

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

| PROBLEM - GOAL | POLICY SOLUTION | MECHANISMS | TRACK | REVENUE IMPACT |
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| Lack of public awareness about Indian Country's impact on the national economy | Dedicate a hearing as part of the House Ways and Means Committee | Lobby effort | capital and finance | No revenue impact |
| Tribal bonds are subject to an essential government function test that chills the tribal tax-exempt bond market. | Tribal bonds have the same treatment as state/local bonds - no "essential government function" test. Treasury can issue regulations that take an expansive view of essential governmental function. The Regulations should state that "if a state or local government can finance a given activity with tax-exempt bonds, then a tribe should be able to finance the same type of activity. | Either- the Tribal Tax Status Act could be amended or the IRS could do this through their rule-making process | capital and finance | Legislation was previously introduced by Senators Smith and Baucus. Additionally, the Supreme Court stated in <i>Kelo v. City of New London</i> , (2005) "Promoting economic development is a traditional and long accepted governmental function, and there is no principled way of distinguishing it from the other public purposes the Court has recognized." 545 U.S. 469, 470. Additionally, Data suggests that this would actually raise additional revenue for the federal government. |

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| <p>American Indian Tribes are not included in the list of "accredited investors" under regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933. As a result, among American Indian-sponsored venture capital and private equity firms that are seeking to raise funds from prosperous American Indian Tribes, the practical effect of tribes being defined as "non-accredited investors" is to eliminate this important source of funding.</p> | <p>Amend Rule 501(a) of Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933 to include in the list of accredited investors "Any American Indian Tribe, or any entity in which all of the equity interests are owned by an American Indian Tribe, with non-trust assets² in excess of \$5 million". This will reduce cost of Regulations.</p> | <p>Federal rulemaking or Legislation</p> | <p>capital and finance</p> | <p>Private equity firms reinvest raised capital back into Indian Country projects, the effect of tribes being deemed non-accredited is to inhibit capital formation and investment in Indian Country. There are a number of way a private equity firm can avail itself of this filing exemption, however as a practical business matter, the pathway most commonly followed is to offer their securities ONLY to Accredited Investors.</p> |
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| | | | | <p>Rule 501(a) of Reg. D defines who is or is not an Accredited Investor under the Reg. D exemption. Private venture capital/equity companies are most desirous to sell securities ONLY to Accredited Investors because, only under this scenario, are the companies assured of being in complete compliance with securities laws. While a private company may sell its securities to categories of investors other than accredited ones, these alternative scenarios create significant legal complexities and business risks which increase the costs of raising capital. So investment firms raising capital from non-accredited investors pay more for these funds. <i>This is revenue generating.</i></p> |
| Title V energy bonding provision should be funded. | Appropriate funds for this program | Legislative | capital and finance | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Lack of formal input by tribes in Treasury policy as required under E.O. 13750 | Implement a Treasury wide consultation policy | Regulatory | | IRS has a policy that has yet to be adopted Agency wide -- IRS policy is limited compared to other agencies. Revenue impact is unknown. |

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| Federal franchise taxes eliminate a potential competitive advantage for business investment in Indian Country | Eliminate tax | Legislative | capital and finance | This will be a revenue negative recommendation |
| Tribal members lack the ability to access capital for developing small on reservation businesses. | Increase funding for the Native CDFIs | Legislative | capital and finance | If the size of the Native set-aside was increased, this would be revenue neutral |
| Indian Country business cannot rely on the federal codes accelerated depreciation and Indian Country employee tax incentives. | Extend the tax credits for at least ten years instead of incremental extensions for only two years | Legislative | capital and finance | Scoring the incentives' cost is difficulty because there are broad definitions of Indian Country for the purposes of this tax credit.. Legislation already exists in this Congress to extend the incentives permanently. Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Tribes need to included in a comprehensive plan to standardize the collection of sales and use tax. | Tribes should be included in any federal legislation that will implement the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement to be treated as states and territories if they wish to collect sales and use tax. | Legislative | capital and finance | States have already resolved to include tribes in the governing board for the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement as a sovereign entity. There is no revenue impact. |
| Title V energy bonding provision should be funded. | Appropriate funds for this program | Legislative | capital and finance | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Tribes need a model for tribal investment and collaboration on projects. | Develop model codes and investment structure for pooled investments or permanent fund | Other | capital and finance | There maybe models are already in existence. This is a revenue generator through increased capital access. |

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| Members need access to small micro loans at a low cost to tribes. | Provide low cost micro loans for members | Other | capital and finance | Possibly partner with similar programs for process and documentation. Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Tribes need support for branding of "Native Grown" food products similar to organic labeling standards or the Indian Arts and Crafts Act. | Federal support for market research and collaboration | Legislative /Other | capital and finance | Examples are: Fish in Northwest, Buffalo in Mid West, Rice in Upper Mid West. Revenue impact is unknown. |
| The problems that plagued the creation of tribes' gaming operations were so publicized and well documented that it chilled potential partners appetite for doing business with the Tribe. It's been hard to overcome and the federal government, BIA and IHS do nothing to help the situation. | Eliminate those federal regulations that prohibit the BIA and IHS from being a partner to help economic development not hinder it by sharing expertise, instead of exhibiting institutional prejudices. | Regulatory | capital and finance | Ultimately, tribes have to be held responsible and accountable--but we need a partner to teach people how to do these things and unfortunately its always done by trial and error--which is usually costly to the tribe. Additionally, States could do a lot more to help economic development in Indian Country. There is no revenue impact. |
| | | Regulatory/Legislative | capital and finance | |

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| <p>Securities issued by states or local governments are generally exempt from the registration and reporting requirements of the Exchange Act. Tribal municipal debt, however, is not exempt from securities registration requirements and is thus less liquid than comparable municipal debt that is exempt from registration. This lack of an exemption is detrimental to tribes' abilities to employ debt finance, to perform the municipal functions they are required to perform, and to lay the foundations for tribes' economic development.</p> | <p>The SEC should change its rules to treat tribal bonds as municipal bonds. Additionally, the first sentence of section 3(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77c(a)(2)) should be amended by inserting "or by any Indian tribal government or subdivision thereof (within the meaning of section 7871 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986)," after "or Territories,".</p> | | | |
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| | | | <p>Registration of securities is an expensive proposition and the required reporting costs the issuing entity approximately two million dollars per year. As such, most tribes opt to issue municipal bonds in special transactions called private placements, which results in a less liquid market for their bonds because they can be offered only to certain “qualified institutional buyers” as defined under SEC Rule 144A or to a limited number of sophisticated investors as defined under SEC Rule 506. Privately placed bonds are also restricted in terms of resale, as they can typically be resold only to other qualified institutional buyers or in limited offering situations, since transactional exemptions such as a private placement do not make the underlying security exempt from registration. Because of these limitations, privately placed bonds will be somewhat less liquid than bonds sold as registered securities, and the investors who purchase tribal bonds in a private placement may charge the tribe a liquidity premium in the form of additional interest to offset their restrictions on resale. This is revenue neutral.</p> |
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| <p>There is a pending IRS ruling that will address whether tribally owned enterprises are taxable. Currently there is a Revenue Ruling stating that Section 17 Corporations are not taxable. However, obtaining Section 17 Corporation status required approval by the Secretary of Interior, and such approvals are slow.</p> | <p>Revenue Ruling: IRS should rule that tribally owned enterprises are not taxable by the state, local or other entities.</p> | <p>Regulatory</p> | <p>capital and finance</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Dual Taxation discourages Indian Country business. In many cases resource development on reservations is taxed by the tribe, and taxes are also allowable by the state and in some cases counties and other local governments.</p> | <p>Local non-tribal governments should not be allowed to tax reservation based businesses, especially energy resource businesses. If any taxes are allowed, they should be allowed only to the extent the local government provides services to the reservation.</p> | <p>Legislative/ Regulatory/ Other</p> | <p>capital and finance</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |

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| <p>Many tribes have poor electric utility infrastructure and seek to create their own utilities to manage this issue.</p> | <p>Change Rural Utility Services loan policies: RUS prohibits loaning funds, or permitting the assignment of loans, in order to acquire facilities which are already the subject of an RUS loan. For this reason, new facilities must be built, or existing facilities purchased without the benefit of low cost loans. This policy protects existing utilities from being acquired by new utilities. The policy should be changed for facilities on reservations when the tribe or a tribally sanctioned entity is building or acquiring facilities.</p> | <p>Regulatory</p> | <p>capital and finance</p> | <p>In the Pacific Northwest, policies of the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), called the “Standards for Service” limit the ability of tribes to form utilities. Nationwide, Rural Utility Services (RUS) loan policies limit the ability of tribes to obtain loans to buy facilities that already exist. Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
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| <p>Most tribes do not yet have sufficient internal capacity to manage their own complex energy resources and development opportunities, which leads to lost value and stunted economic development in the areas of energy development.</p> | <p>Existing programs with grant and loan provisions and voluntary Tribal Energy Resource Agreements (TERAs) should be made a priority to implement or fund.</p> | <p>Regulatory/ Legislative</p> | <p>capital and finance</p> | <p>Very few tribes have fully mature energy related organizations, energy related laws and taxes, energy related infrastructure, or energy related experts on staff. In most cases, technical work impacting energy development, such as administration of land records, mineral leasing regulation and administration, and the policing of mineral development by energy companies has been historically handled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or other federal agencies. Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Many energy efficiency and conservation programs are not utilized on reservations because the programs are run through states or local utilities that do not focus programs on tribal lands.</p> | <p>Regulations should assure that federal and state programs and funds are available to tribes.</p> | <p>Regulatory/ Legislative</p> | <p>capital and finance</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |

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| <p>Many tribes wish to develop renewable energy projects such as wind, solar, and biomass. These projects are slow due to lack of transmission access, technical difficulties, and lack of access to long term financing.</p> | <p>Include biomass as an eligible for production tax credits (PTC) and renewable energy production incentives (REPI). Additionally, extend PTC and REPI for longer term of years -- at least ten years. Finally, create a bonding mechanism for constructing renewable projects on tribal lands. A new bonding program that is flexible and easily administered could be used to fund tribal renewable energy production.</p> | <p>Legislative</p> | <p>capital and finance</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Tribal members lack the ability to access capital for developing small on reservation businesses.</p> | <p>increase funding for the Native CDFIs</p> | <p>Legislative</p> | <p>capital and finance</p> | <p>If the size of the Native set-aside was increased, this would be revenue neutral.</p> |
| <p>Tribal access to broadband is less than 10%- this severely hampers the ability of rural communities to compete and prosper in today's economy.</p> | <p>Pass the Native American Connectivity Act</p> | <p>Legislative</p> | <p>physical infrastructure</p> | <p>Senator Inouye and Cantwell previously introduced Legislation. Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| | <p>Expand the Universal Service Fund to include broadband</p> | <p>Legislative</p> | <p>physical infrastructure</p> | <p>there has been a great deal of debate about this in Congress. Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |

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| | Amend the Telecommunications Act to define "underserved areas" as 15% below nationwide service penetration average for that service or 5% below nationwide rural area service penetration average for that service, or the higher of the two averages. | Legislative | physical infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Tribes need access to spectrum. | Comprehensive legislative proposal needs to developed among tribes for future opportunities in Congress | Legislative/ Other | physical infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Diversity needs to exist in media ownership. | Work with regulators to develop outreach and education efforts to promote media ownership | Regulation | physical infrastructure | We need all of Indian country to know that their chance to get into media is now and they need to know how to do it. Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Government-to-Government Consultation on Telecomm/Broadband Issues between tribes and FCC, Congress and other agencies. | Enforce existing consultation policies to ensure that current efforts and policies for receiving tribal input are sufficient and comprehensive. | Regulation | physical infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Shareable tax incentives for renewable energy need to exist. | legislate incentives tailored for cooperative development of renewable energy resources | Legislative | physical infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Transportation and Safety-LOU Reauthorization | Reauthorize legislation with tribal input | Legislative | physical infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Housing and NAHSDA Reauthorization | Reauthorize Legislation | Legislative | physical infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |

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| <p>Comprehensive Planning needs to come before grant chasing for projects.</p> | <p>Increased effort among tribes for long term planning and federal programs to support proactive planning</p> | <p>Other</p> | <p>physical infrastructure</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Improve relationship between the tribes and the Council of Infrastructure Finance Authorities (CIFA).</p> | <p>Increased effort among tribes for long term planning and federal programs to support proactive planning</p> | <p>Other</p> | <p>physical infrastructure</p> | <p>CIFA is member organization primarily comprised of state agencies or funding authorities who receive federal water/sewer grants. The trade organization holds a Spring conference in Washington, DC in early May. I believe the conference planning process could benefit from a discussion with CIFA or its members in relation to Infrastructure financing in Indian country. Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |

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| <p>Years of neglect and under investment in electric power delivery systems. Many Tribes have reached the capacity limits of the electric service systems that serve them and suffer from substandard and unreliable electric power service that limit not only new or expanded enterprise development but all new domestic and services that increase electricity demand in Tribal economies.</p> | <p>Work with regulators and legislature to develop programs that will expand capacity and delivery systems.</p> | <p>Legislative</p> | <p>physical infrastructure</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Significant Tribal energy resources both conventional and renewable cannot be developed until transport infrastructure is built. New gathering systems for natural gas and coal bed methane, transmission lines for Tribal wind, geothermal and solar resources as well as for mine mouth clean-coal power plants and rail to bring Tribal coal resources into production.</p> | <p>Appropriate greater funding for transportation of specified energy resources.</p> | <p>Legislative</p> | <p>physical infrastructure</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Mortgage Titling Process needs reform.</p> | <p>Uniform adoption of new TSR process throughout BIA regions to alleviate BIA backlog and speed process</p> | <p>Policy/Regulatory</p> | <p>Legal infrastructure</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| | <p>Support continued expansion of tribally operated Title Plants to alleviate BIA backlog and speed process</p> | <p>Policy/Regulatory</p> | <p>Legal infrastructure</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |

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| | Support continued alternative models to address cumbersome and complex leasing and titling process: 1) Land Assignments versus leases 2) Other progressive trust reform. | Legislative | Legal infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| One Stop Mortgage Initiative - Revisit and Update this project: 1) Lease lengths, 2) Time saving approval of HUD, VA and USDA Programs versus distinct issues of tribes 3) Normalizing Mortgage Ordinances (Security, Foreclosure and Eviction) | Establish a series of national meetings with agencies and tribes to develop agreements and generate support for collaboration. | Agency policy and MOUs | Legal infrastructure | This is a revenue neutral recommendation. |
| Secured Transaction Codes need to exist in tribal communities. | Not many tribes have laws/codes in place | Other | Legal infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| | Not much uniformity in laws/codes that have been enacted | Other | Legal infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Stringer tribal justice systems/tribal courts needs to exist. | Judicial curriculum development | Other | Legal infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Tribal Court Reform and Restructuring (Independent Tribal Courts) | Resolve among tribal governments to re-examine capacity of tribal courts to achieve the demands of a diverse and growing tribal business sector. | Other | Legal infrastructure | Court reform and restructuring is the business of the Tribal government. |

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| Clarification of Tribally chartered non-profits | Legislate clear language in the Internal Revenue Code to protect such organization from costly IRS review. | Legislative | Legal infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Protection of Tribal intellectual property | Develop tribal codes that can be enforced in both federal and tribal courts. | Other | Legal infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| There is a lack of data on current governance structure of Indian tribes and tribal capacity as it relates to basic tools (i.e. codes) necessary to strengthen infrastructure and activities. | Interagency Funding Project" - 2 year project with tribal, federal, state, Private Sector involvement in developing the survey instrument, etc. | Regulation/ Legislative | Legal infrastructure | This information is not housed in any particular agency but, if collected, would benefit many agencies. There will be a baseline to begin and information to justify resources toward code development and how a proposal could be developed; it would assist agencies to maximize limited federal resources and look toward sustainability of efforts over the long-term. To date, the Tiller Guide to Indian Country provides a wealth of information on tribal communities, likewise the proposed data collection on tribes and economic development will provide a wealth of information on the general tribal capacity in Economic Development. Revenue required is \$520,000.00. |

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| Statutory limitations and funding focus for tribal work within DOJ-OJP. | Review existing statutes and proposals from tribal communities | Regulation/Legislative | Legal infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Tribal Court Jurisdiction issues (contracting, foreclosure, etc.) | Seek Legislative clarity that jurisdiction exists to address issues | Legislative | Legal infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Good Governance Issues that tribes need to address: Ethics, Contracting, Subcontracting & Transparency, HR Continuity and Equity, Workforce Protection, Compliance Issues, Share hold hire, civil jurisdiction etc. | Encourage internal review by tribal governments to ensure that sufficient protections for all sectors of the community are in place and available through the tribe's political process. | Other | Legal infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Good Business Practices need to be promoted. | Chambers of Commerce, Non-profit support, etc. | | Legal infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Improve relationship between tribes and State legislatures, agencies, etc. | Continue education and outreach efforts among law makers and policy staff in both tribal and state government. Additionally, increase tribal role in state and local elections. | Other | Legal infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Financing for scanning and digitizing Legal documents. Searchable data base of something of that sort. This will bring down transaction cost. | Call on tribal executives and planners to address issue. Additionally, partner with academic and private institutions to share technology. | Other | Legal infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Roads are inadequate (66% of reservation roads are unpaved). | Expansion of IRR program funds and coordinate other government programs needs to happen in this Congress. | Legislative (budget request) | Infrastructure | Increase expense with longer term development potentially bringing added commerce revenues. |

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| Tribal access to broadband is less than 10%- this severely hampers the ability of rural communities to compete and prosper in today's economy. | Pass the Native American Connectivity Act | Legislative | infrastructure | Senator Inouye and Cantwell previously introduced legislation. Revenue impact is unknown. |
| | Expand the Universal Service Fund to include broadband | Legislative | infrastructure | There has been a great deal of debate about this in Congress. Revenue impact is unknown. |
| | Amend the Telecommunications Act to define "un-served areas" as 15% below nationwide service penetration average for that service or 5% below nationwide rural area service penetration average for that service, or the higher of the two averages. | Legislative | infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| There is a lack of financial literacy in the general tribal population. | Develop a program to engage youth at an early age through a multi media - life stage approach | Administrative Effort | Infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Land ownership makes planning and development difficult, time consuming and costly due to checkerboard pattern of reservations, fractioned ownership and difficulty in moving lands into trust. | Streamlined process for allottee transfers and land into trust applications | Bureaucratic process changes | Infrastructure | Large issue but the cost to development has not been measured. Revenue impact is unknown. |

