

PLANNING FOR CENSUS 2020

Summary of Tribal Outreach and Engagement

Prepared by the Consensus & Collaboration Program, College of Continuing Education, California State University, Sacramento

Updated April 20, 2020



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Background

A primary and perpetual problem facing the U.S. Census Bureau is the undercount of certain population groups. Historically, Native Americans are one of the most undercounted groups of any population in the U.S. Census, and California is home to the largest percentage of Census respondents who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native. While California Native American tribes and tribal-serving organizations and agencies have participated in multiple past Census outreach and engagement efforts to achieve a complete count, Census 2020 marked the largest State commitment to-date toward the goal of increasing tribal participation in the Census.

The California Complete Count – Census 2020 team engaged the Consensus and Collaboration Program (CCP) at California State University, Sacramento to provide facilitation, outreach, documentation, and logistics support services for tribal outreach and engagement activities in 2018-2019. This summary report outlines the tribal outreach and engagement activities conducted from spring/summer 2018 through fall 2019, provides key recommendations and strategies for moving forward during this current Census effort, and identifies initial lessons learned for Census 2030. Additional details, discussion, recommendations, and specific outreach ideas are documented in individual summaries prepared by CCP for each consultation and the webinar.

Tribal Outreach and Engagement Activities for Census 2020

Tribal outreach and engagement approaches in 2018 and 2019 spanned the first two phases of the California Complete Count strategy, the first being “Convene, Collaborate, Capacity-Build” and the second being “Educate. Motivate. Activate!”

Tribal outreach and engagement activities in 2018 ran parallel with other outreach efforts, such as the regional community convenings held across the State, as well as the development and release of funding allocations and contracts for locally and regionally-based Census outreach efforts (and their respective requirements). Tribal outreach and engagement activities in 2019 ran parallel with regional implementation planning workshops held across the State, as well as the launch of funding partnerships with community and sector-based organizations. Activities included two rounds of Government-to-Government consultations, one in 2018 and again in 2019, as well as a statewide tribal webinar held in early 2019.

In the initial round of consultations, the State’s intention was to engage tribal governments, administrators, and tribal organizations early on in the process to communicate the importance and benefits of engaging in Census, provide information on State and federal outreach strategies and timelines, and identify opportunities for the State to partner with tribes to achieve a complete count. A key objective for the State was to hear and learn from tribes on preferred and best methods for effective collaboration with tribal governments. The State’s intention in holding a second round of consultations in 2019 was to continue to build on outreach conducted in 2018, discuss the status of tribal participation in State funding opportunities, report new funding opportunities, and to listen and discuss how a continued partnership can ensure a complete count of Native American communities throughout California.

2018 Tribal Consultations Overview

The California Complete Count – Census 2020 team held three regional Government-to-Government consultations in 2018, in Pala, Trinidad, and Sacramento. The State Census 2020 team coordinated closely with the Governor’s Office of the Tribal Advisor, the California Native American Heritage Commission, and the three regional Tribal Chairmen’s Associations (TCAs) (Southern, Central, and Northern California TCAs) to invite tribal governments to attend. Two of the three consultations were hosted by a local tribal government and a total of nineteen tribes participated in the consultations.

Statewide Tribal Webinar

The State Census 2020 team held a webinar on Tribal Funding, Outreach, and Engagement in January 2019 to share information and gather input from a wide range of partners interested in a complete count for tribal communities in California. Key planning and outreach partners included California Native Vote Project, who co-hosted the webinar, as well as California Indian Manpower Consortium, Inc., California Consortium for Urban Indian Health, and the California Department of Technology. Over 50 participants attended the webinar, which provided an overview of US Census Bureau efforts and State-led initiatives and funding opportunities, and a panel discussion on the importance of Census 2020 to tribal communities as well as challenges to a complete count.

