



Building a Stronger State- Federal Relationship



Building a Stronger State-Federal Relationship Plenary Session

In the recent WRP Regional Assessment, members noted:

- Importance of having healthy Federal-State-Tribal relations and
- A need to better understand agency alignment (areas of interest and opportunities to leverage efforts)

This panel will highlight:

- Western Governors Association (WGA) partnership work with other western policy organizations to promote collaborative relationships between state and federal government and tribes
- Various contexts in which the state-federal relationship plays out and specific opportunities to improve the relationship.

WRP will take this opportunity to reaffirm its long-standing working relationship with WGA.

Building a Stronger State-Federal Relationship Plenary Session

Plenary Leads:



- **Mr. Oramel (O.H.) Skinner**
Chief of Government Accountability and Special Litigation Unit, Arizona Attorney General's Office
- **Mr. Alan Matheson**
Executive Director, Utah Department of Environmental Quality
- **Mr. Keith Gardner**
Chief of Staff, New Mexico Governor's Office



JIM OGSBURY

Executive Director



insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common
 Defence, and ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I. Section 1.
 All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.
 Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.
 No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, seven Years, and shall be seven Years, and shall be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.
 Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Year or more, the three fifths of all other Persons who shall be held as such within these United States. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress, and within each subsequent Term of seven Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and until such enumeration shall be made, the Senate and Executive Authority in each State shall have one Vote.



Western Governors' Association Policy Resolution 2017-01

Building a Stronger State-Federal Relationship

A. PREAMBLE

The Governors of the West are proud of their unique role in governing and serving the citizens of this great nation. They recognize that the position they occupy – the chief elected official of a sovereign state – imposes upon them enormous responsibility and confers upon them tremendous opportunity. Moreover, the faithful discharge of their obligations is central to the success of the Great American Experiment.

It was, after all, the states that confederated to form a more perfect union by creating a national government of limited and defined powers. The grant of specific responsibilities for irreducibly common interests – such as national defense and interstate commerce – was brilliantly designed to make the whole stronger than the sum of its parts.

The genius of American democracy is predicated on the separation of powers among branches of government (*viz.* the legislative, executive and judiciary) and the division of power between the federal and state governments (federalism). Under the American version of federalism, the powers of the federal government are narrow, enumerated and defined. The powers of the states, on the other hand, are vast and indefinite. States are responsible for executing all powers of governance not specifically bestowed to the federal government by the U.S. Constitution. This principle is memorialized in the Tenth Amendment, which states in its entirety, “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

This reservation of power to the states respects the differences between regions and peoples. It recognizes a right to self-determination at a local level. It rejects the notion that one size fits all, and it provides for a rich tapestry of local cultures, economies and environments.



States are
NOT
stakeholders

Different Flavors

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONSHIP – AUTHORITY FRAMEWORK¹

+	
SCENARIO I	Federal Authority Exclusively
Explanation	There are powers that are specifically enumerated by the U.S. Constitution as exclusively the purview of the federal government. ²
SCENARIO II	State Primacy Rules
Explanation	All powers not specifically delegated to the federal government by the U.S. Constitution are reserved for the states, allowing state legal authority to overrule federal intrusion.
SCENARIO III	Shared State-Federal Authority
Explanation	Where state and/or federal authority can apply, given a particular fact pattern. ³ Risk of federal preemption of state law is a concern with this scenario.
SCENARIO IV	State Authority “Delegated” from Federal Agencies via Federal Statute
Explanation	Where a statutory regime contemplates establishment of federal standards, with delegated authority (permissive) available to states that wish to implement those standards. ⁴

Agency by Agency Reforms

Realigning the State-Federal Relationship

Agency-by-Agency Menu of Possible Reforms

This document contains a variety of process improvement recommendations informed by Western Governors' policy resolutions and previous interactions with the Administration and Congress. The Governors' primary priorities for regulatory reform are articulated in [WGA Policy Resolution 2017-01, Building a Stronger State-Federal Relationship](#).

The document begins with a presentation of cross-cutting recommendations (those impacting more than one agency), followed by agency-specific recommendations. It was developed to as a practical tool for the Executive Branch and Congress as they consider regulatory process improvements.

Entity	Description of Reform	Nexus to Governors' Policy Resolutions
CROSS-CUTTING		
White House Congress	Establish a federalism office in the executive branch - potential models include the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) and Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).	WGA Policy Resolution 2017-01, Building a Stronger State-Federal Relationship
White House	Revise Executive Order 13123, <i>Federalism</i> .	WGA Policy Resolution 2017-01, Building a Stronger State-Federal Relationship



WGA Definition of Consultation

Each Executive department and agency should be required to have a clear and accountable process to provide each state – through its Governor – with early, meaningful and substantive input in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications.

This includes the development, prioritization and implementation of federal environmental statutes, policies, rules, programs, reviews, budgets and strategic planning.



Learn More





**WESTERN
GOVERNORS'**
ASSOCIATION

Westgov.org



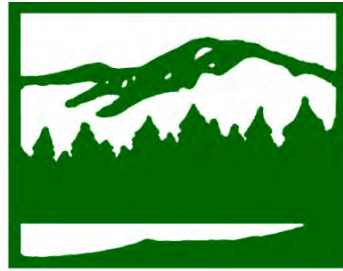
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*Cooperative Federalism 2.0:
Filling in the Details of a
Rebooted State-EPA Relationship*



E C O S

Alan Matheson

Utah Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Council of the States

November 2017



- ECOS developed “**Cooperative Federalism 2.0: Achieving and Maintaining a Clean Environment and Protecting Public Health**” through a consensus-based process among the ECOS members beginning in April 2017 and released in June 2017.
- ECOS stepped into the space created by Administrator Pruitt’s commitment to an increased role for states in carrying out environmental programs as well as the conversation about funding.



The Case for Cooperative Federalism 2.0

State environmental programs exist to provide the level of environmental and human health protection promised to the American people through our national and state statutes.

A recalibration of state and federal roles can lead to more effective environmental management at lower cost

Implementation flexibility is necessary to account for unique local ecological, social, and economic conditions.

States have assumed more than 96 percent of the delegable authorities under federal law.

CF2.0 change requires a willingness for EPA and the Congress to align the state/federal relationship with the current realities and responsibilities of state implementation.

Robust cooperative federalism cannot be achieved if one party or the other is not capable of performing its critical functions.

State programs have now matured, and states have undertaken many continuous improvement efforts to address new environmental challenges and to modernize and streamline decision-making processes.



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Part I enumerates, as principles, the roles and functions of states and U.S. EPA in cooperative federalism.

Part II documents an initial list of important policy-neutral issues where the application of cooperative federalism could be focused.



ECOS

COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM 2.0:

Achieving and Maintaining a Clean Environment and Protecting Public Health

JUNE 2017



ECOS

Introduction

The Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) is the national nonprofit, nonpartisan association of state and territorial environmental agency leaders. Its purpose is to improve the capability of state environmental agencies and their leaders to protect and improve human health and the environment of our nation.

The following document was produced through a consensus-based process among the members of ECOS. It is respectfully shared by ECOS with all who desire to participate in a conversation related to these matters. Please feel free to direct questions or comments to ECOS Executive Director and General Counsel Alexandra Dunn at adunn@ecos.org or 202.266.4929, or to any of the undersigned officers.