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| <p>Tribes are not well suited to respond to grassroots solutions that would improve economic success including: inter-tribal collaboration, tribal-private partnerships, partnerships with states and federal governments to improve local economies, transitions from governments programs to business enterprises, cottage industry development on reservations</p> | <p>Redesign tribes decision making bodies to ensure that tribes maintain a responsive and long-range plan. Support these redesigns with direct funding from the federal government for programs and policies that encourage proactive work and that does not respond to only support the poorest circumstances.</p> | <p>Other</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>A 2006 Northern Minnesota Reservation Economic Development Summit highlighted these issues. Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Trust lands are often ineligible for USDA conservation program funding</p> | <p>Trust lands need to be eligible for all conservation programs. Some programs require Legislatively attached easements to participate in program, effectively eliminating trust land participation.</p> | <p>Regulatory/ Legislative</p> | <p>Infrastructure</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |

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| <p>The trust status of lands and DOI's management of such lands creates problems for Indian people in obtaining vested rights in their lands and prohibits individuals on the reservation without an allotment from the benefit of property rights such as the right to the profits, manage, capital, residual interests, and standing to assert constitutional protections. Without these benefits individuals cannot leverage property for capital, lease out property, or enjoy the profits without fear of a takings by any government.</p> | <p>A congress review of the trust land definition that: allows tribes to determine how they structure property or land tenure rights, limits the Federal Government responsibility to title (deed) trust lands, and prohibits the transfer of trust land to non-Indians unless Congressional consent exists. Additionally, tribes should not have to depend on the status of their lands to be able to exercise their governmental authority. Secondly, Congress must declare tribes absolute sovereigns within defined boundaries without the threat that states will exercise concurrent jurisdiction over non-Indian lands.</p> | <p>Legislative</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>When individual tribes define the property rights for individual tribal members, the main objective should be to vest protected property rights with individual tribal members rather than the tribal governments and there should not exist a treat of termination or federal government support. There is no revenue impact.</p> |
| <p>An adequate understanding of the challenges around land availability, working with planning departments and federal agencies, having sufficient manpower and funding at all phases of a project does not exist among federal offices.</p> | <p>Federal and tribal entities should meet to educate and help one another and eventually develop M.O.U.s</p> | <p>Regulatory</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>The revenue impact is minimal.</p> |

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| <p>Delays in DOI Secretarial approval of federal leases, subleases and lease amendments.</p> | <p>Amend 25 CFR 415, Inorganic Chemicals Manufacturing Point Source Category, to provide for tribal approval of lease transactions within exterior boundary of trust land.</p> | <p>Regulatory</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>Although the lack of federal action would not trigger NEPA, opposition may arise with: environmental groups, the DOI Solicitor's office, and possible allottee and private fee land owner. There is no revenue impact.</p> |
| <p>Low graduation rates and poor achievement creates a workforce with virtually no chance of competing in the 21st century global economy.</p> | <p>The BIA, tribes and states must modernize education policy to include professional development, a digital curriculum in the classroom and broadband Internet connectivity into the classroom and community for each student.</p> | <p>Regulatory/ Legislative</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>Attempts by states to upgrade school technology, such as Arizona's HB2742, do not get sufficient support in their legislatures. Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Internal governing documents prevent development of overall comprehensive and sustainable economic development. Tribal constitutions are boiler-plate and were not developed so as to allow the Indians to govern themselves, and to develop according to how they feel they should develop.</p> | <p>Legislation should reaffirm tribes sovereign authority to govern themselves and create their own internal systems or control.</p> | <p>Legislative</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>Planning is the only sure way to ensure institutional memory in our current tribal organizations, using long range visioning, and acceptance of the idea we learn from our mistakes so as not to repeat them. Tribes need to come with their own ways of developing, especially if it is non-renewable natural resources. Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |

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| <p>Most tribes do not yet have sufficient internal capacity to manage their own complex energy resources and development opportunities, which leads to lost value and stunted economic development in the areas of energy.</p> | <p>All tribes with energy interests should have a federally funded energy office. Tribal These offices will pay for themselves by proper managing energy assets and by taking advantage of available programs, such as energy efficiency programs.</p> | <p>Regulatory/Legislative</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
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| <p>Most tribes do not yet have sufficient internal capacity to manage their own complex energy resources and development opportunities, which leads to lost value and stunted economic development in the areas of energy.</p> | <p>Energy laws and ordinances, including right of way laws, land use laws, energy development policies, zoning, and tax laws should be established and funded through intertribal organizations. Example policies that should be addressed: Clear policy on limited waivers of sovereign immunity; Clear policy on how disputes will be resolved including alternative dispute resolution, arbitration, mediation, negotiations; Codes for entity formation, corporations, LLC's, enterprises; Utility codes with franchise/licensing provisions; Codes for environmental protection and administration (Tribal environmental policy acts); Tribal Land and Right of Way Codes; Tribal Water Codes, incorporating policy, use rules, and administration</p> | <p>Other</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
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| <p>Most tribes do not yet have sufficient internal capacity to manage their own complex energy resources and development opportunities, which leads to lost value and stunted economic development in the areas of energy.</p> | <p>Administration of laws and policies. Tribes must understand the importance of staff to administer and enforce laws that are passed. Each tribal entity must have clear operating structures and missions, and staff to run programs.</p> | <p>Other</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Most tribes do not yet have sufficient internal capacity to manage their own complex energy resources and development opportunities, which leads to lost value and stunted economic development in the areas of energy.</p> | <p>Tribes, though their energy offices, can better coordinate with third party energy interests including: Understand and utilize Tribal-State PUC relationships; Understand and form cooperative relationships with existing energy service providers; Local unions; Energy companies doing business in the region; Join local energy/environmental related organizations.</p> | <p>Other</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>The jurisdiction of a tribe to regulate or operate utilities within the reservation is often questionable due to a myriad of legal decisions that base jurisdiction on land ownership.</p> | <p>Legislate a clarification of jurisdiction on Tribal lands. <i>U.S. v. Montana</i>, and subsequent cases create a lack of clarity over tribal jurisdiction on checker-boarded reservations. It is time to consider options to clarify this question.</p> | <p>Legislative</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |

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| <p>Many tribes have poor electric utility infrastructure and seek to create their own utilities to manage this issue. It should be easier to lease of utility facilities to form tribal utilities.</p> | <p>Because lands are checker-boarded and tribal utilities may have jurisdiction to serve only customers on tribal lands, it would be most cost effective to share existing utility facilities through leases or other agreements for delivery of electricity. When utilities require ownership of facilities this duplicates facilities, or makes a tribal utility economically infeasible. These requirements for service should be modified. Utility companies should also create a category of Tribal Utilities that allows for flexibility in their customer standards and rules.</p> | <p>Other</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Indian housing is very poor, built in non-traditional styles, and is not energy efficient. Most new Indian housing is modular, which is not energy efficient.</p> | <p>Create housing codes for energy efficiency. Federal standards for Indian housing with an emphasis on energy efficiency and alternative energy efficiency designs (such as straw bale and mud brick) should be promulgated and enforced.</p> | <p>Other</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Indian housing is very poor,</p> | | <p>Other</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |

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| <p>built in non-traditional styles, and is not energy efficient. Most new Indian housing is modular, which is not energy efficient and is costly for residents.</p> | <p>Create programs to improve housing stock for energy efficiency to raise housing to standard levels, make support for improvement available, emphasis energy education, and replace appliances, furnaces, wood stoves, and other inefficient sources of heat.</p> | | | |
| <p>Tribes do not have technical expertise and funds to address the federal re-licensing process.</p> | <p>Provide funds for tribal participation in FERC re-licensing processes. Federal funds should be available for this purpose and could be repaid with license proceeds.</p> | <p>Regulatory/ Legislative/ Other</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>Hydroelectric dams not owned by the federal government require a license from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission which has a tenure for up to 50 years. Tribes have numerous rights and obligations under the re-licensing process. Because most such dams were built about 50 years ago, many re-licensing are coming up for consideration. Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Tribes do not have internal</p> | | <p>Legislative</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>Most tribes' water rights are not</p> |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| <p>capability for the technical skills and knowledge necessary to make effective water plans, policies, laws and administration of water.</p> | <p>Support measures protecting tribal water rights. Support measures to identify, quantify, and appropriate water rights and do effective water planning at the tribal level. Establish water codes and administration of the codes by local tribal staff.</p> | | | <p>quantified, or adjudicated, or if they are, they are not “wet” meaning that the water cannot be delivered to meet tribal needs. Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>The energy industry is facing a crisis in employment due to the aging of the energy workforce.</p> | <p>Programs for encouraging tribal member energy jobs should be create. Tribal schools and colleges can respond to this need by creating courses for tribal members to learn about the energy industry. Scholarships can be encouraged. Projects to work with unions and energy companies for hiring tribal youth can be created.</p> | <p>Other</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>The positive investment practices of Native people are not adequately instilled during their youth.</p> | <p>Fund schools and other youth programs to develop and implement culturally appropriate and pertinent financial management lessons. Additionally, support Children’s Savings Account programs to that develop skills and create savable assets.</p> | <p>Other</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| The uncertainty of law enforcement jurisdiction and the resulting problems with crimes serve as a barrier to outside investment and economic development | Affirm tribal criminal jurisdiction within reservation boundaries | Legislative | infrastructure | There is no revenue impact. |
| Native communities are not able work with partners to protect against the high incidents of predatory lending in their communities. | Enact federal legislation that would protect against predatory lending by affirming tribes' criminal jurisdiction over such matters. And promote comprehensive education programs. | Legislative | infrastructure | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Tribes cannot access commodity payments for traditionally harvested foods. | Recognize Traditional Harvesting methods as a form of agricultural harvesting for Tribes, thus allowing them to participate in the commodity programs. | Regulatory/ Legislative | business development | Revenue impact is unknown. |
| Agricultural products produced by American Indian Tribes should be labeled as such to prevent the abuse of marketing of products by non-Indians. | American Indian produced goods should be labeled as such to encourage purchasing by the general public. | Regulatory/ Legislative | business development | Revenue impact is unknown. |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| <p>Nutritional quality of food products distributed via FDPIR needs to improve by supporting local growers.</p> | <p>A "local foods fund" shall be created for each participating Tribe. The local foods fund will provide flexible funds for the local distribution center to purchase traditional and fresh foods from tribal community gardens and programs.</p> | <p>Regulatory/ Legislative</p> | <p>business development</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Tribal ability to engage in government contracting is under attack.</p> | <p>Preserve the ability of tribes to participate in the 8(a) program.</p> | <p>potentially both</p> | <p>business development</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Tribal ability to engage in government contracting is under attack.</p> | <p>Establish a separate set-aside program for tribes and ANCs.</p> | <p>Legislative</p> | <p>business development</p> | <p>This idea has not been fully vetted and some have raised concern about separating tribes out of the 8(a) program. Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Indian Country business seek loans for pre-development work because foundations that pay for such work by providing grants to non-profit organizations and then provide analysis of important aspects needed to bring success such as training, marketing, distribution of the product, competition are not widely available.</p> | <p>Create federal tax credits for providing pre-development work in order to encourage more foundation partnerships with tribes.</p> | <p>Regulatory/ Legislative</p> | <p>business development</p> | <p>Although a cost in lost federal tax revenues exists, these incentives generate more tax revenue in the long term and would decrease the amount of government transfer payments as the projects generated economic sustainability and job growth. Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Tribes require greater access to capital-equity and debt. | Legislate or increase earmarks to fund specific tribes. | Legislative | business development | Senator Kerry is looking for ways to enhance economic opportunities. The SBA Reauthorization could include an entrepreneurial pilot "Opportunity Fund". Revenue impact is unknown. |
| There is an inability to finance individual business because tribes who forfeit financial obligations with the SBA impair an individual member's ability to access resources from the SBA. | Change SBA regulations in order to protect the sole proprietor seeking SBA contracts. | Regulatory | business development | There is no revenue impact. |
| Organizations that promote access to asset-building tools such as: financial education, credit counseling, free tax preparation, and individual development accounts generally do not reach to remote and rural areas. | Specific agency mandates to federal agencies to service rural areas and specifically Native communities and corresponding enabling funding. | Regulatory/ Legislative | business development | Legislation has been introduced several times in past Congresses. Revenue impact is unknown. |
| | Mandate and codify tribal hiring | other | business development | Revenue impact is unknown. |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| <p>When tribal councils do not fully address allegations of nepotism and unfair awards for work to non-tribal businesses, a negative perception exists among tribal-member owned business that deters their on-reservation investment.</p> | <p>preferences</p> | | | |
| <p>The BIA and IHS use the Army Corps of Engineers, who seldom honor the Buy Indian Act, as their construction managers thus undermining the Act.</p> | <p>Agencies should develop an SOP that drives the Construction Manager to utilize the Buy Indian Act.</p> | <p>Regulatory</p> | <p>business development</p> | <p>Most of these projects are on Indian Reservations. Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Proven asset building programs that match savings do not have adequate federal support and are denied to tribal governments that wish to administer them.</p> | <p>Amend law to set-aside funding for tribes and native non-profits to apply directly to Individual Development Account programs. Also, create a set-aside for Assets For Independence Programs which currently are unavailable unless tribes partner with non-profits.</p> | <p>Regulatory/ Legislative</p> | <p>business development</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |

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| <p>Many eligible Native Americans do not apply for the Earned income Tax Credit, or do so using a costly Refund Application Loan from a commercial tax preparer.</p> | <p>Provide federal funding for Native EITC education campaigns and Legislate protections against the high-cost Refund Application Loan.</p> | <p>Regulation/Legislative</p> | <p>business development</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>There is little security among existing tax credits to attract Indian Country business</p> | <p>Create tax credits to encourage investment in Community Development entities or facilities or businesses on reservations. Such tax credits could be given to businesses owned by tribal members to start certain reservation based businesses which support local trade (grocery stores, energy support companies, etc.)</p> | <p>Legislative</p> | <p>business development</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| <p>Many tribes wish to develop renewable energy projects such as wind, solar, and biomass. These projects require buyers.</p> | <p>Create federal programs to buy renewable power from tribes.</p> | <p>Regulatory</p> | <p>business development</p> | <p>Currently, federal agencies are required to purchase a certain amount of renewable power under renewable portfolio standards passed by Congress. Purchases from tribal renewable count double towards the goals. Purchase power agreements should be for a term of years long enough to assure financing of the project and for at least market rates. Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>The lack of privately owned small businesses on reservations leads to "leakage" the loss of dollars to off-reservation economies where the economic and consumer activities that Indians engage in then benefit off-reservation non-Indian economies. This is difficult to overcome when individual businesses face barriers to starting their own businesses: lack of mentor, training, access to capital, and infrastructure on their reservations.</p> | <p>Tribes, while continuing to operate mostly tribal-owned business, can focus on creating "capitalistic economies" that promote privately owned businesses so that dollars circulate within reservations and promote greater economic activity and job creation</p> | <p>Other</p> | <p>business development</p> | <p>There is no revenue impact.</p> |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| <p>The Buy Indian Act needs to be used more by Federal Agencies. Federal Agencies should be given the option to utilize this law to fulfill small business goals.</p> | <p>Introduce legislation that clarifies the importance of this Act for all agencies.</p> | <p>Legislative</p> | <p>business development</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>A need exists for non-profit infrastructure to deliver the financial education level in Native communities.</p> | <p>Increase funding for CDFI Fund at treasury and the set-aside for NCDFI's that deliver basic financial services and financial education to Native Communities. Additionally, regulations must acknowledge the "quasi-501(c)(3)" status of native non-profits, housing authorities and tribal agencies by amending federal law.</p> | <p>Regulation/ Legislation/ Other</p> | <p>business development</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Most tribes do not yet have sufficient internal capacity to manage their own complex energy resources and development opportunities, which leads to lost value and stunted economic development in the areas of energy.</p> | <p>Inter-tribal organizations with strong technical assistance and policy assistance for their tribes should be funded more fully so they do not rely on a patchwork of grant support.</p> | <p>Regulatory/ Legislative</p> | <p>business development</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| | <p>Allocate funds toward economic</p> | <p>Legislative</p> | <p>business development</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| <p>Diversification is lacking. Many successful tribes are dependent on casino funds, and need to diversify to have a healthy economy and be prepared if and when gambling dollars go away.</p> | <p>planning that takes advantage of local resources and aspirations and prioritizes those opportunities.</p> | | | |
| <p>Strong economies around the world are built solidly on diversified private sectors, Today, however, privately-owned Indian businesses comprise a very small part of Indian Country economies.</p> | <p>"Equity Fund Appropriation" Legislation can appropriate equity for Native American entrepreneurs and small business owners. Traditional forms of equity—inheritance, home ownership, family and friends with wealth—are not available in Indian communities.</p> | <p>Regulatory/ Legislative</p> | <p>business development</p> | <p>"Application to Individual Entrepreneurs" participants must match funding. Applications should be similar to a commercial loan so teach Indian entrepreneurs can learn the commercial enterprise system and integrate into existing markets when growth requirements demand additional capital. "Risk Tolerance" Funding of the equity fund must tolerate a high degree of risk. Building a successful business is an experienced-based activity and failure is often part of the process. "Fund Administration" As part of the policy requirements, the equity fund administrative expense must be kept to a minimum through a low-cost well-established management structure.</p> |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| <p>The SBA's 8(a) program for Tribes is not consistent for all of Indian Country As it stands now, the ANC's have more flexibility with things like day-to-day management and control. All Natives should have the same flexibility regardless of geographic location.</p> | <p>The SBA can work with tribes to make regulatory changes that ensure an equal opportunity for all Natives to gain a competitive advantage in the federal market place.</p> | <p>Regulatory</p> | <p>business development</p> | <p>There is no revenue impact.</p> |
| <p>The DOI/BIA does not maintain a list of eligible contractors who are SBA certified. The BIA does not use any of the SBA lists on minority or Indian owned contracts. The BIA procurement office does not access GSA contracts to solicit proposals for GSA contract holder as most federal agencies.</p> | <p>Set and enforce "Buy Indian" policy for the Bureau of Indian Affairs at 30 percent and incrementally increased to 50 percent by the year 2010. Set and enforce using GSA schedules at 20 percent. Set and enforce policy using SBA contracts at 20 percent. DOI should meet their Service Disabled Veteran Owned requirement of 3 percent.</p> | <p>Regulatory/ Legislative</p> | <p>business development</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |
| <p>Create an Economic Development web site link at NCAI to foster continued communication, progress updates and awareness after the summit.</p> | <p>Develop a funding source to share expenses for a continually updated site.</p> | <p>Administrative Effort</p> | <p>All</p> | <p>Revenue impact is unknown.</p> |

