MR. GISHI: The procedures that we have identified in the regulations as for information purposes only really are a reflection of currently what's in the ERFO manuals and the ERFO program as established in Section 125 of Title 23. So, having said that it doesn't change any of those things that are in there. Those changes would have to occur as part of that program through that process, either through the emergency relief or what we refer to as ERFO, the Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Roads which includes the tribal program. So at this point those haven't changed. And I just wanted to check with Bob. He shook his head no so those are still in place.

Now, there are some flexibilities obviously that we were seeing in terms of one of the other problems besides the threshold was the ability for a tribe to declare and to wait on somebody else. Well, you know that

part of those procedures, that has changed as a result of that. So there's some things that have an impact on it that obviously need to be addressed also.

The BIA Road Maintenance Program.

Again, talked about eligible activities, the roles of local governments in maintaining roads. And of course there's always instances out there where people can cooperate in being able to maintain roads for others through agreements. Those are all eligible activities.

You develop your own solutions.

Sometimes it requires a little bit of innovative financing to do that but those are all eligible activities in terms of this program.

We have a facility maintenance management system which is related to if you will the road inventory update process in terms of data that's out there. We utilize that system to help support us in being able

to do -- but the requirements for that of what we need to expect and what are to be performed are listed in there, what we should be doing in terms of this maintenance management system.

And if you look through that section it describes what those are, that standards need to reflect some standard. They can always have tribal standards as long as it's documented that either meet or exceed the standards that are out there.

And we have the National
Association of County Engineers, county
governments has standards that are out there
as well as AASHTO has a number of standards
and procedures that are out there also. All
of those are eligible ways of being able to
say I've got a system in place on how I'm
going to maintain my roads, how I'm going to
develop a plan to do these things within the
funds that are available. And certainly
within the programs that are eligible unto me

1 including the TTP program.

The big part of this whole regulation subpart is of course that list, the list of eligible activities for funding under the BIA facility maintenance program and -- we made sure that we put in there -- under the Tribal Transportation Facility Maintenance Program.

Because they're so closely related and they're both utilizing you can actually use funds from one program to support other activities in the other program. That's why it's there, because you want to make sure that those eligible activities are a reflection of that.

One of the qualifiers as part of the process that's been in the Road

Maintenance Program from the onset was the ability for tribes, for that road sealing.

You know, chip-seal type projects are not to be subject to the limitations of 25 percent or the \$500,000. Those actually can be handled

as part of the regular construction program activities. And of course they're handled differently. And the result of that is it's a preventive maintenance activity but it also can count in terms of a construction activity and not against the road maintenance activity. And that's been written into the law since 1991, maybe `98. I would go as far as back to say `91.

There are no timetables associated with this subpart. In terms of record-keeping and reporting the one area we have is that the BIA in terms of -- again, this is applicable to the inadequate maintenance of roads that are out there.

If the BIA through the Secretary of the Interior finds out that roads are not being maintained under this program, again under the TTP program, under these standards due to insufficient funding the Secretary will notify the facility owner.

And this is -- when we're talking

about facility owner here it is entities which are counties, states, other local governments that the facility is not being maintained or there's not an annual funding request for -- to maintain that facility. Then the Secretary will report these findings to the Secretary of Transportation under 201(a) and the Secretary will provide a draft of this report.

again that if -- our program, if we are subject to having to make sure that we protect the public investment then if those other roads of other owners are out there and they're not being maintained, they're utilizing these same funds which most everybody does then it's the responsibility to be able to notify them and let them know that they need to maintain those roads.

This is something that we've talked about as in terms of it's in statute as referred to. And 201. It's in there. It has been in there since probably `91 or prior to

that, `86. But it continues to be there for that reason, to make sure that there's -- that the Secretary has a mechanism to be able to reach out to people and let them know particularly it was designed for -- under the use of federal aid program funds for the program in which roads are not being maintained.

And of course the sensitivity we have is under the TTP program we know of a lot of occasions where roads are neglected simply because they're associated with tribal lands, Indian lands, Indian communities and the result of that is we need to make sure we notify those folks of that. So that's under record-keeping.

That's Subpart G. Again, the big part of Subpart G is the list. So take a look at that list. If there's things that you feel need to be added to it or things that are not clear certainly provide those comments in terms of road maintenance.

We've talked in the past about airport access roads but limited to that. I don't know that that's going to change in terms of the maintaining actual runways from the standpoint of -- certainly from the liability standpoint it has not only for the Secretary but also for the tribe in terms of doing that. But those are all identified in here as to what we can and what we can't do, what we shouldn't do. But certainly the emphasis is what we can do and that is to maintain our roads now that we have a little more of the eligible funds available to us to do that.

Questions on road maintenance or maintenance of roads? Maintenance program as a whole. Bob, H and I.

MR. SPARROW: All right, so I'll spend a couple of quick minutes here going over H and I.

H is really just miscellaneous.

Most of H in the old reg was put in there for

reference purposes only because it wasn't part of the IRR program. We've kept pretty much all of that intact in this particular subsection. It provides information on the transport of hazardous and nuclear waste through the reservation or on tribal lands. Utilization of Indian preference in tribal employment rights. Applicability of tribal taxes and fees for the Tribal Transportation Program projects. A few Q&A's on the Emergency Relief Program. How do you establish and operate a tribal transportation department itself. And what eligible activities or functions that the organizations of the department can contract.

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There's also some Q&A's with regard to tribal regulations or the establishment of tribal regulations of oversize and overweight vehicles. Reporting requirements, employment rights, alternative dispute resolution processes to resolve the Tribal Transportation Program issues. And

then other research activities that are available.

So again, most of these don't necessarily tie directly into TTP but they're put in here for reference purposes only to assist the tribe if they're working with hazardous material or wanting to do research just to provide some information and direction on where to go for additional information.

So hazardous and nuclear waste transportation. Again, discusses the transport of hazardous and nuclear waste.

What are the roles of the state, the state DOT, the tribal, local government with regards to the transfer of this waste. Accident response. Training. And if you have an accident response team where can you go to get training, what type of training, dollars, cleanup, et cetera with regards to transferring the waste through the tribal land.

Reporting requirements. Again,

informational purposes only. What information
does the -- on the Tribal Transportation
Program does BIA and Federal Highway have to
make available upon request of a tribe. How
would you go about requesting that
information.

Additional Q&A's on Indian employment and training and contract preferences on carrying out the projects. And then TERO, tribal employment taxes and fees on projects. Again, just some basic Q&A's to provide information and direction for the tribes.

Emergency relief. Several questions on ER. Now, this was done before that Stafford Act went into effect so this is something we've got to go back and take a look at anything we need to change in reference to that before it goes out for the NPRM.

But it provides some information to you on how the Emergency Relief Program works, what the thresholds are. It references

23 C.F.R. 668 which is where the regulations for the Emergency Relief Program are.

It talks about ERFO as LeRoy said earlier. That's Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Property. That's part of the ER program but those funds are run through the Office of Federal Lands which is my office. They're not run through the Emergency Relief Office of Federal Highway.

You want to establish a tribal transportation department. Some Q&A's on establishing that, what the requirements are, what you should be able to carry out, what you can regulate, what you can't, et cetera, et cetera, just to give you some insight if you're interested in establishing a tribal transportation department itself.

Alternative dispute resolution.

Resolving disputes between the government and the tribes on tribal transportation program issues is discussed in this section as well.

And then as I said eligibility for

transportation research and funding
opportunities are some references of grants
and other things, other funding sources that
the tribe can look into if it's interested in
doing research or funding that particular
research.

There's no key dates in this section. This is pretty much just referencing other programs. But with record-keeping as it said earlier, you know, what type of information the tribes can ask the BIA and how we've got to keep records of what information is provided to the tribes themselves. So how you request it and what information can be made available to the tribes.

So again this is just kind of the catch-all at the very, very end of things that were critical and important to the tribes during negotiated rulemaking and were kept in the reg even though they didn't pertain directly in some cases to the IRR program itself. Or the TTP program now. Yes, Tim.

1	MR. ROSETTE: Tom Rosette with the
2	Chippewa Cree Tribe in Rocky Boy. I guess a
3	question, you know, that's always been on my
4	mind and I get a little I never ask it
5	because it seems so simple but I never know
6	what the answer is is who's the boss, Federal
7	Highways or the BIA? You've got two
8	Secretaries. Where does the buck stop here?
9	I mean who's which one of you guys is the
10	boss?
11	MR. SPARROW: We're partners.
12	It's co-administered between the Secretaries.
13	I don't think there is one Secretary over the
14	other.
15	MR. ROSETTE: Do the Secretaries
16	fight over us?
17	MR. SPARROW: Yes, and LaHood was
18	a really good arm wrestler too I'll tell you.
19	(Laughter)
20	MR. SPARROW: It's discussion and
21	carried out in cooperation between the two
22	agencies.

MR. ROSETTE: When I looked at the regulations that are being set forth I'd like to comment that I think it's more weighted toward Federal Highways and Federal Highways taking more jurisdiction over tribal programs. And I don't think that's the intent of Congress. I hope it wasn't the intent of Congress. And you know, dealing with one federal agency is basically hard enough.

MR. SPARROW: You've got a unique case, Tim. I mean I agree. You've got a unique case where in TEA-21 in 1998 although - this is Title 23 money. This comes from the highway bill. It's overseen by Department of Transportation. But in 1998 when TEA-21 was passed, the highway bill back then, it directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop regulation. It said Secretary of the Interior in cooperation I think with the Secretary of the Department of Transportation. But it directed Interior to develop Title 25 regs even though it's Title 23 money.

And there's discussion between the two agencies like that. So. It's not a simple -- I mean it's co-administered is the answer.

MR. ROSETTE: No, I don't see it as simple. That's why I keep forgetting to ask it. I really don't honestly know if there's an answer to it. But it just seems that over the years Federal Highway has taken more of a leadership role in what should have been a DOI program. I mean after the money is transferred it becomes DOI money. You guys should deal directly with DOI on any concerns that you have just like we have to deal with the Bureau on any concerns that they have.

It's just regular tier management.

MR. SPARROW: Well, you've got that and you also have the fact that when SAFETEA-LU started and was passed it provided tribes an option to work directly with Federal Highway. All I'm saying is it was -- so our involvement, the IRR team at Federal Highway

long enough that you can go through, you

long enough, I know you have, Bob, been around

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1 should understand how to consult with tribes.

I mean hands down you should be able to do it.

And then dealing with these issues. We have this co-leadership roles here where it gets confusing from a tribal standpoint as who's the dog and who's the tail I guess.

MR. CAULUM: Andy Caulum for the Solicitor's Office Division of Indian Affairs. Your point is very well taken definitely. I mean even within the government, for example, there was a GAO report that came down awhile back and with all due respect to my colleagues at GAO the initial view was well, this particular thing, the Secretary would never do it. This is not a contract the Secretary would enter into.

Then as we were working with GAO and answering their questions we had to explain to them well, actually, this is authorized because the law of the transportation money which is the first thing

we look to says that this is an activity that can be done, for example.

Additionally, you know, there are pluses and minuses I would agree so the coadministration of the program. But the reality is is that it's what Congress has said you're going to do. And until they change it in the law there's really not a lot we can do about it on our end from the regulatory standpoint. But I agree sometimes it does create confusion.

Fortunately Mr. Gishi and Mr. Sparrow for the most part as the program leads get along fairly well. And at the legal end we also do. And so I think that we do pretty well in terms of the coordination. But there is no question that at times it can lead to confusion I think for tribes.

MR. ROSETTE: It goes back to one more deal that, you know, the whole Rocky

Mountain Region got up and said about consultation. That in order to have true

consultation we can't be read at and talked to like and then put into this short of a time frame. I think I made that clear at our last meeting that this was too big of an issue to be put out at one consultation.

I know there's other consultations that will go on, but still when you roll it out it should be a full rollout. People should be able to digest the whole thing and get a true understanding of what's going to happen now and in months to come with this process. And how they could actively be a part of it to make it a better program.

MR. SPARROW: Thank you, Tim.

Subpart I is the last subpart. It's brand new to this particular regulation. And it reflects the changes that Congress made to the IRRHPP program. There's no real oversight in different sections because all it is, it's totally dedicated to that one particular program. So that is a standalone program separate from TTP.

But what Congress did was it in essence pulled out the Q&A's that were in 25 C.F.R. 170 and put them into statute, including the ranking criteria. If any of you have applied for an HPP project in the past you'll see in the very back there's a scoring matrix. The very last page.

And that scoring matrix is

verbatim out of the old reg. It's the very

last page of the reg on the very back maybe.

So that's the scoring matrix that if you have
a copy of the old regulation was in the old
regulation.

And what we did was took the language out of the statute and plugged it into Q&A's to reflect pretty much exactly what was taken out of 25 C.F.R. 170.

There are two changes though. One change is the fact that it is now funded at \$30 million a year but it's out of the general fund. Which means even though we've got a highway bill Congress has to pass a totally

separate piece of legislation in order to have this program funded. So for this year the program is not funded. We have a highway bill but Congress did not pass or provide funding for the Tribal High-Priority Program.

Because of that if any of you have applied in the past you always had to have applications in by December 31. And then BIA or Federal Highway would respond back to you by January 31. The projects would be evaluated by February 31. And funds would be made available by April 15 or whatever.

Because there's no time frame and we don't know whether the program is going to get funded what there will be if it gets funded is no sooner than 60 days after it gets funded we will have a call for projects and it'll work that way.

It could be August. It could be October. It could be January. We don't know. It's whenever Congress passes general funding. And it could come at any time. So if that

program does get funded we'll work with BIA,
the TTAP centers, Federal Highway, the
coordinating committee, et cetera, to get the
word out and get notifications out to the
tribal leaders saying, okay, this program is
provided funding and there's a call for
projects that's due X date. And that's the
way it'll work.

And then the evaluations will occur, will happen and be carried out exactly like they've been carried out since 2005. But for this year no money, at least no money yet so there's no call for projects. And there's no sense of doing work not knowing what's going to happen. Yes, Tim.

MR. ROSETTE: Just one question on -- is it still limited to \$1 million and under before you can apply?

MR. SPARROW: It's limited to \$1 million per project.

MR. ROSETTE: I mean you know, before it was if you got under \$1 million you

1 were the only ones that could apply.

MR. SPARROW: Right.

MR. ROSETTE: So now it's limited to you can only apply for \$1 million.

MR. SPARROW: It's apply up to \$1 million but it has to be the highest -- you have to prove that you don't have enough money to fund your highest priority project. It can't be that you do a bunch of other projects and then you've got \$300,000 left over so you ask for \$700,000 to do a project. This has to be the only project that you would do, the highest priority project of the tribe.

So we'll wait and see what happens with that. But because it affects the tribes themselves we've included it in this reg, quote unquote, "for reference purposes only" as opposed to developing a whole new regulation just for this particular set of Q&A's.

MR. ROSETTE: And you could only apply it for 1 year or what?

MR. SPARROW: You can only have one project in at a time.

part.

MR. ROSETTE: And if you phase the project, you couldn't do something like that?

MR. SPARROW: We'd have to take a look at it on a case-by-case basis of what the phases are. You'd have to have that phase completed before you applied for the next

You've got to take a look at what Congress now has for this program in law. It doesn't say like \$9 million will be provided for safety funding. It goes into a full -- there's a complete section in MAP-21 that is found, Section 1123 of MAP-21. And it goes on for several pages and actually references the ranking criteria table that was in 25 C.F.R. Part 170 will be used to rank the projects.

And that was added on. If you remember correctly when the bill came out of the EPW Committee and when they went into

conference there was no HPP program at all.

It wasn't separate, it wasn't included, it was

gone. But this is what came out of

4 conference. Any other questions? Yes, sir.

MR. KELLY: Dave Kelly, Oglala

Sioux Tribe. Bob, this question really don't

tie to the HPP portion of it, it's just a

generalized question. In the past several

years I'm going to say we've been lucky enough

to go through a couple of audits. The first

time with OIG and 2 years later again with

OIG. The third time was just recently here in
January I believe, January or December, that

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And this audit was more entailed.

It was real entailed where I think, I'm pretty sure it was OIG again along with some Federal Highway. Yes, that came and selected the Oglala Sioux Tribe for the third time. Or we volunteered.

But it was a report that was supposed to be done on the Federal Highways.

And to this date we haven't had any correspondence or response from them individuals that came and took the detailed look at all of our documents and gave us some sort of information or reprise back to what's going on within Federal Highways. Any chance of getting an update?

MR. SPARROW: Yes. The draft report is due to Federal Highway sometime in June. I talked to the IG actually yesterday to see how they were doing with their schedule and they said that we would see a draft sometime in early to mid June, that there was something being circulated through their department now with the hopes of having a final report out by sometime in July.

There were 10 tribes that were visited by the IG. Thank you for volunteering. Oh yes, call Dave, he'll go along with it, no problem.

This particular review is an OIG review of Federal Highway. And how we're

working with the tribes and working with the
Bureau of Indian Affairs in delivering of the
TTP program. That's what Dave is referencing.
It wasn't an audit of Oglala Sioux, it was
more an audit of Oglala Sioux and how they're
working with Federal Highway. Even though at
times I'm sure it felt like it was an audit of
the Oglala Sioux Tribe. But that was the
intent.

And that report will be made available as soon as it's final. It'll be made available to the public. We'll probably post it on our website. LeRoy will do the same. Yes, sir.

MR. DAVIS: Monte Davis with the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomis. I've been sitting here all afternoon listening. Kind of a unique situation for a.k.a. Gun Lake Tribe. We were re-recognized in 1999. They started a roads program to 2006 right there should tell you where I'm at. I'm concerned we'll be paying you back money by

the time Fiscal Year 2016 comes around. I'm a little nervous what's going to happen in our situation.

MR. SPARROW: You can make the check payable to -- no. Unfortunately in your case, and there's a number of tribes. Do you want to talk about this? There are a number of tribes that really are just onboard in the last couple of years. Because the inventory is frozen to be FY `12 or prior to 2004 if it's not BIA or tribal you don't have a real long history of FY `05 to FY `11 tribal shares. You're hindered by those aspects of the funding formula. But Congress has told us this is what we have to use. And LeRoy can go into more. Population is the same issue.

MR. GISHI: If you look at the -if you pull down the download from either the
FHW website or bia.gov the tribal shares for
FY 2013 it's written up in a format. It's
like 8.5 by 14 size pages with the columns
that have headers and which I'd include in

there all of the different factors that Bob described today on the different subparts, the supplemental of course, the amount for 2 percent planning, how the supplemental is identified, the 80 percent of the RNDF, all the way down to the end. And the last column is actually what was provided to each tribe in FY 2011.

But when you look in there one of the columns is population. And if you just happen to look at that and just go down the list, look for zeroes. There's actually tribes that exist but in the population database in NAHASDA it's zero. I think we had 26, 25 tribes that fit in that category.

Some of these tribes do not have a program which they basically do not apply for or do not interact with HUD in terms of housing activities and pretty much sponsor support their activities in the program primarily through the tribe. So the result of that is there's a zero.

Others, they haven't been
recognized long enough to be able to get a

database, a number in there, and it's zero.

Likewise when you see new tribes coming into the mix. We had Tejon Tribe in California that just got recognized in the last 2 years. When you look at those three elements in terms of what they were receiving in FY 2011 80 percent of nothing is really nothing. When you look at miles of road they don't have in inventory and enough time to establish it in 2012 they have zero.

Population is zero. They have no historical percentages to reflect from 2005 to 2011.

That's zero. So when you look at that one tribe the number is zero.

And this is obviously from our standpoint a concern. And we've communicated this internally to our folks also is that there are some things out there.

Of course, the idea is we want to be able to communicate that to you if you

haven't seen it. If you were any of those
zeroes you would know that you obviously would
probably have comments relative to that.

Obviously that comment process as Vivian has
indicated is through a different avenue. Here
it's talking about writing up the regulations
that reflect what's in the law. So from that

that reflect what's in the law. So from that standpoint anything that you have is built into it.

So I would encourage you to download those numbers from those locations.

If you can't find it or you need some -- if you need I can send it to you via email also.

I do have it on my laptop. Once I get back to the hotel I can email that to you.

So from that standpoint you wouldn't be paying anything back, you just would be -- it would be a smaller percentage overall.

Any other questions on that aspect of things? If not I want to thank everybody for their time today, being able to come here

and at least to begin the process of dialogue of and discussion of as we indicated an advanced look at what's in the regulations in terms of what's out there.

MR. ROBINSON: Tracy Robinson with the Northern Cheyenne Tribe. You know, sitting here today and going to Albuquerque this winter our tribal council along with the Rocky Mountain Region passed resolutions that direct these as not being -- we don't consider these as true consultations with tribes.

And with that and sequestration if

-- when you do come out for the true

consultation with tribes to come to the Rocky

Mountain Regions where tribes that are dealing

with funding can attend.

And one of the other things that

I'd like to see with this is when you come out
with your red-line version of these changes if
you could put on there where the changes are
coming from. Because we sat here and listened
to you and Bob today talk about that these are

your guys' changes. When you start getting
comments from tribes and tribal leaders to put
it in there that who's making them comments,
showing that they're truly coming from tribes,
not the Federal Highways or not BIA. Thank
you.

MR. GISHI: Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. MOORE: Ed "Buster" Moore,
Fort Belknap Tribal Council as well as a
tribal transportation delegate for MontanaWyoming Tribal Leaders.

At this time I have a resolution from the Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders that alludes to what Terry was sharing with you.

I'd like to read this into the record if I may, please. Most of the tribes, all of the tribes within our region, Rocky Mountain Region, are generating or have already generated supporting resolutions to this resolution.

So a resolution calling for the

BIA and FHWA to convene meaningful consultation with Indian tribes regarding Part 170 regulations and to honor the government-to-government relationship and to promote the rights of tribal governments to receive direct transportation services from the federal government.

Whereas the Montana-Wyoming Tribal
Leaders Council has been created for the
express purpose of providing Indian tribes of
Montana and Wyoming with a unified voice and
a collective organization to address issues of
concern to the tribes and Indian people.

And whereas the tribal governments of Montana and Wyoming and Idaho recognize the importance of actively engaging in policy formation on any matters that may affect the tribes and reservations.

And whereas the board of directors of the Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders Council consists of duly elected tribal chairs, presidents and council members who are fully

authorized to represent their respective tribes.

And whereas the Montana-Wyoming
Tribal Leaders Council recognizes the
importance of planning, design, construction
and maintenance of transportation facilities
throughout the Rocky Mountain Region to
improve public safety and promote jobs and
economic development on our reservations.

And whereas the regulations for the Indian Reservation Roads (IRR) program 25 C.F.R. Part 170 were published by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and became effective in Fiscal Year 2005 which converted the IRR program from a regional roads program into a formula-based, inventory-driven tribal shares program highly dependent upon an accurate transportation inventory.

And whereas SAFETEA-LU was enacted in August 2005 increased funding for the Indian Reservation Roads program from \$275 million annually to \$450 million annually,

streamlined the IRR program and directed the Secretary of Transportation and Secretary of the Interior to complete a comprehensive national inventory of transportation facilities eligible for assistance under the IRR program.

And whereas with implementation of the Part 170 regulations and increased funding Indian tribes soon realized that the BIA and Federal Highway Administration which jointly administers the IRR program were not ensuring that BIA regions uniformly and consistently updated tribal IRR programs.

Inventories for inclusion in the National Tribal Transportation Facility
Inventory resulting in additions to the inventory (NTTFI) of tens of thousands of miles of IRR program routes which greatly altered the distribution of tribal shares of IRR program funds among BIA region and tribes.

Whereas despite increased funding under SAFETEA-LU Indian tribes in the Rocky

Mountain Region witnessed a significant
decrease in our IRR program tribal shares.

effort by Indian tribes in the IRR program coordinating committee to convince the BIA and Federal Highways to establish uniform federal policy and procedures for the inclusion of the inventory (NTTFI) of eligible transportation facilities including clear criteria for adding proposed roads, primarily access routes and other eligible roads the Agency did not amend the Part 170 regulations or establish interim guidelines or policies for use by all BIA regional offices and Indian tribes.

And whereas at the request of
Indian tribes Congress amended the IRR program
with the enactment of MAP-21 in July 2012
which replaced the regulatory funding formula
with the statutory-based formula to distribute
TTP funds to Indian tribes, renaming the IRR
program the Tribal Transportation Program and
made other changes to the IRR program.

And whereas the BIA and Federal Highways developed draft changes to the Part 170 regulations to implement the statutory changes required by MAP-21, making other changes to the Part 170 regulations sought by the agencies.

And whereas the BIA has scheduled three consultation meetings with Indian tribes over a 1-week period in May including meetings in Phoenix, Arizona May 16, Minneapolis, Minnesota May 21, and Alaska on May 14 to discuss the draft changes with Indian tribes.

Whereas the Montana-Wyoming Tribal
Leaders is concerned that the draft changes
proposed by BIA and Federal Highways have not
had the benefit of meaningful consultation
with Indian tribes concerning how to best
improve the delivery of transportation
programs, projects and services to Indian
tribes, to promote the right of tribal
government to govern their own affairs and to
ensure that consultation of the trust

responsibilities of the United States to
tribes and to individual Indians to encourage
flexibility and innovation and to reduce,
streamline and eliminate unnecessary and
restrictive federal policies and procedures.

And whereas a review of the draft changes of the Part 170 regulations suggest that BIA and Federal Highways would limit tribal flexibility and innovation, curtail tribal appeal rights, unreasonably restrict tribal access to TIP -- TTP, sorry, federal aid and state-administered highway safety funds at a time of funding shortages in Indian Country and not fully implement MAP-21 streamlining provision.

And whereas the Montana-Wyoming
Tribal Leaders Council calls upon its member
tribes to demand that BIA and Federal Highways
meaningfully consult with Indian tribes before
new regulations are issued for the TTP.

Now, therefore be it resolved that the Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders Council

meaningful consultation with Indian tribes
beyond the three limited consultation sessions
announced in the April 12, 2003 Federal
Register concerning the overhaul of Part 170
regulations and before the agencies issue a
Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for public
comment as required in Executive Order 1375
and the Department's respective tribal
consultation policy.

And be it further resolved that
the Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders Council
asks its member tribes to authorize their
elected tribal officials and tribal personnel
to travel to the upcoming tribal consultation
meetings to share directly with BIA and
Federal Highway officials their concerns with
the draft changes to the Part 170 regulations
which do not appear to reduce, streamline or
eliminate unnecessarily restrictive federal
transportation policies or procedures, honor
the government-to-government relationship or

1 promote the rights of tribal governments to receive direct transportation services from 3 the federal government.

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Certified and signed Ivan Posey, Chairman, Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders Council. Robert Welch, Secretary, Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders Council. Thank you.

MR. GISHI: Thank you. Can we get a copy?

MR. PALMER: Jason Palmer, Colville Confederated Tribes. And similar to the Wyoming Montana Tribal Leaders, what they just read into the record, and echoing some of the concerns by other tribes in the Rocky Mountains and others here regarding consultation.

First, you know, we welcome and appreciate the dialogue that we've had here today. I mean, I took a lot of notes. There's a lot of good information here.

But there's a number of real substantive issues here regarding these

proposed revisions that you guys put out under this notice. And the process of consultation, it's -- the process is just as important as the substance of the consultation. And I think that's, you know, it's really important to get that out there.

You know, these existing regulations, they were developed through a very extensive rulemaking process. And I appreciate you guys' comments earlier to help clarify what the proposed rulemaking process is because when I read the notice the process described in that notice, it wasn't very clear to me.

Because the way I understood it
was the tribes had an opportunity to review
the revised versions of the regulations. You
could attend one of the three consultations
and submit comments. That process, it's
markedly different than the negotiated
rulemaking process that the previous
regulations went through. And it definitely

falls well short of the 13 consultations that were held that addressed just one aspect of the Part 170 regulations.

There's nothing provided in here that indicates that the BIA or the Federal Highway explored or even considered the use of negotiated rulemaking, and nothing in here articulated the basis for declining the use of such a process.

And anyway, so last week the

Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians held
their midyear convention. And there was two
resolutions that were passed out of the
transportation committee. One very similar to
the one that was just read in.

And I'll actually cut through and get down to the meat of what it is. And it just said therefore, be it resolved that the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians does hereby request that the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Federal Highway Administration reconsider and revise the regulatory process

set forth in the April 12, 2013 notice to either provide a negotiated rulemaking process or some other collaborative consultation process that offers tribes the opportunity to develop a consensus rule or an interim rule.

And be it further resolved if the departments are not willing to use a negotiated rulemaking process at the bare minimum the tribal consultation process should not only offer tribes the opportunity to provide comments to draft revisions, it should ensure that the BIA and the Federal Highway Administration will make all tribal comments available to the tribes and provide a written response to those comments before publishing a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

And that's all the comments I had today.

MR. GISHI: Thank you.

MR. CROW BELT: Thank you.

Leonard Crow Belt, Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes, northeastern Montana.

I would like to read into the record, and I'll make it brief, just the resolution number and that we support the Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders' resolution.

And Fort Peck Resolution No. 26-2368-2013-05. And I'll read it. Therefore, be it resolved the Fort Peck Tribal Executive Board hereby approves its support of the Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders resolution pertaining to the 25 C.F.R. Part 170 tribal consultation process.

I'd like to read that into the record and I'll give a copy for the minutes. Thank you.

MR. GISHI: Thank you.

MR. RUSETTE: Ted Rusette from the Chippewa Cree Tribe, Rocky Boy Reservation in Montana.

I'd like to submit a resolution into the record supporting the Rocky Mountain Region tribes, Resolution No. 7113. A resolution calling for the BIA and FHWA to

convene meaningful consultation of Indian
tribes regarding Part 170 regulations and to
honor the government-to-government
relationship and promote the rights of tribal
governments to receive direct transportation
services from the federal government. Thank
you.

MR. GISHI: Thank you.

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MR. HEALY: Good afternoon. John Healy, transportation director, Fort Belknap.

We support the comments made by the Councilman Moore, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Crow Belt and the gentleman from Chippewa Cree Tribe.

The Fort Belknap Indian Community
Council has also passed a resolution in
support of the Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders
resolution. However, it hasn't been signed
yet. As soon as it gets signed I'll email
LeRoy a signed copy. Thank you.