2019 Tribal Consultations Overview

The California Complete Count – Census 2020 team held two regional Government-to-Government consultations in 2019, in Pala and Sacramento, CA. These consultations were held in coordination with Tribal Liaison trainings put on by the U.S. Census Bureau’s Tribal Partnership Specialists, who also participated in the 2018 consultations. State-funded partners conducting outreach to Native American and tribal communities—California Indian Manpower Consortium and the California Native Vote Project—also participated in the 2019 consultations, providing updates on their efforts and strategies. The southern California consultation was hosted by a local Tribal government, the Pala Band of Mission Indians, and a total of forty-five tribes participated in the consultations.

Issues and Concerns Heard

Participants shared a range of concerns and issues over the course of outreach and engagement events, from long standing issues with the Census in Native American communities (e.g., distrust of government) to new or emerging challenges for 2020 (e.g., access to broadband internet). Highlights and themes are summarized below.

Barriers to a Complete Count

- Historical and contemporary distrust in US government institutions.
- Limited broadband/internet access on tribal reservations (i.e., the digital divide).
- Non-traditional and/or insecure housing in tribal lands and jurisdictions (i.e., homelessness, lack of permanent address, lack of awareness of who should be counted in a household).
- Under-equipped/undertrained United States Census Bureau (USCB) staff and enumerators (enumerators could have the capacity to deliver great outreach and messaging, but fail at the point of enumeration because of lack of cultural understanding).
- Difficulties in American Indian/Alaska Native identifying individuals in learning about, applying for, and securing USCB jobs (i.e., recruitment of local enumerators from tribes).

- Invasion of privacy concerns; fear of legal repercussions or loss of federal/State benefits (due to lack of understanding about the Census).
- Current feelings of invisibility/disenfranchisement and lack of trust in current federal administration.
- Lack of understanding and/or misperceptions about who benefits from a complete count amongst tribal communities.
- Difficulties to connecting with tribal members who have moved off the reservations.

Key Considerations for Strategic Outreach, Messaging, Coordination, and Operations

- Tribes are concerned they will not be adequately considered, nor given the level of attention desired within counties' strategic outreach plans and efforts (as funded by the State).
- Not all tribes and Native American communities will respond to the same message.
- Cultural understanding is lacking for many entities conducting outreach for Census to Native American communities.
- For areas that are geographically/physically difficult to reach, local enumerators who are familiar with the area are going to be critical.
- There is a need to continue to emphasize the value of Census participation to Native American communities, and not just the federal government benefits.
- Many tribes plan to set up questionnaire assistance centers and need resources from the State to do so.
- Tribes need information about what types of, and how much collateral they will have access to from other sources, such as the USCB, CCC, and statewide tribal outreach Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), to prevent duplication of efforts.
- California's Native American communities are diverse and have overlapping needs, such as ensuring accessibility of forms for people with disabilities.

Recommendations for Tribal Outreach & Engagement Strategies for Census 2020

Participants at consultations and the statewide webinar discussed diverse needs, strategies, and opportunities for partnership moving forward, acknowledging that all of the different entities – tribal governments, the State Census team, USCB, CBOs, tribal non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and others – have important yet distinct roles to play in achieving a complete count.

Tribal governments, leaders, and administrators have a key role to play in developing and/or tailoring Census messaging to their local context and communities. Tribes can also tap into existing communication structures (e.g. newsletters and social media accounts), and/or build capacity for sharing information with members by connecting with local and regional partners also engaged in Census. Connecting with county government leads working on Census outreach may be an important step for tribal governments to better understand how their needs are being met (or not met), as well as share, learn, and give feedback. Tribes can also benefit from opportunities to share best practices and strategies with one another to see how other Native American communities are tackling similar challenges.

The State plays an important role in facilitating connections across partners serving California Native American communities, and setting and maintaining expectations across funded entities for tribal engagement. The State is also responsible for continuing Government-to-Government consultation and communication with tribal governments.

Recommendations for tribal outreach and engagement are summarized below.