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Cooperative Federalism Principles (1 of 2)



1. States should be engaged, as key partners with the federal government, in the development of national minimum standards
2. States are the preferred implementing entities for national environmental regulatory programs
3. States should have flexibility to determine the best way for their programs to achieve national minimum standards
4. States should engage local governments, regulated entities, tribes, and the public
5. States should be the primary enforcement authority for programs delegated to the states
6. States should gather, maintain, and share information transparently with U.S. EPA

Cooperative Federalism Principles (2 of 2)

7. States should be encouraged through flexible federal requirements to develop, pursue, and implement state innovations to effectively and efficiently achieve desired environmental outcomes
8. States should work cooperatively with U.S. EPA in development of shared services, implementation toolkits, and other key resources
9. States that choose to implement federal programs should both be adequately funded by the federal government to do so as Congress directed in authorizing statutes



Where CF2.0 Implies Changes (1 of 3)

- 1– DELEGATED PROGRAM OVERSIGHT: Improve program oversight by reducing EPA's day to day oversight and enhancing its programmatic audits. Streamlining will enable increased productive workload sharing between states/EPA.
 - Action: Examine new approaches to achieve day to day oversight and program oversight, redefine roles & responsibilities (if necessary), and look at remaining workflows to seek efficiencies.
- 2--COMPLIANCE & ENFORCEMENT. Better align federal enforcement approaches with state compliance assistance efforts and integrate them with programmatic functions. Performance improvement in inspections and enforcement; electronic permitting and data sharing; and measures, metrics, and outcomes development.
 - Action: Assess NEIs; establish expectations about communications and state involvement to better coordinate inspections and enforcement actions; and discuss how outcome measures could more effectively be used to drive changes in roles and responsibilities.



ECOS

Where CF2.0 Implies Changes (2 of 3)

- 3--INFRASTRUCTURE. Leverage the states willingness to contribute to the national discussion about water and sewer and other infrastructure priorities; demonstrate how state permitting is modernizing to raise timeliness and transparency of permits.
 - Action: ECOS Infrastructure Workgroup
- 4--BROWNFIELDS AND SUPERFUND. Establish roles and responsibilities around both RODS and remedial design that creates a more proactive and efficient relationship between state and federal regulators, PRPs, and the public.
 - Action: ECOS Brownfields Superfund Workgroup
- 5--RESEARCH: EPA is strong at research; find ways to align EPA research priorities to answer pressing state needs, share research and tool development at EPA.
 - Action: Environmental Research Institute of the States (ERIS)



Where CF2.0 Implies Changes (3 of 3)

- 6--STATE ROLE IN RULEMAKING. Emphasize State role in federal rulemaking especially how implementation issues most effectively enter the rulemaking discussion and for existing rules identify key substantive areas where inefficiencies are embodied in regulations, guidance, and or procedures and work on improving the service delivery/decision-making in those areas (e.g., SIPS, NSR, TMDLs).
 - Action: Collaboration with EPA on Federalism Consultations, Dialogue with WGA, NGA
- 7--LEAN. Performance improvement in inspections and enforcement; electronic permitting and data sharing; and measures, metrics, and outcomes development.
 - Action: Lean Action Board, E-Enterprise for the Environment
- 8—BUDGET. Assure stable STAG funding and increased flexibility in STAG appropriations (e.g., fewer line items) to enable states to become more efficient and effective and to assume greater responsibilities with no increase in federal funding from current levels.
 - Action: Letter from ECOS on FY19 Budget

@ECOSates

#ECOSCoopFed2



ECOS

Getting Involved and Staying Informed

- ECOS will hold periodic webinars on Cooperative Federalism 2.0
- CF2.0 implementation is a continual improvement exercise, centrally about streamlining and increasing the effectiveness of workflow and relationships between EPA and the states.
- As these efforts lead to changes, permittees, the public, and all stakeholders will see the effects in how decisions are made and in the supporting documentation and procedures.
- Where non-state entities are affected (e.g., Superfund, Brownfields, Infrastructure), U.S. EPA will use its existing tools and forums to gain input and insights.
- Contact us any time!



Questions/Comments/Dialogue?



E C O S

@ECOStates

#ECOSCoopFed2

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- **Mr. Keith Gardner**
Chief of Staff, New Mexico Governor's Office



Mr. Kirk Adams
Chief of Staff to
Arizona Governor
Doug Ducey



Strategic View on Airspace



Strategic View on Airspace Plenary Session

This panel will discuss current airspace projects and changes in the National Airspace over the next decade and highlight:

- Importance of airspace availability for all users, potential challenges to expected growth, and possible solutions
 - Access to airspace is critical to economic growth in the west, supporting civil, commercial and military aviation and integrating unmanned aircraft. Some of the nation's busiest airports (Los Angeles, Denver, San Francisco, Las Vegas and Phoenix Sky Harbor) are in the WRP region. There are also numerous airstrips and small airports on Native American lands with plans for growth, and vital military aviation test and training ranges.
- Significant changes are occurring within the region's airspace
 - Increase in private and commercial unmanned aircraft; new technology (such as NextGen and commercial space operations); new aircraft such as the F-35; and increases in passenger aircraft.

Strategic View on Airspace Plenary Session

Plenary Leads:

- **Mr. Andy Cebula**
Vice President, Strategy and Programs,
RTCA
- **Mr. Dennis Roberts**
Regional Administrator, FAA – Western
Pacific Region
- **Mr. Edward J. Chupein**
Deputy Chief, Operational Training
Infrastructure, HQ USAF
- **Mr. Arlando Teller**
Deputy Division Director, Navajo Nation
Division of Transportation