MR. GISHI: Thank you.

MR. ROBINSON: Trace Robinson,

Northern Cheyenne Tribe. I also have a tribal resolution, DOI-103-2013. And it also echoes the resolution read by Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders. And I'll submit it for the minutes.

MR. GISHI: Thank you. Okay. Any other resolutions you want to hand in or submit for the comment?

MR. ROSETTE: Just one last comment. You know, on your April 12 correspondence, LeRoy, Bob, on the one, two, three, fourth paragraph down although MAP-21 replaces the relative need distribution fund that's discussed above BIA needs to codify the requirements that proposed roads or access roads must meet in order to be added to or remain in the NTTFI.

What exactly did the BIA and Federal Highways do to codify and how was that presented today?

MR. SPARROW: The writeup on -this is Bob Sparrow. The writeup on proposed
roads and access roads I believe is in Subpart

D. It talks about the attachments and the information that's required to be submitted for proposed and access roads. So it's in that subpart. Yes.

MR. MYERS: This is Barak Myers with the Eastern Band of Cherokee. We also have a resolution that was passed last week at the United South and Eastern Tribes regarding the same issue that Jason had brought up from AT&I and some of the folks from the Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders Council.

Once I get a signed copy of that resolution I'll forward that over to LeRoy and Bob so that they'll have that as well.

MR. SPARROW: Anything else? Yes, sir.

MR. SMITH: John Smith, Shoshone Arapahoe Tribes, transportation director.

Our joint business council has also a resolution under consideration and has to await its authorization due to the fact that the council has not met since the second

week of May. And the time line on this

particular issue seemed to be a rather short,

quick action although we did work with Ivan

Posey as a council member with the Montana
Wyoming Tribal Leaders. But we will also

submit a resolution supporting that along with

the Northern Cheyenne, and Fort Belknap, and

Rocky Boy, and Jason, and Barak.

We agree with the comments that were generally stated today. And we'll be forwarding a final edition of our corrective measures for the record by the due date.

Thank you very much.

MR. SPARROW: Thank you, sir. Mr. Caulum?

MR. CAULUM: Seeing no more comments on the consultation part of our meeting we'll go ahead and close the consultations formally and close the record for today's meeting.

(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off the record at 4:47 p.m.)

	255.16	101 0 100 11	242 6 269 4 279 4	1 . 1 . 2 . 4 20 10
A	accelerate 255:16	101:9 169:11	243:6 268:4 278:4	administer 39:18
AASHTO 276:15	accelerating	216:17 218:6,19	278:5,6 292:1	administered 38:21
ability 31:19,20	255:12 256:13	218:21 219:21	acts 47:1	46:12 75:17
40:6 41:5 43:6,11	acceptance 214:2	220:7 221:19	actual 29:10 95:12	administering
52:8,11,13 53:2	access 6:1 35:14	228:20,20 232:1	130:12 136:3	229:14
55:19 57:8 72:2	72:20 73:17,17	284:16	246:6 260:4 281:4	administers 310:11
97:18 98:2 101:10	75:2 81:17 82:11	acted 43:2	adamant 7:14	administration
102:13 136:19	84:18 85:14 89:7	acting 16:5 17:18	add 77:5 148:9,13	11:2 25:1 76:21
216:4,7 221:11,20	91:19 93:5 140:2	action 261:10	148:19 151:13	79:13 113:3
258:20 261:22	140:7 144:7 146:8	263:8,14 264:15	152:10 163:13	127:18,22 186:10
274:21 277:19	157:7 158:3,17	265:18 266:15	170:18 177:3,7,11	189:7 216:20
able 32:3 33:9	159:7,21 235:5	323:3	184:22 185:2	255:6 263:6 292:5
35:21 39:18 40:6	248:17 281:2	actions 126:22	251:19 252:21	310:10 317:21
41:17,19 42:9,16	311:10 313:11	264:18	added 37:22 61:12	318:13
43:9 49:13 55:20	321:14,22 322:3	actively 293:12	81:3 88:14 90:4	administration's
56:6 61:8 63:5,11	accessed 160:21	308:16	90:13 145:22	79:18
72:2,19 73:10,11	accessing 91:13	activities 28:8,19	280:20 298:20	administrative
75:15,16,18 78:3	accident 283:15,17	33:14,16,17 34:17	321:15	154:15 165:4
78:12,15 82:2	accomplished	39:19 40:22 59:21	adding 196:18	administratively
84:20 85:7 86:2	199:13,15	60:8,10 67:13,16	311:9	236:21
87:22 93:1,14	accomplishing	67:20 68:4 69:17	addition 124:13	administrator
94:4,4 97:18 98:4	266:2	70:7 72:1,5,9,14	139:9 249:4	19:14 96:15
98:11,21 101:13	accomplishment	73:9,14 74:9 75:5	additional 33:4	ADT 71:6
101:14 102:9,17	199:12	75:20 80:20 83:1	157:12 171:12	advance 59:8
102:19,20 108:16	account 41:3,4,8	87:14 90:15 112:2	200:7 251:12,13	150:17 211:18
109:6,12 113:9	78:16 104:22	112:12 129:15,21	283:9 284:7	224:20
147:8 157:5 194:3	139:12 152:5,7,8	185:13 192:18	Additionally 292:3	advanced 212:12
215:14 217:4,8	219:17 224:14	214:3 216:5	additions 310:16	222:9,20 227:8,9
219:2,8,11 220:20	230:19,21 231:2	217:20 223:17	address 56:6 82:8	227:10 235:3
221:6,13,21 227:2	236:13	236:6,22 237:14	93:1 129:19 158:3	306:3
227:19 231:12	accountability	240:17 241:14	221:21 247:9	advancing 49:20
232:5,7 233:9	42:12 257:5 261:1	242:8,21 243:2	308:12	advantageous 69:5
234:4,7,13 236:19	262:18	245:2,14 246:20	addressed 81:20	adverse 79:2 156:7
242:4,6,10,18	accounted 42:15	246:21 258:4	195:19 197:18	advertise 211:18
243:8,16 247:10	43:1	259:8 260:7 265:5	238:20 239:6	advocate 135:7,11
250:14 251:3,9,14	accounts 227:16	268:21 270:20	246:9 274:1 275:4	affairs 1:1,19 4:8
255:8,15 261:20	accurate 151:20	271:12,15 273:7	317:2	6:20 17:15 45:22
264:19 265:21	152:9 207:5	275:6,12,16 277:4	adequate 71:3,7	50:9 78:18 117:18
266:7,17,21,22	309:17	277:12,14 278:2	adequately 47:12	119:7 127:6 133:6
267:3,8 268:20	acknowledge 262:2	282:14 283:1	82:8	133:8 139:3,7
269:21 270:11	acquire 245:19	303:19,20	adhering 79:1	148:11 149:10
273:15 275:10,22	acquisition 229:2	activity 60:14	adjective 196:16	217:16 257:16,20
276:17 279:17	246:2	80:22 85:21 86:9	adjectives 206:17	259:13 272:10
280:3 285:13	act 11:15 12:12	191:10 192:8	adjustment 166:11	291:9 301:2
291:2 293:9 304:2	29:15 40:22 46:17	212:5 217:15	171:15,21 176:1	309:13 312:21
304:22 305:22	46:21 50:2 56:12	224:18 225:3	183:4 235:12	317:21
absolve 102:22	56:16 57:13,19	231:11 241:7	adjustments 69:14	affect 7:20 158:19

159:9,10 181:14	234:1,11 241:12	alternate 105:12	146:1 159:14	application 44:14
308:17	242:11 244:11	alternative 282:20	164:4,5 195:7	46:19 53:5 64:1
Affiliated 317:11	258:16 259:6	285:18	205:9 215:6 223:6	82:19 228:19
317:19	261:8 271:9	amazing 44:11	273:1 287:6 289:4	applications 58:3
afoot 247:8	275:11	ambiguities 60:1	289:8	295:8
afternoon 101:6	Agriculture 11:10	amend 311:11	answered 193:19	applied 54:14
122:9 301:17	ahead 45:14 323:18	amended 56:13,14	answering 291:19	55:16 171:13
320:9	aid 37:8 43:14	56:16 218:19	answers 186:18	294:5 295:7 298:8
agencies 6:19 36:3	67:17 74:15 147:8	220:7 311:16	190:7 192:12	applies 44:20 45:17
39:22 40:16 42:19	194:15,17 209:11	Amending 213:15	223:8	47:10 56:20,21
43:8,15 51:9 63:1	210:3,6 220:14	amendments	anticipated 33:8	165:22 214:18
66:20 67:10 86:14	248:19 256:19	218:20	anybody 25:18	231:18 232:2
209:18 221:7	280:6 313:12	America 65:11	anymore 115:8	270:14,15
222:18 248:12	ain't 25:20	228:20	142:16 206:16	apply 36:6 45:8,22
287:22 289:2	airline 136:1	American 139:22	anyway 114:16	56:18 61:19,20,21
312:6 314:6	airport 1:14 82:12	169:7,10	172:21 317:10	99:22 151:8 218:7
agency 51:12 53:9	136:2 281:2	amount 41:15	apart 223:19	228:6 229:18
78:1 85:15 153:17	airports 72:20	104:8 128:3 165:1	apologize 6:6 64:9	240:19 254:15
201:12 205:5	Alaska 72:12 97:15	166:16,19 167:8	107:12	255:10 270:14
219:8 232:22	139:18,22 141:14	168:10 183:2	appeal 121:5	296:18 297:1,4,5
249:2 261:22	149:4 171:4	199:2,4 235:22	122:15 123:21	297:22 303:17
262:7 288:9	312:11	238:9,10,10,11	150:9 196:5 197:4	appointed 68:19
290:16,17 311:11	Alaskan 143:6,8	239:16 244:12	197:5 244:5	105:8 111:5
ago 7:17,22 27:9	169:8	255:2 303:3	313:10	118:11,20 119:3
90:8 144:1 226:10	Albuquerque	amounts 130:12	appealable 121:6	apportioned 210:4
agree 99:9,10 107:7	96:21 306:7	184:12	121:11 150:1,1	appreciate 97:13
251:22 252:14	alienation 140:4	Anchorage 6:11	appealed 123:12	99:3 109:14 128:6
253:4 261:18	144:10	105:17	149:17 150:8	251:16 315:18
288:11 292:4,10	aligning 208:8	Andy 1:18 4:6 14:5	appeals 46:2 121:5	316:10
323:9	allocate 31:14,15	25:22 225:19	121:9 122:12,15	approach 166:3
agreeing 259:3	allocated 11:16	238:15 291:8	122:17 123:10	290:18
agreement 46:13	allocation 131:19	Angie 20:12	149:14 154:14,16	appropriate 39:11
217:10,11,13	allocations 249:3	announced 314:4	appear 314:19	216:21 220:8
221:12 224:9,11	allow 43:11 57:16	announcement	appeared 29:12	222:1 233:21
225:11 242:7	160:2 217:7	64:18 82:20	appendices 205:13	249:20
agreements 39:4	allowable 84:14	annual 11:17,21	appendix 67:19	appropriated
39:11,14,15 43:7	allowed 52:20	12:3 30:10 79:16	85:3 205:13,20	269:9 273:5
43:9 46:22 59:4	96:16 127:9,10	80:17 103:2	206:3 208:12	appropriately
60:16,19 63:3,7	154:15 197:5	183:14,22 184:15	223:15 243:1	137:4
76:20 216:21	allowing 19:11	199:11 222:3	Applause 137:20	appropriation
217:6 219:3 220:9	23:20	245:5 269:8 271:2	307:8	235:19
220:10,22 221:22	allows 34:21	273:5 279:4	Appletree 1:14	appropriations
222:1,2,3,8 225:5	102:12	annually 191:21	Applicability 282:8	258:2 271:6
227:7,9 228:18	alludes 307:15	309:22,22	applicable 45:11	approval 57:16
229:6 230:13	all-encompassing	answer 56:7 85:2,3	52:4 58:5 62:7	140:5 144:10
232:4,17,20 233:7	53:4	119:14 122:14	143:14 229:10	219:5 231:9
233:17,18,21	altered 310:19	124:18 126:21	244:9 278:13	approvals 188:18
			l	

188:21	arm 287:18	10:22 25:1 94:17	269:18 270:4,5,10	average 135:20
approve 57:9 189:1	arms 178:10	96:14 99:1 108:1	270:15	136:5 160:10
approved 55:21	Army 201:1	108:8 119:6,13	authority 32:3 45:1	175:9 176:3
75:9,10 79:11	Army 201.1 Aron 2:4 19:5	Assisted 48:3	45:12 248:9	await 322:21
144:19 187:21	126:12 135:10	Associate 96:15	269:15 270:2,8,11	awart 322.21 award 249:20
188:11 206:1	156:4 253:8	associated 32:20	272:4	awards 62:22
212:3,6,7 231:8	ARRA 87:12	35:1 47:1,13 48:1	authorization 9:11	aware 51:5 58:20
236:5,6	arriving 177:18	58:2 59:5 65:22	29:11,14 322:21	67:4 70:21 82:7
approves 57:4	articulated 317:8	72:9 82:2 83:2	authorize 314:13	114:22
189:13 319:8	aside 191:7 220:15	97:22 112:13	authorized 128:17	awhile 89:20 96:20
approving 197:11	237:9	161:3 217:21	129:14 165:2	120:19 247:15
197:22 213:1	asides 128:17 165:4	230:14 234:19	291:21 309:1	291:12
April 295:12 314:4	180:16	236:22 237:5	authorizing 57:4	A-G-E-N-D-A 3:1
318:1 321:9	asked 96:22 149:1	240:17 243:22	automatic 185:6	a.k.a 301:19
Arapaho 21:2,7	198:22	265:5 271:19	automatically	a.m 1:14 4:2 64:7,8
Arapahoe 2:20	asking 4:18 118:18	278:10 280:12	181:12	a.m 1.14 4.2 04.7,0
68:14 322:18	188:12	Association 16:21	autonomy 49:20	В
archaeological	asks 151:17 314:13	276:13	availability 84:18	B 19:16 64:4 65:16
188:4 196:22	aspect 46:5 104:10	assume 57:2	85:11 94:20	66:8,16 67:19
area 12:19 43:5	200:20 201:11	assumed 74:18	227:10 235:1	69:12 75:4 112:1
72:7 81:18 102:2	233:17 240:5	assurances 254:6	available 37:5,7	118:9 127:12
109:15 116:6	305:20 317:2	assure 78:22	39:21 40:9 42:6,9	202:8 205:20
122:20 123:14,20	aspects 27:15 77:9	243:13	49:5 63:8 64:21	216:7
183:12 196:6	217:6 250:22	assuring 35:20	65:3,4,7,12 67:20	back 6:14 7:14 8:10
254:11 262:20	262:6 302:13	asterisk 184:11	74:8 76:17 77:11	16:3 26:9,22 28:3
278:12 299:14	aspire 47:5	attachments 187:8	79:8 80:13,14	47:17 56:17 64:4
areas 26:10,11,14	assess 125:9	187:11,19,22	86:7 92:10 99:14	64:8 65:1 75:11
36:2 41:14 46:1	asset 40:18 41:20	196:13 322:1	101:2 120:15	75:16,16 90:12
49:19 51:22 56:2	42:13	attacked 187:16	121:18 131:21	91:7 93:8 96:20
56:6,10 57:18	Assiniboine 23:4	attempt 126:16	132:21 134:13,14	100:10 103:12,14
58:20 69:21 70:16	318:21	attempted 54:13	134:15 143:13	103:16 104:16
71:14 72:10,22	assist 133:22	attend 135:21	150:18 154:4	113:17 115:5
75:9,22 78:15	150:21 243:15	306:16 316:18	165:20 166:18	127:7,13 134:10
79:3,21 80:2,8,22	283:6	attended 15:12	168:14 169:10	134:13 139:7
81:5,21 82:4	assistance 11:14	attending 100:9	171:10 183:3,8,10	141:20 143:5
87:20 89:9 101:12	34:4 46:21 50:2	attention 83:18	184:12,17 191:4	148:10 153:5
108:5 112:2	56:12,16 57:12	AT&I 322:10	200:8 216:10	157:1 164:10,14
160:13 182:19	76:4,5 139:1	audience 111:13	221:4 235:8 236:1	166:12 172:12
231:20 243:11	169:11 216:17	audit 299:15 301:4	237:15,17 238:12	174:7 175:18
254:13 258:8	218:6 219:21	301:5,7	260:17 265:3	178:17,19 179:21
261:9 262:13	220:7 232:11,16	auditors 230:1,5	268:11 271:1	181:15 190:18
264:1 265:14	233:1 234:7	audits 129:20	272:11,12,15	193:8 197:14
273:18	242:17,19 243:16	299:10	276:21 281:13	199:10 206:10
arena 42:5	260:4 262:1,6	August 295:19	283:2 284:4	211:1 212:21
argue 145:1	264:16 266:2	309:20	286:15 295:12	214:8 218:19
argument 239:3	310:5	authorities 40:17	301:11,12 318:14	221:7,8 228:8
Arizona 312:10	assistant 1:20 6:2	46:6 79:8 232:19	avenue 305:5	229:8 239:12
L				

	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1
242:16 245:10,11	basic 10:2 14:19	18:19 20:22 107:4	244:12 245:17	132:4 198:17
248:13 253:22	35:15 48:22 98:2	118:7 125:18	246:16 248:11	199:9 288:14,16
257:1 259:6	159:19 242:9	133:3 155:15	249:13 252:3,15	294:22 295:3
267:21 271:10	284:11	191:18 264:8	256:1 258:11,18	298:21
278:8 284:17	basically 37:6	307:10 320:10,15	259:17,22 260:10	Billette 24:6,6
288:16 291:13	56:18 59:7 67:19	323:7	262:21 263:1,5	Billings 96:22
292:19 294:6,10	95:1 116:21 120:1	Belt 2:2 23:3,3 99:7	264:10,18 265:21	billion 30:11 70:22
295:9 300:5	141:10 145:11	99:8 181:8 318:20	267:14 268:12	71:7 151:20
301:22 305:14,17	146:2,11 147:13	318:21 320:13	269:1 270:21	bills 126:6,7
backwards 250:9	154:2 160:19	Ben 2:2 22:9,21	272:16 273:4	birds 245:17
253:1	167:8 189:6 201:2	148:6	275:5 277:5	bit 5:11 8:12 10:12
bad 22:22 23:1	206:14 207:20	bend 18:4 207:7	278:13,16 284:3	29:8 33:6 34:5
25:20 127:11	218:9 219:1	benefit 53:22	286:11 287:7	35:4 36:11 38:17
bag 65:6	226:13 228:22	152:19 209:14	295:8 296:1	39:12 40:11 43:17
balance 33:9	229:18 233:22	221:5 225:13	302:11 307:5	65:16 66:6 74:5
239:15	237:16 240:18	250:3 312:16	308:1 309:13	81:12 100:11
ball 152:20	241:15 243:4,11	best 98:16 207:2,4	310:9,12,20 311:5	101:3,7 106:21
Band 2:12 16:19	247:19 250:17	249:13 312:17	311:13 312:1,7,15	115:17 122:8
19:15 20:3,9	267:17 279:9	better 6:3 25:20	313:8,18 314:1,16	125:13 140:18
21:17 22:5,8,18	288:9 303:17	44:9 108:15	317:5 318:12	142:18,19 147:9
24:7 25:11 301:16	basis 11:17,22 12:3	293:13	319:22 321:13,17	150:20 183:18
322:6	30:11 62:15 73:19	beyond 122:4	BIA's 248:17	217:19 227:21
bands 2:2 22:11	79:16 80:9 95:17	239:9 314:3	270:18	229:5,10 235:1
23:19 148:7	103:3 183:14	BIA 14:20 25:13	bia.gov 302:19	236:12 272:18,21
Banfield 2:2 22:9	184:1,15 245:5	36:1 39:14 42:18	big 26:13 29:1 30:7	273:22 275:14
22:10 148:6,6	247:3 271:2 273:5	43:8 45:4 47:7	30:16 34:2,8,19	Blackdeer 17:5,6
bank 155:2	298:6 317:8	51:12 63:3 79:22	36:13 38:22 40:14	19:16,17
banks 150:19	battling 115:2	85:16 86:10 87:1	40:20 41:1,21	Blackstad 24:15,15
Barak 2:12 16:17	Bay 2:2 22:11	95:22 106:18	42:11 57:10 59:17	blah 110:14,15,15
322:5 323:8	148:7	110:20 117:7	60:4 65:18 71:12	110:15,15,17,17
Barb 25:8	bear 20:11,12	130:1,5,6 133:9	71:21 72:16,21,22	110:17,17,17
bare 318:8	127:16	139:9 140:20,22	73:12 80:21 81:1	blame 252:3,4,18
base 71:10	bears 169:7	141:3,11,21 142:7	82:13,15 111:18	BLM 40:1 78:7
based 8:8 11:12	beefing 75:21	148:14 150:20	112:21 114:21	Bloomington 1:14
30:20 31:19 40:10	began 28:10 73:3	151:18 154:14,16	121:13 135:9	17:16
78:2 82:17,18	beginning 39:1	154:22 155:5	162:3 197:21	blue 86:21
98:13 106:9 150:4	186:19 241:2	156:3 161:6	228:13 232:11	BMT 215:1
157:7 158:21,22	behalf 49:15 64:14	168:18,21 170:1,4	247:2 255:9	Bo 18:8
160:12 168:16	154:10 231:15	170:6 173:6 181:2	256:14 277:2	board 73:22 218:7
173:7 175:7,13,20	242:20	181:10,10 182:10	280:17 293:4	256:19 308:19
176:12 182:22	believe 52:13 54:5	185:20 189:7,11	biggest 27:2 101:12	319:8
183:1 199:17	111:20 132:7	191:1 192:15	101:12 102:9	boardwalks 73:22
216:21 218:22	201:8 205:4,8	203:20,21 208:22	197:19 215:17	boat 72:7
227:10 230:17	226:9 238:22	212:1,18,20 220:4	bill 13:19 32:16	Bob 1:14 10:14
231:9 241:8	240:8 247:1	221:9 222:2	40:20 117:3,6	14:21 30:15 32:11
246:15	299:13 321:22	226:20 230:17	126:8 127:19,20	32:21 33:5 35:6
bases 64:13	Belknap 2:5,11	231:4,15 236:19	127:20 128:1	36:10 40:11 109:9

]	1
112:15 113:1	204:12 205:22	burden 246:4	295:17 296:6,13	238:1 241:18
133:4 142:20	213:8 290:3	bureau 1:1 6:20	300:19	263:14 286:21
146:18 183:18	bridges 34:17	11:9 17:15 45:21	called 8:18 48:7	case-by 80:8
184:10 191:19	36:10 42:14,17,18	117:17 127:5	112:10 130:16	case-by-case 298:6
219:4 236:3	42:20,20 124:7,8	133:5,7 139:3,6	183:18 254:3	catastrophic
274:16 281:17	129:7 139:16	145:17 148:11	calling 203:14	204:13
290:21 299:6	199:18,19 200:15	149:10 158:18	209:1 307:22	catch 121:1 231:12
303:1 306:22	201:17 202:3,4	159:6 217:16	319:22	catch-all 286:17
321:10,21 322:14	203:9,18,19,20,21	257:15,18,19,19	calls 65:2 313:17	categorical 254:20
Bob's 7:3 93:16	204:2,13,17 205:1	259:13 289:15	314:1	254:22
147:9	brief 3:4 11:3 319:2	301:2 309:12	campaign 137:1	categories 161:4
Bois 25:11	briefly 93:12 165:3	317:20	capability 72:11	category 90:9
bolts 112:7	245:15	burn 99:17 100:22	235:13 237:18	254:3 265:15
bonds 150:17 223:3	bring 4:19 8:10	Burny 2:22 19:2	capacity 234:13	303:15
book 178:4	60:19 135:22	76:7 156:18 179:1	capita 116:9	catering 64:20
borough 141:16	154:15 174:8	179:2 180:13	capital 75:6	caught 210:8
boss 287:6,10	204:19 245:13	182:18 207:9	captured 194:22	Caulum 1:18 4:3,6
bottom 161:13	bringing 100:10	251:19	care 136:21 262:10	104:1 113:11
266:20	broad 30:14	business 21:7 95:9	careful 224:20	118:17,18,22
bound 273:9,13	broader 78:10	114:12 123:2	249:12	119:12 225:19,19
boundary 139:17	Brodeen 25:7,8	322:19	carefully 52:19	238:15,15 239:21
box 65:1,3 167:3	broken 143:16	Buster 2:11 18:19	Carolina 16:20	291:8,8 323:15,16
Boy 21:15 89:18	brother 267:21	107:3 264:7 307:9	carried 64:10	CD 226:4
90:6 174:21	brought 109:21	buy 74:12 228:19	117:19 132:16	CDs 227:16
176:20 177:3	174:1 182:18	228:20	134:12,14,15	cell 10:5
184:20 237:22	184:10 273:2	buyout 245:16	156:15 201:22	centerline 207:13
287:2 319:17	322:9	bylaws 220:21	213:18 287:21	centers 12:18 48:3
323:8	Bruce 23:22		296:10,11	76:4,6 130:3
Branchard 18:3,3	Brule 88:10	C	carries 150:12	296:2
brand 130:19	buck 287:8	C 26:15 38:10,14	191:1,3	central 76:7
293:15	budget 8:14 9:8	66:10 91:1 112:15	carry 120:13	Century 45:14
break 3:11,17	12:14 78:9 97:3	113:14 114:12,15	129:20 130:2	certain 47:18 51:19
54:18 64:3,4,22	98:18 136:18	115:18 117:20	191:2,4 195:22	51:22 52:2 55:22
162:3 166:19	245:5,7 246:15	118:2 119:17,18	285:13	217:8 233:6
179:13 256:20	budgets 137:12	122:21 127:12	carrying 185:21	237:13 239:15
breaks 233:12	buffet 64:21	128:10 132:15	189:20 190:2	251:6 255:13
262:8	build 61:1 71:10	155:9 185:14	284:9	263:2
Brett 19:17	116:16	187:5 196:9 202:8	cars 131:7	certainly 15:17
Brian 22:7	building 116:15	206:3,15 208:12	case 57:5 62:21	55:4 61:4 66:22
bridge 35:14 42:7	240:11	214:9 215:18	63:18 80:9 85:6	72:1 80:1 83:2
55:9,9 60:2	built 139:13 196:17	237:6	86:14 119:8	85:6 98:22 99:3
125:13 129:2,3	261:7 266:16	Cabinet 79:19	238:22 288:11,12	210:3,19 216:13
165:11,21 166:1,1	305:8	California 304:6	302:6	218:13 227:13
172:8 190:9,14,15	bulk 66:1 215:19	call 5:4 71:1 88:8	cases 28:19 33:3,4	251:6,16 265:14
198:8 199:16	271:9	133:11 185:9	48:14 50:15 62:6	267:7 276:21
200:2 202:7,13	bullet 139:8	193:13,17 230:3	62:8 69:16 75:14	280:21 281:5,10
203:6,11 204:10	bunch 132:6 297:9	244:15 245:3	79:3 90:19 147:4	certification 189:2
	•	•	•	•