- **Leverage a robust and interconnected network of partners for tribal outreach and engagement.**
 - Build upon the knowledge and expertise of engaged partners and build capacity as needed.
 - Tribal governments can strengthen communication channels by appointing Census Liaisons for their tribe and forming Tribal Complete Count Committees.
 - A strong communication network between USCB Tribal Partnership Specialists, State Regional Program Managers, Sector Outreach leads, statewide tribal NGOs and associations, etc. is important for alignment and coordination leading up to the count.
 - Encourage and support opportunities for tribes to interface with one another, share best practices, and engage in peer-to-peer learning.
- **Federal and State-level leadership should continue to meet with tribal governments for information sharing and partnership opportunities.**
 - Local input and buy-in from tribal governments and councils on outreach approaches and strategies will be very important.
 - The federal government and the State government should hold Government-to-Government consultations in 2019. Ensure ample advance notice (6 to 8 weeks) so the appropriate people can attend.
 - Conduct smaller strategic planning meetings on an as needed basis.
 - Tribes would like the opportunity to provide input/feedback on State-funded contracts to statewide tribal organizations to ensure the entities are trusted and in a good position to serve Native American communities.
- **One size does not fit all: support tribes in developing culturally specific, relevant, and innovative outreach and engagement approaches.**
 - Each tribe has the best knowledge and experience in successful outreach to its membership.
 - Broadly recommended strategies include sharing information at key holidays, cultural events, social gatherings, and other tribal programming (e.g. elder luncheons).
 - Leverage the power of data for tribes to tell their own stories and learn about the importance of Census data.
- **Messaging should be responsive to what people care about and address their concerns.**
 - Messaging should address the why (why should I participate?) and the how (how do I participate?) from multiple culturally relevant and appropriate angles.
 - Key issues to address in messaging include confidentiality, individual and community benefits of participation, specific programs that depend on Census data for funding, and how to fill out the form.
- **Trusted messengers and familiar faces are key to participation and engagement.**

- Hire trusted messengers from Native American communities into USCB enumerator positions. Recruitment efforts should include outreach to college students, young adults, and individuals participating in tribal programs such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.
- Questionnaire assistance centers, especially those located in tribal communities and staffed by trusted messengers, are an important tool to ensure an accurate count of California’s tribes and Native American communities.
- **Entities that partner with tribes need to understand the history, particular context, and diversity of California Native American tribes to be effective.**
 - Invest in cultural competency/sensitivity training, especially for USCB enumerators (also could apply to county governments, Administrative CBOs, and other partners receiving State funding).
 - Honor confidentiality of conversations and sharing of tribal information when appropriate.
- **Coordination of available resources is needed to ensure timely access to outreach materials and to avoid duplication of efforts.**
 - One area where the State and statewide partners in outreach can help is in providing resources (e.g., outreach toolkits) that are already tailored or can be easily tailored for tribal needs and issues.
 - It would be best to have an easily accessible, central way for tribes to find out about the available collateral from the various federal, state, and local partners.

Early Lessons Learned for Census 2030

Planning for a complete count in California is not without its challenges, whether internal, external, logistical, or political. Each Census cycle presents an opportunity for lessons learned and continuous improvement. These early lessons learned are intended to inform both immediate efforts moving forward as well as long-term planning for Census 2030.

Successes

- Over \$300,000 in funding agreements offered specifically to tribal governments for conducting outreach activities for Census 2020.
- \$400,000 each to statewide community-based organization contractors (California Indian Manpower Consortium, and the California Native Vote Project) to conduct outreach to all California tribes, including urban Native American populations and non-federally recognized tribes.
- Successful Government-to-Government consultations with tribal governments from across the State over the two years leading up to the Census.
- Effective early partnership with regional Tribal Chairmen’s Associations, the Governor’s Tribal Advisor, and statewide tribal non-governmental organizations.
- Increase in funding to tribes and adjustment of allocation methodology following feedback and recommendations received in initial round of consultations, including baseline funding amounts for all federally-recognized tribes and the option for tribes to subcontract with statewide outreach partner.
- 33 tribes opted-in to receive State funding, totaling \$577,737 in distributed funds.

