



Renewable Energy Development on Tribal Lands

**Brief overview of Challenges,
Recommendations and
Resources**

Prepared by the WRP Energy Committee with Contract Support

Western Regional Partnership (WRP)

The mission of the WRP is to provide *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, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah and to develop solutions that support WRP Partners and protect natural resources, while promoting sustainability, homeland security and military readiness.*

The Value of WRP

WRP develops solutions that support Partners and protect natural resources, while promoting sustainability, homeland security and military readiness. In the West, there are significant military assets, infrastructure systems such as energy, transportation and wildlife ecosystems. Leveraging of resources and linking of efforts help to avoid duplication of efforts and encourages sharing of best practices. WRP Partners benefit from interagency and cross-state collaboration and use of WRP tools such as the Web Mapping Application.

The Purpose of this Document

This document highlights opportunities and challenges and offers recommendations regarding the development of renewable energy on Tribal lands. This document should assist policy makers and planners in their efforts to develop renewable energy on Tribal lands as well as providing information on current resources and best practices for such development while ensuring Tribal sovereignty and promoting preservation. WRP seeks to encourage better information sharing to foster awareness of the interdependencies between Partners and provide for a more symbiotic relationship.

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**RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ON TRIBAL LANDS BRIEF OVERVIEW OF CHALLENGES,
RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOURCES**

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RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ON TRIBAL LANDS: BRIEF OVERVIEW OF CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

Tribal lands possess renewable energy resources (including wind, solar, geothermal and biomass) that could generate power, provide revenue, and create jobs in Indian Country while supporting the goals of clean energy and energy independence. According to a 2013 DOE report¹, Tribal lands comprise approximately two percent of the land in the United States and possess around five percent of all renewable energy resources available for development.

Developing renewable energy projects (from initial assessment to project operations) can be time-consuming, complicated and frustrating. This document identifies some of the most pressing issues concerning the development of renewable energy for Tribes, and provides information on current resources for such development.

Challenges and Recommendations regarding Renewable Energy Development on Tribal Lands

Development of renewable energy projects can be a time consuming and expensive process. Tribes need to consider such issues as identifying their long-term strategy, including the roles of any third parties. This section of the paper highlights the following challenges and recommendations regarding development of renewable energy on Tribal lands:

- Federal and State Guidance and Assistance
- Land Use for Renewable Energy Projects
- Interconnection to Transmission Systems
- Ability of Tribal governments to compete at an economically feasible level - Rate Structure/rate parity
- Need for Awareness of Natural Resources and Tribal Cultural and Religious Sites

Federal and State Guidance and Assistance

Federal and state agency initiatives exist to support the development of renewable energy on Tribal lands. Development of renewable energy has increased, but the effectiveness of legislation, executive orders, and directives is challenging. Funds are being directed toward renewable energy development on Tribal lands (for example, DOE has funded 183 Tribal energy projects, investing \$48 million from 2002 through 2014), yet significant development lags. Often the advantages and processes of Federal and state programs to Tribes are not obvious or well-publicized.

¹ U.S Department of Energy, Office of Indian Energy, “Developing Clean Energy Projects on Tribal Lands” –Data and Resources for Tribes; Revised April 2013

Recommendation:

Federal and state agencies should work with Tribes regarding energy initiatives, including promoting and explaining existing Tribal initiatives, and enhancing close coordination among agencies and Tribes. Federal and state agencies should review their missions and objectives pertaining to Tribal lands to eliminate redundancies, streamline the system (particularly where multiple federal agencies are involved in Tribal energy projects) and ensure appropriate funding for the development of renewable energy on Tribal lands. Federal agencies with Tribal energy programs should consider developing a common website portal to better assist in navigating the process, provide information on how the programs differ and when agencies can provide Tribal assistance.

Land Use for Renewable Energy Projects

There remains much potential for renewable energy development on Tribal lands. Construction of a 250 MW Solar Energy Project on the Moapa River Indian Reservation has begun, and two additional projects of 100 MW each, one with the Moapa Tribe, the other with the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, are in development. Another utility-scale development on tribal land is the 50-megawatt wind farm on the Campo Reservation. The heightened federal coordination that assisted these projects in coming to fruition is commended and it is recommended that similar efforts are pursued and promoted.

Indian lands ownership could be:

- Tribal lands- Federal lands owned by a Tribe;
- Allotted – Individually owned Federal trust acreage; or
- Fee – Non-trust individuals who could be Indian or non-Indian who own lands on reservations

There are four main Federal agencies that are involved in the leasing process:

- BIA – Lead agency on agreements up to a point of signing an agreement
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM) – Reviews leases and reclamation issues
- Office of Natural Resources Revenue (formally Minerals Management Service) - Reviews royalty rate provisions to ensure clarity of calculations and distributes royalty payments
- Office of Surface Mining – Reviews mining leases

The leasing of Tribal lands to developers and their subsequent development is a complex and lengthy process requiring longer lead times than projects on non-Tribal lands. This discourages many energy developers from dedicating time and resources into renewable energy projects on Tribal lands. Lands granted to Tribes are not subject to typical private-sector grandfathering given their trust status, or federal/tribal ownership. As a result, these lands are subject to studies required under the BIA leasing/out-granting processes, making land use and development difficult by non-government entities.

Recommendation:

Federal agencies can improve Tribes' opportunities to develop renewable energy projects by:

- Streamlining Federal requirements so that development on Tribal lands can compete with development on adjacent non-Tribal lands
- Updating regulations relating to development of energy-related projects on Tribal lands
- Increasing outreach and communication between Tribes and governmental agencies
- Increasing Tribal inclusion in energy planning efforts
- Providing flexibility within Tribal energy policies and grants to meet the individual needs of Tribal governments

BIA should continue to consult with the Tribes on streamlining the processes to expedite leasing/out-grants for renewable energy projects and provide additional training and outreach on the processes.

BIA's Division of Indian Energy Policy Development should continue to build Tribal technical capacity and assist Tribes to develop Tribal Energy Resource Agreements (TERA), which would allow Tribes to enter into energy-related business agreements and leases and grant rights-of-way for pipelines, electric transmission, and distribution lines without the review and approval of the Secretary of the Interior for each proposed project.