Headquarters U.S. Air Force

Integrity - Service - Excellence

Training Space for a Fifth Generation Air Force

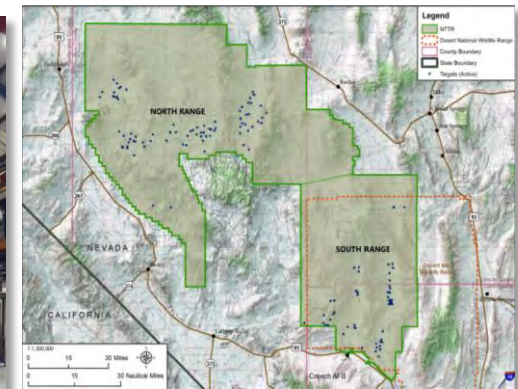


Mr. Edward Chupein
AF/A3TI
29 Nov 2017



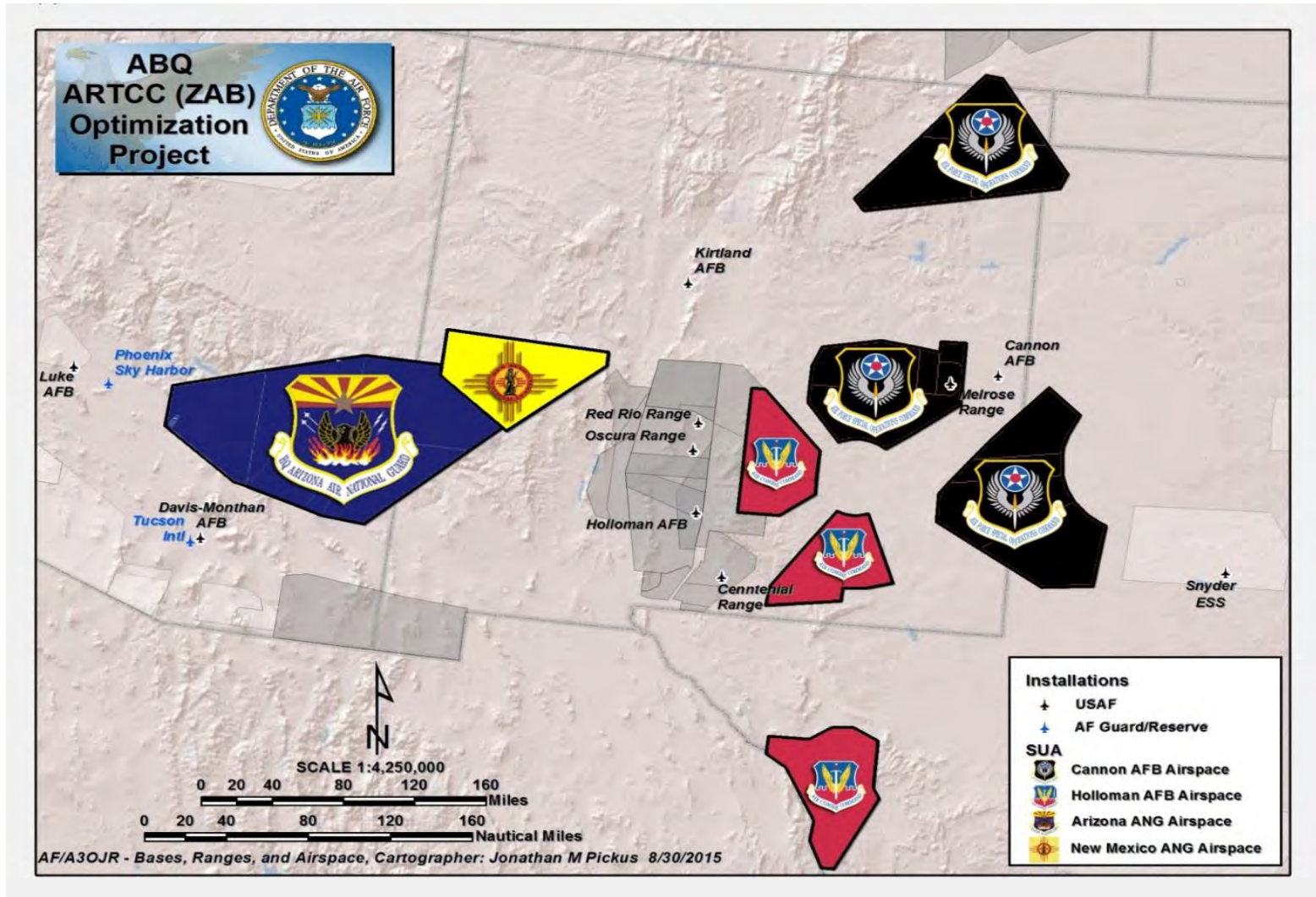
What Comprises AF Operational Training Infrastructure?

- Training Systems / Simulators
- Ranges: Air, Space & Cyber
 - Pods / Weapon System Interface Devices
 - Threat emitters
 - Targets
 - Scoring & Feedback Systems
 - Integrated Air Defense System
- Aggressors (Air, Space & Cyber)
- Embedded training capability
- Exercises
- Enterprise Support
 - Synthetic environment
 - Networks