- California Indian Manpower Consortium, Inc. has received \$727,855 for conducting outreach to 77 tribes who did not opt-in with the State.

Challenges

- **Delays in planning timeframes and lack of clarity on roles.**
 - Outreach to tribal governments and tribal organizations began in 2018 alongside outreach to local government and community-based organizations serving California's hard-to-count populations for the regional convenings. Initial planning efforts for Government-to-Government consultation began in June 2018. However, consultation planning efforts were delayed for three months during the transition of the California Complete Count team from the Governor's Office of Planning and Research to the Government Operations Agency.
 - Lack of clarity regarding roles and authorities with regard to Government-to-Government consultation contributed to delays in key planning milestones and a condensed timeframe for outreach for consultations in fall 2018.
- **Concerns about tribal funding allocation methodology.**
 - Tribal outreach and engagement also ran parallel to the development of funding requirements for the dispersal of resources allocated to Census by the legislature. The schedule of government-to-government consultations did not align well with deadlines to finalize funding requirements, and as such, tribal governments were not able to learn about and provide input on the funding allocation methodology before it was finalized. However, the State shared the methodology and data sources used for the decision during consultations.
 - Several tribal government representatives indicated that the housing data being utilized by the State to determine funding allocations were likely out of date or incorrect. Several tribes suggested additional housing data sources and cited other examples of local and State government agencies working with tribes to determine requirements that better enable tribes to participate in funding opportunities.
- **Coordination between California Complete Count team and U.S. Census Bureau on staff contacts, information/messaging, and tribal engagement events**
 - Both the U.S. Census Bureau and California Complete Count team sought to work collaboratively where possible to leverage engagement efforts with tribes, especially since staffing on both sides was often limited. The timing of hiring and onboarding new Tribal Partnership Specialists at the U.S. Census Bureau, as well as hiring and onboarding of additional members of the CCC team, meant that key information that tribes were requesting was not readily available at in-person meetings.

Lessons Learned

- **Communicate often and early, and plan ahead for tribal consultations.**
 - Invitations for Government-to-Government consultations should be sent at least one month in advance, ideally two, in order to go through appropriate channels of communication and reach the appropriate individuals to attend the consultations.

- Consultations should offer tribes the opportunity to provide input on State decisions that will impact tribes, such as funding requirements.
- **Improve strategic collaboration and coordination with U.S. Census Bureau counterparts working on tribal outreach and engagement.**
 - Identify overlaps between State and federal efforts to both clarify roles and opportunities to outreach and collaborate with tribes, as well as leverage resources for greatest positive impact on counting Native American communities.
- **Improve funding requirements and data sources used for tribal funding decisions.**
 - Work with tribes to develop best practices for State requirements on tribal grant funding allocations.
 - Consider how to engage and resource non-federally recognized tribes and landless tribes in a way that acknowledges and respects their distinct status as sovereign nations.
 - Consider involving tribes in the process for determining which community-based organizations receive funding for statewide tribal outreach.
- **Data collection in between and leading up to the decennial Census matters too.**
 - It is very important for tribes to participate in the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) and the Local Update of Census Addresses operation (LUCA).
 - Trusted messengers are just as important during the American Communities Survey, and hiring efforts for that data collection effort should also prioritize hiring from Native American communities.
- **Plan ahead for shifting demographic trends and the potential likelihood for an increasingly urban American Indian/Alaska Native population.**
- **If the future is an all-digital Census, support investment in broadband infrastructure on tribal lands.**
 - Leverage ongoing State-led efforts to address broadband access (e.g., California Broadband Council’s Tribal Task Force)
- **Building personal relationships with tribes is invaluable to trust building, effective communication, and collaboration, and ensuring a complete count.**
 - Investments in developing personal relationships with tribal members is instrumental to the success of all outreach efforts. As with any worthwhile relationship, cultivating strong connections takes time and energy. CCC would benefit from a identifying a dedicated tribal liaison staff position early on in outreach (preferably two years in advance of the next decennial census).
- **Celebrate successes and support collective memory by documenting lessons learned, resources developed, and strategies used.**

