Speaker 1: [00:00](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=0.5) You don't really learn how to manage an emergency until it happens.

Speaker 2: [00:04](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=4.37) This is Kayeloni Scott, and she's attending the Northwest Tribal Public Health and Emergency Preparedness Training and Conference in Portland, Oregon. It's an annual event where health and emergency management professionals can meet to discuss how to better work with different tribes located around the Pacific Northwest.

Speaker 1: [00:19](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=19.01) This is my first time attending a conference such as this and this, this role of my position has really, since we had our floods recently as the first time I've kind of dived into, you know, emergency preparedness type stuff.

Speaker 3: [00:35](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=35.05) There you go.

Speaker 2: [00:35](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=35.72) And this conference covers all kinds of stuff. Topics like evacuation preparedness or increasing healthcare response capabilities or using social media social media.

Speaker 3: [00:45](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=45.74) Oh, in general? Over social media. Yes, we are definitely a two-way communicator.

Speaker 2: [00:49](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=49.05) And there's a talk from FEMA about hazard mitigation.

Speaker 4: [00:51](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=51.93) What is the pre-disaster mitigation grant program? So this is a, this is a program that has grant funding available to implement some of the projects that you may have identified in your hazard mitigation plan. It's a really great resource for tribal governments to access. They can apply directly to FEMA for these funds if they've completed a FEMA approved hazard mitigation plan. This is a program that is offered nationally on an annual basis, assuming that we'd get an appropriation for the program each year, which, which we have,

Speaker 2: [01:24](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=84.17) Congress has authorized FEMA to implement programs that are meant to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. That's pretty much mitigation. It's this program or programs really that have the interest of many of the emergency managers attending this conference. The possibility of a tribe being affected by disaster causes concern with everyone. But the approach to things like preparedness, recovery and mitigation are a little different when working on tribal lands.

Do you worry about people on the reservation?

Speaker 1: [01:52](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=112.43) I do. And specifically our, the children and elders, you know, many reservations and tribal lands are located in rural areas. There's limited access to some of these homes and a lot of these elders have homes that they grew up in and they have limited access to communication, to technology. Emergency situations come up. They don't want to leave their homes. And that's very, that's very worrisome. You know, one thing with our elders is they, they hold a history and, and wisdom that we can't replace.

Speaker 2: [02:27](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=147.25) I'm David L Yost and this is the FEMA podcast.

Speaker 5: [02:35](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=155.64) I have not been through the mitigation grant process. I've heard about it from some of our other tribes and from FEMA and the state as well.

Speaker 2: [02:44](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=164.19) Eli Grove is the emergency preparedness coordinator for the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians. This is the first time he's attending this conference too.

Speaker 5: [02:50](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=170.74) So yeah, I've heard about the programs, but just right now I'm kind of still getting my feet in and learning, you know, how can, how can I, how I can get assistance in completing some of these projects or applications to get grants and maintaining that as well as updating what we do have currently.

Speaker 2: [03:10](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=190.12) In States like Oregon big disasters occurring from wildfires, earthquakes, tsunamis, attract mitigation efforts from anyone that works in emergency management. But for a tribal emergency manager, it's not just the big disasters, but smaller disasters that can lead to a bigger recovery.

Speaker 6: [03:24](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=204.67) Hazard mitigation lives in my office. And I'm a one person office. But I get a lot of help and support from my other departments when working on mitigation, and really any of the emergency management projects, and we’re very fortunate in that regard.

Speaker 6: [03:39](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=219.18) We had some flooding events that have caused us to implement incident management, do damage assessment. We've had some wildfire events, we've had some winter weather events and it was required office closure.

Speaker 2: [03:49](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=229.28) That's Tracy DePew, the director of emergency management for the Cow Creek band of the Umpqua tribe of Indians. He's been on the job a little longer than Eli over three years, actually. Tracy has a diverse set of terrain to cover because the Cow Creek reservation is in kind of a checkerboard pattern. Which factors into his mitigation concerns.

