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1. Executive Summary

1a. Plan Overview

While climate change's looming shadow towers over the progress of modern civilization, organizations like The World Bank and the Open Government Partnership have begun to make provisions for sustainable land management (SLM) as a catalyst for regenerative industry. From 1975, the Indian Self- Determination Act (PL-93-638) asserted the rights for the Native Tribes to make use of federal allocations to develop and maintain tribal-owned land for industrial uses. Poor land management has contributed to forest fires which have been extremely economically damaging.

The FLMMIR is based on the collaborative work of Tribal Nations staff, educators, Tribes and stakeholders across the country. Partners include: ALTERNATIVE EARTH ORGANIZATION, CENTER TALENT, and TRIBAL NATIONS

The two principal projects are discussed here-in:*

1B. NASHA - MILL SITE SUMMARY

NASHA serves as an economic engine for the Native American, Chinese, and Portuguese populations of Mendocino, California.

Creating many jobs. retail, security, real estate, landscaping, caretakers, ground and building, restaurant workers, manufacturing shop, human resource center medical staff museum workers, kid programs, teen programs, solar power, attentive energy wind power. Creating opportunity:

Support of the shift of the Mendocino local economy to a more diverse economy that provides quality jobs suited to the local workforce and includes business, light industry, market and retail.

Economically sustainable redevelopment of the Mill Site that offer diverse employment of jobs in a slow economic adjustment in a 20-year plan.

Facilitating entitlements for partnership, investment developers, and investment in desired facilities and open space and infrastructures.

The intention is to shape NASHA principally into an industrial hemp cultivation campus. N.A.S.H.A plans for economic development will open up 300 hundred jobs per year for the next twenty years, in concordance with the scale of the community's growth over the 20-year pla. Six thousand jobs are expected in the completion of the community 20-year plan.

NASHA will provide adjustable reinforcement in county and state job's as a result of the new hemp cultivation campus. This will bring money back in to the community and shall return the investment from secure fiduciary commitments within the first 2-5 years.

The Fort Bragg Mill provided lumber for building houses all over the world through 1856 until 2002. When Chief Geronimo Thomas Wright became privy to the relinquishment of the

jurisdiction from Georgia Pacific in 2002, he surveyed the Mill Site in 2005. Noted from the environmental impact report, Chief became aware the location needed 9 years of micro-remediation to restore the soil quality of the land.

Then September 2nd, 2009, Chief Geronimo Thomas Langenderfer proposed a community development plan for the Mill Site. Jerry Mello sided with Chief Geronimo, and The Tribal Government did win the community development plan.

Provided by Exhibit A, Chief Geronimo holds title to the Mill Site land.

However, after 150 years of asserted-ownership of a portion of the Mendocino Indian Reservation which has been dubbed as "The Mill Site" Georgia Pacific appropriated the land to The City Government of Fort Bragg. Starting in 2018, The City of Fort Bragg sold the land to 3 Organizations. Harvest Market who bought an APN partial on the land. Safe Way who bought a partial on the land and Skunk Train bought a partial on the land.

The defiance of The City Government of Fort Bragg has left us but no choice other than to negotiate the remaining land which The City Government of Fort Bragg has yet to appropriate.

The required allocation to complete the original land development plan was 1.5 billion, to begin the project the full amount will be Four Hundred Million Dollars; Two Hundred Million Dollars for direct cost; Two Hundred Million Dollars for indirect cost. On the development of the agricultural land sites, the facilities will include a Hemp Cultivation Plot and The Tribal Universities Biological Research Center, Performing Arts Center, Museum, Parks and Recreational Center, Medical Clinic, Marine Science Center, and Noyo Science Center.

The **Tribal Universities Biological Research Center** will comply with 7 CFR 20, the enhancements made to the existing Farm Bill allowing for Native Tribes to implement USDA pilot programs for sustainable industrial hemp production and research. The primary focus of the Research Center is enabling the professors to provide the means to make CBD and CBG discoveries which may be assessable in the cure for Covid 19. These are the required bodies of knowledge that would be needed to assert the covid 19 cure and vaccinations: : Biology, Tissue Culture, Phrmd, LSU, Private Sectors, Optimal Health Centers, and CBD at University of Mendocino.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has already provided a cultivation Pilot program for the tribal nations. 7 CFR Part 990: "This rule outlines provisions for the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to approve plans submitted by States and Indian Tribes for the International domestic production of hemp." According to the guidelines by 7 CER Part 900, this plan includes the production of an educational infrastructure for the Native and Chicano Tribes, measures for economic progress, and various other aspects.**University

1C. TRIBAL UNIVERSITY - SUMMARY

Several facilities on the Mill Site, NASHA are in association with TRIBAL UNVERSITY; The Tribal Universities Biological Research Center And the Marine Science Center

The intention is to shape TRIBAL UNVIERSITY into a service minded institution to provide a high-quality education to our students; instilling the values of Excellence, Focus, Integrity, Respect, and Service. Throughout the Tribal Nations agency, that makes sure students are provided a culturally relevant, high-quality education that prepares them with the knowledge, skills, and behaviors needed to flourish in the opportunities of tomorrow.

D-Q University has been closed since 2005. Chief Geronimo conducted a thorough investigation into the prospects of refurbishing the institutional self-study of D-Q University to meet its original accreditation in 2002. Upon Chief Geronimo's arrival in November 2018, he became aware of tensions within the staff and the resident body, non-satisfactory management standards. After assessing the status of D-Q UNIVERSITY, while visiting Tribal Colleges and Universities in California with students and staff in schools across Indian Country as well as with Tribal and education has lead FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT OF MENDOCINO INDIAN RESRVATION to the conclusion that BIE, BIA DOI have failed to produce adequate service institutions for the Native and Chicano Colleges and Universities that are aligned to the structure of President Donald Trump's new standards. (revealed "Broken Promises" ([12-20-Broken-Promises.pdf](#))).

While great work was taking place in many locations, the BIE,BIA,DOI lacked a common strategy for capitalizing on Tribal efforts to make a positive difference in general Indian Tribes Community' lives. Nor did BIE, BIA, have an effective tool to address unnecessary barriers for meeting our top priority – providing a quality education to our students.

While implementation has just begun, there may be unanticipated issues along the way. The direction is the launch a new era for Tribal Nations and provide the ability to address potential barriers as they develop. The Agency Tribal Nations will continue the work to address obstacles as they arise while simultaneously expanding on successes as the Tribal Universities vision comes to fruition. The Tribal Government consortium is committed to upholding the treaty obligations to Indian Tribes through the continuous improvement of services for students, families and tribes and future generations.

1D. GRANTS OF ALLOCATION

(FROM THE 2020 BIE BUDGET FOR RFP FOR FY 2021-2025) (add hyperlink)

The proposed **2021 budget for Indian Affairs**

is **\$2.9B** and includes:

- **\$1.86B** for **Bureau of Indian Affairs**
- **\$944.5M** for **Bureau of Indian Education**
- **\$108.4M** for **Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians**

Contract Support Costs - The bill provides an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs, consistent with fiscal year 2021 and estimated to be **\$271M**

1. Employment and Training Administration - +\$1M for background checks to hire more law enforcement officers

2. Forest Service - \$25.5M for the Agriculture Program (TPA)
 - A. Old Growth Diversification Program
3. Forest Stewardship Program (Technical Assistance) - \$6.5M for Wildlife and Parks (TPA)
 - A. \$8.5M for Water Management, Planning and Pre-Development
4. Stewardship Incentives Programs - – +\$14M is to address the needs of Tribes affected by Public Law 93-280 and as further outlined in the Senate Report 116-123
 - +\$18.2M is for Facilities Operations and Maintenance, of which \$2M is to supplement fiscal year 2019 funding levels for facilities located on Indian lands
 - Also included is \$2.5M to focus on advanced training needs
5. Rural Development Administration - \$4.9M is for Environmental Quality Program (TPA)
 - \$1.5M for Litigation Support
6. Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans -
 - \$13.5M for Job Placement and Training (TPA)
 - \$2.8M for Economic Development (TPA)
 - +\$3M for grants to federally recognized Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations to provide native language instruction and immersion programs to native students not enrolled at BIE schools, including those Tribes and organizations in states without Bureau-funded schools

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program - \$11.8M,
\$1M above 2019 Enacted, and \$10.9M above the Request
7. Facilities Direct

Construction - \$126.6M, \$6.1M above 2019 Enacted, and \$68.1M above the Request.