			I	I
189:3,5	55:4 64:16 66:14	choices 39:17	close 69:12 174:9	41:18 51:12 67:14
certified 200:2	81:6,6 94:6 95:19	choose 88:19	179:4 180:10	89:4 96:1 99:16
202:7 315:4	95:21 96:4 98:2	252:11	184:8 235:14	99:18 127:3
cetera 69:7 140:6,6	101:9,18 119:21	Chris 2:8 23:14	323:18,19	146:17 151:5
140:10,10 150:18	119:21 123:16	50:21 115:20	closely 277:9	153:11 160:19
152:8,9 195:6,7	157:17 160:7	124:1 143:1	closeout 26:7	178:14 194:14
205:19,19 213:14	162:1 215:17,20	circulated 300:14	189:17 190:1	213:10 228:8
213:14,19,19	221:19 232:12	circumstances	198:3 213:4,5	237:16 241:1
283:19 285:14,15	239:9 244:5	216:22	closer 195:5	288:13 302:1
296:3	253:19 262:13	circumvent 126:17	closing 3:22 43:3	coming 53:9 77:8
chairman 17:2	269:4 273:14	cities 116:6,9,11,17	code 45:15,16	128:6 152:2 200:3
20:15 23:15 24:13	274:9 293:17	city 97:1 141:17	165:6	204:6 208:5 215:3
315:5	294:18 306:19,20	Claims 232:1	coded 163:13	238:18 250:17
chairs 308:21	307:1 311:22	clarification 38:2	codify 321:13,18	253:15 260:16
challenge 154:16	312:2,4,5,12,14	38:17 51:21 75:21	collaboration	268:15 304:5
249:2	313:7 314:18	82:10 145:6	66:18 77:4 126:17	306:21 307:4
chance 78:14 300:6	changing 28:8	153:13 201:4	193:9 253:12	comma 143:9
change 13:20 27:2	61:15 87:10,17	215:13	collaborative 318:3	comment 52:4 69:9
29:3 32:5,8 34:19	137:15 160:14	clarified 54:7 85:6	colleagues 103:9	83:17 97:14 99:12
34:21 50:16 57:21	162:14 221:18	clarify 147:18	291:13	109:16 124:17
83:15 86:20 88:1	236:2 251:1	148:15 149:13	collect 239:13	125:14 127:9
102:9 106:7	Chapter 28:17	187:18 316:11	collection 42:11	134:3,6 137:22
123:19,20 125:1	36:17 67:17	clarifying 148:18	collective 308:12	144:15 154:1
129:3 142:10,13	chart 165:5	class 146:7	column 303:6	159:16 195:18
146:19,21 158:10	check 274:15 302:5	classification	columns 302:21	211:12,19 212:14
160:15 164:2,7	Cherokee 2:12	115:11 152:6	303:10	215:5,10 240:6
197:19,21 251:9	16:19,19 322:6	206:6 207:11,22	Colville 2:14 16:8	245:10 253:6
274:8 281:3	Cheyenne 2:16	classifications	315:11	254:10 288:3
284:18 292:7	18:15 21:10 103:7	162:15 207:17	combination 175:9	305:4 314:8 321:7
294:19	122:11 306:6	208:14	come 9:6 34:15	321:9
changed 26:12 36:6	321:1 323:7	classified 163:11	46:16 54:21 55:4	commented 103:10
48:6,10,11 61:10	Chickasaw 18:6,9	Claw 20:11,12	61:3 65:1 84:22	commenting 61:15
75:8 80:15 90:21	chief 1:20 10:22	clean 40:9	97:5 98:21 100:2	218:16
94:2 101:17	14:20	cleanup 283:19	103:14,16 113:5	comments 3:22
108:20,21 112:9	Chippewa 2:8,17	clear 7:12 73:7	124:12 125:10	4:18,21 8:9 9:5,6
113:16 118:1	19:15 20:10 21:13	82:21 84:1,4,22	135:11 139:7	10:8 14:9,11,15
123:12 130:9	21:15,18 23:15	111:7 232:7 251:8	169:15,17 171:10	15:12 80:5 85:8
140:13 160:16	24:8,19 37:12	266:5 280:21	172:11 181:12,15	91:20 97:14 99:4
186:1 188:20	50:22 89:15	293:3 311:9	200:15 202:12,14	99:11 104:17,18
190:16 197:20,21	115:21 124:2	316:13	202:18 206:11	105:1 106:9,11,17
234:11 257:8,9	134:6 143:2	cleared 255:3	222:8 250:10	109:1,14 113:7,10
268:16 269:5	174:21 184:20	clearer 75:12	251:22 252:5,20	128:2,5 194:19
274:15 275:1	237:22 287:2	clearly 49:6 60:9	253:3,9 261:16	251:15,16 253:17
changes 8:8 12:15	319:17 320:13	75:18 93:15 94:7	264:11 293:11	253:18,21 280:21
13:13,15,21 14:3	chips 65:6	103:3 117:10	295:22 305:22	305:3 307:2,3
26:13 27:2,17	chip-seal 277:20	Cleanet 17:22	306:13,14,18	316:10,19 318:11
30:16 31:21 38:12	Choctaw 22:18	Cloquet 17:22	comes 6:12,13	318:13,15,17
		<u> </u>	l	l

	 		 	l
320:11 323:9,17	completed 155:17	conduct 196:3	Congress's 183:20	207:16 214:5
commingled	192:5 298:8	Confederated 2:14	connection 220:17	consultant's 155:18
224:14	completely 90:21	16:9 315:11	connections 6:9	consultation 1:6,13
Commission 25:6	96:2 97:12 122:1	conference 126:7	Connors 22:21,21	4:12 6:4 7:16
committee 6:22 7:7	124:21	127:21 299:1,4	consensus 318:5	14:6 26:1 31:19
8:11 13:8 17:2,4	compliance 125:8	confirms 37:3	consider 105:22	51:3,8 52:10,11
20:16 31:3 36:15	255:3	confused 153:4,6	306:10	52:21 66:18 77:2
47:17 48:17 49:16	complicated 175:6	153:12	considerable 41:14	77:3,15 79:15
60:6 67:15 68:21	comply 254:13	confusing 291:5	223:11	84:2 93:4 95:11
75:10 77:12 83:9	complying 233:13	confusion 242:4	consideration	96:1,3,19 97:10
83:21 94:10 96:5	266:10	292:11,18	322:20	103:21,22 104:2
105:7,8 109:20	components 186:22	congestion 42:8	considered 33:18	104:13,21 105:9
111:5,6,11 126:2	187:2	190:10 198:9	52:19 54:17 61:18	105:16 107:9
126:3 127:3,13	comprehensive	Congress 9:20	104:2 230:21	110:1,2 111:1,2,7
187:14,17 242:2	138:21 149:7	26:20 28:11 30:6	268:3 317:6	111:8 118:8,9,19
252:6 296:3	310:3	30:19 31:12 32:4	considering 250:16	119:8 125:20
298:22 311:5	comptroller 17:21	32:5,7,8 33:8	consistency 89:13	137:3 177:16
317:14	222:7	40:15 48:11 57:3	consistent 47:8	201:8 205:10
committees 126:4,6	computed 168:15	57:8 113:16	61:21 99:4 225:21	249:11 253:12
126:8,14 127:1	169:9	115:16 117:2	consistently 248:21	260:12 292:22
common 219:14	computer 65:3	120:1,7,10 121:22	310:12	293:1,5 306:14
communicate	193:16	124:18 125:3,4,22	consists 105:10	308:2 312:8,16,22
304:22	concept 42:12	126:1,9,15 127:1	308:21	314:2,3,10,15
communicated	46:13 60:17,20	131:18 132:12	constituents 100:2	315:16 316:2,4
304:18	61:1 73:20 80:10	136:11,14 137:16	constitution 220:21	318:3,9 319:11
communicating	216:6 226:16,21	138:5 140:17	construct 71:1	320:1 323:17
111:10	233:8 234:9	142:11 147:13	74:13 131:5 152:7	consultations 4:9
communication	242:16 246:14	151:6,17,21 153:6	191:20 206:5,9	4:15 5:13,15,22
77:6	267:6	153:16,21 154:2	214:14,19 272:6	6:14 9:4 106:5,8
communities 53:11	concepts 49:1	157:16 162:1	constructed 139:10	293:6 306:11
53:16,22 71:11	concern 148:1	172:2 182:22	construction 24:7	316:18 317:1
74:3 116:4,16	177:15 194:21	183:13 184:15	25:2 47:12 56:19	323:19
139:19,19 143:7	223:10 304:18	199:18 200:20	56:21 62:2 70:16	consulted 110:10
153:19 234:18	308:13	201:15 202:2	71:15 91:4 134:9	contact 48:22
280:13	concerned 30:4	207:3 208:21	134:10 185:13,16	contained 117:6
community 2:8	99:2 301:22	209:4,15 210:1	188:8,9,14,15,15	231:21
16:13 20:7 23:16	312:14	215:19 216:10,12	189:17 194:5	contains 224:1
50:22 53:15	concerning 154:17	218:9 220:12	195:13 198:1,2	contention 89:20
115:21 116:5,5	249:3,13 312:17	241:19 248:6	213:18 214:1	90:5
124:2 143:2	314:5	252:1,15 288:7,8	222:5 267:19	Contents 197:7
144:19 320:15	concerns 79:4	292:6 293:17	268:2,3 272:13	context 228:5
compare 33:1	98:10 100:3	294:1,22 295:4,21	278:1,5 309:5	240:8
compared 90:15	289:13,15 314:17	298:11 302:14	construed 250:2	continually 234:11
161:16 173:12	315:14	311:16	consult 291:1	continuation 36:4
compete 129:16,17	conclusion 162:11	congressional	313:19	40:21 65:17
complete 298:14	concrete 233:12	117:15 128:3	consultant 2:4 21:4	continuations
310:3	concur 219:9	248:7	162:6,11 197:15	156:10

			 	l
continue 3:19 38:3	contributed 115:12	corrective 261:10	172:15 203:20	287:12 289:3
41:8 49:17 50:20	control 8:21 104:8	263:8 264:15,17	204:19 210:16	co-leadership
57:15 59:1,8,14	219:1	265:18 266:15	240:12 313:14	291:4
60:22 61:13 69:9	convene 308:1	323:11	counts 159:8	Co-Moderators
72:16 74:2 82:3	314:1 320:1	correctly 147:19	county 86:12	1:15
93:19 94:3 106:13	convened 1:13	169:16 298:21	141:10,15 145:15	CR 94:20
113:19 133:10	convenient 40:5	correlate 88:12	157:1,6 276:13,13	crazy 177:20
152:10 157:12,13	convention 317:12	correspondence	couple 4:5,19 7:17	create 292:11
233:2,10 234:8,13	converted 309:14	300:2 321:10	54:20 69:21 109:3	created 308:9
242:14 244:6	convince 311:5	cost 71:1,1,2 131:4	109:8 128:9	creativity 249:9
251:14 256:9	convoluted 273:22	152:7 191:19	164:19 185:18	credit 155:4 250:6
265:17 266:12	cooperate 275:9	206:5,8,20,22	281:19 299:10	credited 177:2
continued 235:20	cooperating 157:3	207:2 214:14,19	302:9	Cree 2:17 21:13,15
continues 39:9	cooperation 37:17	236:17 239:14	course 7:3 26:9,14	37:12 89:15 134:6
155:22 280:1	77:3 287:21	costs 219:16,17	27:1 28:12 29:4	174:21 184:20
continuing 61:6	288:19	236:8,13 237:16	30:8 31:12 32:15	237:22 287:2
71:9 103:1	cooperative 76:19	238:13,17 254:19	33:20 35:11,18	319:17 320:13
continuous 263:16	coordinated 119:5	council 18:15,20	36:7,9 37:1 39:13	criteria 90:19
contract 70:18	262:14	19:9 21:7 23:4	42:2 45:12,20	255:13 294:4
219:16 226:17,17	coordinating 6:22	70:4 75:16 95:9	46:19 60:13 61:14	298:17 311:9
228:15 236:13,16	7:7 8:11 17:1	100:1,7 103:7	65:9 70:17 72:21	critical 131:5
237:1,15 238:2,9	83:9 94:10 105:7	107:4,7 114:12	79:12 83:14 108:4	133:11 153:1
238:9,11,17	109:20 111:6,11	118:7 123:3	218:4 222:2	208:1 264:13
239:14,20 242:5	187:14,17 252:6	135:11 154:11	223:18 224:2	265:2,4,13 286:18
244:11 246:10	296:3 311:5	155:15 264:8	227:8,12 229:16	Croix 24:21 25:2
282:15 284:8	coordination 66:18	306:8 307:10	229:17 230:18	crosswalk 208:11
291:16	77:4,15 126:17	308:9,20,22 309:4	235:16 241:6	208:12 211:1,9
contractable 60:8	292:16	313:17,22 314:12	247:7 251:13	Crow 2:2 18:12
60:11,14 220:1	coordinator 24:3	315:6,7 320:16	257:21 260:2	20:12,14,18 23:3
240:21 241:7	242:6	322:11,19,22	265:7 266:14	23:3 99:7,7 181:8
242:21 243:3,18	copies 213:3	323:4	272:19 275:8	318:20,21 320:12
245:14 260:7	copy 96:8 109:2	Councilman	277:3 278:2 280:9	Crowne 1:13
contracting 50:13	117:21,22 155:18	320:12	303:3 304:21	Croymans 16:4,5
181:21 216:19	189:5 294:12	counsel 1:22 10:11	court 4:16 5:3	crucial 15:1
228:13 229:17,18	315:9 319:13	10:22 17:10	104:14	CTC 215:1
230:22 236:20	320:20 322:12	158:15	Courte 25:5	cultural 73:17
240:18	correct 38:1 51:16	count 91:6 153:8	cousin 68:14 76:14	81:17,21 205:15
contractors 85:19	52:6 68:22 69:1	278:5	214:6 215:10	curious 143:9
contractor-gover	109:14 133:6	counted 90:20	cover 43:18 46:5	156:5
267:6	149:4 157:19	145:21 146:13	coverage 137:10	current 8:2 9:10
contracts 46:22	185:6 210:20	149:9 153:22	232:3	14:2 26:8 36:22
219:16 220:9	225:12,18 247:13	counties 36:2	covered 56:4 88:7	79:13 81:3 145:16
225:22 241:11	266:1	116:17 129:16	101:22 111:22	154:4 161:11
271:8	corrected 163:8	279:2	122:21 196:6	162:21 206:8,22
contribute 138:9	168:18	counting 136:1,3	covering 47:11	216:1 249:21
163:16,18,20	correcting 162:7	country 72:18	covers 74:4 115:19	currently 42:6
168:8	corrections 162:12	90:16 161:14	co-administered	138:12,13 145:12

187:9 241:12	300:1 323:12	274:21	78:4 108:6 110:20	designee 170.5
255:7 259:19				designee 170:5 designers 231:6
	dates 63:14 85:9	declining 317:8	117:17 118:12,14	8
274:5	114:1 146:12	decrease 12:13	118:22 186:10	designing 188:7
curtail 313:9	286:7	311:2	193:10 246:10	despite 310:21
customers 78:5	Dave 2:6 23:9 88:4	dedicated 293:20	282:13,15 285:11	311:3
cut 136:18 137:11	89:16 170:22	deference 95:14	285:17 288:14,20	detail 32:11,21
153:15 206:14	171:7,8 245:12	deferred 50:1	300:15	33:17 35:6 130:18
317:16	246:20 254:1	deferring 33:12	departments 27:11	detailed 300:3
cutoff 145:22 149:1	299:5 300:19	deficiencies 114:17	27:22 318:7	deteriorating
cylinder 233:12	301:3	201:20	Department's	100:18
262:8	Dave's 92:20	deficiency 197:13	104:2 314:9	determination 46:1
C's 66:17 67:10	Davis 2:3 20:2,3	define 78:12 93:6	depend 95:20	46:21 50:2 56:12
77:2	301:15,15	93:15 259:16	100:8 184:12	59:9,16 77:13
C.F.R 3:4,8,14 4:9	Davis-Bacon 229:4	260:11 268:20	dependent 201:4	218:6,19 226:22
10:13 11:20 13:10	229:10 230:8,18	defined 60:9 91:11	309:17	236:15 240:18
13:13,22 14:3	Dawn 2:19 21:19	94:8 147:16	depending 94:19	268:2
15:6,7 50:12 53:4	145:9 147:17	defines 83:9 196:10	189:8 201:11	determinations
61:22 117:21	148:21	definite 66:22	229:5 245:8	249:3
119:18 141:6	day 10:21 15:10,15	definitely 26:12	depends 30:6	determine 117:14
187:12 267:14	39:13 63:16,16	52:1 111:3 216:13	describe 128:12	144:22 148:15
285:1 294:3,17	149:3 214:6	260:20 291:10	268:1	153:9 165:17
298:17 309:12	days 63:17 85:10	316:22	described 178:2,3	166:8,13,16
319:10	87:8 94:11 95:2	definition 27:20	196:20 236:4	167:16 169:22
D	213:6,7 244:4	34:8,16 35:12,15	303:2 316:13	170:8,14 173:9
	261:11 267:21	36:6 77:7 95:12	describes 51:8	176:17 182:3,7
D 26:15 38:11,12	295:16	140:12 146:18	150:8,14 196:10	196:1 202:21
66:11 89:6 91:18	day-to-day 95:17	190:21 268:1	234:3 260:12	244:12
158:5 185:10,15	240:10	269:18,19 270:7	269:17 276:7	determined 143:10
186:19 200:12	deal 28:19 246:2	definitions 34:8	describing 147:14	169:9 181:19
205:13 206:3	289:13,14 292:20	35:7 44:15 45:9	description 128:16	determining 131:6
215:18 322:1	dealing 71:19	64:1 66:3 76:1	131:12	165:14
daily 73:18 189:21	237:4 288:8	81:16 112:1 157:9	descriptions	develop 31:13,20
189:21 213:19	290:15 291:3	159:7	149:18 206:20	43:6 72:16 105:2
Dakota 23:22 24:5	306:15	delegate 107:6	deserve 122:14	126:5 129:19
76:10 195:3	dealt 27:14	307:11	215:6	186:14 187:17
data 38:16 41:15	Dean 18:3	delegations 248:7	design 56:3 166:1	201:16 245:7
42:11 82:17 121:5	December 295:8	delivering 301:2	185:12,15 188:8,9	255:7 258:15
121:6,6,8 123:4,4	299:13	delivery 216:2	188:10,12,13	275:13 276:20
123:6,7,10 149:14	decision 87:6	234:10 247:19	197:3,4,4,12	288:18,21 318:5
150:8 156:20	102:20 122:16	312:18	205:21 206:2	developed 26:18,20
169:10,12 206:7	196:5,6 217:2	demand 313:18	212:17 214:1	32:8 48:13 49:22
207:4 275:21	225:15	deny 249:1	309:5	73:5 120:9 125:21
database 303:14	decisions 136:14	department 1:1	designate 128:19	126:1 128:22
304:3	137:17	7:16 9:1 11:10,17	designated 129:17	169:5 190:12
date 63:16 119:9	decision-making	16:9,18 19:1	designation 129:13	208:13 229:6
145:22 147:20	265:8	22:20 45:19 46:10	designed 236:19	261:10 312:2
149:2,11 296:7	declare 101:11	46:10 51:9 77:21	280:5	316:8
	-	-	•	•

	1.62.12.250.2	l 	15622010	
developing 30:22	163:12 278:3	disasters 48:2	156:3 291:9	dominant 74:16
31:5 58:2 62:10	differs 50:5 56:11	99:16,21 101:11	docks 72:8	Don 18:22 24:18
63:2 116:12	57:18	273:3	document 48:21	door 102:5
126:14 150:21	difficult 11:22	discretion 49:21	155:22 246:6	dot 1:20 14:20
186:4,6,15 191:12	14:13 235:21	237:18	documentation	37:18 124:22
192:7,13 193:3	290:16	discretionary 72:8	155:2 157:11	130:6 182:10
232:20 262:12	digest 293:9	92:12 171:18	documented	194:15 197:12
297:18	diligent 193:18	discrimination	276:10	216:20 241:22
development 16:13	direct 6:8 39:5,9,10	79:2	documents 254:5	242:1 283:14
72:17 74:14 80:9	85:13 181:8 182:1	discuss 14:2 64:15	300:4	DOTs 27:22
80:10 126:18	182:12 216:19	312:12	dog 65:5 291:6	double-checking
198:10 218:4	217:15 248:18	discussed 285:21	dog-catcher 23:17	58:10
258:5,8 309:9	260:10 306:10	321:13	DOI 1:18 118:8	Douville 22:13,14
develops 245:5	308:5 315:2 320:5	discusses 38:15	197:12 269:8	download 161:11
diagram 128:12	directed 201:16	283:11	271:6 272:11	302:18 305:11
164:22 165:5	208:21 288:17,21	discussing 114:3	289:11,12,13	dozen 114:6 155:10
dialogue 306:1	310:1	175:4	doing 4:12 5:13,21	draft 1:6 4:9,13
315:18	direction 39:6	discussion 3:14,19	7:21 41:12 44:4	6:19 7:9,10 8:4,5
diaries 213:19	74:20 98:8,22	33:15 210:17,19	57:3 63:1 70:11	15:6 49:17 58:15
diary 189:21	111:19 224:5,17	247:2 263:11	70:19 75:17 78:1	61:8 62:16 105:14
dibs 173:18	234:17 262:4	287:20 289:1	81:16 85:18 93:16	248:15 279:8
dictate 117:16	266:19 267:2	306:2	104:4 134:20	300:8,12 312:2,12
dictated 117:1	283:8 284:12	discussions 40:20	146:22 156:20	312:14 313:6
118:4 125:2	directions 42:4	dishonored 96:2	160:4 189:21	314:18 318:11
dictates 117:10	directives 45:8	97:12	202:6 205:10	draw 227:17
differ 56:9	directly 5:18	dispute 282:21	213:20 218:22	drinking 140:9
difference 15:1	165:20 283:4	285:18	226:22 228:16	driven 42:21
26:9 31:17 32:9	286:21 289:13,20	disputes 154:17	230:20 231:1,5	drives 177:19
32:10 33:2 80:21	314:16	285:19	244:7 245:9	drops 214:21
120:6 123:1,3	director 14:21 17:8	distinction 271:5	261:15 262:3	du 2:15 17:21 20:9
127:19 184:9	18:8,11 19:5 20:9	distinguish 269:8	272:8 276:3 281:8	24:7 222:7
272:10	20:21 21:2 22:2,4	distracting 10:6	286:5 296:14	due 30:1 179:22
differences 147:15	22:7,20 23:17,18	distribute 117:8	300:11	278:20 291:13
different 26:11	23:18 37:13 70:3	159:11 311:19	DOI-funded	296:7 300:9
38:9 44:11 50:18	89:15 113:2 116:1	distributed 120:5,9	270:18 271:1,16	322:21 323:12
51:6 53:12 54:13	133:3 191:18	131:14 166:9	DOI-103-2013	duly 128:5 308:21
57:6 61:3,12 66:5	320:10 322:18	175:7,7 200:5	321:2	duplicative 162:17
67:5 77:22 78:10	directors 95:15	Distributing 243:5	dollar 130:12	D.C 5:20 14:12
90:22 92:20 102:5	247:5 308:19	distribution 142:1	136:21 166:19	79:16 113:4
116:18 123:14,16	director's 265:10	159:1 166:12	167:8	135:19,21,22
128:21 152:3,4	disagree 51:11,17	178:3 310:19	dollars 129:10	136:4,6,10 137:2
217:5 228:10,17	201:6 253:4	321:12	136:3,17 137:11	
230:13 241:19	261:18	diverse 54:22	170:22 171:3,5	E
242:12 263:18	disagreement	divide 170:1 173:6	175:3 179:12	E 60:18 66:11
293:19 303:1,2	210:15	176:14	194:4,13 220:13	215:16,22 243:1
305:5 316:20	disaster 101:1	divided 71:4 176:2	227:15 283:18	247:18
differently 53:13	102:6	Division 1:4,18 4:7	Dolores 24:22	earlier 34:5 38:10
	102.0			
	<u> </u>	ı	ı	ı

50.10 104.7 121.2	210-21 220-7	97.15 90.1 2 2	amendaria d 160.6	205.16
59:10 104:7 121:2	219:21 220:7	87:15 89:1,2,3	employed 162:6	205:16 EDW 126 2 200 22
129:13 132:3	257:18	90:15 91:5,5,9	employees 110:3,5	EPW 126:2 298:22
138:10 149:2	effect 92:1 141:7	92:9,17,17,19	264:10	equal 166:20 173:8
164:1 167:15	239:1 284:16	93:20 112:2,12	employment 258:4	177:9,10,10,13
196:13 200:6	effective 13:11	133:13 134:1	282:8,20 284:8,10	equally 112:21
213:2 219:4	309:13	138:7,22 139:14	enabling 59:20	170:1 176:3,14
249:10 271:7	effectively 238:18	140:12 143:11,21	enacted 309:19	equals 130:13
272:20 273:2	efficiently 249:14	144:22 146:4	enactment 311:17	131:20 170:3
285:4 286:10	effort 62:21 63:12	147:14 152:11	encompass 28:16	172:4 177:12
316:10	79:14 236:20	156:1 159:21	encourage 14:14	equipment 52:17
earliest 7:18	255:18 311:4	168:15 191:9	305:10 313:2	54:7 74:9,12 75:1
early 26:2 55:8	efforts 39:5 67:15	223:14,16 224:1	ended 29:18	75:5,6 80:7 194:5
226:12 233:5	246:18 247:8	224:16 231:11	enforcement	ER 284:15 285:6
267:21 300:13	eight 29:18 48:5	241:4,7 254:19	228:15	era 73:4 74:11
earmark 171:18	152:20	268:13,14 269:10	engaging 308:16	ERFO 273:11,15
earmarks 220:12	Eighteen 290:8	271:2,3,7,11,14	engineer 16:6	274:5,6,12 285:3
earn 222:21	either 43:2 49:7	271:16 273:7,15	17:19 20:6 22:17	errata 62:11
earnings 223:9	63:2,6 66:2 77:6	275:6,11,16	189:3 197:16	error 62:9
Earth 2:19,22 19:3	78:16 85:15,18	276:17,22 277:4	203:2,3 212:19,22	especially 100:16
21:20 145:10,14	86:1,1,14 89:9	277:14 281:13	engineering 21:5	essence 58:13
147:18 148:22	96:22 184:7 189:6	282:13 310:5	23:12 57:10	294:2
149:7 156:19	274:11 276:10	311:8,11	engineers 133:20	essentially 30:3
179:3 207:10	302:18 318:2	eliminate 124:15	276:13	77:7 125:9
251:19	elder 23:17	313:4 314:20	enhance 63:2 194:6	establish 98:2
ease 170:2	elected 68:19	eliminated 129:6	251:4	101:10 260:13
Eastern 2:7,12	308:21 314:14	183:4	enhanced 61:11	261:20 282:12
16:18,22 17:1,3	electronic 14:10,14	Ellis 18:8,8	75:12	285:10 304:12
17:19 18:17 95:9	element 32:13	email 305:13,15	enrolled 25:11	311:6,12
114:11 123:2	elements 250:16	320:19	153:15	established 11:8
154:9 322:6,8	265:3,12 304:8	embarrassment	ensure 312:22	12:5 31:9 48:12
eating 65:10	eligibility 38:3,13	250:8	318:12	90:20 122:2
Eberhardt 24:2,3	65:19 66:3 70:17	embodied 7:15	ensuring 310:11	232:19 241:19
echoes 321:2	73:20 81:17 84:21	emergency 28:18	entailed 299:15,16	257:18 259:1
echoing 315:13	89:3 91:3,15 94:6	47:22 48:1 101:7	enter 220:22	267:18 274:6
economic 72:17	157:20 268:6	101:16 102:6	221:22 258:21	establishing 93:20
309:9	285:22	272:19,22 273:3,8	291:17	125:21 285:12,16
Ed 2:11 18:19	eligible 28:8,16,19	274:11,12 282:11	entering 157:6	establishment
19:13 107:3 118:6	33:14,16,19 34:3	284:14,21 285:2,4	enters 272:22	282:18
125:17 155:14	34:6,7,14 35:20	285:8	entire 4:17 108:9	estimate 57:10
264:7 307:9	36:19 37:5,19	emphasis 12:17	entirely 154:13	estimates 197:9
edit 26:11	40:22 56:1 67:12	28:5 71:14 111:4	entities 279:1	et 69:7 140:6,6,10
edited 244:22	67:13,16,21 68:4	281:11	entitled 239:4	140:10 150:18
edition 323:11	69:16,19 70:10	emphasize 39:9	entity 14:8	152:8,8 195:6,6
education 46:21	71:17 72:1,5 73:9	71:9 98:12 232:13	environment 71:8	205:19,19 213:13
50:2 56:12,16	73:14 74:10 75:4	emphasized 39:1	71:18 79:22 80:1	213:14,19,19
57:12 84:16 203:4	75:19 80:6,21	43:6 72:6 73:3	environmental	283:19 285:14,14
216:16 218:6	81:11 86:8,15,20	111:15	188:4 196:21	296:3
	, ,			
		·	·	ı

			i i	
evaluated 295:11	107:1	156:14,17	163:16,18 166:11	104:20 110:19
evaluations 296:9	Executive 51:8	extensive 67:14	167:21 168:1,13	113:3 116:14
event 15:15	52:10,21 103:12	121:10 316:9	168:15 169:2,20	117:7 127:4,16
eventual 158:20	104:3 137:5 314:8	extent 66:20 233:6	169:21 171:6,15	130:1,6 133:8
eventually 9:9,19	319:7	exterior 139:17	171:21 175:16	140:5 143:14,19
28:12 77:19	exempt 133:16	extra 223:12	176:1,6,13 177:9	144:2,10 147:7
everybody 4:3 10:5	exemptions 247:9		183:4	150:20 151:18
17:12 19:17 20:20	exist 45:3 49:17	F	factors 123:17	154:14 155:1,5
25:13,15,18 40:15	146:8 303:13	F 66:11 215:16	130:21 131:11	178:6 181:1,12,22
51:4 108:3 136:7	existed 161:2 183:5	253:21 257:4,4	166:15 168:12	182:6,7 185:21
159:18 164:17	existing 62:14	258:6 267:11	235:12 303:1	186:9 189:7,11
178:18,19 179:19	77:11 88:14 316:7	face 7:2	failure 204:12	191:2 192:9,15,19
183:11 184:5	exists 45:2 115:13	faces 10:20	fair 104:8	194:15,17 195:3
201:5 211:10	121:22	facilitate 63:5	fairly 232:19	195:16 200:14
230:19 279:16	expand 140:18	155:3 249:18	235:14 292:14	201:16 202:5,6
305:21	154:7	facilitating 48:19	falls 317:1	204:5 205:5,21
everybody's 67:4	expanded 27:20	59:19	familiar 7:2 10:20	207:18 208:6,9
211:6	241:4 248:21	facilities 28:9 34:7	26:6 30:18 65:10	209:6,10 210:3,6
everyone's 15:16	expect 42:2 202:15	34:15 37:19 73:1	65:15 83:13 119:1	211:5 212:1,18,20
evolved 27:13	218:10 265:15	82:13,14 92:4	119:9 254:21	216:20 217:16
evolves 234:12	276:2	138:6,9,22 139:2	far 28:3 30:4 47:20	219:8 220:2,3,8
exactly 54:21	expectations 259:2	139:2 168:16	50:3 61:19 89:12	220:14 221:6,8
103:19 110:15,18	expected 43:20	185:14 240:11	102:8 133:11,18	223:8 227:8 229:2
130:10 187:18	expecting 205:5	249:4 270:1 271:3	142:16 175:19	230:17 231:4
203:17 223:22	expedient 254:7	272:16,17 309:6	193:20 211:17	232:1,22 233:19
234:3 294:16	expended 139:15	310:5 311:9	231:4 239:6	243:6,10 245:6,8
296:10 321:17	212:5	facility 34:12,16	243:19 278:8	247:1 248:11,19
examination	expenses 54:10	35:9,10 37:15	fashion 86:1	248:22 249:13,18
249:12	165:4	120:17 121:4	fashioned 229:7	251:7 252:3,16
example 50:7 59:10	experience 173:3	123:9 138:3,14	fast 100:18	254:15 255:6
86:17 133:14	203:4	155:21 186:22	faster 256:17	256:18,19 258:10
225:1 239:10	expertises 51:6	196:14,14,17,19	favor 59:11 60:4	259:10,21 261:22
291:11 292:2	expire 30:1	270:22 275:18	favorably 60:3	263:5,6 264:19
examples 220:11	expired 156:15	277:5,7 278:21	features 36:9 41:4	265:21 270:5
exceed 189:4	expired 130.13	279:1,3,5 310:15	February 295:11	280:6 284:3 285:7
276:10	expires 9.12 explain 33:6	fact 37:4 63:1 68:3	February 293.11 February's 136:7	285:9 287:6 288:4
exception 56:3,4	103:19 114:8	86:3 101:6 111:15	federal 1:16,22	288:4,9 289:9,20
57:1 188:12,13	115:17 131:3	152:2 204:13	6:20 9:9 10:11	289:22 295:9
197:4,5 212:17	132:15 164:20	232:18 253:10	11:1,1 12:5 31:6	296:2 299:17,22
218:3 227:5	230:1 291:20	289:18 294:19	36:3 37:8 39:21	300:6,9,22 301:6
235:11	explored 317:6	322:21	41:22 42:3,19	307:5 308:6
exceptions 56:10	express 308:10	factor 123:22	43:8,8,14,15	310:10 311:6,6
74:22	express 308:10 extend 246:15	130:21,22 131:1,8	55:17,21 60:12	312:1,15 313:5,8
exclusions 254:3,20	extend 246:13 extended 9:13,17	131:9 138:10	62:18 63:1,4 67:2	312:1,13 313:3,8
	extended 9:13,17 extensions 9:18	140:19 141:2	67:17 74:15 76:20	,
254:22 excuse 12:21 15:19	29:19 30:4 132:6	149:21 150:4	78:18 83:20 85:15	314:17,20 315:3
34:22 58:8 77:3		154:5 159:1	86:14 87:5 96:16	317:5,21 318:12 320:6 321:18
34.22 30.0 17.3	132:7,8,10 142:11	10 1.0 107.1	00.14 07.3 90:10	340.0 341.18
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

