BORDERS COMMITTEE
AGENDA

Friday, September 28, 2018
12:30 to 2:30 p.m.
SANDAG Board Room
401 B Street, 7th Floor
San Diego

AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

• SAN DIEGO FORWARD: THE 2019-2050 REGIONAL PLAN – TRIBAL COLLABORATIVE STRATEGIES

• KUMEYAAY ETHNOBOTANY: SHARED HERITAGE OF THE CALIFORNIAS

• TRADE AND COMPETITIVENESS IN NORTH AMERICA – A FOCUS ON THE CALI BAJA MEGA-REGION

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MISSION STATEMENT

The Borders Committee provides oversight for planning activities that impact the borders of the San Diego region (Orange, Riverside and Imperial Counties, and the Republic of Mexico) as well as government-to-government relations with tribal nations in San Diego County. The preparation and implementation of SANDAG’s Binational, Interregional, and Tribal Liaison Planning programs are included under this purview. It advises the SANDAG Board of Directors on major interregional planning policy-level matters. Recommendations of the Committee are forwarded to the Board of Directors for action.

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# BORDERS COMMITTEE

**Friday, September 28, 2018**

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<tr>
<th>ITEM NO.</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATION</th>
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<tr>
<td>+1.</td>
<td>APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES</td>
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<td>The Borders Committee is asked to review and approve the minutes from its July 27, 2018, meeting.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS</td>
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<td>Members of the public shall have the opportunity to address the Borders Committee on any issue within the jurisdiction of the Committee that is not on this agenda. Anyone desiring to speak shall reserve time by completing a “Request to Speak” form and giving it to the Borders Committee coordinator prior to speaking. Public speakers should notify the Borders Committee coordinator if they have a handout for distribution to Committee members. Public speakers are limited to three minutes or less per person. Committee members also may provide information and announcements under this agenda item.</td>
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## REPORTS

| 3. | REPORT FROM THE CONSULATE GENERAL OF MEXICO | INFORMATION |
|    | (Consulate General of Mexico in San Diego) |
|    | The Consulate General of Mexico in San Diego will report on binational activities within the purview of the Borders Committee. |
|    | (Chairman Edwin 'Thorpe' Romero and Mike Connolly-Miskwish, Southern California Tribal Chairmen’s Association; Coleen Clementson) |
|    | The Borders Committee is asked to discuss the collaborative strategies suggested by the Boards of SANDAG and the Southern California Tribal Chairmen’s Association at the 2018 San Diego Regional Tribal Summit for inclusion in San Diego Forward: The 2019-2050 Regional Plan. |
| 5. | KUMEYAAY ETHNOBOTANY: SHARED HERITAGE OF THE CALIFORNIAS | INFORMATION |
|    | (Laura Silvan, San Diego/Tijuana Border Initiative and Mike Wilken-Robertson, Anthropologist) |
|    | Mike Wilken-Robertson, author of “Kumeyaay Ethnobotany,” will provide a multimedia presentation on native peoples of Baja California, the links with their counterparts north of the international border, and some examples of crossborder cultural collaborations. |
+6. TRADE AND COMPETITIVENESS IN NORTH AMERICA – A FOCUS ON THE CALI BAJA MEGA-REGION (San Diego Regional Economic Development Corporation)

San Diego Regional Economic Development Corporation staff will provide an overview of research that uses available data to analyze and illuminate how the North American Free Trade Agreement has heightened economic competitiveness across North America and spurred growth in Cali Baja’s innovation economy.

7. TIJUANA INNOVADORA: SOMOS H₂O CITIZENS OBSERVATORY INITIATIVE (Hernando Duran and Oscar Cortes, Tijuana Innovadora)

Tijuana Innovadora representatives will provide an overview of efforts to develop a web-based informational platform that compiles and disseminates relevant data on water quality in the border region.

8. CONTINUED PUBLIC COMMENTS

If the five-speaker limit for public comments was exceeded at the beginning of this agenda, other public comments will be taken at this time. Subjects of previous agenda items may not again be addressed under public comment.

9. UPCOMING MEETINGS

The next meeting of the Borders Committee is scheduled for Friday, October 26, 2018, at 12:30 p.m.