 - **Public Safety & Justice Construction - \$42.8M,** \$7.5M above 2019 Enacted, and \$32.4M above the Request.
 - \$25.5M for Facilities Replacement and New Construction
 - \$4.5M for Employee Housing
 - \$9.4M for Facilities Improvement and Repair
 - \$171K for Fire Safety Coordination
 - \$3.3M for Fire Protection
8. Rural Business and Waste Disposal Direct Loans — \$17.7M is for Environmental Quality Projects
 - \$4.1M is for Rights Protection (TPA)
 - \$10.7M is for Water Rights Negotiation

D-Q (Note to update)

For Operation of Indian Education Programs, a total of \$943M, \$38.5M

above 2019 Enacted and \$75.7M above the 2020 Request.

- +\$11.2M increase over 2019 Enacted in ISEP
 - \$4M total provided for Native Language Immersion (an increase of \$2M over 2019)
 - Does not fund Early Childhood Pilot proposed in FY 2020
 - +\$6M increase for Facility Operations above 2019 Enacted, directed to alternative financing options/terms of negotiated leases
 - +\$1.1M increase above 2019 for Facilities Maintenance
 - +\$5.4M above 2019 Enacted for Johnson O'Malley to provide funding to more tribes and students, and \$2.5M in one-time capacity building
 - +5% increase above 2019 Enacted to all Post-Secondary (forward funded) lines
 - Scholarships programs restored
 - +\$7.2M increase to stand up BIE capabilities in Education
- For **Education Construction**, a total of **\$248.3M**, \$10M above 2019 Enacted and \$179.4M above the 2020 Request.
- +\$10M above 2019 Enacted for Replacement School Construction
 - Restores Replacement Facility Construction
 - Does not fund Replacement/New Employee Housing proposed in FY 2020
 - Maintains FY 2019 funding levels for Employee Housing Repair and Facilities Improvement and Repair Management

1E. State of The Global Market Landscape

Emergency orders from various governors across the United States have threatened the prospects of economic growth for communities and particularly the ever-fluctuating hemp industry. Since, at this junction in the development of industrial hemp production and research, substantial reports (Cite research) show leads on hemp's medical efficacy for components such as CBD and

CBG to treat Corona Virus. Thus, continual research into the medical efficacy of hemp shows prospects of positively impacting the economic well-being of the United States and beyond.

ATN commits to the comprehensive manufacturing, testing, and distribution of hemp. Throughout the continent and internationally, ATN's comprehensive network will cycle through an estimated average of 1m tons per year. ATN will distribute hemp to all States which allow hemp production and the Mendocino Port will allow distribution to International partners.

Not only does hemp's efficacy as a medically sound substance stand true, for thousands of years, hemp cultivators utilized hemp for soil remediation. At this time, the soil quality of Northern California hemp and cannabis cultivation sites has been drastically affected by the seasonal wildfires, rippling detrimental effects in the cannabis and hemp industry of California. Contrary, the Mendocino agricultural land has some of the best soil quality in the country on average by Environmental Impact Reports. Even though the fires have destroyed other cannabis and hemp cultivations, they have yet to impact the Mendocino areas or mill site. And even if the fires do make their way to Mendocino, by cultivating hemp, the soil can continually be alkalized. Also, plots originally designated for cattle grazing may benefit from hemp cultivation to renourish the soil quality.

Besides cattle grazing, the energy resources available to Native Lands allows the generation of a large amount of power. Energy Tribal energy resources are vast, largely untapped, and critical to America's efforts to achieve energy security and independence, reduce greenhouse gases, and promote economic development for both Indian Country and the United States as a whole. As part of a nation-wide commitment to a diversified approach to energy development, energy infrastructure is integral to many tribes' efforts to create jobs, infrastructure, and improve lives of their citizens.

DOI estimates that undeveloped traditional energy reserves on Indian lands could generate up to \$1 trillion for tribes and surrounding communities, most of which are located in rural areas. In 2014, DOI reported that Indian energy resources provided over \$1 billion in revenue to tribes and individual Indian resource owners. This sector of tribal development continues to grow. While tribes are becoming serious contributors to the nation's energy future, there is also a great demand for funding for energy programs that service Indian Country, particularly in areas where the cost of energy is 275 percent or higher than the national average. Even with substantial potential, there are very few commercial-scale energy projects operating in Indian Country. Tribes boast nearly a quarter of the nation's on-shore oil and gas reserves and developable resources and one-third of the nation's western low-sulfur coal. Indian tribes and communities face many of the same challenges in developing their energy resources and infrastructure that state, local governments, and other non-Indian communities face. They also face additional challenges— including special laws, regulations, and policies that are completely unique to Indian Country and often to a specific tribe. Additionally, many tribes are beginning from square-one in terms of developing adequate physical infrastructure, access to capital, and workforce training and development needs. Given the historic, social, and economic impediments tribal governments, their representatives, and citizens face, and the relatively short time tribes have been involved in energy development, their successes are clear indicators of future potential. Investing in and empowering tribes provides strong returns and outcomes for

tribes and for rural communities. Within the last decade, the Department of Energy (DOE) has deployed 43 energy programs in Indian Country valued at over \$70 million. This investment is already paying significant dividends. For every \$1 invested by DOE, tribes save \$7.22. These savings total over \$500 million, the equivalent of creating 13,700 jobs. Further, these projects reduced the demand on diesel fuel in rural areas, saving each rural household \$240. Additionally, over 2,500 tribal buildings and 29,000 tribal citizens had their electric bills reduced by 58 percent. There is also a great demand for funding for energy programs that service Indian Country, particularly in areas where the cost of energy is 275 percent or higher than the national average. In addition, the National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL DOE) reports that the technical potential of tribal lands is about six percent of the total national technical generation potential. Tribes need access to robust capacity-building support and technical assistance programs. These programs are necessary to advance the 150-plus tribal energy projects that are currently proceeding through the development, financing, and construction stages. There are three key components to future tribal success in this arena. First, removing economic barriers to growth. Specifically, NCAI requests that where possible, Congress reduce or completely eliminate the 50 percent cost-sharing requirements that burden tribes. Second, is a continued commitment to technical and financial assistance programs that not only support infrastructure development but also the capacity of tribal programs and offices to carry out their responsibilities – including addressing staffing issues. Lastly, additional support is needed to bolster the tribal work-force in the energy sector in addition to existing liaison employees within DOE. This FY 2020 budget request identifies energy programs providing innovative and important tools to support existing initiatives and facilitate new investment in tribal energy development. This budget request seeks to meet critical analytical and planning, capacity, building, and resource-management needs of tribal governments. Continued development of a myriad of tribal energy resources will contribute significantly to national energy security, clean energy development to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; as well as tribal economic development and job creation. **Key Recommendations** (DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Interior - Environment Appropriations Bill Minerals and Mining - Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development (OIEED))