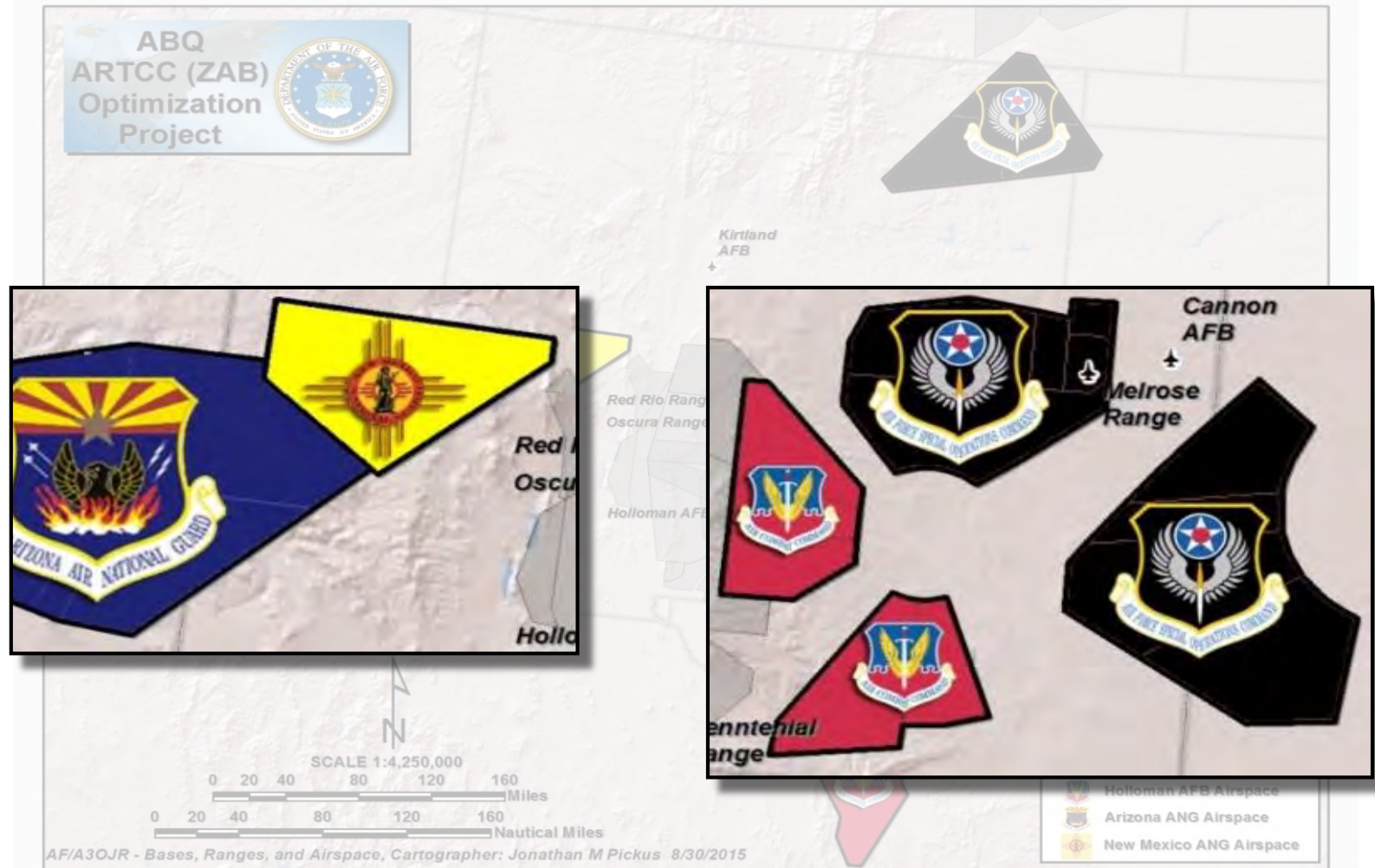


HAF Airspace Initiative Regional SUA Optimization Plan





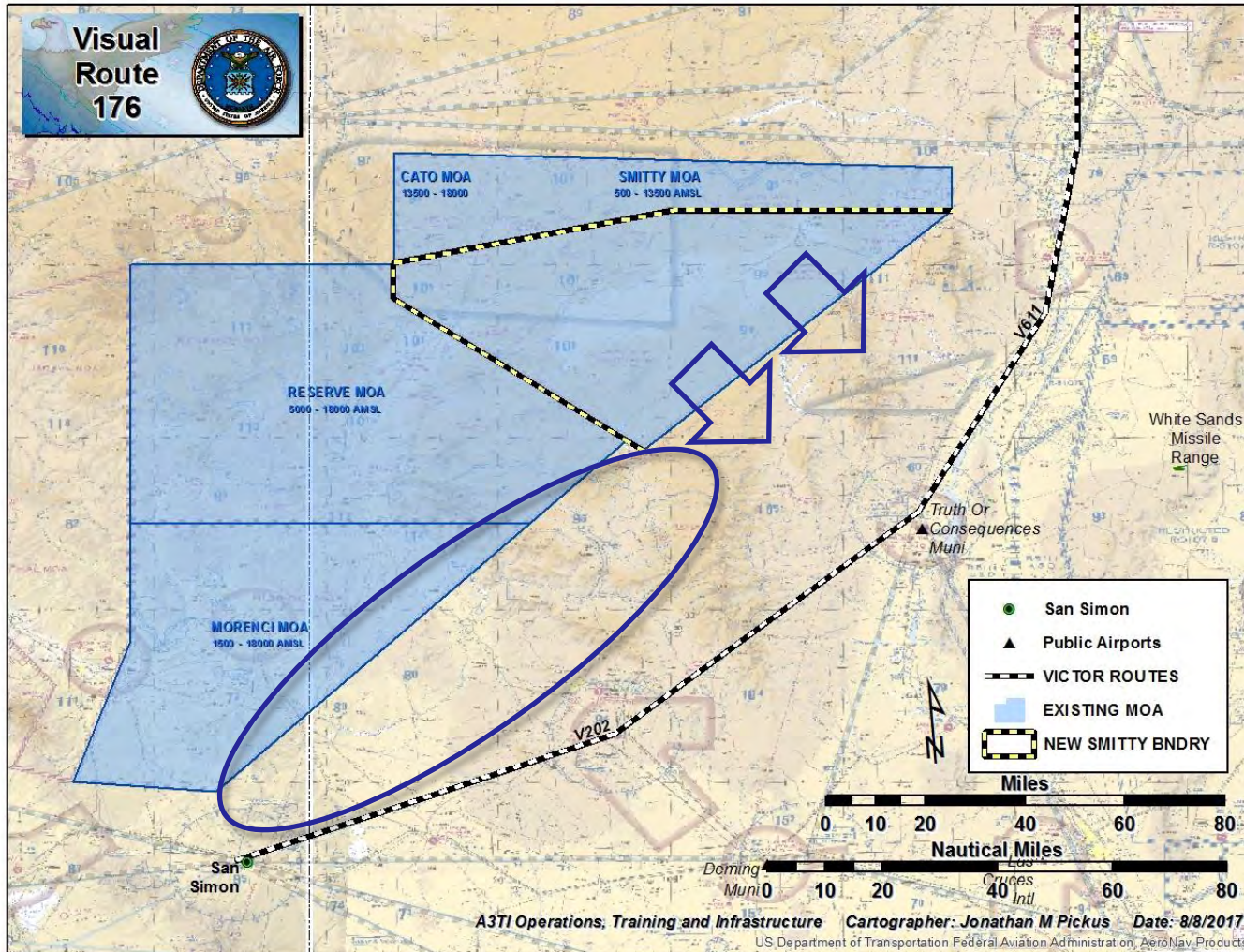
HAF Airspace Initiative RSOP-SW (Phase 1 ♦ F-16 FTU)



