



EPA Office of Compliance Sector Notebook Project

Profile of Tribal Government Operations
Chapter IV and Appendices

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Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
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<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/publications/assistance/sectors/notebooks/tribal.html>

CHAPTER 4. SUMMARY OF FEDERAL AND TRIBAL REGULATORY PROGRAMS

This chapter discusses the federal regulations that may apply to tribal government operations. The purpose of this chapter is to highlight and briefly describe the applicable federal requirements and to provide citations. This chapter also discusses EPA's role in directly implementing and enforcing federal environmental laws in Indian country and the process through which tribal governments can assume responsibility for implementing certain federal environmental programs.

There are more than a dozen major federal environmental laws applicable to Indian country. See [<http://epa.gov/compliance/basics/laws.html>].

In addition to the federal environmental programs discussed in this chapter, tribal governments may use their own inherent authority to develop environmental laws.

4.1 DIRECT FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS IN INDIAN COUNTRY - EPA'S ROLE AS REGULATOR

Environmental program responsibility requires capability and significant resources, among other things. Tribal governments do not always find it practical to assume full responsibility for EPA programs. Based upon a variety of factors, often including program costs, assistance and maintenance costs, and availability of technical expertise, tribal governments may focus on certain high-priority activities, but may decide not to assume an entire regulatory program. When tribes decide not to undertake certain activities under EPA's programs or not to apply for entire programs, EPA will seek to directly implement the environmental programs, as appropriate. EPA may also directly implement certain environmental management programs where federal statutes preclude tribal eligibility.

4.2 TRIBAL ASSUMPTION OF FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

In the EPA Indian Policy, EPA announced its support for tribal assumption of environmental programs under federal statutes, stating, among other things, that “[t]he Agency will recognize tribal governments as the primary parties for setting standards, making environmental policy decisions, and managing programs for reservations, consistent with Agency standards and regulations.”

Three environmental statutes - the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), and the Clean Air Act (CAA) - explicitly authorize EPA to “treat tribes in the same manner as states” (TAS) for purposes of implementing various environmental programs. In addition, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) explicitly include a provision that affords tribes substantially the same treatment as states with respect to certain provisions of the Act, while the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) also provides a role for tribes. Although the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) do not explicitly provide for TAS, EPA has taken the position that it has the discretion to approve tribes to implement certain programs in the same manner as states in order to fill gaps in how the statutes are implemented in Indian country.

For tribes to assume many of EPA’s regulatory programs, they generally must go through the TAS process and meet the following criteria:

- The tribe must be federally-recognized;
- The tribe must have or be able to exercise substantial governmental powers;
- The tribe must have or have been delegated jurisdiction over the area in question; and
- The tribe must be reasonably expected to have the capability to effectively implement a program.

In general, once a tribe has been deemed eligible for one EPA program, it need only establish that it has jurisdiction and capability for each subsequent program. If a tribe does not have capability, it must have a plan for acquiring capability over time. A capability showing is required because each program may require different skills and activities to provide protection that meets the requirements of specific statutes and regulations.

Perhaps the most important of the tribe-specific eligibility criteria is whether the functions to be exercised by a tribe are within the applicant tribe’s jurisdiction. EPA asks tribes that are applying for regulatory programs to demonstrate in their applications that they have adequate jurisdiction over the areas to be regulated. Under principles of federal Indian law, tribes generally have inherent sovereign authority to regulate both their members and land held in trust (although specific statutes may have affected this general principal for some tribes). Depending on the scope of the application, EPA may also need to evaluate whether a particular tribe has jurisdiction over nonmember activities on nonmember-owned fee lands within the boundaries of an Indian reservation. Jurisdiction over nonmember activities on fee lands may come from two potential sources: a tribe may have inherent authority over these activities; or Congress may, by statute, delegate federal authority to a tribe. Tribal applications for authorization to administer the program are sent to EPA’s Regional Administrators.

EPA has made a number of “treatment in the same manner as a State” determinations for tribes, most of which involved findings that tribes are eligible for grants under the CWA. EPA has approved twenty-seven tribes to set water quality standards under section 303 of the CWA. One tribe has received primacy under the SDWA. Five tribes have received program approval under the CAA. Approximately 30 tribes operate pesticide certification or enforcement programs authorized by FIFRA under cooperative agreements with EPA.

4.3 THE CLEAN AIR ACT

The CAA is designed to “protect and enhance the nation’s air resources so as to protect the public health and welfare and the productive capacity of the population.” The CAA directs EPA to establish national standards for ambient air quality and for EPA, tribes, and states to implement, maintain, and enforce these standards through a variety of mechanisms; tribes are expressly eligible for TAS. CAA regulations appear at 40 CFR Parts 50-99. EPA’s Tribal Air Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/air/tribal/>] provides information about CAA issues affecting tribes. The *Clean Air Act Tribal Authority Rule* establishes eligibility requirements for TAS, EPA’s Tribal Air Program Resources site [<http://www.epa.gov/air/tribal/airprogs.html>] provides information.

For training, technical information, and resources related to the CAA, see Appendix E.

- **National Ambient Air Quality Standards.** EPA establishes national ambient air quality standards (NAAQSs) to limit levels of “criteria pollutants:” carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, ozone, and sulfur dioxide. Geographic areas that meet NAAQSs for a given pollutant are designated as attainment areas; those that do not meet NAAQSs for a given pollutant are designated as non-attainment areas. Under Section 301 of the CAA, tribes may, but are not required to, apply to develop a Tribal Implementation Plan (TIP) to identify sources of air pollution and to determine what reductions are necessary to meet federal air quality standards. Revised NAAQS for particulates and ozone became effective in 2004.
- **New Source Performance Standards.** EPA establishes New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), which are nationally uniform emission standards for new and modified stationary sources falling within particular industrial categories. NSPSs are based on the pollution control technology available to that category of industrial source (see 40 CFR Part 60).
- **National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.** EPA establishes National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) to control particular

hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). Section 112(c) of the CAA directs EPA to develop a list of sources that emit any of 188 HAPs and to develop regulations for these categories of sources. To date, EPA has listed 185 source categories and developed a schedule for establishing emission standards. The emission standards are developed for both new and existing sources based on “maximum achievable control technology” (MACT). MACT is defined as the control technology that achieves the maximum degree of reduction in the emission of HAPs, taking into account cost and other factors.

- **Mobile Sources.** Title II of the CAA pertains to mobile sources, such as cars, trucks, buses, and planes, as well as small engines, like lawn mowers, and large stationary engines used in industry and pipelines. EPA uses technology forcing emissions requirements, reformulated gasoline, automobile pollution control devices, and vapor recovery nozzles on gas pumps, among other mechanisms, to regulate mobile air emission sources. While almost all mobile source regulation is reserved exclusively for EPA, eligible and approved TAS tribes may participate in enforcing mobile source enforcement through vehicle inspection and maintenance programs; states are required to participate in such programs.
- **Sulfur Dioxide/Nitrogen Oxide Emissions.** Title IV of the CAA establishes a sulfur dioxide/nitrogen oxide emissions program designed to reduce the formation of acid rain. Sulfur dioxide releases can be reduced under a “cap and trade” program by granting to certain sources limited emissions allowances, which are below previous levels of sulfur dioxide releases. Commercial electric generators (natural gas, oil or coal fired) are the primary subjects of this title. Tribal governments that own and operate municipal waste combustors, sewage sludge incinerators, or large boilers/generators may be subject to these requirements. Tribal governments with these types of sources may choose to seek to obtain federal regulatory authority over this program.
- **Major Source Permit Program.** Title V of the CAA requires that all “major sources” (and certain minor sources) of air pollution obtain an operating permit, and such sources may be required to submit information about emissions, control devices, and the general process at the facility in the permit application. Permits may limit pollutant emissions and impose monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements. One purpose of the operating permit is to include in a single document all air emissions requirements that apply to a given facility. Tribal governments may apply for eligibility to issue and monitor Title V permits.
- **Stratospheric Ozone Protection.** Title VI of the CAA is intended to protect stratospheric ozone by phasing out the manufacture of ozone-depleting chemicals and restricting their use and distribution. The production of “Class I” substances, including 15 kinds of

chlorofluorocarbons and chloroform, was phased out (except for essential uses) in 1996. EPA's Stratospheric Ozone Information Hotline, at (800) 296-1996, or the Ozone Depletion Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/ozone/>], provides general information about regulations promulgated under Title VI of the CAA.

- **Risk Management Planning Section 112(r)** of the CAA mandates a federal focus on the prevention of serious chemical accidents that could affect public health and the environment. Under these requirements, facilities must identify and assess their chemical hazards and carry out certain activities designed to reduce the likelihood and severity of accidental chemical releases. Information summarizing these activities is available to tribes, the public, and all other stakeholders. Using this information, tribes and tribe members can work with industry to reduce risks to the community from chemical accidents.

In the broadest sense, risk management planning relates to tribal emergency preparedness and response, to pollution prevention at facilities, and to worker safety. In a more focused sense, it forms one element of an integrated approach to safety and complements existing industry codes and standards. The risk management planning requirements build on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Process Safety Management Standard.

- **CAA Implementation in Indian Country.** EPA is authorized to directly implement the CAA in Indian country. However, over 100 tribes are now pursuing the development of air quality management programs, and many more have expressed an interest. Many tribes are monitoring their air for a variety of pollutants, from ozone and particulate matter, to mercury and acid rain, as well as developing emission inventories to understand the sources of air pollution on the reservations. Some tribes have been approved to implement CAA provisions and are developing TIPs to address violations of air quality standards; such tribes expect to apply for approval to run ongoing programs in the near future. Other tribes are developing operating permit programs for both major and minor sources of air pollution.

Many are actively participating in partnerships with EPA and state regulators to address air quality problems that cross jurisdiction boundaries. An example of these partnerships is air toxics risk assessments being done cooperatively in the Phoenix area by three tribes and the State of Arizona. In addition, as many as 70 tribes are active partners in regional haze planning organizations, and around 100 tribes participate in the Western Regional Air Partnership.

4.4 CLEAN WATER ACT

The primary objective of the CWA is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's surface waters. Pollutants regulated under the CWA are classified as either "toxic" pollutants; "conventional" pollutants, such as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), fecal coliform, oil and grease, and pH; or "nonconventional" pollutants, including any pollutant not identified as either conventional or priority. The CWA is implemented via several regulatory programs, including:

- **National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program.** The CWA regulates both direct and indirect discharges. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program (CWA Section 402) controls direct discharges into navigable waters. Direct discharges come from "point sources" which are defined as any "discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fixture, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged." These include discharges of industrial and municipal wastewater, as well as storm water conveyed through a municipal separate storm water system (MS4). EPA's NPDES Web site [<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/>] provides technical and regulatory information about the NPDES permit program, which controls water pollution by regulating point sources (*e.g.*, pipe, ditch) that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States.

NPDES permits, issued by either EPA or an authorized tribe (or an authorized state or U.S. territory) contain industry-specific, technology-based and water quality-based limits, and establish pollutant monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements; to date, EPA has not authorized any tribes to administer the NPDES program. A facility that proposes to discharge into the nation's waters must obtain a permit prior to initiating a discharge. The permit will set the conditions and effluent limitations under which the facility may discharge.

An NPDES permit may include discharge limits based on tribal water quality standards that are established under the CWA, and which are designed to protect designated uses of surface waters, such as supporting aquatic life or recreation. These standards, unlike the permit technology-based standards, generally do not take into account technological feasibility or costs. Water quality standards may vary from site to site, depending on the use classification of the receiving water body. When establishing water quality standards

and associated water quality criteria, tribes may elect to follow EPA guidelines, which propose aquatic life and human health criteria for many of the 126 priority pollutants.

- **Combined Sewer Systems Permit Provisions.** NPDES permits for municipalities with combined sewer overflow (CSO) must conform to EPA's CSO Control Policy. The permitting provisions include minimum technology-based controls that can reduce the prevalence and impacts of CSOs and that are not expected to require significant engineering studies or major construction. Communities with combined sewer systems are also expected to develop long-term CSO control plans that will ultimately provide for full compliance with the CWA, including attainment of water quality standards. EPA's CSO Web site [http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=5] provides technical and regulatory information about CSOs.
- **Storm Water Discharges.** EPA's Stormwater Program [http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=6] is part of the NPDES program and is designed to regulate the discharge of contaminated stormwater (and contaminated discharges from storm sewers that are only supposed to discharge storm water) into navigable waters.

EPA implemented the storm water program in two phases. Phase I of the stormwater program applies to medium (serving a population from 100,000 to 250,000) and large (serving a population greater than 250,000) municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4), certain industrial facilities, and any construction activity disturbing at least 5 acres (large construction sites). Covered MS4, industrial facilities, or construction activity must apply for and obtain an NPDES storm water permit. Phase I began in 1990.

Phase II of the stormwater program applies to small (serving populations under 100,000) MS4s and construction activity disturbing at least 1 acre and less than 5 acres (small construction sites). Covered MS4 and construction activity should obtain a stormwater NPDES permit for construction. This may be accomplished by submitting a Notice of Intent to EPA to be covered under a national general storm water permit. Phase II began in 1999.

The term MS4 does not solely refer to municipally owned storm sewer systems, but rather is a term with a much broader application that can include departments of transportation, colleges and universities, sewer districts, hospitals, military bases, and prisons. An MS4 also is not always just a system of underground pipes - it can include roads with drainage systems, gutters, and ditches. The regulatory definition of an MS4 is provided in 40 CFR

122.26(b)(8). EPA's Stormwater Program site

[http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=6] provides general stormwater information and the Stormwater Phase II Compliance Assistance Guide

[<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/comguide.pdf>] also provides information.

- **Pretreatment Program.** The CWA also requires EPA to promulgate regulations that restrict discharge of wastewater indirectly through sewers to publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs). POTWs receive wastewater from homes, commercial buildings, and industrial facilities and transport it via a series of pipes, known as a collection system, to treatment facilities. Industrial users of POTWs must comply with CWA pretreatment standards before introducing pollutants into a POTW. These pretreatment standards must control pollutants that may pass through or interfere with POTW treatment processes or contaminate sewage sludge. EPA has developed national categorical Pretreatment Standards that apply numeric pollutant limits to industrial users in specific industrial categories. EPA has also developed general pretreatment requirements. The General Pretreatment Regulations require POTWs that meet certain criteria to develop pretreatment programs to control industrial discharges into their sewage collection systems. Additionally, the General Pretreatment Regulations include general prohibitions that forbid industrial users from causing pass through and interference, and specific prohibitions against the discharge of pollutants that cause problems at the POTW such as corrosion, fire or explosion, and danger to worker health and safety.

Different technology-based categorical pretreatment standards apply to existing and new industrial categories. In addition, POTWs may need to develop "local limits," to assist the POTW in achieving the effluent limitations in its NPDES permit or where necessary in order to prevent pass through or interference. Local limits may be more stringent than federal standards.

- **Sludge (Biosolid) Management.** Section 405 of the CWA regulates the land application and land disposal of sludge - the solid, semisolid or liquid untreated residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment facility. 40 CFR 503 contains provisions for sludge quality, application rates, and environmental conditions under which land application is permitted. The regulations also specify sludge management methods and monitoring and record keeping requirements for both disposal and land application facilities. Sewage sludge can be disposed of in landfills, lagoons, incinerated, or applied to the land to serve as a soil enhancer or fertilizer. Land application of sewage sludge is often done on parks, golf courses, abandoned mines, and during construction site restoration. It can also be applied to crops, including crops for human consumption. EPA's Biosolid Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/owm/mtb/biosolids/index.htm>] provides sludge and biosolid information.

- **Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans.** CWA section 311 contains broad federal authority to prevent, respond and cleanup an oil spill or threat of an oil spill. This provision, as implemented through regulations at 40 CFR. part 112, requires facilities that could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in harmful quantities to navigable waters and adjoining shorelines to prepare and implement Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans. Section 4.6.3 contains additional information about SPCC Plans or online at EPA's SPCC page of the Oil Program Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/oilspill/spcc.htm>].

4.4.1 THE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS PROGRAM AND TRIBAL PROGRAM APPROVAL

Section 518(e) of the CWA require EPA to issue regulations to specify how the Agency would treat tribes in a manner similar to states for certain CWA programs, including the water quality standards program. Section 518(e) also requires EPA to establish a mechanism for resolving any unreasonable consequence that results when a tribe and a state adopt different water quality standards for common bodies of water. 40 CFR Part 131 contains the requirements and procedures for EPA to promulgate water quality standards for tribes and for EPA to approve or disapprove tribal applications.

If a tribe chooses to apply for treatment as a state for the water quality standards program and receives EPA approval, all of the procedures and requirements that apply to states for the development, review, and adoption of water quality standards apply to a tribe with authorization to administer the program. Tribes have three years from the time they receive approval to administer the water quality standards program to submit their water quality standards to EPA for approval.

4.4.2 WATER QUALITY STANDARDS - DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISM

Section 518(e) of the CWA required EPA to issue regulations that establish procedures for resolving disputes between states and tribes that arise as a result of differing water quality standards on common bodies of water. Since some Indian reservations fall within the boundaries of one or more states, so it is possible that there will be conflicting water quality standards for a common body of water because there are two or more responsible governing bodies. This situation also occasionally occurs between two states sharing a common body of water. 40 CFR Section 131.7 states that the EPA Regional Administrator is responsible for acting in accordance with this section of the Regulation.

4.5 SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) mandates that EPA establish regulations to protect human health from contaminants in drinking water. The law authorizes EPA to develop national drinking water standards and to create a system to ensure compliance with these standards. The SDWA also directs EPA to protect underground sources of drinking water through the control of underground injection of fluids.

Drinking Water Programs

EPA has developed primary and secondary drinking water standards under its SDWA authority. EPA and authorized tribes enforce the primary drinking water regulations, which are either contaminant-specific concentration limits that apply to certain public drinking water supplies or treatment techniques that must be followed. Primary drinking water standards are based on maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs), which are non-enforceable health-based goals. The standards consist of treatment techniques or maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), which are enforceable limits set as close to MCLGs as possible, considering cost and feasibility of attainment.

To assure these standards are maintained, SDWA regulations require public water systems to monitor for various contaminants, such as fecal coliform and metals. In addition, the SDWA regulations require specified disinfection and filtration activities, and public notification when certain contaminants exceed specified levels, and reporting of contaminant limit exceedences. Tribes may apply for eligibility to receive primary enforcement authority (known as primacy) to administer the requirements of Sections 1413 and 1451 of the SDWA. The Navajo Nation has primacy for the SDWA public water system (PWS) program.

Underground Injection Control

The SDWA Underground Injection Control (UIC) program (40 CFR Parts 144-148) is a permit program that protects underground sources of drinking water by regulating five classes of injection wells. The UIC permit program is primarily enforced by EPA in Indian country because no tribe is authorized to administer the program.

4.6 RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAMS)

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, which amended the Solid Waste Disposal Act, addresses nonhazardous (Subtitle D) and hazardous (Subtitle C) waste management activities. The Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984 strengthened RCRA's waste management provisions and added provisions governing underground storage tanks (USTs).

Hazardous waste regulations (40 CFR Parts 260-299) establish a "cradle-to-grave" system governing hazardous waste from the point of generation to disposal. Hazardous waste is a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may: (1) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious or incapacitating illness; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed. RCRA hazardous wastes include the specific materials listed in the regulations (commercial chemical products designated with the code "P" or "U", hazardous wastes from specific industries/sources designated with the code "K", or hazardous wastes from non-specific sources, designated with the code "F") or materials that exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity, and designated with the code "D"). The RCRA Orientation Manual [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/general/orientat/>] provides an overview of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste issues.

Entities that generate hazardous waste are subject to waste accumulation, manifesting, and record keeping standards. Facilities generally must obtain a permit if they store hazardous wastes for more than 90 days before treatment or disposal. Facilities may treat less-than-90-day tanks or containers of hazardous wastes without a permit. Subtitle C permits contain general facility standards, such as contingency plans, emergency procedures, record keeping and reporting requirements, financial assurance mechanisms, and unit-specific standards. RCRA also contains provisions (40 CFR Part 264 Subpart S and Section 264.101) for conducting corrective actions, which govern the cleanup of releases of hazardous waste or constituents from solid waste management units at RCRA treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.

Solid Waste Management

Solid Waste Management (40 CFR Part 247 and 258) regulations establish standards and guidelines for solid waste collection and disposal programs, as well as recycling programs. Municipal solid waste – otherwise known as trash or garbage – consists of everyday items such as boxes, grass clippings, furniture, clothing, bottles, food scraps, newspapers, and appliances.

The regulations also establish criteria for design, operation, maintenance, and closure for municipal solid waste landfills. In addition, the regulations provide requirements for thermal processing (incineration) and resource recovery facilities. Many tribes have found creative ways to reduce and better manage municipal solid waste through a mix of practices that includes source reduction, recycling (including composting), and disposal.

4.6.1 UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS PROGRAM

Added in 1984, RCRA Subtitle I directed EPA to develop a comprehensive regulatory program for USTs storing petroleum or certain hazardous substances in order to protect the environment and human health from UST releases. EPA's regulations (40 CFR Part 280) set minimum standards for new tanks and require owners of substandard tanks to upgrade or close them by 1998. The regulations address a variety of other requirements, including those related to leak detection and cleanup of releases when they occur. Some USTs, such as many home heating oil tanks, are not federally regulated. Additional information on USTs is available on the Web site for EPA's Office of Underground Storage Tanks [<http://www.epa.gov/oust/>].