federally 54:12	263:19 305:12	folks 27:19 64:13	302:20	214:12,13,22
128:14 143:21	finding 62:10	103:19 109:3	formation 308:17	215:21 235:10
181:18 274:13	findings 279:6	111:14 200:3	former 139:20	236:3 251:10
285:5	finds 278:17	210:13 231:7	formerly 83:13	302:14 311:18,19
fee 140:4 144:9	fine 203:9	254:4 256:15	84:8	formulas 210:2
feedback 8:3 102:4	fingers 251:20	279:9 280:15	forms 155:4	formula-based
106:3	finish 103:16 214:2	304:19 322:10	formula 13:21	309:16
feel 88:6 122:13	Finn 24:9,10	follow 133:10,18	26:16,17,19,21	Fort 2:2,5,11 18:19
280:19	first 5:11 11:19	158:16 192:7	30:17,18 31:2,6,9	20:21 99:8 107:4
feels 253:11	12:8 29:12 33:3	200:17 265:22	31:10,13,18 32:2	118:7 125:17
fees 282:9 284:10	44:22 49:7 52:9	followed 124:20	32:7,12,15,18,19	133:3 155:14
fell 109:6 208:1	54:1,2 92:16 95:3	202:9	33:10,11 38:9,14	191:18 264:8
felt 6:2 48:17 301:7	95:4 104:4 114:6	following 42:3	38:16 40:12 46:9	307:10 318:21
FEMA 101:15	128:9,11 132:14	134:14,16 162:1	54:3 90:21 91:6	319:5,7 320:10,15
ferry 72:7,8 82:12	139:8 145:2	168:16 247:10	112:8 113:15,16	323:7
fewer 116:7,7	148:10 164:21	follow-up 119:10	114:4 115:6,15,22	Forte 25:11
FHW 222:1 302:19	166:6 167:22	265:17	116:15,22 117:7,8	forth 36:3 46:2
FHWA 39:14	168:13 173:8,18	Fond 2:15 17:21	119:22 120:7	65:11 70:21 71:12
244:12 259:17	173:21 176:6	20:9 24:7 222:7	121:7,16 123:4,10	75:6 85:10 137:4
308:1 314:1	182:20 183:1,14	force 230:19,21	123:11,13,18,22	224:4,17 237:9
319:22	185:18 187:15	231:1 236:13	124:3 125:1,2,19	288:2 318:1
FHWA-approved	194:20 226:9	forced 219:17	125:21,22 126:2	forthcoming 208:3
236:6	235:14 237:8	forces 229:16 231:2	126:14,19 128:8	Fortunately 292:12
field 133:12,19,22	244:16 264:20	foregoing 64:6	130:18,19,20	forward 77:19 78:2
fifth 172:2	267:18 268:9	164:12 256:22	131:2,4,18 132:1	78:20 80:3 93:15
fight 229:21 230:1	269:14 291:22	323:21	132:13,16 138:10	107:18 111:21
287:16	299:10 315:17	foremost 226:9	138:17 142:5	146:17 149:16
figure 86:18 116:19	fiscal 9:12 156:16	foresee 245:18	149:14,17 150:8	195:2 252:20
135:19 136:4	302:1 309:14	foreseeing 245:21	150:10 152:4	261:16 322:13
177:20 252:19	fit 32:22 39:16	Forest 40:2,3	154:3,7 155:11	forwarding 323:11
filling 247:11	73:19 161:3	forever 214:21	156:8,11 158:21	found 112:4 162:17
final 7:13 9:7 13:9	222:13 265:15	forgetting 289:6	158:22 161:7,20	163:15 298:15
26:6 45:2 58:16	303:15	form 85:22	164:17,21 165:15	four 8:7 71:4
106:3 141:6 163:2	five 65:21 165:3	formal 14:6 77:20	166:10 167:6,13	160:21 221:21
190:2,3,4 201:21	fix 162:5 253:10	78:13 79:10 94:13	167:20,21 168:5	fourth 321:11
213:5,20 235:18	flat-out 62:9	97:19,20 98:15	168:12 169:3	four-lane 146:9
251:14 300:16	flaw 197:13	103:14,16,20	170:12 171:20,22	frame 212:20 293:3
301:11 323:11	flexibilities 274:18	104:11,13 106:15	172:12,15,19	295:13
finalized 126:9	flexibility 65:14	107:18,19 108:2	173:3,5,8,12,15	frames 211:15
finance 19:1	73:10 248:16	111:16 113:12	174:11 175:1	Frank 17:14,14
269:21	313:3,9	240:6 259:11	176:7,13 178:15	freezing 38:15
financing 150:13	flexible 150:13,16	261:6	180:1,1,4,15,16	frequently 14:13
150:16,17,22	150:17,22 154:22	formalized 8:22	180:17 182:15	front 15:5 52:7
154:22 275:15	FLHP 12:4	9:2 104:9	183:8,11 185:15	224:11 225:11
find 6:7 26:4 50:13	flights 6:8	formally 323:19	187:3 191:9 206:4	frozen 142:16
62:5 63:5 100:19	flux 8:12	format 26:7 43:17	206:15 209:9,11	151:10 302:10
153:20 190:5	focus 194:11	43:19 202:9	210:4,9,15,18	frustration 218:14

FTA 73:4 82:16,20	130:5 131:13,15	157:4 166:17	GAO 291:12,14,18	Gishi 1:14,17 14:21
83:5	141:2,5,18 142:10	178:2 183:2,10	Garrett 17:6	15:22 25:16,17
fulfill 247:11	148:14 149:16	184:17 191:9	Garrigan 2:4 21:3	38:2 51:19 54:19
full 293:8 298:13	154:3 156:8,10	192:9 194:14,15	21:3 214:4,4,17	58:18 64:9 68:9
fully 194:3 308:22	157:15 162:20	195:6,14 199:13	gas 41:9	68:12,15 69:1,8
313:14	164:17,21,22	199:15 212:4	geared 74:15 259:9	88:22 90:17 92:7
function 44:18	165:12,16 166:12	220:15 221:7	general 10:11 64:1	97:13 101:5
57:16 82:3 236:14	167:13 168:12	223:15,16,18,20	66:8 111:13	103:18 106:20
244:14 257:10	170:12 172:10	224:2,10,15,16,18	113:21 120:3	107:2,11 111:3
functional 115:11	173:1 174:14	224:21 225:1,9,17	123:4,6,7 190:16	112:18 113:11
146:6 152:6	178:17 180:15	226:1,1 235:2	190:20 209:13	121:2 132:3 146:1
162:14 206:6	181:9,10,12	236:17 237:2,4,9	223:19 264:2	159:17 164:1
207:10,17,22	182:15 185:14	237:11,17 240:20	271:13 294:20	182:17,17 215:9
208:13	187:3 191:4	243:9 244:13	295:21	222:12,16,19
functions 39:19	195:13 200:7,7	248:17,20 268:10	generalized 299:8	223:2,5 226:6
59:5 74:5,9 216:5	202:12 206:4,15	272:5,15 276:21	generally 29:10	229:12 230:10
219:22 220:2	206:16 209:9	277:11 279:15	30:11 89:8 94:16	240:13 246:11
234:19 243:5	210:14 222:3,9	280:6 281:13	94:22 143:11	250:13 253:6,20
244:20 256:6	228:3 234:22	285:6 295:11	241:1 323:10	254:10 257:3
258:3 260:6	235:8,10 237:12	310:20 311:20	generate 151:12,15	264:20 274:2
282:14	239:4 244:17	313:13	157:15 162:20	292:12 302:17
fund 30:10 40:21	249:3 251:9 258:2	further 6:14 9:3	169:18 187:3	307:7 315:8
41:3 121:19	271:6,8 277:4	105:18 149:18	206:16	318:19 319:15
139:11 142:1	278:20 279:4	205:6 211:3	generated 141:2	320:8,21 321:5
210:7 268:22	286:1,3,5 295:4	314:11 318:6	180:6,7 213:13	Gishi's 214:5
294:21 297:8	295:21 296:6	future 106:18	214:13 215:1	give 28:20 95:14
321:12	298:13 302:14	156:11 199:8	307:20	111:19 113:10
funded 12:9 84:11	306:16 309:20	260:15	generates 115:8	155:5 167:17
116:11,12 117:4	310:8,21 311:18	FY 13:11 131:16	142:10,14	170:4 199:1
122:4,7 124:16	313:13	140:21 142:1,2,5	generating 141:4	235:21 250:5
129:5,7 192:8	fundings 171:10	142:7,8 149:19,20	141:18 142:17	285:15 319:13
294:19 295:2,3,15	funds 11:12,15,21	152:17 159:11	157:4 163:10	given 128:4 135:20
295:16,17 296:1	12:3 31:14,16	161:11 163:22	222:18 307:19	166:20 167:7
funding 12:9,13,22	33:22 34:22 37:5	164:2,3,6 165:13	generation 138:16	168:14 169:1
30:12 31:1 35:5	37:7 38:6 40:10	166:7,9,12 167:12	gentleman 320:13	182:22
38:8 39:9,11 40:7	40:19 41:16 42:22	168:16 169:13	gentlemen 127:17	gives 161:20
40:9 46:8 59:20	46:16 55:10,19,21	173:13,19 174:2,7	getting 66:11 79:18	212:10
73:7 74:10 83:11	56:2,4 60:2 63:6	174:9,15 175:15	92:16 112:7 113:8	giving 113:9
89:4 91:16 92:1,9	73:11,20 74:7,13	178:18,19,22	113:22 122:14	glad 97:6
92:11 93:7 99:13	81:11 83:3 84:15	179:10,19 180:9	142:4 173:19	go 6:9,14 7:1 9:5
99:15,17,20,22	85:11 86:3 94:19	187:8 210:20	178:10,21,22	10:12 11:3 14:12
100:6,12,15,20	101:1,13 120:5,14	302:10,12,12,20	179:11 194:12	16:3 26:22 29:17
103:2 113:15	124:9 125:11	303:8 304:9	195:11 203:5	30:22 35:6 42:4
114:4 115:8,14,22	128:13 130:3,4	G	212:7 214:7 264:1	47:9 56:5 58:19
116:22 117:1,6	132:20,22 133:1	G 17:5 66:11	264:4 290:2,13	62:4 64:4 69:4
123:11 125:1,2,19	139:11,15 142:3	267:12 280:17,18	300:7 307:1	75:15,16 76:15
125:22 128:3	142:17 150:15	401.14 400.11,10	GIS 21:20 207:14	80:3 81:15 85:19
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

	l	,_ , , , , _ ,	l	1
87:4 91:14 98:5	44:4 52:7 53:17	17:5,11,17,20	124:15 140:8	287:2 290:12
101:13 103:15	54:3 62:13 64:10	18:1,5,10,13,16	168:19 233:19	291:7
104:7 106:5 107:5	71:14 73:12 78:13	18:18,22 19:2,4,8	234:18 270:6,6,8	guidance 45:7
107:18 110:10	81:22 86:3,4	19:13,16 20:2,5	275:7 276:14	50:10 61:19
112:6 114:5,7	88:12 89:16 90:13	20:11,13,19 21:9	279:2 308:5,14	guidelines 118:9
117:13 132:11	92:2 93:12,13	22:3,6,13 23:21	315:1 320:5	311:13
134:9 140:12	98:19 100:14,19	24:2,9,12,20 25:3	government's	Gun 2:3 301:19
147:21 148:10	102:2,3 103:13,14	25:7,12,14 38:17	62:18 116:15	gurus 14:19
153:5 155:11	104:16 105:15	52:5 64:12 69:9	government-bac	guys 90:6 93:21
157:13 161:13	107:18 113:6,19	76:14 86:22	225:7 226:2	134:20,20 250:6
165:7,16 167:19	114:4,8 120:5,14	112:16 116:21	government-to	287:9 289:12
173:14,15,16	125:10 132:12,16	119:15 124:17	60:15	290:20 307:1
175:17,19 182:8	133:9,21 134:19	125:14 134:3	government-to-g	316:1,10
190:18 193:8	135:13,19 136:3,9	137:22 154:1	39:15 59:13 67:1	G-to-G's 222:2
194:9 200:11	136:13,18 137:1	159:16 164:18	227:1 233:20	227:9 233:20
203:7 206:10	137:18 142:15	194:10 204:14,21	267:4,9 314:22	
214:8,19 227:19	144:5 146:19,20	210:10 211:11	320:3	H
228:6 229:9	147:9 150:1 151:3	215:10 223:12	gov-gov 201:8	H 66:11 272:21
231:10 233:3	151:9,12,15	225:15 246:11,12	go-round 127:17	281:17,20,21,22
234:7 239:9 244:2	152:12,13 156:2,7	261:14 263:13	grab 64:22 187:20	half 108:11 114:6
251:11 253:21	156:8,21 157:5	267:21 287:18	Grand 21:17	155:10 172:17
256:1 257:6	158:2,9 159:5,8	315:20 320:9	granted 53:21	179:5 185:7
260:20 267:8	161:7 179:21	goods 72:10 74:3	grants 171:11,12	246:13
278:8 283:9,17	180:3,8,10 181:15	Gordon 17:17,18	171:17 286:2	hand 25:19 76:13
284:5,17 290:22	184:6,7 191:20	gotten 109:1	graph 244:17	76:15 127:6,13
293:7 299:10	194:2,2 195:6	Gould 21:6,6	gravel 146:10	321:6
300:19 302:15	199:1,6 200:5,16	govern 312:21	160:22	handheld 4:20
303:11 323:18	200:17 201:13,21	governance 59:4	great 7:7 15:12	handle 109:5
goals 67:7	202:15,18,18,20	118:10,21 119:3	16:6 88:7 127:10	handled 64:19
goes 37:21 38:16	206:13 208:5,14	242:6	223:10	76:19 119:6 256:6
90:15 108:2 115:7	210:22 214:20	government 31:7	greater 41:17	256:9 265:9
146:20 163:13	226:3,8 234:4	60:12,16 67:2	80:16 102:10,12	277:22 278:2
167:5 168:5	239:12,19 242:16	77:14 80:2 111:8	greatly 310:18	handling 95:22
171:22 172:3	245:19,22 246:7	111:8 125:10	Greg 17:12	hands 11:5 135:1
173:9 177:11	252:22,22 253:5	139:6 140:6	Grindal 24:16	203:12 291:2
178:9 181:10	253:16 256:10	144:11 152:16	ground 253:2	hands-on 260:5
182:13 213:22	259:6 260:18,19	209:18 222:17	groups 143:7	hangup 254:9
214:2 261:21	264:10 273:15	224:6 233:9	Grover 108:1	happen 29:16
269:7 270:3	276:19,19 281:3	234:16,20 243:6,8	grow 41:6 155:22	96:10 184:16
284:19 292:19	281:19 290:19	243:12 246:22	157:14,14	293:11 296:10,15
298:13,15	292:7 293:10	247:14 270:5	guarantee 253:17	302:2 303:11
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	295:14 296:15	283:14 285:19	O	happened 13:11
going 4:4,12 5:21			guard 210:8	202:1,2 207:15,18
7:14,19 8:16 10:3	299:9 300:6 302:2	291:11 308:3,7	guess 15:17 51:14	252:15
10:9,12 11:3 14:2	306:7	312:21 315:3	53:9 124:3 125:6	happening 64:16
15:9,19 25:19	good 10:19,19	320:6	144:3 148:22	218:17
29:19 35:4 40:21	15:10,14,15 16:4	governments 43:11	193:9 211:7	happens 183:13
41:11,22 43:17	16:7,11,14,16	67:4 110:7 124:6	214:10 229:22	парренз 103.13
	<u>l</u>	<u> </u>	<u>l</u>	<u> </u>

		 	 	1
196:4 200:19	68:16 208:17	249:13 254:16	hit 207:21	identical 122:3
233:15 262:16	232:7 255:21	255:6,16 258:10	Hoffman 19:22,22	identification
297:14	helping 72:16	259:21 263:5	hold 181:6 204:2	157:22
happy 115:4	hey 127:10 197:17	268:22 284:3	Hollinday 20:8,8	identifications
hard 86:18 178:10	199:12	285:9 288:14,16	honestly 194:19	206:17
288:9	he'll 300:19	289:9,21,22	289:7	identified 50:6 55:1
Hare 21:22,22	Hi 17:9,14 158:14	294:22 295:3,9	honor 59:14 308:3	57:21 67:6 69:13
Harris 2:4 19:4,5	264:7	296:2 299:18	314:21 320:3	75:3 87:15 107:17
126:12,12 156:4,4	high 48:8 92:13	300:9,22 301:6	hope 10:20 15:10	146:4 153:14
210:22 253:8,8	109:10 184:1	310:10 313:12	234:12 288:7	192:9,22 216:19
hate 152:19	256:4 273:17	314:17 317:6,21	hopefully 6:15	235:22 236:9
Hawkins 18:5,6	higher 99:1 290:5	318:12	256:10	237:14 240:22
hazardous 48:16	highest 121:20	highways 41:22	hopes 300:15	241:14 250:21
282:5 283:7,10,12	297:6,8,13	43:8 55:17 63:4	hoping 93:3 255:21	254:14 256:3
head 4:22 98:8	highlight 69:20	96:16 110:19	hot 65:5	274:3 281:8 303:5
111:20 175:5	108:22	127:16 145:15	hotel 4:19 64:19,20	identifies 37:7 86:6
176:10 177:17	highlighted 26:10	154:14 204:5	65:8 305:15	192:17,17 198:5
180:18 274:16	highlights 61:17	217:17 220:4	hour 65:13 164:10	259:18 262:19
headers 302:22	84:13 113:22	221:8 223:8	164:11	identify 14:7 44:6
heading 60:21	122:19 128:9	230:17 231:4	House 126:3	77:18 135:2
74:20	190:20	243:10 245:6,8	127:20	153:21 159:20
headquarters	highly 309:17	251:8 252:3,16	housekeeping 5:11	260:21 270:13
263:4	highway 6:20 11:1	264:19 265:21	houses 126:4	identifying 153:11
health 57:11 135:8	12:5 27:11 28:17	287:7 288:4,4	housing 73:17	250:18
189:4	29:15 35:14 40:2	299:22 300:6	169:11 218:3	IG 300:10,18
Healy 2:5 20:19,20	40:10,22 41:2	307:5 311:6 312:2	303:19	IHS 153:8 218:4,5
133:2,3,9 191:17	45:17,19 46:17	312:15 313:8,18	Ho-Chunk 2:21	238:7
191:17 192:1	74:5 76:20 78:19	321:18	17:7,10,13 19:18	immediately 13:12 268:15
320:9,10 hear 100:7 113:5,6	81:11 85:15 87:5	Highway's 10:11	19:20 158:15 HPP 121:15 171:16	
195:18	113:3 117:2,7 127:4 130:1,6	Highway-approv 192:10	183:5 294:5 299:1	impact 29:9 33:11 33:12 41:17 55:3
heard 113:10	133:8 139:11,11	high-priority	299:7	91:7 112:3 135:9
194:20	143:19 150:21	121:14 183:6	HUD 150:2 151:1,2	136:17,19 137:15
hearing 186:18	151:18 155:1,5	295:5	154:5 218:3	137:17 179:22
201:3 212:11,15	181:13 182:1,6,7	hinder 263:20	303:18	238:3,4 275:3
hearings 186:13	185:21 186:9	hindered 302:13	hundred 237:12	impacted 12:19
193:6 195:20,21	189:7,11 191:3	hindrance 240:12	hurt 137:18 152:12	53:17 101:12
196:7 212:10	192:15,20 194:8	245:21	Hart 137:10 132:12	102:7 160:18
213:17	195:3,16 198:16	hire 85:19	I	173:11,20 174:9
heavy 12:17 100:17	199:9 200:14	historic 172:13,18	Idaho 308:15	178:16 264:21
held 88:11 89:19	201:16 202:5,6	historical 131:1	idea 59:12 74:12	impacting 180:5
147:20 317:2,11	208:9 209:6 210:3	188:5 205:18	86:22 127:3 221:5	impacts 3:8 53:12
help 74:2 194:6	210:7 211:5 212:1	304:13	227:18 233:8	79:2 80:3 86:5
243:15 260:11	212:18,20 216:20	historically 126:19	255:12 266:18	91:16 101:21
262:1 266:1,22	218:21 220:8	history 3:4 10:13	304:21	131:18,22 136:10
275:22 316:10	221:19 227:8	106:21 132:8,9	Ideally 58:22	156:7 173:2 180:3
helpful 14:14 68:11	233:19 248:20,22	302:12	ideas 49:1 61:3	246:18
•	,			
	ı	ı	1	ı

				l
impede 62:22	inadequate 278:14	72:17 73:6 78:18	inform 196:2	186:17
imperative 13:19	incident 273:12	89:10 117:18	informal 97:20	input's 253:13
implement 40:18	include 28:9 78:15	119:7 126:13	103:13,20 104:12	ins 95:17
209:21 217:3	94:5 109:12	127:5 133:5,8	110:13	insight 156:6
221:13 239:10	121:12 139:2	135:5 136:15	information 48:17	285:15
242:10 259:14	141:9 171:16,16	139:3,5,7,17,18	48:18 49:4,10,14	insightful 49:15
312:3 313:14	171:17,19 222:8	139:20 140:2,3,3	53:20 66:2 76:18	inspect 42:16
implementation	232:7 302:22	143:6 144:7,8,8	83:19 84:17	202:14,18,19,21
32:14 46:15 47:21	included 34:18	148:11 149:10	100:10 113:9	inspected 42:15
49:4 310:7	60:13 66:4 81:20	152:16 156:5	119:22 120:12	43:1 124:7 199:19
implemented 47:16	117:3 120:8 138:7	168:19 201:2	147:13 150:11	201:18 202:4
159:9 209:18	139:3 148:11,14	204:19 209:20	151:21 157:11	203:18,22 204:14
232:2 259:4	161:20 197:9	210:16 216:16	187:10 212:2	205:1
267:13	198:6 202:3 204:2	217:16 218:2,5,18	213:21 215:14	inspection 190:3,4
implementing 59:6	208:15 297:16	219:20 220:6	235:7 253:11	199:16 204:10
158:18 270:17	299:2	228:11,19 240:12	274:4 282:4 283:8	213:5
importance 308:16	includes 34:17 47:2	253:9 257:13,16	283:9 284:1,6,12	inspections 189:22
309:5	120:12 245:6	257:18,20 259:13	284:20 286:11,12	190:14,15 200:3
important 12:7	274:13	268:11 272:9	286:14 300:5	213:8
48:18 76:21 77:17	including 46:17	280:13,13 282:7	315:20 322:2	inspector 200:2
90:18 93:18,18	67:18 112:1,1	284:7 291:9 301:2	informational	202:7 203:7
94:8 106:2 112:22	139:19 140:8	308:2,10,13	284:1	inspectors 203:11
113:8 115:7	171:9 199:19	309:11,13,21	informed 96:13	231:7
157:18 180:2	237:15 243:13,14	310:9,22 311:4,14	infrastructure	instance 71:20
204:10,18 205:2	277:1 294:4 311:9	311:16,20 312:8	27:16 30:12 41:15	115:9 217:13
217:22 249:2	312:9	312:12,17,19	70:20 71:10	219:3,14
250:19 252:9	inclusion 310:14	313:13,19 314:2	116:14 125:11	instances 50:4 55:7
257:6 267:1	311:7	317:20 320:1,15	150:19 155:2	55:14 71:19 87:9
286:18 316:3,5	income 222:18	Indians 20:4 22:12	204:20 249:15	221:1,3 275:8
importantly 45:8	incorporate 93:8	24:11 139:22	258:5	instruments 249:20
152:1	incorporated 7:10	143:7,13,15 148:7	inherent 220:2	insufficient 278:20
impose 184:4	36:12,20 74:6	169:8 313:2	inherently 247:1	insured 224:13
imposed 184:14	215:21	317:11,19	initial 6:19 7:9	226:5
imposition 124:5	increase 12:22 13:3	indicated 268:19	62:15 65:20	intact 242:15 244:6
124:14	41:9 183:2,9	271:6 305:5 306:2	291:14	282:3
improve 71:1	184:6,9	indicates 317:5	initially 36:16	integral 12:6
193:11 249:14	increased 309:20	indication 161:21	80:11 176:14	intended 131:13
262:2 266:16	310:8,21	individual 51:4	177:15 181:17	intent 28:11 63:13
309:8 312:18	increasing 49:20	53:11 66:20 79:4	268:18	126:22 128:4
improved 261:9	Indian 1:1,4,19 2:4	116:4 165:18	initiate 251:4	131:14 156:22
improvement	2:9 4:8 6:20	179:8 225:14	initiatives 262:13	160:1 173:18
186:4 193:12,22	16:15 17:15 19:6	313:2	innovation 249:8	174:7 179:18
262:14,20 263:16	20:6 24:19 27:4	individually 112:3	313:3,9	187:20 288:6,7
improvements	28:13 34:13 42:20	166:2	innovative 275:15	301:9
271:4	45:21 46:20 48:7	individuals 13:6	input 15:8 31:19	interact 303:18
improving 221:18	50:1,5,9 56:11,15	44:20 53:11 300:3	84:5 98:14 102:4	interest 30:6
269:21	57:11 70:20 71:11	ineligible 225:2	123:15 186:13,14	223:11,22 227:17
	-		-	•

interested 114:5,9	123:7,9 132:19	289:22	177:10 295:18	230:2 252:22
285:16 286:4	138:3,4,14,21	involves 219:3	296:8 301:11	254:7 266:18
interesting 168:3	139:4,14 140:13	involving 225:22	Ivan 315:4 323:3	286:12 289:6
interest-bearing	140:16,19,21,21	in-house 85:19	i.e 201:18	keeping 61:5
41:3	140:10,19,21,21	231:1	1.6 201.10	151:16 152:9
interim 311:12	140.22 141.1,9,13	IRR 11:8,11,16	$\overline{\mathbf{J}}$	189:22 193:19
318:5	142:19 144:20	12:1,6,10,16,22	J 58:5 222:4 226:13	213:12
Interior 1:1 11:18	146:12,16 147:2,6	13:3 15:4,8 34:12	227:5 233:6	Kelly 2:6 23:9,9
30:20 37:17 45:20	147:12,15,16,22	34:13 35:12,13	Janis 21:10	88:4,4 171:8,8
45:21 46:10,14	148:12 149:7,19	53:6 62:6 120:19	January 94:18	245:12,12 254:1,1
47:4,7,19 50:9	151:7,10,12,14,17	120:20 121:2,14	295:10,20 299:13	299:5,5
51:10 84:7 87:2	151:19,22 152:9	121:16 129:5	299:13	Ken 16:12
105:9 118:15	151:19,22 132:9	138:4 183:5	Jason 2:14 16:8	Kennedy 25:12,13
119:1 143:10,20	155:21 156:2,20	208:22 267:19	20:8 315:10 322:9	kept 282:2 286:19
221:9,10 258:2	157:12,20 158:7	282:2 286:21	323:8	key 21:17 63:14
278:17 288:17,19	159:22 161:2,17	289:22 309:11,14	Jeannie 20:17	69:21 85:9 89:1
288:21 310:3	162:7,19 163:2,4	310:1,6,11,13,18	Jim 2:4 21:3 214:4	105:22 211:15
internal 229:22	163:8,17 164:3	310:20 311:2,4,16	215:8,10 267:21	286:7
internally 304:19	168:17 169:14,15	311:20,22	job 134:21 232:22	kind 10:6 32:22
internet 235:5	185:12 186:22	irregardless 181:20	jobs 309:8	33:16,17 44:3
interpret 59:11	196:8,12,19 206:7	IRRHPP 48:9	John 2:5,20 20:20	60:5 67:20 71:22
143:17 249:17	206:8,19 207:5	293:18	21:1 68:7,12,13	74:8 97:4 114:20
interpretation	249:5 256:15	IRRPCC 83:14	70:13 76:15 81:1	132:20 143:9
55:18 56:20	275:20 302:9	IRR/TTP 210:14	112:21 114:21	153:4 155:4
interpreted 37:20	304:11 309:18	ISDEAA 224:22	133:1,2 134:6	165:21 175:5
interpreting 70:9	310:4,16,17 311:8	225:21	162:3 191:17	177:19 186:14
interrupting	Inventory's 142:16	Island 20:6	320:9 322:17	188:15 189:19
107:12	inventory-driven	issue 57:11 115:1	joint 75:17 322:19	190:10 191:14
Intertribal 16:21	309:16	135:7 151:16	jointly 46:12	211:3,19 212:13
introduce 15:20	invest 222:15	158:9 204:16,22	310:10	212:19 213:13,20
16:1 37:9	223:14 224:7	207:21 212:15	Jon 19:19	229:22 250:7
introducing 28:7	225:6,9 226:3	293:4 302:16	Jonathan 1:13	251:4 255:18
introduction 11:4	invested 222:10,22	314:6 322:9 323:2	JR 1:18	271:18 286:16
44:17	225:5 239:16	issued 313:20	July 13:10 169:16	301:18
Introductions 3:2	investment 225:15	issues 30:7 115:2	169:17 300:16	Klemens 16:11,12
introductory 49:9	226:1 272:7	129:19 135:7	311:17	KLJ 23:11
inventories 117:11	279:12	206:9 247:2 252:8	June 14:9 300:10	know 8:15 9:10
310:14	invited 190:3	252:12 253:4	300:13	15:16 27:2,8
inventory 34:12,13	inviting 79:15	282:22 285:21	jurisdiction 288:5	28:10 30:5 32:16
35:9,19,20 36:5	involve 209:20	291:4 308:12		33:22 37:15 51:4
37:15,18 38:4,7	involved 7:18	315:22	K K	53:15 65:5,7
38:13 88:12,15,16	28:21 79:19	ISTEA 12:16,21	K 58:5	68:17 70:17 76:21
89:5 90:5,8,14	187:13 195:15	28:4	Katie 23:1	79:3 84:20 85:4
91:4,9,14 92:1,9	196:11	ITA 20:22	keep 76:15 93:19	88:17 89:17 90:9
92:19,22 93:19	involvement 27:17	item 69:4,5	96:13 99:2 153:1	90:18 91:10 92:1
112:9,12 120:16	28:6 189:11	items 130:4 223:15	156:20 157:6,18	96:4,11,13,20
120:18,20 121:4	191:15 192:4	it'll 132:11 177:9	175:4 176:10	97:7,9 99:12,16
			199:10 206:7	