- Provide \$5 million to OIEED for assisting tribes with energy capacity building through development grants. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance to tribes for use in developing and sustaining the managerial and technical capacity needed to develop energy resources on Indian land, and to properly account for resulting energy production and revenues. In FY 2016, OIEED received 32 grant applications requesting more than \$7 million in funding under this program and awarded \$1.4 million to fund 16 projects. To achieve the goals of the Energy Policy Act and in light of tribal interest in this program and implementation of the HEARTH Act, OIEED should be provided \$5 million for this assistance to tribes. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations Bill Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- Provide \$4.7 billion for LIHEAP, with \$51 million allocated to tribes and tribal organizations. LIHEAP is intended to assure that low-income families will not be forced to choose between food and heat. With high unemployment and long-standing barriers to economic development, much of Indian Country cannot afford the rising costs of heat and power. Alaska Native villages are experiencing some of the highest costs for energy with fuel prices, recently reaching over \$7

per gallon. In FY 2018, LIHEAP was appropriated \$3.64 billion total, with \$40.09 million allocated to tribes and tribal organizations. This funding is well below the FY 2011 levels of \$4.7 billion, with \$51 million to tribes. Full funding is crucial to address the extreme need for heating assistance in Indian Country. Accordingly, funding for FY 2020 should be \$51 million for tribes.

- Provide \$30 million for DOE Office of Indian Energy (IE) Policy and Programs. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 established the Office of Indian Energy and Policy Programs. Since its inception, the Office of Energy Indian has established new programs and aligned efforts across DOE in close consultation with tribes and in response to priorities identified by tribes and the DOE Indian Energy Working Group. The Office of Indian Energy provides technical assistance, direct and remote education, policy research and analysis, and financial assistance to Indian tribes, Alaska Native Village and Regional corporations, and Tribal Energy Resource Development Organizations. The resources the Office of Indian Energy provides assists tribes with many aspects of energy development, including planning, project development, transmission interconnection, utility formation, and intertribal coordination. Providing \$30 million in funding to the Office of Indian Energy for FY 2020 will help tribes overcome the unique obstacles that hinder energy development in Indian Country.

- Provide \$2 billion loan authorization together with \$2 million in administrative funding for the Tribal Loan Guarantee Program. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Section 2602(c)) authorized DOE to establish a Tribal Loan Guarantee Program (TELGP) and to create related loan guarantee regulations. FY 2017 appropriations provided \$9 million dollars to establish the program with \$8.5 million for the credit subsidy cost and \$500,000 for administrative expenses. FY 2018 appropriations provided \$1 million to the program. The funds must be used to support the development or expansion of generation projects that employ commercially proven and available renewable energy technologies. In 2018, DOE issued its first solicitation for TELGP. Tribes continue to urge Congress to fund the program at the full authorization level of \$2 billion. Additionally, appropriations language should not impose stricter limits on the use of program resources than those included in the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Housing infrastructure in Indian Country still lags behind than the rest of the country. Tribal governments are still struggling to reduce overcrowding and the long waitlist for housing. The Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA), first enacted in 1996, was a major authorization for tribal nations to self-determine their housing programs. It gave flexibility for tribal nations to develop, construct and maintain housing for their members, transforming how federal housing programs addressed housing needs in tribal communities. NAHASDA consolidated existing housing funds into a single block grant—the Indian Housing Block Grant—resulting in tens of thousands more housing units being constructed, as well as increased tribal capacity to address related infrastructure and economic development challenges. Funding is vital for the Indian Housing Block Grant; Indian Community Development Block Grant; Sections 184 and 184A Guaranteed Loan Program; Title VI Guaranteed Loan Program; NAHASDA’s Training and Technical Assistance Funding; and Title VIII Housing Assistance for Native Hawaiians. Over 70 percent of existing housing stock in tribal communities is in need of upgrades and repairs, many of them extensive. A fast-growing population in tribal communities will intensify existing housing needs. For example, from 2000 to 2010, the population of American Indians/Alaska Natives rose 18 percent, which is almost twice the population growth rate of the U.S. population in general. Poverty and unemployment rates remain consistently

higher in Indian Country than the American population in general. Other federal programs outside of the Department of Housing and Urban Development also address housing issues for tribal nations. These include the 502 direct home loan programs in the Department of Agriculture, the Housing Improvement Program in the Department of the Interior, and the Native American Direct Home Loan Program in the Department of Veterans Affairs. Key Recommendations DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT Transportation, HUD Appropriations Bill

- Fund the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) at \$932 million but not less than \$755 million. IHBG funding is important for housing development, construction, infrastructure, maintenance, and repair in tribal communities. These funds also assist tribal governments and TDHEs to leverage other funds, such as low-income housing tax credits. However, the IHBG has seen mostly level funding over the past two decades. The IHBG would receive nearly \$1 billion if funding had kept pace with inflation since its creation in 1996. At current levels, tribal nations' purchasing power with IHBG funds is less than it was 20 years ago.

Transportation

The economy in Indian Country is dependent upon transportation infrastructure _ without safe and well-maintained roads, bridges, and adequate public transportation, tribal nations would be unable to provide essential services to their citizens. Tribal nations construct, improve, and maintain transportation infrastructure and facilities that are used by tribal citizens and nontribal citizens alike. Investment in tribal transportation infrastructure improves public safety and commerce at the tribal, federal, state, and local levels. The most recent National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory (NTTFI) reports there are approximately 161,000 miles of roads and trails in Indian Country eligible for federal funding. Of those, Indian tribes own and maintain 13,650 miles of roads and trails, of which only 1,000 (or 7.3 percent) are paved, and 12,650 miles are gravel, earth, or primitive. Of the 29,400 miles owned and maintained by the BIA, 75 percent are gravel, earth, or primitive. All combined, the 42,000 miles of roads are still among the most underdeveloped, unsafe, and poorly maintained road networks in the nation, even though they are the primary means of access to American Indian and Alaska Native communities by Native and non-Native residents and visitors alike. Another federal transportation program that is vital to infrastructure in Indian Country is the BIA Road Maintenance Program, which is funded and authorized under the Department of the Interior and is separate from the Department of Transportation appropriation. The BIA Road Maintenance Program is critical to BIA owned roads and facilities. Currently, BIA is responsible for maintaining approximately 29,400 miles of roads in Indian Country including 900 bridges. The BIA Road Maintenance program received funding of about \$30 million in FY 2018, while deferred maintenance has risen to \$498 million for FY 2018. The condition of these roads is increasingly concerning for tribal citizens and all surrounding communities. The lack of sufficient transportation infrastructure also hampers economic development opportunities for tribal nations and their citizens. The integrity of the transportation infrastructure systems in Indian Country includes not only TTP and Tribal Transit Programs but it also includes BIA-owned roads and facilities that have a direct impact on tribal and surrounding non-tribal communities. According to a recent GAO Report published in May 2017, "Better Data Could Improve Road Management and Inform Indian Student Attendance Strategies"⁹⁵ the BIA did not

provide adequate documents on road maintenance and no process exists for tribal nations to properly report on road maintenance. The BIA conducted a road maintenance survey, which found that the cost of road maintenance more than doubled the allocated amount of funding for proper maintenance in FY 2018 and that deferred maintenance had risen to \$498 million. Further data on road maintenance is needed to adequately address the deferred maintenance of roads throughout Indian Country. It is imperative federal funding levels for the Tribal Transportation Program (TTP), Tribal Technical Assistance Program (TTAP), Tribal Transit Program, and BIA Road Maintenance Program are increased. For many tribal governments, this federal funding is the only funding source to improve or maintain road systems.