USTs and Tribes

EPA may not approve tribal UST programs under RCRA. However, tribes may seek to establish oil pollution regulations under their own authority. The Oil Pollution Act (OPA) required the initiation of significant new program activities relating to oil spill prevention, preparedness and response. A few tribes have developed or are developing their own UST regulations under the tribe's laws, usually with financial support provided by EPA through grants or cooperative agreements.

4.6.2 ABOVE GROUND STORAGE TANKS

The Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) program (40 CFR Part 112) regulates the storage of oil in above ground containers. These regulations require owners or operators of certain above ground oil storage facilities to prepare and comply with written, site-specific, spill prevention plans. ASTs subject to the SPCC requirements are:

- Facilities with a total above ground oil storage capacity of more than 1,320 gallons;
- Single above ground tanks with an oil storage capacity of more than 660 gallons; and
- Facilities with a total combined underground oil storage capacity greater 42,000 gallons.

4.6.3 OIL SPILL PROGRAMS - SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURE PLANS

The CWA, section 311, and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) contain broad federal authority to prevent, respond to and clean up an oil spill or threat of an oil spill. EPA's Oil Spill Program regulates non-transportation-related facilities storing, producing, using, processing, refining or otherwise managing oil of any kind that could reasonably be expected to discharge into the navigable waters of the United States and adjoining shorelines. EPA's Oil Pollution Prevention rule at 40 C.F.R. part 112 requires such facilities to develop and implement Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans. Facilities are not required to report the number of storage tanks or containers. There is no authority under Section 311 for authorized or approved state or tribal SPCC regulatory programs. Information on this program can be found at EPA's Preventing Oil Spills Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/oilspill/prevent.htm>].

On July 16, 2002, EPA promulgated a revised final SPCC regulations that became effective August 17, 2002. The SPCC regulations also require specific management procedures for loading, unloading, and storing petroleum products. EPA subsequently extended the regulatory compliance schedule included in the new SPCC rule. The current compliance dates for the new rule are:

- By February 17, 2006, facilities must prepare, and a Professional Engineer (P.E.) certify, an SPCC Plan in accordance with the new SPCC rule by this date; and
- By August 18, 2006, facilities must implement a revised SPCC Plan.

In the interim, facilities are required to maintain their existing SPCC Plans and amend it in accordance with 40 CFR Section 112.5.

OPA amended section 311 of the CWA and established additional requirements for oil pollution prevention, response and liability. EPA has several regulations covering response to oil discharges.

- The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). 40 CFR Part 300.
- Facility Response Plan requirements, 40 C.F.R. part 112, Subpart D.

Coastal and Marine Oil Spills

The U.S. Coast Guard has jurisdiction over coastal/marine oil spills and oil spills that threaten navigable waters. The Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety, regulates the transport of oil through pipelines. EPA is the lead response agency for inland pipeline spills.

More information can be obtained at the Office of Pipeline Safety Web site [<http://ops.dot.gov/>]. Also, a federal reporting requirement exists for oil spills and chemical spills, that requires a call to the National Response Center at 800-424-8802. To obtain more information on marine spills, contact EPA at (202) 267-2229 or (800) 368-5647. EPA's Reporting Oil Spills Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/oilspill/contacts.htm>] also provides more information. Oil spills can also be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

4.7 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW PROGRAMS

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) is designed to improve community access to information about chemical hazards and to facilitate the development of chemical emergency response plans by tribal governments. EPCRA and its regulations (40 CFR Parts 350-372) establish four types of reporting obligations for facilities that store or manage specified chemicals:

- **Extremely Hazardous Substances** requires facilities to notify the SERC and LEPC of the presence of any extremely hazardous substance (the list of such substances is in 40 CFR Part 355, Appendices A and B) in excess of the substance's threshold planning quantity and directs the facility to appoint an emergency response coordinator.
- **Notification of a Release or Exceedence (EPCRA Section 304)** requires facilities to notify the SERC and the LEPC in the event of a release equaling or exceeding the reportable quantity of a CERCLA hazardous substance or an EPCRA extremely hazardous substance.
- **Material Safety Data Sheets (EPCRA Sections 311 and 312)** require a facility at which a hazardous chemical, as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Act, is present in an amount exceeding a specified threshold to submit to the TERC, LEPC, and local fire department material safety data sheets (MSDSs) or lists of MSDSs and hazardous chemical inventory forms (also known as Tier I and II forms).
- **Toxic Release Inventory (EPCRA Section 313)** requires manufacturing facilities included in SIC codes 20 through 39, as well as SIC codes 10, 12, 4911, 4931, 4939, 4953, 5169, 5171, and 7389, that have 10 or more employees and that manufacture, process, or use specified chemicals in amounts greater than threshold quantities, to submit an annual toxic chemical release report. This report, known commonly as Form R, covers releases

and transfers of toxic chemicals to various facilities and environmental media and allows EPA to compile the national Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) database.

EPCRA and Tribes

Under EPCRA and 40 CFR Parts 350-372, tribes can establish tribal emergency response commissions (TERCs), which are responsible for coordinating certain emergency response activities and can appoint tribal emergency planning committees (TEPCs). Tribal EPCRA programs involve the collection, management, and distribution of information related to the presence of particular substances at facilities in their areas.

4.8 COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), a 1980 law known commonly as Superfund, authorizes EPA to respond to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health, welfare, or the environment. CERCLA also enables EPA to compel parties responsible for environmental contamination to clean it up or to reimburse the Superfund for response costs, which include remediation costs incurred by EPA.

EPA Responses to Hazardous Substance Releases

EPA implements hazardous substance responses according to procedures outlined in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR Part 300). The NCP includes provisions for permanent cleanups, known as remedial actions, and other cleanups, referred to as removals. EPA generally takes remedial actions only at sites on the National Priorities List (NPL), which currently includes approximately 1,300 final and proposed sites. Both EPA and states can act at NPL sites; however, EPA provides responsible parties the opportunity to conduct removal and remedial actions and encourages community involvement throughout the Superfund response process. EPA and states have developed a work share arrangement to divide assessment and cleanup responsibility. As a matter of policy, EPA requests state or tribal concurrence for listing a site on the NPL, depending on whether the site is located on state or tribal lands. In certain circumstances, EPA does conduct response actions at non-NPL sites.

- **Superfund Enforcement Program.** A primary goal of the Superfund enforcement program is to obtain consensual settlements, or, if necessary, compel potentially responsible parties (PRPs) to implement or pay for site cleanups. Hazardous waste responses are often

an emergency and there is not time to search for PRPs and to ensure they take responsibility for their action. In these cases EPA acts immediately, taking a Fund-lead action, which uses federal money from the Superfund, and then tries to recover the costs of the cleanup from the PRPs. When the situation permits, EPA tries to get the PRP to conduct the cleanup before it uses Fund resources. When this happens the action is referred to as an enforcement-lead or PRP-lead action.

- **Superfund Sites and Tribal Governments.** Tribes are accorded the same status as states under much of CERCLA and its regulations, which provide for a meaningful and substantial role for tribes in Superfund response. Tribes are increasingly choosing to exercise that role as they develop greater capability for site response.
- **Natural Resource Damages.** Natural resource injuries may occur at sites as a result of releases of hazardous substances or oil. CERCLA provides authority for assessment and restoration of natural resources that have been injured by a hazardous substance release or response. OPA, enacted in reaction to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, provides authority for oil pollution liability and compensation as well as for the federal government to direct and manage oil spill cleanups. Similar to CERCLA, OPA contains authorities to allow the assessment of damages and restoration of natural resources that have been contaminated by the discharge, or threatened discharge, of oil. Both CERCLA and OPA define “natural resources” broadly to include “land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, groundwater, drinking water supplies, and other such resources....”
- **Natural Resource Damages (NRD) Trustees.** EPA is not a Natural Resource Trustee, nor is it authorized to act on behalf of Natural Resource Trustees. For NRD, EPA’s role primarily involves the notification of, and coordination with, all Trustees, including coordinating assessments, investigations, and planning with Trustees. When an enforcement action is initiated, CERCLA requires EPA to notify Federal Natural Resource Trustees of settlement negotiations with potentially responsible parties, if the release of hazardous substances may have resulted in injuries to natural resources under their Trusteeship, and encourages the participation of Federal Natural Resource Trustees in settlement negotiations. OPA requires EPA to consult with affected trustees on removal actions taken in conjunction with any discharge of oil.
- Under both CERCLA and OPA, federal, tribal, and state “Natural Resource Trustees” are authorized to “represent” natural resources belonging to, managed by, controlled by, or appertaining to their respective entities. The two major areas of Trustee responsibility under CERCLA and OPA are: (1) assessment of damages due to injury to natural resources; and (2) restoration of natural resources injured or services lost due to a release or discharge.

Both statutes provide several mechanisms to meet these responsibilities. The Trustees can either: (1) sue in court to obtain compensation from the potentially responsible parties (PRPs) for NRD damages and the costs of assessment and restoration planning; or (2) conduct assessments or restorations in accordance with certain standards specified by the federal government and file a claim for reimbursement from the Trust Fund established under OPA; or (3) participate in negotiations with PRPs to obtain PRP-financed or PRP-conducted assessments and restorations of NRD.

- **Tribal Natural Resource Trustees.** Tribal Chairmen (or heads of the governing bodies of Indian Tribes), or persons designated by tribal officials, shall act as Tribal Trustees for natural resources belonging to, managed by, controlled by, or appertaining to the Indian Tribe, or held in trust for the benefit of such Indian Tribe, or belonging to a member of an Indian Tribe, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation. Under certain circumstances, the Secretary of the Interior may act as Trustee on behalf of a Tribe at the Tribe's request (40 CFR 300.610).

- **Cleaning Up and Reinvesting in Contaminated Property.** In January 2002, Superfund was amended by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act to provide relief for small businesses from liability under Superfund, and to amend CERCLA to promote cleanup and reuse of brownfields, to provide financial assistance for brownfields revitalization, and to enhance state and tribal response programs. “Brownfields” sites are properties, the redevelopment of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. The free-standing law, commonly known as the Brownfields Law, authorizes EPA to address brownfields sites that may not be addressed under Superfund. The Brownfields Law also changes and clarifies Superfund liability in two ways: (1) clarifies Superfund liability for prospective purchasers, innocent landowners, and contiguous property owners; and (2) provides liability protection for certain small volume contributors and contributors of municipal solid waste.

4.9 FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) addresses the sale, distribution, and labeling of pesticides, as well as the certification and training of pesticide applicators. FIFRA also establishes record keeping and reporting requirements on certified applicators of restricted use pesticides, as well as imposing storage, disposal, and transportation requirements on registrants, and applicants for registration, of pesticides.

The primary purpose of FIFRA is to regulate the labeling, and the subsequent use, of pesticides. Pesticide use is regulated through requirements to apply pesticides in a manner consistent with the label. The labeling requirements include directions for use, warnings, and cautions, along with the uses for which the pesticide is registered (i.e., pests and appropriate applications). Labeling requirements also include specific conditions for the application, mixture, storage, and time period for re-entry to fields following pesticide application, and when crops may be harvested after applications. If a pesticide is used in a manner contrary to its labeling, that use constitutes a violation of FIFRA.

FIFRA and Tribes

EPA generally is the primary enforcement authority for pesticide use violations in Indian country. Tribes may seek to restrict the sale or use of a federally registered pesticide, but may not allow the sale or use of a federally prohibited product. EPA works cooperatively with tribal government to enforce FIFRA, as it does with states and territories. For example, under FIFRA Section 23, EPA may enter into cooperative agreements with tribes. These agreements may include provisions for tribes to assist EPA in ensuring compliance with FIFRA by obtaining federal inspector credentials, conducting inspections, and recommending enforcement actions to EPA. As a separate matter, EPA also provides funding to tribes to assist in the development and implementation of pesticide programs under tribal law.

4.10 TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT

The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) granted EPA authority to create a regulatory framework to collect data on chemicals to evaluate, assess, mitigate, and control risks that may be posed by their manufacture, processing, and use. TSCA provides a variety of control methods to prevent chemicals from posing unreasonable risk.

TSCA standards may apply at any point during a chemical's life cycle. Under TSCA Section 5, EPA has established an inventory of chemical substances. If a chemical is not already on the inventory and has not been excluded by TSCA, a premanufacture notice (PMN) must be submitted to EPA prior to manufacture or import. The PMN must identify the chemical and provide available information on health and environmental effects. If available data are not sufficient to evaluate the chemical's effects, EPA can impose restrictions pending the development of information on its health and environmental effects. EPA can also restrict significant new uses of chemicals based upon various factors, such as the projected volume and use of the chemical.

Under TSCA Section 6, EPA can ban the manufacture or distribution in commerce, limit the use, require labeling, or place other restrictions on chemicals that pose unreasonable risks. Among the chemicals EPA regulates under Section 6 authority are asbestos, chlorofluorocarbons, and PCBs.

4.11 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was one of the first laws written to establish the broad national framework for protecting our environment while bolstering the health and welfare of humankind. NEPA directs federal agencies to assess the potential environmental impacts of their proposed major actions significantly affecting the human environment and inform the public about those potential impacts. For Indian country and in other tribal areas, the environmental impacts of federal agency actions may involve such things as water quality or quantity issues, air quality issues, land use, or potential impacts to sacred sites, items of cultural patrimony, and traditional hunting, fishing, and gathering rights. Understanding the range of potential environmental impacts enables federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision-making processes.

Environmental assessments may be used by a federal agency to determine whether the environmental impacts of the agency's proposed action are likely to be significant. If the impacts are not expected to be significant, federal agencies prepare a finding of no significant impact. If the impacts are likely to be significant, federal agencies prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS). As part of the NEPA process, federal agencies, including EPA, with jurisdiction by law or with special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved, or which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards, must comment on another agency's EISs.

EPA also has unique comment responsibility under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act because the Agency must review and comment in writing on the environmental impact of, among other things, any newly authorized federal projects for construction and any major federal agency action significantly affecting the environment. Thus, as part of the NEPA process, EPA reviews all EISs prepared by federal agencies, and may also review some environmental assessments. EPA's comment letters are available to tribes and tribal members upon request and EIS comment summaries are available at the EPA Comments on Environmental Impact Statements Web site [<http://cfpub.epa.gov/compliance/nepa/comments/>].

Under the NEPA process, tribes generally are invited to comment on EISs when the effects of the federal agency's action may be on a reservation, and federal agencies should actively solicit

tribal government participation as a “cooperating agency” when the project’s effects are on a reservation. Agencies should also invite tribes to comment and be a “cooperating agency” when non-reservation tribal resources are affected.

Identifying, understanding and addressing the potential environmental impacts to tribes and Indian country and in other tribal areas are key elements of the NEPA process. Indeed, the Council of Environmental Quality’s regulations implementing NEPA specify that federal agencies should consult with affected tribal governments through the scoping process, and identify possible conflicts between a proposed action and the objectives of tribal reservation land use plans, policies and controls. In addition to any scoping comments and comments on draft EISs which the tribes and individual tribal members may offer, EPA uses its knowledge of Indian country to facilitate the identification of potential issues during scoping so that the NEPA process addresses issues that could impact tribes and tribal members.

For certain programs, EPA may also prepare an EIS for an action. In such cases, EPA solicits participation of the tribal government as a “cooperating agency” when the project’s effects may impact Indian country and other tribal areas. As part of the EIS process, EPA fully considers potential impacts to the tribal government and/or tribal members as part of its consideration of other relevant environmental statutes, regulations and Executive Orders related to the proposed action. EPA seeks to ensure that mitigation plans developed by EPA for the action incorporate tribal concerns and, for project effects that may impact Indian country or other tribal areas, that the tribal government and/or tribal members will have meaningful involvement in the development and, as appropriate, implementation of these mitigation plans.

4.12 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) establishes a program for conserving endangered and threatened species and their habitats. The ESA affords broad protection for species of plants and animals that are listed as endangered or threatened. Provisions in the ESA and its regulations, which are administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), describe the process for listing species, as well as for designating critical habitat and developing species recovery plans.

The ESA generally prohibits the taking, possession, import, export, sale, and transport of a listed animal. The term “take” includes harassing, harming, hunting, killing, capturing, and collecting. “Harm” includes significant habitat alteration that actually kills or injures a listed animal. The FWS and NMFS, however, may issue permits that authorize “take” that is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity. To obtain a permit, an applicant develops a habitat conservation plan

that minimizes and mitigates the taking. FWS and NMFS may provide technical assistance and financing. Permits may also be issued that provide for protection of existing habitat in exchange for flexibility to later develop the habitat. Incidental take permits may cover small or very large areas.

Under the ESA, it is also unlawful to maliciously damage, destroy, or remove and possess listed plants in an area under federal jurisdiction; damage or remove a listed plant from any other area in knowing violation of state law; or to import, export, or sell a listed plant. In addition, where an activity is authorized, funded, or carried out by a federal agency, the ESA provides that the federal agency must consult with the FWS or NMFS to ensure that the agency action is not likely to jeopardize listed species or their designated critical habitat. If jeopardy is likely to occur, FWS or NMFS suggests alternatives. The consultation process may also result in authorization of incidental take, as long as the take is minimized.

Tribal governments, among others, may petition the FWS or NMFS to list species, and may comment on proposed listings, critical habitat designations, and recovery plans. Tribes may also enter into conservation agreements regarding species considered candidates for listing, with a view toward obviating the need to list the species. Federal policy provides opportunities for Tribal governments to participate in consultations between federal agencies and FWS or NMFS required by the ESA to ensure no jeopardy, and establishes that deference will be given to tribal conservation plans regarding activities on Indian lands that address listed species. Federal enforcement policy provides that ESA-related restrictions regarding incidental take may be imposed on Tribes only under carefully detailed circumstances. The American Indian Tribal Rights & the ESA Web site [<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/tribal/index.html>] of the FWS, in particular, is an excellent source of information regarding the ESA, federal policies, and Indian tribal rights.

4.13 RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Range management is an issue for all Tribes with public rangelands within their reservation boundaries. Rangelands include federally owned grazing lands that are leased out for cattle and horse grazing to states, localities, tribes, and private industries for non-tribal uses. These rangelands are usually managed by the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Tribes with rangelands work cooperatively with the BLM to ensure proper management, under the guidelines contained within 43 CFR §4180, *et seq.*

Federal units of national ranges and affiliated refugees may be managed by tribes in certain circumstances when they have a historic, geographic and cultural link to the unit.

To develop appropriate standards for rangelands, tribes consider the four fundamentals of rangeland health as outlined in the grazing regulations: (1) watershed functioning; (2) water, nutrients, and energy cycling; (3) water quality; and (4) habitat protection.

Additionally, ranges raise many environmental issues such as habitat destruction from grazing, water issues (pollution, scarcity), fencing and containment, erosion control, and feral animal management.

In addition to the requirements in the CFR, tribal governments may develop ordinances that deal with the environmental impacts of livestock grazing.

APPENDIX A. LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACM	Asbestos Containing Material (AHERA)
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank (RCRA)
AHERA	Asbestos Hazards Emergency Response Act
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CWA and SDWA)
BLM	Bureau of Land Management (Department of the Interior)
BMP	Best Management Practices
C&D	Construction and Demolition Waste
CAA	Clean Air Act
CSS	Combined Sewer Systems (CWA)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CORPS	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Department of Defense)
CESQG	Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (RCRA)
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon (CAA)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGP	Construction General Permit (CWA)
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflow (CWA)
CSS	Combined Sewer Systems (CWA)
CWA	Clean Water Act
DOI	Department of the Interior
DITCA	Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreement
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report (CWA)
DOE	United States Department of Energy
EA	Environmental Assessment (NEPA)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement (NEPA)
ELM	Environmental Landscape Management
EMS	Environmental Management Systems
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPP	Environmentally-Preferable Purchasing
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FHWA	Federal Highways Administration (U.S. Department of Transportation)
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
FIP	Federal Implementation Plan (CAA)
FR	Federal Register

Sector Notebook Project

Profile of Tribal Government Operations

FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service (Department of the Interior)
GAP	Indian Environmental General Assistance Program
GCP	General Construction Permit
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant (CAA)
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste (RCRA)
HMIWI	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerator (CAA)
HUD	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
I/I	Infiltration and Inflow (CWA)
IGRA	Indian Gaming Regulatory Act
IHS	Indian Health Service, United States Department of Health and Human Services
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRA	Indian Reorganization Act
IRR	Indian Reservation Roads
LCSS	Large Capacity Septic System (SDWA)
LDR	Land Disposal Restrictions (RCRA)
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee (EPCRA)
MMPA	Marine Mammal Protection Act
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology (CAA)
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level (SDWA)
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (SDWA)
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MS4s	Municipal Separate Storm Sewers (CWA)
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste (RCRA)
MTBE	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether
NAA	Nonattainment Area (CAA)
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAA)
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Reparation Act
NIGRA	National Indian Gaming Regulatory Act
NIGC	National Indian Gaming Commission
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (CAA)
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NIGRA	National Indian Gaming Regulatory Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency)
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides (CAA)
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (CWA)
NPDWR	National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (SDWA)

Sector Notebook Project

Profile of Tribal Government Operations

NPL	National Priorities List (CERCLA)
NRC	National Response Center
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards (CAA)
NTNC	Nontransient Noncommunity Water System (SDWA)
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Department of Health and Human Services)
PBT	Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PH	Potential of Hydrogen
PMN	Premanufacture Notice (TSCA)
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works (CWA)
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration (CAA)
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RMP	Risk Management Program (EPCRA)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SEP	Supplemental Environmental Project
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission (EPCRA)
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SIP	State Implementation Plan (CAA)
SO _x	Sulfur Oxides
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
SQG	Small Quantity Generator (RCRA)
SSO	Sanitary Sewer Overflow (CWA)
TAS	Treatment In The Same Manner as A State
TEA	Tribal Environmental Agreement
TERC	Tribal Emergency Planning Committee (EPCRA)
TIP	Tribal Implementation Plan (CAA)
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load (CWA)
TNC	Transient Noncommunity Water System (SDWA)
TRI	Toxic Release Inventory (EPRCA)
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TSD	Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (RCRA)
TSS	Total Suspended Solids (CWA)
UIC	Underground Injection Control (SDWA)
USC	United States Code
USDW	Underground Source of Drinking Water (SDWA)
UST	Underground Storage Tank (RCRA)

Sector Notebook Project

Profile of Tribal Government Operations

VOC Volatile Organic Compound (CAA)
WWTP Wastewater Treatment Plant (CWA)

APPENDIX B. CONTACTS FOR EPA INDIAN AND MEDIA PROGRAMS

Please note that while we have made every effort to have the information in this appendix current at the time of printing, individuals in specific jobs may change over time. To find current phone listings for specific individuals, the EPA Employee Directory [<http://cfpub.epa.gov/locator/index.cfm>] is a good resource. The EPA Program Offices & Tribal Programs Page of the American Indian Environmental Office Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/indian/programs.htm>] provides links to tribal contacts in a specific program.