This last item may be addressed by a grant program announced in April 2015 by the Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development "to assist tribes in the development of energy resources and to further the goal of Indian self-determination." Grant funds could be used for activities including business infrastructure (such as establishing business charters or secured transactions codes) or regulatory development (such as establishing codes and policies for development, developing capacity for reviewing proposals for energy infrastructure and its environmental and cultural impacts, compliance monitoring, and developing technical, scientific, engineering or accounting expertise." Grant proposals were to be submitted by June 29, 2015. Please see: <http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=275611>

Interconnection to Transmission Systems

Many Tribes have viable renewable energy resources and land for development, but do not have direct or proximate access to connect with the electrical grid system, diminishing Tribes' participation in developing profitable, utility-scale renewable energy.

Lack of transmission access has institutional barriers as well. Utility scale renewable energy

generation requires substantial front-end capitalization. Generally, debt financing is not granted for projects of scale without a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), a long-term contractual agreements whereby utilities agree to purchase the generated power. This provides the guaranteed cash flow banks require before considering possible funding for projects. Energy developers search for prime locations where renewable energy projects could possibly be developed. The highly competitive energy industry moves at a very rapid pace, but agency and Tribal processes and timeframes do not currently match.

Recommendation:

Federal and state energy initiatives should include Tribal participation to better facilitate energy grid connections for Tribes. As most Tribal lands are held in trust for Tribes by the U.S. Government, federal policies, such as the November 9, 2010 Memorandum of Understanding among nine Federal agencies (DoD, USDA, DOI, DOC, FERC, EPA, CEQ, ACHP and DOE) regarding coordination and review by federal agencies of electric transmission facilities, could facilitate state and utility cooperation with Tribes for renewable energy development. Federal and state agencies and utilities should work with Tribes to facilitate interconnection of viable renewable energy generation to assist in meeting standards set in state renewable energy portfolios. It would also help if DOE and BIA provided additional training on inter-Tribal connections, cross-sharing of Tribal case studies and working with industry on PPAs.

Entities when working to add or upgrade transmission lines that cross Tribal lands are encouraged to include an intermediate converter station to access Tribal renewable energy resources (to facilitate energy delivery either onto or within Tribal lands or to off-site energy transport facilities).

Tribal entities are encouraged to participate in the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) planning efforts such as scenario modeling, Environmental Data Task Force (impacts on tribal lands) and the 10-Year and 20-Year Plan development (key questions, plan content and development process). WECC may have funding for participation.

Ability of Tribal Governments to Compete at an Economically Feasible Level - Rate Structure/Rate Parity

Energy infrastructure costs such as connecting to the grid can be economically cost-prohibitive. Much renewable energy development is driven by tax incentives/subsidies. The sovereign status of Tribes limits their use of these incentives and subsidies. Additionally investors may be taxed by both the state and the Tribe (depending on whether energy is used by non-Tribal members) and therefore makes it less feasible to use Tribal energy resources to power non-Tribal areas. Many states have implemented Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) legislation requiring utilities to purchase renewable energy at a subsidized

rate. Once this mandated standard has been reached, utilities have little interest to purchase more additional renewable energy as it is more costly than conventional forms of energy. A Tribe cannot easily compete with non-Tribal projects that receive tax credits, and as at this time many states have already met their RPS standard, and many tax credits are expiring, the demand for additional renewable energy may have been met for the most part by these subsidized, non-Tribal projects.

Recommendation:

Federal agencies are encouraged to:

- Update tools/incentives (tax laws, policies) to better facilitate energy projects on Tribal lands
- Enhance dialogue with Tribes on how to compete cost effectively
- Provide training on energy tax policies and how to compete competitively in the marketplace in the pursuant of renewable energy development
- Utilize 25 U.S.C. § 3502(d) (Energy Policy Act of 2005) when purchasing electricity, energy products or energy by-products as this allows the agency or department to give preference to Tribal majority owned businesses provided that the rate is not more than the prevailing market rate, nor obtain less than prevailing market terms and conditions. Additionally 42 U.S.C. § 15852 (c)(3) provides that federal agencies will receive double credit to meet agency RPS if the renewable energy is produced on Indian land.

Tribes are encouraged to review DOE’s Guide to Tribal Energy document (see next section of this document on resources available to assist for more information) or perform a pre-feasibility study before expending significant resources to determine if the project is economically viable.

Although large scale power projects (PPAs) may not be currently available, Tribes in Nevada can participate in the Renewable Generations program, the small scale incentive program administered by NV Energy. Several Tribes have already taken advantage of the incentive to build solar PV projects on their schools, community centers and other Tribe-owned facilities. Tribes that have a water resource may be able to participate in the hydro incentive program and utilize the power production for Tribe owned facilities as well as receiving the benefits of net metering with NV Energy.

Need for Awareness of Natural Resources and Tribal Cultural and Religious Sites

Renewable energy (including generation, access roads) projects may have environmental (water, air, wildlife habitat and other resources) or cultural (sacred sites, plants, burial grounds) impacts. Tribal leaders tend to approach development holistically, and awareness to this sensitivity is needed when working with Tribes.

Recommendation:

Federal agencies should initiate consultation early, and work to build a relationship between the Federal agencies and the Tribes to resolve issues and obtain agreement where possible. As much as possible, Federal agencies should collaborate on similar requests that require Tribal consultation, thereby driving efficiencies in the process. Federal and state agency employees are encouraged to attend Tribal Consultation and Intercultural Communications seminars/workshops/classes.

First consideration of siting renewable energy projects should go to locations that have already been disturbed which will assist in preserving pristine lands.