Transportation, HUD Appropriations Bill Tribal Transportation Program (TTP)

- Provide \$505 million for the Tribal Transportation Program. The Tribal Transportation Program oversees over 160,000 miles of roads and trails in Indian Country, which are owned by the BIA, tribal nations, states, and counties, in order to provide safe and adequate transportation systems. These roadways and trails serve as the primary transportation thoroughfare for residents of and visitors to American Indian and Alaska Native communities. The Tribal Transportation Program is funded from the Highway Trust Fund and allocated through a statutory formula

2. Have Tribunal Influence over the business and marketing strategies of new Mendocino businesses. Marketing, business opportunities and community development. Creating economic development. Native Americans will support the re-opening of the state parks and cleanup of land. Grants are already in effect Native Ordinance Federal Native-native public works development. Native- Public works grants support rehabilitation and construction of human and businesses. Will open up sector jobs, investments, attracts private sector capital and promotes regional impact aid.

Only a small number of countries commit to sustainable land development as well as hemp production. For instance: Mexico, Canada, and Chile have already begun to develop their land management to renourish desolate land and improve their economies by cultivating hemp and other sustainable resources.

Mexico's program to promote sustainable land management is called ProTierras, whose objective is to reduce land degradation through the development of a sustainable territorial management model, and the strengthening of local institutions and producers, influencing public policies to facilitate the coordination of multisectoral investments in three priority micro-regions located in the states of Hidalgo, Oaxaca and Zacatecas.

Canada's program has been in place for 30 years for growing industrial hemp. Annually, Canada cultivates over 100,000 acres of hemp, which dwarfs the US production. There are about one dozen hemp processing companies in Canada, with most located in the Prairie Province.

In 2011, Chile made it on the list for top cultivators of industrial hemp. Outside of the re-emergence of hemp cultivation, Chile has made substantial efforts for sustainable land management and renourishment of their soils.

Ultimately, the scope of NASHA and D-Q University SHOULD contain and borrow elements from the Canadian, Chilean, and Mexican land development and hemp production programs.

2. - NASHA - MILL SITE

2A. Executive Summary

NASHA sets foundations for the Mendocino Area including the Mendocino Indian Reservation. NASHA will impact four major municipal areas by producing jobs, providing services, and by coordinating governance.

NASHA will create 300 jobs per year for the next twenty years, accumulatively. The projection is in 2040, NASHA will have created 6000 new jobs for the medical sector, the manufacturing sector, the agricultural sector, the energy sector, the transportation sector, the hospitality sector, and the education sector.

Economical sustainable redevelopment that offers a diverse mix of visitors, business, industrial employment opportunities that will help support the community through the entire year. Increasing opportunities for Mendocino residence to live near their workplace, employment uses with a broad range of choices, including workforce housing. Allowing development in phases to take advantage of future economic opportunities. Bringing market flexibility by developing land use standards that can accommodate a range of potential employment types, such as Farmers Market venue stands etc. Development of land use and infrastructure of the plan of N.A.S.H.A. that provides flexible phasing of infrastructures and facilities developments in response to market opportunity. Development of the Northern Central District prior to the Southern District (such as auto orientated commercial, institutional, education, research, utility, light industrial, grocer/specialty foods, etc.)

EV3. New development will have net positive fiscal impact to the Plan. Objectives: Economic Community Resource

Accommodating retail business opportunity to increase revenue. Adequate facilities, service infrastructure to serve development. Coordinating with public and private investment to insure the enhance one another. Ensuring the zoning and policy framework for the Southern District encourages preservation of land. Organized development on the site into walkable district that are focal points such as public open space retail, and public facilities. Accommodating the needs of both local residents and visitors and to complement the existing downtown and coastal setting to encourage the presence of the people throughout the day and night. Creating public realm that includes streets, parks, squares trails, community garden(s) and open spaces to link future development. Southern, Northern and Central Districts, allowing a workforce of light industry which impacts, what will be expected to the development plan.

Physical Development Patterns (PO) - PD.3 Ensuring that new development respects and complements the existing developments.

In terms of the manufacturing sector, NASHA's major objectives are to follow:

1. NASHA commits to produce 50,000 tons of hemp fiber per year. will be utilized for creating paper, frames, clothing, and equipment molds,
2. NASHA commits to produce 100,000 tons of bio fuel.
3. NASHA commits to produce 850,000 tons of fertilizer.

In terms of the medical sector, NASHA's major objectives are to follow:

1. NASHA commits to researching and investigating the potential applicability of hemp-extracted molecules for the treatment and prevention of COVID 19
2. NASHA commits to providing emergency health and emergency response services to the workforce of any associates across the United States and Internationally.
3. NASHA commits to the comprehensive data analysis of geographic and sociographic sources across the Country to prevent future disease outbreaks through natural resources; medicinal herbs, seeds, and plants.

In terms of the transportation sector, NASHA's major objectives are to follow:

1. NASHA commits to re-build the Rail Road in bringing Economical Transportation to and Between San Francisco from Rail and Pacific Port.
2. NASHA commits to incorporating GSA transportation service guidelines for reforming the infrastructure of Mendocino County.
3. NASHA commits to implementing a security tribal task force for protecting the commerce actions and preventing against police discrimination of Mendocino County,

In terms of the energy sector, NASHA's major objectives are to follow:

1. To have relationships with the department of energy, labor, and agriculture to build the hydro-electric turbine with a 250,000kw transformer to provide alternative energy resources for Mendocino: Minimum 250000kw, goal 1million mw that's why we should have a **20-year Federal Government Contract for Energy and Electrolysis in Mendocino**
2. To create back up energy sources through Solar and Wind.
3. To have an application to service 250 Kw Transformer PG&E to provide electricity for service back up to Wind, Water, Biofuel.

In terms of the agricultural sector, NASHA's major objectives are to follow:

1. To have 500 farms in the Mendocino County area on the Indian Reservation Land.
- 2, To pilot the services of providing agricultural goods to other reserves within and outside of California.
3. To produce and maintain a storage center for agricultural goods as a controlled environment for quality assurance.

In terms of the hospitality sector, NASHA's major objectives are to follow:

1. To provide a certain amount of rooms at the resort or to support other housing complexes for sustaining low income families.
2. To provide low income families with adequate health care.
3. To nourish cultural heritage through producing and hosting entertainment events, sports, etc.

In terms of the education sector, NASHA's major objectives are to follow:

1. To research marine and oceanographic data for a better understanding of the environmental impact of the human footprint.
2. To research hemp and it's applicability as a sustainable resource and it's various molecules.
3. To create a tech school for the innovation of mechanisms and creation, agriculture, auto-cad, and business development.

Components:

- **Museum** - *\$10 million dollars*
- **Theater of the Arts** - *\$30 million dollars*
- **Tribal Universities Biological Research Center**- *\$30 million dollars*
- **Farmers Market** - *\$10 million dollars*
- **Piers and Docks** - *\$50 million dollars*
- **Tech School**- *\$30 million dollars*
- **Rebuilding Railroad** - *\$500 million dollars*
- **Factory for Transportation** - *25 million for the Mendocino Pier Depot open opportunity for transportation.)*

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

EMPLOYEES ARE BONDED FOR 3MIL IN INJURIES

\$20-\$25 TIER 1 HOURLY
6000 GOAL

STAGE HANDS
MAINTENACE WORKERS
LABORERS
CASINO RETAIL
SECRETARIES
NURSES
FACTORY WORKERS
SECURITY OFFICERS

\$50-\$100 TIER 2 SALARY

LANDSCAPE MAANGER
RESIDENT PERFORMERS
COMMUNITY OUTREACH
CREW BOSS
DISPATCHERS
RESTAURANT MANAGER
TECHNICIANS
HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS
AV GUY

CASINO MANAGER
TRUCK DRIVERS

\$100-\$200 TIER 3 SALARY

MASTER CARPENTER
Karina Shorten and Alan Boyer Master Carpenter

ARCHITECTS

EVENT MANAGEMENT

MEDIA

ENGINEERS/IT

*Michael lee Engineer - Architects-building permits Leventhal, Schlosser, and
Tiffany Hill-Jatropha Trees siphoned for bio-fuel
David Plums-Alcohol can be gas,*

FISHERMEN

PROJECT MANAGERS

MUSEUM CURATOR

LAB TECHNICIAN

SCIENTISTS

*Lucas Smith; Water resources and development - A. In water and retainable Laws, B. Able to
obtain Federal water District Laws, C. Obtain Biologist for furthering water, Soil resource
research.*

5 ACCOUNTANTS

\$200-\$350 TIER 4 SALARY

SECURITY MANAGER

SECRETARY GENERAL

MARKETING AND BUSINESS DEVELOPER

BRAND DEVELOPER

DEPARTMENTS:

IT DEPARTMENT - Managing for all of all the computer systems.