10. ADJOURNMENT

+ next to an agenda item indicates an attachment
BORDERS COMMITTEE DISCUSSION AND ACTIONS

JULY 27, 2018

Chair Serge Dedina (South County) called the meeting of the Borders Committee to order at 12:30 p.m.

1. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES (APPROVE)

Action: Upon a motion by Councilmember Ronn Hall (East County) and a second by Councilmember Jack Feller (North County Coastal), the Borders Committee approved the minutes from its June 22, 2018, meeting. Yes: Chair Dedina, Vice Chair Ed Gallo (North County Inland), Councilmember Hall, Supervisor John Renison (Imperial County), and Councilmember Feller. No: None. Abstain: None. Absent: City of San Diego and County of San Diego.

2. PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS

There were no public comments.

CONSENT

3. FEDERAL ELECTION IN MEXICO (INFORMATION)

Chair Dedina introduced the item.

Zach Hernandez, Regional Planner, provided highlights from Mexico's federal election that occurred on July 1, 2018.

Action: This item was presented for information.

REPORTS

4. REPORT FROM THE CONSUL GENERAL OF MEXICO (INFORMATION)

Alejandro Romero, from the Consul General of Mexico in San Diego's office, thanked the committee members for hearing the item and invited Heidy Salum, State of Baja California, to the podium to speak.

Ms. Salum provided a brief update on binational collaboration as well as tourism. A promotional video for Baja California tourism was presented.
Action: This item was presented for information.

5. 2018 SAN DIEGO REGIONAL TRIBAL SUMMIT (INFORMATION)

Jane Clough, Senior Regional Planner, and Mike Connolly Miskwish, Southern California Tribal Chairmen’s Association, provided a report on the discussions held at the 2018 San Diego Regional Tribal Summit.

Action: This item was presented for information.

6. SAN YSIDRO LAND PORT OF ENTRY RECONFIGURATION AND EXPANSION PROJECT (INFORMATION)

Anthony Kleppe, U.S. General Services Administration, provided a progress report on the San Ysidro Land Port of Entry Reconfiguration and Expansion project, including updates on Phases II and III strategies and schedules.

Action: This item was presented for information.

7. COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO AND CITY OF SAN DIEGO CROSSBORDER COMMUNICATION PLAN (INFORMATION)

Denice Garcia, City of San Diego, and Olivia Maldonado, City of Tijuana, introduced the item.

Laura Curvey, County of San Diego, and Mona Freels, City of San Diego, provided an overview of the communication plan developed by local agencies to allow for quick responses to public safety threats and hazards that pose risks near the international border with Mexico.

Action: This item was presented for information.

8. CONTINUED PUBLIC COMMENTS

There were no continued public comments.

9. UPCOMING MEETINGS

The Borders Committee meeting scheduled for Friday, August 24, 2018, at 12:30 p.m. will be cancelled, the next meeting will be held on Friday, September 28, 2018, at 12:30 p.m.

10. ADJOURNMENT

Chair Dedina adjourned the meeting at 1:36 p.m.
### CONFIRMED ATTENDANCE
#### SANDAG BORDERS COMMITTEE MEETING
#### JULY 27, 2018

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>NAME</th>
<th>MEMBER/ ALTERNATE</th>
<th>ATTENDING</th>
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<tr>
<td>City of San Diego</td>
<td>David Alvarez</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Mark Kersey</td>
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<td>County of San Diego</td>
<td>Greg Cox</td>
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<td>Dianne Jacob</td>
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<td>East County</td>
<td>Ronn Hall</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Steve Goble</td>
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<td>Imperial County</td>
<td>John Renison</td>
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<td>Luis Plancarte</td>
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<td>Jack Feller</td>
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<td>Tasha Boerner Horvath</td>
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<td>North County Inland</td>
<td>Ed Gallo, Vice Chair</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Jim Cunningham</td>
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<td>South County</td>
<td>Serge Dedina, Chair</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Bill Sandke</td>
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#### ADVISORY MEMBERS

