Tribal Emergency Preparedness Law and Practice

September 24, 2015
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Tribal Emergency Preparedness Law and Practice

September 24, 2015
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  - Bioterrorism Preparedness
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  - Tribal Curriculum for EMI
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  - Legal implications, implementation, agency guidance on federal disaster assistance for tribes and tribal organizations
  - Special Advisor for National Tribal Affairs
Public Health Legal Preparedness Tribal Examples

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Tribal Emergency Preparedness Law and Practice Webinar
September 24, 2015
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Objectives

- Learn about CDC’s Public Health Law Program
- Define and describe public Health legal preparedness
- Legal preparedness: Tribal examples
CDC’S PUBLIC HEALTH LAW PROGRAM

- What we do
- How we do it
- Who we serve
CDC’s Public Health Law Program

- What we do
  - Advance the use of law as a public health tool

- How we do it
  - Legal epidemiology
    - Foundational research, policy surveillance, and legal evaluation
  - Workforce development
    - Webinars, trainings, training materials, fellowships, internships, and externships
  - Tools for understanding and making law and policy decisions

- Who we serve
  - CDC programs and state, tribal, local, and territorial (STLT) communities
CDC’s Public Health Law Program

To submit a request or learn more about public health law, visit us at www.cdc.gov/phlp.
UNDERSTANDING PUBLIC HEALTH LEGAL PREPAREDNESS

- Define Public Health Preparedness
- Define Public Health Legal Preparedness
Public Health Preparedness Requires Public Health Legal Preparedness

- Key components of Public Health Preparedness
  - A professional workforce competent in essential skills
  - Government entities that meet defined preparedness performance standards
  - Collaborative networks of agencies and partners
  - Access to information systems and laboratories
  - Agencies and partners who are legally prepared
Public Health Legal Preparedness: Core Elements

1. **Laws**: Legal authorities based in science and on principles of jurisprudence

2. **Competencies**: Professionals who know their operating legal framework and how to apply law to public health goals

3. **Coordination**: In implementing law-based action across jurisdictions and sectors

4. **Information**: On public health law best practices
Why Do We Need Lawyers in Emergency Preparedness?

Participation in

- Planning phase
- Response phase
- After-action phase
Role of Law
Before and During an Emergency

- Responders have necessary authority
- Assist development of emergency policies
- Anticipate and protect against legal liability

Note: Action might be required even in the face of potential liability—goals are to
  - Maximize effectiveness and minimize legal exposure
  - Recognize small liability concerns, but do not preclude necessary, common-sense responses
Role of Law
After an Emergency

- Give legal advice to shape response and recovery actions
- Protect or defend against potential litigation
- Ensure that after-action reviews determine how to
  - Improve response procedures
  - Develop needed statutory and legal improvements
  - Identify needed law-related competencies
PUBLIC HEALTH LEGAL PREPAREDNESS: TRIBAL EXAMPLES
Tribal Legal Preparedness

- As sovereign nations, Tribes have inherent authority to protect the public health and welfare of their citizens.
- This includes undertaking measures to prepare for and manage public health emergencies in the manner most appropriate for their communities.

Tribal Legal Preparedness

- Application of Tribal Laws
  - Constitutions
  - Codes
  - Case Law
  - Customary Law

- Coordination and Collaboration with Other Jurisdictions
  - Neighboring Tribal Agencies
  - State and Federal Agencies
  - Mutual Aid Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding
(a) It is the intent and purpose of this chapter to establish an Office to ensure the efficient utilization of all tribal resources to combat disasters as defined by this chapter.

(b) The Tribal Office of Emergency Management shall be the coordinating agency for all activity in connection with Emergency Management; it shall be the instrument through which the Tribal Council and the Executive Committee may exercise the authority and discharge the responsibilities vested in them during disaster emergencies.

(c) This chapter will not relieve any tribal department or agency of responsibilities or authority granted by the tribal charter or by tribal ordinances, nor will it adversely affect the work of any volunteer agency organized for relief in disaster emergencies.
Multiple mechanisms for Tribes to declare an emergency or receive the benefits of a federal declaration:

- Tribal Declarations Granted Through
  - Tribal Constitution
  - Tribal Code
  - Inherent Authority

- Federal Declarations: Mechanisms for Tribes
  - Stafford Act Declarations
  - Public Health Emergency Declarations
Tribal Declarations: Tribal Constitution

- Power to declare a disaster as granted by Tribe’s constitution
- Example:
  - Chairman of Standing Rock Sioux Tribe declared state of emergency on May 27, 2013, due to excessive rainfall, which caused flash flooding and threatened roads, homes, and the Tribe’s irrigation system.
    - The declaration stated that, pursuant to Article IV, Section 1(c)(j)(o) of tribe’s constitution, the Tribe has the authority “to safeguard and protect general welfare, property, cultural, and natural resources of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.”


