



Tribal Green Design Summit



March 20-21, 2007
College of Menominee Nation

CASE STUDY GROUP EXERCISE

Goals of the Group Exercise

- Share experiences in a semi-formal small group setting
- Develop an outline of the major steps involved in a tribal green design project
- Develop a list of recommendations for tribes and federal agencies for implementation of green design projects

Participant Instructions

1. Briefly go around the group introducing yourselves and indicate why you are attending this workshop and if you have been involved in any green design projects
2. Answer the following questions as a group (10-15 minutes for each question):
 - a. What are the different tribal departments and government agencies that should be involved in the planning and implementation of tribal green design projects? How can these groups come together to make these projects happen?
 - b. How can tribal community members become involved in the planning and implementation of green design projects?
 - c. What are the major steps (from planning to implementation) involved in a tribal green design project?
 - d. What are some of the barriers to implementing tribal green design projects? How can these barriers be overcome?
 - e. Are there any other recommendations that tribes or government agencies need to know or should consider?
3. After about 60 minutes, decide how the group will present a few of the more interesting discussion topics to the larger group
4. Each small group will report to the larger group 5 minutes per group
5. If there is time remaining, share any final comments with the larger group on the exercise. Where are some of the similarities and differences between the different small groups?
6. We will compile and distribute information from this exercise to all participants after the workshop.

Tribal Green Design Summit '07
Case Study Group Exercise
Group #1

2A. What are the different tribal departments and government agencies that should be involved in the planning and implementation of tribal green design projects? How can these groups come together to make these projects happen?

- Creating a workgroup
- Good communication – educational comp.
- Planning, Land Use, Env, I.N.R., G.I.S., Housing, D.P.T., Tribal Council, and Legal.

Example: Ashland Area [OVER LAYS]

- Hydraulics
- Building Constraints
- Basic local knowledge [wisdom]

- Government Agencies
*if needed tribal construction companies

- Local Builders – educators / adult:
- Frequent presentations

2B. How can tribal community members become involve in the planning and implementation of green design projects?

- Group communication [Tribal Traditions – FOOD]
- Network individuals – Elders association, Builders
- Public comment sessions

2C. What are the major steps (From planning to implementation) involved in a tribal green design project?

- Open ended

2D. What are some of the barriers to implementing tribal green design projects? How can these barriers be overcome?

- Restriction, - housing vs amount of cost in green design
- Benefits of compromise in sustan. –
- Back decisions can make decisions huge impact
- Build correctly – maintenance – 100 years
- Details – waste
- Education- housing board, Cont., Leadership = training leaders to train crews
 - Builders
 - Housing entity
- Economic development

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Case Study Group Exercise
Group #2

2A. What are the different tribal departments and government agencies that should be involved in the planning and implementation of tribal green design projects? How can these groups come together to make these projects happen?

- ❖ Tribal Members
- ❖ Housing
- ❖ Planning/Development
- ❖ Land Use
- ❖ Economic Development
- ❖ Elders
- ❖ Engineering
- ❖ Public works
- ❖ City Commission
- ❖ Zoning Department
- ❖ Cultural Preservation
- ❖ Community groups
- ❖ Elected Officials
- ❖ Environmental / Natural Resources Departments
- ❖ GIS
- ❖ Facilities/Maintenance
- ❖ Boards
- ❖ City – Fire Marshall, County, township, local boards
- ❖ BIA Roads,
- ❖ HUD
- ❖ EPA
- ❖ FWS
- ❖ State agencies/officials

How to come together?

- ❖ Listening sessions
- ❖ Talking circles
- ❖ Informing through media: internet
- ❖ Food
- ❖ Communications plans
- ❖ Routine meetings eg. Housing Commissions, Authorities, Board Meetings, Informal council meetings
- ❖ Charrettes
- ❖ Visioning
- ❖ * Project team to direct – Develop procedure & hire a project manager responsible for getting all together.

2B. How can tribal community members become involve in the planning and implementation of green design projects?

- ❖ Visioning sessions – story boarding, preferences
- ❖ Community surveys
- ❖ Early presentation, Education & Outreach for greater awareness of green in community
- ❖ Involvement in design charrettes
- ❖ School courses (high school and college)
- ❖ Progress reports & sessions
- ❖ Formal ceremonies
- ❖ Exhibitions at shows, powwows, fairs, etc...
- ❖ Be clear about sustainability and 7th Generational thinking

2C. What are the major steps (From planning to implementation) involved in a tribal green design project?