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<tr>
<td>Caltrans District 11</td>
<td>Cory Binns</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Ann Fox</td>
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<td>Consulate General of Mexico</td>
<td>Marcela Celorio</td>
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<td>Gaspar Orozco</td>
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<td>Orange County</td>
<td>Jim Ferryman</td>
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<td>Riverside County</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
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<td>Jeffrey Giba</td>
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<td>San Diego County Water Authority</td>
<td>Gary Croucher</td>
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<td>David Barnum</td>
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<td>Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association</td>
<td>Edwin “Thorpe” Romero</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Cody Martinez</td>
<td>Alternate</td>
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<td>Southern California Association of Governments</td>
<td>Naresh Amatya</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>David C. Salgado</td>
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SAN DIEGO FORWARD: THE 2019-2050 REGIONAL PLAN – TRIBAL COLLABORATIVE STRATEGIES

Introduction

As part of the San Diego Forward: The 2019-2050 Regional Plan (2019 Regional Plan) Tribal Consultation process, the Boards of the Southern California Tribal Chairmen’s Association (SCTCA) and SANDAG held the 2018 San Diego Regional Tribal Summit (Tribal Summit) on April 13, 2018, to discuss issues of mutual interest, identify collaborative opportunities, and set forth strategies for inclusion in the 2019 Regional Plan. The Summit Proceedings were accepted by the SANDAG and SCTCA Boards in July and August, respectively. The Borders Committee, in its role as the forum for collaborative planning with tribal nations, is asked to discuss the collaborative strategies as well as provide direction on other issues raised at the Tribal Summit.

In particular, the Borders Committee is asked to consider the following questions:

1. Given the broad scope of the collaborative strategic objectives developed for the 2019 Regional Plan, should any of these be prioritized?

2. What should the policy-level engagement look like between Tribal Summits? What role should the Boards (SCTCA and SANDAG) and the Borders Committee have?

3. A number of strategic objectives identified are actionable in the near term. Do you concur, or should these also be prioritized? If so, which ones should take precedent?

Discussion

Summit Highlights and Strategic Actions

The morning session of the Tribal Summit focused on the collaborative strategies that were derived from the Intraregional Tribal Transportation Strategy. There was a consensus on the importance of following those strategic actions outlined in the ITTS and utilizing the Tribal Transportation Working Group as the vehicle for implementation. Attachment 1 is a summary of the collaborative strategies outlined in the ITTS.

As part of the Tribal Summit agenda, elected officials and other participants engaged in roundtable sessions on topics other than transportation to determine possible policy areas of future collaboration. The policy areas included cultural resources, habitat conservation, energy, public safety/emergency preparedness, and economic development. Tribal Summit participants were
assigned to roundtables by policy area. A worksheet describing the policy area and potential strategic actions was provided to each table. The participants were asked to validate the continued relevance of the strategic objectives, add additional objectives, and suggest actions. Attachment 2 includes a summary of comments and feedback on the strategic actions by roundtable participants, as well as suggested actions.

**Follow-up Actions**

**Given the broad scope of the tribal collaborative strategies developed for the 2019 Regional Plan, should any of these be prioritized?**

The Borders Committee is asked to discuss the proposed strategic objectives in each of the policy areas for incorporation into the 2019 Regional Plan (Attachment 3). Although it is important to track all of the policy areas and objectives, time and resources dictate the need to determine which strategic objectives could be implemented in the next four years. For example, as a result of the commitments made in the 2015 Regional Plan related to tribal transportation, the SCTCA and SANDAG collaborated on a successful grant application to Caltrans, which allowed the region to develop the Intraregional Tribal Transportation Strategy.

In a similar vein, it is important to determine the collaborative commitment for pursuing one or two of the strategic objectives from Attachment 3 in the next four years.

**What should the policy-level engagement look like between Tribal Summits? What role should the Boards (SCTCA and SANDAG) and the Borders Committee have?**

The Borders Committee is asked to discuss possible options for policy-level engagement between Tribal Summits.

- Should the Boards meet more frequently? If so, should the structure of the meeting change? For example: meet every two years, but meet for two hours on a single topic rather than an all-day event?

- Could the Borders Committee play a stronger role in the engagement? For example, could a subcommittee of the SCTCA meet with the Borders Committee on an annual basis?