What does tribal mitigation mean to you?

Speaker 6: [04:07](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=247.42) Well it gets kind of complicated pretty quickly because the values at risk for tribes in my observation can be very, very different than values at risk for other jurisdictions such as cities and counties and states. So what tribal mitigation means to me is really kind of a more organic, holistic approach. Taking into consideration the natural resources, which are also cultural resources. And those are values at risk. So when we mitigate, we certainly look at the traditional values at risk, people, life, safety, buildings, property. But beyond that we need to look at the other values at risk that may be on tribal land or off tribal land. So for that reason, I engaged not only in our tribal hazard mitigation program, but in jurisdictions with jurisdictions that are doing hazard mitigation planning within our ancestral territory as well

Speaker 2: [05:01](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=301.11) With those specific tribal concerns, reducing the loss of life remains key. Kristen Meyers is the hazard mitigation assistance branch chief and FEMA region 10. That was her speaking to an audience earlier about hazard mitigation.

Speaker 4: [05:13](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=313.7) The first thing that we see communities thinking about with any natural hazard is life safety. So if something bad happens, how are people able to survive it? And so when we look at tsunami, one of the major issues that communities face is having safe places to evacuate to. That's the first level of concern that we see communities raising to us with regard to the tsunami hazard. And the similarly is if you compare that to wildfire, if it's a very fast moving fire, that's a thing of concern so you also have evacuations. But typically with a wildfire you may have a little bit more time or you have the set roots where you can get to a safe place in a relatively short amount time. Versus with a tsunami, if you're living in an location that doesn't have high ground nearby that you can evacuate to, then you do need some other structural resources to, to have people evacuate to.

Speaker 4: [06:10](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=370.88) So that's the first level of, of things that we see communities thinking about, which is how do we make sure if something bad happens we lose as few lives or no lives if we possibly can. And then the second level of things we see community look, communities look at is what are the buildings and infrastructure that these people rely on for this day to day services that they need. Shelter, food, water, medical care, what are, what are the buildings and infrastructure that exists that provide those services? And how do we protect those things? So we think about the housing stock that's in particular with wildfire. That's what we see impacted most directly is people's homes. So how do we protect those through either ignition resistant construction so those structures don't catch fire and defensible space around them so the vegetation doesn't catch fire, should there be a wildfire through that area.

Speaker 4: [07:06](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=426.441) With tsunamis, really the impact to the built environment that's so widespread that you're really thinking about life safety. And then how do we get those people to a safe space while the community recovers and rebuilds.

Speaker 2: 07:18 If I'm a member of a tribe or if I represented a tribal community, how do I receive one of these grants?

Speaker 4: 07:24 I guess I’ll say a couple of things about that. So the first stage when we talk about the mitigation grants, the first step is the mitigation plan. And that is a process that tribal leadership as well as the tribal members go through together to identify all of the natural hazards that are of concern to them. So you may have a tribal community that is worried about flood and earthquake and tsunami and wildfire and landslides. They may have all of those, some may have the risk of a greater impact than others.

Speaker 4: [07:58](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=478.49) So you'll see them potentially whittle that down and go, well, we know some of you know, all of these five different hazard event could happen. But right now we're really most concerned about earthquakes and tsunamis. So we're really gonna focus in on understanding what those risks are to the people in our community and to those buildings and infrastructure they rely on. And we're going to come up with a big, a big list of stuff we can do about it. So that over the long term that the people in the community are safer. From there, the, the tribal governments and the people in the community do need to decide, okay, if there's one individual project that we need funding resources to make happen. For example, we want to build a structure for tsunami evacuation where people can go to, should a, should a earthquake happen along the coast causing a tsunami and we only have 20 minutes to get everybody we possibly can in the community to a safe place.