00.10.20.100.2		104.14 100 00	logislater 17 12	266.20.222.1
99:18,20 100:2	<u>L</u>	184:14 188:22	legislator 17:13	266:20 323:1
101:1,8 103:11	Lac 2:15 17:21	189:15 192:10	Legislature 20:15	lines 43:20 58:3
109:20 110:4,5,16	20:9 24:7 25:5	209:16 217:7	20:18	85:10 86:6 89:21
110:18,19,22	222:7	218:15,16 219:12	lengthy 13:5	90:2 243:19,21
125:7 126:22	lack 223:9	230:2 232:12,12	Leonard 2:2 23:3	244:7
132:12 133:15	Lacs 22:5,8	232:21 251:2	99:7 318:21	list 35:22 36:1,18
134:7,20 142:7	ladies 127:16	278:7 291:21	LeRoy 1:14,17	67:14 69:21 75:4
146:6 148:2 152:2	LaHood 287:17	292:8 298:11	10:14 11:7 14:20	89:3 143:20 144:1
152:13 156:12	Lake 2:3 18:2,4	305:7	25:16 68:8,14	192:14 208:2
177:14,15,16,21	19:1,15 20:9	laws 119:22 143:14	112:17 182:17	223:14 224:12
178:5 179:9,12,15	23:16 24:17	220:21 236:10	184:20 214:5	241:2 243:2,20
193:8,13,20 194:3	184:21 185:1	lead 292:17	238:13 285:3	270:7 271:10
203:8,10 205:3	301:19	leader 95:10,20	301:13 302:15	277:3,4 280:18,19
207:18 208:20	land 39:21 88:11	96:18 134:21	320:20 321:10	303:12
209:15 218:1	88:20 89:19 140:3	249:22	322:13	listed 276:3
219:19 225:8	140:3 144:8,8	leaders 7:14 18:21	LeRoy's 7:3	listen 10:8 221:2
229:20 230:2,6,7	211:5 283:21	68:17,18 96:22 97:9 99:5 107:7	lessening 33:11	listened 306:21
235:9,17 239:12	landfills 140:9		let's 64:3,10 86:16	listening 135:5
239:18 241:20	lands 1:22 11:1	107:22 114:21	112:22 128:8	137:8 201:9
245:13 246:7,13	12:5 19:12 42:3	125:18 134:22	137:1 159:18	301:18
247:14 248:5,15	42:20 70:20 78:18	135:18,21 137:14	170:2,17 190:18	lists 66:2,2 67:12
249:22 252:11	87:5 89:10 91:13	154:11 155:16	252:19 256:20	84:14 264:5 270:4
254:2,8 260:17,19	171:17 178:6	296:5 307:2,12,14	level 100:7 102:14	little 2:2 5:11 6:3
262:8 272:9 273:9	181:1 254:15	308:9,20 309:4	112:4 116:16	8:12,21 10:12
273:11,17,20,20	256:18 263:6	312:14 313:17,22	117:16 174:2,15	18:10,11 22:11
274:1,22 277:20	280:12,13 282:6	314:12 315:5,7,12	198:13 256:4	29:8 30:14 33:6
279:17 280:4,10	285:7	319:4,9 320:17	262:13 263:3	34:5 35:4 36:11
281:3 286:10	lane 71:4	321:4 322:11	265:9	38:17 39:12 40:11
287:3,5 288:8	lanes 160:22	323:5	levels 174:10	60:19 64:10 65:13
289:7 290:21	language 58:13	leadership 99:1	Lewis 18:22 19:1	65:16 66:6 69:5
292:3,20 293:6	145:4 248:8	111:14 247:5	liability 281:6	74:4 75:20 81:12
295:14,20 296:21	294:15	289:10	liaison 25:8	92:20 100:11
305:2 306:6	laptop 305:14	leads 292:13	liberally 59:11	101:3,7 106:21
315:17 316:5,7	large 54:22 66:1,2	learn 73:4	250:2	113:14 115:17
321:9	145:14	learned 74:21	lighting 86:20	122:8 125:13
knowing 78:12	larger 116:6	108:14 267:8	Likewise 304:4 limit 103:1 255:1	140:18 142:18,19
207:6 290:18 296:14	largest 257:15,20	leave 136:2		147:9 148:7
	Larry 24:15	Leech 24:17	313:8 limitation 183:19	150:20 172:16
knowledge 48:19 242:9	latest 13:19	left 83:15 99:20	184:13 235:16,17	177:20 183:18
	Latonya 17:18	167:19 174:2,4	,	184:11 214:11
knowledgeable	Laughter 112:19	178:19,20 297:10	limitations 35:2	217:19 227:21
210:14 known 27:12 105:2	238:14 287:19	legacy 145:17 147:2	277:21	228:21 229:5,10
known 27:12 105:3	law 26:20 27:17		limited 239:1	235:1 236:12
knows 9:13 57:3	45:13 56:18 59:2	legal 88:17 292:14	273:18 281:2	257:9 262:9
135:12 204:11	67:8 81:7 90:10	Leggins 20:13,14	296:17,19 297:3	272:18,21 273:22
210:16 267:21	90:11 98:3 132:16	legislation 57:5	314:3	275:14 281:12
Kuykendall 25:3,4	160:7 177:19	295:1	line 88:2,20 247:14	287:4 302:2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1

				I
Littlejohn 17:11,12	146:5 149:16	44:16 248:10	100:15,20 240:16	41:15,16,20 42:7
live 153:19 183:21	160:2,16 161:9,12	258:20 262:9	270:11 272:8,16	42:13 78:9 188:15
living 155:21 160:7	161:12 162:6	lose 8:20 104:8	275:10 276:19	190:8,8,9,9,10,11
loans 150:18 155:3	165:8 170:7 171:2	lost 253:2	279:5,18 281:12	198:7,9,10,12,20
local 43:10 55:12	171:4 173:5,10,21	lot 7:7 15:12 27:16	maintained 100:5	244:18 245:3
55:20 67:3 71:6	176:16 178:3	27:21 30:8 33:15	151:22 278:18	256:3 271:21
116:11 228:12	179:8,9,12,14,15	36:5 44:9,10 61:3	279:3,14 280:8	275:19 276:4
234:18 270:6	180:14 206:10	64:13,15,16 66:14	maintaining 35:19	289:16
275:7 279:2	211:12 217:18	69:22 70:12 72:12	116:13 268:11	manager 16:17
283:14	227:4 229:12	74:1,14 75:8,19	269:20 272:1	21:17 22:22
locale 67:5	240:7,9 250:19	77:8,10 78:6 79:3	275:7 281:4	manage/operate
location 220:16	251:15 252:8	79:17 85:12 87:14	maintenance 34:19	64:14
locations 112:5	253:4 255:8 260:2	90:19 95:16 97:1	35:2 45:5 47:7,11	managing 147:1
305:11	260:14 266:9	97:2,5 102:3	80:11,20 87:19	262:11
locked 123:18	267:17 269:6	108:19 114:17,21	100:12 102:8	mandate 13:4
152:21 169:13	276:6 280:18	119:20,21 137:10	103:2 267:15	124:8
locking 38:15	284:17 286:4	141:10,10 145:18	268:3,21 269:2,5	mandated 120:7
Lockridge 24:16	292:1 298:6,10	189:10 199:6	269:9,11,17	126:16 186:9
lodge 154:18	300:4 302:17	210:13,15 214:10	270:20,22 271:11	mandates 124:5
logs 189:21	303:9,11,12 304:7	215:2,4,4 218:15	271:13,16,20	125:7 128:3 264:9
long 27:8,10 65:21	304:10,15 306:3	220:5 227:15	272:19 273:4	manner 54:15 58:7
90:7 152:12 226:4	looked 90:10	234:18 241:21	275:5,18 276:4	212:8 254:7 266:8
226:10,20 241:2	101:20 149:14	242:13 243:3,4	277:5,7,18 278:4	manuals 61:19
261:21 264:3	239:6 240:4	245:16 246:1	278:6,14 280:22	274:6
276:9 290:21,22	244:16 288:1	256:17 257:7	281:15,16,16	MAP 29:8 127:21
302:12 304:2	looking 25:20 30:3	265:7 273:10,19	309:6	MAP-21 3:8 13:17
longer 15:4 27:9	30:9 39:17 40:14	280:10 292:8	major 12:15 32:9	14:4 28:12 32:7
28:13 115:13,14	55:5 59:1,18	315:19,20	32:10 100:3	33:17 45:13 48:10
121:22 183:5	60:15 66:15,22	loud 201:1	136:19 195:12	57:19 61:4 69:4
207:22 260:6	71:21 72:4 73:12	low 136:5	245:22 254:8	118:4 122:6
264:6	75:13 78:11 79:6	Lower 88:10	273:12	127:18 138:20
long-range 12:8	80:4 86:11 89:10	LU 129:4 140:14	majority 110:3,4	156:10 162:8
186:6,15 191:11	90:18,22 91:2	luck 6:16	139:21	163:21 165:2
191:13 192:5	93:10 102:16	lucky 15:18 299:9	making 33:21 47:9	178:4,4,9 190:16
193:4 211:17	123:6,6 142:12	lunch 64:21,22	47:10 59:22 81:19	198:15,16 199:21
213:10	146:14,15 147:11	65:1,3 155:12,13	81:22 94:9 136:14	200:8,13 207:21
long-term 12:1,2	150:10 160:14,20	164:18	207:5 218:17	215:3,20 216:12
look 29:4 34:10	182:21 195:9	Lussier 18:1,2	225:14 240:15	237:6 239:9 241:3
49:2 52:7 53:14	198:15 205:8	Lynda 22:14	247:11 254:18	251:21 253:3
56:9 61:9 62:9	208:7 215:13	ъ	307:3 312:4	254:14 255:14
70:5 75:7 76:1	228:16 232:15	<u>M</u>	Mall 65:11	269:4,12 298:14
77:21 78:7,9 80:4	233:21 234:17	M 1:17	manage 72:2 82:7	298:15 311:17
81:4 87:21 93:13	236:3 237:2,3	machine 10:16	102:13,17,18,20	312:4 313:14
96:7 98:4 108:4	239:8 250:15	mail 14:11,11	234:2 237:19	321:11
108:11 115:18	262:4 263:16	main 115:1	managed 84:11	Marc 20:5
116:3 119:17,20	270:16 290:2	maintain 37:18	management 9:8	March 136:8
134:4,11 142:18	looks 26:6 30:11	92:3,3,5 99:19	22:5 39:21 40:18	Marge 24:20

	1	I	I	I
Marie 25:4	meaningful 96:7	16:15	187:3	minutes 4:5 164:11
mark 111:1	249:10 308:1	mention 69:3 97:16	mileages 146:3	164:16 182:16
markedly 316:20	312:16 314:2	106:20	miles 131:6 137:10	256:21 281:19
Martel 2:7 18:16	320:1	mentioned 26:1	138:12,15 140:16	319:13 321:4
18:17 95:8,8	meaningfully	28:2 29:10 38:10	142:12 146:4,5	miscellaneous
99:10 107:8	313:19	40:19 44:5,16	147:14 160:20	236:12 281:21
114:11,11,16	means 7:12 39:22	56:8 58:22 61:17	161:12,15,16,22	missed 25:18 62:4
123:1,2 154:9,9	39:22 71:2 139:12	69:11,17 81:9	168:15 214:14,20	mission 133:11
248:1,1	211:8,8 294:21	82:13 87:13 98:17	304:10 310:18	264:12 265:2,4,13
match 55:12,20	measure 93:6	99:15 102:10	Mille 22:5,8	Mississippi 22:17
matches 208:5	measures 323:12	104:6 140:14	Miller 22:19,19	mix 304:5
matching 60:2 83:2	meat 10:15 70:19	149:3 218:18	million 12:10 13:1	MnDOT 25:9
Match-e-be-nash	317:17	219:4 220:12	13:3 117:4 121:18	Mni 88:8
20:3 301:16	mechanism 63:10	241:17 249:9	124:11,13 128:13	Moderator 1:17,18
material 283:7	94:4 181:22	262:7	128:18,18 129:5,8	modification 244:5
materials 48:16	221:12 280:3	mentions 39:8	129:9,10,11,14	Mogan 20:5,6
matrix 294:7,8,11	mechanisms 221:3	menu 252:12	130:14 131:20	Moilanen 22:3,4
matter 64:6 91:7	meet 8:7 94:22	met 188:6,10	165:2 167:1,2,2,4	Mole 23:16
92:2 101:6 164:12	96:14 157:20	322:22	170:3,4,5,21	money 9:17 30:8
181:21 182:14	189:4 273:19	Metcalf 2:9 19:8,9	171:3,5 172:6,7,8	33:4,5 41:13
256:22 323:21	276:10 321:15	134:18 135:4,4	172:8,9,10,14,14	100:22 121:19
matters 308:17	meeting 4:17,21	153:3,3 200:22	172:16,16,17,18	125:4 130:1 134:9
maximize 41:16	8:15 79:1 94:17	201:1 202:11,20	172:22 173:4	134:10 142:16
maximum 80:18	96:20 110:9 116:2	203:10,13	175:1 177:5,9,11	150:7 151:11,13
ma'am 153:2	135:20 196:3,4	methodologies	177:12 179:5	166:9,14,15 167:7
200:21 204:5	293:4 323:18,20	221:21	183:6,7 294:20	168:10,14,22
McGESHICK 2:8	meetings 7:2 14:1	methodology 120:4	296:17,20,22	170:11,15,19
23:14,14 50:21,21	15:11 96:22 98:20	methods 96:19	297:4,6 298:12	171:13,16 172:3
53:8 115:20,20	100:9 104:17	97:10 219:17	309:22,22	173:17,18,21
124:1,1 125:6	106:17 211:19	mic 4:20 16:2 68:7	mind 61:5 99:2	174:2,6 175:6
142:20,22 143:1,5	213:12 312:8,9	Michigan 20:4	127:16 172:5	176:8,14,18,22
143:16 144:3	314:16	24:19 76:7,8,8	199:11 287:4	178:13,14,20
mean 9:14 70:10	meets 71:5 157:8	microphone 4:19	mindful 35:7	180:5,6 181:14
71:16 90:7 100:13	member 21:7 25:6	5:10	minimize 131:17	182:6,9 199:1,3,4
100:17 106:14	25:11 70:4 135:11	microphones 4:22	131:22	220:18 222:10,15
110:12 120:19	313:17 314:13	44:5,7,9	minimum 187:7,11	223:14 224:2
153:7 177:16,22	323:4	mid 300:13	187:18,22 196:12	225:4,6 235:22
179:11 181:6	members 13:7	Midwest 25:13,15	200:1 203:6 318:9	243:5 288:13,22
210:16 224:19	19:11 136:21	midyear 317:12	Minneapolis 6:11	289:11,12 290:2
230:7 238:3	137:18 153:15	Mike 22:3 24:9	97:5 312:10 Minnesota 1:14	291:22 296:12,12
239:21,22 287:9	308:22	mileage 130:21		297:7 301:22
288:11 289:3,11 290:1,12,20 291:2	memorandum 258:15	138:9 140:19 141:2,8 142:9	17:22 18:2 19:10 23:19 25:10 195:3	monies 129:17 monitor 189:19
290:1,12,20 291:2	memorandums	141:2,8 142:9	312:11	242:10
315:19	258:21	161:3,8 163:10,14	minus 138:13	monitoring 188:9
meaning 49:10	memorize 160:10	163:16,18 168:15	minus 138.13 minuses 292:4	188:14,16 189:16
87:5 254:16	Menominee 16:12	172:12,16 181:3	minute 64:4 139:8	198:2 213:18
07.3 234.10	Wichommee 10.12	172.12,10 101.3	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	170.2 213.10
	l	I	l	I

233:17 242:20	103:8,10 176:21	155:20 186:21	needed 13:13	109:12 115:14
259:5,7 260:5	177:4,8 292:21	247:4 276:12	135:11 244:13	116:21 117:5,6,22
261:7	306:9,15 307:18	310:4,15	265:18	122:2 124:12
Montana 18:20	309:7 311:1	nationwide 48:5	needs 30:13 61:10	129:12 130:16,19
23:5 96:21 100:16	319:20	54:15 200:15		130:19 131:18
	Mountains 315:15	239:20	61:11,12 71:5	
174:21 193:13 195:2 237:22			75:11,12 84:4	132:1,13 156:19
	move 93:14 94:18	Native 139:18	124:20 125:3	156:21 158:18,21
307:11 308:11,15	106:19 111:21 252:20 256:17	143:6 169:10	151:18 157:14,22	159:7 165:15
315:6,12 318:22		natives 140:1 143:8	195:4 197:17	167:6,12,19,20
319:18 322:10 323:4	moved 166:5	153:19 169:8	198:5,5 204:21	172:19 173:3,11
	movement 48:15 74:2	nature 6:10 8:14	239:13 244:22 321:13	174:11 179:22
Montana-Wyomi		28:22 40:10		180:1 183:10
97:9 107:6 125:18	moving 45:13 72:9	Nauen 24:16	negative 131:17,22	187:11 199:16
154:11 155:15	78:20 88:16 254:7	Navajo 171:2 238:1	173:2 174:7	208:14 236:3
307:14 308:8,20	266:18	near 42:19 194:7	179:22 180:3	253:16 254:14
309:3 312:13	MSP 1:13	Nebraska 23:8	negatively 173:11	267:2 293:15
313:16,22 314:12	multiple 142:11	24:14	173:20 174:8	297:18 304:4
315:5 319:4,9	municipalities 36:2	necessarily 238:22	178:16 180:4	313:20
320:17 321:3	116:12	240:1 263:17	neglected 280:11	nice 36:14 96:8
Monte 2:3 20:2	mute 10:5	283:4	negotiate 245:7	nine 9:18 129:10
301:15	Myers 2:12 16:16	necessary 13:21	negotiated 7:21	132:7 156:14
month 108:10	16:17 322:5,5	32:1 155:1	13:4 26:18 30:21	nineteen 290:8
246:12,12	N	necessity 232:5	31:2 50:18 68:21	nodding 180:17
months 101:19	NAHASDA 150:2	need 7:11 40:16	69:13 107:15	Noel 20:14
108:11 293:11		41:13 42:22 50:1	113:17 119:19	non 67:12 141:10
Moore 2:11 18:18	151:2,4 153:5,10 303:14	65:2,2 70:12 71:9	120:9 128:22	245:13
18:19 107:1,3,4	name 4:6 10:21	72:3 75:20 82:7	151:3,5 169:5	non-BIA 141:19
118:6,7,14,21	16:5,7,12 17:6,12	82:10 84:20 85:4	189:10 209:19,21	145:11 161:4
119:10 125:17,17	17:18 19:9 22:14	85:5 91:4,11 93:1	213:8 227:7	non-construction
155:14,14 264:7,7	24:12 25:4,8 29:3	101:20 108:3	250:22 286:19	27:19
307:9,9 320:12	37:11 44:7 68:9	124:19 125:6,8	316:20 317:7	non-contractable
morning 10:19	68:12 69:15	136:12 137:5,13	318:2,8	244:13,19 245:2
16:4,7,11,14,16	112:17 113:1	147:8 151:7	NEPA 188:5 197:1	non-engineers
17:5,11,17,20	names 112:9	158:22 160:5,9	205:17 254:13	27:18
18:1,5,10,13,16	name's 16:17 20:20	176:1 186:14	nerve 250:10	non-fundable 90:9
18:18,22 19:2,4,8	22:9	192:4,6 196:1	nervous 302:2	non-planners
19:13,16 20:2,5	nation 2:13,19,21	199:19 201:3,17	never 90:12 96:5,6	27:18
20:11,14,19 21:9	2:22 16:19 17:7	202:8 211:9,18	96:9 100:5 168:4	non-project 244:19
22:3,6,13 23:21	17:10,13 18:6,9	213:13 217:17	168:5 202:2 252:5	non-secure 224:13
24:2,9,12,20 25:3	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	233:11 240:7	252:7,14,22 287:4	non-toll 269:22
25:7,12,14 52:5	19:3,18,21 21:20	251:3 255:15	287:5 291:15	non-transportati
112:16 132:3	145:10 147:18	261:9 262:7,9	new 11:6 14:18	225:2
Morris 24:12,13	148:22 156:19	266:15 267:8	32:18 42:13 48:6	non-tribal 141:11
motion 110:22	158:15 246:16	275:3 276:2,8	56:3,4 57:4 61:2	141:19 145:11
motions 110:8	national 34:11 55:9	279:18 280:14,20	68:18 69:4,7 72:5	161:4
MOU 260:9	79:7 120:17 121:3	284:18 305:12,13	73:2 74:6 84:19	normal 228:7
Mountain 99:8	123:8 138:2,13,21	321:12	85:1 86:8,15,18	normally 5:7

234:20	244:4 276:15	318:10	208:14 214:13	87:16,22 89:11
North 16:19 76:10	290:5 302:6,7	offered 162:12	245:17 267:7,16	91:19 98:13 106:1
195:2	304:3,16 315:21	216:15 236:18	281:22 294:9,12	106:2,11 316:16
northeastern 23:5	319:3	offers 318:4	294:12	318:4,10
100:16 318:22	numbers 123:15	office 1:4,18 4:7	older 10:17	oppose 107:8
Northern 2:16	127:4,6,7 135:15	6:2 9:8 10:11	Omaha 23:7 24:13	opposed 91:15
18:14 21:4,7,10	150:2 151:2,2,7	64:20 78:2,8 87:5	OMB 77:20	233:4 267:5
103:7 122:11	154:4,6 160:3	119:6,14 182:2	onboard 302:8	297:18
306:6 321:1 323:7	162:22 163:6	194:17 195:4	once 8:6,20 89:1	opposite 250:4
Northwest 72:13	169:15,18 170:18	200:13 225:20	94:22 114:5	optics 5:20
317:11,19	179:9 180:10,14	238:16 261:6	166:18 173:9	option 144:17
note 257:6	182:20,21 305:11	285:7,7,9 291:9	193:14 213:4	148:2 229:15
noted 49:6 128:5	nuts 112:7	officer 118:10,19	264:14 305:14	289:20
notes 315:19	11465 112.7	118:21 119:3	322:12	options 43:4 217:1
notice 6:13 8:19	0	offices 194:19	Oneida 24:10	227:13
85:11 104:7,19,21	object 154:12	311:14	onerous 53:3 54:16	oral 106:16
212:13 235:1	objection 154:18	officials 314:14,17	ones 95:16 117:16	orange 86:21
314:7 316:2,12,13	objectives 263:17	offset 173:2 185:8	169:17 173:21	order 35:21 51:8
318:1,16	obligate 86:3	Oglala 2:6 23:9,12	211:4 238:2 297:1	52:10,22 60:22
noticed 45:6	obligating 85:12	88:4 171:8 245:12	one-third 258:18	82:2 103:12 104:4
198:14	obligation 39:20	254:2 299:5,19	one-time 243:5	117:13 137:5
notifications 296:4	183:19 184:13	301:4,5,8	one-twelfth 177:2	195:7 203:1,2
notify 86:2 200:3	235:17	Oh 68:13 107:2	ongoing 13:14	212:3 263:16
278:21 279:17	obligations 201:12	143:4 300:19	260:16	269:3 292:22
280:15	obtaining 155:3	OIG 299:11,12,17	online 156:2	295:1 314:8
notifying 279:9	246:5	300:21	onset 237:6 277:18	321:15
NPRM 6:12 8:19	obvious 81:6	OIP 273:6	onsite 264:11	Oreilles 25:5
9:4 105:5,20	obviously 38:22	Ojibwe 22:5,8 25:2	open 102:6 204:17	organization
251:13 284:19	61:14 87:3 101:18	okay 44:2 54:1 69:8	opened 36:17 141:9	308:12
NTTFI 120:21	108:20 210:11	88:22 119:15,16	operate 112:3	organizations
138:7,18 155:17	217:1 232:8	134:18 158:8,12	234:13 282:12	246:19 282:14
157:9 161:18	234:14 266:8	163:19 164:8	operated 31:10	organized 31:4
187:6,7,9 310:17	274:19 275:3	177:7 179:16	73:6	original 13:7 69:13
311:8 321:16	304:17 305:2,4	182:11,14 192:1	operates 180:15	81:14 105:13
nuclear 282:5	occasions 280:11	203:13 214:17	operating 54:10	119:18 205:4
283:10,12	occur 45:10 66:15	215:16 223:5	188:1 235:20	242:3
number 5:15 6:4	219:15 274:9	225:3 247:18	257:14	originally 81:15
7:15 12:18 13:6	296:10	264:6 296:5 321:5	operation 197:6	145:22 156:15
31:5 38:19 52:15	occurred 101:18	Oklahoma 15:16	218:11	outline 185:19
52:18 53:16 63:17	occurs 190:1	139:21 141:13,14	operations 49:21	outlines 205:20,22
69:18 70:6,22	October 139:4	149:4	133:19 239:16	outs 95:18
77:16 102:18	141:5 145:13	old 11:5 15:7 32:18	240:11	outside 17:10 89:9
107:22 135:18	146:16 148:12,17	34:12 35:11 68:18	opportunities	122:4 158:15
137:9,10 145:14	161:5 295:20 Odawa 22:11 148:7	69:3,7 117:21	28:20 84:16	258:2
146:20 153:14	offensive 153:21	118:2 131:4	106:16 286:2	overall 184:17
160:20 162:16	offer 105:18 106:3	158:21 168:5	opportunity 64:12	198:11 201:17
167:16 183:12	01161 103.16 100.3	180:7,17 189:12	83:12,16 85:7	305:19

overhaul 314:5	parking 28:21	311:12 312:2,5	paved 71:5 146:9	231:13 237:12
oversee 130:7	part 3:4,9,15 4:9	313:7 314:5,18	160:22	268:10 277:21
overseen 288:14	12:6 13:14,22	317:3 319:10	pavement 42:7	303:4,5 304:9
oversight 47:20,21	14:3 15:6,7 29:1	320:2 323:17	190:8 198:8	percentage 116:8
48:13 49:3 130:2	31:4 34:18 37:3	participate 43:12	pay 196:2 202:15	130:13 150:6
130:8 233:16	38:21 39:10 40:14	60:7 194:3	205:7	160:6,8,9,10
242:19 243:14	41:1,10,21 42:11	participation 82:1	payable 302:5	164:7 170:14
244:18 245:3	43:16,19,21 47:16	193:2,11,15,21	paying 301:22	175:22 176:21
257:5 258:7	59:18,21 60:5,18	particular 47:1	305:17	177:1 305:18
260:22 262:6	63:12 65:19 66:4	55:14 63:18 75:14	payment 222:20	percentages 131:1
263:22 293:18	68:5 69:3 70:11	88:20 119:2,4	233:10	167:11 174:5
oversize 282:19	70:15 71:12,21	120:2 121:14	payments 224:20	304:14
overview 30:15	72:16,21 73:2,12	123:21 149:15	226:14 227:6	perform 85:16
44:3 66:8 110:12	73:18 74:16 76:16	163:14 167:3	pays 196:1	220:3 226:18
113:21 120:3	77:6 82:5,15,20	177:9 190:6 269:7	PCC 15:8	231:3,15 234:18
155:9 190:17	82:22 83:6,7,20	282:3 286:5	Peck 2:2 99:9	241:8 242:22
overweight 282:19	89:5 108:18	291:15 293:16,20	318:21 319:5,7	243:7 269:16
Owl 18:10,11	109:11,19 110:22	297:19 300:21	people 10:6 27:18	performance
owned 87:3 139:5,6	111:2,12 114:15	323:2	28:21 65:14 72:9	256:14
152:15 168:18,19	115:5 121:21	particularly 71:18	74:3 83:17 98:4	performance-bas
274:13 285:5	124:22 132:14	84:19 85:11 87:11	108:11 109:2	198:19,20 199:7
owner 278:21	143:3 146:18	87:18 254:12	135:18 137:10	199:10
279:1	147:16 149:9	255:14 266:5	153:10 157:10	performed 231:17
owners 279:13	150:13 171:19	272:9 280:5	203:11 214:10	258:17 263:4
ownership 36:1	178:7 185:10	parties 226:18	246:1 275:9 280:4	276:2
86:12	187:2 190:15	259:2	290:1 293:8	performing 220:16
ownerships 161:6	199:21,22 200:13	partner 107:8	308:13	230:14 231:8
Oyate 24:1,4	202:11 210:17	262:5	percent 55:12	232:9 236:21
o'clock 4:5 64:2,2	214:12,22 227:3	partners 77:22	80:12,13,16	260:8,18 263:2
Clock 1.3 0 1.2,2	227:20 228:13	198:22 287:11	100:14 102:11	271:17
P	236:1,14 237:1	parts 50:12 66:10	128:19 129:1,2,7	performs 246:22
package 108:10	239:4,7 240:14	111:18 121:13	129:11,22 130:10	258:12
197:8,10	244:6,8 246:5	166:11 217:7	132:21 133:4,13	period 108:10
packets 166:5	247:21 250:21	pass 203:4 294:22	134:2 158:19,20	132:13 167:15
page 211:10 294:7	255:9 256:14	295:4	163:20 165:9,10	170:20 176:4,19
294:10	260:22 261:19	passage 12:16,20	165:10,11,19	203:18 211:19
pages 65:21 298:16	262:18 263:7,10	13:2 32:7 117:5	166:8,15,20,22	212:14 312:9
302:21	264:21 265:1,4,20	126:10 268:8	167:7,9,17 168:4	permit 248:18
paid 223:11	266:5,11,14	passed 13:12,17	168:6,13,22 169:1	person 14:10 111:4
Paint 20:17,18	267:13 268:4,5	69:18 117:2 120:1	169:20,22 170:3	personnel 314:14
Palmer 2:14 16:7,8	269:3 274:10	188:19 288:16	170:18,21 172:9	perspective 61:9
315:10,10 320:12	275:1 277:2,16	289:19 306:9	174:17 175:13,14	63:10 67:2 71:22
paragraph 144:12	278:1 280:18	317:13 320:16	176:7,12,17	77:22 78:7,10,17
145:2 321:11	282:1 285:5	322:7	178:12,13 179:11	79:7 80:5 83:3
parameters 224:19	292:13 293:13	passes 209:15	180:11,17 183:15	85:16 91:15
224:22	298:9,18 308:2	295:21	184:1 185:8 191:6	113:21 121:7
Park 40:1 78:6	309:12 310:8	Paul 24:6	214:12,22 227:10	124:22 149:17
	l	1	I	I