Breaking Barriers ... Since 1947

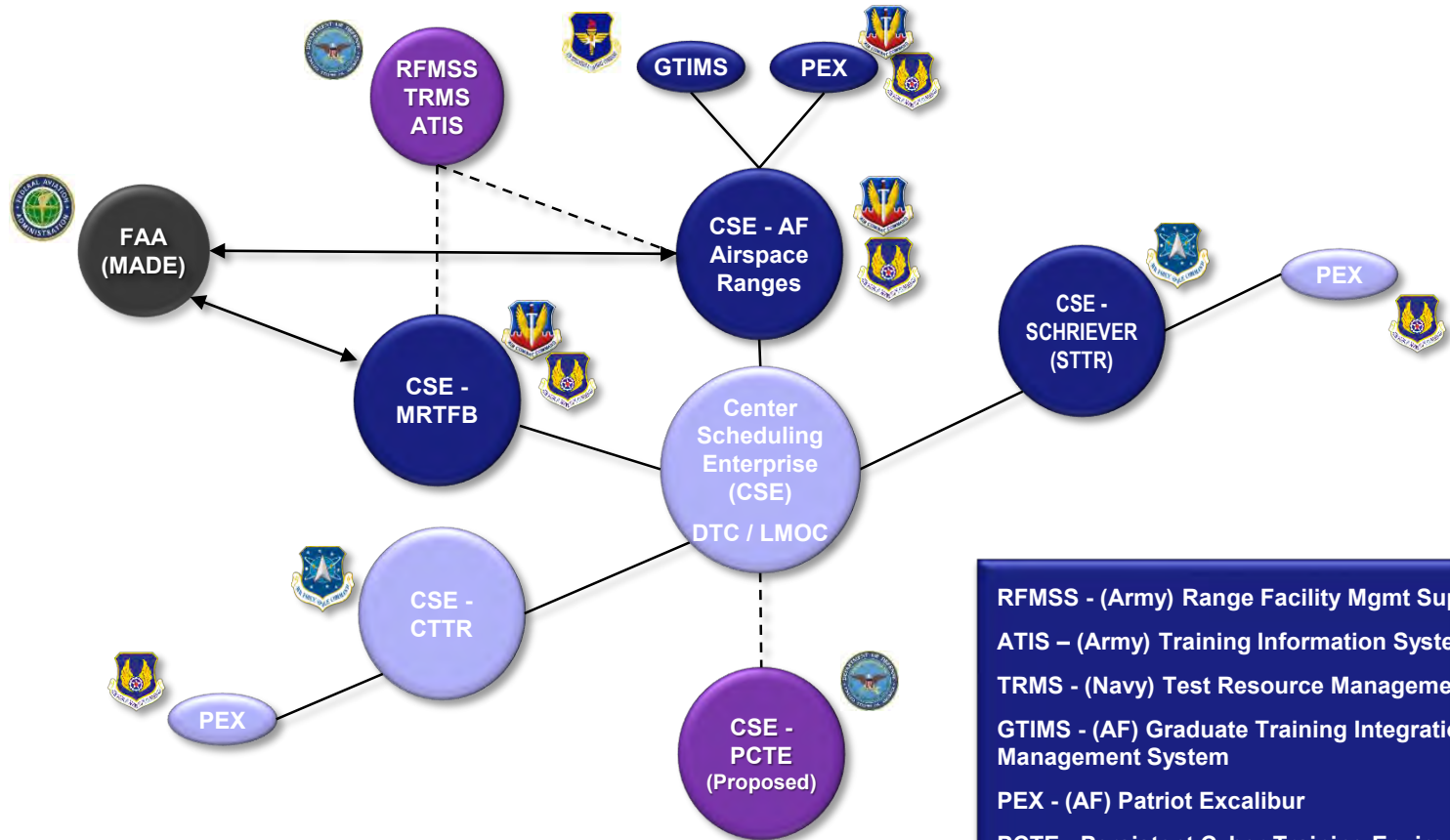


A New Approach to Public Engagement





OTI Scheduling

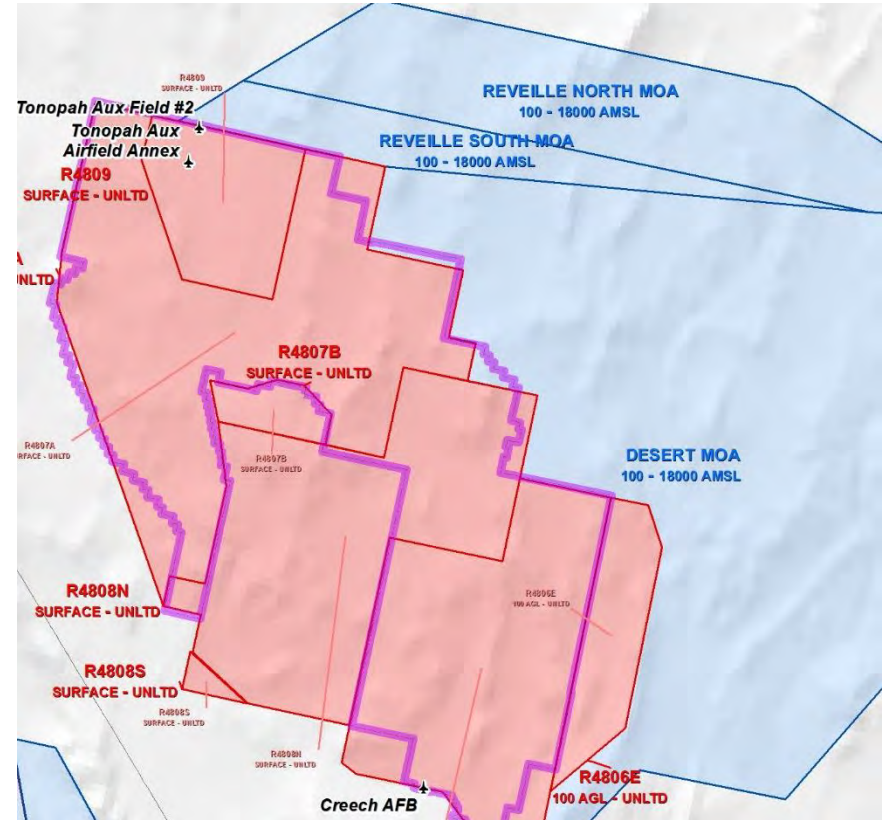
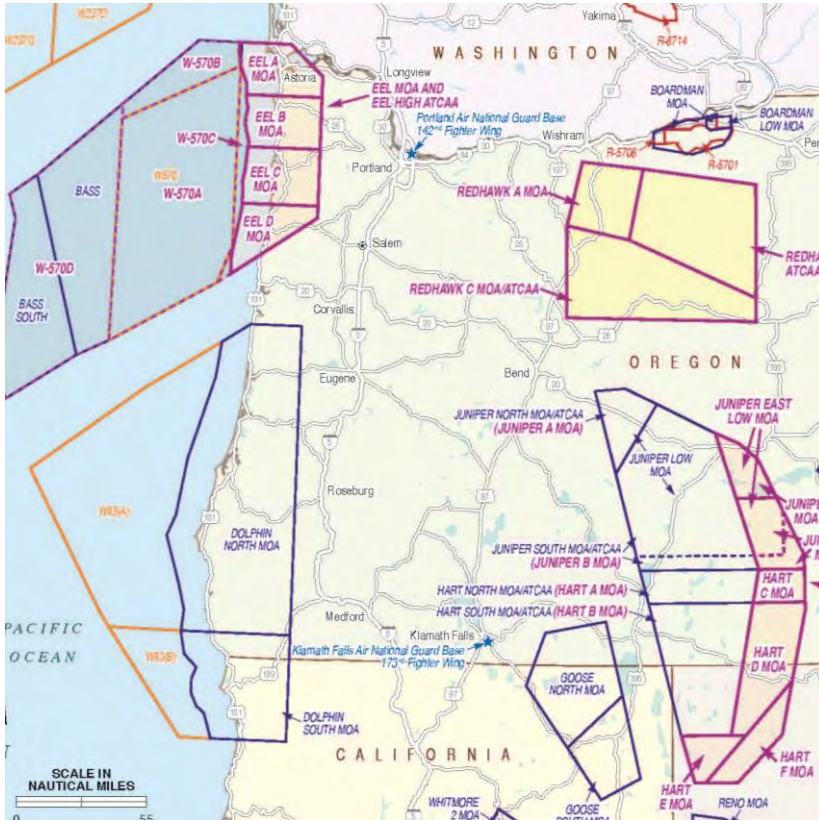


- Current AF OTI Scheduling Systems
- Proposed AF OTI Syst Expansion
- Joint Systems
- Non-DoD System

RFMSS - (Army) Range Facility Mgmt Support Syst
 ATIS - (Army) Training Information System
 TRMS - (Navy) Test Resource Management System
 GTIMS - (AF) Graduate Training Integrations Management System
 PEX - (AF) Patriot Excalibur
 PCTE - Persistent Cyber Training Environment
 CTTR - Cyber Test and Training Range
 STTR - Space Test and Training Range
 FAA MADE - Military Airspace Data Entry system