SECURITY DEPARTMENT, for ALL NASHA AFFAIRS - Protecting the product and the
facility.

1000 Security Officers, THE MILL LAND - For all activities on the Mendo
Reserve/Mill Land.

LAB DEPARTMENT

2 People for Lab Building Management - Clean and maintain equipment, lock up,

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

1 Person for Agricultural Management

500 Farm Hands - Cultivate and Trim the Hemp, run the Tractors.

2.1. Hemp Cultivation Labs and Farming Domain

SITE MAP

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

Herbal research lab will be the 12,000 acres in West port, Agricultural, and land for development. Hemp Plot is 1000+ acres

EQUIPMENT ECT.

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

ACCOUNTABILITIES

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

KEY POLICY POINTS

The following are primary policy recommendations for State and Tribal governments to consider when developing a hemp program:

1. Define “hemp” in accordance with the 2018 Farm Bill but leave the definition open to changes that may occur in future federal legislation to ensure compliance with Federal law.
2. Amend the definitions of “marijuana” (or marihuana/cannabis), “tetrahydrocannabinols”, and “hashish”, as applicable, in the jurisdiction’s drug control statutes and/or criminal code to exclude hemp and products derived there from, in conformance with the 2018 Farm Bill amendments to the Controlled Substances Act of 1970.
3. Grant authority to the respective Indians Tribe, Mendocino Reserve Department of Agriculture to establish rules and a regulatory framework for the cultivation of hemp, as required by the 2018 Farm Bill minimum plan requirements.
4. Align licensing, registration, fees, cultivation, testing, inspection, and enforcement requirements with the minimum standards for a hemp production plan identified in the 2018 Farm Bill, outlined in more detail in the sections that follow. These requirements should address research and commercial production requirements as well as include procedures for licensing, testing, inspection, reporting, enforcement, and destruction, and/or retesting for any plants exceeding 0.3% delta-9 THC.
5. Leave jurisdiction over the manufacture and sale of hemp ingredients and finished hemp products to the appropriate state and federal agencies responsible for regulating the manufacturing and sale of similar commodities. For example, hemp-derived orally ingestible products should be regulated as food and/or dietary supplements, and hemp derived topical should be regulated as cosmetics.
6. Require delta-9 THC testing of hemp plants to ensure compliance with federal mandates and allow private testing labs that satisfy Indian Tribe-mandated criteria to conduct hemp and hemp product testing thereby reducing the need for state funding to perform such testing.
7. Establish or incorporate hemp into a domestic seed certification program, including an Indian Tribe licensing and/or registration program for seed breeders through institutions of higher education, and pursuant to the certification program established by the Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies (“AOSCA”).
8. Allow Phyto cannabinoids, terpenes, and other plant compounds to be extracted from hemp pursuant to federal and Indian Tribe-mandated manufacturing requirements applicable to the intended finished-product-type to ensure such products are adequately tested and regulated.

9. Establish processes for institutions of higher education (D-Q University) to cultivate hemp for research related purposes on their property (33250 County road 31 Davis California, 95617) or the property of persons with whom they have a contract or Memorandum of Understanding. Laboratories approved for THC testing must also be registered with DEA to handle controlled substances under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA), 21 CFR part 1301.13.

_ HYPERLINK

"file:///C:\\Users\\User\\Downloads\\USDA-Hemp-Testing-Guidelines-2019%20(1)%20(1).pdf"

USDA-Hemp-Testing-Guidelines-2019 (1) (1).pdf

_ HYPERLINK

"https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/economic-policy/tribal-policy/Documents/2012%20Tribal%20Consultation%20Report%20to%20OMB.pdf" _2012 Tribal Consultation Report to OMB (1).pdf_

Geronimo Hemp Industries Preparation and Testing Procedures are as follows:

1. Laboratory receives sample.
 2. Dry sample to remove the majority of water.
 3. Mill and “manicure” sample though a wire screen no larger than 1.5 x 1.5mm to discard mature seeds and larger twigs and stems.
 4. Separate sample into a test and retain specimens.
 - a. Test specimen: go to step 5
 - b. Retain specimen: package and store until needed. When needed go to step 5.
 5. Determine moisture content or dry to a consistent weight (meeting criteria).
 6. Perform chemical analysis.
 7. Calculate total THC on a dry weight basis. Test results should be determined and reported on a dry weight basis.
 - (A) Samples shall be received and prepared for testing in a DEA registered laboratory as follows:
 - (1) Once the composite sample is received by the laboratory, the laboratory shall dry all of the leaf and flower (not obvious stem and seeds) of the composite sample until brittle in a manner that maintains the THC level of sample. Samples are to be dried to a consistent loss (typically 5- 12% moisture content) so that the test can be performed on a dry weight basis, meaning the percentage of THC, by weight, in a cannabis sample, after excluding moisture from the sample. The moisture content is expressed as the ratio of the amount of moisture in the sample to the amount of dry solid in the sample.
 - (2) The laboratory shall mill and manicure samples though a wire screen no larger than 1.5 x 1.5mm to discard mature seeds and larger twigs and stems.
 - (3) The laboratory shall form sieve a “Test Specimen” and a “Retain Specimen.” One sample part shall be selected for analysis and labeled "Test Specimen". The other sample part shall be marked "Retain Specimen" and shall be packaged and stored in a secured place.
 - (4) The laboratory shall then determine moisture content or dry to a consistent weight.
 - (5) The laboratory will then perform chemical analysis on the sample using post- decarboxylation or other similarly reliable methods where the total THC concentration level considers the potential to convert delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA) into THC.Testing methodologies meeting these requirements include those using gas chromatography and high-pressure liquid chromatography. High-performance liquid chromatography. High- performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) or (LC) is a scientific method (specifically, a type of chromatography) used in analytical chemistry used to separate, identify,
-
10. Provide legal protections for the transport: Following minimum requirement mandated by section 10113 of the Hemp Farm Bill Geronimo Hemp Industries Farm Bill Compliance Federal Transportation (GSA500A) and order code (25 CFR 11.100 to 11.1214) and label Stamp bar code tracking system

(Agency Tribal Nations USPS) Service Stamp Postal Code (9735) and tracking (Broker) number to raw hemp materials and finished products in compliance with Geronimo Hemp Industries Policies 1-9. Federal law. % 0.3

Minimum Plan Requirements:

For the USDA to approve a hemp production plan, the plan must satisfy each of the following minimum requirements mandated by Section 10113 of the 2018 Farm Bill:

“a practice to maintain relevant information regarding land on which hemp is produced in the State or territory of the Indian tribe, including a legal description of the land, for a period of not less than 3 calendar years[San Bernardino, Humbo DT, Mount Diablo Base and Meridians to Geronimo Hemp Industries farms research COA POL and provide a sample of product to verify COA Laboratories approved for THC testing hemp research facilities .]”