**A number of strategic objectives identified are actionable in the near term. Do you concur, or should these also be prioritized? If so, which ones should take precedent?**

The Borders Committee is asked to provide input on the early actions that could be implemented immediately going forward. With limited resources, it is important to determine what actions can be taken collaboratively in the near term. All of these actions require time and resources from both SANDAG and the SCTCA. The Borders Committee is asked to discuss these actions and provide input on how they may be prioritized through a dialogue with the SCTCA representatives present.

- Request that SANDAG staff explore options to amend the Environmental Mitigation Working Group Charter to add a representative from an intertribal environmental organization
• Request that SANDAG staff explore options to amend the Regional Energy Working Group Charter to add a representative from an intertribal energy organization to the Regional Energy Working Group

• Request that SANDAG staff explore opportunities to bring a report to the Public Safety Committee on Public Law 280

• Work with the County of San Diego and SCTCA to identify the potential to add a tribal representative to the Unified Disaster Council¹

Next Steps

Input from the Borders Committee will be addressed in the tribal element of the Draft 2019 Regional Plan. Staff will provide periodic updates to the Borders Committee on progress made on near-term actions.

CHARLES “MUGGS” STOLL
Director of Land Use and Transportation Planning

Attachments:  
1. Collaborative Strategies from the Intraregional Tribal Transportation Strategy  
2. 2018 San Diego Regional Tribal Summit: Roundtable Discussions, Comments, and Feedback on Strategic Objectives by Policy Area  
3. Proposed Tribal Strategic Objectives for Inclusion in the 2019 Regional Plan

Key Staff Contact: Jane Clough, (619) 699-1909, jane.clough@sandag.org

¹ Tribal Summit participants felt it was important to acknowledge this action to track, even though the lead agency indicated here would be the County of San Diego.
Collaborative Strategies from the Intraregional Tribal Transportation Strategy

Strategy #1: Support Partnerships/Collaboration

Align and coordinate efforts of tribes, federal agencies, the state, SANDAG, County of San Diego, and others to implement priority tribal issues/projects through the Working Group.

Focuses:

• Serve as an interagency forum for collaboration on tribal transportation issues
• Facilitate dialogue with agencies external to the region to ensure that tribal transportation issues are considered in a timely/meaningful manner
• Collaborate with jurisdictional decision-makers to evaluate project opportunities and priorities
• Pursue and monitor legislation that supports tribal transportation in the region
• Annually review the Working Group’s charter and update as needed to facilitate implementation of the Strategy
• Periodically review progress made toward implementation of the strategies and actions

Strategy #2: Coordinate collaborative planning

Coordinate information on transportation plans/programs that affect tribal nations to ensure compatibility and identify synergies.

Focuses:

• Annually review federal, state, regional, and county plans to ensure consideration of tribal concerns
• Liaise with other agencies to identify collaborative opportunities
• Share/coordinate information on transportation projects in the project screening tool with other agencies
• Form corridor coalitions to prioritize projects and programs for implementation
• Cooperatively identify tribal transportation projects with best opportunities for funding from the unconstrained list of projects in the Tribal Mobility Needs Assessment Survey

Strategy #3: Share data supporting tribal transportation (data = dollars)

Collect and disseminate data to support priority issues and implement projects.

Focuses:

• Identify transportation-related data pertinent to implementation tribal transportation projects and programs
• Share data with other agencies to determine areas of mutual benefit

• Update the SANDAG tribal webpage to facilitate use of the project screening tool and links to relevant transportation data sources

• Update the Tribal Mobility Needs Inventory and relevant data sources as transportation needs change over time

**Strategy #4: Create opportunities to fund priority tribal transportation projects and programs**

Create opportunities for pooling/leveraging transportation funding for mutually beneficial projects.

*Focuses:*

• Pool resources to expand funding opportunities available to the San Diego region for tribal transportation projects and programs

• Maintain and update funding opportunities on the SANDAG tribal webpage

• Seek funding to provide technical assistance to tribes in order to support the development of tribal transportation plans and projects

• Update the SANDAG tribal webpage to include links to relevant funding sources
Policy Area: Cultural Resources

General Comments

Although the National Environmental Policy Act at the federal level and the California Environmental Quality Act at the state level have consultation requirements, tribal nations have reported that the consultation on specific projects often comes too late in the process, when decisions have already been made or development is underway.