EPA Regional Contacts – Indian Program & Media Programs

Contact	Office	Phone
Region 1		
[http://www.epa.gov/region01/govt/tribes/index.html]		
Air	Ida McDonnell	617-918-1653
Drinking Water	Ellie Kwong	617- 918-1592
Enforcement/Compliance	Michael Wagner	617-918-1735
Pollution Prevention	Alex Peck	617-918-3758
Solid Waste	Chuck Franks	617- 918-1554
Source Water	Ted Lavery	617-918-1683
Toxics	Jim Bryson	617-918-1524
Tribal Contact	George Frantz	617-918-1883
	Jean Crocker	617-918-1498
Underground Injection Control	David Delaney	617-918-1618
Region 2		
[http://www.epa.gov/Region2/nations/index.html]		
Air	Gavin Lau	212-637-3715
Drinking Water, Source Water	Gerard McKenna	212-637-3838
Enforcement/Compliance, Underground Injection Control	Rebecca Jamison	212-637-3948
Indian Coordinator	Christine Yost	212-637-3564
Pollution Prevention	Tristan Gillespie	212-637-3753
Solid Waste	Lorraine Graves	212-637-4099
	Garrett Smith	860-678-0437
Region 3		
No Federally-recognized Indian Tribes		
Region 4		
[http://www.epa.gov/region4/indian/contacts.htm]		
Air	Gracy Danois	404-562-9119 404-562-9124

Contact	Office	Phone
Drinking Water	Chris Thomas	404-562-9459
Pollution Prevention/Toxics	Dan Ahern	404-562-9028
Regional Tribal Coordinator	Bill Patton	404-562-8632
Solid Waste	Davy Simonson	404-562-8457
Source Water	Natalie Ellington	404-562-9453
Toxics	Roseanne Rudd	404-562-8998
Tribal Lead Region Coordinator	Dan O'Lone	404-562-9434
Underground Injection Control	Robert Olive	404-562-9423
Region 5		
http://www.epa.gov/Region5/tribes/		
Air	Benjamin Giwojna	312-883-0247-
Brownfields Programs	Jane Neumann	312-353-0123
	Kelley Moore	312-886-3598
Contaminated Site Response	Jane Neumann	312-353-0123
	<i>Report a Spill</i>	800-424-8802
Director, Indian Environmental Office	Luke Jones	312-353-2087
Drinking Water	Mary Morgan	312- 886-6201
Emergency Preparedness & Prevention	Glenn Cekus	312-353-6449
Enforcement/Compliance	Andrew Anderson	312-353-9681
NPDES	John Colletti	312-886-6106
Oil Pollution	Beverly Kush	312-353-8200
	<i>Report a Spill</i>	800-424-8802
Pollution Prevention & Solid Waste	Dolly Tong	312-886-1019
Source Water	Jan Bartlett	312-886-5438
Stormwater	Brian Bell	312-886-0981
Toxics	Emma Avant	312-886-7899
Tribal Site Response Programs	Kelley Moore	312-886-3598
Underground Injection Control	John Taylor	312-886-4299
	Ross Micham	312-886-4237
Water Program	Dan Cozza	312-886-7252
	David Horak	312-353-4306
Region 6		
http://epa.gov/region6/6dra/ejtribal/tribal/index.htm		
Air	Elizabeth Braziel	214-665-6449
Drinking Water	Arnold Bierschenk	214-665-7435
	Chelo Hall	214-665-2716
Enforcement/Compliance Contact	David Bond	214-665-6431
Hazardous Waste	Nick Stone	214-665-7226
Pollution Prevention	Joy Campbell	214-665-8036
Solid Waste	Audray Lincoln	214-665-2239
Source Water	Ken Williams	214-665-7129
Toxics	Jerry Collins	214-665-7562
Tribal Contact	Jonathan Hook	214-665-8069

Contact	Office	Phone
Underground Injection Control	Tyrone Hoskins	214-665-7375
Region 7		
[http://www.epa.gov/Region7/government_tribal/index.htm]		
Air	Robert Fenemore	913-551-7745
Drinking Water	Stan Calow	913-551-7410
Enforcement/Compliance Contact	Carol LeValley	913-551-7610
Indian Coordinator	Wolfgang Brandner	913-551-7381
Pollution Prevention	Royan Teter	913-551-7609
Solid Waste	Marcus Rivas	913-551-7669
Source Water, SWAP/PWSS Grant	Stephanie Lindberg	913-551-7423
Toxics	Janice Green	913-551-7139
Underground Injection Control	Kurt Hildebrandt	913-551-7413
Region 8		
[http://www.epa.gov/region8/tribes/]		
Air	Michael Copeland	303-312-6010
Drinking Water	Gary Carlson	303-312-6269
Legal Enforcement Contact	David Janik	303-312-6917
Pollution Prevention	Linda Walters	303-312-6385
Solid Waste	Susanna Trujillo	303-312-7008
Source Water	Marcella Hutchinson	303-312-6753
Technical Enforcement Contact	Elisabeth Evans	303-312-6217
Toxics	Dave Combs	303-312-6021
Tribal Contact	Connally Mears	303-312-6343
Underground Injection Control	Douglas Minter	303-312-6079
Region 9		
[http://www.epa.gov/region09/indian/index.html]		
Air	Sara Bartholomew	415-947-4100
Associate Director Tribal Program Program	Clancy Tenley	415-972-3785
Drinking Water - Southern California	Helen McKinley	415-972-3559
Drinking Water - Eastern Arizona	Danny Collier	415-972-3565
Drinking Water - Hopi, Tohono O'Odham	Bessie Lee	415-972-3776
Drinking Water - Navajo	Brian Smith	415-972-3580
Drinking Water - Nevada, Owens Valley/Northern California	Roger Yates	415-972-3549
Drinking Water - Western Arizona & Lower Colorado River	Karl Banks	415-972-3557
Enforcement and Compliance	Pamela Overman	415-972-3781
Pollution Prevention	John Katz	415-972-3283
	Jessica Counts	415-972-3288
Solid and Hazardous Waste	Wenona Wilson	415-972-3239
Underground Storage Tanks		
Solid Waste - Arizona and Nevada	Heather White	415-972-3384

Contact	Office	Phone
Solid Waste - Northern California	Kelly Doordan	415-972-3380
Solid Waste - Southern California	Caleb Shaffer	415-972-3336
Source Water	Jamelya Curtis	415-972-3529
	Kate Rao	415-972-3533
Toxics	David Tomsovic	415-972-3858
Underground Injection Control	Eric Byous	415-972-3531
Region 10		
[http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/tribal.NSF]		
Air	Doug Cole	206-553-5764
	Mary Manous	206-553-1059
Drinking Water	Craig Paulsen	206-553-4350
Enforcement/Compliance	Donald Dossett	206-553-1783
	Fran Stefan	206-553-6639
	Nina Kocourek	206-553-6502
	Al Latourette	206-553-8202
	Kristin Hall	206-553-6357
Solid Waste	Domenic Calabro	206-553-6640
	Tim Hamlin	206-553-1563
	Joe Sarcone	907-271-1316
	Santina Gay	907-271-3413
Source Water	Jennifer Parker	206-553-1900
Toxics/Pollution Prevention	Fran Stefan	206-553-6639
Tribal Contact	Tim Hamlin	206-553-1563
Underground Injection Control	Katherine Holt	206-553-2901

EPA Headquarters Tribal Contacts

Contact	Phone
American Indian Environmental Office	
Carol Jorgensen, Director [http://www.epa.gov/indian/]	202-564-0303
Gary Hudiburg, Deputy Director	202-564-0626
Jeff Besougloff, Senior Policy Advisor	202-564-0292
Edna Silver, Administrative Assistant	202-564-0286
Dianne Briggs, Associate Director (Tribal Operations Staff)	202-564-0279
Chris Hoff, Associate Director (Tribal Policy and Partnerships Staff)	202-564-5238
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance	
Jonathan Binder, Program Manager [http://www.epa.gov/compliance/tribal/]	202-564-2516
Mary Andrews, Office of Regulatory Enforcement	202-564-4011
Robert Hargrove, Office of Federal Activities	202-564-7157
Danny Gogal, Office of Environmental Justice	202-564-2576
Melanie Garvey, Federal Facilities Enforcement Office	202-564-2579
John (Jack) Neylan, Office of Compliance, Agriculture	202-564-5033

Contact	Phone
Vernon Jackson, Office of Criminal Enforcement	202-564-1506
Doug Dixon, Office of Site Remediation & Enforcement	202-564-4232
Jeff Lightner, National Enforcement Training Institute	303-236-6782
Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances	
Larry Watkins, Program Manager [http://www.epa.gov/oppts/pubs/tribal/index.htm]	202-564-2096
Mary Lauterbach, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics	202-564-8821
Ronald J. Kendall, Office of Pesticide Programs	703-305-5561
Office of Solid Waste & Emergency Response	
Felicia Wright, Coordinator [http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/index.htm]	202-566-1886
Charles Reddoor, Solid & Hazardous Waste [http://www.epa.gov/tribalmw/]	703-308-8245
Janice Johnson, Office of Solid Waste / MISWD	703-308-7280
Tonya Hawkins, Office of Solid Waste / MISWD	703-308-8278
Denise Roy, Office of Solid Waste / MISWD	703-308-8458
Jennifer Wilbur, Brownfields [http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/index.html]	703-603-8851
Robert Myers, Superfund [http://www.epa.gov/superfund/index.htm]	202-566-2756
William "Nick" Nichols, Emergency Management [http://www.epa.gov/oem/]	202-564-1970
William Lienesch, Underground Storage Tanks [http://www.epa.gov/OUST/]	703-603-7162
Renee Wynn, Federal Facility Restoration and Reuse [http://www.epa.gov/swerffrr/]	703-603-0049
Office of Research and Development	
Monica Rodia, Program Manager [http://www.epa.gov/osp/tribes.htm]	202-564-8322
Office of Air and Radiation	
Darrel Harmon, Senior, Tribal Manager [http://www.epa.gov/air/tribal/]	202-564-7416
Julie McClintock, OAQPS Tribal Programs	919-541-5339
Office of General Counsel	
Tod Siegel, Program Manager	202-564-5552
Joe Edgell	202-564-5514
David Coursen	202-564-0781
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	
Drusilla Yorke, Program Manager [http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/]	202-564-7553
Office of Administration and Resources Management	
Glen Langlois, Program Manager [http://www.epa.gov/ogd/index.htm]	202-564-5084
Laura McKelvey, OAQPS Community and Tribal Programs Manager	919-541-5497
Dennis O'Connor, Senior Advisor, Office of Radiation and Indoor Air	202-343-9213
Erika Wilson, Tribal Coordinator, Office of Atmospheric Programs	202-343-9113
Office of Environmental Information	
Lorena Romero-Cedeno, Program Coordinator [http://www.epa.gov/oei/]	202-566-0978

Contact	Phone
Julie Kocher, Tribal Information Management System	202-566-0710
Cassandra Vail, Toxic Release Inventory	202-566-0753
Mary Greene, Information Exchange Network	202-566-1634
Office of International Affairs	
Pete Christich, Program Manager	202-564-6404
Office of Water	
Karen Rudek, Program Manager [http://www.epa.gov/OW/index.html]	202-564-0472
Elin Betanzo, Safe Drinking Water Act	202-564-2811
Racquel Stephenson, Safe Drinking Water Act [http://www.epa.gov/safewater/index.html]	202-564-1807
Andrea Matzke, Clean Water Act, Section 319 Nonpoint Source [http://www.epa.gov/safewater/index.html]	202-564-1150
Adriana Hochberg, Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Program	202-564-0691
Nizanna Bathersfield, Water Permits Division	202-564-2258
Otto Gutenson, Clean Water Act Tribal 106 Program	202-564-1183
Kathleen Kutschenreute, Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds	202-566-1383
Gul Beg, Wastewater Management	202-564-0586
Marjorie Copeland, Source Water	202-564-3876
Frances Desselle, Science and Technology	202-564-0375
Jeff Jollie, Underground Injection Control [http://www.epa.gov/safewater/uic/tribal.html]	202-564-3886
Fred Leutner, Water Quality Standards	202-566-0378

APPENDIX C. EPA POLICY FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS (NOVEMBER, 8, 1984)**INTRODUCTION**

The President published a Federal Indian Policy on January 24, 1983, supporting the primary role of Tribal Governments in matters affecting American Indian reservations. That policy stressed two related themes: (1) that the Federal Government will pursue the principle of Indian "self-government" and (2) that it will work directly with Tribal Governments on a "government-to-government" basis.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has previously issued general statements of policy which recognize the importance of Tribal Governments in regulatory activities that impact reservation environments. It is the purpose of this statement to consolidate and expand on existing EPA Indian Policy statements in a manner consistent with the overall Federal position in support of Tribal "self-government" and "government-to-governments" relations between federal and Tribal Governments. This statement sets forth the principles that will guide the Agency in dealing with Tribal Governments and in responding to the problems of environmental management on American Indian reservations in order to protect human health and the environment. The Policy is intended to provide guidance for EPA program managers in the conduct of the Agency's congressionally mandated responsibilities. As such, it applies to EPA only and does not articulate policy for other Agencies in the conduct of their respective responsibilities.

It is important to emphasize that the implementation of regulatory programs which will realize these principles on Indian Reservations cannot be accomplished immediately. Effective implementation will take careful and conscientious work by EPA, the Tribes and many others. In many cases, it will require changes in applicable statutory authorities and regulations. It will be necessary to proceed in a carefully phased way, to learn from successes and failures, and to gain experience. Nonetheless, by beginning work on the priority problems that exist now and continuing in the direction established under these principles, over time we can significantly enhance environmental quality on reservation lands.

POLICY

In carrying out our responsibilities on Indian reservations, the fundamental objective of the Environmental Protection Agency is to protect human health and the environment. The keynote of this effort will be to give special consideration to Tribal interests in making Agency policy, and to ensure the close involvement of Tribal Governments in making decisions and managing environmental programs affecting reservation lands. To meet this objective, the Agency will pursue the following principles:

- **The Agency Stands Ready to Work Directly with Indian Tribal Governments on a One-to-one Basis (The “Government-to-Government” Relationship), Rather than as Subdivisions of Other Governments.**

EPA recognizes Tribal Governments as sovereign entities with primary authority and responsibility for the reservation populace. Accordingly, EPA will work directly with Tribal Governments as the independent authority for reservation affairs, and not as political subdivisions of States or other governmental units.

- **The Agency Will Recognize Tribal Governments as the Primary Parties for Setting Standards, Making Environmental Policy Decisions and Managing Programs for Reservations, Consistent with Agency Standards and Regulations.**

In keeping with the principle of Indian self-government, the Agency will view Tribal Governments as the appropriate non-federal parties for making decisions and carrying out program responsibilities affecting Indian reservations, their environments, and the health and welfare of the reservation populace. Just as EPA’s deliberations and activities have traditionally involved the interests and/or participation of State Governments, EPA will look directly to Tribal Governments to play this lead role for matters affecting reservation environments.

- **The Agency Will Take Affirmative Steps to Encourage and Assist Tribes in Assuming Regulatory and Program Management Responsibilities for Reservation Lands.**

The Agency will assist interested Tribal Governments in developing programs and in preparing to assume regulatory and program management responsibilities for reservation lands. Within the constraints of EPA’s authority and resources, this aid will include providing grants and other assistance to Tribes, similar to what we provide State

Governments. The Agency will encourage Tribes to assume delegable responsibilities, (i.e. responsibilities which the Agency has traditionally delegated to State Governments for non-reservation lands) under terms similar to those governing delegations to States.

Until Tribal Governments are willing and able to assume full responsibility for delegable programs, the Agency will retain responsibility for managing programs for reservations (unless the State has an expressed grant of jurisdiction from Congress sufficient to support delegation to the State Government). Where EPA retains such responsibility, the Agency will encourage the Tribe to participate in policy-making and to assume appropriate lesser or partial roles in the management of reservation programs.

- **The Agency Will Take Appropriate Steps to Remove Existing Legal and Procedural Impediments to Working Directly and Effectively with Tribal Governments on Reservation Programs.**

A number of serious constraints and uncertainties in the language of our statutes and regulations have limited our ability to work directly and effectively with Tribal Governments on reservation problems. As impediments in our procedures, regulations or statutes are identified which limit our ability to work effectively with Tribes consistent with this Policy, we will seek to remove those impediments.

- **The Agency, in Keeping with the Federal Trust Responsibility, Will Assure That Tribal Concerns and Interests Are Considered Whenever EPA's Actions And/or Decisions May Affect Reservation Environments.**

EPA recognizes that a trust responsibility derives from the historical relationship between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes as expressed in certain treaties and Federal Indian Law. In keeping with that trust responsibility, the Agency will endeavor to protect the environmental interests of Indian Tribes when carrying out its responsibilities that may affect the reservations.

- **The Agency Will Encourage Cooperation Between Tribal, State and Local Governments to Resolve Environmental Problems of Mutual Concern.**

Sound environmental planning and management require the cooperation and mutual consideration of neighboring governments, whether those governments be neighboring States, Tribes, or local units of government. Accordingly, EPA will encourage early communication and cooperation among Tribes, States and local Governments. This is not

intended to lend Federal support to any one party to the jeopardy of the interests of the other. Rather, it recognizes that in the field of environmental regulation, problems are often shared and the principle of comity between equals and neighbors often serves the best interests of both.

- **The Agency Will Work with Other Federal Agencies Which Have Related Responsibilities on Indian Reservation to Enlist Their Interest and Support in Cooperative Efforts to Help Tribes Assume Environmental Program Responsibilities for Reservations.**

EPA will seek and promote cooperation between Federal agencies to protect human health and the environment on reservations. We will work with other agencies to clearly identify and delineate the roles, responsibilities and relationships of our respective organizations and to assist Tribes in developing and managing environmental programs for reservation lands.

- **The Agency Will Strive to Assure Compliance with Environmental Statutes and Regulations on Indian Reservations.**

In those cases where facilities owned or managed by Tribal Governments are not in compliance with federal environmental statutes, EPA will work cooperatively with Tribal leadership to develop means to achieve compliance, providing technical support and consultation as necessary to enable Tribal facilities to comply. Because of the distinct status of Indian Tribes and the complex legal issues involved, direct EPA action through the judicial or administrative process will be considered where the Agency determines, in its judgment, that: (1) a significant threat to human health or the environment exists, (2) such action would reasonably be expected to achieve effective results in a timely manner, and (3) the Federal Government cannot utilize other alternatives to correct the problem in a timely fashion.

In those cases where reservation facilities are clearly owned or managed by private parties and there is no substantial Tribal interest or control involved, the Agency will endeavor to act in cooperation with the affected Tribal Government, but will otherwise respond to noncompliance by private parties on Indian reservations as the Agency would to noncompliance by the private sector elsewhere in the country. When the Tribe has a substantial proprietary interest in, or control over, the privately owned or managed facility, EPA will respond as described in the first paragraph above.

- **The Agency Will Incorporate These Indian Policy Goals into its Planning and Management Activities Including its Budget, Operating Guidance, Legislative Initiatives, Management Accountability System and Ongoing Policy and Regulation Development Processes.**

It is a central purpose of this effort to ensure that the principles of this Policy are effectively institutionalized by incorporating them into the Agency's ongoing and long-term planning and management processes. Agency managers will include specific programmatic actions designed to resolve problems on Indian reservations in the Agency's existing fiscal year and long-term planning and management processes.

APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS GUIDE

This appendix lists many of the organizations that the EPA Indian Program works with in various capacities. These organizations are categorized into two types: National/Regional Indian organizations and National/Regional EPA organizations. There are over 150 tribal organizations throughout the country that address environmental and natural resource issues. The section on National/Regional Indian organizations is an illustrative selection of some of these organizations. The National/Regional EPA Organizations are those groups that have been established by EPA to serve as work groups or advisory groups.

NATIONAL/REGIONAL INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians	Midwest Treaty Network
Alaska Inter-Tribal Council	Midwest Tribal Aquaculture Network
American Indian Science and Engineering Society	Mni Sose Intertribal Water Rights Coalition
California Indian Basketweavers Association	National Congress of American Indians
Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority	National Indian Health Board
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission	National Indian Justice Center
Council of Energy Resource Tribes	National Tribal Environmental Council
Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission	Native American Fish & Wildlife Society
Haudenosaunee Environmental Task Force	Native American Rights Fund
Indigenous Environmental Network	Native American Water Association
Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals	Northwest Indian Applied Research Institute
Inter Tribal Council of Arizona	Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission
Intertribal Agriculture Council	The National Tribal Air Association
Intertribal Bison Cooperative	Tribal Solid Waste Advisory Network
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	United South and Eastern Tribes
Inter-Tribal Environmental Council of Oklahoma	Western Regional Air Partnership
Intertribal Timber Council	Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council
Midwest Alliance of Sovereign Tribes	

NATIONAL/REGIONAL EPA ORGANIZATIONS

American Indian Advisory Council (AIAC)
Forum on State and Tribal Toxics Action
National Environmental Justice Advisory Council (NEJAC) Indigenous Peoples Subcommittee
National Pollution Prevention & Toxics
Advisory Committee (NPPTAC)
Regional Tribal Operations Committee (RTOC)
Tribal Operations Committee (TOC)
Tribal Pesticide Program Council (TPPC)
Tribal Science Council (TSC)

NATIONAL/REGIONAL INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians

In 1953 tribal leaders in the Northwest formed the ATNI, and dedicated it to tribal sovereignty and self-determination. Today, ATNI is a nonprofit organization representing northwest tribal governments from Oregon, Idaho, Washington, southeast Alaska, Northern California and Western Montana. ATNI is an organization whose foundation is composed of the people it is meant to serve -- the Indian peoples. Representatives from the member tribes set the policy and direction through committees by way of resolutions during yearly meetings. For more information, visit the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians Web site [<http://www.atntribes.org/>] or call (503) 249-5770. Membership: 55 Tribes

Alaska Inter-Tribal Council

AITC is a statewide, tribally governed non-profit organization that advocates in support of tribal governments throughout the state. AITC promotes indigenous self-determination by providing technical assistance to tribal governments, facilitating inter-governmental and inter-agency communication and collaboration, offering public education regarding Alaska Native cultures and tribal governments, and advocating on behalf of tribal initiatives and self-governance. For more information, visit the Alaska Inter-Tribal Council Web site [<http://www.aitc.org/>] or call (907) 563-9334. Membership: 231 Tribes.

American Indian Science and Engineering Society

AISES is a private, nonprofit organization that nurtures building of community by bridging science and technology with traditional native values. For more information, visit the American Indian Science and Engineering Society Web site [<http://www.aises.org/>] or call (505) 765-1052

California Indian Basketweavers Association

CIBA's mission is to preserve, promote, and perpetuate California Indian basketweaving traditions while providing a healthy physical, social, spiritual, and economic environment for basketweavers. For more information, visit the California Indian Basketweavers Association Web site [<http://www.ciba.org/>] or call (530) 272-5500. Membership: There are two categories – Voting Member - California Indian Descent and practice traditional California Indian basketry and Associate Member – Supporters.

Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority

CORA manages and regulates the 1836 treaty fishery for the Bay Mills Indian Community, Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, and the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians. For more information, visit the Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority Web site [<http://1836cora.org/>] or call (906) 632-0043. Membership: 5 Tribes.

Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission

CRITFC was created in 1977 to coordinate the management and protection of the tribes' treaty fishery resource and to implement the tribes' fishery policies and objectives in the Columbia Basin. CRITFC staff consists primarily of biologists, attorneys, and other professionals who provide legal and technical assistance to the tribes on issues relating to protection, enhancement, and sustainable use of the fishery resources in the Columbia River Basin. For more information, visit the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission Web site [<http://www.critfc.org/>] or call (503) 238-0667. Membership: The governing body of CRITFC, the Commission, consists of the Fish and Wildlife Committees of Warm Springs, Yakama, Umatilla and Nez Perce Tribes located in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

Council of Energy Resource Tribes

CERT promotes the general welfare of member tribes through the protection, conservation, control and prudent management of their oil, coal, natural gas, uranium, and other resources.

Activities include giving on-site technical assistance to tribes in energy resource management, conducting programs to enhance tribal planning and management capacities, and sponsoring workshops. For more information, visit the Council of Energy Resource Tribes Web site [<http://www.certreearth.com/>] or call (303) 282-7576. Membership: 57 tribes in U.S. and Canada (4).

Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission

GLIFWC provides technical assistance to its 11 member tribes in the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and other natural resources throughout the Great Lakes region, thereby ensuring access to traditional pursuits of the Chippewa people. For more information, visit the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission Web site [<http://glifwc.org/>] or call (715) 682-6619. Membership: 9 Tribes.

Haudenosaunee Environmental Task Force

HETF is an inter-tribal consortium that addresses environmental matters for the Iroquois Confederacy. HETF is composed of delegates (Haudenosaunee leaders, environmental technicians, and scientists) chosen by each of the Haudenosaunee Nations. These individuals are from the 4 federally recognized nations of Cayuga, Tuscarora, Onondaga, and Tonawanda-Seneca as well as from the 2 non-federally recognized nations of Mohawk and Oneida and are committed to identifying environmental problems in their communities and working to find solutions to them. For more information, visit the Haudenosaunee Environmental Task Force Web site [<http://www.hetfonline.org/>] or call (518) 358-3381. Membership: Cayuga, Tuscarora, Onondaga, and Tonawanda-Seneca, Mohawk and Oneida Nations.

Indigenous Environmental Network

IEN is governed by a national council of indigenous grassroots organizations and individuals. The services provided by the IEN National Office include a national clearinghouse on environmental issues; a resource and referral network for technical information and fact sheets; national/regional/local education on grassroots organizing, training, and strategic development; annual conference planning; and information dissemination on indigenous grassroots environmental groups and tribal government environmental programs. For more information, visit the Indigenous Environmental Network Web site [<http://www.ienearth.org/>] or call (218) 751-4967.

Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals

ITEP was created to act as a catalyst among tribal governments; research and technical resources at Northern Arizona University (NAU); various federal, state and local governments; and the private sector, in support of environmental protection of Native American natural resources. ITEP was established at NAU in 1992, in cooperation with EPA and seeks to assist Indian Tribes in the management of their environmental resources through effective training and education programs. For more information, visit the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals Web site [<http://www4.nau.edu/itep/>] or call (928) 523-9555.

Intertribal Agriculture Council

IAC's mission is to pursue and promote the conservation, development and use of agricultural resources in Indian country. For more information, visit the Intertribal Agricultural Council Web site [<http://www.indianaglink.com/>] or call (406) 259-3525.

Intertribal Bison Cooperative

ITBC provides technical support to tribal bison management operations and helps tribes acquire, and care for bison. The cultural significance of bison to Native Americans is a significant factor in the ITBC's advocacy of tribal management of bison. For more information, visit the Intertribal Bison Cooperative Web site [<http://www.intertribalbison.com/>] or call (605) 394-9730. Membership: ITBC has a membership of 42 tribes with a collective herd of over 8,000 bison.

Inter Tribal Council of Arizona

The Inter Tribal Council of Arizona was formed in 1953. In 1975 it established the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc. (ITCA) to provide a united effort to promote Indian self-reliance through public policy development. ITCA provides an independent capacity to obtain, analyze, and disseminate information vital to Indian community development. The 20 member tribes of ITCA are the highest elected tribal officials, tribal chairpersons, presidents, and governors. For more information, visit the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona Web site [<http://www.itcaonline.com/>] or call (602) 258-4822. Membership: ITCA has a membership of 20 tribes.

Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan

MITC provides a forum for member tribes and advocates for development of programs and policies on improvement of economy, education, and quality of life for Michigan native Americans. Additionally, MITC provides technical assistance to member tribes including development of tribal laws and regulations. For more information, visit the Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan Web site in [<http://www.itcmi.org/>] or call (906) 632-6896. Membership: 12 Tribes.

Inter-Tribal Environmental Council of Oklahoma

ITEC was formed in October 1992 by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between 20 Oklahoma tribes and EPA Region 6. Since that time other tribes have joined and the current membership includes 36 tribes in Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas. ITEC provides environmental management for air, land, and water resources to the member tribes. For more information, visit the Inter-Tribal Environmental Council of Oklahoma Web site [<http://www.itecmembers.org/>] or call (918) 458-5498. Membership: 36 Tribes.

Intertribal Timber Council

ITC advocates the conservation, enhancement and development of tribal timber resources for the benefit of tribal members. For more information, visit the Intertribal Timber Council Web site [<http://www.itcnet.org/>] or call (503) 282-4296. Membership: 11 Tribes.

Midwest Alliance of Sovereign Tribes

MAST consists of tribes from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and Iowa. MAST formed to work pro-actively on common political and administrative issues and to advance, protect, preserve and enhance their mutual interests, sovereignty, and cultural way of life. For more information, visit the MAST Web site [<http://www.m-a-s-t.org/>] or call (715) 793-4386.

The Midwest Treaty Network

MTN was founded in 1989 as an alliance of Indian and non-Indian groups supporting Native American sovereignty in the western Great Lakes region. The MTN works with numerous tribes and tribal organizations throughout the region on issues of cultural respect including sacred site protection, opposition to spiritual exploitation and cultural trivialization (e.g., Indian mascots issues), support for environmental protection and land claims, and building cultural and

economic ties between Native and non-Native communities. While founded in the context of the Chippewa (Ojibwe) treaty struggle, it is concerned generally with defending and strengthening Native cultures and nationhood, protecting Mother Earth, and fighting racism and other forms of domination throughout our region. The Network has taken a stand against economic and political pressure on indigenous nations to give up their rights. For more information, visit The Midwest Treaty Network Web site [<http://www.treatyland.com/>] or call (715) 833-1777.

The Midwest Tribal Aquaculture Network

MTAN is composed of Tribal Fish Hatchery Biologists who are interested in promoting fish-rearing techniques for Tribal hatchery programs. The primary means of assisting tribal hatchery employees is by sharing information through the organization's quarterly newsletter. For more information, visit The Midwest Tribal Aquaculture Network Web site

[<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/ashland/mtan/mtanhome.html>] or call the contacts listed below.

Contacts: Elizabeth W. Greiff, St. Croix Tribal Natural Resources Department, (715) 349-2195
Frank G. Stone, US Fish and Wildlife Service Ashland FRO, (715) 682-6185 (ext 202)

Mni Sose Intertribal Water Rights Coalition

Mni Sose is based in Rapid City, South Dakota and is composed of 23 member tribes in the Missouri River Basin. Four other tribes (Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, and Iowa Tribe of Kansas) that are non-members are also located within the Missouri River Basin. Mni Sose was formally organized and recognized by the Missouri River Basin Indian Tribes in January of 1993. The Coalition's objectives are to strengthen tribal capabilities necessary to manage, control, and protect tribal water resources and to implement tribal environmental programs. For more information, visit the Mni Sose Intertribal Water Rights Coalition Web site at [<http://www.mnisose.org/>] or call (605) 343-6054. Membership: 23 Tribes.

National Congress of American Indians

NCAI founded in 1944, is the oldest, largest, and most representative national Indian organization, serving more than three quarters of the American Indian and Alaska Native population. NCAI is organized as a representative congress of consensus on national priority issues. NCAI issues and activities include protection of Indian cultural resources and religious freedom, promotion of Indian economic opportunity, and support of environmental protection and natural resources. Over the past few years, NCAI has passed numerous resolutions supporting various environmental issues. For more information, visit the National Congress of American Indians Web site [<http://www.ncai.org/>] or call (202) 466-7767. Membership: 250 member tribes from throughout the United States.

National Indian Health Board

NIHB represents Tribal Governments operating their own healthcare delivery systems through contracting and compacting, as well as those receiving healthcare directly from the Indian Health Service (IHS). NIHB advocates on behalf of all Tribal Governments and American Indians/Alaska Natives in their efforts to provide quality healthcare. In addition, there are several local Area Health Boards that serve as a communication link between the NIHB and the tribes and are located across the country. For more information, visit the National Indian Health Board Web site [<http://www.nihb.org/>] or call (202) 742-4262.

National Indian Justice Center

NIJC is an Indian owned and operated non-profit corporation established in 1983 through the collective efforts of the National American Indian Court Judges Association, the American Indian Lawyer Training Program, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs as an independent national resource for Native communities and tribal governments. The goals of NIJC are to design and deliver legal education, research, and technical assistance programs which seek to improve the quality of life for Native communities and the administration of justice in Indian country. NIJC has designed and conducted regional trainings, on-site training and conferences for tribal courts, tribal government, law enforcement, social services, medical personnel, victim's assistance programs and others on alcohol and substance abuse, alternative dispute resolution, child abuse and neglect, domestic violence, Indian youth and family law, juvenile justice, and federal Indian law. For more information, visit the National Indian Justice Center [<http://nijc.indian.com/>] or contact NIJC at 5250 Aero Drive, Santa Rosa, CA 95403, (707) 579-5507 or (800) 966-0662, Fax: (707) 579-9019, nijc@aol.com.

The National Tribal Air Association

NTAA is a membership organization dedicated to advancing air quality management policies and programs, consistent with the needs, interest, and unique legal status of American Indian Tribes and Alaskan Natives. NTAA is overseen by an Executive Committee comprised of a primary and an alternate representative from each EPA Region and Alaska. Principal membership--persons who work within the Tribal Environmental Profession and have had a resolution/letter of intent submitted by their respective tribal leaders— is open to federally recognized Indian tribes. Associate membership is open to individuals and organizations interested in protecting tribal air sheds. NTAA services include policy analysis, quarterly newsletters, and assistance on key tribal air issues. For more information, visit The National Tribal Air Association [<http://www.ntaatribalair.org/>] or (505) 242-2175, ext. 111.

National Tribal Environmental Council

NTEC was formed in 1992 and is a membership organization dedicated to working with and assisting tribes in the protection and preservation of reservation environments. NTEC services include environmental technical support, newsletters, updates, federal regulatory and legislative summaries, workshops on specific environmental issues, resource clearinghouse and reference library, and intergovernmental cooperation. For more information, visit the National Tribal Environmental Council Web site [<http://www.ntec.org/>] or call (505) 242-2175. Membership: Membership is available to all federally recognized Indian tribes and associate membership is available to individuals and organizations interested in protecting tribal environments. NTEC has 182 member tribes.

Native American Fish & Wildlife Society

NAFWS exists for the protection, preservation, and enhancement of fish & wildlife resources. The Society's purposes are charitable, educational, scientific, and cultural. For more information, visit the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society Web site [<http://nafws.org/cms/index.php>] or call (303) 466-1725. Membership: The Society represents professional biologists, natural resource managers, technicians, and conservation law enforcement officers. There are currently 224 member tribes.

Native American Rights Fund

NARF was formed in 1970 to provide top-quality legal representation to tribes regardless of their ability to pay. NARF has represented hundreds of tribes and its work has included the areas of tribal cultural preservation, protection of tribal natural resources, promotion of human rights, government accountability and development of Indian Law. For more information, visit the Native American Rights Fund Web site [<http://www.narf.org/>] or call (303) 447-8760.

Native American Water Association

NAWA works to provide tribal water and wastewater operators, managers, utility commissions and tribal leadership with continued training and technical assistance in their goals to strengthen tribal sovereignty and self-determination and protect health and environment in Indian Country. For more information, visit the Native American Water Association Web site [<http://www.nawainc.org/>] or call (775) 782-6636.

Northwest Indian Applied Research Institute

NIARI's mission is to serve the interests of the tribes in the area, by applying the principles of applied research, putting theory into practice, and making available college and community resources to address the needs of Washington State tribes and native people.

NIARI is associated with Evergreen State College who has a proven history of educational service to the tribes. Through development of the Northwest Indian Applied Research Institute, the college has made a commitment to the indigenous people of western Washington. The Institute expands its services to what Evergreen College offers which allow the college to assist local tribes in meeting economic, governance and resource goals. In return, the Institute provides additional, real-life learning opportunities for Evergreen students. For more information, visit the Northwest Indian Applied Research Institute Web site [<http://www.evergreen.edu/nwindian/>] or call (360) 867-6614.

Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission

The Treaty Indian Tribes in Western Washington established the NIFC in 1974 to help them manage their fisheries and to provide member tribes a single, unified voice on fishery-related issues. The Commission provides informational and educational services, fishery management, planning and enhancement support, environmental coordination, and quantitative and technical services. For more information, visit the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission Web site [<http://www.nwifc.org/>] or call (360) 438-1180. Membership: 20 Tribes.

Tribal Solid Waste Advisory Network

Founded in 1997, TSWAN is a non-profit alliance of Native American Tribes from throughout the Pacific Northwest who strive to make effective and environmentally responsible solid waste management a priority on reservations and in tribal communities. One of TSWAN's primary goals is to share technical expertise, information and educational resources, and opportunities with one another, as well as providing Tribal perspective to agencies and organizations designing waste programs so they are effective in Indian Country. For more information, visit the Tribal Solid Waste Advisory Network Web site [<http://www.tswan.org/main/main.asp>] or call (509) 235-6007. Membership: 18. 56 Villages under the Association of Village Council President, Bethel, Alaska.

United South and Eastern Tribes

USET is an intertribal organization comprised of 23 federally-recognized tribes. The primary goals and objectives of USET include the promotion of tribal health, safety, welfare, education, economic development, and employment opportunities and the preservation of cultural and natural resources. For more information, visit the United South and Eastern Tribes Web site [<http://www.usetinc.org/>] or call (615) 872-7900. Membership: 24 Tribes.

Western Regional Air Partnership

WRAP is a collaborative effort of tribal governments, state governments and various federal agencies to implement the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission's recommendations and to develop the technical and policy tools needed by western states and tribes to comply with the EPA's regional haze regulations. Other common air quality issues raised by WRAP members may also be addressed.

The Partnership promotes, supports and monitors the implementation of recommendations throughout the West. The WRAP is also implementing regional planning processes to improve visibility in all Western Class I areas by providing the technical and policy tools needed by states and tribes to implement the federal regional haze rule. The WRAP is administered jointly by the Western Governors' Association and the National Tribal Environmental Council. Participation is encouraged throughout the Western states and tribes. For more information, visit the Western Regional Air Partnership Web site [<http://www.wrapair.org/tribal/>].

Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council

Focusing efforts from the headwaters to the mouth of the Yukon River, YRITWC promotes environmentally sound use of the land, water, and resources of the fourth largest watershed in North America. Federally recognized Tribes in Alaska and First Nations in Canada came together in 1997 to promote biodiversity and enhance sustainability in the watershed. For more information, visit the Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council Web site [<http://www.yritwc.com/>] or call (907) 451-2530. Membership: 58 Tribes signed an Accord to protect and restore the watershed.

NATIONAL/REGIONAL EPA ORGANIZATIONS**American Indian Advisory Council**

AIAC is a Special Emphasis Program Council organized under the Office of Civil Rights. The central purpose of AIAC is to serve as an advisory group to the Administrator of EPA to recommend actions that address concerns of American Indians in the EPA workforce, and of the Indian tribes. Membership is open to all employees of EPA.

Contact: Secody Hubbard, Office of Civil Rights, (202) 564-7286

Forum on State and Tribal Toxics Action

FOSTTA was established in spring of 1991 as a partnership between OPPT and state and tribal leaders to increase understanding and improve collaboration on toxics and pollution prevention issues among the states, tribes, and EPA. FOSTTA is comprised of members from state and tribal communities who have an interest in pollution prevention programs and toxics issues and meets three times a year. The FOSTTA Tribal Affairs Project was created in 1997. In 2002, the Environmental Council of States (ECOS), in partnership with the National Tribal Environmental Council, was awarded a five-year cooperative agreement to manage FOSTTA. For more information, visit the FOSTTA Web site [<http://www.ecos.org/section/projects/?id=653>].

Contacts: Margaret Sealey, Environmental Council of the States, (202) 624-3662
Darlene Harrod, EPA Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, (202) 564-8814

National Environmental Justice Advisory Council (NEJAC) Indigenous Peoples Subcommittee

NEJAC was chartered as a Federal Advisory Committee in 1993. The Council has 26 representatives, including the Designated Federal Officer. The Council is made up of representatives from seven key environmental justice constituencies including community-based groups, business and industry, academic and educational institutions, tribal governments, state and local governments, and nongovernmental organizations.

The Council has seven subcommittees, one of which is the Indigenous Peoples Subcommittee. This Subcommittee has nine members from a diversity of backgrounds, such as tribal government, indigenous grassroots groups and environmental organizations, tribal business and

industry, academia, and state government. This Subcommittee is primarily focused on reviewing Agency actions to address environmental justice and developing recommendations for bringing about environmental justice in Indian country.