Consultation is a critical component in the development of renewable energy on Tribal lands. When consulting with Tribes, Federal agencies may wish to consider:

1. Informing Tribes as early as possible of the relevant facts of the project
2. Providing Tribes sufficient time and technical assistance to allow them to carefully consider the project
3. Regularly communicating with Tribes to address concerns, provide timely information and understand their perspective
4. Documenting the consultation process including soliciting written comments from Tribes on the development and plans as they progress
5. Incorporating Tribes' recommendations into project plans where appropriate, explaining those situations where it is not, and exploring mitigation measures
6. Providing a detailed written record to the Tribes when completed

Tribal entities should collaborate to encourage renewable energy development in compatible areas and provide consistent communication as much as possible.

In 2011, the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada established the Nevada Inter-Tribal Energy Consortium (NITEC) which assists the 27 Nevada Tribes to technically manage Tribal energy resources and implement Tribal energy programs. For more information see: http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/tribalenergy/projects_detail.cfm/project_id=195

RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ON TRIBAL LANDS: RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO ASSIST

Federal Agencies with Programs to assist Tribal renewable energy development (Not a fully comprehensive list, but main programs):

Department of Energy

- **Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs (OIEPP)**

“The DOE Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs, or Office of Indian Energy, is charged by Congress to direct, foster, coordinate, and implement energy planning, education, management, and programs that assist Tribes with energy development, capacity building, energy infrastructure, energy costs, and electrification of Indian lands and homes. . . . [T]he Office of Indian Energy works within DOE, across government agencies, and with Indian Tribes and organizations to promote Indian energy policies and initiatives. The Office of Indian Energy performs these functions within the scope of DOE's mission and consistently with the federal government's trust responsibility, tribal self-determination policy, and government-to-government relationship with Indian Tribes.” For more information on the office and their programs below please see: <http://energy.gov/indianenergy>

- Indian Country Energy and Infrastructure Working Group
- Tribal Leader Education Series
- Tribal Leader Forums
- Strategic Technical Assistance and response Team (START) Program

- **Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy's Tribal Energy Program**

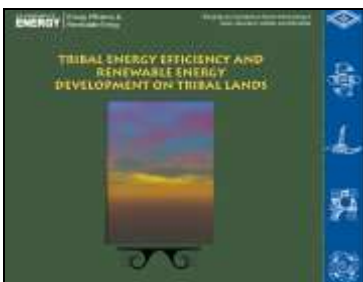
“The Tribal Energy Program's mission is to provide financial and technical assistance to tribes through government-to-government partnerships that:

- Enable tribal leaders to make informed decisions about energy choices
- Bring renewable energy and energy efficiency options to Indian Country
- Enhance human capacity through education and training
- Improve local tribal economies and the environment
- Make a difference in the quality of life of American Indians and Alaska Natives.”

For more information on the office and the efforts below please see:

www.eere.energy.gov/tribalenergy and:

- [Funding opportunities](#) for tribal energy projects
- Existing [energy projects](#) on tribal lands
- The [Guide to Tribal Energy Development](#)
- Upcoming tribal energy education and [training](#)
- Information on requesting [technical assistance](#) for an energy project
- The Tribal Energy Program [Help Desk](#)



- **Office of Environmental Management (EM)**

“The U.S. Department of Energy is committed to the cleanup of sites that were once part of the Nation's nuclear weapons complex. Several of these sites are close or adjacent to Tribal nations and impact Indian lands and/or resources. Consistent with the Department's American Indian & Alaska Native Policy, the Environmental Management program maintains cooperative agreements with the Tribal nations to enhance their involvement in cleanup decisions while protecting relevant tribal rights and resources.” For more information on EM and the following efforts below please see <http://www.em.doe.gov/Pages/TribalNations.aspx>

- Tribal Programs, Special Initiatives and Cooperative Agreements
- State and Tribal Government Working Group (STGWG)
- American Indian Policy and Relevant DOE and Executive Orders

- **Western Area Power Administration Tribal Efforts**

“Western Area Power Administration markets and transmits reliable, cost-based hydroelectric power, and related services. We sell power from 57 powerplants operated by the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the International Boundary and Water Commission. Additionally, Western markets the United States’ 24.3 percent entitlement (547 megawatts) from the coal-fired Navajo Generating Station near Page, Arizona. Current maximum installed capability is 10,505 megawatts.

“More than 300 Native American tribes are located in Western’s 15-state service territory, and 900 miles of transmission line cross reservations and tribal lands. Nearly 100 tribes receive Federal hydropower allocations from Western. We employ a full-time tribal liaison and conduct government-to-government consultations for National Environmental Policy Act and other actions. Tribes learn of energy development opportunities through Western and can take advantage of our resource planning assistance and other energy services.” For more information on the office and the efforts below please see: www.wapa.gov and <http://ww2.wapa.gov/sites/western/newsroom/FactSheets/Pages/factnative.aspx>

- To learn more about **other U.S. Department of Energy programs** that may offer helpful information for Tribes please see: <http://energy.gov/indianenergy/services-0/other-doe-programs>

Department of Interior

- **Bureau of Indian Affairs’ Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development (OIEED)**

Office is working “to help Indian communities gain economic self-sufficiency through the development of their energy and mineral resources, application of established business practices, and co-sponsorship of innovative training programs.” More

information on the office and the following four divisions is available through this link: <http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/AS-IA/IEED/index.htm>:

- [Division of Energy and Mineral Development](#) - Assists Tribes with the exploration, development, and management of their energy and mineral resources with the ultimate goal of creating jobs and sustainable tribal economies. Some of the Division's efforts include:
 - Renewable Energy
 - Oil & Natural Gas
 - Minerals
 - Business Development
 - Tribal Toolbox
 - Tribal Grant Program
 - Tribal Energy and Mineral Data
 - National Indian Oil and Gas Evaluation and Management Software (NIOGEMS)
 - The U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development (IEED) is maintaining the Tribal Energy and Environmental Information Clearinghouse (TEEIC). <http://teeic.anl.gov>
- [Division of Economic Development](#) - Assists Tribes in creating an environment for economic progress through training, business planning, and expert consultation.
- [Division of Capital Investment](#) - Manages the Indian Loan Guaranty Program to facilitate access to capital and loan financing for Indians.