Tribal Declarations: Tribal Code

- Some Tribes codify authority to declare states of emergency and develop procedures for declaring an emergency.

- Example:
  - Cherokee Code of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Nation
    - The Code authorizes the Principal Chief “to issue a public proclamation declaring to all persons the existence of such a state of emergency, and, in order to more effectively protect the lives and property of people within the Cherokee Indian trust lands, to place in effect any or all of the restrictions hereinafter authorized.”

EASTERN BAND CHEROKEE INDIANS CODE § 166-9(a),(b) (2010).
Tribal Declarations: Inherent Authority

- Tribes rely on governing councils’ inherent authority to declare states of emergency.
  - Example:
    - Council of the Havasupai Tribe declared an emergency by resolution due to the failure of a dam and high water in nearby creeks.
    - Order did not cite a specific constitutional or statutory provision as providing the Council with the specific authority to declare an emergency.

Thank you!

Aila Hoss

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For more information, please contact CDC’s Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support

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Telephone: 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)/TTY: 1-888-232-6348
E-mail: OSTLTSfeedback@cdc.gov Web: http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth

The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
OPERATION YELLOW WATER
Tó ḋLitsqę

Rose Whitehair, Director
NN Emergency Management
NNEOC Incident Commander
September 24, 2015
Operation Yellow Water

WHAT HAPPENED?

- On August 5, 2015, a contractor hired by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) used heavy equipment to enter a defunct mine (Gold King) causing a massive leak of 3,000,000 gallons of mustard-colored toxic sludge.

- The EPA failed to immediately warn the public about the crisis -- it was a full day later that they began issuing water use warnings. Emergency settling ponds also failed to contain the water.

- Damage from the disaster could last for years.
Operation Yellow Water

HOW BAD IS IT?

- There are 3,000,000 gallons of toxic waste that flowed into the Animas River. This caused the level of lead to grow to 12,000 times higher than usual. Other heavy metals that were released into the river include Arsenic, Cadmium, Beryllium and Mercury.

- The Animas & San Juan rivers were both affected by this toxic leak -- these rivers serve as a source for five water supply systems.

- All together, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Southern Ute Tribe and Navajo Nation are all impacted by this tragedy.
Operation Yellow Water

WHO WAS IMPACTED?

- There were 15 Navajo Nation communities affected:
  - Upper Fruitland
  - Nenahnezad
  - Shiprock
  - Beclabito
  - Aneth
  - Red Mesa
  - Mexican Hat
  - Navajo Mountain
  - San Juan
  - Gadiiahi
  - Hogback
  - TeecNosPos
  - Montezuma Creek
  - Mexican Water
  - Oljato

- The impact was to drinking water supply and agricultural water uses (crops and livestock).
Operation Yellow Water

WHAT IS THE NAVAJO NATION DOING?

- The Navajo Nation has declared a State of Emergency and is actively pursuing legal action against the EPA to hold them accountable.

- The Navajo Nation is working tirelessly to make sure that water tank and hay delivery requests are being met, along with toxicology studies by licensed veterinarians, outreach to communities and obtaining our own sampling data.

- You can help us further by staying informed, volunteering, or donating to our cause.
Operation Yellow Water

WATER TANK LOCATIONS
Operation Yellow Water

WHAT IS THE NAVAJO NATION DOING?

- Upon declaring a State of Emergency, the Navajo Nation through the Emergency Operation Center, along with coordination through BIA & EPA, has provided the following to the impacted communities:
  - 5,700 bales of hay to 13 communities
  - 90 pallets of bottled water to 13 communities including 682 cases of bottled water and 353 1 gallon water jugs to 2 communities
  - Water tanks provided for 7 communities
  - 980,000 gallons of non-potable water has been delivered to the impacted chapters
# Operation Yellow Water

## CHAPTER NEEDS RESOURCE CALLS

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**EMERGENCY OPERATION TO LETTER**

NAVAJO NATION EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (NNOEC) AND DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES/DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**GUIDELINES FOR DISTRICT GRADING COMMITTEE OFFICIALS TO CONDUCT LIVESTOCK INVENTORY ASSESSMENTS AND TO DISTRIBUTE HAY/FEED TO LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS IMPACTED BY THIS EMERGENCY**

**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:**

1. The President of the Navajo Nation will notify the public when restricted uses of San Juan River water are lifted.

2. Navajo livestock producers are responsible to continually feed, water, and care for their livestock as needed during and after the emergency.