- ❖ Identify need for sustainable project up front, and the benefits.
- ❖ Create project team to direct next steps
- ❖ Legislative charge/approval different for different tribes
- ❖ Review Financials
 - SITE selection CRITERIA
 - Communications plan
 - Refine NEEDS and BENEFITS
 - Community outreach
 - Green criteria (Ex. LEED principles)
- ❖ Consultant/Design Contractor – Bidding-Selection
- ❖ All appropriate stakeholders/personnel

2D. What are some of the barriers to implementing tribal green design projects? How can these barriers be overcome?

- ❖ General understanding
 - Cultural sensitivity
 - Education
- ❖ Cost
 - Investment in future
 - Payback
 - Energy rebates
- ❖ Local material available
 - Research
- ❖ Feasibility of technologies and perceptions
 - Cultural sensitivity
 - Local examples
 - Network with other tribes
- ❖ Ordinances and Land Fed/Trust Context
 - Work with officials depending on type of land
 - Network → Where else? Case studies?

2 E. Are there any other recommendations that tribes or government agencies need to know or should consider?

- ❖ Federal assistance
 - Technical – information, centers of expertise, summits & training
 - Ordinance development
 - Support for more expensive green technology
 - Pilots/demos
 - Flexibility
- ❖ Create Tribal networks
- ❖ Attention to Climate Change adaptation and mitigation
- ❖ State assistance
- ❖ Training the feds – regional field level, green opps, red roles to help

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Case Study Group Exercise
Group #3

- I. What do we want to build?
- Commercial Development
 - Administration Buildings (Offices)
 - Schools
 - Housing
 - Cultural Heritage – Museum, etc...
 - Communities infrastructure – Roads, trails (connectivity)
 - Commercial Businesses
- II. Who are the stakeholders?
- Tribal
- Business Committee (Elected Officials)
 - Boards Commission, Committees
 - Planners
 - Environmental
 - Community members – Elders, Youth
 - Grants persons
 - Financial Staff
- Feds
- BIA
 - IHS
 - EPA
 - HUD
 - USDA Rural Development
 - Federal Homeloan Blc
 - Other financial institutions
 - EDA
- Other
- Focus on Energy groups
 - Nijji
 - CDEIs
 - CERT
- Issues
- Landuse
 - Infrastructure
 - Housing
 - Legal

Education

- Multimedia – newspapers, meetings/workshops,
- Electronically – webcast, website, Groupwise (e-mail)
- Mail
- Radio – TV

Barriers

- Cost
- Resistance to change (Δ)
- Lack of understanding
- Technical Assistance
- “Other” priorities
- Product availability
- Timing

Key message to Tribes & Government

- We are NOT all the same
- Don’t use the “cookie-cutter” approach
- One size does not fit all
- Use the **TEAM** (**T**ogether **E**veryone **A**ccomplishes **M**ore) approach
- “Git-R-done”

Teams gather info

- Take info to communities
- Inform all programs, services, departments
- Recommendations to Elected Officials
- Develop: Resolutions, Contracts, I-D Resources, Human & Financial

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Case Study Group Exercise
Group #4

2A. What are the different tribal departments and government agencies that should be involved in the planning and implementation of tribal green design projects? How can these groups come together to make these projects happen?

- ❖ Tribal Departments
- ❖ Government Agencies – your federal funding agencies
- ❖ Councils
- ❖ Land Management/Department
- ❖ Community – Youth, Elders
- ❖ Planning – Zoning
- ❖ Natural Resources / Conservation /THPO
- ❖ Housing
- ❖ Legal
- ❖ GIS
- ❖ HIS
- ❖ Economic development

How to bring together?

- ❖ **TEAM** – “ Together everyone accomplishes more”
- ❖ Workshops
- ❖ Committee
- ❖ Professional Consultants
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Community Involvement
- ❖ Charrettes
- ❖ Food/Feast

2B. How can tribal community members become involve in the planning and implementation of green design projects?

- ❖ Surveys
- ❖ Feasts
- ❖ Tribal publications / non-tribal
- ❖ “Hot Button” ex. Mold
- ❖ Educational workshops
- ❖ Regular scheduled meetings
 - Tribal council meetings
 - Police/fire
 - Youth meetings
 - Elder meetings

2C. What are the major steps (From planning to implementation) involved in a tribal green design project?

- ❖ Plan the plan
- ❖ Priority list of projects
- ❖ Find funding
- ❖ Look at current facilities – low hanging fruit
- ❖ Getting right stakeholders at the table
- ❖ Find champion
- ❖ commitment

2D. What are some of the barriers to implementing tribal green design projects? How can these barriers be overcome?