Contact: Daniel Gogal, Designated Federal Official, (202) 564-2576

National Pollution Prevention and Toxics Advisory Committee

NPPTAC is the national advisory body to provide advice, information and recommendations on the overall policy and operation of programs managed by EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, in performing its duties and responsibilities under TSCA and the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA). NPPTAC provides a forum for public discussion and the development of independent advice to the EPA Administrator by taking advantage of the experience, strengths and responsibilities of a broad range of Agency constituents and stakeholders. In addition, federal agency representatives or national experts serve as technical advisors to NPPTAC.

Membership: NPPTAC is composed of fifteen members, with balanced representation from industry, non-governmental organizations, states and tribes, academia and other institutions, with knowledge and experience with risk management, risk communication, and pollution prevention programs. NPPTAC is expected to meet at least three times per year. Technical advisors, while not members of the Committee, provide information and advice about their federal agencies' policies and positions as needed by the NPPTAC during discussions. The NPPTAC Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/oppt/npptac/>] provides more information.

Contacts: John Alter, EPA Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, (202) 564-8074
Aresia Williams, EPA Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, (202) 564-0308

Regional Tribal Operations Committees

The formation of RTOCs at each EPA region with federally recognized tribes is to facilitate communications regarding tribal environmental matters within the regions. RTOC and its members help the regional offices institutionalize the Agency's Indian Policy and serve as an important liaison on regional and national environmental issues that impact Indian country, between Native American tribes, EPA's Regional Offices, EPA's national program offices, and the Tribal Operations Committee. The RTOC helps maintain open and consistent communication among tribes, and between tribes and EPA management.

Membership: Membership of RTOC varies by Region. Region 2 does not have an RTOC. The Indian nations in Region 2 have an annual meeting with EPA senior leaders.

Tribal Operations Committee

In order to improve communications and build stronger partnerships with the tribes, the Agency established the Tribal Operations Committee (TOC) in February 1994. The TOC is comprised of 19 tribal leaders (the Tribal Caucus) and EPA's Senior Leadership Team, including the Administrator, the Deputy Administrator, and the Assistant and Regional Administrators. The TOC is co-chaired by the EPA Administrator and the Chairperson of the TOC Tribal Caucus. The TOC meets on a regular basis to discuss implementation of the environmental protection programs for which EPA and the tribes share responsibility as co-regulators. All tribes are encouraged to communicate with the members of the TOC Tribal Caucus. Although the TOC is an important and effective vehicle for enhancing communications between EPA and the tribes, it is not a substitute for Agency consultation with individual tribes in accordance with the Administration policy of working with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis.

Membership: 19 TOC members from nine EPA regions. Region 1, Region 2, & Regions 4-10
Chairman: Calvin E. Murphy, R4, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians - Qualla Boundary. P.O. Box 547, Cherokee, NC 28719. Phone: (828) 497-1839

Vice Chair: Nat Nutongla, R9, Hopi Tribe, Main Street, P.O. Box 123, Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039. Phone: (928) 734-3711

Secretary: Felix Kitto, R7, Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska, 52948 Highway 12, Niobrara, Nebraska 68760. Phone: (402) 857-3338

EPA Contact: Carol Jorgensen, Director, American Indian Environmental Office (AIEO). Phone: (202) 564-0303

Tribal Pesticide Program Council

EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) Tribal Program organized the TPPC in late 1999. TPPC is a tribal technical resource and program and policy dialogue and development group, focused on pesticide issues and concerns. It meets twice a year and provides a vehicle through which tribes can voice opinions on national pesticide policies and raise tribal pesticide issues to federal attention. The TPPC is a strong partner with the EPA to ensure that tribes will continue to provide a major impetus for the long-term strategic direction taken by the Office of Prevention, Pesticide, and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) Tribal Program as it strives to build tribal capacity and produce an Agency pesticide strategy that is responsive to tribal needs and concerns. In addition, the TPPC serves as a technical resource pool for tribes in Indian country.

Membership: The TPPC is composed of authorized representatives from federally recognized tribes and Indian nations and intertribal organizations. Authorization must be in writing by a

letter from either the Tribal Chairperson or a letter or resolution from the Tribal Council or similar governing body. At this time there are 42 authorized representatives, including some authorized alternates. Thirty-two tribes or Indian nations have authorized representatives.

Contacts: The Authorized Representative is the elected TPPC Chairperson.

Irving Provost, Director of Pesticide Enforcement for the Oglala Sioux Tribe, (605) 867-5624

The Administrative Contact is the Coordinator of the TPPC.

Lillian A. Wilmore of Native Ecology Initiative, (617) 232-5742

Tribal Science Council

TSC provides a forum for interaction between Tribal and Agency representatives of mutual benefit and responsibility to work collaboratively on environmental scientific issues.

Membership: Membership in the TSC consists of a single tribal representative from each of the nine EPA Regions with federally recognized tribes, an additional tribal representative designated in Region 10 to represent Alaska Native communities, and a single Agency representative from each Headquarters program office and region. Agency representatives are designated by Assistant Administrators from the EPA program office and regions. Tribal representatives are nominated by their Regional Tribal Operations Committees through the National Tribal Operations Committee.

Executive Secretary: Claudia Walters, EPA Office of Research & Development, (202) 564-6762

Officers: David Nelson, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Co-Chair, (605) 964-6558

Roland Hemmett, EPA Region 2, Co-Chair, (732) 321-6755

APPENDIX E. COMPLIANCE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

This appendix provides information on federal and non-federal compliance assistance resources for tribes and tribal operations. This chapter highlights and briefly describes the range of resources available. This resource list is not exhaustive.

GENERAL COMPLIANCE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MATERIAL

- *Tribal Environmental and Natural Resource Assistance Handbook* [<http://www.epa.gov/indian/pdfs/tribook.pdf>] provides information on federal sources of both technical and financial assistance related to environmental management.
- *Everything You Wanted to Know About Environmental Regulations...But Were Afraid to Ask* offers brief, clear information on many topics and identifies where tribes can turn for in-depth information and assistance. Contact: EPA Region 7, Elizabeth Wendt at wendt.elizabeth@epa.gov

TRAINING – GENERAL

- EPA's *National Enforcement Training Institute* (NETI) trains federal, state, tribal, and local lawyers, inspectors, civil and criminal investigators, and technical experts in the enforcement of the Nation's environmental laws. NETI provides a comprehensive and integrated approach to training in which enforcement and compliance personnel are trained in a range of specialties in order to work together more effectively as a team. The Government Training, National Enforcement Training Institute Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/training/neti/index.html>] provides more information.
- *Emergency Management Framework for Tribal Governments* courses offered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to tribal members who have emergency management responsibilities. The Tribal Information page of the FEMA Web site [<http://www.fema.gov/government/tribal/index.shtm>] provides more information.
- EPA's *Working Effectively with Tribal Governments Training* is designed to increase EPA staff understanding of tribal legal and cultural issues, acquaint EPA staff with the EPA Indian policy and its place in the management of environmental programs, and provide suggestions and practical tips for EPA staff members who work with tribes. EPA's Tribal Training Materials page of the American Indian Environmental Office Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/indian/resource/intro.htm>] provides more information.
- EPA's *Resource Guide* [<http://www.epa.gov/indian/resource/intro.htm>] is a comprehensive source of information presented in the *Working Effectively with Tribal Governments* training

modules. It can be viewed or printed out by chapter and contains links to related documents posted on the Internet.

- *Western Community Policing Center's Tribal Training Program* [http://www.tribaltraining.com/training_tribal_.php] promotes safe, healthy, and stable Indian reservation communities by providing tribal justice systems with the funding and technical assistance necessary to effectively reduce crime and administer justice.
- *Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) Tribal Environmental Health Education Program* [http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/tribal/docs/finalfactsheet_2page.pdf] provides resources for tribal health professionals to identify, prevent, and respond to health issues related to environmental contamination.
- *Training Tribal Environmental Professionals: Using a Project, Not a Projector* [by P. Ellsworth, et al.,] offers training that is sensitive to the vast cultural heritage of Native Americans.
- EPA's *Grant Writing Tutorial* [<http://www.purdue.edu/dp/envirosoft/grants/src/msieopen.htm>] is interactive software that walks users through the grant-writing process and helps them learn to write more competitive grants. The program includes detailed information and tips on writing a grant proposal, how to complete a grant application package, and program-specific sections on three EPA grant programs: environmental justice, environmental justice through pollution prevention, and environmental education.
- *Cherokee Nation Geographic Information System Training Program* is for tribal map-making professionals and those interested in learning more about tribal mapping methods and GIS technology. Contact Laura Harjo at (800) 256-0671, ext. 2421, or <mailto:gis-info@cherokee.org>.

COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE CENTERS

- Each *Compliance Assistance Center* [<http://www.assistancecenters.net/>] addresses real world issues faced by a specific industry or government sector. The Centers deliver information in many forms: Web sites, telephone assistance lines, fax-back systems, and e-mail discussion groups. The Centers help tribes understand an array of environmental requirements, and offers information on how to save money by preventing pollution in the first place.
- *CCAR-GreenLink®* [<http://www.ccar-greenlink.org/>], the National Automotive Environmental Compliance Assistance Center helps persons engaged in automotive service, collision repair and other sectors of the automotive industry better understand their environmental responsibilities, and to help them achieve compliance with environmental program requirements.
- *ChemAlliance* [<http://www.chemalliance.org/>] offers regulatory information for the chemical process industries.

- *Printers' National Environmental Assistance Center* [<http://www.pneac.org/>] is a direct conduit to experts and reliable information on environmental issues related to the printing, publishing and packaging industry.
- *Transportation Center* [<http://www.transource.org/>] offers simple environmental solutions for the transportation industry.
- *The Paint and Coatings Resource Center* [<http://www.paintcenter.org/>] delivers regulatory and pollution prevention information, either directly to businesses engaged in painting and coating or indirectly through the technical assistance community.
- *National Metal Finishing Center* [<http://www.nmfrc.org/>] is a comprehensive environmental, technical, and pollution prevention resource for the metal finishing industry. Key features include: a searchable technical database; compliance assistance tools, including full text regulations and interpretations from EPA and other entities; specifications (with index) used in metal finishing; shop, supplier, and people directories; interactive features to obtain reliable information from industry experts; and on-line calculators designed for finishing needs.
- *The Printing and Wiring Board Resource Center* [<http://www.pwbrc.org/>] provides easy-to-use, in-depth technical information on pollution prevention and regulatory compliance.
- *FedCenter* [<http://www.fedcenter.gov/>] is a virtual compliance assistance center providing information on environmental regulations, pollution prevention, and policies affecting federal agencies.
- *The Local Government Environmental Assistance Network* [<http://www.lgean.com/>] provides environmental management, planning, funding, and regulatory information for local government elected and appointed officials, managers and staff. LGEAN enables local officials to interact with their peers and others online. In an effort to reach all local governments, LGEAN also manages a toll-free telephone service ((877) 865-4326).
- *Environmental Compliance for Automotive Recyclers* [<http://www.ecarcenter.org/>] is designed for automotive recycling facilities that are subject to federal, state and local environmental laws. The ECAR Tour is designed to provide a state-by-state breakdown of the requirements that apply specifically to industry activities.
- *Construction Industry Compliance Assistance Center* [<http://www.cicacenter.org/>] is a place to find plain language explanations of environmental rules for the construction industry. The Center also provides links to detailed information, including state regulations and other resources.
- *The Border Compliance Assistance Center* [<http://www.bordercenter.org/>] provides information related to transporting cargo from Mexico into the United States, with special attention to solid and hazardous wastes. The Center provides information to help you from start to finish, including: packing and labeling your load; preparing paperwork and keeping

records; procedures at ports of entry; rules for travel on different highways in different states; and delivering your load.

WASTE ISSUES IN INDIAN COUNTRY

- *Waste Management in Indian Country* [<http://www.epa.gov/tribalmw/>] provides waste management information and links to related sites.

SOLID WASTE MATERIAL

- *Waste Management in Indian Country, Publications* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/resource.htm>] provides related publications, highlights and information about grants, regulations, case studies, and education.
- *Tribal Decision Makers Guide to Solid Waste Management*, November 2003 [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/resource.htm - dmg/>] provides an overview of tribal management of solid waste. Chapters can be downloaded individually or the document can be accessed in its entirety.
- *Decision Maker's Guide to Solid Waste Management* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/dmg2.htm>] provides an informative guide for those who practice waste management. It contains both technical and economic information to help practitioners reduce waste and integrate waste management systems.
- *Criteria for Solid Waste Disposal Facilities: A Guide for Owners and Operators* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/criteria.htm>] provides a link to the booklet.
- *Guide for Initiating Solid Waste Management Planning on Indian Lands*, for more information, contact Faith Williams, DOI, BIA.
- *Site-Specific Flexibility Requests for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills in Indian Country, Draft Guidance* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/regs.htm>] can be found on EPA's Regulations and Standards page of the Waste Management in Indian Country Web site.
- *Source Reduction Program Potential Manual: A Planning Tool* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/reduce/source.pdf>] is a manual that provides information concerning the impact of a number of source reduction options.
- *State and Tribal Implementation Rule* discusses the process through which tribes may seek approval of tribal permit programs for MSWLFs to ensure that the landfills comply with the federal criteria. The document explains EPA procedures for evaluating tribal permit programs for solid waste landfills and provides a detailed description of the components of the application and approval process. Document Number: EPA530-F-95-028. Contact EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, RCRA Information Center at (800) 424-9346 or <mailto:rcra-docket@epamail.epa.gov>

- *Open Dump Cleanup Project Helps Tribes Fight Waste* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/pdftxt/pendump.pdf>] is a document that provides information and case studies to help tribes with waste management issues.
- *Waste Reduction Tips for Hotels and Casinos in Indian Country* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/pdftxt/casinotips.pdf>] is a document that provides information and case studies to help tribes with waste management issues specifically concerning tribally owned hotels, motels, resorts, casinos and bingo halls.
- *Training and Technical Assistance Directory for Tribal Solid Waste Managers* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/pdftxt/training.pdf>] is a document designed to provide various levels of technical help and training resources for tribal solid waste managers.
- *Grant Resources for Solid Waste Activities in Indian Country* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/resource.htm-grants>] provides resources, tips and other information concerning grants for tribal solid waste activities.
- *Publications on Solid Waste Management in Indian Country* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/resource.htm>] provides solid waste management information and related publications.
- *1998 Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands* (Published by the Indian Health Service) [http://www.ihs.gov/NonMedicalPrograms/DFEE/Solid_W/1998_ODReport/1998OpenDumpsReport.pdf] provides information about open dumps located on Indian Lands, important details about yearly dump inventories, and funding.
- *Partnerships in Solid Waste Management* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/pdftxt/partner.pdf>] describes the benefits of partnering, obstacles to partnering, developing a partnership agreement, and working in partnership after entering into such an agreement. It also provides a case study describing the partnership of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians with Swain County, North Carolina.
- *The Site-Specific Flexibility Requests for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills in Indian Country* [<http://www.epa.gov/tribalmsw/pdftxt/siteflex.pdf>], which is a draft guidance document, describes a process by which MSWLF owners and operators in Indian country can request design and operating flexibility.
- *Preparing Successful Solid Waste Grant Proposals* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/pdftxt/grant.pdf>] describes procedures that tribes and Alaska Native Villages can follow when applying for solid waste management grants.
- *Landfills in the Bush: A Guide to Opening, Maintaining, and Closing Remote Solid Waste Sites* [<http://www.avcp.org/>], the manual contains: (1) background information about landfills; (2) Federal, state, regional, and local funding and knowledge resources; (3) Federal and state regulations and policies; (4) solid waste management plan development; and (5) siting. Developed by the Alaska Native Villages by the Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc.

- *Recycling Guide for Native American Nations* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/pdftxt/ntverecy.pdf>] provides information on setting up a recycling program (collecting materials, staffing, educating the community, and reducing waste), creating recycling jobs, and buying recycled products.
- *State and Tribal Partnerships to Promote Jobs Through Recycling* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/recycle/sttrjobs.pdf>] provides information about two of the program's four components: recycling and reuse business assistance centers (RBAC) and recycling economic development advocates (REDA). It explains how the programs foster recycling-based businesses and identifies the beneficiaries of the REDA and RBAC programs.
- *Tribal Waste Journal: Alaska Villages Chart their own Course toward Solid Waste Solutions* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/pdftxt/twj-3.pdf>] highlights some Alaskan villages that have overcome various difficulties concerning waste management.
- *Tribal Waste Journal: Against All Odds: Transfer Station Triumphs* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/pdftxt/twj-2.pdf>] highlights successful transfer stations and provides ideas and resources for future improvements and community action.
- *Tribal Waste Journal: Respect Our Resources: Prevent Illegal Dumping* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/pdftxt/twj-1.pdf>] features communities that have been successful with preventing illegal dumping as well as community action initiatives and resources.
- *Design and Guidance for Installation of Final Covers* [<http://www.epa.gov/earth1r6/6pd/pd-u-sw/swguide.htm>] addresses the technical aspects of closure and post-closure plans for each open dump in Indian Country, including how to comply with Federal regulations.
- *Waste Management on Indian Reservations: An Introduction for Tribal Decision Makers* provides information on waste management and how to initiate action to effectively manage waste on reservations. Summarizes applicable laws, regulations, and guidelines governing municipal solid waste and hazardous waste; defines terms; and provides references for further information. Contact DOI, BIA, Branch of Environmental Services at (202) 208-4791.
- *First Annual Report: Open Dumps on Indian Lands* [http://www.oehe.ihs.gov/Solid_W/1998_ODReport/1998OpenDumpsReport.pdf] provides information on 868 dumps, including ownership, cover status, population served, location, dump contents, and other details.
- *Proposed Procedures and Criteria for Determining Adequacy of State and Tribal Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Permitting Programs* describes what tribes must do to obtain approval of their programs. EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, RCRA Information Center, at (800) 424-9346, or rcra-docket@epamail.epa.gov.

- *Publications on Solid Waste Management in Indian Country*
[<http://www.epa.gov/tribalmsw/pdf/txt/bib-slid.txt>] describes publications of EPA, BIA, and Native American organizations that are designed to assist tribal leaders, environmental personnel, and the general public in developing, expanding, and implementing solid waste management programs. Document Number: EPA530-B-96-008.
- *Solid Waste Program Development Seminar* provides information about effective dates of EPA regulations and closure of existing dumps and addresses the importance of developing a solid waste program. Contact Indian Health Service Organization, Office of Environmental Health and Engineering Room 309 Federal Building Address, Aberdeen, SD 57401.
- *Solid Waste Resource Guide for Native Americans: Where to Find Funding and Technical Assistance, Spring 1994* identifies potential sources of federal financial and technical assistance for safely managing solid waste, implementing the requirements of RCRA, and enhancing tribal capability. Contact Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, RCRA Information Center (800) 424-9346 or rcra-docket@epamail.epa.gov.
- *Waste Transfer Stations: A Manual for Decision-Making*
[<http://www.epa.gov/garbage/pubs/wtsdmm.pdf>] defines what a transfer station is and how it relates to municipal solid waste management in the context of a community's total waste management plan. The manual identifies issues and factors to consider when deciding whether or not to build a transfer station, planning and designing it, selecting a site, and involving the community.

SOLID WASTE – TRIBAL CODES

- *EPA's Waste Management in Indian Country* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/tribalmsw/>] provides additional information.
- *Case Studies of Successful Tribal Solid Waste Management Programs*
[<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/tribprog.htm>] provides examples of successful tribal programs as resources for other communities.
- *A Model Tribal Solid Waste Management Code by The Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc.* [<http://www.itcaonline.com/>] is a generic code, which tribes can customize to suit their own situations and then enact. It is designed to be comprehensive, covering many areas of solid waste management, such as recycling, landfill design and operation, and collection and transportation of solid waste.
- *Campo Indian Reservation Solid Waste Management Code*
[<http://www.epa.gov/tribalmsw/pdf/txt/itc10746.txt>] provides legislative findings and purpose, which defines and explains model waste management code.
- *Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona Solid Waste Code Model* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/regs.htm>] provides information pertinent to models of solid waste codes and

compliance assistance related to such projects. Contact Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc. at (602) 248-0071.

SOLID WASTE – BACKYARD BURNING

- *EPA's Backyard Burning* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/garbage/backyard/>] provides resources and information about backyard burning with a link to tribal information.
- *Tribal Leaders are Key to Reducing Backyard Burning* [<http://www.epa.gov/garbage/backyard/pubs/tribal-leaders.pdf>] is a resource for tribal leaders concerning backyard burning in relation to tribal policy, health, and community action.
- *Reducing Backyard Burning in Indian Country* [http://www.epa.gov/garbage/backyard/pubs/tribal_member.pdf] provides facts about the health hazards of backyard burning on Indian Lands.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MATERIAL

- *RCRA Orientation Manual* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/general/orientat/>] provides introductory information on solid and hazardous waste management program requirements under RCRA. Covers an introduction to RCRA; managing solid waste, hazardous waste, and underground storage tanks; RCRA's relationship to other environmental statutes; and public involvement requirements.
- *Hazardous Waste Identification* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/id/id.htm>] describes how to identify whether and why waste is hazardous.
- *Hazardous Waste Clean-Up Information* [<http://www.clu-in.org/>] provides links to a number of hazardous waste clean-up sites such as training, remediation, and databases.
- *Catalog of Hazardous And Solid Waste Publications* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/catalog.htm>] lists frequently requested hazardous and solid waste documents released by EPA.
- *RCRA, Superfund and EPCRA Hotline Training Module: Introduction to: Hazardous Waste Identification* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hotline/training/hwid05.pdf>].
- *FEMA's Community Emergency Response Training (CERT) for Tribal Nations* [http://www.fema.gov/regions/vii/cert_120902.shtm] provides information about FEMA's CERT for Tribal Nations.
- *North American Indian Tribes and Nations: Emergency Response Resources* [http://www.trex-center.org/tribal_er.asp] provides emergency response resources for Tribes and Nations and links to related FEMA links.
- *Good Earth and Good Earth Workbook* defines hazardous issues facing Alaskan Native villages, includes suggestions on how to assemble a hazardous materials committee, explains how to find, recognize, and handle hazardous materials, and describes how to

devise a community hazardous materials plan. Offers a step-by-step guide and checklist for inventorying hazardous materials in communities and preparing for spills and accidents. Contact Alaska Native Health Board Organization's Alaska Health Project at (907) 276-2864.