**GUIDELINES FOR LIVESTOCK TALLY INVENTORY ASSESSMENTS:**

1. Grazing Officials will determine the “Impacted Area Zone” to define land uses and identify producers adversely impacted by the emergency.

2. Grazing Officials will compile grazing permit and livestock tally information within the impacted area of the San Juan River, including non-immunized producers who will be cited for grazing violations and instructed to comply with applicable grazing laws and regulations.

3. Global Positioning System (GPS) information for customary use areas and improvements will be gathered.

4. If livestock deemed valid are killed by water, producers are advised to immediately remove livestock from San Juan River areas and examine livestock for injured areas before feeding, watering, and care.

5. Producers are advised to keep records of livestock sales and financial losses incurred during the emergency.

6. Grazing officials can assess producers to determine required water needs, including pasture, leasing opportunities on Navajo Nation lands.
Operation Yellow Water

DONATIONS

- Donations received for Operation Yellow Water ranged from water to hay to monetary donations:

Consuelo Smith - Miss NM Southern Agency - ½ pallet of bottled water
Healthy Active Natives - 10 pallets of water
Navajo Forestry Department - water storage tanks
Digital Air Strike - 6 pallets of bottled water
Colorado River Indian Tribes - water and hay
NTUA - 3 pallets of bottled water
Navajo United Way - handling monetary donations
Operation Yellow Water

**RECOVERY**

- **Immediate:**
  - Continue to work with DNR on their recommendations on:
    - Feed Guidelines
    - Testing & Toxicology Analysis
    - Crop Assessments
    - Livestock Assessments
    - Collecting Data
    - Providing livestock water where needed.
Operation Yellow Water

RECOVERY

➢ Long Term:

• Continue to work with all Respective Agencies on all levels (Federal, State, County and Tribal Programs) on recommendations:

  • FEMA - FDRC
  • USDA - FSA, NRCS
  • Claims
  • Critical Incident Stress Management Teams and NNBH, Epidemiology
Tribal Amendments to the Stafford Act

- The FEMA and CFR Books are unwritten. We are literally writing history and paving the way for other tribes.
- Now that we have the recognition to be treated like a state we need to increase our capabilities to RESPOND like a state.
- Meaning we have a lot of “catching up” to do.
- We as sovereign nations have the ability to make our voices heard with the new policies and procedures.
- We need to fight for Individual Assistance.
- We need to lower the $1,000,000.00 threshold that FEMA requires for some states. It shouldn’t be as high for tribes requesting Public Assistance.
- We can build our own deployable teams (IMT) to assist our own and possibly others in times of need.
FEMA Publications
NN Declaration Process vs. FEMA Declaration Process

**EMERGENCY DECLARATION PROCESS**

1. Disaster/Incident
2. Local Level
   - Chapter, Community, CERT or ALERT Teams Assessments
3. Local Level
   - Chapter, Emergency Declaration
   - Local Level Exhausted
4. Local Government Support Center (LGSC)
   - Five (5) Agencies
5. **NN Resources Support**
   - **OPVP**
     - On-going Monitoring
6. **NN Resources**
   - **NN Resources Exhausted**
7. **External Support**
   - County & State Resources Exhausted
8. Federal Declaration
   - Major Disaster or Major Emergency Declaration
   - Coordinate activities of Federal Agencies to Provide Relief

**FEMA** will also share the costs, generally on a reimbursable basis, of the eligible emergency and permanent work, not performed through Mission Assignments, that is part of your response to and recovery from a Presidential declared event. A summary of the process for obtaining this FEMA assistance is as follows:

- Disaster or emergency occurs
- Governor requests Federal assistance
- Federal and State team collects information on the extent of the damage (Preliminary Damage Assessment)
- President declares a major disaster or emergency if the information supports the need for Federal assistance
- State briefs potential applicants (Applicants' Briefing and continues to work with you if you become an applicant
- You formally request assistance (Pre-application [Request for Public Assistance])
- FEMA meets with you and your State Public Assistance (PA) Representative (Applicant Liaison) (Kickoff Meeting)
- FEMA staff work with you in defining projects and estimating costs (Project Formulation/Preparation of Subgrant Applications [Project Worksheets])
- State and FEMA review the projects
- FEMA obligates funds for the projects to the State
- You work with the State on obtaining the funds
- You complete work on your projects
- FEMA and State work together to close out projects and finalize funding (Closeout)