“a COA procedure for testing 0.3%, using post-decarboxylation or other similarly reliable methods, delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration levels of hemp produced in the State or the territory of the Indian tribe [Geronimo Hemp Industries Market and Sales].”

“a procedure for the effective disposal of plants, whether growing or not, that are produced in violation of this subtitle; and products derived from those plants [Geronimo Hemp industries Research, Education, Hemp Pilot Projects and Programs].”

“a procedure to comply with the enforcement procedures under subsection (e) Geronimo Hemp Industries Pilot Projects and Program [.25 CFR 11.104 (a)]”25 CFR 11. 104 (a)“ a procedure to comply with Tribal Law Enforcement

Procedures sub section 10113 of the Farm Bill (e). (25 CFR 11.100 (b)) By certain specific Tribe.

2.2 Rail Road

SITE MAP

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

EQUIPMENT ECT.

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

ACCOUNTABILITIES

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

2.3 Pier and Depot

SITE MAP

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

EQUIPMENT ECT.

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

ACCOUNTABILITIES

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

The economical evaluation of N.A.H.S.A. source of economic change includes bio-fuel, recycling, Dock Access with Import/Export capabilities and development in creating the economic engine in reapplication in the force.

Crane Materials International: 1. Building Dock, 2. Wharfs 3. Boat Access 4. Water Jetties. Marinas (Commercial-building material out of re-cycled material)

2.4 Desalination & Hydro Electric Plant

SITE MAP

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

EQUIPMENT ECT.

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

ACCOUNTABILITIES

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

Mineral water business in Campeche, CA. – \$10 million dollars.

Bottle Making and Hemp - Re-manufacturing at the Noyo Harbor International Maritime Dock. - \$30 million dollars. (For Mineral Water Business and Brewing Company.)

2.5 Recreational Center

SITE MAP

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

EQUIPMENT ECT.

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

ACCOUNTABILITIES

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

Creating community, accessibility to pedestrians, bicyclists and drivers alike connected to other parts of Fort Bragg Mendocino. Enjoyable Native realm with strong sense of place among the community with Mendocino County Coastal township character. Unique coastal features and resource to improve its environmental health. New open spaces at a range of scale and types for

passive recreation, which will be available to all Mendocino County residents and visitors. Network of open spaces that includes recreational open space and habitat areas, using design standards to balance the use of this network for active and passive recreation, bicycle and circulation, and habitat preservation. Through the thought of what is required of the Coastal Commission and the plan of N.A.S.H.A., it shall show the understanding needs to those who are assured to follow, the guidelines of the revised note to the opportunity provide and, if necessary, work cloths / school cloths for children and school supplies, work development in work.

A. Street grid onto Mill Site. Standards that provide for gradual transition from higher intensity to lower intensity uses, especially near existing low intensity open space(s). Building types and architectural styles that enhance the Mill Site Coastal setting and build on the best example along the California Coastline. Design excellence to take advantage of the sites natural amenities and create great places of economic value. New recreational uses on the former Mill Site in the context of the larger Mendocino Coastal Area.

- A. Entertainment Center (Noyo/Yolo Star Center)
- B. Card Room/ Resort
- C. Theater
- D. Skate Park

Environmental Resource (ER) ER.I Networks of open spaces that incorporate and respect areas with natural habitats.

2.6 Medical Center

SITE MAP

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

EQUIPMENT ECT.

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

ACCOUNTABILITIES

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

- 7. Medical Facility - \$50 million dollars.
(Was originally thinking of having this on the Mill Site but am still thinking about where to have it.)
- 8. Medical Instrument manufacturing in Covelo, CA. - 10 million dollars.
With an 800-million-dollar payout, the overall cost which was presented before you would be over 700 million dollars.

2.7 Tech School
SITE MAP

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

EQUIPMENT ECT.

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

ACCOUNTABILITIES

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

2.8 Warehouse and Factory
SITE MAP

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

EQUIPMENT ECT.

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

ACCOUNTABILITIES

Bottle Making and Hemp

Re-manufacturing at the Noyo Harbor International Maritime Dock. Freight and Air Transportation, Bottle, plastic, tile making and restoration - \$130 million dollars. (For Mineral Water Business and Brewing Company.)

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

3 D-Q University

3A. Executive Summary

DQ UNIVERSITY:

(Geospects: Port Mission 39 Degrees Lassitude from the equator)

The mission of the United States America Agency Tribal Nations (USATN), Department of Education Leadership Council (DELIC) is to assist and influence bold, socially responsible leaders who will transform the world of schooling. Our central role is to ignite the leadership capacity needed to create vital, democratic and caring places for powerful teaching and learning. The values and beliefs of the Department form the basis for challenging assumptions about traditional forms of educational leadership. The above includes and is not limited to EDLD 8011

(the applied study of education issues 11), and provides guided experience working in the education field to identify and analyze relevant educational issues.

Most of the work for this course will be done in the field rather than in the classroom and through reading and written assignments with the assistance of a district, agency, department, etc., mentor advisor and instructor and seminars. It will provide opportunities for focused study on school {and} tribal university leadership and management function:**

Most of the work for this course will be done in the field rather than in the classroom and through reading and written assignments with the assistance of a district, agency, department, etc., mentor advisor and instructor and seminars. It will provide opportunities for focused study on school {and} tribal university leadership and management function:**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has already provided a cultivation Pilot program for the tribal nations. 7 CFR Part 990: “This rule outlines provisions for the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to approve plans submitted by States and Indian Tribes for the International domestic production of hemp.” According to the guidelines by 7 CER Part 900, this plan also includes the production of an educational infrastructure for the Native and Chicano Tribes, measures for economic progress, and various other aspects.**University

Essential Strategic Goals for Education:

- All students will enter;
- All students will develop the knowledge, skills, and behaviors necessary for physical, mental, and emotional wellbeing in a positive, safe, and culturally relevant learning environment;
- All students will develop the knowledge, skills, and behaviors necessary to progress successfully through school and be prepared for postsecondary education and/or career opportunities;
- All students will graduate high school ready to think globally and succeed in postsecondary study and careers;
- All students will develop the knowledge, skills, and behaviors needed to lead their sovereign nations to a thriving future through self-determination;
- All students will benefit from an education system that is effective, efficient, transparent, and accountable. Taken together, these strategic goals are a step forward and represent the hard work of tribal Nations staff, educators, Tribes, and stakeholders and their collective commitment to our students. The Direction provides a sound framework for improving student achievement; maximizing resources; providing targeted technical assistance to Tribal operated and Tribally controlled schools; and establishing a means for supporting educators and staff while improving oversight and accountability through performance management.

Native and Chicano serving people, nature and culture. This is a social benefit Organization formed by an alliance of “Sovereign Nobles”, based on common ancestral, culture connections and community resources holdings, for the mutual benefit of the member, partners as well as public relations and social wellbeing of the general public. The national language of Mendocino Reserve Tribal Nations is Spanish-Mexican and Native mix Cultural language, and the homeland, which is called Republic of California of the Mendocino Indian Reservation, we are

dedicated to healing the relationship between descendants of foreign settlers and the descendants of the indigenous tribes. However, the present and future cultural preservation, peace and prosperity of the Mendocino Reserve Tribal Nations remains a priority and concerns to the C.E.O. of this Organization, and the other Tribal Nations Leaders, as does the wellbeing of all Native, Chicano People and those whom have friendly interaction with.