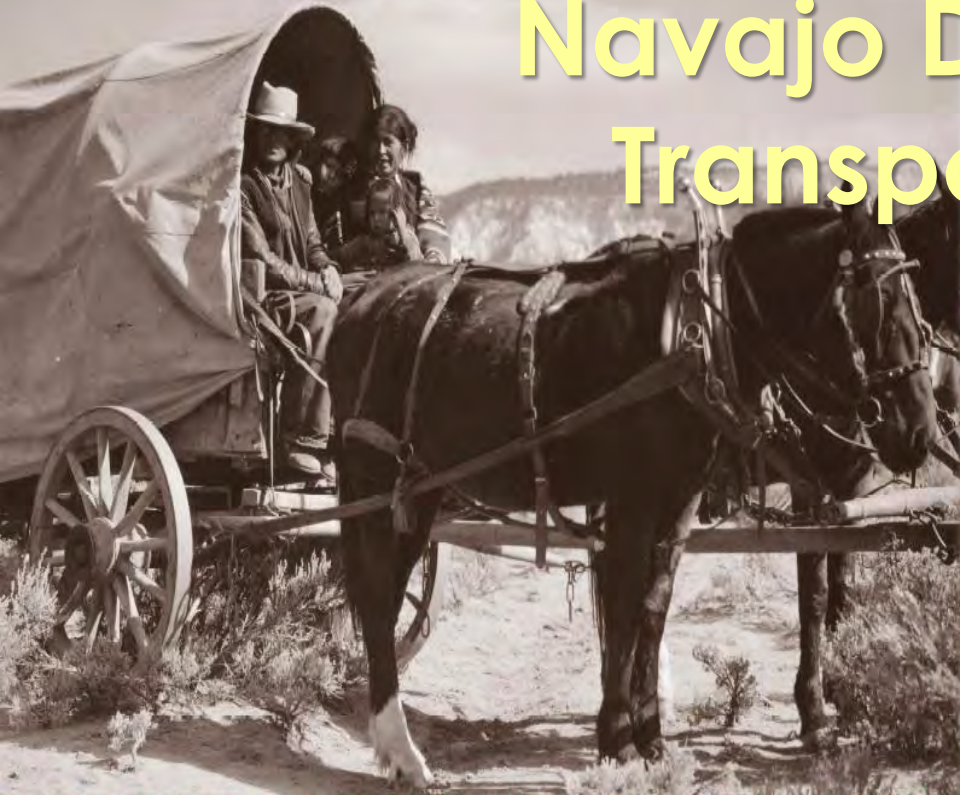
Recent Efforts in the West





NAVAJO NATION AIRPORTS *Destination Beauty*

Navajo Division of Transportation



www.NAVAJODOT.org

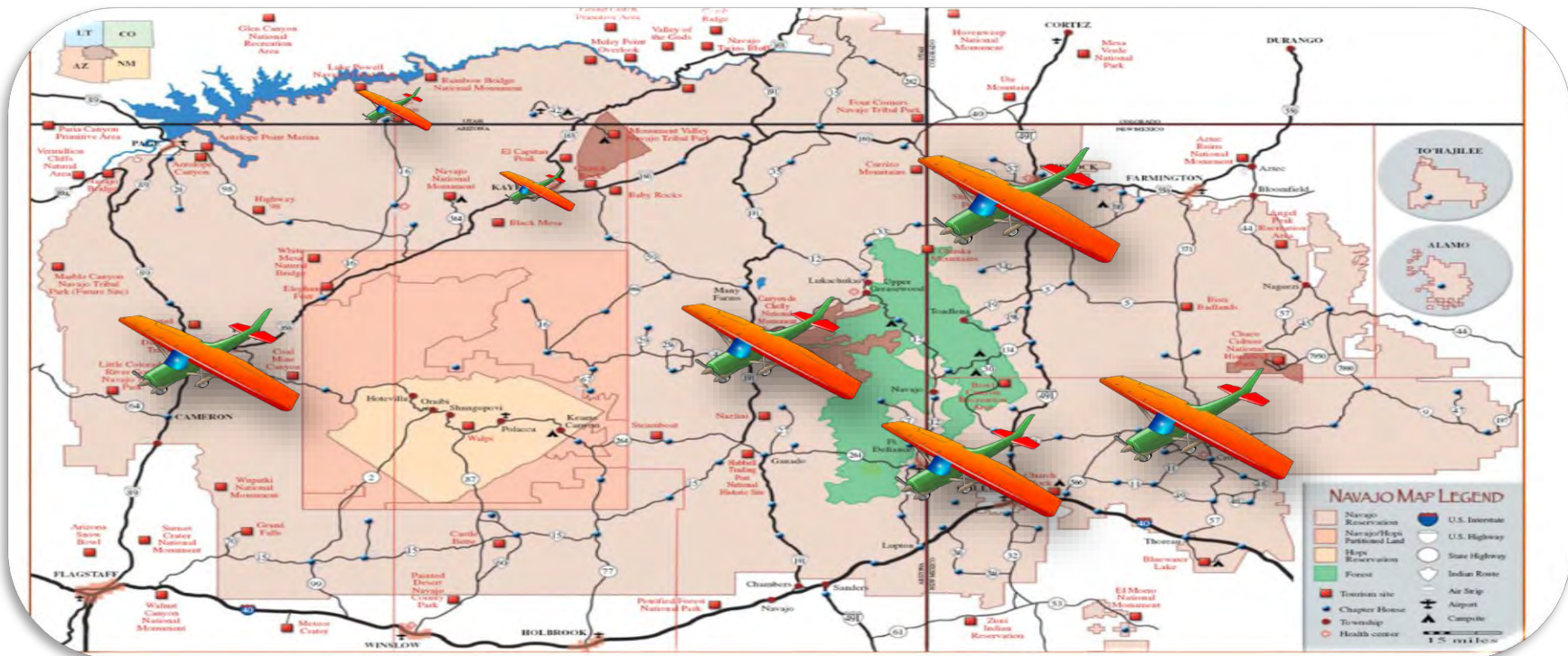
www.NAVAJOAIRPORTS.com

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NAVAJO NATION AIRPORTS *Destination Beauty*

Navajo Nation System Plan



The Navajo Nation Airport System is comprised of seven airports included in the FAA's National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) and more than 15 airstrips spread across the boundaries of three FAA regions and three states.

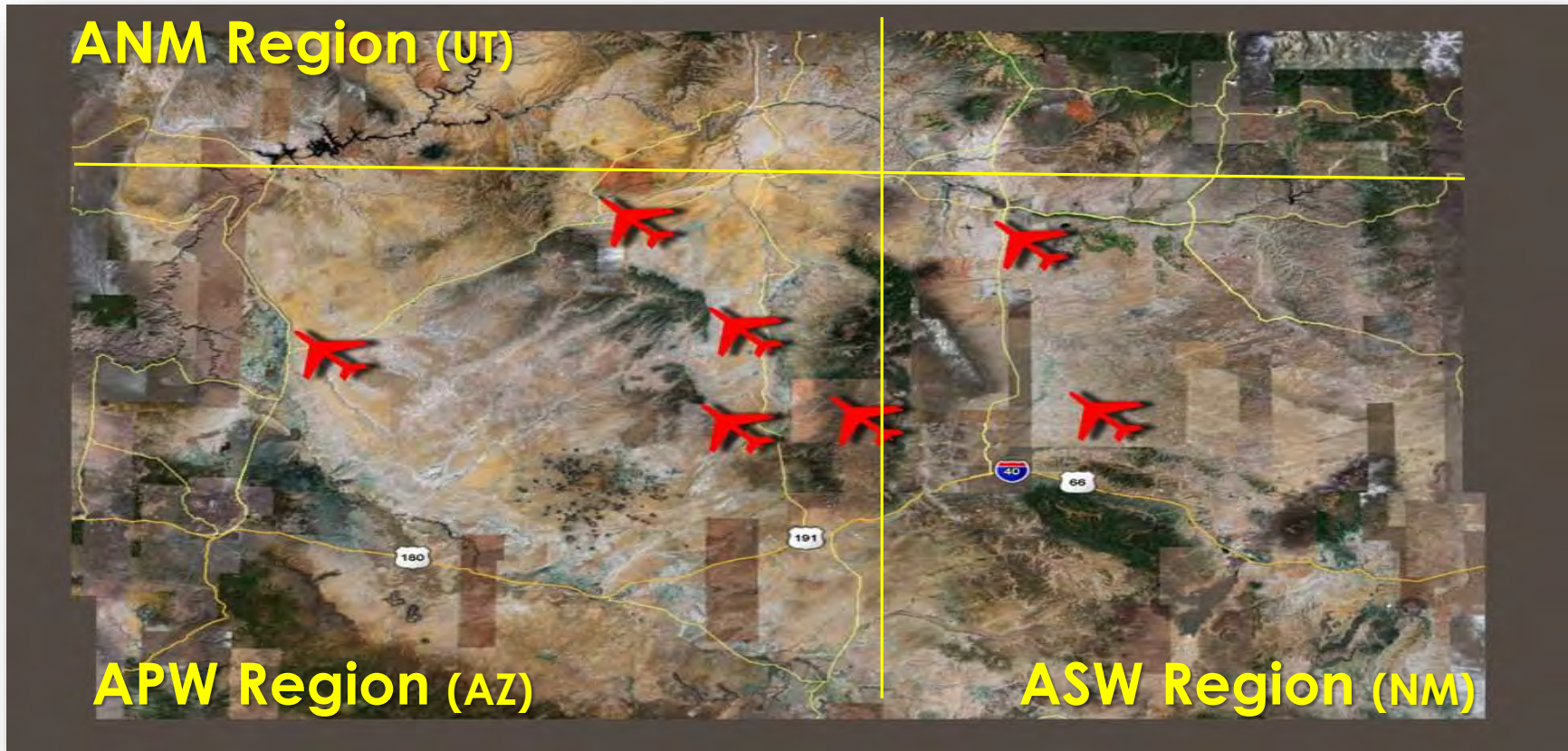
These airports provide vital services to the four-corner region, which include air medical evacuation, business transportation, government transportation, search and rescue, tourism and general aviation activity.

