

Shared Successes for Indian Country from President Trump's First Term

Promoting Public Safety and Justice

- ▶ January 2018: Department of the Interior (DOI) created the [DOI Opioid Reduction Task Force](#) aimed at strategically combatting the increasing opioid and other illegal narcotics epidemic affecting Indian Country communities across the nation, which resulted in hundreds of arrests and seizures of millions of dollars of illegal drugs.
- ▶ April 13, 2018: President Trump signed into law the *Ashlynnne Mike AMBER Alert in Indian Country Act* ([Public Law 115-147](#)) reauthorizing resources to promote coordination between Tribal Nations and states to support effective response to children who go missing or are abducted from Tribal communities.
- ▶ September 4, 2018: President Trump signed into law the *POWER Act* ([Public Law 115-237](#)) providing pro bono legal services to Indian or Alaska Native victims and survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
- ▶ December 11, 2018: President Trump signed into law a bill ([Public Law 115-301](#)) that retroceded criminal jurisdiction from the state of Iowa to the Meskwaki Nation (Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi).
- ▶ May 3, 2019: President Trump issued [Proclamation 9879](#), *Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives Awareness Day, 2019*.
- ▶ November 26, 2019: President Trump signed [Executive Order 13898](#), *Establishing the Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives*.
- ▶ May 5, 2020: President Trump issued [Proclamation 10026](#) declaring May 5 as Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives Awareness Day.
- ▶ October 10, 2020: President Trump signed into law *Savanna's Act* ([Public Law 116-165](#)) directing the Attorney General to develop protocols to address Missing and Murdered Indians.
- ▶ October 10, 2020: President Trump signed into law the *Not Invisible Act of 2019* ([Public Law 116-214](#)) to increase government coordination to combat violent crime on Indian lands.



- ▶ July 21, 2020: Department of Justice (DOJ) issued Notice on Charter Renewal for the Task Force on Research on Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women ([85 FR 44107](#)).

Increasing Tribal Nation Land Bases and Permitted Land Uses

- ▶ No fewer than 35 Tribal Nations had lands either put into trust and/or added to their territorial boundaries during President Trump's first term in office. Additionally, several Alaska Native Villages had lands conveyed for their benefit to village or regional or village Alaska Native Corporations.
- ▶ The Administration approved regulations for no fewer than 22 Tribal Nations under the *Helping Expedite and Advance Responsible Tribal Home Ownership Act of 2012*, or HEARTH Act, allowing them to approve and utilize certain types of leases on Tribal trust and restricted lands otherwise unavailable to them.

Spurring Economic Development

- ▶ December 18, 2017: President Trump signed into law the *Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Consolidation Act of 2017* ([Public Law 115-93](#)), expanding and making permanent the highly successful Public Law 102-477 ("477") workforce development program for Indian Country.
- ▶ December 11, 2018: President Trump signed into law a bill "To repeal section 2141 of the Revised Statutes to remove the prohibition on certain alcohol manufacturing on Indian lands" ([Public Law 115-363](#)).
- ▶ April 17, 2019: Internal Revenue Service (IRS) released [newly clarified rules](#) to ensure Tribal Nations can benefit from the Opportunity Zone incentive found in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017. This change provided Tribal Nations the opportunity to invest in more than 350 Opportunity Zones that contained Tribal lands within their borders.
- ▶ June 20, 2019: Department of Treasury hosted the first public meeting of the [Treasury Tribal Advisory Council](#) (TTAC), which was established to advise the Secretary of the Treasury on significant matters related to the taxation of Indians, the training of IRS field agents, and the provisions of training and technical assistance to Native American financial officers.
- ▶ July 19, 2019: Department of Labor (DOL) renewed the Native American Employment and Training Council (NAETC) Charter ([84 FR 34948](#)).

- ▶ December 20, 2019: President Trump signed into law the National Defense and Authorization Act (NDAA) FY2020 ([Public Law 116-92](#)), which raised the Justification and Approval Threshold to \$100 million for Native owned businesses streamlining the contracting process and removing unnecessary administrative burdens allowing them to better support the Department of Defense and the warfighter.
- ▶ October 20, 2020: President Trump signed into law the *Native American Business Incubators Program Act* ([Public Law 116-174](#)), which provides funding to business incubators focusing on Tribal communities to provide culturally tailored services to entrepreneurs.
- ▶ December 30, 2020: President Trump signed into law the *Indian Community Economic Enhancement Act of 2020* ([Public Law 116-261](#)), which established the Office of Native American Business Development at the Department of Commerce and expanded Buy Indian Act contracting at DOI and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Expanding Self-Governance Authority Through Government Contracting and Compacting to Assume Service Delivery