Purpose of the National Organization (for which funds will be collective and distributed):

- 1) Research and archiving ancestral records of tribal members and history of the world in relationship to Native, Chicano Tribal Nations.
- 2) Publishing books and research papers on topics of Native, Chicano Art ,crafts and Language Heritage and matters of interest in social benefit causes, international relations and ecosystems.
- 3) Research and development if innovative international peacemaking solutions, economic revitalization, natural health focus groups and other issues, which are vitally important to impoverished communities worldwide.
- 4) Providing high level land, assets and resource management for Native, Chicano American Tribes in the Republic California Tribal Nations, including world heritage Preservation. Providing Security services for, including state-of-the-art- environmental cleanup, remediation project, crisis response (FEMA TCERT), investigative services and international, Inter-Tribal and Inter-Agency mediation, advocacy, contracts and treaty negotiation.
- 5) Working to set up regional corporate accountability networks, in order to establish a greater respect for the need to minimize the impacts of industrial pollution and rampant industrial waste. Development protected media broadcasting and telecommunications services providers, carrier services, human rights monitoring and conflict mitigation interventions.
- 6) Research and Development into industries and emerging technologies for resource and transportation logistics focusing on minimizing environmental impact and finding alternative to systems. to replace major polluters.
- 7) Creating wholesome and inspiring environments for Native, Chicanos Indigenous general cultural members Families of all ages to learn and improve their intellect, talents, skills and empathy. Whole families and whole community learning environments will support the restoration of the health and wellness benefits of a more tribal community culture.
- 8) Creating model “natural healing centers” that can be relative easily replicated or adopted anywhere in which naturographic doctors and holistic health nutritionists will collaborate to offer an alternative to the conventional hospital and doctors office, by immersing the patient into nature-rich environment with naturally detoxing diets and therapeutic healing methods.

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

This is a self-determined Indigenous tribal government service agency (Tribal Nations) (in Accordance with U.N.D.R.I.P. Article III).

The business organization structure is a benefit Corporation.

The Agency is managed and directed by a C.E.O., General Contractor (Lic.045165604)

The C.E.O. meets Monthly with his EXECUTIVE AND CONSORTRIUM BOARD.

The C.E.O is advised by an internationally assembly of reserved elders.

3.1 Biological Science/Agricultural Wing

SITE MAP

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

EQUIPMENT ECT.

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

ACCOUNTABILITIES & CURRICULUM

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

TIMELINE

UNDERWRITERS PLEASE ASSESS

3.2 Performing and Fine Arts Center

A: Curriculum for Performing Arts Fine Art Center

B. Accountabilities

C. Timeline

3.3 Environmental Studies & Regenerative Infrastructure Wing

A: Curriculum for Environmental Studies & Regenerative Infrastructure Wing

B. Accountabilities

C. Timeline

Bio-fuel and Bio-energy science Research. Existing companies and contributors are already waiting to be acknowledged and accepted for their support and services that they are ready to provide such as:

3.4 Aerospace and GIS Wing

A: Curriculum for Aerospace And GIS Wing

B. Accountabilities

C. Timeline

3.5 Healing and Rejuvenation Sweat Center

A: Curriculum for Healing and Rejuvenation Sweat Center

B. Accountabilities

C. Timeline

3.6 Tribal Law & Business School

- A: Curriculum for Tribal Law and Business School
- B. Accountabilities
- C. Timeline

3.7 Childcare & Play Preschool, Pre-Development

- A: Curriculum for Childcare & Play Pre-school
- B. Accountabilities
- C. Timeline

3.8 General Education High School

- A: Curriculum for General Education High School
- B. Accountabilities
- C. Timeline

3.9 Culinary Center And Food Processing

- A: Curriculum for Culinary Center and Food Processing
- B. Accountabilities
- C. Timeline

4. Acknowledgments of Authorities

4a. INVOLVED ORGANIZATIONS

FAMILIES OF NATIONAL CONSULTANTS OF SACRAMENTO
CENTER TALENT
ALTERNATIVE EARTH
FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT OF MENDOCINO INDIAN RESERVATION
D-Q UNIVERSITY
TRIBUNAL NATIVE AMERICAN UTILITIES
NATIVE AMERICAN SUPPORTING HISTORICAL ANALYSIS
HEART OF THE CHILDREN
AGENCY OF TRIBAL NATIONS
LUCY MOORE FOUNDATION

4b. FEDERAL PROGRAMS PARTICIPATING IN THE INITIATIVE

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
US DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AFFAIRS
US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

US DEPARTMENT OF GREEN ENERGY COUNCIL
US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT NATIVE AMERICAN AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT TRIBAL ENERGY UTILITIES
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
SBA DIRECT AND BUSINESS LOANS
US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

5. Index

Subpart B—State and Tribal Hemp Production Plans § 990.2 State and Tribal plans; General authority. Indian Tribes desiring to have primary regulatory authority over the production of hemp in the State or territory of the Indian Tribe for which it has jurisdiction shall submit to the Secretary or Tribal Contractor for approval, through the State department of agriculture (in consultation with the Governor and chief law enforcement officer of the State) or the Tribal government, as applicable, a plan under which the State or Indian Tribe monitors and regulates that production. § 990.3 State and Tribal plans; Plan requirements. (a) General requirements. A Tribal plan submitted to the Secretary or the contractor for approval must include the practice and procedures described in this paragraph (a). (1) A State or Tribal plan must include a practice to collect, maintain, and report to the Secretary relevant, real-time information for each producer licensed or authorized to produce hemp under the State or Tribal plan regarding: (i) Contact information as described in § 990.70(a)(1); (ii) A legal description of the land on which the producer will produce hemp in the State or territory of the Indian Tribe including, to the extent practicable, its geospatial location; and (iii) The status and number of the producer's license or authorization. (2) A State or Tribal plan must include a procedure for accurate and effective sampling of all hemp produced, to include the requirements in this paragraph (a)(2). (i) Within 15 days prior to the anticipated harvest of cannabis plants, a Federal, State, local, or Tribal law enforcement agency or other Federal, State, or Tribal designated person shall collect samples from the flower material from such cannabis plants for delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration level testing as described in §§ 990.24 and 990.25. (ii) The method used for sampling from the flower material of the cannabis plant must be sufficient at a confidence level of 95 percent that no more than one percent (1%) of the plants in the lot would exceed the acceptable hemp THC level. The method used for sampling must ensure that a representative sample is collected that represents a homogeneous composition of the lot. (iii) During a scheduled sample collection, the producer or an authorized representative of the producer shall be present at the growing site. (iv) Representatives of the sampling agency shall be provided with complete and unrestricted access during business hours to all hemp and other cannabis plants, whether growing or harvested, and all land, buildings, and other structures used for the cultivation, handling, and storage of all hemp and other cannabis plants, and all locations listed in the producer license. (v) A producer shall not harvest the cannabis crop prior to samples being taken. (3) A State or Tribal plan must include a procedure for testing that is able to accurately identify whether the sample contains a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol content concentration level that exceeds the acceptable hemp THC level. The procedure must include a validated testing methodology that uses postdecarboxylation or other similarly reliable methods. The testing methodology must consider the potential conversion of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THC-A) in hemp into THC and the test result measures total available THC derived from the