Speaker 4: [08:54](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=534.74) Then they take that one individual project of we want to build a tsunami evacuation structure and they bring that project proposal to FEMA through the grant process. To access the funding specifically, we actually, we have funding available both for the planning stage. So if a tribe needs funding, financial resources to go and do that, that hazard mitigation planning, our, our hazard mitigation assistance grant programs can fund that. And then we also have the option to do project grant funding as well, so that tsunami evacuation structure. The major program that we have that is the most accessible to tribal governments is called the pre disaster mitigation grant program. That's an annual program that funds are appropriated through congress for that each year. We have an annual notice of funding opportunity that comes out through grants.gov and once that's out, then we typically have a three to four month application period.

Speaker 4: [09:52](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=592.77) We've got our own system that tribes apply through. And then in region 10, we provide webinars and training opportunities each year as well as appointments with our staff so that tribes interested in applying to this program can ask questions about this specific project or planning grant they're looking at pursuing and understand a little bit better how to work through our systems.

Speaker 2: 10:14 These systems are on the long list of worries with tribal mitigation applicants. FEMA is looking for ways to well mitigate the worries about mitigation grant programs. That can be through the release of the new tribal mitigation planning handbook or through a conference like this in Portland.

Speaker 4: [10:29](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=629.65) In addition to the webinars that we'll be doing, there are also resources already out here regarding our grant programs. John mentioned the mitigation ideas book already, but there's a picture of it. We have our hazard mitigation assistance. We have multiple grant programs. I focused on the pre disaster mitigation grant program today, but this outlines all of the, all of the great rules that we have for all of us to follow with our grant programs. And we also have an addendum to it that drills into real, some of the project types that we see regularly. This is, these aren't the only type of projects that we fund. We probably found a broad range of projects when it comes to natural hazard risk reduction, but these are ones that we see very commonly; we've got extra rules for you to follow and make sure we all follow them together, listed out here. And then we've got a very well organized web page with a whole slew of job aides and, and resources organized by different project types as well as the different hazards. So that's a great resource as well.

Speaker 4: [11:33](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=693.88) Something else that's a really important resource within the pre disaster mitigation grant program specifically for tribal governments is something called advanced assistance. This is a, essentially mitigation project development funds. Over the years, we've noticed that a lot of great work goes into hazard mitigation planning to come up with that laundry list of projects that tribes are considering doing to reduce risk. And then we see great projects specifically proposed. But there's a gap in being able to really under take what you know you want to do as a community and make the right, look at all the different alternative ways of handling a situation and putting some funding resources into that so that a tribe can, can weigh some options against each other or perhaps invest in the engineering that you need to make the best case for your project through a grant application cycle. So just to highlight the advanced assistance, a type of grant that is also available within pre disaster mitigation, that's just another opportunity that's out there for tribal governments.

Speaker 5: [12:37](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=757.13) For me, it's a pretty broad view of mitigation right now. But yeah.

Speaker 2: [12:42](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=762.81) Well, as you're new to the process, I mean, what do you see as like potential challenges? Is there anything that you don't like, anything that you think FEMA could be doing better?

Speaker 5: [12:51](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=771.75) Well I think, I think it seems to me as I'm new that some of the things that are a little bit redundant in terms of, I like the hazard mitigation plan. I think that's a very good catch all way to, you know, in all phases of an emergency response, recovery and so on. I think it's a great way to capture all of that and to educate your community, and your tribe within that. But I don't, I don't think that, I think that there is similar, similar things that tribes and cities, I guess not all cities, but like the THIRA for example. I think a lot of those things are, are so similar that it's almost redundant and puts a lot more work on tribes, especially because we often don't have the capacity to be able to fill those positions that say a county would to be able to complete those plans. So I like, I like the kind of the catchall that allows us to apply and get more money for litigation. But I also think there's a lot of other, there's a lot of other things that don't need to be a part of that in order to get that funding.

Speaker 2: 14:00 What's a THIRA?