- **Bureau of Land Management (BLM)**

BLM reviews leases and reclamation issues on Tribal lands. "The BLM reviews and approves permits and licenses from companies to explore, develop, and produce both renewable and non-renewable energy on Federal lands. The BLM ensures that proposed projects meet all applicable environmental laws and regulations. The bureau works with local communities, the states, industry, and other federal agencies in this approval process and has set up four Renewable Energy Coordination Offices and five oil and gas Pilot Offices to facilitate reviews. In addition, The BLM participates in a Cabinet-level working group that is developing a coordinated federal permitting process for siting new transmission projects that would cross public, State and private lands." For more information please see:

<http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/energy.html>

"Tribal consultation regarding public-land activities has 4 essential elements:

- Identifying appropriate tribal governing bodies and individuals from whom to seek input.
- Conferring with appropriate tribal officials and/or individuals and asking for their views regarding land use proposals or other pending BLM actions that

might affect traditional tribal activities, practices, or beliefs relating to particular locations on public lands.

- Treating tribal information as a necessary factor in defining the range of acceptable public-land management options.
- Creating and maintaining a permanent record to show how tribal information was obtained and used in the BLM's decision making process.
- For more information, go to the [BLM 8100 Manuals](#) and use Adobe's search function to go to the 8120 section. You will find both the Native American coordination and consultation manual and handbook there. See also the links below.
 - [BLM State Office Tribal Liaisons](#)
 - [Tribal Historic Preservation Officers](#)
 - [Indian Lands of the United States](#)
 - [Indian Country Criminal Jurisdiction](#)

For more information, see:

http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/CRM/tribal_consultation.html

- **Office of Natural Resources (ONRR)** - Reviews royalty rate provisions to ensure clarity of calculations and distributes royalty payments
 - "The mission of the State and Indian Outreach is to serve as an advocate for the fulfillment of ONRR trust responsibility and to resolve Indian mineral issues. The Outreach program serves as a focal point for both Indian mineral issues and contact with the Indian community, Indian mineral owners, and involved state and federal agencies." For more information please see: <http://www.onrr.gov/IndianServices/default.htm>
- **Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE)** "is responsible for establishing a nationwide program to protect society and the environment from the adverse effects of surface coal mining operations, under which OSMRE is charged with balancing the nation's need for continued domestic coal production with protection of the environment." For more information please see: <http://www.osmre.gov/index.shtm>
- **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)** is an independent federal agency that promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our nation's historic resources, and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. For more information on ACHP and its related efforts with Tribal energy efforts please see links below:
 - [New National Programmatic Agreement Enhances BLM Tribal Consultation and Public Participation Practices](#) (link: http://www.achp.gov/blm_release.pdf)
 - [ACHP Issue Spotlight: Transmission Lines in the West](#) (link: http://www.achp.gov/news_05032011.html)

- [What About a Wind Farm Project Triggers Section 106?](http://www.achp.gov/news_windfarmproject.html) (link: http://www.achp.gov/news_windfarmproject.html)
 - [ACHP Action Items from Tribal Summit on Renewable Energy](http://www.achp.gov/tribalsummaryexecutivesummary.html) (link: <http://www.achp.gov/tribalsummaryexecutivesummary.html>)
 - [ACHP and Department of Energy Streamline Section 106 Process](http://www.achp.gov/news022210.html) (link: <http://www.achp.gov/news022210.html>)
 - Energy Development, Transmission and Historic Preservation (link: http://www.achp.gov/energy_and_transmission.html)
- **Other Federal Energy Programs** - For more information about other federal energy programs please use this link: <http://energy.gov/indianenergy/services-0/other-federal-energy-programs>
 - **List of Resources within U.S. Federal Agencies** (from White House Website): <http://www.whitehouse.gov/nativeamericans/resources>

Relevant Reports/Studies to Assist Tribal Renewable Energy Development

- **Department of Energy Office of Indian Energy “Developing Clean Energy Projects on Tribal Lands”** Data and Resources for Tribes
 - Summary, “The U .S .Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs commissioned an updated estimate of renewable energy potential on Indian lands to reflect and incorporate fast-moving renewable technology efficiency innovations. Updated data was analyzed by the DOE Office of Indian Energy and by DOE’s National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), which used geospatial methodology to update and substantiate the estimated renewable energy technical potential on tribal lands. The purpose is to provide tribal governments with data to make informed decisions about renewable development options for their communities.
 - Key Findings:
 - American Indian land comprises approximately 2% of U .S. land but contains an estimated 5% of all renewable energy resources.
 - The total technical potential on tribal lands for electricity generation from utility-scale rural solar resources is about 14 billion MWh, or 5.1% of total U .S. generation potential.
 - The total technical potential on tribal lands for electricity generation from wind resources is about 1,100 million MWh, or about 3.4% of the total U .S. technical potential.
 - The total technical potential on tribal lands for electricity generation from hydropower resources is about 7 million MWh, or about 2.9% of the total U .S. technical potential.”
 - Available through this link: <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy13osti/57748.pdf>

- **Department of Energy Tribal Energy Development Guide**

- Summary: "Tribal energy development can serve many goals: economic development, electrification, self-sufficiency, clean air, and more. The Guide to Tribal Energy Development is intended to give you the information you need to achieve your energy goals, by:
 - Outlining a process of strategic energy planning for tribes interested in improving their energy security, sovereignty and local economy
 - Providing a gateway to fossil energy, renewable energy and energy efficiency information for tribal decision makers and staff."
- Available through this link:
<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/tribalenergy/guide/index.html>
- Information Resources -This section includes a glossary of energy terminology, selected case studies, and a document index (under [Related Links](#)).
http://www1.eere.energy.gov/tribalenergy/guide/information_resources.html
- Assessing energy Resources:
http://www1.eere.energy.gov/tribalenergy/guide/assessing_energy_resources.html
- Wind energy on Tribal lands:
<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/tribalenergy/guide/wind.html>
- Geothermal resources on Tribal Lands:
<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/tribalenergy/guide/geothermal.html>
- Fossil fuels on Tribal lands:
http://www1.eere.energy.gov/tribalenergy/guide/fossil_fuel_resources.html