Policy recommendations collected during the Economic Policy Summit, May 15-17, 2007

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Tribal members often lack financial literacy skills to make sound economic choices | Develop, implement and fund a comprehensive financial literacy program for Native students in K-12 education | Legislative and other | Summit - Capital and finance 1.1 | Unknown |
| Federal funding programs can create unproductive incentives and unintentionally discourage business development | Coordinate pre-development funding for tribal member-owned businesses across federal agencies to encourage business development | Regulatory | Summit - Capital and finance 1.1 | None |
| | Increase the flexibility of federal funding to allow for more local control | Legislative and/or regulatory | | Unknown |
| Limited access to business development training | Create student loan forgiveness programs to provide incentives for tribal citizens gaining business training (up to MBA level) | Other | Summit - Capital and finance 1.1 | Unknown |
| Lack of entrepreneurial skills | Develop dedicated funding streams (including demonstration grants to formulate model business training programs) to support entrepreneurship development and training | Legislative | Summit - Capital and finance 1.1 | Unknown |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Native people are underserved by IDA/matched savings programs, because they often do not allow tribal governments to apply directly for funding and when tribes can apply, the funding is inflexible | Amend federal law to allow and encourage both tribal government agencies and Native nonprofit organizations to apply directly for IDA funding, and directly deliver IDA programs to Native communities. Create a Native set-aside to provide dedicated and flexible funding for Native IDA programs | Legislative | Summit - Capital and finance 1.1 | Unknown |
| Many tribal leaders lack the financial skills to adequately manage the economy and lead their people by example | Require financial training for tribal council members | Other | Summit - Capital and finance 1.1 | None |
| Young people lack financial skills and pay no attention to their credit rating and its long term impact on their financial opportunities | Provide funding for vehicles, like Children's Savings Accounts, that encourage young people to develop financial skills and save for durable assets. | Legislative | Summit - Capital and finance 1.1 | Unknown |
| Tribal members often lack financial literacy skills to make sound economic choices | Provide a funding program that would encourage tribes to offer community-wide financial literacy classes | Legislative and other | Summit - Capital and finance 1.1 | Unknown |
| Tribal members often lack financial literacy skills to make sound economic choices | Require financial literacy to receive per capita payments, failure to complete would result in withholding payment in a trust account | Other | Summit - Capital and finance 1.1 | None |

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| Financial institutions often choose not to lend in Indian Country because of assumptions/lack of information | Engage financial institutions in a learning forum about lending on Indian lands | Other | Summit - Capital and finance 1.1 | None |
| Many federal government programs do not acknowledge the 'quasi-501(c)3' role played by Native nonprofits, housing authorities and tribal agencies | Amend federal law and regulations to allow access to federal funds that are currently used by non-Native 501(c)3 organizations | Legislative and/or regulatory | Summit - Capital and finance 1.1 | None |
| Many tribes lack access to mainstream financial institutions and lack of financial knowledge is preyed upon by sub-prime lenders, pay day lenders, predatory tax preparers | Enact strong anti-predatory lending legislation that protects all borrowers, but allows tribal and state jurisdictions to regulate practices that specifically threaten their communities. | Legislative | Summit - Capital and finance 1.1 | None |

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| Many tribal members lose significant portions of their tax refund to predatory tax fees and refund anticipation loans, also forgoing access to the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) | Give funding priority to support Native EITC awareness campaigns and free tax preparation programs such as Volunteer Income Tax Assistance, Low-Income Tax Clinics, and Tax-Counseling for the Elderly. | Legislative | Summit - Capital and finance 1.1 | Unknown |
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**Economic Policy Summit
Policy Matrix**

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| <p>The Federal Code must be modernized in order to eliminate hindrances to tribes in attracting economic development opportunities.</p> | <p>With the assistance of tribes, the federal regulatory and legislative changes should be made to the following: The Federal Tax Code's tax exempt bonds provisions in sec. 7871 that create an essential governmental functions requirement; the Assignment of Claims Act's provisions for tribal contractors; Rule(a) of Regulation D provisions for accredited tribal investors; 15 USC 770(a)2 provision to exempt investors; the Energy Policy Act's Title V provisions to finance the lease of lands for tribal energy development; empower tribes in the National Bank Act's McFadden's provisions deal with the interstate branching of nationally chartered banks; and, the Internal Revenue Code's tax incentive provisions for: accelerated depreciation of tribal business equipment, the employee benefits provisions and the new market tax incentives for tribes.</p> | <p>Collaboration between tribes, federal agencies and law makers to support less inhibitive policy in the respective legislation and regulation. Both federal and tribal bodies should agree that the revenue impact will be minimal because the reforms will promote greater tribal self-sufficiency</p> | <p>Summit - Capital and Finance 1.2</p> | <p>minimal when benefit to tribal self-sufficiency is enhanced</p> |
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Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Federal programs that only finance a portion of a tribes' need must be better partners with private lending institutions. Many times the federal agency is not able to communicate well with private financial institutions and the agencies also have timing problems—they do not work quickly enough for private institutions | Agencies must commit to regulations that promote blended lending programs that tribes can execute | Agencies need to assess their programs | Summit - Capital and Finance 1.2 | none |
| Tribes face hardship in securing equity placement | Tribes have a clearly defined management team that can be responsible for executing a project | Tribes should identify a tribal management team early on is a way to address this. | Summit - Capital and Finance 1.2 | minimal tribal administrative cost |
| An information gap exists for tribes' decision makers that prohibits tribes from making economic development decisions | Finance tribal ventures that seek to gather research data about key ideas that decision makers require | Maintain and develop with an organization like NCAI or a federal office a compendium of federal programs that established in legislation for financing projects that reduce the information gap | Summit - Capital and Finance 1.2 | minimal |
| Federal agencies and departments are not holistic in their approach to addressing tribal economic development. This fragmentation is mirrored at the tribal level, so money and funding sources become isolated and communication (and effectiveness) is reduced. | Federal agencies and departments must recognize that investments in tribal people is crucial to tribal growth and success | | Summit - Business Development 2.1 | Unknown |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Workforce development programs are in danger of being eliminated | Reauthorize the Workforce Investment Act, particularly protect Sec. 166. Rep. Enzi's legislation (HR 1021) would have done this. | Legislative Reauthorization. Tribal Advocacy | Summit - Business Development 2.1 | |
| Workforce Investment Act provisions intended to limit states also applies to tribes. This prevents tribes from being able to use WIA dollars for economic development projects. | Remove the barrier that prevents tribes from using WIA dollars for economic development projects. Enable discretionary funding to be available through WIA for tribes | Legislative Fix | Summit - Business Development 2.1 | Unknown |
| There is a lack of discretionary funding available for tribal economic development projects. | Make discretionary funding dollars available within existing legislation | Legislative Fix | Summit - Business Development 2.1 | Possibly none - example: WIRED project supports regional economic development and tribes could be written into the existing law to have access to this pot of discretionary \$ in the Labor Department. |
| Growth and expansion of urban areas is forcing local non-tribal governments to engage with tribes. Conflict can arise. | Tribes can capitalize on this situation by partnering with these non-tribal governments through providing services and contracting with them | MOUs and MOAs with State and County Governments | Summit - Business Development 2.1 | |
| Every State has a different formula for how much money the state can collect from tribal gaming revenues. This negatively impacts the bargaining position of other tribes when negotiating compacts | There should be an amendment to IGRA that creates a standardized and consistent formula for what states can collect from tribes or an amendment that prevents tribes from paying anything to the states at all | Legislative Fix | Summit - Business Development 2.1 | |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| <p>Frequent turnover of tribal leaders creates an uncertain environment for business development</p> | <p>1. Reform constitutions to ensure more stable governance (reshape length of terms), 2. Identify experts in the community that can help inform leadership and government in general (create an "Infrastructure Advocacy Program" internal to tribes. Universities can provide technical assistance in this arena), 3. Foster environment for civic engagement.</p> | <p>Tribal communities, governments, and Universities</p> | <p>Summit - Business Development 2.1</p> | |
| <p>Strategic alliances are needed in all tribal activities to provide more political power</p> | <p>Tribes can develop formal agreements with Universities and Colleges and ought to work together on tribally-identified plans. Advisory councils should be created to address Indian issues internal to both tribes and Universities.</p> | <p>Tribal governments, Regional Tribal Organizations, and Colleges and Universities</p> | <p>Summit - Business Development 2.1</p> | |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| <p>Announcements for federal grants often come down the pipe-line too late for tribes to prepare and apply for them</p> | <p>Notification process needs to be reformed. States shouldn't be the broker of middle person for tribal access to grant or other funding. Tribes could receive a two-week 'head start' notification for grant announcements. High-level positions (Indian desks) should be established within federal agencies to better communicate directly with tribes.</p> | <p>Regulatory changes</p> | <p>Summit - Business Development 2.1</p> | |
| <p>Challenges in communicating with Federal agencies, particularly the IRS</p> | <p>Create a House Indian Affairs Committee akin to that in the Senate</p> | <p>Legislative and Tribal Advocacy</p> | <p>Summit - Business Development 2.1</p> | |
| <p>It is difficult to get Agencies and Congressional representatives in Washington DC to listen to our needs because tribes often lack financial and voting block power</p> | <p>1. Pool resources by creating a tribal-PAC, 2. Tribal businesses (not necessarily tribal governments) can work together to move legislation forward and pool resources, 3. Tribes can create collective power through an alliance of tribal financial institutions</p> | <p>Tribal Advocacy and Action</p> | <p>Summit - Business Development 2.1</p> | |
| <p>Tribes lack competitiveness in the federal procurement marketplace. Federal procurement policies prevent agencies from buying from anyone other than the lowest-cost bidder</p> | <p>1. Relax procurement policies to allow Buy Indian purchases, 2. Create a Preferred Indian Vendors list for federal procurement</p> | <p>Regulatory Change</p> | <p>Summit - Business Development 2.1</p> | |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Excessive delays in BIA environmental assessments restrict new business development | Provide tribes with authorities and credentials to conduct own environmental assessments without BIA involvement. Tribes assert their authority. | Regulatory and Legislative | Summit - Business Development 2.1 | |
| Title search requests with BIA for land leases inefficient. | Tribe to use 638 contracting authority to conduct title searches. Conduct feasibility studies, assert tribal authority. | Tribal Action | Summit - Business Development 2.1 | |
| Smaller contractors unable to get bonded | Create a “bond” pool that all tribal businesses can access. Participating tribes could oversee the contractors (i.e., compliance department). Tribe could have sign-off authority, given by legislation. | Tribal Action | Summit - Business Development 2.1 | |
| Tribal business ordinances restrict small business activity. | Revisit tribal laws and ordinances and revise as needed. Better and continuous tribal strategic planning, supported by Fed funding | Tribal legislative and regulatory action. Federal funding support. | Summit - Business Development 2.1 | |
| Land demarcation lacking on many reservations, restricting strategic planning and federal services. E.g., it’s a prerequisite for FEMA to serve reservations in emergencies. | Conduct land demarcation studies. Support studies with technical assistance and federal resources. | | Summit - Business Development 2.1 | |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| <p>Workforce development programs aren't adequately preparing reservation residents to fill future employment needs of tribes.</p> | <p>Maintain existing programs and funding, but identify external funding to target areas not currently covered. Reauthorize Sec. 166 with an economic development component. Have better information on 477, with consistent information from federal agencies. Restore full funding to programs that have been cut or do not accommodate for inflation.</p> | <p>Legislative and Agency</p> | <p>Summit - Business Development 2.1</p> | |
| <p>Disconnect between economic development and workforce development. Workforce Investment Act (WIA) directors can only use training providers on approved list. Internal barriers within tribes, political and communication. Directors spend more time in reactive roles to maintain funding their focus or future projects or needs. No way of showing who's in the pipeline for economic development.</p> | <p>Reduce complexity of reporting, open up training provider options. Refine workforce development policies at agency level.</p> | <p>Federal Agency Action</p> | <p>Summit - Business Development 2.1</p> | |