Tribes reported that consultation does not necessarily result in the avoidance of impacts to culturally significant or sacred land, because much culturally significant and sacred land is located outside reservation areas. Agencies carrying out projects have followed consultation procedures outlined in state law and have sometimes found tribes to be non-responsive.

SANDAG is the first Metropolitan Planning Organization to be subject to Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, 2014) (AB 52), which applies to tribal consultation for the Environmental Impact Report for San Diego Forward: The 2019-2050 Regional Plan. This presents an opportunity for coordination between SANDAG and tribes.

Feedback on Strategic Actions

Participants concluded that the following strategic actions were still relevant:

- Collaborate on a way to provide information regarding the location of culturally significant resources without compromising the preservation of the resource.
- Explore ways to collaborate in communicating information regarding legal requirements of tribal consultation.

It was suggested that one of the strategic actions be modified as follows:

- Develop a **methodological template** Programmatic Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding for tribal consultation pursuant to AB 52 for San Diego Forward: The 2019-2050 Regional Plan, which will be applied to projects as they come through the Regional Transportation Improvement Program.

Policy Area: Habitat Conservation

General Comments

As efforts increase to preserve habitat throughout the region, pressure for tribal lands to be considered open space or endangered species habitat have risen. There are many important natural areas with cultural significance located outside the reservation in areas where tribes have limited influence or control. Tribes want to join the regional dialogue on environmental conservation and habitat planning.

It was suggested that existing forums at SANDAG be a way to engage tribal governments, local jurisdictions, and other environmental organizations to discuss areas of mutual interest.
An emphasis was placed on improving communication and engaging in a respectful and effective manner.

**Feedback on Strategic Actions**

Participants concluded that the following strategic actions were still relevant:

- Support the protection of habitat from a cultural perspective as well as environmental perspective.
- Explore opportunities to engage tribal nations in regional habitat conservation efforts.

It was suggested that one strategic action be modified as follows:

- Create a new working group. Use SANDAG working groups as regional forums to bring tribes, local jurisdictions, resource agencies, and environmental stakeholders together for better collaboration and coordination.

The following new strategic action was suggested:

- Work with the Southern California Tribal Chairmen’s Association (SCTCA) to add a tribal representative to the Environmental Mitigation Working Group. This could be a member of an intertribal environmental organization to bring a tribal perspective to discussions.

**Policy Area: Energy**

**General Comments**

Southern California tribes continue to explore the potential for energy development on their lands. Tribes have been working at the state and federal levels to promote renewable energy opportunities for reservations. The federal Energy Self-Determination Act allows tribal nations to develop energy plans without waiting for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, which is an opportunity for the region.

As several local jurisdictions are adopting Community Choice Energy programs and tribal nations are developing renewable energy sources on their land, there seem to be areas of mutual benefit to explore. There is an opportunity to work together to influence legislation that might benefit all jurisdictions.

There are obstacles to financing energy projects – even when the state provides grants, the structure of the grants is not conducive for tribes.

**Feedback on Strategic Actions**

Participants concluded that the following strategic action was still relevant:

- Explore opportunities to engage tribal nations in regional energy planning coordination.

The following new strategic action was suggested:

- Work with the SCTCA to add a tribal representative to the Regional Energy Working Group as a first step in communication and coordination.
Policy Area: Public Safety/Emergency Preparedness

General Comments

Disasters know no boundaries, and the regional risks of catastrophic wildfire, earthquakes, and severe weather are shared. Mutual aid agreements have been a part of the Reservation Fire Departments since their inception. The ability to cross political boundaries to attack a fire early has been key to preservation of life and property for many years.

Tribes and tribal emergency service personnel have been very active in coordinating efforts amongst each other and with local, state, federal, and private-sector partners.

There is an uneven level of cooperation and missed opportunities to jointly plan, mitigate, and prepare more effectively for a more unified regional response to emergency situations.

Feedback on Strategic Actions

Participants suggested the following modifications to the strategic actions:

- Provide educational opportunities for law enforcement local and state elected officials and emergency responders on Public Law 280.
- Explore-Continue exploring opportunities for coordination and collaboration between the Inter Tribal Long Term Recovery Foundation and other established emergency management organizations, based upon mutually-agreed priorities.