	1		I	İ
154:3 192:3	24:21 25:5 70:3	227:12 235:3	256:11	20:17,17 40:8
237:19 247:4	84:20	240:3,15 246:9,11	possible 63:9	44:11 69:12 78:5
251:2 260:4	planners 48:21	246:12 247:16	152:10 153:2	83:16 86:19 121:8
pertain 134:19	100:9	248:2 250:14	157:19 174:10	122:3 123:18
286:20	planning 12:2,8,17	251:10,20 267:1	207:6	150:12 183:11
pertaining 319:10	20:9 22:4 28:5	269:13 274:14	possibly 198:12	185:8 187:1
pertains 209:8	47:13 48:20	290:13 291:10	post 301:13	193:18 235:4,10
petition 144:21	120:13,14,15	pointed 58:11	posted 142:2	236:11 241:20
phase 298:3,7	128:20 129:1,10	policies 31:20	180:22	250:11 282:2
phases 298:7	132:19,19,21,22	44:14 45:3,7 51:1	pot 176:8 184:22	286:8 292:15
Philbin 1:20 10:10	133:1 135:16	51:12 63:22 66:9	potential 66:14	294:16 299:16
10:16,22 52:5	138:2 165:10,19	74:19 77:16 97:11	102:19	303:19
54:1,2 58:8,9	172:7 185:11,15	104:3 266:6	potentially 123:21	prevent 79:2 156:7
127:15,15 143:18	185:18,22 186:8,8	311:13 313:5	157:17	158:1
143:18 145:2	190:20,22 191:3,5	314:21	potholes 100:4	preventive 278:4
204:4,4 209:12	191:11 192:3	policy 7:16 46:4	Pottawatomi 20:4	previous 58:16
223:7,7 225:10	198:8,8 214:1	47:3 49:20 59:2	Pottawatomis	62:8 68:3 96:20
Phoenix 6:11 97:15	303:4 309:5	61:13,16,19 65:18	301:16	133:4 148:1
105:17 312:10	plans 57:9 129:19	67:9 78:17 95:12	practical 7:19	191:19 316:21
phone 65:2	189:4 197:8	96:3 118:8 158:19	practically 68:20	previously 149:1
phones 10:5	259:16 263:9	265:1,13 308:16	Prairie 20:6	203:21
pick 88:19 252:11	play 217:21	311:7 314:10	PRA&E 248:17	pre-SAFETEA-LU
pie 71:4	played 248:21	population 71:6	precludes 154:13	74:11
piece 295:1	plays 259:21 260:1	116:8 130:22	predicted 9:14,16	primarily 40:6
pieces 168:8	Plaza 1:13	131:9,10 149:21	preferably 14:10	45:16 63:22 66:17
Pine 88:10	please 4:4,21 10:5	151:2,6 153:7,9	preference 228:12	69:14 84:13 86:10
pink 86:22	14:7,16 25:18	153:22 154:2	228:12 282:7	130:4 149:3 160:1
place 13:10 126:19	44:6 64:11 115:3	166:10 169:2,3,6	preferences 284:9	258:9 261:4
137:4,7 150:14	125:15 135:3	169:7 171:15,21	preliminary 26:2	303:21 311:10
166:7 224:3	145:8 307:17	172:12,17 176:1	108:17	primary 16:20,22
231:20 234:4	plugged 294:15	181:3 183:4	present 1:16 2:1	50:10 77:22 78:5
254:4,5 259:20	plus 54:12 138:12	235:11 302:16	162:7 250:6,10	83:22 140:7
263:15 264:15,18	pluses 292:4	303:10,13 304:13	presentation 10:15	180:16
274:17 276:18	PM&O 129:22	populations 117:12	26:5,7 29:5 93:17	primitive 146:11
places 6:8 65:10,15	133:5 134:10	153:20	114:19 115:6	160:22
Plains 16:6 88:8	165:4,9 172:9	Portage 21:17	160:5	principal 50:10
plan 186:7,16	239:2,4 248:17	portion 40:12	presented 6:21 8:9	principles 59:15
191:13,14,15	point 6:18 7:19	43:14,22 51:17	110:17 126:9	prior 34:20 60:21
192:5 193:4,12,22	8:20,22 9:19 10:9	67:17 68:1 74:4	213:21 321:19	79:11 102:1 139:4
211:17 213:11	38:4 39:5,20	82:17,18 93:17	president 13:18	141:18 148:12,17
227:19 258:9	58:20 78:15 92:8	217:9,11 241:5	20:22 126:10	149:10 150:5,6
259:19 260:14	92:8 94:8 98:14	244:10 299:7	137:4	161:5 162:8
261:10 263:14	104:9 105:19	portions 31:22	Presidential 51:7	168:21 212:11
265:18 276:20	106:4 126:16	47:15 57:4 92:21	presidents 308:22	215:3 223:10
planner 18:7 19:20	136:11 159:15	159:12 217:10 Page 215:4 223:4	President's 104:3	257:13 268:7
21:21 22:1,10,15	167:9 192:12	Posey 315:4 323:4	presiding 1:15	279:22 302:10
23:2,7 24:10,16	198:21 205:12	positive 183:12	pretty 8:22 9:21	priorities 260:14
			l	l

	102 17 104 5 0	5 10 6 22 7 6	210 10 220 16	40 15 42 12 45 5
prioritize 101:10	103:17 104:5,8	5:18 6:22 7:6	219:18 220:16	40:15 43:12 45:5
102:14 260:21	105:5,20 106:10	8:11 11:4,8,11,16	221:14 222:1	46:11,18 47:13,18
priority 11:12 48:8	106:13 107:9,15	12:2,4,5,6,10,16	228:8,21 229:3,14	48:15,20 49:1,2
92:14 109:11	107:19,20 108:2	12:22 13:3 14:18	230:15 231:12	49:22 51:13,14
121:20 192:14	108:20 111:1,2,9	14:20 15:3,3,4	234:10,15 237:4	56:19 59:21 61:2
297:8,13	111:21 113:6,12	18:9 22:22 23:18	238:17,21 240:2	61:6 64:14 73:5
privy 251:8	113:20 114:18	27:1,3,4,5,5,14	240:10 242:12	73:15 76:16 78:6
probably 8:10	117:12 118:20	28:3,14,15 29:1,9	243:14,14 244:16	92:12,13,14 112:4
105:14 108:6,15	119:2,4 122:13,15	30:10 31:1 33:5	244:18 245:3	133:15 183:3
132:10 135:22	122:18 127:2	33:13 34:1,6	247:20 249:1	209:7,20 210:9
136:4 205:8	162:5 188:12	36:10 37:8,8	254:11,17 256:8	216:8,9,15 218:2
264:16 279:22	192:22 195:15	38:20 39:14,19	256:19 257:5,10	218:3,11 219:6
301:12 305:3	197:6 207:11	40:2,3,7 41:5,6	257:12,14,15,20	220:13,14 228:5
problem 88:13	211:22 213:16	43:14 44:14 45:4	257:21 258:3,7,10	234:16 236:18
89:17 197:17	219:1,4 221:15	45:5,17,19,21	258:17 259:3,8,11	239:17 245:20
214:11 245:18,22	222:20 226:8,12	46:9,12,16 47:6,7	261:17 262:11,12	246:17 249:7,19
246:5,8 256:18	227:20 228:8	47:12,13 48:1,2,3	263:3,18,20,21	254:16,18 259:10
300:20	234:2,3,8,12,22	48:7,9,12 49:4,21	264:2 266:20	259:14 261:3
problematic	239:6,7 242:3,14	53:6 55:1,9,9,18	267:5,15,17,18,19	269:5 270:19
266:14	247:16 251:5,13	58:2,6 59:6 60:2,8	268:5,14,22 269:2	276:22 286:9
problems 251:21	251:15 254:14	60:13 61:13,20	269:9,10 270:17	288:5 310:13
274:20	255:1,11,18,19,22	62:8 63:13 65:18	270:20,22 271:1	312:19
procedural 66:10	258:3,11 259:1,12	66:1,4,12,13	271:15,17 272:12	progress 45:14
procedures 46:8	260:13,16,20	67:13,18 68:5	272:15,22 273:4,6	226:14 227:6
50:3 58:1 66:12	261:1,7,14,19	69:15,19 70:2,17	274:6,10,14 275:5	263:8
74:15 111:21	262:2,3,12,17,19	72:8 73:5 74:16	275:17 277:1,5,8	progressively
112:8 189:17	263:7 264:9 266:9	76:4,6 78:19	277:11,12,18	221:18
192:6 256:2	266:11,13,17	81:12 82:15 84:21	278:1,18,19	project 22:4 38:5
259:18 264:2	267:7 268:6,20	85:2,21 87:17	279:10 280:6,7,10	75:19 85:21 86:5
274:2 275:1	270:13 274:10	92:13 94:1 95:22	281:16 282:2,10	86:10 109:11
276:16 311:7	275:20 277:17	101:8,15,16 105:7	282:11,22 284:3	121:20 155:4
313:5 314:21	290:19 293:12	109:11 113:2	284:21 285:2,6,20	166:1 188:7,16
proceed 112:14	305:4 306:1 316:2	117:1,4,10,18	286:21,22 289:11	189:18,19 190:1
255:9	316:3,9,11,12,19	120:2,18 121:15	290:3 292:5,13	192:8 195:12,13
process 3:6 8:7,17	316:21 317:9,22	121:15 122:2,3,5	293:13,18,21,21	195:17 196:12
8:21 9:2 10:2	318:2,4,8,9	122:8 125:13	295:2,3,5,14	197:2,7,8 205:17
13:6,14 14:12	319:11	129:4,6 130:3,7	296:1,5 298:11	205:19 207:12,13
26:2,5 29:7 32:17	processes 119:9	139:2 147:7,8	299:1 301:3,20	207:16 213:4
33:9,20 34:18	282:21	178:8 183:5,15,21	303:17,20 309:11	233:7,7,11 244:13
37:4 38:21 39:3	processing 254:12	184:18 186:5	309:15,15,17,21	254:19 256:13
39:17 40:17 41:19	producing 235:13	192:16 194:12 195:14 198:11	310:1,6,11,18,20	260:14 294:5 296:20 297:8,11
42:1 47:9 48:20	product 7:13 8:1 productive 10:21	195:14 198:11	311:2,4,16,21,21 311:22	296:20 297:8,11 297:12,13 298:2,4
53:14,20 59:18 60:1 63:12 77:20	productive 10:21 professional	208:19,20 209:2		projects 34:3 35:21
78:12 79:10 82:19	197:16 203:2,3	210:4,5 216:2,3,4	programmatic 233:19 254:3	48:8 75:17 83:4
84:3 88:1 89:2	, and the second			87:12 93:21 102:7
93:9 98:19 103:15	212:19,21 program 1:7 4:14	217:3,9,10,12,14 217:22 218:8	programs 7:20 27:13,16 28:18	129:14,20 185:13
73.7 70.17 103.13	program 1./ 4.14 	411.44 410.0	41.13,10 40.10	147.14,20 103.13
				<u> </u>

100 10 100 17 01		l	l	
189:18 192:17,21	215:15 232:22	22:7 28:5 35:13	purview 265:10	200:6 202:12
194:6,8 195:11	234:6,21 238:5	37:12 40:16,17	push 78:2 145:16	205:4 208:19
206:2 214:3 236:5	242:19 243:16	41:17 42:17,22	pushing 198:20	209:13,14 210:10
254:12 255:2,13	262:1 264:19	45:13 111:17	put 8:8,18 13:10	214:9,18 215:6
255:16,17,17	279:8 280:21	139:16 140:1	26:20 32:4 41:13	223:9 229:8
256:16 259:22	283:8 284:12	144:6 171:17	48:18 49:13,14	247:22 264:20
260:15,21 266:19	295:4 318:2,11,14	186:13,13,17,17	62:15 90:7 98:3	287:3 292:17
273:16 277:20	provided 43:13	191:14 192:3	105:14 112:22	296:16 299:6,8
282:10 284:9,11	49:9 69:18 76:18	193:2,6,8 195:20	132:15 137:4	questions 14:17
295:10,17 296:7	82:17 92:11	195:21 196:3,7	159:17,21 177:17	44:3,6 56:7 70:1
296:13 297:9	170:19 175:15	199:18 204:18	187:21 194:4,4	85:3 95:11 126:11
298:18 312:19	181:4 189:6 191:7	211:18 212:10	206:18 210:19	128:9 185:18
project-related	202:5 268:18	213:16 269:18	211:12 227:15,16	186:18 190:7
245:1	286:13 289:19	270:1,4,4,7,9,15	228:1 230:3,11	192:12 193:20
promote 59:2,15	296:6 298:12	272:1,4,7 279:12	269:1 277:6	195:8 215:2,4
72:19 308:4 309:8	303:7 317:4	301:12 309:8	281:22 283:5	247:18 263:21
312:20 315:1	provides 35:14	314:7	290:17 293:2,5	267:10 273:2
320:4	44:21 47:8 77:7	publication 11:20	294:3 306:20	281:15 284:15
Property 285:5	81:16 234:20	104:20	307:2 316:1	291:19 299:4
proposal 244:4	282:4 284:20	publish 212:12	putting 11:7 49:16	305:20
proposed 6:1,13	providing 73:6	published 9:9	205:5	quick 281:19 323:3
8:19 61:8 89:6	140:2 144:7	143:22 186:1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D	quite 5:14 6:7 7:4
93:5 95:18 96:5,9	194:18 213:2	187:12 309:12	4:1	67:14 69:6 112:20
97:17 104:7 105:4	261:22 308:10	publishes 143:20	p.m 164:13,14	114:22 159:3
106:4 117:22	provision 42:13	publishing 212:13	257:1,2 323:22	200:18 272:10
140:7 146:7 158:3	52:21 58:9,15	318:15		quiz 182:16
158:6,7,17 159:20	183:17 222:8	pull 182:9 230:4	Q	quote 198:17
160:21 161:1	225:21 268:9	302:18	qualifications	297:17
196:14,18 208:8	313:15	pulled 294:2	200:1 203:6	Q&A 49:7
311:10 312:15	provisions 30:20	pulling 219:7 230:2	qualified 237:12	Q&A's 65:22 193:1
314:7 316:1,11	45:22 54:20 56:17	purchase 52:16	qualifiers 277:16	193:5 282:10,16
318:16 321:14,21	79:1 81:10 93:9	75:1,5	qualify 268:13	284:7,11 285:11
322:3	146:3 216:18	purchased 89:22	quarter 95:3,4	294:2,16 297:20
proposing 196:15	219:12,15,19	purchasing 54:6	164:10 235:15	Q-10 131:5 162:5
protect 279:11	221:2 228:16	purpose 44:18 45:1	query 147:22	
protected 272:7	229:18 230:9	46:7 50:18 57:17	question 14:18	R
protecting 81:21	231:18 233:5	83:22 147:3	38:18 68:6 76:11	Radtke 2:15 17:20
protection 225:16	240:15 241:10,16	172:22 190:21	76:12 91:21 95:7	17:21 222:6,6,13
232:8	241:21 243:7	191:12 220:15	96:19 97:10 103:5	222:17,21 223:4
prove 297:7	246:15 256:12	232:8 262:14	103:11 114:13,15	225:4
provide 46:8 55:10	269:11 272:2	308:10	115:10,13 116:21	rail 21:17
67:7 80:5 81:10	PS&E 188:18,21	purposes 48:19	118:6 119:10,12	raise 25:19 76:13
84:5 85:7 91:20	189:1,6,13 197:7	49:10 76:18 84:17	122:12 124:3	159:16
94:4,14 95:1	197:11 213:2	93:7 147:7 148:14	126:13,22 142:14	Ramah 238:1,22
113:6 145:5	PS&E's 197:22	170:2 232:3 274:4	142:22 145:7,10	ran 182:20
151:21 155:1	219:5	282:1 283:5 284:1	146:2 148:22	rank 298:18
189:1 207:3	public 11:9 19:14	297:17	158:13,16 194:10	ranked 201:19
	-			
	·	•	•	•

	1			
ranking 294:4	263:15 264:3	recommended	118:16 119:13	101:9 308:2
298:17	265:8 269:12	70:13	161:10 241:22	315:15,22 320:2
Rapid 97:1	272:1 274:4	recommending	274:12	322:8
rarely 33:15	281:21 287:18	77:5	reference 27:12	regardless 39:3
rate 5:6	289:7 292:8 299:6	reconciliation	91:6,18 93:11	181:19
rated 43:2 201:18	302:8 304:9 316:5	12:14	159:20 282:1	regards 195:5
reach 280:4	reason 54:22 84:4	reconsider 317:22	283:5 284:18	201:19 211:16
read 14:13 70:8	96:17 98:11	reconstructed	297:17	283:14,19
110:13 144:5	108:18 111:10	139:10	referenced 58:6	Reggie 22:16
293:1 307:16	157:10 183:22	record 64:7,8 107:5	68:2 242:13 244:1	region 16:6,22 17:1
315:13 316:12	219:11 228:10	164:13,14 212:22	272:3	17:19 25:13,15
317:15 319:1,6,12	230:11 235:6,12	257:1,2 307:16	references 81:13	99:8 103:8,11
321:3	251:11 257:22	315:13 319:2,13	165:6 186:7 200:1	105:11 133:15,17
ready 207:21	265:10 268:4	319:20 323:12,19	200:12 231:17	134:8 141:14
real 112:7,17 226:7	280:2	323:22	284:22 286:2	170:5,8,16,20
245:20 261:14	reasons 242:13	recording 4:17 5:8	298:16	173:10,22 174:3
293:18 299:16	reauthorization	44:8 125:16	referencing 200:20	175:21,21 176:4
302:11 315:21	9:21 10:1 12:12	records 145:17	286:8 301:3	176:16,18,19,21
reality 153:13	31:12 126:5	147:2 163:3 198:3	referred 28:2	177:4,8,12 178:21
292:6	reauthorizations	213:12 286:12	112:11 279:21	182:13 212:1
realize 63:8 98:9	12:1	record-keeping	referring 62:7	256:7 260:11
realized 310:9	recall 41:1 52:17	63:20 95:5 114:1	147:1 251:5	261:5 262:21
really 7:15 28:10	162:8 267:20	154:21 213:17	refers 272:2	263:3 265:9,9,11
40:16 43:5 52:17	receive 42:22 83:18	262:17 278:11	reflect 184:8	265:11 292:21
53:5 62:13 68:17	83:18 90:12 106:9	280:16 286:9	189:14 232:21	306:9 307:18,19
69:6 70:18 71:9	128:15 170:11	recreation 71:20	248:21 249:12	309:7 310:20
72:6 73:7 80:8	175:13 243:9	72:15	268:16 269:4	311:1 319:21
95:10 96:18 97:8	255:3 308:5 315:2	Red 18:2 19:1,14	276:8 294:16	regional 11:12 16:5
97:10 99:19 100:8	320:5	redefining 79:15	304:14 305:7	17:19 174:4
102:3,12,15 112:2	received 97:15	redistributed 228:9	reflected 163:4	175:22 247:4
113:7,15 121:7,9	167:10 168:6	reduce 124:4,14	265:12	273:20 309:15
121:11 123:5	173:12,19 174:19	313:3 314:19	reflecting 207:1	311:14
128:20 130:9	175:15 176:2	reduced 183:16	reflection 274:5	regionally 192:21
134:19 135:6,7,10	199:14	reduction 182:19	277:14	regions 31:8 110:6
135:12 136:11,12	receiving 173:7,16	184:8	reflective 206:12	130:6 141:13
140:13 153:20	174:18 304:8	reductions 184:5	reflects 293:17	154:22 170:1,6
155:8 159:7 166:6	recession 185:9	red-line 109:2	reg 5:14 141:6	173:6 181:11,14
167:22 175:1	recognize 308:15	306:19	150:12 186:1	182:10 231:6
185:22 194:17	recognized 54:12	red-lined 96:8	188:20 194:11	259:13 306:15
195:10 197:20,20	128:15 143:21	118:3	213:6 241:15	310:12
198:19 200:12	144:14 181:18	red/yellow/green	264:5 281:22	Register 9:9 104:20
201:3,7 213:22	304:2,6	86:21	286:20 294:9,10	144:2 314:5
218:22 220:19	recognizes 309:4	reestablishing	297:16	registered 189:3
227:4 231:17	recognizing 46:3	246:14	regard 158:17	Regrettably 10:18
240:8 245:18	recommendations	refer 26:3 48:4,22	282:17	regs 57:22 77:19
246:9,9 251:20	7:8 84:6 89:12	62:6 63:16,19	regarding 59:3	98:4 186:8 235:4
255:1 261:15	105:19 162:14	66:17 84:9 87:1	75:9 82:10 95:11	237:16 288:22

	I	i	•	ı
regular 14:11	239:7 292:9	remembering	reprise 300:5	286:1,5,6
278:1 289:16	311:18 317:22	212:4	request 10:4 54:6	reservation 17:22
regulate 285:14	rehabilitating 43:3	removal 99:18	81:10 96:14 103:1	27:4 28:14 34:14
regulation 3:6 4:14	reimbursable 43:7	100:22	107:21 241:9	48:8 90:3 92:4
36:8,14 43:21	101:14	removed 121:22	264:17 279:4	136:2 144:7 194:7
44:1 45:10 52:3	relate 114:20	renaming 311:20	284:4 286:14	194:8,9 257:13
54:14 58:10 81:3	215:18	Renville 23:21,22	311:15 317:20	268:11 282:6
85:2 111:22	related 86:9 114:13	repeat 37:2 187:4	requested 212:18	309:11,21 319:17
187:22 188:19	132:20 216:6	248:16	258:16	reservations 70:20
195:10 209:3	229:3 236:9	repetitive 235:10	requesting 58:17	139:17,20 140:2
211:2,4,16 216:1	244:14,19 246:21	replace 86:17	87:7 197:3 231:14	308:18 309:9
240:19 242:14	273:16 275:19	replaced 131:11	284:5	reside 143:8
244:8 249:21	277:9	311:18	requests 52:15,19	residents 139:22
257:9 265:6 277:3	relates 40:13	replaces 35:11	53:7 54:9,15	resolution 282:21
288:18 293:16	254:11	321:12	55:16 86:15 87:10	285:18 307:13,21
294:12,13 297:19	relation 259:9	replacing 43:2	required 37:18	307:22 319:3,4,5
regulations 1:6	relationship 59:13	report 94:12,13,13	42:15 85:22 158:6	319:9,19,21,22
26:3,8 31:1,22	67:1 227:2 228:2	155:19 190:4	187:8 195:22	320:16,18 321:2,3
34:9 35:17 36:21	230:12 232:14,16	196:4 198:6 202:8	202:19 203:22	322:7,13,20 323:6
36:22 41:22 49:7	261:20 267:10	202:10 207:14,21	204:14 211:20	resolutions 235:20
50:19 53:3 60:21	268:21 308:4	212:16 213:20,21	227:13 229:15	306:9 307:20
62:1,14 70:6 75:3	314:22 320:4	279:6,8 291:12	249:20 312:4	317:13 321:6
77:11 81:8 95:18	relative 62:11	299:21 300:9,16	314:8 322:2	resolve 282:21
96:9 103:4 148:9	98:10 102:6 133:5	301:10	requirement 49:11	resolved 313:21
148:18 154:19	158:22 175:22	reporter 4:16	94:11 124:16	314:11 317:18
201:21 205:6	228:1 229:1 245:9	104:14	157:21 262:18	318:6 319:7
208:22 209:6,17	256:12 258:10	reporters 5:3	requirements	Resolving 285:19
227:4 229:3	259:9 260:1 265:8	reporting 43:21	35:18 43:22 55:15	resources 204:16
231:16,22,22	305:3 321:12	63:21 154:21	63:21 95:5 124:12	204:22 205:15
232:13 236:10	relatively 11:5	198:4 211:15	154:21 185:20	respect 6:17 45:3
240:4,22 241:5,22	relevant 115:14	262:17 278:12	186:3,5,12 188:4	191:3 291:13
244:3 248:12,14	174:12,12 239:19	282:19 283:22	188:5,6 190:14	respective 126:4
249:11,18 250:3	240:1	reports 199:11,12	196:18,22 197:1,1	174:4 309:1 314:9
250:20 253:16	relief 28:18 48:1	200:5 202:5 213:5	199:17 200:4	respond 244:4
255:7 266:11	101:8,16 272:22	213:13	205:6,16,17,18	247:15 295:9
267:13 274:3	273:9 274:11,12	represent 14:8	213:11 243:12	responded 87:12
282:17,18 285:1	282:11 284:14,21	18:14,20 79:21	255:4 259:10	response 87:6 88:2
288:2 290:17	285:2,4,8	84:2 110:5 309:1	271:18,21 276:1	90:12 212:21
305:6 306:3 308:3	rely 243:8	representative	282:20 283:22	283:16,17 300:2
309:10 310:8	remain 321:16	16:20,22 105:11	285:12 321:14	318:15
311:12 312:3,5	remainder 167:5	representatives	requires 275:14	responsibilities
313:7,20 314:6,18	remained 58:14	31:6,7 83:19,20	requiring 124:6	44:19 62:20 66:19
316:8,17,22 317:3	remaining 159:12	107:16	rescission 183:15	77:1 83:10 84:10
320:2	remember 55:8	represented 41:5	185:8	185:19 191:1
regulatory 26:17	75:8 160:5 172:1	194:13	rescissions 184:14	197:14 212:6
31:10,17 32:18	177:4 187:15	representing 23:12	235:18	247:12 256:3
49:11 51:17 52:2	192:7 298:21	represents 36:1	research 283:1,7	257:11 258:13,22

			_	
259:17 260:12	313:6 316:16	right-sizing 246:19	159:7,20,21 161:1	Ron 23:11
263:2 313:1	reviewing 259:12	River 22:22 23:2	162:15 168:17,18	Ronda 2:9 19:9
responsibility	reviews 88:18	154:10,10 248:2	168:18,20,20	135:4 153:3 201:1
42:18 47:20 49:3	243:15 263:4	RNDF 166:10	206:17 257:13	room 1:13 7:1 13:7
86:13 233:22	264:12 265:17	171:15 303:5	268:12,13 269:21	204:11 209:15
269:16,20 270:10	revise 317:22	road 17:19 35:1,13	269:22 270:11	210:12,13
270:12,18,19	revised 316:17	45:4 47:7 78:14	272:1,5,6,8,16	Rosebud 22:14
271:22 272:5	revisions 105:15	80:20 87:18 90:1	274:13 275:8,10	88:9,10
279:16	248:15 316:1	91:8 102:8 103:2	276:19 278:14,17	Rosette 2:17 21:14
responsible 126:3	318:11	115:11 129:20	279:13,18 280:7	21:14 37:11,12
189:20 190:2	rewording 58:12	131:7 140:20,20	280:11 281:2,12	89:14,14 91:22
234:21 272:6	rewrite 4:13 5:14	141:3,4 144:19,22	281:16 301:20	109:17,18,18
rest 143:12 182:9	15:8 58:15 154:12	146:11 147:5	309:11,15,21	134:5,5 174:20,20
217:14	re-check 206:11	152:3 158:7	311:10,11 321:14	175:17 176:9
restated 187:1	re-recognized	199:18 207:7	321:15,22,22	177:6,14 184:19
restraints 98:18	301:19	267:14 268:2,20	322:3	184:19 185:2,5
restrict 248:16	re-sectioned	269:1,9,11,16	Robert 1:18 315:6	193:7,7 205:3
313:10	163:15	270:20 271:11,13	Robinson 2:16	229:9,20 237:21
restricted 140:3	RFDS 148:3	271:16 273:4	18:13,14 103:6,7	237:21 239:12
144:8 226:1	Richard 23:6	275:5,20 277:17	122:10,11 306:5,5	240:6 273:8 287:1
restrictions 8:13	Ridge 88:10	277:19 278:6	320:22,22	287:1,15 288:1
81:17 97:3 265:1	right 6:17 8:14	280:22 281:15	Rocky 21:15 89:17	289:5 290:4,7,9
restrictive 313:5	14:1 30:7 42:1	304:10	90:6 99:8 103:8	290:12,15 292:19
314:20	49:8 51:20,22	roads 6:1 11:9 16:6	103:10 174:21	296:16,21 297:3
result 14:3 59:14	76:7 89:22 92:15	17:7 18:9 19:5	176:20,21 177:2,4	297:21 298:3
61:4 83:15 98:22	97:3 103:5 109:4	21:16 22:20 24:21	177:8 184:20	321:8
105:16 173:3	109:16,22 114:13	27:4 28:3,14	237:22 287:2	round 106:8
184:16 218:16	114:16 137:7	34:14,17 48:8	292:20 306:9,14	route 87:1 140:20
246:17 251:1	151:19 157:3	51:13 72:20 73:17	307:18 309:7	routes 73:22 82:11
257:8,11 260:7	159:19 164:15,19	73:17 74:1,13	310:22 315:14	87:3 140:7,22
270:9 275:2 278:3	170:22 173:22	81:18 82:11 86:11	319:17,20 323:8	141:1 148:16
280:14 303:21	176:5,11 179:17	86:12,13,13 89:6	Rodney 24:13	151:13 152:11
resulting 310:16	180:20 187:1	89:7 90:20 91:12	role 47:19 61:7	162:16 203:21
results 127:13	188:18 201:14	91:19 93:5,5	62:18 73:8 75:18	310:18 311:10
199:5 256:11	207:12 208:10,17	99:19 100:4,15,18	84:10 197:10	rule 6:17 7:21 8:2
retroactively	214:15 215:11	100:20 116:1,7,12	248:21 289:10	9:7 13:9 44:17,20
158:18 159:9	216:14 222:18	116:13 135:6,9	roles 44:19 66:19	45:1,2,12 46:6,7
160:14	227:3 230:3,10,10	138:12 139:5,6,9	76:22 83:9 190:22	47:15 48:6 52:12
revenue 223:12	245:20 246:2,6	139:9,9,12,16	256:2 257:11	53:12 54:8 58:17
review 37:2 78:13	248:5 249:2 255:6	140:1,8,9,9,15	258:7,12,22	60:5 79:9 81:15
95:21,21 114:19	265:2,13 270:13	141:11,16,16,16	259:17,21,22	82:21,22 83:6,7
212:2 251:14	281:18 290:11,14	141:17 142:7	260:11 275:7	98:13 102:1 104:7
253:16 255:2,22	297:2 301:21	144:6,13 145:11	283:13 291:4	105:3,4 106:4,7
259:12 261:5,5,7	312:20	146:7,8,11 149:8	roll 120:22 293:7	107:17 189:12
261:17 262:16,19	rights 282:8,20	152:18,18 153:10	rolled 26:8 97:18	222:11 223:13
262:21 264:8,12	308:5 313:10	156:1 157:2,2,19	rollout 26:6 293:8	224:1,8 273:14
264:17 300:21,22	315:1 320:4	158:3,3,6,17,17	rolls 120:19,20	318:5,5