These airports currently offer varying levels of facilities and services and are in varying physical conditions. In order to provide safe and efficient airport facilities and services, and to identify and prioritize the capital, operational and maintenance investments needed the Navajo Nation desires to improve in the current infrastructures by working closely with our Stakeholders and address deficiencies, as well as plan for future developments.



NAVAJO NATION AIRPORTS *Destination Beauty*

National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS)



Navajo NPIAS airports are:

- Tuba City Airport – Tuba City, AZ; Western Pacific Region
- Kayenta Airport – Kayenta, AZ; Western Pacific Region
- Chinle Airport – Chinle, AZ; Western Pacific Region
- Ganado Airport – Ganado, AZ; Western Pacific Region
- Window Rock Airport – Window Rock, AZ; Western Pacific Region
- Shiprock Airport – Shiprock, NM; Southwest Region
- Crownpoint Airport – Crownpoint, NM; Southwest Region



NAVAJO NATION AIRPORTS *Destination Beauty*

Navajo DOT – Dept. of Airports Mgmt. Organizational Statement:

“To advocate for Navajo Nation Airports; To maintain airports with coordination and accountability from the staff and finance for fund availability”

NAVAJO DOT – DEPT. OF AIRPORTS MGMT. MISSION STATEMENT:

“To be self-determined program by planning future airport development; To maintain Navajo Nation airports in a secure and safe standard; and attain quality customer service”

NAVAJO DOT – DEPT. OF AIRPORTS MGMT. VISION STATEMENT:

“We envision a well-maintained and equipped airport that encourages economic opportunities, striving towards self-sustainment that enhances safe and secure airport operations”





NAVAJO NATION AIRPORTS *Destination Beauty*

Major Accomplishments

▣ Projects

- **Department recognition** in April 2013 by the 22nd Navajo Nation Council and Navajo Nation President, Resolution: GSCAU-26-09.
- **Enactment of Navajo Nation Resolution CJY-38-13:** Amending Navajo Business Opportunity Act (NBOA) & Navajo Preference in Employment Act (NPEA) to receive FAA funds was resolved and approved by the 22nd Navajo Nation Council on July 30, 2013, and signed into law by Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly on August 2, 2013. This law amends certain language in the NBOA and NPEA, allowing Navajo Nation to fully accept and receive FAA grant funds to address improvements and rehabilitation to Navajo Nation airport infrastructure.
- **Amendment of Arizona A.R.S. 28-8202: State Aviation Fund program:** On March 27, 2013, the AZ House Appropriations Committee convened at the State Capitol and listened to reports on proposed legislation, including Senate Bill 1317, which would allow publically-owned airports on Indian reservations to be eligible for grants from the Arizona Aviation Fund. Department Program Manager spearheaded efforts with then-Senator Jack Jackson, Jr. (LD7) to successfully sponsor the legislation that would allow the 14 tribally owned airports to compete for aviation funding to repair and maintain tribal airports and runways. AZ Governor Jane Brewer signed the amendment into law September 2013.
- **Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Grants:**
 - Navajo Nation Airport System Master Plan Project, complete
 - Window Rock Airport Electrical Upgrade Project, in process
 - Shiprock Airport Runway Reconstruction Project, in process
- **ADOT/NMDOT Grant Opportunities**
 - ADOT Tuba City Runway Reconstruction Grant, project complete
 - NMDOT Airport Maintenance Grants for Shiprock Airport and Crownpoint Airport
- **Pending Aviation-related Projects:**
 - Navajo UAS Policy Development
 - Navajo Nation Air Tour Operators Policy Development
 - Navajo Nation Heliport/stop Development
- **Airport Alliance Across America Partnership:** Partnership developed between Navajo DOT – Department of Airports Management that resulted in a Nationally recognized Proclamation "September is Aviation Month on Navajo Nation."



NAVAJO NATION AIRPORTS *Destination Beauty*

Primary Airports

Western Agency:

Tuba City Airport (T03)

- Runway: 6230' x 75'
- Fuel: n/a
- Parking: Tiedowns
- Ops: avg 100 / month
 - 100% transient g.a.

Kayenta Airport (0V7)

(Kayenta Township)

- Runway: 7140' x 75'
- Fuel: JetA
- Parking: Tiedowns
- Ops: avg 500 +/- month
 - 75% transient g.a.
 - 25% air taxi (air med)

Central Agency:

Chinle Airport (E91)

- Runway: 6000' x 60'
- Fuel: JetA
- Parking: Tiedowns
- Ops: avg 1000 +/- month
 - 74% air taxi (air med)
 - 21% transient g.a.
 - 5% local g.a.

Northern Agency:

Shiprock Airport(5V5)

- Runway: 4840' x 75'
- Fuel: n/n
- Parking: Tiedowns
- Ops: avg 100 / month
 - 100% transient g.a.

Eastern Agency:

Crownpoint Airport (0E8)

- Runway: 5820' x 60'
- Fuel: n/a
- Parking: n/a
- Ops: avg 100 / month
 - 60% air taxi (air med)
 - 40% transient g.a.

Fort Defiance Agency:

Window Rock Airport (RQE)

- Runway: 7000' x 75'
- Fuel: JetA
- Parking: Tiedowns
- Ops: avg 1000 +/- month
 - 70% transient g.a.
 - 30% local g.a.



NAVAJO NATION AIRPORTS *Destination Beauty*

A'he'hee





WRP Business Session and Wrap Up Discussion



Hanson Scott Award for Outstanding Leadership



Background:

- In 2011, WRP established the Hanson Scott Award (for Outstanding Leadership)
- Brig. Gen. (Ret.) USAF Hanson Scott was recognized for his outstanding leadership as Chair of the Interim Steering Committee and the SC. His vision, determination and passion drove WRP to be a successful regional entity

Award Criteria:

WRP Partner who has demonstrated leadership of and support of WRP efforts. The Partner's involvement embodies the WRP mission of Federal, State and Tribal entities working together for the benefit of the western region, with particular focus with addressing natural resources, sustainability, homeland security and military readiness.