- **Energy Transport Corridor Siting for Tribal Planners, Guidance Manual**



- January 2010. Sponsored by U.S. Department of the Interior's Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs through the Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development (IEED) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Office of Trust Services. Prepared by Argonne National Laboratory.
- Summary: "The objective of this manual is to provide tribes with the guidance and information needed for siting energy transport facilities on tribal lands. The process recommended is applicable for siting energy corridors as well as for the approval of individual rights-of-way (ROWS)."
- Available through this link:
http://teeic.anl.gov/documents/docs/Tribal_Energy_Siting_Guidance_Manual.pdf

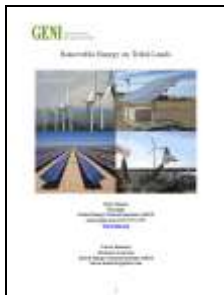
- **Renewable Energy Development in Indian Country: A Handbook for Tribes**

- By Douglas C. MacCourt, Chair, Indian Law Practice, Ater Wynne LLP, June 2010. A Project for the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and the Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC.

- Summary: "This Handbook is intended to provide tribal leaders, tribal economic and energy enterprises and those supporting them with:
 - a general overview of the renewable energy project development process;
 - a discussion of how to structure a renewable energy project transaction to protect tribal interests, with an emphasis on joint project development efforts undertaken with non-tribal parties;
 - a general overview of key energy development agreements, including power sale agreements, transmission and interconnection agreements, and land leases; and
 - a detailed discussion of ways tribes can finance renewable energy projects, the sources of funding or financing that may be available, the types of investors that may be available, and federal tax incentives for renewable energy projects."
- Available through this link: <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy10osti/48078.pdf>

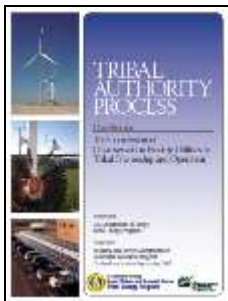


- **Renewable Energy on Tribal Lands by the Global Energy Network Institute (GENI)**



- Summary: "Native American tribal lands contain enormous potential for renewable energy. Developing tribal renewable energy could provide them with steady revenue and drive the development of the tribal infrastructure necessary for the tribes to complete large projects."
- Available through this link: <http://www.geni.org/globalenergy/research/renewable-energy-on-tribal-lands/Renewable-Energy-on-Tribal-Lands.pdf>

- **Tribal Authority Process - Case Studies: The Conversion of On-reservation Electric Utilities to Tribal Ownership and Operation**



- Document was prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy Tribal Energy Program and prepared by Western Area Power Administration, Renewable Resource Program. Updated and revised September 2010.
- Summary: "In the United States, there are a number of Indian tribes that own and operate electric systems on their lands through a tribal utility. These tribal utilities came about in the following ways:
 - 1) They were developed by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs and are now managed by tribal governments,
 - 2) They were built from the ground up to serve tribal members on reservations,
 - 3) They are "virtual utilities" that contract for power and serve administrative needs of existing service providers, or

- 4) A tribal entity acquired existing utility infrastructure and began operation with a different power supplier.

Eight of these tribal utilities are described in this document. Three detailed case studies of tribal utilities are available and have been assembled here. The purpose of this report and of the included case studies is to allow other tribes considering the same type of enterprise to gain an overview of the processes followed by the other tribes.

- Available through this link:
http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/tribalenergy/pdfs/tribal_authority.pdf

- **Tribal Energy Development Template**



- A product of the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
- Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development
- Summary: An in-depth analysis of renewable and conventional energy development issues on tribal lands including: infrastructure planning; assessing resources, environmental, and cultural issues; institutional best practices; assessing market potential; selecting a business structure; and evaluating financing options. Source: Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma. Available through this link:
<http://teeic.anl.gov/documents/docs/QuapawTribalEnergyDevelopmentTemplate.pdf>

Tribal Forums Regarding Renewable Energy

- **Indian Country Energy and Infrastructure Working Group** - established to work collaboratively with the Department of Energy ("DOE") Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs ("OIE") to assist in surveys, analysis and recommendations related to those program and policy initiatives required to fulfill the DOE statutory authorizations and requirements of Title V of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. For more information please see: <http://energy.gov/indianenergy/services-0/indian-country-energy-and-infrastructure-working-group>
- **Nevada Inter-Tribal Energy Consortium (NITEC)** assists 27's Nevada Tribes to technically manage Tribal energy resources and implement Tribal energy programs. For more information see:
http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/tribalenergy/projects_detail.cfm/project_id=195
- **State and Tribal Government Working Group (STGWG)** – "STGWG is composed of policy-level representatives of states and tribes that host DOE facilities or are otherwise impacted by activities at DOE facilities. Its composition offers a unique

perspective on issues such as long-term stewardship, tribal issues, transportation planning, nuclear waste and materials disposition, and deactivation and decommissioning activities.” For more information please see:

<http://energy.gov/em/communication-engagement/em-tribal-programs-indian-country/state-tribal-government-working-group>

Tribal Case Studies

- **DOE’s Office of Indian Energy Resource Library:**
<http://energy.gov/indianenergy/resources/energy-resource-library/tribal-case-studies>

- **DOE’s Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy’s Tribal Energy Program Tribal Case Studies:**
http://www1.eere.energy.gov/tribalenergy/guide/case_studies.html