Speaker 5: 14:03 Threat hazard risk analysis or something? Yes. Close, right?

Speaker 2: [14:10](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=850.82) Kind of right. It's threat and hazard, identification, and risk assessment. What the acronym stands for isn't the point. The point is that most tribal emergency managers don't have a staff. They are one person operations that are working through an unfamiliar system.

Speaker 5: [14:23](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=863.79) That's what I've heard from a lot of the other tribes. It's really time consuming. And like I said, I don't think it's, it's not necessarily that we're not interested in doing that and making our tribe more resilient. It's just that we don't have the capacity and that they get it done in the amount of time, the timeline that is put forth on us, you know. I'm updating our plan by myself right now and doing, you know, I'm not, I'm not there. I can't be doing that right now, you know, so I was trying to juggle a lot of things.

Speaker 2: 14:50 As there are nine federally recognized tribes in the state of Oregon reaching out to anyone familiar with the process can help.

Speaker 6: [14:58](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=898.22) If you are a one person operation, probably want to consider getting some help. I mean, you know, I know that NoFu hasn't come out yet, but you can start talking to the contractors now and getting some bids or some quotes on what it might cost to assist with the process. So you know of how much money you're asking for that gets incorporated into your scope of work as you're developing your plan.

Speaker 2: [15:17](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=917.9) How can FEMA make your mitigation projects easier?

Speaker 6: [15:21](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=921.67) So really I think the responsibility for mitigation projects, so identification of risks and threats and hazards and identifying projects really is a responsibility of the tribe and what is the challenge for me is navigating the grants management system and some legacy systems. So being a one man, one person operation that really becomes a challenge. Not being intimately familiar I think you have a suite of about 17 different applications and all of them very different. I do get the technical expertise that I need or the, you know, the technical consultation that I need. But that's a pretty, that's a pretty time consuming, pretty arduous, pretty deadline oriented process when I'm really trying to work all five of the core capabilities. You know, when I start working on mitigation and in particular grant within one of those five core capabilities, that becomes a challenge. So FEMA could help me by really leaning forward on the grants modernization and I know they’re doing that.

Speaker 2: [16:22](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=982.74) So it's kind of a resources a problem for you when you say like more of a human resources problem?

Speaker 6: [16:27](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=987.53) Probably more of a technical resources problem. Because each system is very different. Some of them are developed and are really counterintuitive so I struggle with them just from a navigation standpoint when trying to populate certain applications or certain fields and understanding what it is that they're looking for

Speaker 2: [16:45](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1005.46) So would you say like software based though?

Speaker 6: 16:46 Yes.

Speaker 2: 16:47 Not everybody gets to spend time on either reservation or with, like tribal members. Is there anything that you would impart, I guess, on people that haven't done that? What, what kind of message would you like to send them as far as mitigation goes? What do you want like the general public to understand about, you know, your experiences about things that you're worried about?

Speaker 6: [17:06](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1026.12) I would, I guess I want them to understand that we're their partner and that we are approachable and that we'd like to share our story with them so that we can work more cooperatively together. My tribe, the tribe I work for is a reservation less tribe. So, inherently there are other jurisdictions that occupy our ancestral territory. So it's very important for me to not only assist them in their mitigation planning because they're within the ancestral territory and we have interests in what it is they're doing, but it helps them to be able to understand us better as well.

Speaker 2: [17:35](https://www.temi.com/editor/t/a7sUC8CmJDxdqVWCmUJwizNtPfic70dUxGv2pIDsycPW8XDl5yS3xTsRkBpKMhNnnWKZlmJtCopnxQosCZQnpfqmVIQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1055.66) We've linked to this episode on our FEMA Facebook page and we invite you to join in the conversation in the comments. If you have ideas for a future topic, send us an email at fema-podcast@fema.dhs.gov. If you'd like to learn more about this episode or other topics, visit FEMA.gov/podcasts.