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| Lack of economic knowledge with tribal leadership. | Education of younger, emerging leadership. Create educational programs on corporate charters, legal resolutions, tax codes, and business management. | Tribal Action | Summit - Business Development 2.1 | |
| Lack of comprehensive and strategic tribal planning. | Provide technical assistance to tribes to conduct planning. Utilize technical service providers (e.g., Harvard, Tuck, NNI). | Federal Funding and University Partnerships | Summit - Business Development 2.1 | |
| Lacking tribal infrastructure. | Build Utility/Water Treatment Plants. Multi-agency, cooperative, government-to-government dialogue. | | Summit - Business Development 2.1 | |
| Tribes need better educated workforce. | Tribes can take an active role in asserting educational needs to the attention of colleges and universities. Tribes can identify priorities and follow-up for progress. Stay involved. Tribes and universities develop strategic agreements and plans to work together on tribally-identified priorities. Tribes and universities benefit. | College and University Partnerships, including Tribal Colleges | Summit - Business Development 2.1 | |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| <p>Lack of resources to support for economic development. Federal funding decreases lead to decreases in economic development funding.</p> | <p>Recognize the success of P.L. 102-477 and tie this to increased or level funding. Fully fund WIA 166 programs. P.L. 102-477 legislative amendment for greater agency funding allocation. Enforce full WIA 166 appropriated funding at \$55 million.</p> | <p>Legislative Action</p> | <p>Summit - Business Development 2.1</p> | |
| <p>Lack of cooperation with DHHS in WIA programs. DHHS does not fully support P.L. 102-477, delayed funding, and absence of participation.</p> | <p>DHHS fully participates as a federal partner in workforce development (P.L. 102-477). Stronger legislation (amendments), stronger federal partners agreements.</p> | <p>Legislative Action and Agency Support</p> | <p>Summit - Business Development 2.1</p> | |
| <p>Tribes unaware of full spectrum of technical assistance resources available for tribal economic development.</p> | <p>Create a comprehensive list of all TA providers for tribal economic development. Tribal support for creation and maintenance of TA providers list.</p> | | <p>Summit - Business Development 2.1</p> | |
| <p>Tribal leaders lack access to leadership/governance training.</p> | <p>Develop and deliver curriculum for tribal leadership/governance best practices. Tribes support intermediary organization (e.g., NCAI) to develop and deliver curriculum.</p> | <p>Partnerships with Universities, Native organizations, and others</p> | <p>Summit - Business Development 2.1</p> | |