1. Applicants should not delay taking the necessary response and recovery actions. These actions should not be dependent upon receiving Federal funds.
Other FEMA/EMI Emergency Mgmt Institute Courses:

• E580/L580 - Emergency Management for Tribal Governments

• E581/L581 - Emergency Operations for Tribal Governments

• Continuity of Operations for Tribal Governments

• 4 hr course Emergency Mgmt for Tribal Leaders

- Independent Study - FREE Classes on-line for ICS 100, 200, 300, 700, 800
NATURAL DISASTER AWARENESS FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS
AWR-310

This 4-hour course will also provide community leaders with an understanding of the necessary plans and tools needed in planning for natural disasters, and will help them to better understand and identify personnel best equipped to address response and recovery requirements in the case of an actual disaster. This course will assist community leaders to identify and define the roles and responsibilities they may be expected to assume in the event of a natural disaster given their leadership positions, as well as those of the first responders and support personnel in the response and recovery phase.

October 23, 2015
1 pm - 5 pm San Diego, CA

LOCATION AND DETAILS:
Town and Country Resort (Sunrise)
500 Hotel Circle North
San Diego, CA 92108

FOR REGISTRATION:
https://ndptc.hawaii.edu/training/delivery/1278

FOR REGISTRATION ASSISTANCE:
Nahiman Bistaffi • 808-735-5217 • nbistaffi@hawaii.edu

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website: ndptc.hawaii.edu

FEMA

Join the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC) at the NCAI Conference for 2 sessions!

Meet the members of the NDPC!

Wednesday, October 21, 2015 from 6:00 PM - 7:00 PM (Towne Room)

The panel presentation will focus on introducing the National Disaster Preparedness Training Center and the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC) and will include interactive Q & A and case studies of natural disaster preparedness and resilience. The panel will be led by NDPTC and will discuss who NDPTC is, what they can offer, and the training courses that are available. In addition, NDPTC will introduce the NDPC and present background information on the seven consortium members. NDPTC will introduce the seven members and describe the specific disaster training topics they each specialize in. The panel will facilitate discussion to determine how NDPTC and NDPC can best assist in responding to the training needs of the Tribal Nations.

Participate in an exciting training course!

Friday, October 23, 2015 from 1:00 PM - 5:00 PM (Sunrise Room)

AWR-310 Natural Disaster Awareness for Community Leaders (4 hours)
This no cost course will help community leaders from many Tribal Nations to enhance understanding of natural disasters, risk assessment in the context of disaster management, prevailing emergency management procedures and operations, and the different vulnerability factors that exist within their local community. This course will also provide Tribal Nations' Community leaders with an understanding of the necessary plans and tools needed in planning for natural disasters, like tsunamis, severe winter weather, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis, and will help them to better understand and identify the personnel best equipped to address response and recovery requirements in the case of an actual disaster.
INTEGRATED CAPSTONE EVENT (ICE)
https://youtu.be/QEMFYNgYK_s


Healthcare Leadership for Mass Casualty Incidents (HCL)
Hospital Emergency Response Training for Mass Casualty Incidents (HERT)

Emergency Medical Operations for CBRNE Incidents (EMO)

Law Enforcement Protective Measures for CBRNE Incidents (LEPM); Hands-On Training (HOT-LE); Law Enforcement Response Actions for CBRNE Incidents (LERA)

Incident Command: Capabilities, Planning and Response Actions for All Hazards (IC)
The Future...

- Rapid Response Policy
- Rapid Response Grants
- Partnerships (Counties, UNM-G, NTU for Local Training)
- ESF (Emergency Support Functions)
- ICS Training for NIMS Based Architecture - REBUILD a bigger, stronger program
- Strategic Plan for funding (DHS, DOC, DOD, USDA, ANA)
- Invest in the infrastructure and our people
- T-t-T for CERT, ICS and TVA
- Sustainability and Continuity
Operation Yellow Water

CONTACT INFORMATION

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               rmwhitehair@gmail.com
Tribal Emergency Preparedness Law and Practice

September 24, 2015
NTEMC

National Tribal Emergency Management Council

• Our Mission:
  – Build partnerships, develop comprehensive emergency planning documents, and work together to share resources, knowledge, and skills.