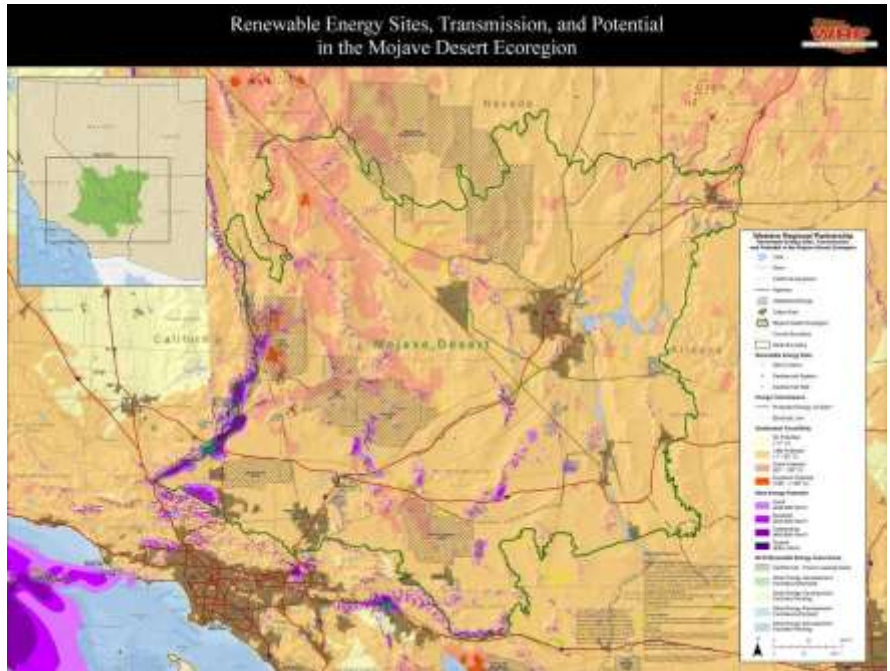
GIS Resources for Tribes Relating to Renewable Energy

- **NIOGEMS National Indian Oil and Gas Evaluation and Management Software**
 - “The National Indian Oil & Gas Evaluation & Management System (NIOGEMS) is a software application developed to assist energy and mineral producing Indian Tribes.
 - This was designed to be a decision-making information tool to help Tribal and Federal Government resource managers and staff by providing realty, natural resource, geo-technical, and financial information on land parcels, leasing, and oil & gas resources in a user-friendly interface.
 - NIOGEMS consolidates many types of text, tabular and map data customized and ready-to-go for a reservation from a variety of sources:
 - BIA – TAAMS lease and ownership information
 - BLM – GCDB PLSS land grid and Oil & Gas Agreements data
 - IHS Global Inc. – Oil & Gas well information and production information [IHS used to be Information Handling Services, but now is just, IHS Global Inc.]
 - ONRR – Oil & Gas production data
 - USGS, Census, NRCS, Tribes, and many other sources.
 - Some of the reservations supported by the use of NIOGEMS include: Alabama-Coushatta, Blackfeet, Crow, Fort Berthold, Fort Peck, Jicarilla Apache, Navajo, Rocky Boys, Southern Ute, Uintah and Ouray, Ute Mountain Ute, Wind River.
 - NIOGEMS Support staff provides user training and support. The software, data, training and support are all provided at no cost to a requesting Tribe and Federal Government agency. ”

- For more Information please see: <http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/AS-IA/IEED/DEMD/TT/CompPM/index.htm>
- **Online tools Available through the National Renewable Energy Laboratory**
 "The following is a list of models and tools that can assist in learning more about various renewable energy technologies and their uses. Most of these tools can be applied on a global, regional, local, or project basis."
 - [Energy Data for Decision Makers](#)
 - [Technology Analysis Models and Tools](#). These tools are available for a number of technologies including: [Biomass](#), [Geothermal](#), [Electric Infrastructure Systems](#), [Solar](#), and [Wind](#).
 - [NREL Online mapping tools](#). NREL offers a variety of online mapping tools to explore renewable energy resources, calculate energy production and costs of various renewable energy technologies, and locate alternative fuel production facilities. Recently, the [Renewable Energy \(RE\) Atlas](#) has been updated to include tribal lands.
- **State-by-State Guide to Renewable Energy Incentive Programs** – "The [Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency \(DSIRE\)](#) is a comprehensive source of information on state, local, utility, and federal incentives that promote renewable energy and energy efficiency. The Web site was developed and is maintained by the North Carolina Solar Center and the Interstate Renewable Energy Council (IREC) with funding from the U.S. Department of Energy."
- **Tools to Determine Solar and Wind Energy Potential on Contaminated Lands** –
 "The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) have developed and launched two new tools designed to test underutilized sites and contaminated land for solar and wind energy potential. State and local governments, site owners, and community members can use the tools to help identify the most desirable sites for solar or wind installations from both a logistical and economic standpoint, without the need for technical expertise." These tools and other resources are available on the EPA's [Siting Renewable Energy on Potentially Contaminated Land and Mine Sites](#) page, and direct links to the tools are provided below.
 - [Screening Sites for Solar PV Potential \(Solar Decision Tree\)](#)
 - [Screening Sites for Wind Energy Potential \(Wind Decision Tree\)](#)

- **Western Regional Partnership Web Mapping Application**

The Western Regional Partnership (WRP) developed the WRP Web Mapping Application (WMA) to assist Partner planning efforts in the region using spatially referenced data on a common platform. To take full advantage of the mapping tool, WRP Partners need only an internet connection, web browser, and WRPinfo.org user account in order to create maps and download and query GIS data contained in the WRP regional GIS database. The WRP GIS database has been compiled to support a wide variety of



committee projects and contains data on renewable energy (potential, lease locations, sites, transmission, etc.), natural resources, critical infrastructure and many others. The WRP WMA also provides role-based data access for Partners that need to host their sensitive data and permit or limit data access to specific user groups via WRPinfo.org credentials (i.e. Tribal, sensitive species locations and habitat, etc.).

Other Resources

- **U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Tribal Energy Program (TEP)** webinars (presentations and supporting materials organized in reverse chronological order.) available through this link: <http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/tribalenergy/>
- **Western Area Power Administration: Electric Power Training Center Tribal Webinar Series**
Numerous webinar recordings and publications from WAPA are available at this link: <http://ww2.wapa.gov/sites/Western/renewables/Pages/Webcasts.aspx>
- DOE's **Office of Indian Energy Resource Library** provides links to helpful resources for Tribes on energy project development and financing in Indian Country. The library includes links to more than 85 topically relevant publications, websites, videos, and more produced by the Office of Indian Energy and external organizations. The resources are specifically focused on energy topics that help promote Indian tribal energy development, efficiency, and use.