1.160.0	1 100 10 100 11	1		10 (10 100 1
ruled 60:3	129:12 130:11	141:22 142:8	279:7 280:3 281:7	136:10 138:1
rulemaking 6:13	132:7 140:14	146:2,11,18	287:13 288:17,18	141:6 142:3
8:19 13:5 26:19	169:4,4 171:19	148:16 154:22	288:20 291:15,16	143:11 149:18
29:6 30:21 31:2	188:19,20 216:13	166:7 189:12	310:2,2 315:6	151:4 159:15
36:15 47:17 60:6	245:1 268:9,15	200:9 213:6	Secretary's 6:2	167:20 175:18
67:15 68:21 69:14	269:4,12 289:19	216:14 220:13,14	47:2 59:2 119:13	185:19 190:17
77:9,20 79:10	309:19 310:22	220:19 221:2	197:10	197:12 199:9
97:20,21 98:15	safety 28:17 36:10	229:13,19 262:7	section 52:6 53:6,7	200:11,19 232:5
103:21 107:9,15	41:18 42:8,12	271:10 272:4	54:7 63:2 110:14	233:11 239:18
107:18 108:5,19	57:11 74:5,7	292:1	110:14 118:1,1,9	241:21 243:20
111:16 113:17	92:13 129:11,14	schedule 300:11	120:4 121:14	256:10,11,16
119:19 120:10	129:19,19,20	scheduled 98:21	124:4 132:18	261:2,14 262:8
129:1 151:3,5	165:10,21 172:7	312:7	138:1 149:15	263:13 289:5
169:5 189:10	189:4 190:9 198:9	Scheinost 22:6,7	154:13,18 178:5,8	294:6 297:14
209:19,21 213:8	248:20 298:13	scheme 51:18	186:20 188:3	300:11,12 304:4
226:8 250:22	309:8 313:12	Schrader 19:19,19	189:16 190:6,13	306:18
268:19 286:19	Saginaw 24:18	scope 45:1	193:5 195:21	seeing 30:16 59:19
314:7 316:9,11,21	sake 157:2	scoring 294:6,8,11	196:8,20 197:21	71:13 76:14,15
317:7 318:2,8,16	salaries 54:10	Seal 24:18,18	199:17 200:12	81:6 199:5 221:20
rules 7:19 31:1	samples 189:19	sealing 277:19	206:18 212:9	256:5 274:19
46:8 47:8 50:6,16	sat 306:21	seasonal 73:21	213:22 215:20	323:16
51:2,11 55:11	Sauk 126:12 135:4	82:11	255:14 261:2	seen 27:6 40:16
56:8 59:11 60:9	153:3 156:4 201:1	seated 4:4	262:19 264:4	41:7 64:16 70:6
82:1 97:22 156:21	Sauk-Suiattle 2:4,9	seats 164:16	268:16 271:9	72:12 73:1 81:7
201:13 249:18	19:6,10 136:15	second 95:4 106:8	274:7 276:7	93:21 226:15
290:17	save 40:7	115:5 170:22	285:21 286:8	228:13 241:1
run 73:5 127:4,6,11	savings 223:21	204:3 257:17	298:14,15	305:1
127:12 142:5	227:16,22,22	265:20 322:22	sectioned 162:18	selected 84:11
152:12 172:19	228:1,4,5,7	Secretaries 39:5	sections 58:13 66:5	299:18
183:8 194:17	saw 12:21 109:21	111:20 156:6	109:8 162:16	self 45:22 46:20
285:6,8	138:10 191:6	197:12 287:8,12	163:9,12,14	50:1 56:11 59:3,8
running 182:21	252:15,16,16	287:15	263:22 293:19	59:15 77:12 218:5
runways 281:4	saying 41:13 91:10	Secretary 30:19	secure 40:7 150:16	218:18 226:21
rural 88:9 136:20	99:10 102:5 109:2	31:18 32:3 37:17	224:3,10	236:14 240:17
Rusette 21:12,12	121:1 122:20	46:14 47:3,4,6,18	securing 150:22	242:5 268:1
319:16,16	135:6 137:8	48:13 50:8,8	224:21	self-determination
S	138:11 140:11	51:10 57:15 75:11	securities 225:7	39:2,6 50:5,11,13
Saccoman 25:14,15	146:6 159:3	84:6,7 85:22 87:2	226:3	56:15 57:12 59:3
SAFETEA 129:3	201:10 202:7	87:4 94:12,15,17	see 10:20 25:21	61:22 169:11
140:13	203:1 214:7	96:13,15 99:2	26:14 27:21 28:11	182:14 216:8,16
SAFETEA-LU	233:22 248:3	103:1 105:9,10	28:13 29:2 32:11	216:17 217:13
9:16 13:12 29:22	261:16 289:21	108:1,8 119:7	33:15 35:17 36:14	219:20 220:6
34:20 39:10 57:7	296:5	143:10,20 144:21	38:11 65:19 66:1	222:4,14 231:21
57:20 61:4 69:18	says 37:6,16 42:14	221:9,10 238:5	66:14 73:16	236:10 241:11,13 244:11 267:22
72:7 73:4 80:14	57:14,17 70:9	244:3 245:4	107:13 108:12	
126:20 128:21	80:15 84:5 95:2	246:22 259:7	114:17 117:20,22	self-governance
120.20 120.21	128:17 138:18	278:16,20 279:5,6	123:13 128:10,11	39:3,7 46:1 50:11
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

50:14 59:9,16	253:11	sharing 180:12	signing 126:10	sky 71:4
62:1 77:13 182:2	sessions 6:4 104:21	307:15	254:4	slate 40:9
216:9,18 222:3	105:16 110:11	sheet 14:17 62:11	similar 55:12 58:16	slide 16:2 96:12
226:22 227:7	314:3	Sheldon 208:13	97:14 227:14	133:4 143:2
229:11 233:18	set 8:16 97:22	Sherk 2:19 21:19	315:11 317:14	148:10 153:5
241:13	121:8 128:16	21:19 145:9,9	similarly 15:11	154:8 166:4
self-imposed	149:19 165:3	147:17,17 148:21	232:3	175:18 184:11
183:20	180:15 191:6	148:21 149:6	simple 287:5 289:3	191:19 193:8
semiannual 227:6	201:13 209:3	shook 274:16	289:6	slides 114:2,6
Senate 126:2	220:15 224:3,17	short 5:8 109:6	simply 8:5 9:20	155:10 164:20
127:20	237:9 288:2	261:1 264:2 293:2	101:22 260:5	166:5
Senator 20:13,14	297:19 318:1	317:1 323:2	271:17 280:11	slight 58:12 184:9
send 106:18 108:3	set-aside 74:8	shortages 313:13	Sindelar 19:13,14	slightly 154:7
182:9 193:15	82:16 129:1,8	shortest 9:22	single 113:7 136:20	small 52:14,18
220:18 305:13	130:15 131:20	Shoshone 2:7,20	218:8 257:20	53:15,16 116:5
sending 77:19	172:2	18:17 21:1 68:14	Sioux 2:6 19:22	136:16 273:10,18
sense 104:14 144:4	set-asides 32:20	95:9 99:9 114:12	22:1,15 23:4,10	smaller 102:17
144:13 206:21	35:5 168:11	123:2 154:10	23:12 88:5 171:9	305:18
211:2 225:16	seven 29:18 48:4	322:17	245:13 254:2	smart 47:16 177:13
296:14	76:6 156:9	show 67:19 135:1	299:6,19 301:4,5	Smith 2:20 21:1,1
sensitivity 280:9	shake 180:21	203:12 208:13	301:8 318:22	68:7,8,10,13,13
sent 9:7 108:9	shame 250:8	230:12	sir 58:9 114:10	69:2 76:15 162:4
150:9	share 100:11 101:3	showed 73:2	118:5 122:9,22	162:10,21 163:3,6
separate 73:7	131:1 133:1 164:6	showing 151:19	123:22 143:19	163:19 164:4,8
82:16 165:22	166:2 167:11	307:4	154:8 156:17	322:17,17
176:8 223:19	168:9 170:9 174:3	shown 253:19	162:9,13 164:9	snapshot 146:15
257:19 293:22	175:10 180:9,20	shows 132:9 228:22	179:1 180:21	147:12,20 148:4
295:1 299:2	191:9 237:5	shrink 41:8	181:6 191:16	156:2 163:8
September 146:16	238:10,11,19	Shumaker 22:16	207:8 210:21	snow 99:17 100:22
148:5	314:16	22:17	299:4 301:14	social 135:8 242:8
sequester 5:19	shares 80:18	shy 262:9	322:16 323:14	Sokaogon 2:8
245:16	115:12 117:9,14	Siberia 97:6	Sisseton 24:1,4,4	23:15 50:22
sequestration	128:14 131:17	side 96:1 136:5	sit 9:5 65:1 214:6	115:21 124:2
133:10,17 183:20	138:16 141:8	210:6	221:11 242:7	143:1
264:9,22 306:12	142:2 150:5	side-by-side 109:7	245:6	sold 65:4
service 40:1,3 78:6	154:17 159:11	109:10	sitting 79:17	solicited 253:14
85:13 89:21 181:9	161:11 164:2	sign 14:16,16	135:14,17 301:17	Solicitor 51:21
182:1,12 216:1	165:14,15,17	signage 87:10	306:7	Solicitor's 1:18 4:7
217:15 260:10	168:7 169:19	signed 13:18	situation 6:3 29:13	103:19 225:20
serviced 90:2,2	172:13,18 173:5	187:21 315:4	60:3 236:8 301:18	238:16 291:9
services 1:4 39:19	175:8,8 178:18	320:18,19,20	302:3	solutions 275:13
83:18 88:9 135:8	180:22 181:2,18	322:12	sit-down 86:2	somebody 76:12
143:11,22 216:5	182:3,8 200:9	significant 183:2	six 65:21 129:22	203:7 230:22
242:8 247:19	202:13 227:11	192:21 238:4	156:9	274:22
308:6 312:19	228:4,10 237:10	253:18 272:10	sixty 161:15,16	somewhat 36:7
315:2 320:6	302:13,19 309:16	311:1	size 302:21	133:10,18 264:5
session 4:12 251:12	310:19 311:2	significantly 87:18	sizes 53:12	soon 8:3 52:7

212:14 301:11	185:1,4,7 191:22	split 150:7 171:5	64:5 66:11,21	198:22 207:13
310:9 320:19	192:2 194:10	splits 172:15	72:4 101:6 108:16	219:10 279:2
sooner 295:16	201:15 202:17,22	spoke 103:9	112:6 136:12,13	313:1
sorry 76:8 107:2	203:15 205:12	spoken 5:10	137:6,13,15,16	state's 192:22
143:4 159:4	207:20 208:7,11	sponsor 303:19	165:1 179:11	193:11 195:11,15
313:11	209:5,10 210:22	spot 167:18	214:2 237:8 261:2	195:17
sort 9:1 33:9 44:16	211:11 214:16	Springer 2:21 17:9	264:1,4 307:1	state-administered
150:22 183:19	215:8 281:18	17:9 158:14,14	started 11:11 12:18	248:19 313:12
191:4 193:2	287:11,17,20	159:5,13	28:7 44:2 98:15	status 14:2
211:21 212:12	288:10 289:17	square 1:14 93:8	108:7,13 149:8	statute 13:16 30:22
213:17 300:5	290:5,8,11,14	St 24:21 25:2	172:6 257:3	35:16 36:8 68:2
sought 312:5	292:13 293:14	STA 12:9	289:19 301:20	70:9 138:5,19
sound 144:16	296:19 297:2,5	staff 1:16 127:7	starters 15:2	141:22 145:3,7
sounded 205:9	298:1,5 300:8	130:5,6,7 197:16	starting 49:2 98:5	160:2,12 165:6
sounds 144:18	302:4 321:20,21	Stafford 101:9	137:1 167:9,12,18	166:7 187:2
225:11	322:15 323:14	284:16	168:7 174:17	209:16,22 216:14
source 223:12	speak 44:7 110:6	stand 136:13 137:6	180:11	237:13 241:1
258:1	151:4 162:6	standalone 129:4,6	starts 28:15 111:16	265:6 279:20
sources 84:15	224:14	293:21	117:15 269:14	294:3,15
140:10 286:3	speaking 149:2	standard 71:3,7	startup 219:17	statutes 186:9
South 17:3 23:22	Spear 21:9,10	276:8	state 23:22 25:10	250:1
24:5 195:3 322:8	special 99:22	standards 188:10	27:10 36:2 44:6	statutorily 120:6
sovereigns 46:3	241:10	188:11 189:5	62:22 63:9 67:3,5	124:20 126:15
59:12	specialist 242:5,6	197:3 200:14,16	68:9,12 75:18	statutory 13:20
Sparrow 1:15,18	specific 63:16	201:17 204:20	86:12 92:12	14:3 26:19 32:2
14:21 112:15,16	66:12 122:20	205:21,21,22,22	139:20 141:16	32:19 54:4 117:6
112:20 113:1	125:20 221:21	206:1 271:20	144:16 145:15	119:22 125:19
114:14 115:4	224:17 228:17	276:8,9,11,14,15	150:19 155:2	145:3 156:8
116:20 118:12,16	255:1	278:19	157:2,6 193:22	166:18 200:4
119:16 122:17	specifically 48:11	standpoint 26:15	194:8,14,15,18	208:21 209:3,11
123:5 124:17	50:6 57:19 68:1	26:16 45:16 55:5	195:4,6 205:21	210:2,18 248:9
125:12 126:1,21	87:19 143:14	71:12 80:11 82:9	207:12 210:6	312:3
128:7 133:7 134:3	144:6 219:10,13	85:12 91:3 93:2	220:13,18,19,21	statutory-based
134:11 135:2	241:18 246:20	94:6 98:7 108:15	221:8 270:6	311:19
137:21 142:21	251:1 259:20	108:17 109:6,13	283:13,13	stay 150:14
143:4,13 145:5	265:5 270:16	111:17 160:13	stated 68:1 87:19	stays 168:4 182:13
148:4,20 149:5,12	specifications 57:9	218:13 220:3	149:6 219:13	183:11
154:1,20 155:20	233:13	245:4 247:7	241:18 323:10	Stenoscript 10:16
156:12 157:8	specified 216:11	251:17 265:16	statement 53:10	step 8:17 104:5
158:5,11,13 159:2	specs 197:8	269:6 271:12	124:22 148:13	172:20 237:8
159:10,14 162:2,4	speed 69:6 255:18	281:5,6 291:6	153:6	stepped 252:1
162:9,13 163:1,5	spend 113:13 134:8	292:10 304:18	states 1:1 28:1 42:2	steps 105:21 250:9
163:7,22 164:5,9	135:19 151:11	305:8,16	43:10,13 45:15,16	stewardship 130:2
164:15 171:14	164:16 224:7,18	stands 4:20	62:20 63:3,4	130:8 258:8,9
175:12 176:5,11	281:19	Staples 24:22,22	116:17 124:4	259:16,19 STIP 102:0 104:12
177:7 178:1 179:7	spent 134:17	start 15:22 34:10	129:17 138:8	STIP 193:9 194:13
179:17 181:17	223:16,22 225:2	43:16 56:9 60:18	145:11 192:20	Stockbridge-Mu
	l	l		l

22:20	69:11,12 75:4	135:5 153:4 156:5	42:17 43:1 47:10	131:19 133:13
stone 121:8 160:11	84:12 89:6 91:1	201:2 253:9	47:11 59:22 75:14	131:19 133:13
		suit 42:3		
stop 136:9 137:1 153:15 287:8	91:18 109:9	sunt 42:3 summer 5:22 6:16	81:19,22 82:21	152:5,6,8 161:9
	111:22 112:15	13:18	98:12 108:9	162:2 164:16 166:15 168:10
stopping 136:14	113:14,20 114:7		147:18 158:9	
straight 130:13	114:12,15 115:18	summer's 93:4	159:18 194:21	170:4 179:8,13
175:5 176:10	117:20 118:2 119:17,18 122:21	superintendent 24:7	195:16,18 206:12	180:14 184:21
streamline 211:3 249:14 255:19	128:10 132:14	Superior 19:15	206:21 207:5 210:5 218:17	189:20 206:10 216:4,7 240:9
313:4 314:19	155:9 158:5	20:10	223:8,10 233:1,12	242:7 246:4
streamlined 310:1	185:10 186:19		233:15 242:3,15	248:13 250:19
	187:4 196:9	supplement 84:3	247:10,11 266:12	252:4,18 256:20
streamlining 246:18 313:15	200:12 205:13	supplemental 35:5 130:16 131:13,15	272:6 277:6,13	262:10 280:18
streets 116:7	206:3,15 214:9	131:19 165:12,16	279:11 280:2,14	284:17 298:5,10
strictly 129:18	215:16,22 216:6	171:13 172:10	299:17 301:7	takedown 121:15
171:14 217:12	217:18 220:5	173:1 174:14	surface 11:14	121:21 129:8
striving 242:18	222:4 226:13	178:17 179:3,10	152:8	185:6
striving 242:18 structures 28:22	227:5 228:11	178:17 179:3,10	surprised 199:8	takedowns 166:19
stuff 36:5 121:11	233:6 237:6 243:1	303:3,4	survey 193:14,16	taken 104:15 145:3
200:17 250:7,12	247:18 253:21	supplementing	Swader 21:16,16	168:11 187:16
STURAA 12:12	257:4,4 258:6	272:14	synopsis 88:19	205:12 247:17
Suak 253:8	267:10,12,12	support 61:7,13	system 44:8 71:3	250:8 251:10
Suak-Suiattle	269:7 272:21	71:10 72:17 74:2	72:18 82:6 88:9	289:9 291:10
202:14	277:3 278:11	75:21 83:4 103:9	139:4 145:12	294:17
subject 140:4 144:9	280:17,18 293:15	125:11 155:5	148:12 149:10	takes 9:1 166:7
218:5 230:8,18	293:15 321:22	219:16 234:8	163:13 168:21	217:18 247:14
245:2 277:21	322:4	236:13,17,19	190:8,11 245:17	267:2
279:11	subparts 65:20	237:15 238:2,12	271:21 275:19,22	talk 29:4 32:21
submission 156:19	303:2	238:17 239:14,20	276:5,18	35:4 36:11 39:12
submit 106:11	subsection 282:4	249:6 258:3	systems 37:22 42:7	40:11 41:11 43:19
127:18 156:1	substance 316:4	263:18 265:22	198:7,10,12,21	51:2 54:18 55:2
157:1,10 263:12	substantial 88:13	266:1,7,12 275:22	249:16	56:1 66:6 73:16
316:19 319:19	179:22 246:8	277:11 303:20		81:12 89:5,6
321:4,7 323:6	substantially 58:16	319:3,8 320:11,17	T	99:13 114:3 115:6
submitted 90:11	substantive 315:22	supporting 258:5	table 198:4 228:21	115:7 122:19
104:18 125:22	substitute 111:6,7	307:20 319:20	229:4,13,19	125:12 128:8
126:15 156:22	subtracted 37:22	323:6	230:12 298:17	129:18 130:17
212:2 261:11	succeed 263:18	suppose 239:2,22	tables 191:20 207:1	142:17 147:9
322:2	success 266:20	supposed 29:17	Tahoe 184:21	151:10 155:10
subparagraph 49:8	successful 233:2	53:4 96:12 114:18	185:1	158:5 165:3,14
subpart 26:15 35:8	266:7	133:16 156:14	tail 291:6	168:1 179:13
38:10,10,12,14	sufficiency 201:19	179:4 190:12	take 9:4 15:9 61:9	183:18 200:22
43:18 44:13,13,15	sufficient 93:14	238:5 250:2	64:3 75:7,22	227:21 235:2
44:16,21 58:5,5	sufficiently 155:7	299:22	78:16 80:4 81:4	241:5 245:15
60:18 63:18,21	suggest 313:7	supposedly 133:16	100:13 108:4,11	250:14 260:9
64:4 65:16 66:8	suggestions 7:8	sure 9:17 33:21	116:4 118:2	272:21 302:7
66:16 67:19 68:4	Suiattle 126:13	40:5,7,18 41:13	119:17,20 128:19	306:22
	1	1	1	1

talked 34:4 70:16	244:17 255:15	33:13,18,22 34:20	19:11 25:17 38:18	77:16 78:2,22
75:1 80:7 82:12	257:4 258:6,14	35:1 38:20 40:9	54:19 58:17,18	79:18,20,21 80:7
130:20 155:7	259:20 269:15	45:9 46:2,20 47:5	64:5 69:8 76:8	84:18 85:4,5
167:6,14 190:18	270:21 271:7	47:6 49:11,22	94:9 101:4,5	91:18 94:1 99:5
196:9,13,21 198:1	272:18 285:3	50:10,18 55:18	107:10,11,11	101:19 108:20,21
211:14 212:9	322:1	56:11 57:11,19	113:4 133:2	109:21 115:10,15
213:2 236:12	tall 112:20	58:21 60:4,6,11	137:19,21 148:20	124:16 135:9
241:3 251:7	taller 25:21	61:12,16 62:3,19	149:13 154:20	137:9 146:22
252:13 272:20	target 88:17	66:19 67:2,3,7,9	158:12 164:8,9	153:9 157:17
275:6 279:20	tax 41:9	67:10 72:13 76:1	192:2 215:7,8,9	182:18 183:12
281:1 293:1	taxes 282:9 284:10	77:17 80:12,13	240:13 245:11	187:15 190:5
300:10	Taylor 24:20,21	81:4,7,13,15,19	247:17 253:7,20	208:2 212:16
talking 10:7 28:4	team 283:17	81:20 84:21 85:9	256:21 293:14	215:11,12 217:8
29:20 30:15 38:3	289:22	85:13,21 87:21	300:18 305:21	218:10,12,14,15
51:1 60:18 62:17	TEA-21 13:2 29:17	88:1 91:11,12	307:5,7 315:7,8	218:17 219:2,9,20
69:16 79:17,19	29:17 30:19 57:20	94:13 97:19	318:19,20 319:14	226:7,11 231:10
89:18 92:18 93:4	73:2 74:11 132:9	103:20,21 106:16	319:15 320:6,8,20	231:19 232:21
93:17 101:7,20	156:14 157:1	106:17 108:5	320:21 321:5	233:2 243:13,15
113:14,20,22	288:12,15	109:4 111:9,13,13	323:13,14	243:17 248:5,9
114:1 135:15	Tech 76:8,9	112:10,11 146:5	Thanks 10:15	250:1,21 251:3,7
137:16 144:5,13	technical 76:5	161:1,7 171:11	Theses 250:3	254:6 255:20
144:14 153:8	232:11,15 233:1	215:13 217:20	thing 7:11,13 10:4	256:12,15 257:7
156:3 164:17	234:6 242:17	222:19 223:2,21	34:2 36:13,14	260:1,6 266:3,4
193:5 211:6	243:16 260:3	224:5 226:6	38:22 59:17 88:14	266:13 267:7
215:17 221:15	262:1,5 264:15	228:16 232:16	89:18 99:14 113:8	269:14 271:18
226:20 234:14	266:2	236:2,16 237:3	128:11 160:6	274:8 275:2
244:10 259:5	technician 21:20	240:3 242:18	165:22 166:6	276:20 280:19,20
261:12 267:2	Ted 21:12 319:16	246:18 247:3	179:20 196:10	286:3,17 304:20
271:13 278:22	teeny 136:16,17	255:4,10,16 256:1	198:11,14 204:15	305:21 306:17
290:10 305:6	teeth 219:7	256:8,16 257:10	204:21 211:6,13	think 9:14 25:17
talks 32:12,17	Tejon 304:5	257:14 258:11,12	211:21 213:15	30:8 52:16 53:19
38:12,13 44:13,22	tell 161:19 181:20	259:22 260:15	229:22 232:11	54:21 55:16 61:10
63:22 66:16 68:3	222:14 223:13	264:22 265:6,20	237:8 238:16	61:11,11 68:10
75:5 76:3 77:14	244:21 287:18	266:6 267:5	250:5 262:20	76:6 79:20 80:9
78:21 83:7 102:21	301:21	270:16 271:15	264:3 273:21	88:22 102:3,15
113:15 120:4,16	telling 114:6 224:6	272:11 274:19	291:15,22 293:9	104:6,10 105:22
121:3,5 138:2	225:8	275:16,21 276:4	things 6:10 8:13	106:1 109:9
149:15 150:20	tells 121:12 172:11	278:5,11,13	26:4 28:22 29:6	119:12 136:6
178:6,7 185:11,11	185:15 220:5	279:20 280:22	29:16 36:17,21	197:17 199:7
185:12,17 186:12	237:7	281:4,7 292:16	38:20 40:4 41:10	207:16 210:8,11
186:20 195:10	Ten 256:20	303:18 304:8	41:10 42:10 44:11	215:5 225:12
205:14 206:4,5,6	tend 8:20	306:4	51:20 52:2,3 55:1	235:7 239:8
206:18 213:1	tens 310:17	TERO 284:10	55:2,22 58:4 62:6	245:21 246:8
216:1,3 217:19	term 89:2	terribly 205:1	64:15 66:3 69:19	251:7 252:1,2,15
227:5 228:11	terms 5:19 12:9	Terry 18:2 307:15	70:12 71:17 72:6	252:17 273:1
229:5 231:11	26:17 28:1 29:3	test 203:4	72:19 73:11 74:18	287:13 288:3,6,19
234:22 241:3	30:9 31:21 32:13	thank 15:18,21	74:19 75:2 76:14	292:15,18 293:3
			-	