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| Rural Indian tribes and businesses have difficulty securing related business services - Insurances, banking and benefits | Organize tribal or cooperative ownership of assets that provide services to the members and businesses | Tribal and possibly regulatory (banking services) | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Unknown |
| Local renewable energy - High demand charges upstream | Tribes can create local renewable energy as local and value added product and reduce state taxation and heavy use charges | Tribal, legislative - H.R. 1954 transfer PTC to taxable partners | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Net Positive |
| Limited power line capacity limits tribe's ability to sell excess capacity upstream | Use existing stream to create alternative energy to distribute - Also find or partner to develop addition distribution methods. | Legislative or regulatory - Joint ventures with partners with greater capacity | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Net Positive |
| Funding for Indian Incentive Program in Department of Defense has run out of money for the past three years. The utilization is double current 5% goal | Indian Incentive Program in the Department of Defense is out of money. | Regulatory - Ask DOD to appropriate additional funds to allow for an incentive increase. Expand program to other agency - use as a case study for success | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Agency expense |
| Competitive advantages utilized by tribes as core develop programs (8(a), gaming) are under constant threat of retraction | Band together and develop a strategy to firm up the status quo and move to diversify | Focused message to congress and legislative fix for program | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Tribal, non-profit and regulatory fix |
| Not enough skilled tribal members | Compact Head Start, increase funds to tribal colleges, NCLB amendments | Legislative | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Unknown |
| Need to share best practices | Create a best practices network - internet, speakers bureau, academics, trade and professional groups | Tribal partnerships | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Net Positive |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Tax breaks and credits has too short of a time frame | Increase the time frame to 10 or more years | Legislative | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Net Positive |
| Equal access to USDA Natural Resource Conservation Program funds for Native lands in Alaska (e.g. EQUIP or WHIP). Same regs but different treatment for tribes and AK Native community lands) | Directive to USDA officials to apply regulations in equitable manner | Regulatory clarification or executive management directive on existing regulations | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | None |
| More than one disadvantaged business certification | Change regulations to accept 8(a) certification to all agencies | legislative | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Unknown |
| Individual tribal members owned/tribally owned enterprises that have not adequately "pre-developed" their business plans when searching for capital | Gather collective resources and agencies/centers are able to do this education across the board | tribal partnerships, sharing resources | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Unknown |
| Individual tribal member owned/tribal owned enterprises not adequately educated regarding the landscape they are looking to develop their business | | | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | |
| Education of tribal members regarding per capita issues stemming from tribally run businesses | | | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| <p>There is a need to leverage the opportunity to create for profit construction and housing development business for SBA 8(a) work and affordable housing</p> | <p>Develop tribal regulations to create a for-profit entity to finance start-up and develop a corporate structure - LLC necessary for tribal based business</p> | <p>Legislative and regulatory</p> | <p>Summit - Business Development 2.2</p> | <p>Unknown</p> |
| <p>The hydropower resources and the other power marketing authorities (PMAs) are diminishing. The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) is buying fossil fuel generated effectively to met hydropower allocation contracts to utilize tribes and cities. The WAPA national grid system for electricity was developed for transmission of hydropower. This is a state system now that carries more fossil fuel generated power than hydropower. The hydropower allocations have become carbonated.</p> | <p>Require the Department of Energy to promote tribal renewable energy as the primary source of renewable energy for purchase by PMAs as a supplemental or replacement power for long-term hydropower allocation contracts</p> | <p>Regulatory</p> | <p>Summit - Business Development 2.2</p> | <p>Unknown</p> |
| <p>Need to diversify the economy of the tribe and integrate vertically and horizontally</p> | <p>Create conditions attractive to private capital and lessen controllable risk</p> | <p>tribal</p> | <p>Summit - Business Development 2.2</p> | <p>Net Positive</p> |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| | low-cost or no-cost incentives to investment to lessen risk (educate capital as to reservation opportunities from leverage, increase federal loan guarantee limits, facilitate tribal certification for investment) | federal | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Net Positive |
| The utilities that serve tribes have policies that are barriers to renewable energy development and tribal utility formation | Encourage the Rural Utility Service and the BIA to provide technical assistance to determine practical solutions to develop and/or acquire electric utility distribution systems that can deliver renewable energy to tribal communities. Congress can approve net metering and renewable energy standards on tribal lands | federal agency policy development and congressional legislation | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Unknown |
| Lack of reliable and consistent data or measurement of success. | Encourage standardized reporting and government studies based on tribal needs | tribal and federal | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Unknown |
| Lack of post-investment appraisal for Native businesses | Encourage post-appraisal benchmarking for Native businesses | Tribal | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Unknown |
| Shortage of technical assistance for business development | Involve local academic institutions and encourage public/private partnerships for capacity building | tribal partnerships | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Unknown |
| Policy origination at the federal level does not work for Indian Country | Encourage policy origination in Indian Country (vs. at the federal level) | tribal | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Unknown |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Tribes are not being consulted prior to legislative or regulatory changes | Consultation with tribes should take place prior to policy changes | Legislative, regulatory | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Unknown |
| No focal point of economic development in federal agencies | All economic policy should be created and managed through the Department of Commerce | Legislative and Regulatory | Summit - Business Development 2.2 | Unknown |
| Lack of business expertise in tribal governments and federal government | Tribal/BIA to expand business training for tribal councils | | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Immediate net loss to fund/support education for future net gain (educated business community members) |
| | Tribal/BIA institute business training in BIA/Tribal schools | | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | |
| | Tribes/schools - scholarship programs for AI/AN children to go to business school | | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | |
| | tribes/schools - partnerships between tribes and business schools | | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | |
| An apolitical belief that macro policies will promote commerce and business when tribal decision makers do not have marketing experience | Aggressive marketing education | | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Immediate net loss to fund/support education for future net gain (educated business community members) |
| | Separation of political and business decisions at the tribal level | tribal leadership | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | None |
| Lack of marketing expertise in decision making positions | raise performance expectation of decision makers | tribal leadership | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | None |
| Economic development carrying on disregarding cultural perspectives, traditions, customs | Develop internal policy to ensure that economic development revives and reinforces cultural customs and policy | tribal policy - domestic, regulatory | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | None |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| | Lobby UN Indigenous Committee to draft policy to ensure the UN recognizes Indigenous rights and involvement in economic development | international policy - UN Indigenous Committee, US foreign affairs, NCAI, USET | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | None |
| Restrictive standards associated with current funding sources, workforce development, trade | allow tribes to cater programming and standards to unique situations with realistic goals | legislative reform of current policies associated with all current funding and associated with Indian country (ex. 477), expand groups of service providers identified (DOI, HHS, DOL) | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| Tribally imposed barriers (i.e. territorialism, dislike or distrust of other tribes) | Establishment or joining of regional, national, global organizations to share resources and information and collaborate on joint ventures beneficial to Indian Country | partnership development | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain from resource and expertise sharing |
| | Enact codes, policies to support involvement in these groups | tribal policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | None |
| | Empower employees | tribal leadership | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| lack of respect for tribal sovereignty and exercise thereof | Establishing a national tribal support alliance | tribal policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | None |
| Understanding tribal political status and contributions of AI/AN to the US | Institute a AI/AN heritage day to highlight contributions of AI/AN people | legislation | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | None |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Taxes for business to do business across state borders | Border policies that acknowledge sovereign status of Indian Nations | | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | None |
| | Involve states with opening their borders for free trade without taxes | State regulations and IRS | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain for individual business |
| No tribal hallmarks for authentic handcrafted crafts going off the reservation and out of the US | Create tribal hallmarks to identify authentic tribal crafts | tribal policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | None |
| | Create hallmark policy for tribal artists working with US governments, international trade agencies and tribal councils | tribal councils, US governments and international trade agencies | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain for individual business |
| Resource poor tribes have difficulty entering federal procurement tracking system that permit tribes to create economic development that addresses federal procurement needs, but permits tribes with less capacity and resources to build their capacity and gain | create a system to guide and address areas necessary to succeed in procurement area. | SBA, federal procurement, legislation | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain for tribes and individual business |
| | Demonstrate where tribes with lower capacity can compete | | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain for tribes with lower capacity |
| | Provide different level of preferences for cash poor tribes that permits building capacity and capital | | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain for tribe |
| lack of funding for tribal tourism | Create or improve funding levels and programs for tribal tourism | BIA, FHWA, Legislation | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net loss for federal government, gain for tribes |
| | Authorize the development of a tribal tourism program in the BIA/FHWA with a dedicated budget where the BIA would establish a program to coordinate tribal access to federal and other funding and technical assistance | | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net loss for federal government, gain for tribes |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| | Add tribal governments to International Trade Administration Rural Development Program with line item funding for tribal tourism program development and planning | BIA, FHWA, Legislation | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net loss for federal government, gain for tribes |
| Tribal governments need support from federal government to leverage support from World Bank, USAID, Inter-American Development Bank, etc. whose focus is to support stable sustainable tribal governments | Recognize appropriate tribal governments as developing nations in order to access these programs | legislation, executive orders, regulations | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain for tribal governments in a developing nation status |
| Access and awareness of European and other global markets for purchase of "green tags" or renewable energy credits (RECs) from Native owned business (i.e. wind, solar, methane, digesters, forests, hydropower). Renewable energy projects produce energy and RECs that offset bad emissions (primarily carbon) as a result of the electricity generated from from renewable energy projects that lessens the fossil fuel (offsets) on the energy grids | Develop an outreach program for "green tag" sales to global markets to offset green house gas emissions (especially to countries that have nearly maximized or maximized their development of renewable energy) | US Department of Commerce and Department of State, BIA, NCAI, tribal businesses (i.e.. Native Energy and Quinualt Nation, Intertribal COUP) | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| | Encourage tribal participation and signatory on the Kyoto Protocol in meeting and surpassing emission reductions | Tribal governments | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | None for revenue, increase assertion of sovereignty |
| Lack of venue or forum for trade | Create a AI/AN World Trade Center or Trade Commission that the federal government will acknowledge | Tribe, organization with federal and international recognition | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Possible initial loss for the creation of Center/Commission, future gain from increased trade |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Tribal partnerships and increased collaboration | Create forum for tribes to set priorities collaboratively and utilizing the tribal participants to provide services they need | tribal policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Gain from sharing of resources |