Participants suggested the following new strategic actions

- Identify ways to craft policy and agreements concerning mutual aid opportunities in accordance with tribal public safety laws.
- Work with the SCTCA to have a tribal representative join the Unified Disaster Council.
- Bring a report to the Public Safety Committee on Public Law 280.
- Expand efforts to plan, evaluate, and test joint exercises for emergency preparedness.

Policy Area: Economic Development

General Comments

Economic development for tribes beyond gaming is constrained by remote locations, lack of access to capital and infrastructure are compounded by the limited ability to fully utilize the tax base of reservation lands.

Property, sales, possessory interest, and income taxes from businesses on reservation lands are diverted from the reservation economy with little consideration for government services provided by the tribal nation.

Each local tribe has its own plan for economic development and diversification.
There are many markets being explored, such as renewable energy, ecotourism, waste management, recreational facilities, and more for essentially state-run enterprises.

Some tribes choose to run their own businesses, while others select contractors to operate their enterprises.

Some tribal business ventures have been off-reservation, such as purchases of small businesses, historic buildings, golf courses, and land.

In some cases, tribes can support local jurisdiction services through a contracting process, such as fire protection.

**Feedback on Strategic Actions**

Participants suggested revising the current strategic action as follows:

- Seek funding and partnerships to develop economic benefit impact analysis of tribal enterprises for the regional economy.
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| Government-to-Government      | • Share legislative agendas and explore opportunities to collaborate on legislation of mutual interest that benefits the region  
• Coordinate the incorporation of existing Tribal Long-Range Transportation Plans in San Diego Forward: The 2019-2050 Regional Plan (2019 Regional Plan)  
• Implement the Intraregional Tribal Transportation Strategy through the Interagency Technical Working Group on Tribal Transportation Issues                                                                                       |
| Transportation                | • Collaborate on a way to provide information regarding the location of culturally significant resources without compromising the preservation of the resource  
• Explore ways to collaborate in communicating information to local jurisdictions regarding legal requirements of tribal consultation such as Senate Bill 18 (Burton, 2004) and Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, 2014) (AB 52)  
• Develop methodological template Programmatic Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding for tribal consultation pursuant to AB 52 for the 2019 Regional Plan that will be applied to projects as they come through the Regional Transportation Improvement Program |
| Cultural Resources            | • Support the protection of habitat from a cultural perspective as well as environmental perspective  
• Explore opportunities to engage tribal nations in regional habitat conservation efforts  
• Use SANDAG working groups as regional forums to bring tribes, local jurisdictions, resource agencies, and environmental stakeholders together for better collaboration and coordination                                                                                                  |
| Habitat Conservation          | • Explore opportunities to engage tribal nations in regional energy planning coordination                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Energy                        | • Provide educational opportunities for local and state elected officials and emergency responders on Public Law 280  
• Continue exploring opportunities for coordination and collaboration between the Inter Tribal Long Term Recovery Foundation and other established emergency management organizations, based upon mutually-agreed priorities  
• Identify ways to craft policy and agreements concerning mutual aid opportunities in accordance with tribal public safety laws  
• Expand efforts to plan, evaluate, and test joint exercises for emergency preparedness                                                                                                                                             |
| Economic Development          | • Seek funding and partnerships to develop economic impact analysis of tribal enterprises for the regional economy                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
Introduction

The Cali Baja mega-region includes San Diego County, Imperial County, and the State of Baja California. It is a globally unique binational region that offers one of the world’s most competitive and innovative business environments by leveraging complementary resources and capabilities. To underscore the importance of trade and international connectivity, the World Trade Center San Diego, in partnership with a binational group of local and regional government entities, economic development associations, and academic research institutions, released “Trade and Competitiveness in North America” in July 2018. This report provides an overview of key economic indicators and trade data from collaborative research that highlights the interconnectedness and strength of the crossborder economy.