Appendix A: Attendee Lists for Tribal Consultations by Region

Central California – Sacramento (November 15, 2018)

1. Bailey Hunter, Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
2. Ben Ray, II, Big Valley Rancheria
3. Buffey Wright, Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians
4. Jesse Fraire, California Native Vote Project
5. Jim Mackay, Susanville Indian Rancheria
6. Tracy Tripp, Konkow Valley Band of Maidu
7. Norma Garcia, Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of Stewarts Point Rancheria
8. Naomi Atchley, Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of Stewarts Point Rancheria
9. Debra Knight, Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of Stewarts Point Rancheria
10. Judy Fink, North Fork Rancheria
11. Jenny Kim, Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
12. Nikia Huitt, Mechoopda Indian Tribe
13. Rachel E., Van Koughnet, California Indian Manpower Consortium, Inc. and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians
14. Christina Snider, Tribal Advisor to the Governor
15. Jessica Imotichey, US Census Bureau
16. Ditas Katague, California Complete Count Census 2020
17. Adriana Martinez, California Complete Count Census 2020
18. Irving Pacheco, California Complete Count Census 2020
19. Justyn Howard, Government Operations Agency
20. Harjinder Chima, Government Operations Agency
21. Micaiah Palmer, California State University, Sacramento
22. Alex Cole-Weiss, California State University, Sacramento

Southern California – Pala (October 10, 2018)

1. Anthony Madrigal, Twenty-nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
2. Christopher Nejo, Pala Band of Mission Indians
3. Dennis Turner, Southern California Tribal Chairman's Association
4. Dustin Smith, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
5. Jesse Fraire, California Native Vote Project
6. Leia Arviso, Inaja-Cosmit Band of Mission Indians
7. Lisa Contreras, Inaja-Cosmit Band of Mission Indians
8. Mark Villasenor, Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission
9. Robert Smith, Pala Band of Mission Indians
10. Rudy J. Ortega Jr., Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission
11. Christina Snider, Governor's Office of the Tribal Advisor & Native American Heritage Commission
12. Jessica Imotichey, U.S. Census Bureau
13. Ditas Katague, California Complete Count Census 2020
14. Adriana Martinez, California Complete Count Census 2020

15. Justyn Howard, Government Operations Agency
16. Meagan Wylie, California State University, Sacramento
17. Alex Cole-Weiss, California State University, Sacramento

Northern California – Trinidad (October 11, 2018)

1. Amy Atkins-Kelley, Trinidad Rancheria
2. Jacque Hostler-Carmesin, Trinidad Rancheria
3. Jessica Haas, Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation
4. John E. Robbins. Jr, Hoopa Valley Tribe
5. Joshua Saxon, Karuk Tribe
6. Kari Christian, Trinidad Rancheria
7. Kim Dodge-Chiokai, Hoopa Valley Tribe
8. Shirley Laos, Trinidad Rancheria
9. Jessica Imotichey, US Census Bureau
10. Rich Wilson, Sacramento State
11. Alex Cole-Weiss, Sacramento State
12. Ditas Katague, California Complete Count Census 2020
13. Adriana Martinez, California Complete Count Census 2020
14. Justyn Howard, Government Operations Agency

Southern California – Pala (September 10, 2019)