| Lack of free-trade zones | Creating economic benefits for AI/AN free-trade zones | tribal, federal, international policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| Tribes are not taking advantage of business opportunities. | Use government policy to help leverage tribes into business so that they can serve global markets. | Federal policies | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| | Tribes must scale-up (increase their size), adopt policies that help tribes cooperate and work together in partnership and policies that would give incentives to do this | tribal policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| Tribes are held back by old US policies, need to modernize so can compete. | Access to high speed telecommunications technology - broadband | tribal, federal policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| | Develop content around high speed telecomm tech to grow our own people to serve in these high need arenas | tribal policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| | High need for workforce development (on how to use Internet, etc.) | Tribal policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Tribes have many internationally marketable skills - governance, community building, economic and social development, resource management, etc. but are under-utilized and under-valued | Establish international trade agreements and trade commission for Native businesses | Tribal, federal policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| Tourism is a \$1.3 trillion industry and one of largest employers; 80% of visitors want a cultural experience | Support AI/AN tourism as an economic development opportunity for Indian Country | Tribal policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| Need to support tribal tourism | Advocate for federal initiatives and increased budgets and tribal allocations for programs that support tribal tourism | Tribal, federal policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| | Support international tribal tourism marketing | Tribal, federal policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| | Develop partnerships with major policy decision organizations in order to further the initiatives of AI/AN tourism organizations and partnering with other organizations that have also included some of the most powerful tourism markets/organizations | Tribal, organizational policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| There is limited awareness of a national native tourism organization designed to promote Indian tourism and gain economic benefits directly back to tribal communities/individuals | Acknowledge NCAI resolution for AI/AN Tourism Association as "the" national organizational resource for AI/AN tourism | Tribal, NCAI policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| | Support partnerships between AIANTA and NIGA, Tourism Industry of America, Southeastern Tourism Policy, Western States Tourism Policy Council | Tribal, national organization policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| There is a potential that commercialization can be a detriment and change tribal identities. | Tribes must balance tourism with traditional cultures and practices | Tribal policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| Tribes need to identify and take advantage of international market opportunities such as energy development, food marketing, arts and crafts, tourism, and telecommunications | Promote international trade zones on Indian lands | tribal, federal policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| | Border policy that acknowledges the sovereign status of Indian nations but allow for tribal businesses to move across borders. | Tribal, federal, NCAI, international policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| | OAS/UN promotion of indigenous economic development | tribal, federal, international policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| | Partner with other indigenous people on education, health parity, economic development. Partnerships will increase our power overall. | tribal, federal, international policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| | Analyze policies that promote intellectual policy rights (regarding food marketing) and the patenting of these traditional foods to combat genetic testing on our traditional foods | tribal, federal, international policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain. Patent office is now allowing patents for natural products. Tribes can now own patents for these traditional foods that have been produced on native lands for years. |
| | Research the impact of international trade agreements on AI/AN business development and assess the level of current participation. | tribal, federal, international policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| | Develop the relationship with the Department of Commerce in order to become a bigger player in the mainstream commerce conversations | tribal, federal policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| | Promote American competitive agenda | tribal, federal policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| Barriers to enter business development are numerous. | Develop policies that support Native entrepreneurship | tribal, federal policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |
| | Target development banks by setting up partnerships with international indigenous groups | tribal, federal, international policy | Summit - Business Development 2.3 | Net gain |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Instability in Tribal Government caused by IRA constitutions creates inability to put business infrastructure in place, assume responsibility and do strategic planning | Tribal Constitutional Reform - seek technical assistance and support from academics and foundations - regional meetings to educate tribal leaders without fear of immediate change - focus on addressing critical needs rather than trying to reform everything - need to overcome barriers | Tribal | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |
| Newly elected tribal leaders lack information on economic development | Regular training programs for new tribal leaders on economic development, NCAI should approach foundations, Tribes should require training | Tribal and Inter-Tribal | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |
| Lack of tribal U.C.C., corporate and business code | Work with NCCUSL and tribes to development of tribal business codes | Tribal and Partnership | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |
| Fractionation causes severe loss of land income and value | Focus on Land Consolidation solutions to encourage both tribal and individual consolidation | Federal and tribal | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |
| Difficulty in recording liens on personal property to support consumer lending | Work with state to record liens while enforcement occurs under tribal secured transaction law and under tribal courts | Tribal and State | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |
| State collects taxes on reservation but does not provide services | Encouraging tax agreements among states and tribes | Tribal-State Partnerships | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |
| Economic issues vary from region to region | Host regional economic development summits | Inter-Tribal | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Lack of comprehensive planning leads to inability to move forward on economic projects | Encourage planning so that tribes have taken into account community views and cultural issues, etc., and are prepared to move forward | Tribal | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |
| Non-Indian criminal offenses on Reservations and against Indian victims | Changes in basic jurisdictional laws and policies | Federal - Legislative | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |
| Jurisdictional fights on checkerboard land | Development of institution to deal with communications/dealings between tribes and cities, counties. Mediation or facilitation of communications mechanism. Consultation policies for local governments. | Tribal-State | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |
| Getting property into trust status | Provide time limitation for each step in process. Tribal title company to assist in property issues. | Federal - Internal Policy | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |
| Slow Bureau approval of land leases and transactions | Timelines; update regulations; sample leases, contracts, ROW's; leasing without Secretarial approval | Federal | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |
| Moratorium on Tribal Water code approval by DOI and other water related problems | lift moratorium; help tribes develop water plans; have an office of water within DOI/BIA; funding to provide water systems; training; study on BIA water delivery/irrigation projects | Federal | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Intellectual Property Rights | education on issues and already available; extend regulatory protections; tribal registries and register tribal cultural items | Federal and Tribal | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |
| Environmental justice concerns used to stop tribal projects | Increased transparency of tribal approval process; tribal NEPA | Tribal | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |
| Lack of understanding on limited waivers of sovereign immunity | training in Indian Country | Inter-Tribal | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |
| Legal services provided to tribes without adequate knowledge of tribal history, culture, laws | Certification process to ensure training of employees | Tribal | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |
| Lack of tribal information management plans especially legal information | Develop tribal information policies and plans | Tribal | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |
| Inflexible TERO fees drive away long term business partners | Flexible TERO policies that can be negotiated - different polices for long term and short term business contracts | Tribal | Summit - Legal Infrastructure 3 | Unknown |
| Tribes are unable to develop their own water codes because of a moratorium placed by DOI | Lift the Moratorium by DOI on approval of Tribal Waters Codes so tribes can develop water codes | Regulatory/Legislative | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| Inadequate in research, planning, and programs directed to establishing the physical and governmental infrastructure associated with water management | Re-establish and fund the BIA Office of Water | Legislative | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Lack of irrigation projects for tribes | To increase funding for BIA Irrigation Projects to address the problem | Legislative | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| Lack of training for tribes regarding ground water, soil, surface water | Create a National Tribal Training Institute | Legislative | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| Lack of tribal water codes | Tribes need to create and institute their own tribal water codes | Tribe | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| Expand the different areas of economic development programs such as EDA, USDA | To expand and amend the Indian Tribal Development Consolidation Funding Act of 2001, PL 102-477 | Legislative | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| Tribes unable to access FEMA funding for comprehensive flood plain mapping unless they purchase flood insurance | To lift the requirement of tribes to purchase flood insurance | Regulatory/Legislative | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Some tribes are unable to afford to purchase flood insurance |
| Tribes unable to address their tribal transportation needs because of the current federal transportation process for reservation roads | To open up the funding systems and having direct funding to the tribes for transportation | Regulatory/Legislative | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| Tribal road maintenance are not being kept up with the current problems | Increase funding to address the backlog of road maintenance | Legislative | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| No data to show the amount of injuries from the result of accidents | Create a data to justify to increase funding levels | Regulatory/Legislative | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| The lack of finance flexibility for financing the roads such as bond financing | Create more funding opportunities for flexible financing such as bond financing | Regulatory/Legislative | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Lack of opportunities for tribes to access and secure financing for transportation projects | To support the expansion of tribal financial institution to access capital finance | Tribal Action | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| Tribes have to obligated 6%to 15% of their highway funds for BIA administrative activities | To exempt tribes from being obligated for their Indian Reservation Roads Program | Regulatory/Legislative | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| Tribes lack a realty system to streamline rights of way for transportation projects for checkerboard tribal lands | To reform the Rights of Way for tribal realty systems | Regulatory/Legislative | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| Tribes inability to access financing for energy development on tribal lands | DOE needs to activate the low interest loans | Regulatory/Legislative | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| Lack of tribal regulatory and zoning codes | Tribes need to create their own zoning ordinances and regulatory polices concerning their land (i.e. Tribal Regulatory Commission) | Tribe | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| There are no efficient or effective ways to share information among tribes and federal agencies regarding community planning and infrastructure | To create and establish a demonstration project such as a clearing house and to secure federal funding | Legislative | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| Tribes lack understanding and technical expertise for community planning | To establish a partnership with other entities (i.e. state, universities, private sectors, non-profits, tribes, and federal agencies) to have access to technical assistance for community planning | Tribal Action | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Community Planning education is not a tribal priority, and is vital to the development of tribal communities for improve tribal economies | To expand funding opportunities for Indian students to study community planning; and to identify federal partnership to support tribal community planning | Regulatory/Legislative | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| To encourage tribes to foster awareness of the importance of community planning to their students | Need to provide applied educational opportunities | Tribe | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| Lack of face to face forum opportunities for tribes to directly dialogue with federal agency leadership on particular infrastructure issues | Federal agencies need to reexamine and/or establish government-to-government consultation practices and policies | regulatory | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| Tribes are limited to access financing such production tax credit for renewable energy by partnering with private investors | Support HR 1954 would allow tribes to access to production tax credit for renewable energy | Legislative | Summit - Physical Infrastructure | Revenue Impact is unknown |
| Private investment is discouraged due to poor publicity, negative stories about tribal politics and potentially adversarial relationships between tribes and local governments | Promote marketing and the development of broad economic development campaigns to promote investment in our regions (i.e.. Trade groups) | tribal | Summit - recommendation | Unknown |
| USDA Rural Development needs to allow for greater tribal control over loan programs | Promote tribal capacity to run loan programs and build greater flexibility to allow for greater loan loss buffers | regulatory | Summit - recommendation | Unknown |

Economic Policy Summit Policy Matrix

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| Lack of support from states in Indian economic development | Increase partnership opportunities by adopting positive Indian policies at the state level | State/tribal partnership | Summit - recommendation | |
| Difficult and inefficient to deal with multiple agencies in economic pursuits | Support jurisdictional certainty, centralize and simplify transportation and environmental regulations | regulatory and/or legislative | Summit - recommendation | |