- ❖ Funding
- ❖ Federal agencies
- ❖ Planning in silos
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Piece meal planning vs holistic
- ❖ Geography
- ❖ Thinking outside the box

2 E. Are there any other recommendations that tribes or government agencies need to know or should consider?

Tribes

Long term benefits vs Short term savings

Government Agencies

Improve government to government relations

Inter-agencies federal

← Constability of funding →

- ❖ Visit legislators
- ❖ Administrative/political
- ❖ Continuity

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Case Study Group Exercise
Group #5

2A. What are the different tribal departments and government agencies that should be involved in the planning and implementation of tribal green design projects? How can these groups come together to make these projects happen?

- ❖ Zoning, Environmental, Housing, Planning, Roads, Tribal Council, & Community Representation.
- ❖ Depending on funding- HUD, BIA, USDA, Local governments, DNR, Army of Corp of Engineers, HIS. – Invite them to community meetings with food.

2B. How can tribal community members become involve in the planning and implementation of green design projects?

- ❖ Invite ALL participants to meetings; get their ideas, and their support.

- ❖ Have the Tribal Council adopt a green framework such as: LEED, or green communities. Seek funding to support green strategies. Gain support, research options that are feasible for your area. Find out what local supplies are available. Incorporate tribal cultural and history (repatriation – reburial barriers)

2C. What are the major steps (From planning to implementation) involved in a tribal green design project?

- ❖ Have the Tribal Council adopt a green framework such as: LEED, or green communities. Seek funding to support green strategies. Gain support, research options that are feasible for your area. Find out what local supplies are available. Incorporate tribal cultural and history (repatriation – reburial barriers)

2D. What are some of the barriers to implementing tribal green design projects? How can these barriers be overcome?

- ❖ Upfront costs (not looking at future savings), location selection can be a challenge, lack of knowledge of green.
- ❖ Educate the community about GREEN and LEED
- ❖ Lifecycle cost analysis

2 E. Are there any other recommendations that tribes or government agencies need to know or should consider?

- ❖ Need more funding to implement the green concepts.
- ❖ Educate the tribes about the lifecycle of facilities.
- ❖ “Fire, Water, Earth, and Air” the four elements
- ❖ The seven directions
- ❖ The seven generations – 3 before, the current, and the 3 future.

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Group #6

2A. What are the different tribal departments and government agencies that should be involved in the planning and implementation of tribal green design projects? How can these groups come together to make these projects happen?

- ❖ Historical – SHPO
- ❖ Zoning / Planning Department
- ❖ Tribal Environmental- EPA- DOE
- ❖ Cultural heritage
- ❖ Tribal Housing
- ❖ Grants- HUD, USDA, Tribal, DOE
- ❖ Construction coordinators – subcontractors
- ❖ Green Design Experts
- ❖ Tribal Education – public

Conference, Open forum, Charrettes, Informational presentation

2B. How can tribal community members become involve in the planning and implementation of green design projects?

- ❖ Charrettes
- ❖ Attend – Planning meetings
- ❖ Involvement right from the beginning through community outreach and education
- ❖ Focus groups
- ❖ Social marketing

2C. What are the major steps (From planning to implementation) involved in a tribal green design project?

- ❖ Public forum – need
- ❖ Funding availability
- ❖ Land site(s) Determine &/or acquisition – Zoning, NEPA, Buildings, Culturally, Acceptable, Existing, historical
- ❖ Charrette- feasibility study
- ❖ Design Experts- Community development Charrette (Architects, Engineers)
- ❖ Tribal Codes – Zoning
- ❖ Prepare construction documents
- ❖ Select construction team
- ❖ Construction coordinator
- ❖ Document compliance with standard you wanted to achieve: LEED, ENERGY

2D. What are some of the barriers to implementing tribal green design projects? How can these barriers be overcome?

- ❖ COST COST COST
- ❖ FUNDING FUNDING FUNDING
- ❖ Understanding spending extra up front saves in the long run both the life cycle cost & the global future.

- ❖ Getting acceptance of new technology by tribal officials and zoning.
- ❖ Stress benefits of green design
- ❖ EDUCATION
- ❖ Upkeep- education & or maintenance agreements. Include in contract documents – general contractors to educate your maintenance team during and thru the 1st year of occupancy.
- ❖ Non-tribal population – fight – taking land our their tax base
- ❖ Community outreach

2 E. Are there any other recommendations that tribes or government agencies need to know or should consider?

- ❖ Long term benefits for future generations
- ❖ Both tribal & globally for the community
- ❖ Time spent on initial planning will limit problems later in the process.
- ❖ Land Trust issues.
- ❖ Acquisition
- ❖ Education- spending up front saves in the long run
- ❖ Community involvement
- ❖ Team work