• We assist in coordinating training and exercises and provide a network of expertise.
Government-to-Government or Nation-to-Nation

• The U.S. recognizes a nation-to-nation relationship with tribal governments

• Only those authorized by tribal governments can speak for a tribal government
Tribal-State Relationships

- Federally recognized tribal governments are not subordinate to state or county governments
- State governments are not the “middle man” between tribes and the federal government
- Tribes and states often partner and work together
- Poor tribal-state relationships can affect disaster operations
- Stafford Act – federal disaster assistance for tribal/state/federal
- State recognized tribes
Many State, Tribal, and local governments and private nonprofit organizations enter into mutual aid agreements

- Provide emergency assistance in the event of disasters or emergencies
How Tribes Received Disaster Declarations

– Under past law, Indian tribal governments did not have authority to directly request a Presidential emergency or disaster declarations
What Changed in the Declarations?

On January 29, 2013, President Obama signed the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013.

— Authorized the chief executive of a tribal government to directly request disaster or emergency declarations from the President.
Direct Declaration Requests

BACKGROUND:

• The Stafford Act
  – Authorizes the President to make certain programs of assistance available to respond to and recover from an incident that exceeds all available resources and overwhelms the tribal, territorial, or state and local governments

• The Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 amended the Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to provide federally recognized Indian tribal governments with the option to request a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration independently of a state
Direct Declaration Requests

• There are two types of Stafford Act declarations:
  – **Emergency declarations:** are intended to provide immediate and short-term assistance essential to save lives, protect public health, safety, and property, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe
  – **Major disaster declarations:** are issued for catastrophes, which is determined by the President that causes such damage to infrastructure and/or primary residences that the response and recovery needs overwhelm the efforts and available resources

• There are three types of assistance; authorization for the declaration will depend on the impacts of the incident.
  – Public Assistance (PA), Individual Assistance (IA), Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
Direct Declaration Requests

FAQ’s:

• Now that the Stafford Act allows tribal governments to request Presidential Stafford Act declarations, is my tribal government required to request declarations independently of a state?
  – Although tribal governments have the choice to seek Stafford Assistance on their own, tribal governments are *not* required to request a declaration independently of a state.

• What types of declarations can my Chief Executive request?
  – The Chief Executive of federally recognized tribal governments is now authorized to submit emergency and major disaster declaration requests.
Do you know about Executive Order 13175?

- In recognition of that special relationship, pursuant to Executive Order 13175 of November 6, 2000, executive departments and agencies are charged with engaging in regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of Federal policies that have tribal implications, and are responsible for strengthening the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Indian tribes.
Executive Order 13175

• When did Executive Order 13175 take effect?
  – Was Signed by President Obama on November 5, 2009

• What agencies does it cover?
  – E.O. 13175 binds all Federal agencies
Executive Order 13175

According to Section 6 of Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments: Increasing Flexibility for Indian Tribal Waivers

(a) Agencies *shall* review the processes which Indian tribes apply for waivers of statutory/regulatory requirements and take appropriate steps to streamline those processes.
(b) Each agency shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, consider any application by an Indian tribe for a waiver of statutory or regulatory requirements in connection with any program administered by the agency with a general view toward increasing opportunities for utilizing flexible policy approaches at the Indian tribal level in cases in which the proposed waiver is consistent with the applicable Federal policy objectives and is otherwise appropriate.

(c) Each agency shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, render a decision upon a complete application for a waiver within 120 days of receipt of such application by the agency, or as otherwise provided by law or regulation. If the application for waiver is not granted, the agency shall provide the applicant with timely written notice of the decision and the reasons therefore.

(d) This section applies only to statutory or regulatory requirements that are discretionary and subject to waiver by the agency.
What are some challenges Tribes face today in public health and emergency management?
Tribal Emergency Management & Public Health
Emergency Preparedness

– Vulnerable populations
– Location
– Climate Change
– Whole community planning reducing disparities in emergency preparedness
– Funding
Climate Change

• Last year, President Obama unveiled the Climate Data Initiative
  – Americans can find data related to climate change that can help inform and prepare businesses and citizens for the impacts of extreme weather

• Ultimately, new commitments to advance this helps empower people and communities with science-based information and tools to prepare for climate change

• American Indian communities are among the most vulnerable as the planet warms, and they've been at the forefront of the movement to address climate change
Climate Change

- Climate change related impacts are threatening Native American access to traditional foods which have provided sustenance as well as cultural, economic, medicinal, and community health for countless generations.

- A significant decrease in water quality and quantity caused by climate change, is affecting Native Americans’ drinking water supplies, food, and cultures.