TRAINING – SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE

- *Solid Waste Training* by the Solid Waste Alaska Network [<http://www.ccthitaswan.org/Tutorials/training.cfm>] provides information about solid waste training and scheduled events.
- *National Environmental Training Center for Small Communities Training Packages*. Contact Jamie Knotts at West Virginia University Organization, National Environmental Training Center for Small Communities, at (800) 624-8301.
- *Rural Community Assistance Program* [<http://www.rcap.org/swp.html>] provides technical, financial management, and managerial support and training to tribal and rural communities with populations under 10,000.
- *Training Exchange Web site* [<http://www.trainex.org/>] provides classroom and internet-based course training to environmental staff involved in hazardous waste management and remediation. Partnership with the Interstate Technology Regulatory Council, EPA and the Community Involvement University.
- *Changing Waste in Changing Times: Solid Waste and Natural Resources Issues in Rural Alaska -- A Teacher's Guide* is a curriculum to foster school children's understanding of environmental issues and solid waste management problems in Alaskan Native villages. It emphasizes the involvement of community resources, elders, and health organizations. Contact Northwest Renewable Resources Center Organization at (206) 269-2357.
- *Indian Health Service Solid Waste Management Training* provides information about solid waste management plans, including composition of the waste stream, evaluation of options, development of plans, and implementation of such plans, recycling, and equipment. Contact the Indian Health Service, Office of Environmental Health and Engineering, Room 309 Federal Building Aberdeen, SD 57401.
- *Compost Operator Training Workshop For Federally-Recognized Native American Tribes*, August 16-20, 2004. Qualla Boundary, Cherokee, NC. Simonson.davy@epa.gov

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE

- *EPA's Construction and Demolition Debris* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/debris-new/index.htm>] provides basic information, publications and related links.
- *Construction Industry Compliance Assistance Center* (see page B-5).

- *EPA's Construction and Demolition Debris Publications* [http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/debris-new/pub_nav.htm] provides fact sheets, case studies, and references to applicable federal regulations.
- *Characterization of Building-Related Construction and Demolition Debris in the United States* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/sqg/c&d-rpt.pdf>] characterizes the quantity and composition of building-related construction and demolition (C&D) debris generated in the United States and summarizes the related waste management practices.
- *Residential Construction Waste Management: A Builder's Field Guide: How to save money and landfill space* [<http://www.ilsr.org/recycling/buildingdebris.pdf>] is an EPA-funded publication from the National Association of Home Builders Research Center which explains cost-effective techniques for construction waste management. This 32-page field guide presents several approaches builders can take to manage construction waste and provides real case studies to support the recommended actions.
- *Builder's Guide to Reuse and Recycling: A Directory for Construction and Demolition Materials* [<http://www.stopwaste.org/docs/2003bg.pdf>] provides practical, cost-saving tips for building professionals on recycling asphalt, glass, and related materials.
- *Construction and Demolition Waste Publications* [<http://www.epa.gov/tribalmsw/pdftxt/40cfr257.pdf>] conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) hazardous waste may be managed at construction and demolition waste landfills if the landfills comply with federal regulations 40 CFR Part 257.
- *Resource Efficient Residential Construction: Industry Web Directory*. The Peaks to Prairies Residential Environment Web site [<http://peakstoprairies.org/p2bande/construction/CnstrMatrix.pdf>] provides technical assistance and referrals, industry contacts, and a database of resources and publications.
- *Environmentally Sound Practices in the Homebuilding Industry* [http://www.mcet.org/spec_project/mbicap.htm - Homebuilders] is a video training package that covers the basic principles of pollution prevention and environmental compliance for homebuilding projects. Topic areas include the environmental impacts of homebuilding and best management practices for habitat preservation, stormwater management, and erosion and sediment control.
- *Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Management Guide* [<http://peakstoprairies.org/p2bande/construction/c&dwaste/index.cfm>] describes resource efficient building practices which will allow residential construction professionals to meet consumer demand, increase profits, provide savings for the consumer and enhance marketing opportunities, while using resources in a sustainable manner.
- *Haskell Environmental Research Studies Center* promotes activities that reduce negative environmental impacts of economic development in Native communities, provide for environmental restoration, and promote environmental health, for the advancement of tribal sovereignty and self-determination. Contact Dan Wildcat at (785) 749-8498.

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

- EPA's *Office of Underground Storage Tanks* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/swrust1/>] provides a variety of resources and links to access information concerning USTs.
- EPA's *Operating and Maintaining UST Systems* [<http://www.epa.gov/oust/ustsystem/tanko&m.htm>] provides a wide array of tools to help owners and operators properly operate and maintain UST systems.
- *Underground Storage Tank Environmental Results Program Workbook* [<http://www.epa.gov/swrust1/pubs/erp.htm>] helps programs, owners and operators learn how to better comply with UST regulations.
- *Operating and Maintaining Underground Storage Tank Systems: Practical Help and Checklists* [<http://www.epa.gov/oust/pubs/ommanual.htm>] contains brief summaries of the federal UST requirements for operation and maintenance as well as practical help that goes beyond the requirements. Checklists link equipment uses and how to keep equipment working properly, including record keeping forms.
- *Automatic Tank Gauging Systems for Release Detection: Reference Manual for Underground Storage Tank Inspectors* [<http://www.epa.gov/oust/pubs/automati.htm>] provides handouts that UST inspectors can distribute to owners and operators to help them understand the proper operation and maintenance of ATG systems. Contains a summary of specifications, based on third-party evaluations, for ATG systems that detect leaks from USTs and their piping, detectable leak rate/threshold, test period duration, product applicability, calibration requirements, restrictions on the use of the device, vendor contact information, printing and interpreting reports, and sample reports.
- *Underground Storage Tank Self-Evaluation Checklist* [<http://www.epa.gov/swrust1/cmplastc/>] helps users comply with most operational requirements for USTs.
- *Underground Storage Tank Compliance Assistance Package* [<http://www.epa.gov/swrust1/cmplastc/cap.htm>] is designed to improve understanding of the regulatory requirements associated with owning or operating USTs. Information is divided into UST-specific subject matter categories, legal requirements, inspections, leak detection, and risk assessment theories, practices and applications.
- *Preventing Leaks and Spills at Service Stations* [<http://www.epa.gov/region09/waste/ust/index.html-indian>], A Guide for Facilities for service station owners and operators in Indian Country and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, shows how to comply with federal UST regulations and prevent leaks and spills.

EMERGENCY PLANNING

- *Emergency Management Framework for Tribal Government Toolkit* [<http://emd.wa.gov/5-prog/prgms/policy/emc/resources/res-tribal-coord.htm>] contains resources to build emergency management capabilities. Provides information on legal requirements, risk analysis, emergency operations planning, resource management, and communication and outreach strategies.

MINING WASTE IN INDIAN COUNTRY

- *Publications on Mining Waste Management in Indian Country* [<http://www.epa.gov/tribalmsw/pdfxt/biblio.pdf>] provides access to publications and regulations that will help you meet the challenges of managing mining waste.
- *Mining Waste Rulemaking Docket Supporting Documentation* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/other/mining/>] contain technical background information covering EPA's mining waste rulemakings and Report to Congress. These documents identify waste streams produced by mineral processing, potential for mismanagement, waste disposal practices, and human health and environmental damages.
- *Land Disposal Restrictions, Phase IV, Proposed Rule - Treatment Standards Proposed for Toxicity Characteristic (TC) Metal and Mineral Processing Wastes - April 1997* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ldr/ldr-rule.htm>]. The proposed rule addresses treatment standards for certain metal wastes and wastes from mineral processing and discusses how the proposed Universal Treatment Standards would apply to wastes from mineral processing operations.

MILITARY MUNITIONS WASTE

- EPA's *Military Munitions Final Rule* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/military/index.htm>] provides information about military munitions waste, which consists of ammunition products and components produced for or used by the military, including unused, damaged, or fired munitions. It includes bombs, rockets, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, and mines. If you have military firing ranges on your lands, you should be aware of proper military munitions waste management.
- *Military Munitions Regulations* [<http://www.epa.gov/docs/fedrgstr/EPA-WASTE/1997/February/Day-12/f3218.htm>] is the Federal Register page where EPA has finalized regulations that clarify when conventional and chemical military munitions become a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Additionally, this rule amends existing regulations regarding emergency responses and RCRA manifest requirements.
- *Military Munitions Final Rule* (62 FR 6622: February 12, 1997).

- *Environmental Fact Sheet: EPA Finalizes Regulations under RCRA for Military Munitions* [http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/military/muns_fs.txt] is a page that provides information about the rule regulating military munitions.
- *Department of Defense Policy to Implement the EPA's Military Munitions Rule* [<https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Policy/Range/1july98mrip.html>], which is a document that interprets the requirements of EPA's Military Munitions Rule and establishes Department of Defense policy for the management of waste military munitions.

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

- *The Transportation Resource Exchange Center (T-REX)* [<http://www.trex-center.org/>] is a comprehensive Web site where you will find the answers to complex questions surrounding radioactive materials transportation.

WATER RESOURCES

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

- EPA's *Tribal Public Water System & Underground Injection Control Programs* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/tribal/history.html>] is the place to start and obtain information about federal regulation of public water systems in Indian country, including EPA direct implementation and tribal primacy.
- EPA's *Office of Ground Water & Drinking Water, Small Drinking Water Systems* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/smallsys/ssinfo.htm>] contains a wealth of information pertaining to small drinking water systems.
- EPA's *Drinking Water Academy* [<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwa.html>] provides classroom and Web-based training and materials pertaining to SDWA implementation.
- EPA's *Drinking Water Infrastructure Grants Tribal Set-Aside Program* [<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/tribes.html>] provides information on the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) established under SDWA, which make funds available to finance infrastructure improvements of drinking water systems, including those that serve Indian tribes.
- EPA *Region 10 Tribal Water Program* [<http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/water.nsf/bbb2e0bec35db236882564f700671163/655b3ea54e3ba0a388256a8c007ac4be?OpenDocument>] provides information on the Program activities in the Pacific Northwest.
- EPA's *Radon in Drinking Water* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/iaq/radon/rnwater.html>] provides information on radon in drinking water including public health standards and risk assessment report by the National Academy of Sciences.

- *Planning and Tracking Forms for Public Water Systems Sampling and Testing* provide tribes with specific information and instruction about when to monitor, sample, or test. The goal is to enable systems to remain in compliance with the requirements of CWA and SDWA. Contact Mark Robertson at (404) 562-9639 or robertson.mark@epamail.epa.gov.

TRIBAL AND OTHER NON-FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS

- *Native American Water Association* provides tribal water and wastewater operators, managers, administrators, utility commissions and Tribal Councils with continued training and technical assistance in their goals to: strengthen tribal sovereignty, self-determination and protect health and environment in Indian country. Visit their Web site [<http://www.nawainc.org>] for more information.
- *US Geological Survey Drinking Water Programs*. Visit their Web site [<http://water.usgs.gov/programs.html>] for more information.
- *Association of State Drinking Water Administration Internet Resources*. Visit their Web site [<http://www.asdwa.org/links.html>] for more information.
- *Office of Water Programs*, a non-profit organization operating under the California State University, Sacramento Foundation, provides training and materials for water treatment plants, water distribution systems, wastewater collection systems, municipal and industrial wastewater treatment and reclamation facilities, and also for pretreatment facility inspectors and environmental compliance inspectors. Visit their Web site [<http://www.owp.csus.edu>] for more information.
- *National Environmental Services Center* provides technical assistance and information about drinking water, wastewater, environmental training, and solid waste management to communities serving fewer than 10,000 individuals. Visit their Web site [<http://www.nesc.wvu.edu>] for more information.
- *National Drinking Water Clearinghouse* at West Virginia University helps small communities by collecting, developing, and providing timely information relevant to drinking water issues. It is intended for communities with fewer than 10,000 residents and the organizations that work with them. It offers training and free telephone consultation. Visit their Web site [http://www.nesc.wvu.edu/ndwc/ndwc_index.htm] for more information.
- *Small Utilities Service Corporation* received an EPA grant to provide specific training and technical assistance to water systems located in Indian country (which for this grant this means inside of existing reservation boundaries) in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska.

WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

- EPA's Office of Wastewater Management, *Clean Water Indian Program* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/owm/mab/indian/index.htm>] details tribal financial assistance programs and initiatives, contacts, publications and success stories.
- EPA's *Clean Water Tribal Resource Directory for Wastewater Treatment Assistance* identifies sources of financial and technical assistance for Tribal wastewater treatment programs and infrastructure. Visit their Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/OW-OWM.html/mab/indian/cwtrd.htm>] for more information.
- EPA's *Total Maximum Daily Loads* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/owow/tmdl>].

TRAINING – WATER QUALITY

- *The Alaska Regional Office of Native American Fish & Wildlife Society* is in the fifth year of providing training to Alaskan Native villages on water quality assessment and monitoring. Visit their Web site [<http://alaska.nafws.org>] for more information.
- *National Environmental Training Center for Small Communities* [<http://www.nesc.wvu.edu/netcsc/Institute04/INSTITUTE2004MAINPAGE1.htm>]
- EPA's *Tribal Water Quality Standards Document Repository* [<http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/standards/wqslibrary/tribes.html>]
- *Our Water Our Future: Saving our Tribal Life Force Together* is a video that shows the efforts of the Pueblo of Acoma in New Mexico and the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation in Washington in developing water quality standards. Tribal elders and leaders and the directors and staffs of tribal environmental departments recount their experiences. Visit their Web site [<http://epa.gov/waterscience/tribes/videoreal.htm>] for more information.
- *Reference Guide to Water Quality Standards for Indian Tribes* provides tribes with an overview of the water quality standards program and a guide to EPA reference materials on the program. Visit their Web site [<http://epa.gov/waterscience/tribes/refguide.pdf>] for more information.
- *Water Quality Standards Training Academy* offers basic and intermediate training on the entire range of water quality and water standards issues. Visit their Web site [<http://epa.gov/waterscience/standards/academy.html>] for more information.
- *Watershed Training Courses* [<http://www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/wacademy/>]
- EPA's *Water Quality Reporting* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/owow/monitoring/monintr.html>] provides information on the water quality monitoring and reporting required by CWA 305(b).
- EPA's *Clean Lakes Program* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/owow/lakes/>] describes the processes related to identification and implementation of pollution controls to mitigate lake

water quality problems. Contact EPA Regional Nonpoint Source Coordinators or EPA Regional Indian Coordinators.

WETLANDS MANAGEMENT

- EPA's *Wetlands* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands>] contains information on wetlands, why they are important, and how they can be protected. Contact the Wetlands Hotline at 800.832.7828.
- *Water Quality and 401 Certification* are effective tools to protect the overall health of wetlands resources and the valuable functions they provide. Water quality standards, including designated uses, criteria, and an antidegradation policy can provide a sound legal basis for protecting wetland resources through State water quality management programs. Visit EPA's *Water Quality* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/waterquality/index.html>] for more information.

UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL

- EPA's *Underground Injection Control Program* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/uic/index.html>]
- *Protecting Drinking Water Through Underground Injection Control: Drinking Water Pocket Guide #2* provides an overview of the UIC programs: importance to drinking water, the Safe Drinking Water mandate, the classification system, historical time line, five pathways of contamination, information on each well class, strategic program priorities, contact information and more. Contact (800) 426-4791 or visit EPA's Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/uic/uicpocket.html>] for more information.
- *American Indian Underground Storage Tanks Project* creates a reserve of UST Certified Inspectors to provide tribal governments with the technical expertise to develop strong effective UST management programs. Includes information on developing tribal UST laws and regulations and enacting tribal cleanup standards. Co-sponsored by EPA and the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc. Visit their Web site [http://www.itcaonline.com/program_ust.html] for more information.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

- *Drinking Water Quality in Indian Country: Protecting the Sources* contains information on the prevention of contamination of source water, which is one important part of providing safe water at the tap. Visit EPA's Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/protect/tribe.html>] for more information.

- EPA's *Wellhead Protection (WHPP) Program* is a pollution prevention and management program used to protect underground-based sources of drinking water. Visit their Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/whpnp.html>] for more information.
- *Source Water Training* from EPA's *Drinking Water Academy* [<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwa/course-sourceprotect.html>]
- EPA's *Annotated Bibliography of Source Water Protection Materials* [<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/protect/swpbibliography>]

AIR RESOURCES

AIR POLLUTION

- *Air Pollution Project Assistance*, CFDA: 66.009, provides information and encourages increased dissemination of air pollution literature. It also supports research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, and studies, as well as training, related to air pollution. Contact EPA's Regional Tribal Coordinator and EPA's Office of Air and Radiation at (919) 541-5557
- *Clean Air Act Tribal Authority Rule* implements section 301(d) of CAA, which authorizes the EPA Administrator to establish eligibility requirements for tribes to be treated in the same manner as states. Visit their Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/air/tribal/airprogs.html>] for more information.

TRAINING – AIR POLLUTION

- *Air Pollution Training Institute* [<http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/eog/index.html>] provides special courses and workshops on air issues: ambient monitoring, engineering, meteorology and modeling, air toxics, permitting, entry-level training, inspections, sampling analysis, compliance assurance, and statistical analysis. The curriculum is available in classroom, telecourse, self-instruction, and web-based formats.
- *Basic Concepts in Environmental Science: Air Pollution Training* [http://www.epa.gov/apti/course_topic.html] contains self-study reading material and problems that review important fundamental engineering principles and concepts used in a number of Air Pollution Training Institute courses on control technology, permit review, and compliance monitoring and inspection.
- *American Indian Air Quality Training Program* [<http://www4.nau.edu/itep/programs/aiatqp.asp>] provides air quality training to tribes through a cooperative agreement between EPA and Northern Arizona University's Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals.

AIR QUALITY AND MONITORING

- *Tribal Air Monitoring Center* [<http://www4.nau.edu/tams/>] is designed to meet the needs of tribes involved in air quality management and offers an array of training and support services to tribal air professionals.
- *Ambient Air Monitoring Program* [<http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/qa/monprog.html>] is a national network of air monitoring stations that provide raw air quality data and source inventory data submitted to air pollution control agencies.
- EPA's *Ambient Monitoring Technology Information Center* [<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/>] contains information and files on ambient air quality monitoring programs, monitoring methods, related documents and articles, information on air quality trends and nonattainment areas, and related federal regulations.
- EPA's *Technology Transfer Network* [<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/>] offers tools to estimate air pollutant emissions, downloadable computer code for regulatory air models, guidance, or request technical support to implement air pollution control programs.

ASBESTOS AND RADON

- *Tribal School Compliance Initiative* - AHERA trains representatives of tribal schools in Washington, Idaho, and Oregon to ensure compliance with requirements of AHERA. Joint project between EPA Region 10 and Bureau of Indian Affairs. Contact Jayne Carlin (206) 4762 or carlin.jayne@epa.gov
- *Common Questions on Asbestos - NESHAP* [<http://www.epa.gov/region04/air/asbestos/asbqa.htm>] provides information on protecting the public health by minimizing the release of asbestos during building demolition.
- *Regional Radon Training Centers* [<http://www.epa.gov/iaq/radon/>] develop information and provide training to government officials, professional and private firms, and the public on radon health risks and methods of radon measurement and mitigation. Contact (800) 513-8332.

PESTICIDES

- EPA's *Pesticides* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/>] provides links to highlights and information concerning pesticides.
- *The National Agriculture Compliance Assistance Center* [<http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/>] is the "first stop" for information about environmental requirements that affect the agricultural community. The Ag Center was created by EPA with the support of the Department of Agriculture.