200.16.202.14	27.0 11 90.12 14	260.12.212.11	202-20-204-22	6.00 7.6 0.11
299:16 303:14	37:9,11 89:13,14	260:13 313:11	293:20 294:22	6:22 7:6 8:11
316:5	94:9 109:18 134:5	TIPs 80:10 212:7	totals 161:13	9:11 11:14 15:3
thinking 15:16	173:22 174:19,20	290:2	touch 64:13 197:14	16:10,18,21 17:3
104:11 135:14,17	180:18 184:19	title 28:17 29:12	tourism 71:20	18:7,11,21 19:20
136:12,22 137:14	193:6,7 204:3	34:4 36:18 45:14	72:15	20:16,21 21:2,4
172:5	237:20,21 286:22	45:15 46:4,17	towns 116:11	21:11,21 22:1,10
thinks 153:16,17	288:11 293:14	50:13,14 56:13	townships 116:9	22:15 23:2,7,18
third 4:11 25:22	296:15	57:17,20 59:22,22	to-government	24:3,10 25:5 27:1
26:1 131:9 150:4	time 7:5 11:9 12:8	140:4 144:9 165:6	77:15 308:4	27:3,5,8,13,15,19
176:6,13 299:12	27:8 31:12 43:18	210:9 216:14	Trace 320:22	27:22 28:15 30:13
299:19	43:20 48:17 58:3	219:10 221:2	track 189:22	34:3,7,11,14,16
Thirty-nine 169:1	64:3 77:12 85:9	228:14,14 231:17	Tracy 2:16 18:14	35:9,10 37:14,19
thought 15:13	86:6 88:2 90:7,10	237:7 267:18	103:6 122:10	40:1 45:4,18
86:22 98:16 184:5	99:18 100:3	269:3,12,17 272:3	306:5	46:11,15 47:4,5
200:22 214:6	106:12 107:22	274:7 288:13,21	traditional 72:11	48:3,14 51:14
thoughtful 249:12	113:5,14 135:19	288:22	traffic 71:6 100:17	56:22 57:2 65:18
thousand 161:15	136:12 147:12	titled 267:14	trail 146:10 160:22	69:15 70:3,4
161:16	152:14 157:17	today 10:3 11:6	trails 74:1	71:11 72:11 73:22
thousands 310:17	159:15 170:13	14:10 55:3 113:5	training 84:15	74:7,17 76:4
three 5:13 66:16	171:22 178:10	116:2 121:2	283:16,18,18	78:19 82:6 83:8
67:10 77:2 94:2	194:20 202:1	245:21 252:17	284:8	84:7 87:4 89:15
104:21 123:17	211:15 212:1,19	253:19 303:2	transfer 59:20 63:6	94:1 95:15 105:7
130:21 168:12	218:21 226:13,20	305:22 306:7,22	221:7 248:18	105:10 107:6
205:13 218:20	235:3 243:19,21	315:19 318:18	249:19 283:15	109:19 113:2
290:1 304:7 312:8	244:7 247:8,13	321:19 323:10	transferred 261:3	116:22 117:3,9,17
314:3 316:18	264:14 268:22	today's 323:20	289:12	118:13 120:15,17
321:11	293:2 295:13,22	Todd 25:13 64:19	transferring	121:4 122:5,7
threshold 254:18	298:2 299:11,12	125:15 145:7	283:20	123:8 126:5
273:17,20 274:20	299:19 302:1	told 120:11 124:18	transit 20:21 22:2	128:20 133:3,15
thresholds 273:11	304:11 305:22	125:3 151:6 153:7	25:6 28:9,20 73:1	138:3,14,22 139:1
273:17 284:22	307:13 313:13	169:16 172:2	73:1,5 82:14	150:15 155:21
throw 152:18	323:1	200:20 253:15	transition 32:14	156:3 178:8
thrown 152:13	timely 212:8	302:14	132:4,5,13 165:13	185:11,17,22
Tibbetts 2:22 19:2	times 94:2 273:19	toll 82:12 269:22	167:14 172:20	186:4,6,11,21
19:3 156:18,18	292:17 301:7	Tom 2:21 16:5 17:9	173:15 175:16	190:20,22 191:8
158:2,8,12,16	timetable 86:9	17:14 18:10	198:16	191:13,18 192:16
179:2,2,16 207:9	261:4	158:14 287:1	transitional 198:17	193:4,10,12,22
207:9 208:4,10,16	timetables 43:20	tongue 120:19,20	transitioned 37:1	194:12 195:14
209:8 251:18,19	63:15 151:1	Tony 21:16 25:15	transitioning 32:17	196:19 199:22
tickets 136:1	211:14 212:10	top 132:2	33:10	209:1 211:17
tie 207:17 283:4	243:19 278:10	topics 28:8	transplantation	213:11 216:2
299:7	Tim's 180:17	Tort 232:1	84:19 120:13	223:18 225:1,18
tier 289:16	TIP 86:1 186:5,15	total 169:6,7	186:16	238:4,21 240:2
TIGER 171:12,17	192:7,10,14,16,22	175:22 176:7	transport 282:5	249:1,15,16
tight 97:3	193:3 195:11,17	183:7 185:3	283:12	254:17 255:17
till 65:4 162:3	211:21,22 212:6	totally 118:3 152:3	transportation 1:4	257:12,21 259:8
Tim 2:17 21:14	213:15,16 236:7	152:4 252:3	1:7 4:14 5:18	263:5 269:11

	1	İ	I	
270:1,21 272:17	95:20 96:3,18,21	238:19,21 240:2	173:2,7,14 174:21	135:22 137:3
277:7 279:7 282:9	97:9 99:5 100:1	248:16,16,22	175:13,14,20	141:12 142:4
282:12,22 283:11	103:7 105:6 107:4	249:10,22 254:16	182:5 184:20	143:21 144:14,17
284:2 285:11,17	107:5,7,22 109:10	257:12,21 259:7	189:8,12 192:16	150:21 153:18
285:20 286:1	109:19 110:3,4,6	264:8 268:12	193:21 197:15	155:6,22 156:9
288:15,20 291:22	111:14,14 112:4	269:10 270:5,8	201:2,12 204:6,7	157:4 165:20
307:11 308:6	113:2 114:21	272:17 274:14	204:8,8 205:7,7	166:14,21 167:18
309:6,18 310:2,4	115:12 116:4,15	276:9 277:7	217:1 220:17	170:7,15,19 171:4
310:15 311:8,21	116:22 117:3,9,9	280:12 282:6,7,8	221:5,12 224:6,18	171:6 173:10,20
312:18 314:21	117:14 118:7,10	282:9,12,17,18,22	225:13,14 229:11	174:1,3,7,9,15
315:2 317:14	118:19 119:2	283:14,20 284:2	229:13 230:20	176:17,19,20
320:5,10 322:18	120:17 121:4	284:10 285:10,16	231:9 237:22	177:3,8 178:20
travel 5:19 6:7 8:13	122:5,7 123:8	285:20 288:5	239:13 241:8	181:3,9,13,16,19
71:20 72:15 97:4	124:5,14 125:10	291:5 295:5 296:5	242:20,22 243:17	182:8,11 185:20
264:10,13,22	125:18,20 128:14	302:11,12,19	245:13 253:9	188:22 191:2,7
265:1,12 314:15	131:16 133:1	306:8 307:2,10,11	254:2 260:10	195:5 215:3,4,6
traveled 131:6	134:21,22 135:18	307:12,14 308:5,8	261:6,15 262:3,21	216:4,7,15 217:7
214:14,20	135:21 136:21	308:14,20,21	263:1 274:21	217:8 218:16,22
traveling 271:22	137:14,18 138:2	309:4,16 310:13	281:7 283:6 284:4	218:22 219:10
travels 133:12	138:13,16,22	310:15,19 311:2	286:4 287:2	221:1,22 225:8
Traverse 2:2 22:11	139:1,5,9 140:7	311:21 312:13,20	297:13 299:6,19	226:9 227:18
148:7	140:19,22 141:3,8	313:9,10,11,17,22	301:8,19 303:7,21	228:3,6 231:13
Treasury-insured	141:21 142:2,6	314:9,12,14,14,15	304:5,16 306:6	232:4,9,14,20
223:3	150:5,15 152:16	315:1,5,7,12	319:17 320:14	235:7 237:15
treat 57:6 219:14	152:17 154:11,13	318:9,13 319:4,7	321:1	239:3 242:4 245:9
219:18	154:17 155:15,15	319:9,10 320:4,17	tribes 2:2,5,11,14	246:3 248:3,3,19
treats 227:22	155:20 159:10	321:1,3 322:11	2:20 16:9 17:3	249:6,19 250:3
tremendous 79:14	161:6 164:2,6	323:5	21:2 23:4 25:9	251:22 252:7
258:1	165:11,15,17	tribe 2:3,4,6,9,17	31:7,14,16 33:10	258:16,19,20
tribal 1:6,7 2:4	166:2 167:11	14:7 16:13,15	39:12,18 43:12	259:14 260:8,17
4:14 5:17 6:21	168:7,9,19,20	18:12 19:6 20:1	46:3 51:3,10	261:13 263:11
7:6,13,20 8:10	169:19 170:8	20:12 21:10,13,15	54:12 55:10,14,19	264:16 266:7,21
15:3 17:7 18:15	173:5 175:21	22:1,15 23:7,10	57:8 59:12 60:4,7	266:22 267:4
18:20,21 19:9,10	177:16 178:7	23:13 24:10,14,17	62:19,22 63:6	268:19 270:17
20:6,15,18 23:4	180:9,20,22 181:2	24:19,21 25:6	64:15 68:14 72:18	271:8 273:10,14
23:15 25:1,8	181:17 182:3,7	36:1 37:12 42:21	73:6,8 76:10 77:9	277:19 284:13
26:22 27:3,5	186:21 191:8,8	51:4 80:17 85:14	78:1 79:15 81:18	285:20 286:11,13
28:14 34:7,11,16	192:13,14,15	85:20 86:5 87:7	85:13 94:14 96:6	286:15,18 289:20
35:8,10 37:14,19	194:11 195:14	88:5 89:15 122:11	97:1,2 98:10	290:18 291:1
39:2 40:1 42:14	198:13 199:19,22	126:13 133:12	101:10,12 102:16	292:18 297:15
42:16,20 45:4	200:9 202:3,3,13	134:6 135:5	104:5 106:2	300:17 301:1
47:5 48:2 49:20	203:19 204:1,13	136:15,16,16,17	111:15 116:10,18	302:6,8 303:13,15
65:17 68:17,18	209:1 214:5,10	150:6,14,18 155:3	121:19 122:13	303:16 304:4
69:15 70:3 71:22	216:2 223:19	156:5 161:3,14	126:18 128:15	306:11,14,15
73:15 74:6 76:3	225:17 227:11	165:18,22 167:9	129:15,18 131:15	307:2,4,17,18
78:19 80:17 83:8	228:3,4,9 237:5	169:6 170:9,11,14	131:18,21 133:22	308:2,10,13,18
83:19 84:2 95:10	237:10 238:10,11	170:17 171:3,10	134:1,13,16	309:2 310:9,20,22

211 4 1 4 1 6 20	05 1 05 20 65 15	125 0 150 16	T 11 1 17 2	250 14 250 11
311:4,14,16,20	35:1 37:20 65:17	types 135:8 150:16	United 1:1 17:3	258:14 259:11
312:8,12,17,20	67:13 77:14 81:12	219:12 228:18	45:15,15 62:20	277:11 280:6
313:2,18,19 314:2	92:11 96:5,12,13	typewriter 5:5	76:10 313:1 322:8	302:15 311:13
314:13 315:11,14	120:21 181:1	typical 217:20	unnecessarily	317:6,8 318:7
316:16 317:11,19	189:17 192:9	typically 5:2 7:1	314:20	user 153:8,8
318:4,10,14,22	206:2 216:3 239:1	127:22 169:15	unnecessary 313:4	uses 56:1,3,4 80:6
319:21 320:2	240:19 249:14	204:12 209:18,20	unquote 198:18	81:11 84:14 86:8
322:8,18	259:15 270:20	226:2	297:17	112:2 153:8 224:2
tribe's 92:6 191:12	271:5,14 272:12	T&I 126:3	unreasonable	224:16 241:4
236:20 249:1	272:15 277:1	T-bone 65:6	54:17	271:7 272:5 273:6
tried 6:7 108:21	278:19 280:10		unreasonably	usually 63:16 65:12
116:1	283:4 286:22	U	313:10	utility 19:5
tries 128:12 269:7	293:22 301:3	ultimate 126:10	unusual 9:22	utilization 39:2
trip 136:7	311:20 313:11,20	ultimately 225:17	upcoming 314:15	74:1 124:9 282:7
trivial 226:11	TTPCC 8:15 83:7	undergone 257:14	update 29:8 38:4	utilize 33:22 43:9
true 157:21 292:22	83:14	underneath 49:8	95:1 142:15	55:19 63:11
293:10 306:11,13	TUESDAY 1:9	understand 53:8	145:17 148:8	101:13 132:22
truly 194:1 307:4	turn 10:10,14	54:11 95:17	151:11 152:21	275:21
trust 41:3 62:19	turnaround 5:8	124:21 147:4	187:7 263:7	utilized 26:7 83:4
88:11,21 89:19	turned 121:17	153:10 159:3	275:20 300:7	125:20 236:17
91:13 139:11	157:3 162:19	175:11 180:19	updated 70:13 81:8	utilizing 55:20 88:1
140:3 144:8 210:7	turning 212:7	204:22 209:12	93:19 145:15,21	231:19 277:10
268:22 312:22	Turns 184:6	218:12 226:21	147:6 149:22	279:15
try 65:12 69:9	twelve 256:20	228:2 230:5 291:1	151:17,22 152:10	U.S 46:9,10 216:20
94:16 95:3 96:14	two 10:1 14:19	understanding	152:17 153:1	U.S.C 86:10,11
131:22 173:1	15:11 20:13,14	37:16 51:15 53:1	157:13 169:18	138:18,20 186:7
179:18 211:7	25:20 35:7 45:5	147:19 174:22	189:14 191:21	
219:7 248:6,7,8	67:9 84:14 106:15	225:20 226:5	196:11 206:8	V
262:4	111:18 123:18	238:19 258:15,21	207:1 310:13	Valentino 23:6,6
trying 10:7 38:5	129:11 131:11	293:10	updates 3:14 43:17	valid 75:15
67:7 78:17 88:13	141:13 161:6	understands	151:1,7	valuable 49:15
98:1,8 116:18	166:11,14 178:15	159:18 180:18	updating 3:6 26:3	varies 183:22
133:18 147:6	183:3,12 221:19	230:20	112:8 142:7 147:2	various 205:20
164:20 175:4	226:18 287:7,21	understood 316:15	147:5 155:8 162:7	217:6 236:22
176:10 177:17,20	289:2 294:18	unforeseen 236:8	Upper 72:12	vary 36:7 67:3
203:16 208:1,2	317:12 321:10	Unfortunately	urban 36:2 218:4	vast 110:4
210:8 232:13	two-lane 146:9	98:17 302:5	usage 131:7	vehicle 131:6
239:10 240:16	type 39:4 48:16	unfunded 124:5,8	use 34:22,22 71:6	214:14,20
245:19 247:16	53:10 86:10 96:6	125:7 128:2	73:20 80:19,19	vehicles 282:19
248:12 249:6	99:15 102:7 110:1	unified 308:11	86:15,18 89:4	verb 196:16
251:11 255:7,8	152:8 166:2 217:6	uniform 47:8 53:5	102:9 117:8 130:1	verbatim 145:6
TTAC 84:8	217:15,20 219:14	54:15 311:6	136:20 142:5	294:9
TTAP 12:18 130:3	230:13 233:7	uniformly 174:8	150:15 151:7	version 4:13
296:2	249:8 260:5 267:6	310:12	153:7 154:3,6	306:19
TTAPs 48:4 76:5	267:9 273:16	unique 29:13 45:18	161:22 164:2	versions 316:17
84:9	277:20 283:18	71:19 73:15	191:8 200:9	versus 104:12
TTP 14:21 15:2	286:10	288:10,12 301:18	221:13 229:3,16	166:2 228:12
			,	
	•	•	•	

	I	I	I	
Vicki 2:15 17:21	217:2,3 219:2	181:16 205:9	57:6 58:20 60:19	228:15 230:7,18
222:6	223:6 248:10	226:18 234:1	64:4 66:6 69:20	231:19 234:14
view 97:12 291:14	252:21 256:16	246:6 248:4,9	70:13,14 81:12	235:19 236:2
views 62:19	277:13 285:10	295:18 296:8	104:16,22 105:2,6	237:2,3,4 239:8
villages 139:18	302:7 304:21	303:6 316:15	105:19 115:6	239:10 240:16
140:8 143:6	305:21 321:6	Wayne 16:14	122:8,18,19 134:4	242:17 244:7
virtue 68:2	wanted 7:18 8:2	ways 6:7 176:15	140:18 142:17	245:19,22 247:10
visited 300:18	53:5 86:20 92:22	180:7 235:6	149:12 161:9	247:15 249:6
Vivian 1:20 10:10	100:11 101:3	245:20 246:3	164:16 165:14	250:15,17,17
10:21 28:1 52:4	107:5 144:18	255:8 261:21	168:1 195:18	252:22,22 253:14
54:1,19 58:8,18	154:18 204:5	276:17	203:13 211:12	253:16 255:20
74:22 127:15	242:3 248:4	weakens 240:10	244:15 272:21	256:5,10 259:5
143:18 204:2,4	251:18 268:20	website 106:18	296:1 297:14	262:4 263:15
223:5,7 305:4	273:22 274:15	161:10 181:1,2,5	301:12,22 323:10	267:2 270:16
Vivian's 7:3	wanting 283:7	301:13 302:19	323:18	273:18 278:22
voice 201:1 308:11	warranted 29:3	week 317:10 322:7	we're 4:12,18 5:13	287:11 300:22
volunteered 299:20	washboard 100:4	323:1	6:18 7:22 8:4,6,9	we've 5:15 11:8
volunteering	Washington 14:12	weekly 247:3	10:3 15:9,17	26:10 29:10 40:19
300:19	19:7 79:16 113:4	weeks 144:1	24:17 29:20 30:9	41:7 44:5 45:5
	135:20,22 136:4,6	weighted 288:3	30:16 35:4 39:17	54:7 61:2 62:4
W	136:10 137:2	Welch 315:6	40:14 44:4 47:11	64:16 72:11 73:1
wages 229:4	247:5	welcome 3:2 4:8	55:5 59:1,17,18	74:21 78:3 79:4
Wahpeton 24:1,4	wasn't 81:1,2 96:16	23:19 25:22	60:20 61:6 62:7	81:3,7 83:15 87:9
wait 274:22 297:14	101:22 102:18	315:17	62:10,10,13 66:9	87:10 88:13,17
waiting 151:4	187:12 210:17	Wendy 19:22	69:16 70:11,19	91:20 93:22 98:18
200:10,19	282:1 288:7 299:2	went 9:19 30:2 31:4	71:8,13 75:13	98:20 100:17
waive 31:22	299:2 301:4	64:7,7 88:18 90:8	78:11,17 81:6	105:17 108:7,21
waived 54:4	316:13	96:5 107:14	89:10 92:2,17	109:1 111:15
waiver 51:16 52:1	waste 48:16 282:5	110:12 126:7	93:3,7,10,12,13	125:15 132:5
52:9,12,13 53:2	283:10,12,15,20	127:21 137:9	94:20 98:1,6	142:1 149:18
53:14,20 54:9,16	water 88:9 89:21	141:7 143:3	100:19 101:20	159:17 164:19
waivers 53:7,21	90:2 140:9	156:13 164:13,13	102:3 103:14	166:8 167:16
55:17 58:12,17	wave 199:8	166:14 176:18	104:4 109:12	168:11 178:16
231:16	way 12:21 15:1	190:19 214:10	111:10 113:8,19	180:13,13 182:6
want 19:11 41:4,19	29:19 31:11 50:15	257:1,1 267:22	116:5,5 125:10	188:1 194:20
60:22 62:14 64:22	63:5 81:2 89:22	284:16 298:22	127:9 132:12	195:1 198:14
75:22 82:21 86:16	93:6 96:7 97:4	316:22 323:22	136:13,16,16	207:3 218:20
86:17 87:21 94:3	98:16 100:19	weren't 163:10	142:11 144:5,13	228:13 232:2
97:16 98:11	102:22 105:21	Wes 2:7 18:16 95:8	147:11 148:17	233:14 246:9
102:14,16 106:5	110:21 112:22	107:8 114:11	150:9 151:4 160:4	247:21 250:8,20
106:20 111:19	114:14 120:22	123:2 154:9 248:1	179:5 194:2	251:7 252:4,5
113:4,13 122:14	121:2 127:2	Wesley 21:22	197:11 198:15	253:2,19 263:11
144:2 153:12	128:13 137:14	WEST 1:4	200:9,18,19	267:7 279:19
181:19 185:9	144:4 165:12	we'll 4:4,22 5:1	201:11 203:16	281:1 282:2
187:16 188:11	167:1 171:6	10:14 15:22 16:2	207:1,11 208:1,2	284:17 286:12
194:16 210:12	174:22 175:10	29:4 39:12 42:3	215:12,17 221:15	294:21 297:16
214:8 215:9,14	179:14 180:8	43:18 55:2 56:1	221:20 226:16	299:9 304:18
	1	1	1	1

315:18	260:19 267:3	307:12 308:11,15	198:18 199:20	\$4 172:16,17,18
whichever 80:16	289:20 295:18	315:7,12 322:11	202:4 203:3 204:1	\$400,000 80:18,20
102:10,12	296:1,8,14 323:3	323:5	213:9 223:10	\$44 30:11
White 2:19,22 19:3	worked 179:14	W-H-O-L-E	234:9 258:1 289:9	\$45 183:7
21:19 145:9,14	290:1	131:16	299:9,11 302:9	\$450 117:4 124:11
147:17 148:21	working 7:4 24:17	131.10	304:7	124:13 128:13,17
149:6 156:19	28:20 36:16 43:10	X	year's 140:22	124.13 128.13,17
179:3 207:10	72:18 77:9 83:5	X 127:11 224:7,18	163:20 169:19	165:2 167:2 172:6
251:19	86:4 109:3 137:2	244:3 296:7	yesterday 300:10	309:22
whoa 70:9	159:6 167:1		yields 241:15	\$50 183:7
Wiconi 88:8	181:22 182:5,8	Y	youth 23:17	\$500,000 80:12,16
Wilber 16:14,15	189:8 192:13,14	Y 127:11 224:7,18	youth 23.17	102:10 277:22
Willard 21:6	192:20 195:4	yada 143:3,3,3	$\overline{\mathbf{Z}}$	\$60 151:20
William 22:19	201:20 207:12	Yankton 21:22	$\overline{\mathbf{Z}}$ 127:12	\$70 70:22 71:7
Williams 23:11,11	211:22 234:9	88:10	Zac 18:6	\$700,000 297:11
willing 318:7	250:12 283:6	year 9:12 12:10	zero 303:14,22	\$750,000 277:11 \$750,000 273:12
Wind 154:10,10	291:18 301:1,1,6	13:1 40:8 63:17	304:3,12,13,15,16	\$80 167:13
248:1	works 19:14 22:7	90:12 95:1,2,4	zeroes 303:12	\$9 129:9,11,13
winter 306:8	32:12 33:7 37:12	117:4 123:15,16	305:2	167:2,2 298:12
wintertime 99:17	38:8 44:8 103:20	123:19,19,19		
100:21	127:2 164:21	130:16 134:7,12	\$	0
wipes 40:8	165:12 171:6	134:15,16 135:17	\$1 170:5 177:9,10	0.2 183:15
Wisconsin 16:13	284:22	141:1,22 143:19	177:12 296:17,19	05 170:10 175:10
16:15 23:16 24:11	worse 253:5	149:22 156:17	296:22 297:4,5	176:22 302:12
25:2	worth 30:12 70:22	161:22 162:1	\$10 65:3	06 170:10
wiser 6:3	wouldn't 49:13	167:4,13,15,20,22	\$100 12:10 167:12	07 170:10
wish 14:8	134:7,9 148:9,13	172:3,11,20	\$100,000 80:19	08 170:10
witnessed 311:1	199:8 211:2	174:16 175:2,2,14	\$104 131:20 172:10	09 170:10
Wolf 23:1,1	305:17	178:13 180:2,9	172:22 173:4	
wondering 148:8	wrapped 178:11	183:13 184:2,2,5	\$104,375,000 172:4	11
207:15	wrestler 287:18	184:15 193:14	\$11.50 64:21	1 28:17 36:18 50:13
word 73:2 181:21	write 54:14	204:1 229:20	\$12 170:3,4 177:5,5	67:17 139:4 141:5
296:4	writes 190:4	230:4 235:19	\$14 129:5 172:13	145:13 146:7,16
wording 232:6	writeup 321:20,21	239:15 263:7	172:14 174:22	148:17 161:5
words 110:18	writing 305:6	294:20 295:2	\$14.5 175:2	164:10 297:22
work 4:6 25:9	written 14:11	296:12 297:22	\$191 12:22	1-week 312:9
31:20 35:22 50:8	50:16 60:5 67:8	302:1 309:14	\$2 172:6,7,7	1:15 162:3
78:3 85:13,14,17	81:2,5 103:3	years 7:15,17,22	\$20 121:17	1:30 164:11,11
95:16 114:4,8	104:18 105:1	9:11 10:1 12:14	\$27 130:14 167:3	1:34 164:14
127:5 128:4	106:11,17 160:11	27:7,9 29:11,21	172:8	10 3:6 5:21 64:2
182:15 194:16	165:7 177:18	29:21,21 30:3,5	\$275 13:3 309:21	93:22 114:13,15
197:15 203:16	233:14 234:2	31:5 32:6,15,16	\$277 166:22 167:4	115:10,13 170:10
219:6 221:6 230:6	235:4 244:1 278:7	33:12 41:7 64:17	172:9	214:9,18 215:6
230:14,16,19,21	302:20 318:14	70:5 74:21 85:1	\$3,360,000 136:6	300:17
231:5,8,15 232:10	wrong 263:19	87:11 90:8 93:22	\$3.6 172:15	10:04 64:7
236:21 248:6,7	Wyoming 18:21	132:11,14 145:19	\$30 121:17 183:6	10:25 64:8
252:13 258:17	21:8 96:21 195:2	150:5,7 152:22	294:20	100 227:10
		170:12 192:18	\$300,000 297:10	100,000 161:19

1000 50:12 58:4	160,000 140:16	29:14 40:20 132:4	2015 146:19 152:5	28-day 233:12
61:22 242:1	161:18	203:17	174:13	
243:21 244:2	164 3:19	20 55:12 158:19,20	2016 142:9 152:5	3
104 37:6	170 3:4,9,15 4:10	168:4,6 182:16	158:20 168:3,5,9	3 1:14 85:1 90:9
11 25:9 30:2 131:16	10:13 13:14,22	214:21	174:13 302:1	91:4 101:19 146:7
159:11 164:1,2,3	14:3 15:6,7 69:4	2003 29:18 314:4	2017 142:12	152:22
164:7 165:13	117:21 119:18	2004 13:10 31:11	2018 142:12	3:16 257:1
166:9 170:10	141:6 187:12	47:17 75:11	202 178:6	3:31 257:2
173:13,20 174:2,7	267:14 294:3,17	113:18 139:4	202(b) 178:2	30 85:10 146:17
174:9,15 175:8,8	298:18 308:3	141:5,15,19	202(b)(1)(B)	148:5
175:10,15 176:22	309:12 310:8	145:13,22 146:17	138:19	306 3:22
178:18,19,22	311:12 312:3,5	148:1,12,17	21 1:10 29:9 127:22	31 295:8,10,11
179:19 180:9	313:7 314:5,18	149:20 161:5	312:11	33 231:13
302:12	317:3 319:10	168:21 169:14	21st 45:14	34 169:20,22 170:2
1102 (f) 184:13	320:2	186:2 187:13	229 171:5	4
1119 178:5,8	170.231 154:13	267:15,16 268:6	23 28:17 29:12 34:4	
215:20	170.625 58:11	302:10	36:18 45:15 46:17	4 3:2 32:15 50:14 101:19 132:14
112-141 45:13	171.03 (e) 124:4	2005 13:11,11 26:9	56:13 57:17,20	152:22 192:18
1123 298:15	18 146:20	29:19 30:1 56:14	59:22 86:11	203:3
12 30:2 31:8 130:5	1928 11:11 28:2	160:10 170:9	138:18,20 165:6	4-year 132:4,5
140:21 142:8	1970 11:20	176:2 188:22	186:7 210:9	167:15
149:19 168:17	1982 11:13,15,21	268:16 296:11	216:14 219:10	4.1 184:3
169:13,14 170:1,6	12:4 29:11	304:14 309:14,20	221:2 228:14	4:47 323:22
173:6 176:14	1983 139:12,13	2005-2006 188:2	231:18 237:7	40 175:16
302:10 314:4	1985 145:16 149:8	2006 301:20	267:18 269:12,17	400 203:19
318:1 321:9	1987 12:11	2009 30:1 156:15	272:3 274:7 285:1	45 87:7
12:16 164:13	1991 12:15 28:4	201 279:21	288:13,22	43 07.7
120 213:6,6	278:8	201(a) 279:7	2368-2013-05	5
125 274:7 13 6:1 142:2,7	1996 12:20 56:17 218:20	2010 30:2	319:6	5 29:11 70:5 87:11
166:8 179:6 184:1	1998 12:21 30:19	2011 37:21 160:6 160:11 162:22	25 3:4,8,9,14 4:9 10:13 11:20 13:9	5.4 184:2
210:20 317:1	36:16 56:13 73:3	160:11 162:22	13:13,22 14:2	5.99 130:11
13175 103:12	183:21 288:12,15	167:8,10,12,17	15:6,7 45:15 46:4	565 54:11
131 /3 103.12 132 63:3	1999 301:20	168:7,11 170:10	50:11 53:3 59:22	566 128:14
132 03.3 134 186:7	1777 301.20	173:17 174:19	61:22 80:12,13,16	
135 186:7	2	176:2,12 179:4,6	86:10 100:13	6
1375 314:8	2 9:11 30:5 32:6,16	179:10 303:8	102:11 117:21	6 29:11 70:5 130:10
14 9:12 14:9 142:1	85:1 108:11	304:9,14	119:18 141:6	133:4,13 134:1
142:5 152:17	128:19 129:1,2,7	2012 31:11 56:14	187:12 228:14	165:9
160:17 210:20	132:11,21 146:7	152:18 161:5	267:14 268:10	6-year 311:3
302:21 312:11	152:22 165:9,10	163:2,9 304:12	277:21 288:21	6.02 130:11
14-day 233:11	165:10,19 191:6	311:17	294:2,17 298:17	60 167:16 175:16 261:11 295:16
15 64:3 160:17	198:18 199:20	2013 1:10 161:11	303:15 309:11	60,000 138:15
164:11 295:12	202:4 203:22	302:20 318:1	319:10	626 58:11
150,000 138:12	213:9 299:11	2013-2014 29:15	25-30 27:8	638 227:14,22
16 146:19 160:17	303:3 304:7	2014 146:19 152:19	26 303:15 319:5	228:8
312:10	2-year 9:21 13:19	174:12	27 168:13,22	64 3:15
				013.13

			Page 365
668 285:1			
7			
7 29:21 118:9 150:5			
150:6			
7-day 233:11			
7-year 170:20			
176:19			
7113 319:21			
8			
8 29:20,21 30:3			
8.5 302:21			
8.7 170:21			
8.9 170:18			
80 163:20 166:8,15			
166:20,22 167:6,9			
172:9 174:17			
175:13,14,16			
176:7,12 178:12			
178:13 179:11			
180:11,16 214:12 303:5 304:9			
86 280:1			
9			
9 4:5 30:3 64:2			
9:00 1:14			
9:02 4:2			
90 94:11 95:2			
900 50:12 58:4			
61:22 203:20 241:22 243:21			
244:2			
91 278:9 279:22			
98 28:7 29:17 31:3			
31:4 278:8			
98-2005 29:20			
L	1		

<u>C E R T I F I C A T E</u>

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Draft Regulations of the Tribal

Transportation Program

Before: Bureau of Indian Affairs

Date: 05-21-13

Place: Bloomington, MN

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Court Reporter

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