CHARLES “MUGGS” STOLL
Director of Land Use and Transportation Planning

Attachment: 1. Trade and Competitiveness in North America – A Focus on the Cali Baja Mega-Region

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The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was enacted on January 1, 1994, and was the first reciprocal agreement of its kind between industrial and developing countries. Broadly, the agreement sought to lower trade barriers and increase trade and investment between the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

This summary uses available data to analyze and illuminate how NAFTA has heightened economic competitiveness across North America and spurred growth in Cali Baja’s innovation economy, making it one of the most beneficial and significant trade agreements in history.
TRADE & PRODUCTION We Make Things Together

With the rise of global value chains, cities that are highly specialized in specific industries have been able to leverage free trade to increase local and global growth. The Cali Baja mega-region’s combined comparative advantages on both sides of the border have allowed it to emerge as a global hub for high-tech research and development and advanced manufacturing.

A medical device or automobile may cross the border multiple times before it is finished. This trade in intermediate inputs means that 40 percent of U.S. imports from Mexico are American-made (compared to 4 percent of U.S. imports from China).

50% share of U.S. – Mexico trade attributed to intermediate inputs

$136B value of U.S. intermediate inputs consumed by Mexico

$132B value of Mexico intermediate inputs consumed by U.S.

The economies of San Diego, Imperial, and Baja California are complementary, relying on one another to supply labor. In the U.S., nearly 87 percent of manufacturing job losses from 2000 to 2010 were caused by productivity increases as opposed to the relocation of jobs attributed to trade.

TRADE & MANUFACTURING Jobs Know No Borders

Cali Baja’s manufacturing sector has emerged as one of the world’s strongest cross border supply chains. The competitive advantage resulting from this integrated, co-producing sector fuels the innovation economy and fosters competitiveness, all while supporting high-paying jobs on both sides of the border.

Cali Baja specializes in advanced manufacturing, producing many high-value goods, including medical devices, semiconductors, aerospace parts, and audio and video equipment.

$2.5 BILLION VALUE OF THE CO-PRODUCING MANUFACTURING SUPPLY CHAIN WITHIN CALI BAJA

AN ESTIMATED $6.2B OF CALI BAJA’S TOTAL FOREIGN EXPORTS STAY WITHIN THE BINATIONAL MEGA-REGION.

If Baja California were a country, it would be San Diego’s second largest trading partner.
Against the backdrop of rapid changes in global production, Cali Baja must identify and maintain the sources of its competitiveness in the 21st century innovation economy. Cross border production sharing has made North America more integrated, more resilient, and more competitive; it has also served to insulate our economies from other global competitors, such as China. By 2020, however, more than half of all U.S. exports will be in services, not goods.

The future of North American trade is not about avocados and dairy, or even automobiles and medical devices, but about the ways in which high value services cross borders, and the framework for IP protection, data transfer and privacy, and sustainability that will govern and secure tomorrow’s global economy.

**KEY TRADED SERVICES IN CALI BAJA’S INNOVATION ECONOMY**

- **Computer Systems Design & Related Services**: $7.6M
- **Scientific Research & Development Services**: $3.5M
- **Other Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services**: $3.1M
- **Software Publishers**: $2M
- **Data Processing, Hosting, & Related Services**: $2M

51% of total trade within Cali Baja is in the service sector.
KEY TAKEAWAYS

FREE TRADE BOOSTS JOBS AND STRENGTHENS NORTH AMERICA’S ECONOMY

Nearly $3.6 billion in trade occurs daily between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico, and 14 million jobs in the U.S. are supported by North American trade.

WE DEPEND ON EACH OTHER

Mexico is California’s largest export market, with annual exports totaling $26.8 billion. Today, trade with Mexico supports more than 566,000 jobs in California.

WE MAKE THINGS TOGETHER

The Cali Baja mega-region is globally competitive because of the complementary nature of our economies. In fact, the mega-region’s co-producing manufacturing supply chain accounts for $2.5 billion in trade.

WE SPECIALIZE IN HIGH-VALUE GOODS AND SERVICES

Globally recognized as a leader in advanced manufacturing, Cali Baja produces commodities including medical devices, semiconductors, aerospace parts, and audio and video equipment. Together, the mega-region’s manufacturing sector directly employs 418,300 workers.

HIGH-VALUE SERVICES ARE THE FUTURE OF TRADE IN NORTH AMERICA

Today, more than 51 percent of total trade within the Cali Baja mega-region is in the service sector. Establishing a robust framework for IP protections, data transfer, and privacy will be essential in ensuring that North America remains competitive in the global economy.