

JOHN S. MCCAIN III NATIONAL CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION

ABOUT US

The John S. McCain III National Center for Environmental Conflict Resolution (NCECR) is a program of the Udall Foundation, which is an independent, nonpartisan Federal agency of the Executive Branch. NCECR provides collaboration, consensus-building, and conflict resolution services on a range of environmental, natural and cultural resources, Tribal, and public lands issues involving the Federal Government.

WE SPECIALIZE IN...

- Complex, multiparty environmental challenges at a national and regional level
- Issues that require substantive, technical, or process expertise (e.g., NEPA, transportation infrastructure projects, endangered species, cultural resources)
- Issues involving multiple levels of government (Federal, State, Local, Tribal) and the public
- Interagency and interdepartmental collaborations
- Collaborative efforts involving Tribes and Native people, including Government-to-Government Consultation between Tribes and Federal agencies

OUR SERVICES

- Facilitation
- Mediation
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Tribal Consultation
- Training
- Project/Situation Assessment
- Convening
- Collaborative Process Design
- Science-based Decision Making Support

BENEFITS



BETTER OUTCOMES

More durable solutions



EFFICIENCY

Cost savings, timely process, minimizes litigation



IMPROVED GOVERNANCE

Increased capacity to serve citizens

NATIVE AMERICAN AND ALASKA NATIVE

Federal agencies maintain a government-to-government relationship with Native American and Alaska Native people (Native Nations) as part of the United States' trust responsibility to Native Nations. This government-to-government relationship requires Federal agencies to consult with Native Nations on decisions that will impact Native Nations, their communities, and their resources. Native Nations share many similar issues and challenges surrounding natural resources management and stewardship, environmental protection, economic sustainability, community health, infrastructure development, and protecting and maintaining culture. However, each Native Nation has a distinct government, culture, language, and community. The complicated relationship between Native Nations and the Federal Government intersects natural resources, environmental, and cultural resource planning and decision-making within the United States. ECCR tools and approaches support the strategic analysis of these complex interactions and challenges and may be used to design opportunities for more efficient, long-term, workable solutions between the Federal Government, Native Nations, and other parties.

WEST COAST TRIBAL ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION GUIDANCE



BACKGROUND: With the support of the Moore Foundation, NCECR facilitated a work group of the West Coast Tribal Caucus—comprised of members

OUTCOME: The West Coast Tribal Caucus issued Guidance and Responsibilities for Effective Tribal Consultation, Communication, and Engagement in July Ocean Alliance to disseminate the guide and encourage

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ON MARINE MAMMALS



BACKGROUND: IPCoMM, a coalition of Tribal marine

OUTCOME: Through a series of facilitated conversations,

PACIFIC NORTHWEST TRIBAL WATER PATHWAYS



BACKGROUND: The Washington Department of Ecology asked NCECR for assistance in developing a voluntary government-to-government pilot partnership with three interested Pacific Northwest Tribes and to explore new cooperative approaches for resolving Tribal water interests and water rights issues.

OUTCOME: NCECR supported developing a model confidentiality agreement to build trust and communication between the Tribes and the agency. NCECR also organized a series of briefings and a workshop for the Washington Department of Ecology to familiarize staff with Tribal water rights issues.

OE NATIONAL LISTENING SESSIONS ON TRIBAL ENERGY POLICY



BACKGROUND: DOE asked NCECR to convene and facilitate national listening sessions to learn about Tribal energy policy, program priorities, and obstacles Tribal

OUTCOME: DOE received information from more than 250 Tribal leaders and representatives and national and regional Tribal organizations to inform DOE's work on