Find resources for Tribes on the following topics:

- [Community Scale Development](#)
- [Legal and Regulatory](#)
- [Project Checklists](#)
- [Project Development and Finance](#)
- [Strategic Energy Planning](#)
- [Renewable Energy Technologies](#)
- [Transmission](#)
- [Tribal Case Studies](#)
- [Utilities](#)

- **DOE's Energy Resource Library for Tribes**

"The U.S. Department of Energy Office of Indian Energy recently released a resource library that provides links to helpful resources for Tribes on energy project development and financing in Indian Country. The library includes links to more than 85 topically relevant publications, websites, videos, and more produced by the Office of Indian Energy and external organizations. The resources are specifically focused on energy topics that help promote Indian tribal energy development, efficiency, and use." For more information, visit the TEEIC Web site at

<http://teeic.indianaffairs.gov/er/index.htm>

- Energy Resources – Energy resource development, environmental impacts, legal requirements, mitigation measures, programs/incentives and case studies.
 - [Biomass](#), [Carbon Sequestration](#), [Coal](#), [Geothermal](#), [Hydrokinetic](#), [Low-Head Hydropower](#), [Oil & Gas](#), [Solar](#), [Transmission](#), [Wind](#), and [Efficiency & Conservation](#)
- Assessments and Monitoring – How to prepare project-specific impact assessments, identify appropriate mitigation measures and develop monitoring programs.
 - [Project Specific Monitoring Programs](#)
- Laws and Regulations – Federal laws and regulations applicable to energy development on Tribal lands.
 - [Acoustics \(Noise\)](#), [Air Quality](#), [Cultural & Paleontological Resources](#), [Ecological Resources](#), [Energy Resource Development](#), [Environmental Justice and More...](#)
- TEEIC Frequently Asked Questions -<http://teeic.anl.gov/faq/index.cfm>

- **DOE 2011 Tribal Summit Book:**

<http://energy.gov/downloads/tribal-summit-bookindd>

- **Executive Orders Defining the Relationship of Federal Agencies to Indian Tribes**
 (from DOE website):
<http://energy.gov/diversity/downloads/executive-orders-defining-relationship-federal-agencies-indian-tribes>
- **Getting Started: What to Ask the Developer**
 "This document provides a list of preliminary questions for Tribes to think about when approached by a developer or technology representative for developing clean energy resources on tribal lands. Source: DOE Office of Indian Energy." For more information please see: <http://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/DeveloperQuestions.pdf>
- **WindExchange** – "WINDExchange is the U.S. Department of Energy Wind Program's platform for disseminating credible information about wind energy. The purpose of WINDExchange is to help communities weigh the benefits and costs of wind energy, understand the deployment process, and make wind development decisions supported by the best available information." For more information please see: <http://apps2.eere.energy.gov/wind/windexchange/>
- **Laws and Regulations: Energy Resource Development**
 Federal statutes (laws), Executive Orders, and regulations concerned with energy resource development. For more information please see: http://teeic.anl.gov/lr/dsp_topic.cfm?topic=12
- "The **Strategic Technical Assistance Response Team (START)** Program is part of the DOE Office of Indian Energy effort to assist in the development of tribal renewable energy projects. Through START, Tribes in the 48 contiguous states and Alaska can apply for and are selected to receive technical assistance from DOE and national laboratory experts to move projects closer to implementation.." For more information please see: <http://energy.gov/indianenergy/resources/start-program>
- **Tribal Energy Resource Agreements: DOI Application and Review Process Flow Chart**
 "An overview of the steps involved in obtaining a tribal energy resource agreement (TERA), which allows Tribes to manage leases, business agreements, and rights-of-way for energy development on tribal lands without the prior approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Source: Argonne National Laboratory." For more information please see: http://teeic.anl.gov/documents/docs/TERA_flowchartTEEIC.pdf
- **Tribal Energy Resource Agreements:** DOI Final Rule 25 CFR Part 224 (Federal Register) Detailed description of the rules and regulations governing the establishment of a TERA. Source: Argonne National Laboratory. For more information

please see: [http://teeic.anl.gov/documents/docs/Final_TERA_Regs_\(03-10-2008\).pdf](http://teeic.anl.gov/documents/docs/Final_TERA_Regs_(03-10-2008).pdf)

- **Tribal Leader Forum - February 2012:**
 - Western States' Renewable Portfolio Standards, Compliance Status and Tribal Energy Opportunities
<http://www.ncsl.org/documents/energy/Busche020712.pdf>
 - USDA Rural Development *Sustaining Relationships in Indian Country*
<http://www.ncsl.org/documents/energy/USDA020812.pdf>
 - National Transmission Planning: Promoting Clean Energy and the Next Generation of our National Infrastructure by DOE -
<http://www.ncsl.org/documents/energy/DeCesaro020812.pdf>
 - Transmission Planning in the West By WECC -
<http://www.ncsl.org/documents/energy/Woertz020812.pdf>
 - Energy-Water Issues in the West by WGA-
<http://www.ncsl.org/documents/energy/Iseman020812.pdf>

- **Tribal Leader Forum- March 2012: Energy Tax Policies and Inter-Jurisdictional Challenges**
 - Tax Policies and Incentives and Energy Development presentation by National Conference of State Legislators (NCSL)
<http://www.ncsl.org/documents/energy/JReed032212.pdf>
 - Handouts on State Tax Policies and Incentives Impacting Renewable Energy Development:
 - Arizona: <http://www.ncsl.org/documents/energy/AZFact032012.pdf>
 - California: <http://www.ncsl.org/documents/energy/CAFact032012.pdf>
 - Nevada: <http://www.ncsl.org/documents/energy/NVFact032012.pdf>
 - New Mexico:
<http://www.ncsl.org/documents/energy/NMFact032012.pdf>
 - Summary Table:
<http://www.ncsl.org/documents/energy/TaxPolicytable2012.pdf>
 - Federal Tax Incentive Handout:
http://www.ncsl.org/documents/energy/Fed_Incentives_Renew_Energy.pdf

List of Federally Recognized Tribes in WRP Region

Arizona includes 22 federally recognized Tribes with 31,464 square miles of land.

1. Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation
2. Cocopah Tribe of Arizona
3. Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation (Arizona and California)
4. Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation
5. Fort Mojave Indian Tribe (Arizona, California and Nevada)
6. Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation
7. Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation
8. Hopi Tribe of Arizona
9. Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Tribe Reservation
10. Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation
11. Navajo Nation (Arizona, New Mexico and Utah)
12. Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona
13. Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation (Arizona and California)
14. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation
15. San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation
16. San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona
17. Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona
18. Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona
19. White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation
20. Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation
21. Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation
22. Pueblo of Zuni (Majority of the Zuni Pueblo is located in New Mexico; they have a small land holding in the southern portion of Arizona's Apache County.)

California has 107 federally recognized Tribes with approximately 780 square miles of land.

1. Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation
2. Alturas Indian Rancheria
3. Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians (formerly the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Augustine Reservation)
4. Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria
5. Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California
6. Big Lagoon Rancheria
7. Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation
8. Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians of California
9. Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria
10. Blue Lake Rancheria
11. Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California

12. Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
13. Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
14. Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria
15. Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation
16. Cahto Indian Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria
17. California Valley Miwok Tribe (formerly the Sheep Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California)
18. Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation
19. Capitan Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of California:
20. Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation
21. Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation Cedarville Rancheria
22. Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation
23. Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria
24. Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
25. Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
26. Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians of California
27. Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation (Arizona and California)
28. Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California
29. Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California
30. Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California
31. Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
32. Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria
33. Elk Valley Rancheria
34. Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California
35. Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
36. Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
37. Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation of California
38. Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation
39. Fort Mojave Indian Tribe (Arizona, California and Nevada)
40. Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California
41. Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki Indians of California
42. Guidiville Rancheria of California
43. Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake (formerly the Upper Lake Band of Pomo Indians of Upper Lake Rancheria of California)
44. Hoopa Valley Tribe
45. Hopland Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland Rancheria
46. Inaja Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation
47. Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California

48. Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
49. Jamul Indian Village of California
50. Karuk Tribe of California
51. Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewart's Point Rancheria
52. La Jolla Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation
53. La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation
54. Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians of the Los Coyotes Reservation
55. Lower Lake Rancheria
56. Lytton Rancheria of California
57. Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria
58. Manzanita Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation
59. Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria
60. Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation
61. Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
62. Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California
63. Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation
64. Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California
65. Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony
66. Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation
67. Pala Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation
68. Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians of California
69. Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation
70. Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation
71. Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California
72. Pinoleville Pomo Nation (formerly the Pinoleville Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California)
73. Pit River Tribe (includes XL Ranch, Big Bend, Likely, Lookout, Montgomery Creek and Roaring Creek Rancherias)
74. Potter Valley Tribe (formerly the Potter Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California)
75. Quartz Valley Indian Community of the Quartz Valley Reservation of California
76. Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation (Arizona and California)
77. Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California
78. Redding Rancheria
79. Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
80. Resighini Rancheria
81. Rincon Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation
82. Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
83. Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation
84. San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation
85. San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of California
86. Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria

87. Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians (formerly the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation)
88. Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation
89. Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation
90. Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California
91. Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
92. Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract)
93. Smith River Rancheria
94. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
95. Susanville Indian Rancheria
96. Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation (formerly the Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California)
97. Table Mountain Rancheria of California
98. Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians (formerly the Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California)
99. Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation
100. Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California
101. Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California
102. United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California
103. Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation
104. Washoe Tribe (Carson Colony, Dresslerville Colony, Woodfords Community, Stewart Community and Washoe Ranches) (California and Nevada)
105. Wiyot Tribe (formerly the Table Bluff Reservation-Wiyot Tribe)
106. Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation (formerly the Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California)
107. Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation

Nevada is home to 19 federally recognized Tribes with approximately 1,500 square miles of land.

1. Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation (Nevada and Utah)
2. Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation
3. Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada
4. Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation (Nevada and Oregon)
5. Fort Mojave Indian Tribe (Arizona, California and Nevada)
6. Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony
7. Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony
8. Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation
9. Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony
10. Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation
11. Reno-Sparks Indian Colony
12. Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation

13. Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada
14. Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Four constituent bands: Battle Mountain; Elko, South Fork; Wells)Summit Lake Paiute Tribe
15. Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation
16. Washoe Tribe (Nevada and California) (Carson Colony, Dresslerville Colony, Woodfords Community, Stewart Community and Washoe Ranches)
17. Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada
18. Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch
19. Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation

New Mexico includes 24 federally recognized Tribes with 12,402 square miles of land.

1. Jicarilla Apache Nation
2. Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation
3. Navajo Nation (Arizona, New Mexico and Utah)
4. Ohkay Owingeh (formerly the Pueblo of San Juan)
5. Pueblo of Acoma
6. Pueblo of Cochiti
7. Pueblo of Jemez
8. Pueblo of Isleta
9. Pueblo of Laguna
10. Pueblo of Nambe
11. Pueblo of Picuris
12. Pueblo of Pojoaque
13. Pueblo of San Felipe
14. Pueblo of San Ildefonso
15. Pueblo of Sandia
16. Pueblo of Santa Ana
17. Pueblo of Santa Clara
18. Pueblo of Santo Domingo
19. Pueblo of Taos
20. Pueblo of Tesuque
21. Pueblo of Zia
22. Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation (Colorado, New Mexico and Utah)
23. Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation (small land holding in the southern portion of Arizona's Apache County.)
24. Fort Sill Apache Tribe (Tribal headquarters is in Oklahoma; tribe's territory includes trust lands in southern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona)

Utah has 7 federally recognized Tribes with 3,750 square miles of land.

1. Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation (Nevada and Utah)
2. Navajo Nation (Arizona, New Mexico and Utah)

3. Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah (Washakie)
4. Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar City Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes)
5. Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah
6. Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation
7. Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (Colorado, New Mexico and Utah)