- ▶ August 14, 2018: President Trump signed into law a bill "To amend Title 23, United States Code, to extend the deadline for promulgation of regulations under the tribal transportation self-governance program" ([Public Law 115-235](#)).
- ▶ December 18, 2018: President Trump signed into law the *Indian Tribal Energy Development and Self-Determination Act Amendments of 2017* ([Public Law 115-325](#)), which streamlined the Tribal Energy Resource Agreement (TERA) process and provided financial assistance for TERA implementation, as well as increasing technical resources for tribal energy projects and authorizing a tribal biomass demonstration project program.
- ▶ June 1, 2020: Department of Transportation (DOT) promulgated the Final Rule Tribal Transportation Self-Governance Program ([85 FR 33494](#)) implementing the Transportation Self-Governance Program, which affords participating Tribal Nations greater control over their DOT funding.
- ▶ On October 21, 2020, President Trump signed into law the *Practical Reforms and Other Goals to Reinforce the Effectiveness of Self-Governance and Self-Determination for Indian Tribes Act of 2019* ([PL 116-180](#)), which made significant improvements to Title IV of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.



Improving Public Health

- ▶ September 29, 2017: President Trump signed into law the *Disaster Tax Relief and Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2017* ([Public Law 115-6](#)), which extends several public health programs including the Special Diabetes Program for Indians.
- ▶ April 17, 2018: HHS announced the Office of Tribal Self-Governance; Planning (TSGP) Cooperative Agreement ([83 FR 16885](#)), which allows Tribal Nations, through TSGP, to negotiate with the Indian Health Service (IHS) to assume Programs, Services, Functions, and Activities (PSFAs), or portions thereof, giving Tribal Nations authority to manage and tailor health care programs in a manner that best fits the needs of their communities.
- ▶ March 6, 2020: President Trump signed the *Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020* into law ([Public Law 116-123](#)), which provided funding to Tribal Nations, Tribal organizations, Urban Indian Organizations, and health care providers to Tribal Nations to carry out surveillance, epidemiology, laboratory capacity, infection control, mitigation, communications, and other preparedness and response activities.
- ▶ March 18, 2020: President Trump signed the *Families First Coronavirus Response Act* into law ([Public Law 116-127](#)), which provided \$64 million in supplemental appropriations to IHS during the early weeks of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- ▶ March 27, 2020: President Trump signed the *CARES Act* into law ([Public Law 116-136](#)), which allocated \$8 billion to Tribal Nations and Indian Country programming and services—at the time of enactment, it was the largest single allocation of programmatic funding ever provided to Indian Country.
- ▶ February 6, 2020: HHS established the Health Resource and Services Administration (HRSA) Tribal Advisory Council to serve as the vehicle for considering a broad range of tribal views, determining the impacts of HRSA programs on Indian Country, and developing innovative approaches to delivering health care ([85 FR 6960](#)).

Strengthening Indian Education

- ▶ December 31, 2018: President Trump signed into law the *Johnson-O'Malley Supplemental Indian Education Program Modernization Act* ([Public Law 115-404](#)), which reformed aspects of the Johnson O'Malley Program that provides critical financial assistance and supplemental educational services to eligible Native American

students in public schools, helping them overcome educational disparities and achieve their full potential.

- ▶ December 19, 2019: President Trump signed into law the *Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education Act* ([Public Law 116-91](#)), which provided \$30 billion in funding annually for Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs); supporting scholarships, staffing, basic operations, and other programs.
- ▶ December 20, 2019: President Trump signed into law the *Esther Martinez Native American Languages Programs Reauthorization Act* ([Public Law 116-101](#)), which reauthorized and funds grants to Native communities for language immersion, survival, and restoration programs.
- ▶ March 26, 2020: DOI promulgated the Final Rule on Indian Education Standards, Assessments, and Accountability System ([85 FR 17009](#)), reflecting numerous changes requested by Tribal leaders and educators including language acknowledging the ability of Tribal governing bodies or school boards to create their own Native American language academic standards and Native American language assessments that specifically references the sovereign right to use Native American languages as a medium of instruction.

Promoting Cultural Sovereignty

- ▶ September 22, 2020: President Trump facilitated [international repatriations requests](#) from Tribal Nations, with results including Finland returning the remains of 20 ancestors to the Hopi Tribe, the Pueblo of Acoma, the Pueblo of Zia, and the Pueblo of Zuni.

Promoting Efficiency of Tribal Energy Development

- ▶ December 29, 2017: DOI promulgated the Final Rule on Oil and Gas; Hydraulic Fracturing on Federal and Indian Lands; Rescission of a 2015 Rule ([82 FR 61924](#)), which is designed to reduce administrative burdens and compliance costs related to the development of oil and gas resources via hydraulic fracturing.
- ▶ July 17, 2018: Department of Energy (DOE) began [soliciting applications](#) for the [Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program](#) (TELGP), which authorized up to \$2 billion in partial loan guarantees intended to benefit federally recognized Tribal Nations and Alaska Native Corporations by increasing capacity for energy development initiatives