- Scientists estimate that if left unchecked, climate change will affect millions of Americans in the years to come.
Climate Change

From the papal encyclical “Laudato Si” on June 18, 2015:

“Climate change is a global problem with grave implications: environmental, social, economic, political and for the distribution of goods; it represents one of the principal challenges facing humanity in our day”

—Pope Francis

• The next day, the White House hosted a summit on the same subject
Highlighting Federal Actions Addressing the Recommendations of the State, Local, and Tribal Leaders Task Force on Climate Preparedness and Resilience

JULY 2015
Presidential Progress Report

• The report highlights examples of progress made to strengthen the resilience in America’s communities to a changing climate
  - Building Resilient Communities
  - Improving Resilience in the Nation’s Infrastructure
  - Ensuring Resilience of Natural Resources
  - Preserving Human Health & Supporting Resilient Populations
  - Supporting Climate-Smart Hazard Mitigation and Disaster Preparedness and Recovery
  - Understanding and Acting on the Economics of Resilience
  - Building Capacity for Resilience

• For more information, visit https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/climate_preparedness_report_updated_070915.pdf
What’s Happening?

- Federal, State and local funding is tightening
- Politicians don’t want to cut spending (or know where to cut!)
- Disasters/Incidents will continue to occur
- Our Tribal Nations are responsible for response and more vulnerable to disasters/incidents
- Tribal Governments need to continue to build emergency management capacity to better protect our Tribal people and our Tribal lands.
Funding

• The vast majority of federal funding for building emergency management capability currently goes to state governments.
  – Tribes must therefore request funding from state governments in order to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and prevent future disasters.

• Ways to access federal preparedness funding to develop capability must be made available directly to tribes.

• Addressing these topics at the highest level will ensure stronger federal coordination in support of tribal governments before, during, and after a possible disaster impacting tribal communities.
Have you heard of the Congressional Research Service (CRS)?

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) works exclusively for the United States Congress, providing policy and legal analysis to committees and Members of both the House and Senate, regardless of party affiliation. As a legislative branch agency within the Library of Congress, CRS has been a valued and respected resource on Capitol Hill for more than a century.
Congressional Hearings

U.S. Senate:

- April 22nd: Committee on Appropriations- "Hearing to review the Fiscal Year 2016 funding request and budget justification for the Federal Emergency Management Agency"

- April 23rd: Committee on Appropriations- "Hearing to review the fiscal year 2016 funding request and budget justification for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services"

U.S. House of Representatives:

- April 22nd: Committee on Homeland Security- "Strategic perspectives of the Bioterrorism Threat"

- April 23rd: Committee on Natural Resources- "Oversight Hearing on "The Devastating Impacts of Wildland Fires and the Need to Better Manage our Overgrown, Fire Prone National Forests."
Emergency Support Function (ESF)

#1: Transportation
#2: Communications
#3: Public Works & Engineering
#4: Firefighting
#5: Emergency Management
#6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, & Human Services
#7: Logistics Management & Resource Support
#8: Public Health & Medical Services

#9: Search and Rescue
#10: Oil & Hazardous Materials Response
#11: Agriculture & Natural Resources
#12: Energy
#13: Public Safety & Security
#14: Long-term Community Recovery
   ESF
      - Superseded by the National Disaster Recovery Framework
#15: External Affairs
#16: Tribal Affairs: Will there be one?
Tribal Courses

• The Tribal Curriculum is a series of courses designed with Tribal people, for Tribal Governments, in order to meet the unique emergency management needs of these Sovereign Nations with regard to tribal culture, tradition, sovereignty, and governance.

• Since the first E580 course delivery, the Tribal Curriculum has grown to five (5) courses
Helpful Information

• Presidential Memorandum on Tribal Consultation
  The White House Office of the Press Secretary
  November 05, 2009

• EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
  MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES,
  AND INDEPENDENT REGULATORY AGENCIES

• Guidance for Implementing E.O. 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments”
Helpful Information

- DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES TRIBAL CONSULTATION POLICY

- US Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)
  FY 2013 Tribal Consultation Report

- Judith A. Monroe, MD
  Deputy Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  Director, Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support

- Dear Tribal Leaders Letter
  August 30, 2013
What is the “P” Hazard?

Political Hazard
Presenter Contact Information

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Q&A

Please type your questions in the Q&A panel.
Thank you for attending

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Tribes, Public Health and the Law
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Tribal Tobacco Control and the Law
Wednesday, October 7—2 p.m. (ET)

More information: networkforphl.org/webinars