1. Alexia Adkins, Representative/ Tribal Member, Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
2. Alexis Vargas, Enrollment Clerk & Administrative Assistant, Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
3. Andrew Orosco, Planning Director, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
4. Anthony Ravago, Vice Chairman, Pala Band of Mission Indians
5. Bernold Pollard, Partnership Specialists, US Census Bureau
6. Brenda Guachena, Census Outreach Coordinator, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
7. Carlene A. Chamberlain, Tribal Council Secretary, Jamul Indian Village
8. Christina Appodaca, Tribal Council, Tejon Indian Tribe
9. Claudina Schroeder, Business Manager, TANF Training
10. Diana Martinez, Executive Director, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians/ Housing & Community Development
11. Diane Hoang, Census Coordinator, SCAIR
12. Eric Sanchez, Executive Director, Pukúu Cultural Community Services
13. Erica M. Pinto, Chairwoman, Jamul Indian Village
14. Jesse Fraire, Statewide Census Coordinator, California Native Vote Project
15. Jesse Pinto Sr., Council Member, Jamul Indian Village
16. Joanna Ruis, Census Coordinator, SCAIR
17. Kayla Hilario, Programs Coordinator, SCAIR
18. Kaylish Kendall, Representative/ Tribal Member, Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
19. Kimberly Riley, Tribal Administrative Assistant, Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians
20. Ligaya Hattari, Complete Count Coordinator, California Indian Manpower Consortium
21. Lorenda T. Sanchez, Executive Director, California Indian Manpower Consortium Inc.
22. Marcus Cuero, Treasurer, Campo Band of Mission Indians
23. Marcus Orozco, Tribal Member, Pala Band of Mission Indians
24. Mark A. Cervantes, Tribal Partnership Specialist, US Census Bureau

25. Mark Villaseñor, Vice President, Fernandefio Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
26. Melanie Luna, Sites Director (TANF), Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association Inc.
27. Paul Miranda, Assistant Director, Tribal Digital Village
28. Randall Murphy, Tribal Partnership Specialist, US Census Bureau
29. Ray Teran, Resource Management, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
30. Rebecca Blackwood, Representative/ Tribal Member, Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
31. Rebecca Ramirez, Tribal Appointment Liaison, Quechan Tribe
32. Robin Thundershield, Outreach Coordinator, California Native Vote Project
33. Sophia Salgado, Vice Chairwoman, Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians
34. Teresa Marie Willson, Executive Assistant, California Indian Manpower Consortium Inc.
35. Veronica Streb, Assistant Sites Director, Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association Inc.
36. Will Micklin, CEO, Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Nation
37. Willie Sandoval, Program Manager, California Native Vote Project
38. Ditas Katague, California Complete Count Census 2020
39. Connie Hernandez, California Complete Count Census 2020
40. Alex Cole-Weiss, California State University, Sacramento
41. Meagan Wylie, California State University, Sacramento

Central California – Sacramento (September 25, 2019)

1. Anna Maldonado, Records Director, Tule River Indian Tribe
2. Anthony Morrow, Tribal Liason, Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation
3. Autumn Burt, Secretary - Treasurer Census Tribal Liaison, Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
4. Carmen Ochoa, Tribal Service Manager, Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians
5. Clyde Prout III, Tribal Chairman, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe of the Colfax Rancheria
6. Dirk Charley, Tribal Secretary, Dunlap Band of Mono Indians
7. Dorya Harjo, Tribal Council, Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California
8. Elaina O'Rourke, Yurok CCC / GIS Program Manager, Yurok Tribe
9. Karen Derry, Economic Developer/Operations Manager, Karuk Community Development Corporation
10. Kim Dodge, Planner, Hoopa Valley Tribe
11. Leann Anguiano, Tribal Council, Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians of California
12. Lorenda T. Sanchez, Executive Director, California Indian Manpower Consortium
13. Manolito Stra, Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
14. Marlo Hunte-Beaubrun, Tribal Leader, US Census Bureau / Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
15. Mary Camp, Tribal Administrator, Redwood Valley Rancheria
16. Melissa Leal, Representative, Ohlone Costanoan Esselen Nation
17. Molly West, Project Administrator, Colusa Indian Community
18. Monica Barajas, Tribal Liaison, Band Valley / CTPP California Tribal TANF
19. Peter Griffith, Media Specialist, US Census Bureau
20. Rikken Hansen, Tribal Partnership Specialist, US Census Bureau / USCD
21. Selana Trippo, Family Wellness Advocate / Tribal Census Liaison, Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians
22. Shaonna Chase, Yurok CCC / GIS Program Manager, Yurok Tribe
23. Sierra Shope, Executive Assistant, Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
24. Tara Logan, Administrative Assistant, Cahto Tribe