- EPA's *Office of Pesticide Program's* [<http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/tribes/>] goal is to help tribes resolve pesticide issues regardless of whether they have an established pesticide program. To further that goal, OPP directly funds tribal program projects and provides EPA liaison to the Tribal Pesticide Program Council.
- OPPT's *Publications* [<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/tribal/pubs/>] provides links to a number of publications about pollution prevention and toxics concerning the Tribal Environmental Network.
- *Tribal Pesticide Program Council* [<http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/tribes/tppc.htm>] is a tribal technical resource, program and policy dialogue, and development group, focused on pesticide issues and concerns. It is composed of authorized representatives from federally recognized tribes and Indian nations and intertribal organizations.
- *Guidance on Basic Elements of an EPA-Funded Tribal Pesticide Program* [<http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/tribes/guidance.htm>] describes basic elements for an EPA-funded tribal pesticide program. It is intended primarily for use by EPA regional staff as they provide assistance to tribes that are assessing their pesticide program needs, negotiating EPA/tribal cooperative agreements, and implementing pesticide programs where they are desired and needed.
- *National Pesticide Information Center* [<http://npic.orst.edu/>] provides information and related links.
- OPP's *Technical Tools and Models* [<http://www.epa.gov/epahome/datatool.htm>] for pesticide programs.
- *OPPT Programs, Resources, and Grant Opportunities for Indian Tribes* [<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/tribal/pubs/pubs.html>] provides a link to the document that discusses grant opportunities for tribes.
- *Pesticide Action Network Pesticide Database* Web site [<http://pesticideinfo.org/Index.html>] brings together a diverse array of information on pesticides from many different sources, including information on toxicity and regulations. The Web site is not peer reviewed.
- *National Pesticide Information Center Pesticide Fact Sheets* (Pesticide Information Profiles). NPIC fact sheets are designed to answer questions that are commonly asked by the general public about pesticides and pesticide related topics. The Web site [<http://npic.orst.edu/npicfact.htm>] contains links to toxicity and active ingredient fact sheets, health information databases, environmental and chemical properties databases, product label and MSDS databases, statistics, and sites with additional technical information.
- Through the *CalEPA Department of Pesticide Regulation* Web site [<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/index.htm>], information on EPA's pesticide registration can be accessed from EPA databases. It is possible to look up the regulatory status of registered pesticides. A link is available to a pesticide label database where EPA-accepted pesticide labels can be viewed.

- *Pesticide Regulatory Education Program* [<http://www.prep-gov.net/>] provides classroom and field instruction on the regulation of pesticides. Contact Suzanne Forsyth at (530) 757-8603 or John Ward at (312) 353-9510.
- *Pesticide Inspector Residential Training* teaches inspectors how to conduct different types of pesticide inspections and offers tips and tools to instruct other inspectors. There are three courses: (1) Pesticide Use Inspection Training; (2) Pesticide Product Enforcement; and (3) Worker Protection Inspector Training. Courses include lectures, written exercises and field trips for on site inspection training. Contact EPA's Amar Singh at (202) 564-4161 or singh.amar@epa.gov.
- *Integrated Pest Management Information Service* [<http://www.efn.org/~ipmpa/>] provides the opportunity to find, share, and develop effective, economical, and environmentally sound approaches for the management of vegetation and pests, primarily in non-agricultural resource settings.

TOXICS

- EPA's *Empowering Communities to Reduce Risks from Toxic Exposure* [<http://www.epa.gov/air/grants/05-08.pdf>] helps communities understand and reduce the risk of exposure to toxic chemicals. Community Action for a Renewed Environment is offering communities financial and technical assistance to reduce the release of toxic pollutants and minimize exposure to them.
- *National Institutes of Health: Toxics on the Web* [<http://toxtown.nlm.nih.gov/index.html>] provides an introduction to toxic chemicals and environmental health risks you might encounter in in everyday places.
- *The Forum on State and Tribal Toxics Action* [<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/tribal/pubs/fostta.htm>] is a partnership between EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics and state and tribal leaders to increase understanding and improve collaboration on toxics and pollution prevention issues among the states, tribes, and EPA.

SCHOOLS

GENERAL

- EPA's *Healthy School Environments* Web pages [<http://cfpub.epa.gov/schools/index.cfm>] are to help facility managers, school administrators, architects, design engineers, school nurses, parents, teachers and staff address environmental health issues in schools.
- EPA's *Children's Health Protection* [http://12.46.245.173/pls/portal30/CATALOG.PROGRAM_TEXT_RPT.SHOW?p_arg_names=prog_nbr&p

[arg_values=66.609](#)] [<http://yosemite.epa.gov/ochp/ochpweb.nsf/content/homepage.htm>] support efforts by government organizations and educational institutions to establish or enhance their ability to take actions that will reduce environmental risks to the health of children or elderly populations.

- BIA's *Office of Indian Education Programs* [<http://www.oiep.bia.edu/>] is responsible for direction and management of all BIA education functions, including formation of policies and procedures, supervision of all program activities undertaken within the office's jurisdiction, and approval of the expenditure of funds appropriated for the BIA Indian education functions.
- *National Best Practices Manual for Building High Performance Schools* [http://eric.ed.gov/ERICDocs/data/ericdocs2/content_storage_01/0000000b/80/27/c3/70.pdf].
- *Best Practices for Controlling Energy Costs, A Guidebook for K-12 School System Business Officers and Facilities Managers* [<http://www.rebuild.org/attachments/solutioncenter/schoolenergyguidebookv2.pdf>] is a guidebook to offer strategies for maintaining facilities as well as recommended methods to reduce energy costs and improve efficiency.
- *Healthy Schools Guide to Chemical Cleanout* [http://cfpub.epa.gov/schools/top_sub.cfm?t_id=361&s_id=365] provides resources to help schools learn about, identify and remove hazardous chemicals.

HIGHER EDUCATION

- *The American Indian Higher Education Consortium* [<http://www.aihec.org/>] represents 34 colleges in the United States and one Canadian institution.
- *The American Indian Science & Engineering Society* [<http://www.aises.org/>] is a national, nonprofit organization, which nurtures building of community by bridging science and technology with traditional Native values.
- *The Office of the White House, Initiative on Tribal Colleges and Universities* [<http://www.ed.gov/about/inits/list/whtc/edlite-index.html>] leads the implementation of Executive Order 13270, ensuring that the nation's Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCU) are more fully recognized and have full access to federal programs benefitting other higher education institutions.
- *EPA's Colleges and University Sector Strategy* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/sectors/colleges/index.html>] is a partnership to assist colleges and universities and seeks to advance the use of environmental management systems, reduce regulatory performance barriers, and measure environmental progress.

ASBESTOS

- EPA's comprehensive Web site designed to provide information to regulators, parents and schools about asbestos in schools. Including *Federal Requirements for Asbestos Management in Schools* and *20 Frequently Asked Questions About Asbestos in Schools* [http://www.epa.gov/asbestos/pubs/asbestos_in_schools.html].
- *Common Questions on the Asbestos NESHAP* [<http://www.epa.gov/region04/air/asbestos/asbqa.htm>] provides examples of general questions concerning a variety of asbestos issues.

DISPOSAL OF SPENT LABORATORY CHEMICALS

- EPA's *Chemical Use and Management* Web site [http://cfpub.epa.gov/schools/top_sub.cfm?t_id=361] provides information on the types of chemicals that are used in classrooms and in facility maintenance operations, and suggests thoughtful chemical purchasing and proper chemical use and management (storage, labeling, disposal) for reducing chemical exposures and accidents.
- NLM's *Tox Town* [<http://toxtown.nlm.nih.gov/index.html>] provides an introduction to toxic chemicals and environmental health risks you might encounter in everyday life. National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health.
- *Chemicals in Your Community: A Guide to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act* [<http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/webprintview/chemicalsinyourcommunity.htm>] explains a community's rights and opportunities under EPCRA. The guide includes a section on tribes and their roles and responsibilities under EPCRA.

LEAD-BASED PAINT

- *How Mother Bear Taught the Children about Lead* [<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/kids/bear/home.htm>] is an educational activity book on lead based-paint prevention. Designed for Native American Children in grades 3-4, the activity book teaches children to protect themselves and their siblings.
- *Little Moccasins – A Lead Poisoning Prevention Manual for Tribal Day Cares and Families* is a part of EPA's First Steps Program. Contact Phillip Quint with the Lead-Housing-Sanitation Director, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians at 207.532.7260 or quint@ainop.com.
- EPA's Training, Certification, and Accreditation Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/traincert.htm>] provides training courses regarding lead-safe work

practices during building renovation, remodeling, rehabilitation, maintenance, sampling/evaluation, and abatement.

- *EPA's Lead Awareness Program* [<http://www.epa.gov/lead/index.html>] [<http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/leadpbed.htm>] designs outreach activities and educational materials, awards grants, and manages a toll-free hotline to help parents, home owners, and lead professionals learn what they can do to protect their families from the dangers of lead.
- Federal lead-based paint *Rules and Regulations* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/regulation.htm>] provides links to regulations related to lead found in paint, dust, and soil.
- *The National Lead Information Center* (NLIC) [<http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/nlic.htm>] provides the general public and professionals with information about lead hazards and their prevention. Call (800) 424-LEAD (5323).
- EPA's *Regional Lead Coordinators* [<http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/leadoff1.htm>] oversee the development of lead-poisoning prevention efforts and coordination with tribes, states, and local governments.
- *The Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control* [<http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/index.cfm>] brings together health and housing professionals to eliminate lead-based paint hazards in privately-owned and low-income housing.
- *The Occupational Health and Safety Organization's Lead* Web site [<http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/lead/index.html>] provides links and information concerning lead in the workplace.
- *Healthy Schools Network, Inc.* [<http://www.healthyschools.org/>] is a national not for profit organization, centered on children's environmental health.
- *National Safety Council* [<http://www.nsc.org/issues/lead/index.htm>] provides comprehensive information about lead based paint.
- *Certified Environmental Registry and Tracking System* supports a free database about lead inspections. The system tracks licenses, training, citations, violations, and blood lead levels. The system also can be used to track asbestos, radon, and information about the licensing of pesticides applicators. Contact James Bryson, Region 1, at (617) 565-3836 or bryson.james@epa.gov
- *Children and the Hazards of Lead-Based Paint in Tribal Communities* provides background material on issues related to lead-based paint. It describes the risks that lead-based paint poses to children, explains how children can be tested for exposure to lead, highlights steps that can be taken to avoid lead poisoning, and lists the names and telephone numbers of organizations that can assist tribes address lead-based paint issues. Contact Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc. at (602) 248-0071.

- *Comprehensive Home Inspection for Lead Detection* provides a free software program for tracking children affected by lead poisoning and the homes in which they live. Using the software, tribes can produce a list of all residents who have high lead blood levels and the homes in which they live. Contact James Bryson, Region 1 at (617) 565-3836 or at bryson.james@epa.gov
- *Computerized Lead Auditing Support System* is a free auditing system for providers of lead training. The system standardizes the auditing check list for the EPA Model Lead course. The system tracks lead training and produces reports. Contact James Bryson, Region 1 at (617) 565-3836 or bryson.james@epa.gov.
- *GateKeeper* is an electronic system for tribes and states to use in managing the delivery of lead inspection examinations. The system offers tribes and states a no-cost alternative to administering inspections for third-party lead inspectors. Contact James Bryson, Region 1 at (617) 565-3836 or bryson.james@epa.gov.
- *State Tribal Application for Model Lead Procedures* describes the process through which states and tribes can set their own lead regulations and supplies information about lead contamination. Encourages tribes to negotiate with EPA agreements related to regulations governing lead. Contact James Bryson, Region 1 at (617) 565-3836 or bryson.james@epa.gov

WATER

- *PROJECT WET (Water Education for Teachers) Curriculum and Activity Guide* [<http://www.projectwet.org/publications.htm>] is a collection of over ninety, broad-based water resource activities. Contact national headquarters at (406) 994-5392 or by email at ProjectWET@montana.edu.

PESTICIDES

- *Integrated Pest Management in Schools* [<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/ipm/>] reflects an EPA priority to protect children's health from unnecessary exposure to pesticides at school. Encourages school officials to adopt IPM practices to reduce children's exposure to pesticides.
- *Washington State Pesticide Notification Requirement* [<http://www.govlink.org/hazwaste/interagency/ipm/schoolIPM.html>] discusses that public schools and licensed day cares in Washington are required to establish a system for notifying parents and employees of pesticides being used on school grounds.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

- EPA's *Pollution Prevention Homepage* [<http://www.epa.gov/p2/>] provides general information about pollution prevention practices, the various source reduction programs and initiatives administered by EPA and other organizations.
- The *Tribal Pollution Prevention Web site* [<http://tribalp2.org/>] is targeted to tribal leaders and environmental managers looking to learn more about pollution prevention, including resource conservation and best management practices.
- *An Organizational Guide to Pollution Prevention* [http://www.p2ric.org/Vlibrary/Bib_Contact.cfm?folder_ID=2§ion_ID=10&PubAutoID=2129] provides information to help organizations get pollution prevention programs started or to re-evaluate existing pollution prevention programs. It presents an alternative method for working on pollution prevention projects and four approaches to implementing a pollution prevention program in an organization.
- *Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Database* [<http://yosemite1.epa.gov/oppt/epstand2.nsf>] is a tool to make it easier to purchase products and services with reduced environmental impacts. Environmental information on over 600 products and services is included in the database.
- *Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines* [<http://www.epa.gov/cpg/index.htm>] is a key component of EPA's "buy-recycled" program and provides access to Recovered Materials Advisory Notices, which recommend recycled-content levels for Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines items.

GREEN BUILDINGS

- *Green Building/High Performance Buildings Web sites* [<http://www.epa.gov/greenbuilding>] [<http://homes-across-america.org/>] [<http://www.usgbc.org/>] provide a comprehensive overview of topics related to green buildings.
- *Building Site Location & Smart Growth Web site* [http://www.wbdg.org/design/site_potential.php] provides comprehensive guidance and recommendations for optimizing site potential.
- EPA's *Smart Growth Web site* [<http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/>] provides links and resources on development that serves the economy, the community, and the environment.
- *Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System* [<http://www.usgbc.org/DisplayPage.aspx?CMSPageID=221>] provides information on renovating existing buildings in a manner that maximizes operational efficiency while minimizing environmental impacts.

- *LEED Information for Commercial Interiors* [<http://www.usgbc.org/DisplayPage.aspx?CMSPageID=145>] provides information about major interior renovations
- *Whole Business Design Guide* [<http://www.wbdg.org/>] is the gateway to up-to-date information on integrated whole building design techniques and technologies.
- *Guide to Designing for Deconstruction and Material Reuse* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/debris-new/reuse.htm>] associated with the selective disassembly of buildings to reuse and recycle parts.
- *Federal Green Construction Guide for Specifiers* [<http://www.wbdg.org/design/greenspec.php>] is designed to help federal building project managers meet various green mandates as established by federal law and Executive Orders, as well as, EPA and DOE program recommendations.
- *Green Indoor Environments Program* [<http://www.epa.gov/iaq/greenbuilding/>] provides information on building greener, which includes using healthier, less polluting and more resource-efficient practices
- *Comprehensive Guide to the Energy Star Program* [<http://www.energystar.gov/>] offers information to help businesses and individuals protect the environment through superior energy efficiency, including savings associated with heating and cooling systems, lighting, and appliances.
- *EPA's Water Efficiency Program* [<http://www.epa.gov/owm/water-efficiency/>] offers information on helping to reduce the need for costly water supply and wastewater treatment facilities through water efficiency practices and products.
- *Non-Point Source Pollution Reduction Resources*, [<http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urban.html>] offers resources including information on low-impact development utilizing/retaining stormwater on-site, green roofs, rain gardens.
- *Collecting Rainwater* [http://www.cwp.org/Community_Watersheds/brochure.pdf] provides how-to-guides on constructing and installing a rain barrel and rain garden.
- *Overview of Environmentally Beneficial and Water Efficient Landscaping* [<http://www.epa.gov/greenscapes/>] provides resources related to cost efficient and environmentally friendly landscaping.
- *Comprehensive Guide to the Green Power Partnership* [<http://www.epa.gov/greenpower/>] by offers information everything needed to know about green power and how to purchase it.
- *DOE's Gateway to Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Resources* [<http://www.eere.energy.gov/>] provides U.S. Department of Energy links to resources related to renewable energy.

HEALTH CARE AND HOSPITALS

- *Hospitals for a Healthy Environment* [<http://www.h2e-online.org/>] is designed to help healthcare facilities enhance work place safety, reduce waste and waste disposal costs and become better environmental stewards and neighbors.
- *Healthcare Guide to Pollution Prevention Implementation through Environmental Management Systems* [<http://www.epa.gov/region02/healthcare/>] is a comprehensive resource for understanding the components of an EMS and for developing an EMS specific to a healthcare facility.
- *Sustainable Hospitals Project* [http://www.sustainablehospitals.org/cgi-bin/DB_Index.cgi] supports the healthcare industry with select products and work practices that reduce occupational and environmental hazards.
- *EPA's Profile of the Healthcare Industry* [<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/publications/assistance/sectors/notebooks/health.html>] and the *Healthcare Environmental Resource Center (HERC)* [<http://www.hercenter.org/>] provide detailed compliance and pollution prevention information on the healthcare sector. The *Healthcare Profile* [<http://www.hercenter.org/links/>] is a good resource for industry, government and the public.
- *EPA's CA COMPASS* [<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/newsletters/assistance/cacompass2-2006.pdf>] is a newsletter on compliance assistance issues. Spring, 2006 issue focuses on the healthcare sector.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

- *EPA's Office of Federal Activities* Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa/index.html>] provides information on the NEPA compliance program.
- *The White House Council on Environmental Quality's NEPA Tribal Information* [<http://ceq.eh.doe.gov/nepa/tribes.htm>] provides information on CEQ Guidance and Executive Orders Related to Native Americans.
- *NEPA and TEPA handbook*. Visit the Web site [<http://www.tulalip.nsn.us/index.html>] for more information.
- *Tribal Environmental Review Clinic* [[http://www.tulalip.nsn.us/TERC%20Web%20Pages_files/TERC%20Web%](http://www.tulalip.nsn.us/TERC%20Web%20Pages_files/TERC%20Web%20)] provides general information about a project of the Tulalip Tribes. The TERC is being developed to help protect tribal natural and cultural resources through informed and leveraged participation in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and to assist tribes in the development of internal environmental review practices (*i.e.*, TEPA-based policies) that meet their organizational and cultural needs.

SELECTED ENFORCEMENT GUIDANCE RELATED TO INDIAN COUNTRY

- *Protecting Public Health and the Environment Through Enforcement and Compliance Assurance in Indian Country, A Strategy for Results* (March 2004) is provided on the Compliance and Enforcement through Tribal Resources Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/tribal/strategy.html>].
- Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (November 2000) is provided on the Federal Register Environmental Documents Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/eo/eo13175.htm>].
- *EPA Policy for the Administration of Environmental Programs on Indian Reservations* (November 8, 1984) Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/topics/relocation/policy.htm>] provides information about and the text of the policy.
- *Guidance on the Enforcement Principles Outlines in the 1984 Indian Policy* (January, 17, 2001), the EPA's Tribal Compliance and Enforcement Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/tribal/>] provides links related to the guidance for the 1984 Indian Policy.
- *EPA Region 4 Policy and Practices for Environmental Protection in Indian Country* (November, 2001) [http://www.epa.gov/Region4/indian/r4_policy.html] provides guidance and information for employees of Region 4 working with federally recognized tribes.
- *EPA Region 5 Direct Implementation Strategy for Indian Country for Fiscal Year 2005*, the Region 5 Indian Environmental Office Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/Region5/tribes/>] provides links to the 2005 and 2006 versions of the document.
- *EPA Region 8 Guidance for Compliance Monitoring, Compliance Assistance and Enforcement Procedures in Indian Country* (January 10, 2001) [<http://www.epa.gov/region8/tribes/r8enf.html>] sets the procedures for compliance assistance and enforcement procedures in Region 8 Indian country.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BRANCH RESOURCES**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

- *Guide to USDA Programs for American Indians and Alaska Natives* [<http://www.usda.gov/news/pubs/indians/open.htm>] provides links to the document as well as information about accessing the document in other media.
- *Forest Service National Resource Guide to American Indian and Alaska Native Relations* [<http://www.fs.fed.us/people/tribal/>] provides links to the document in pdf format.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- *U.S. Census Bureau's American Indian and Alaska Native Data and Links* [<http://factfinder.census.gov/home/aian/index.html>] provides Census data and other information links concerning American Indians and Alaska Natives.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

- *Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense For Installations and Environment* developed the *Native American Environmental Tracking System* [<https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Native/native.html>] to track information regarding environmental impacts on tribal lands.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

- *Office of Intergovernmental and Public Accountability* [<http://web.em.doe.gov/public/index.html>] promotes active public involvement in the Environmental Management planning and decision-making processes. The mission of our office is to provide State, Tribal, and local governments and other interested stakeholders with opportunities for meaningful involvement managing the cleanup and closure of the Nation's former nuclear weapons complex.
- *The Native American Treaties and Agreements* [<http://www.ci.doe.gov/indianbk.pdf>] are a collection of Executive Orders, Treaties, Proclamations, and Memorandums concerning United States policy on Native American affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- *Indian Health Services' (IHS)* [<http://www.ihs.gov/>] mission is to raise the physical, mental, social, and spiritual health of American Indians and Alaska Natives to the highest level.
- *The National Library of Medicine's American Indian Health Web site* [<http://americanindianhealth.nlm.nih.gov/>] is designed to bring together health and medical resources pertinent to the American Indian population, including policies, consumer health information, and research.
- *Department of Health and Human Services – Consultation with American Indian/Alaska Native Tribes and Indian Organizations* [<http://www.ihs.gov/AdminMngrResources/Regulations/deptpolicy.asp>] provides information about .
- *Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry's Office of Tribal Affairs* [<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/tribal/>] assists tribal governments with environmental health issues.
- *The Administration for Native Americans* [<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ana/>] serves all Native Americans, including 562 federally recognized tribes, American Indian and Alaska

Native organizations, Native Hawaiian organizations and Native populations throughout the Pacific basin (including American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands).