2017 WRP Hanson Scott Award Recipients



Kim Stevens

Involvement in WRP:

- Since 2011
- Co-Chair of MRHSDP&A (2011 to now)

Scott Morgan

Involvement in WRP:

- Since 2010
- Served as California SC member from 2010-2017

Jim Ogsbury

Involvement in WRP:

- Since 2014
- Western Governors' Association Liaison to WRP - Representative on the Steering Committee (2014 to present)



Mike Mower

Recognition of his Leadership

Involvement in WRP:

- Since 2010
- 2012 recipient of the WRP Hanson Scott Award (for Outstanding Leadership)
- Vice Chair of the WRP Steering Committee (2014 to 2015)
- Chair of the WRP Steering Committee (2015 to current)



WRP Ninth Principals' Meeting

Items for Decision*


***Final Decisions will take place during Nov 30 Business Session**

- 2017 WRP Charter and Vision and Mission Document
 - 2017-2018 WRP SC leadership
- Dates and Locations for 2018 and 2019 Principals' Meetings
- 2017-2018 WRP Priorities
- Recommendations on WRP-GIS related focus areas

Please reference document in your folders: Ninth WRP Principals' Meeting Key Decision Items

WRP Charter

Approved Changes per 2017 WRP Principals' Meeting

- Changed the GIS-related goal to reflect current WRP focus
 - Changed WRP Steering Committee (SC) leadership from a Chair and Vice-Chair to three Co-Chairs, one of whom is designated Lead Co-Chair
 - Aligns WRP SC leadership to WRP Principal Co-Chair leadership
 - Lead WRP SC Co-Chair serves for one year
 - Enabled the WRP SC to establish working groups to address strategic priorities adopted at a Principals' meeting that fall outside of existing committee structure or overlap committee jurisdiction.
 - The working group activities are to be limited in time and scope
 - SC will apprise the Principals of their activities at the following annual meeting
 - Added WGA to the list of WRP Principal Organizations (an oversight) and makes some minor administrative changes
- 

WRP Vision and Mission

Approved Changes per 2017 WRP Principals' Meeting

WRP Vision

WRP will be a significant resource to proactively identify and address common goals and emerging issues and to develop solutions that support WRP Partners.

WRP Mission

WRP provides a proactive and collaborative framework for senior-policy level Federal, State and Tribal leadership to identify common goals and emerging issues in the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah and to develop solutions that support WRP Partners and protect natural **and cultural** resources, while promoting sustainability, homeland security and military readiness.

WRP Goals

(Per the Charter)

Approved Changes per 2017 WRP Principals' Meeting

- **Serve as a catalyst** for improved regional coordination among State, Federal and Tribal agencies
- **Address common goals**, identify and solve potential conflicts and develop solutions that protect our natural **and cultural** resources, while promoting sustainability and mission effectiveness
- Provide a **forum for information exchange**, issue identification, problem solving and recommendations across the WRP region
- At annual Principals' meeting, **adopt strategic priorities** to complete in the subsequent year
- **Leverage existing resources** and linking of efforts to better support key projects
- **Identify geospatial requirements and leverage existing tools and resources to support WRP priorities.**

WRP Vision/Mission document

Approved Changes per 2017 WRP Principals' Meeting

Remove reference of WRP Web Mapping Application, Regional Project Database, under “Access to Tools and WRP Deliverables”

- WRP no longer has WRP WMA or RPD

2017-2018 WRP SC Leadership

Approved per 2017 WRP Principals' Meeting

Three WRP Steering Committee Co-Chairs:

1. State: Ryan McGinness (Lead Co-Chair)
2. DoD: Kristin Thomasgard-Spence
3. DOI: Casey Hammond

Dates and Locations for 2018 and 2019 Principals' Meetings


ENABLED WRP SC TO DETERMINE BEST LOCATION AND TIMING

- 2018: New Mexico
- 2019: Colorado

2017-2018 WRP Committee Priorities

Theme: Advancing Regional Strategies

Approved per 2017 WRP Principals' Meeting

- To fully leverage the results of the survey
 - Put into practice those actions that WRP is particularly suited to perform in order to assist Partners in achieving the identified priorities
 - Efforts to be completed between the Ninth and Tenth Principals' Meetings (December 2017 to August 2018)
 - WRP Committees will convene during this period to develop and pursue actions that advance the identified priorities of the Partners
 - At the Tenth Principals' Meeting, Principals will be updated on the efforts made in addressing Partners' priorities and recommending further action that can and should be taken to continue to advance those priorities
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WRP SC Responsibilities

The SC ongoing responsibilities include:


- Staff their respective WRP Principals and conduct outreach internally within each WRP SC member organization
- Bring any relevant issues from their organization to WRP for awareness and potential action
- Conduct WRP outreach with an emphasis on:
 - Encouraging State, Federal and Tribal participation in WRP Committees
 - Enhancing working relationships with other entities to support leveraging of efforts and reducing redundancies
- Review WRP Committee actions and provide input to WRP Committee Chairs as appropriate
- Serve as a resource to ensure WRP effectiveness
- Work with WRP Committees and GIS Support Group to ensure each has a strategic plan for the year that aligns with available resources and does not overcommit WRP Partners or WRP contract support

In 2017-2018, the WRP Steering Committee will:

- Work with WRP Committees and GIS Support Group to develop the Advancing Regional Strategies Report. This report will outline key regional priorities and actions.
- Advance efforts for the 2018 Principals' meeting


The WRP Energy Committee in 2017-2018 will:

Approved per 2017 WRP Principals' Meeting

- Further explore energy-related findings from the 2017 WRP Regional Assessment and further summarize changes in policy, upcoming trends, and top energy projects within WRP Region
 - Continue to share information on new renewable energy projects and transmission lines and highlight State, Federal and Tribal energy planning efforts and resources in the WRP Region
 - Enhance WRP Partner awareness of new energy generation and transmission planning processes and opportunities for engagement to address/mitigate mission impacts, especially those impacts on the military's ability to test and train, natural and cultural resources, and Tribal lands
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The Natural Resources Committee in 2017-2018 will:

Approved per 2017 WRP Principals' Meeting

- Further explore related findings from the 2017 WRP Regional Assessment
 - Continue to assist efforts to preclude or delist species through coordinated conservation efforts in order to mitigate regulatory restrictions. Identify potential gaps and leverage existing ongoing efforts to maximize efficiencies
 - Serve as a resource for WRP Partners in their regional/landscape-level conservation efforts (e.g. Sentinel Landscape efforts, etc.)
 - Assist WRP Partners in engaging in ongoing dialogue on Western water sustainability
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The MRHSDP&A Committee in 2017-2018 will:

Approved per 2017 WRP Principals' Meeting

- Further explore related findings from the 2017 WRP Regional Assessment
 - Support military readiness by enhancing awareness of the DoD mission in the WRP region and serving as a forum to address compatible land uses in the vicinity of military operations
 - Assist WRP Partners' respective homeland security/disaster preparedness missions to foster awareness of the interdependence among Partners. Capture emerging issues and recommendations that foster disaster recovery as well as address instabilities and vulnerabilities such as cyber security. Highlight existing resources and tools to assist WRP Partners
 - Serve as a forum for aviation users by sharing information on changes to airspace use within the WRP region, including developments in new technology and the integration of UAS into the National Airspace System and highlighting potential impacts
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WRP SC Subcommittee on GIS

Approved per 2017 WRP Principals' Meeting

- Attain geospatial requirements to support WRP priorities, assess whether existing tools and resources can be leveraged to meet these requirements, and coordinate sharing of existing and available tools and resources
- Conduct planning to support WRP GIS-related requirements necessary to fulfill WRP mission
- Provide guidance on key items including ensuring priorities set forth by the WRP Principals are completed

WRP GIS Support Group

Approved per 2017 WRP Principals' Meeting

- Provide data support to the Committees to assist in collaboration and planning within the WRP area of responsibility
- Provide awareness of data resources available for use by WRP Committees
- Each WRP Committee is supported by a GIS Liaison:
 - Identify opportunities for using GIS to advance the WRP Committees' efforts; and
 - Work with the WRP Steering Committee to identify geospatial opportunities and leverage external tools and existing resources to support WRP priorities