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25. Teresa Marie Wilson, Executive Assistant, California Indian Manpower Consortium (Yurok)
26. Tracy Eleck, Secretary Lands Office, Pit River Tribe
27. Travis Brown, Vice Chairman, Berry Creek Rancheria
28. Vivian Christman, Administrative Assistant, Tule River Indian Tribe
29. Yumi Sera, Deputy Director, California Complete Count – Census 2020
30. Sarah Soto-Taylor, Deputy Secretary for Census, Government Operations Agency
31. Connie Hernandez, California Complete Count Census 2020
32. Alex Cole-Weiss, California State University, Sacramento
33. Julia Van Horn, California State University, Sacramento

Appendix B: Attendee List for Statewide Tribal Webinar

January 8, 2019

1. Adriana Martinez, California Complete Count Census 2020
2. Alex Cole-Weiss, California State University, Sacramento
3. Chrissie Castro, California Native Vote
4. Connie Hernandez, California Complete Count Census 2020
5. Ditas Katague, California Complete Count Census 2020
6. Dore Bietz, Tuolumne Band of Me-wuk Indians
7. Jessica Imotichey, US Census Bureau
8. Justyn Howard, Government Operations Agency
9. Lorenda Sanchez, California Indian Manpower Consortium, Inc.
10. Micaiah Palmer, California State University, Sacramento
11. Stephanie Tom, California Department of Technology
12. Virginia Hendrick, California Consortium for Urban Indian Health
13. Amber Molina, Fresno American Indian Health Project
14. Amy Atkins-Kelley, Trinidad Rancheria
15. Angelina Pimentel, Riverside-San Bernardino County Indian Health Inc.
16. Anne Luerra, Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation
17. Anthony Arroyo
18. April McGill, California Consortium of Urban Indian Health
19. Aselia Melo
20. Bessie Shorty, Yurok Tribe
21. Buffey Wright
22. Carol Oliva, California Indian Museum and Cultural Center
23. Cheyenne Phoenix
24. Christy Tonel, California Rural Indian Health Board
25. Cynthia Begay
26. Delia Dominguez
27. Dustin Smith, San Pasqual Tribe
28. Elizabeth Watanabe, Graton Rancheria
29. Jamie Ward
30. Jason Farin, County of Riverside
31. Jesse Valdez
32. Jessica Haas, Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation
33. Jill Paydon, Big Pine Paiute Tribe
34. Jim Burns, Southern California Indian Center, Inc.
35. Joely Proudfit, California State University San Marcos
36. Joseph Quintana, United American Indian Involvement, Inc.
37. Joseph Mireelez, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
38. Kathy Littlebear, Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
39. Kayla Super, Quartz Valley Indian Reservation
40. Krystel Patapoff-Pruitt, Yurok Tribe

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41. Laura Askins, CA Dept of Technology
42. Lysette Marshman, Office of Senator Bill Dodd, 3rd District
43. Macy Bommelyn, Yurok Tribe
44. Mark Villasenor, Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
45. Melinda Rivera, Middletown Rancheria
46. Melissa Eidman, California Consortium of Urban Indian Health
47. Michael Gadoua, Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
48. Michael Castello, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
49. Missy Magooshboy
50. Nikia Huitt, Mechoopda Indian Tribe
51. Rachel Whetstone, Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
52. Rietta Amador, Susanville Indian Rancheria
53. Robert Attebery, Karuk Tribe
54. Sami Enos, Chapa De Indian Health Auburn Grass Valley
55. Scott Layton, Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
56. Selina De La Pena, Fresno American Indian Health Project
57. Suzanne Strisower, Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians
58. Terri McCartney, Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
59. William Micklin, Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
60. Yaneth Rodriguez