sum of the THC and THC-A content. Testing methodologies meeting the requirements of this paragraph (a)(3) include, but are not limited to, gas or liquid chromatography with detection. The total THC concentration level shall be determined and reported on a dry weight basis. (i) Any test of a representative sample resulting in higher than the acceptable hemp THC level shall be conclusive evidence that the lot represented by the sample is not in compliance with this part. Lots tested and not certified by the DEA-registered laboratory at or below the acceptable hemp THC level may not be further handled, processed or enter the stream of commerce and the producer shall ensure the lot is disposed of in accordance with § 990.27. (ii) Samples of hemp plant material from one lot shall not be commingled with hemp plant material from other lots. (iii) Analytical testing for purposes of detecting the concentration levels of THC shall meet the following standards: (A) Laboratory quality assurance must ensure the validity and reliability of test results; (B) Analytical method selection, validation, and verification must ensure that the testing method used is appropriate (fit for purpose), and that the laboratory can successfully perform the testing; (C) The demonstration of testing validity must ensure consistent, accurate analytical performance; (D) Method performance specifications must ensure analytical tests are sufficiently sensitive for the purposes of the detectability requirements of this part; and (E) An effective disposal procedure for hemp plants that are produced that do not meet the requirements of this part. The procedure must be in accordance with DEA reverse distributor regulations found at 21 CFR 1317.15. (F) Measurement of uncertainty (MU) must be estimated and reported with test results. Laboratories shall use appropriate, validated methods and procedures for all testing activities and evaluate measurement of uncertainty. (4) A State or Indian Tribe shall promptly notify the Administrator by certified mail or electronically of any occurrence of cannabis plants or plant material that do not meet the definition of hemp in this part and attach the records demonstrating the appropriate disposal of all of those plants and materials in the lot from which the representative samples were taken. (5) A State or Tribal plan must include a procedure to comply with the enforcement procedures in § 990.6. (6) A State or Tribal plan must include a procedure for conducting annual inspections of, at a minimum, a random sample of producers to verify that hemp is not produced in violation of this part. These procedures must enforce the terms of violations as stated in the Act and defined under § 990.6. (7) A State or Tribal plan must include a procedure for submitting the information described in § 990.70 to the Secretary not more than 30 days after the date on which the information is received. All such information must be submitted to the USDA in a format that is compatible with USDA's information sharing system. (8) The State or Tribal government must certify that the State or Indian Tribe has the resources and personnel to carry out the practices and procedures described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section. (9) The State or Tribal plan must include a procedure to share information with USDA to support the information sharing requirements in 7 U.S.C. 1639q(d). The procedure must include the requirements described in this paragraph (a)(9). (i) The State or Tribal plan shall require producers to report their hemp crop acreage to the FSA, consistent with the requirement in § 990.7. (ii) The State or Tribal government shall assign each producer with a license or authorization identifier in a format prescribed by USDA. (iii) The State or Tribal government shall require producers to report the total acreage of hemp planted, harvested, and, if applicable, disposed. The State or Tribal government shall collect this information and report it to AMS. (b) Relation to State and Tribal law. A State or Tribal plan may include any other practice or procedure established by a State or Indian Tribe, as applicable; Provided, That the practice or procedure is consistent with this part and Subtitle G of the Act. (1) No preemption. Nothing in this part preempts or limits any law of a State or Indian Tribe that: (i) Regulates the

production of hemp; and (ii) Is more stringent than this part or Subtitle G of the Act. (2) References in plans. A State or Tribal plan may include a reference to a law of the State or Indian Tribe regulating the production of hemp, to the extent that the law is consistent with this part. § 990.4 USDA approval of State and Tribal plans. (a) General authority. No plans will be accepted by USDA prior to October 31, 2019. No later than 60 calendar days after the receipt of a State or Tribal plan for a State or Tribal Nation in which production of hemp is legal, the Secretary shall: (1) Approve the State or Tribal plan only if the State or Tribal plan complies with this part; or (2) Disapprove the State or Tribal plan if the State or Tribal plan does not comply with this part. USDA shall provide written notification to the State or Tribe of the disapproval and the cause for the disapproval. (b) Amended plans. A State or Tribal government, as applicable, must submit to the Secretary an amended plan if: (1) The Secretary disapproves a State or Tribal plan if the State or Tribe wishes to have primary jurisdiction over hemp production within its State or territory of the Indian Tribe; or (2) The State or Tribe makes substantive revisions to its plan or its laws which alter the way the plan meets the requirements of this part. If this occurs, the State or Tribal government must re-submit the plan with any modifications based on laws and regulation changes for USDA approval. Such re-submissions should be provided to USDA within 365 days from the date that the State or Tribal laws and regulations are effective. Producers shall continue to comply with the requirements of the existing plan while such modifications are under consideration by USDA. If State or Tribal government laws or regulations in effect under the USDA-approved plan change but the State or Tribal government does not re-submit a modified plan within one year from the effective date of the new law or regulation, the existing plan is revoked. (3) USDA approval of State or Tribal government plans shall remain in effect unless an amended plan must be submitted to USDA because of a substantive revision to a State's or Tribe's plan, a relevant change in State or Tribal laws or regulations, or approval of the plan is revoked by USDA. (c) Technical assistance. The Secretary may provide technical assistance to help a State or Indian Tribe develop or amend a plan. This may include the review of draft plans or other informal consultation as necessary. VerDate Sep<11>2014 17:04 Oct 30, 2019 Jkt 250001 PO 00000 Frm 00037 Fmt 4701 Sfmt 4700 E:\FR\FM\31OCR3.SGM 31OCR3khammond on DSKJM1Z7X2PROD with RULES3

58558 Federal Register/ Vol. 84, No. 211 / Thursday, October 31, 2019 / Rules and Regulations (d) Approved State or Tribal plans. If the Secretary approves a State or Tribal plan, the Secretary shall notify the State or Tribe by letter or email. (1) In addition to the approval letter, the State or Tribe shall receive their plan approval certificate either as an attachment or assessable via website link. (2) The USDA shall post information regarding approved plans on its website. (3) USDA approval of State or Tribal government plans shall remain in effect unless: (i) The State or Tribal government laws and regulations in effect under the USDA-approved plan change, thus requiring such plan to be re-submitted for USDA approval. (ii) A State or Tribal plan must be amended in order to comply with amendments to Subtitle G the Act and this part. (e) Producer rights upon revocation of State or Tribal plan. If USDA revokes approval of the State or Tribal plan due to noncompliance as defined in § 990.5, producers licensed or authorized to produce hemp under the revoked State or Tribal plan may continue to produce for the remainder of the calendar year in which the revocation became effective. Producers may then apply to be licensed under the USDA plan for 90 days after the notification even if the time period does not coincide with the annual application window.

Hemp regulation guidelines:

<https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/canada-accepts-to-lead-global-open-government-partnership-646498813.html> - Canada Hemp

<https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P085621?lang=fr> - Chile Sustainable Land Management

https://mcrd.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/SALC-Final-Report_all-10.19.2017.pdf - Chile Sustainable Land Management, Ledger

Indigenous knowledge is often based on long time experience of a specific phenomenon and places while scientific knowledge describes detail process at a point in time

<http://sdg.iisd.org/news/world-bank-gef-support-sustainable-land-management-in-chile/> - World Bank News on \$6m allotted to Chile Forest Management

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/es/es-nbsap-01-p2-en.pdf> - Information on CBD Development Plan in Spain

http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/WPapers/WP171Pacheco.pdf - Brazil Sustainable Land Management

<https://prism.ucalgary.ca/handle/11023/2928> - Canada Military Lands, Sovereign Land

<http://www.fao.org/in-action/protierras/es/> - Sustainable Land Management, Proterrias in Mexico
https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/report/downloadreportbyfilename?filename=Industrial%20Hemp%20Production%20Trade%20and%20Regulation_Ottawa_Canada_8-26-2019.pdf - Canada Hemp Production Stats 2019

<https://hemptoday.net/chile-hemp-investment/> - Chile Hemp Investment

First Sustainable Land Management Project for Hemp In the History of The World