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- *Housing and Urban Development, Office of Native American Programs* [<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/ih/codetalk/onap/>] provides information about safe, decent and affordable housing as well as economic opportunities, assistance and development information.
- *Code Talk* is a federal inter-agency Native American Web site [<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/ih/codetalk/>] that provides information for Native American communities. Code Talk is hosted by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Native American Programs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

- *Bureau of Indian Affairs* [<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>].
- *Bureau of Land Management* [<http://www.blm.gov/nhp/index.htm>] administers 262 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. The BLM sustains the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.
- *Tribal Preservation Program of the National Park Service* [<http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tribal/>] assists Indian tribes in preserving their historic properties and cultural traditions. The Web site offers links to cultural resource and historic preservation material.
- *The National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)* [<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra/>] program assists the Secretary of the Interior with some of the Secretary's responsibilities under NAGPRA, and focuses on NAGPRA implementation outside of the National Park System. National NAGPRA is a program of the National Park Service's National Center for Cultural Resources.
- *Native American Library of the Department of the Interior* [<http://library.doi.gov/internet/native.html> - news] provides links to a number U.S. Government Web sites related to Native Americans.
- *Office of Native American Liaison at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service* [<http://www.fws.gov/nativeamerican/>] identifies areas where both Federal and tribal conservation efforts can most effectively conserve fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats.
- *The Bureau of Reclamation's Native American Program* [<http://www.usbr.gov/native/>] serves as the central coordination point for the Native American Affairs Program and is Reclamation's policy lead for all Native American issues.

- *The U.S. Geological Survey's American Indian/Alaska Native Coordinating Team* [<http://www.usgs.gov/indian/>] establishes policy and to coordinates USGS activities.
- *U.S. Geological Survey's Indian Land Maps* [<http://rockyweb.cr.usgs.gov/outreach/lewisclark/indianlandsmaps.html>] include maps showing the results of cases before the U.S. Indian Claims Commission or U.S. Court of Claims in which an American Indian tribe proved it's original tribal occupancy of a tract within the continental United States and Indian lands of the United States.
- *American Indian Liaison Office at the National Park Service* [<http://www.cr.nps.gov/ailo/ailohome.htm>] seeks to improve relationships between American Indian Tribes, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and the National Park Service through consultation, outreach, technical assistance, education, and advisory services.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- *The Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ)* [<http://www.usdoj.gov/otj/index.html>] at the Department of Justice provides a single point of contact within the Justice Department for meeting the broad and complex federal responsibilities owed to Indian tribes. OTJ, in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, serves to unify the federal response.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

- *Division of Indian and Native American Programs in the Employment & Training Administration* [<http://www.doleta.gov/DINAP/>] provides quality employment and training services to Native American communities that not only meet regulatory requirements, but also are administered in ways that are consistent with the traditional cultural values and beliefs of the people they are designed to serve.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- *DOT's Federal Highway Administration* [<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/hep/tribaltrans/index.htm>] provides guidance and technical assistance to tribes about transportation concerns.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

- *American Indian Environmental Office* [<http://www.epa.gov/indian/>] coordinates the Agency-wide effort to strengthen public health and environmental protection in Indian Country, with a special emphasis on building Tribal capacity to administer their own environmental programs.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

- *Federal Communications Commission* [<http://www.fcc.gov/indians/>] is a resource for tribal governments, organizations and consumers in expanding telecommunication services in Indian country.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

- *The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation* 's [<http://www.achp.gov/>] mission is to promote the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our Nation's historic resources, and advise the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. ACHP Web site offers information on their ACHP Native American Program and related Guidance for Federal Agencies and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS RESOURCES

- *United States Senate, Committee on Indian Affairs* [<http://indian.senate.gov/public/>] has jurisdiction to study the unique problems of American Indian, Native Hawaiian, and Alaska Native peoples and to propose legislation to alleviate these difficulties. These issues include, but are not limited to, Indian education, economic development, land management, trust responsibilities, healthcare, and claims against the United States.
- *Office of Native American and Insular Affairs – Committee on Resources – United States House of Representatives* [<http://resourcescommittee.house.gov/subcommittees/naia.htm>] provides links to various government links related to Native American and Insular Affairs.
- *The Library of Congress' Guide to Law Online* [<http://www.loc.gov/law/public/law-guide.html>] is a selective, annotated compendium of Internet links and offers the full texts of laws, regulations, and court decisions, along with commentary from lawyers writing primarily for other lawyers. Materials related to law and government written by or for laypersons is also included, as is government sites providing general information.

TRIBAL CODES, TRIBAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, AND FEDERAL INDIAN LAW

- *Native American Constitution and Law Digitization Project* [<http://thorpe.ou.edu/>] is a cooperative effort among the University of Oklahoma Law Center, the National Indian Law Library (NILL), and Native American tribes providing access to the Constitutions, Tribal Codes, and other legal documents.
- *Cornell Legal Information Institute's* Web site [http://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/index.php/Indian_law] contains a list of legislation that pertains to Indian Law, with links to the full text of the legislation.

- *University of North Dakota's Tribal Environmental Law Project* [<http://www.law.und.edu/npilc/telp/index.php>] focuses on environmental justice concerns in Indian Country.
- *Findlaw's Subject Guide to Indian Law Web site* [<http://www.findlaw.com/01topics/21Indian/index.html>] includes summaries of law, links to documents, briefs, articles and books, message boards, and firms online.
- *Tribal Environmental Law Virtual Library at Vermont Law School* [http://www.vermontlaw.edu/elc/index.cfm?doc_id=166] offers tribal codes, rules, and laws. Also included are "model" or "template" codes and analytical papers by scholars and practitioners.
- *Handbook of Federal Indian Law* by Felix S. Cohen [<http://thorpe.ou.edu/cohen.html>] provides links to the contents of the Handbook.
- *National Tribal Environmental Council* [<http://www.ntec.org/>] is a resource for all federally recognized tribes.
- *University of Colorado at Boulder's Native American Treaties and Information Web site* [<http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/govpubs/us/native.htm>] provides links and citations to library resources.
- Tribal codes and constitutions provided by the tribes under the auspices of *the National Indian Law Library* and its partners - the National Tribal Justice Resource Center and the University of Oklahoma Law Library.
 - Constitutions – [<http://www.narf.org/nill/triballaw/onlinedocs.htm#constitutions>]
 - Codes – [<http://www.narf.org/nill/triballaw/onlinedocs.htm#codes>]
- *Tribal Court Clearinghouse* [<http://www.tribal-institute.org/>] is designed as a resource for tribal justice systems and others involved in the enhancement of justice in Indian country.
- *Tribal Ordinance/Code Development Resources of the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals at Northern Arizona University* [http://www4.nau.edu/eeop/toacd_resources.html] provides links to other Tribal Ordinance/Code Development Resources.
- *Building Support for the Development of the Hualapai Tribal Court* by Michael S. Goldstein. The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development [http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/hpaied/pubs/pub_061.htm] provides a link to the document.

LINKS TO TRIBAL GOVERNMENT WEB SITES

- *Tribal Directory* from The American Indian Heritage Foundation Web site [<http://www.indians.org/Resource/FedTribes99/fedtribes99.html>] provides additional information.
- *EPA Region 10's links to federally-recognized Indian tribes.* The Tribal Governments and Organizations' Web sites

[<http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/tribal.nsf/4b1d54516ad8884f8825682400645235/65102c0495a7764e8825696e007a7e9a?OpenDocument>] provides more information.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL WEB SITES

- *NativeWeb* [<http://www.nativeweb.org/info/>] is an international, nonprofit, educational organization dedicated to using telecommunications to disseminate information from and about indigenous nations, peoples, and organizations around the world; to foster communication between native and non-native peoples; to conduct research involving indigenous peoples' usage of technology and the Internet; and to provide resources, mentoring, and services to facilitate indigenous peoples' use of this technology.
- *Native Americas Journal* is the award-winning publication of Akwe:kon Press of the American Indian Program at Cornell University. It features articles that cover the most important and critical issues of concern to Native American peoples throughout the Western Hemisphere.
- *WWW Virtual Library - American Indians* [<http://www.hanksville.org/NAresources/>] is an index of Native American Resources on the Internet.
- *Native Americans and the Environment* [<http://www.cnie.org/NAE/>] is a non profit seeking to educate the public on environmental problems in Native American communities; explore the values and historical experiences that Native Americans bring to bear on environmental issues; to promote conservation measures that respect Native American land and resource rights.

APPENDIX F. EPA FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

This appendix provides information on EPA financial resources for tribes. This resource list is not exhaustive. References to the online Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) [<http://12.46.245.173/cfda/cfda.html>] are provided to facilitate access to a database of federal program financial assistance. For EPA-specific funding opportunities go to the Find Current Funding Opportunities Web site [http://www.epa.gov/ogd/grants/funding_opportunities.htm] or contact the people listed in Appendix B.

AIR RESOURCES

- Indoor Air Quality Grants Concerning EPA Surveys, Studies, Investigations, Demonstrations and Special Purpose Activities Relating to the Clean Air Act – Section 103 (CFDA: 66.034)
Purpose: Support indoor environment demonstration projects, outreach and training, surveys, studies, investigations, demonstrations and special purpose assistance relating to the causes effect, extent, prevention, and control of air pollution.
Contact: Regional Air Program Contacts.
- The Air Pollution Control Program Support Clean Air Act, Section 105 Air Program (CFDA: 66.001)
Purpose: Assists in planning, developing, establishing, improving, and maintaining adequate programs for prevention and control of air pollution or implementation of national primary and secondary air quality standards.
Contact: Regional Air Program Contacts or the Office of Air and Radiation
- Air Pollution Control Research Environmental Protection Consolidated Research (CFDA: 66.500)
Purpose: Supports research to determine the environmental effects of air quality, drinking water, water quality, hazardous waste, toxic substances and pesticides; to identify, develop and demonstrate necessary and effective pollution control techniques and to explore and develop strategies and mechanisms for environmental management decisions.
Contact: EPA Regional Office
- The Tribal Community: Reducing Toxic Air Pollutants Project
Purpose: Provides funds for projects to conduct education, training, and outreach on the application of voluntary methods that reduce the risk of human exposure to air pollutants in tribal communities.

Contact: The Tribal Community: Reducing Toxic Air Pollutants Project document [<http://www.epa.gov/air/grants/05-07.pdf>] and the Grants and Funding Web site [http://www.epa.gov/air/grants_funding.html - indoor]

- Indoor Radon Grants (CFDA: 66.032)

Purpose: Supports the development and implementation of radon programs and projects reducing radon risks.

Contact: Regional Air Program Contacts or EPA Headquarters at (202) 564-9439.

MULTIMEDIA RESOURCES

- The Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) (CFDA: 66.926)

Purpose: Provides grants to tribes and intertribal consortia to build capacity to administer environmental regulatory programs, funds development of multimedia programs to address environmental issues, including the planning, developing and establishing the administrative, technical, legal, enforcement, communications, and environmental education and outreach structure of these programs.

Contact: EPA's American Indian Environmental Office (202) 564-0303, Regional Tribal Contacts, or the The Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) (CFDA: 66.926) Document [<http://www.epa.gov/indian/pdfs/gap2000.pdf>]

- Performance Partnership Grants (CFDA: 66.605)

Purpose: Provide tribes and states with greater flexibility to address their highest environmental priorities, improve environmental performance, achieve administrative savings, and strengthen partnerships between EPA and the states or tribes. PPGs are an alternative assistance delivery mechanism and do not represent funding in addition to grants provided under individual authorities. Recipients can conduct activities in multiple areas and combine two or more of twenty different EPA grants, including GAP resources.

Contact: The Performance Partnership Grants (CFDA: 66.605) Web site [http://12.46.245.173/pls/portal30/CATALOG.PROGRAM_TEXT_RPT.SHOW?p_arg_names=prog_nbr&p_arg_values=66.605]

- Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreements (CFDA: 66.473)

Purpose: Allow tribes and intertribal consortia to help EPA implement federal environmental programs in Indian country, notwithstanding the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act. DITCAs are negotiated between EPA and tribes and can help tribes build the capacity to carry out specific activities for EPA with EPA retaining final decision-making authority and ultimate responsibility for the environmental programs including all regulatory activities.

Contact: Regional Indian Program Contacts and the Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreements (CFDA: 66.473)

[http://12.46.245.173/pls/portal30/CATALOG.PROGRAM_TEXT_RPT.SHOW?p_arg_names=prog_nbr&p_arg_values=66.473]

- Bio Watch Cooperative Agreements – CAA 103(b)(3) (CFDA: 66.500)

Purpose: Supports research to determine the environmental effects of air quality, drinking water, water quality, hazardous waste, toxic substances and pesticides; identify, develop, and demonstrate necessary and effective pollution control techniques; and explore and develop strategies and mechanisms for those in the economic, social, governmental and environmental systems to use in environmental management decisions.

Contact: The *EPA Needs to Fulfill Its Designated Responsibilities to Ensure Effective BioWatch Program* document [<http://www.epa.gov/oig/reports/2005/20050323-2005-P-00012-Gcopy.pdf>]

- The Five Star Restoration Matching Grants Program

Purpose: Supports community-based wetland, riparian, and coastal habitat restoration projects that build diverse partnerships and foster local natural resource stewardship through education, outreach and training activities.

Contact: The Five Star Restoration Matching Grants Program Web site

[<http://www.epa.gov/region4/oeapages/00press/000530.htm>]

- Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program (CFDA: 66.608)

Purpose: Facilitates electronic exchange of environmental, health, and geographic data to make it easier for EPA and its partners on the Exchange Network to obtain the timely and accurate information needed to make better decisions. In FY 2006, grant funds will be provided to develop information management technology capability and data exchange (including geospatial), analysis, and integration capabilities. The funding will also support mentoring, planning and training activities related to the Exchange Network.

Contact: Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program

[<http://www.epa.gov/exchangenetwork/grants/>]

- Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CFDA: 66.035)

Purpose: Supports analyses, studies, evaluations, surveys, investigations, conferences, demonstrations and special purpose projects to reduce risks from exposures to toxic pollutants in the air, in the water, and on the land through collaborative action at the local level. Development a comprehensive understanding of all sources of risk from toxics and set priorities for effective action. Creation self-sustaining community-based partnerships that will continue to improve local environments.

Contact: Community Action for a Renewed Environment Program Document

[\[http://www.epa.gov/air/grants/05-08.pdf\]](http://www.epa.gov/air/grants/05-08.pdf)

- Environmental Policy and Innovation Grants (CFDA: 66.611)

Purpose: Supports activities that reduce pollutants generated and increase conservation of natural resources improve economic information and analytic methods to support projects on the benefits, costs and impacts of environmental programs and on incentive-based and voluntary environmental management strategies and mechanisms.

Contact: The Environmental Policy and Innovation Grants Web site

[\[http://12.46.245.173/pls/portal30/CATALOG.PROGRAM_TEXT_RPT.SHOW?p_arg_names=prog_nbr&p_arg_values=66.611\]](http://12.46.245.173/pls/portal30/CATALOG.PROGRAM_TEXT_RPT.SHOW?p_arg_names=prog_nbr&p_arg_values=66.611)

- The Environmental Justice Cooperative Agreements Program (CFDA: 66.306)

Purpose: Provide financial assistance to eligible community-based organizations working on or planning to work on projects to address local environmental and/or public health concerns, using EPA's "environmental justice collaborative problem-solving model."

Contact: The Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreements Program Web site

[\[http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/grants/ej-cps-grants.html\]](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/grants/ej-cps-grants.html)

- The Office of Environmental Justice Small Grant Program (CFDA: 66.604)

Purpose: Provides financial assistance to eligible community groups with projects that address environmental justice issues.

Contact: The EJ Small Grants Program Web site

[\[http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/grants/ej-smgrants.html\]](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/grants/ej-smgrants.html)

- The Guide to Federal Grant Resources for Community Organizations, Tribal Organizations, and Tribal Governments

Purpose: Identifies 44 federal environmental protection grants. For each grant, it provides objectives, financial information, eligibility requirements, contact points, and more.

Additional sections advise applicants on preparation of grant proposals, budgeting for projects, and completing standard forms.

Contact: The Plains States Tribes' Guidebook of Agencies/Colleges Providing Assistance in Environmental and Water Resources Issues Web site

[\[http://www.mnisose.org/guidebook/gbindex.htm\]](http://www.mnisose.org/guidebook/gbindex.htm)

- The EPA Grant Writing Tutorial

Purpose: Contains interactive software that walks users through the grant-writing process and helps them learn to write more competitive grants. Program includes: detailed information and tips on writing a grant proposal, how to complete a grant application package, program-specific sections on three EPA grant programs environmental justice, environmental justice through pollution prevention, and environmental education.

Contact: The Grant Writing Tutorial Web site

[<http://www.purdue.edu/dp/envirosoft/grants/src/msieopen.htm>]

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

- Environmental Education and Training Program & Partnership (CFDA: 66.950)

Purpose: Trains educational professionals in the development and delivery of environmental education programs.

Contact: The Educator Training Program (CFDA: 66.950) Web site

[http://12.46.245.173/pls/portal30/CATALOG.PROGRAM_TEXT_RPT.SHOW?p_arg_names=prog_nbr&p_arg_values=66.950] and the Educator Training Program Web site

[<http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/educate.html>] or Kathleen MacKinnon at: mackinnon.kathleen@epa.gov

- The Environmental Education Grant Program (CFDA: 66.951)

Purpose: Supports creation of environmental education programs that enhance critical thinking and problem solving skills. Supports projects to design, demonstrate, and disseminate information related to environmental education and teacher training.

Contact: The Environmental Education Grant Program Web site

[<http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/grants.html>]

- Children's Health Protection (CFDA: 66.609)

Purpose: Supports efforts by government organizations and educational institutions to establish or enhance their ability to take actions that will reduce environmental risks to the health of children or elderly population.

Contact: The Children's Health Protection Web site

[<http://yosemite.epa.gov/ochp/ochpweb.nsf/content/grants.htm>]

RESEARCH & SCIENCE

- The Science To Achieve Results (STAR) Program (CFDA: 66.509)

Purpose: Supports research on environmental and human health effects of air quality, drinking water, water quality, hazardous waste, toxic substances, and pesticides. Supports research to explore and develop strategies and mechanisms for those in the economic, social, governmental, and environmental systems to use in environmental management decisions.

Contact: The Science To Achieve Results (STAR) Program Web site

[http://12.46.245.173/pls/portal30/CATALOG.PROGRAM_TEXT_RPT.SHOW?p_arg_names=prog_nbr&p_arg_values=66.509]

- Office of Research and Development Consolidated Research: Surveys, Studies, Investigations and Special Purpose Grants (CFDA: 66.511)
Purpose: Supports surveys, studies and investigations and special purpose assistance to determine the environmental effects of air quality, drinking water, water quality, hazardous waste, toxic substances, and pesticides; and identify, develop, and demonstrate effective pollution control techniques; and perform risk assessments to characterize the potential adverse health effects of human exposures to environmental hazards.
Contact: The National Center for Environmental Research (NCER) Web site
[\[http://es.epa.gov/ncer/\]](http://es.epa.gov/ncer/)
- Environmental Protection Consolidated Research (CAA 103, CWA 104, SWDA 8001, SDWA 1442, FIFRA, TSCA, CERCLA, MPRSA, NEPA) (CFDA: 66.510)
Purpose: Supports research on environmental effects of air quality, drinking water, water quality, hazardous waste, toxic substances and pesticides; to identify, develop and demonstrate necessary and effective pollution control techniques; and to explore and develop strategies and mechanisms for those in the economic, social, governmental and environmental systems to use in environmental management decisions.
Contact: The Survey, Studies, Investigations and Special Purpose Grants in the Office of Research and Development Web site
[\[http://12.46.245.173/pls/portal30/CATALOG.PROGRAM_TEXT_RPT.SHOW?p_arg_names=prog_nbr&p_arg_values=66.510\]](http://12.46.245.173/pls/portal30/CATALOG.PROGRAM_TEXT_RPT.SHOW?p_arg_names=prog_nbr&p_arg_values=66.510)
- Surveys, Studies, Investigations and Special Purpose Grants (CFDA: 66.606)
Purpose: Support surveys, studies, investigations, and special purpose assistance for the award of Congressional earmarks and multimedia grants only.
- Surveys, Studies, Investigations and Special Purpose Grants within the Office of the Administrator (CFDA: 66.610)
Purpose: Support surveys, studies and investigations, and special purpose assistance associated with air quality, acid deposition, drinking water, water quality, hazardous waste, toxic substances, and pesticides.
Contact: The Surveys, Studies, Investigations and Special Purpose Grants Web site
[\[http://12.46.245.173/pls/portal30/CATALOG.PROGRAM_TEXT_RPT.SHOW?p_arg_names=prog_nbr&p_arg_values=66.610\]](http://12.46.245.173/pls/portal30/CATALOG.PROGRAM_TEXT_RPT.SHOW?p_arg_names=prog_nbr&p_arg_values=66.610) and the Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Web site
[\[http://www.epa.gov/osdbu/\]](http://www.epa.gov/osdbu/)
- International Financial Assistance Projects (CFDA: 66.93)
Purpose: Support assistance projects relating to the protection of the health and welfare of our citizens and of all people.

Contact: The International Financial Assistance Projects Web site

[http://12.46.245.173/pls/portal30/CATALOG.PROGRAM_TEXT_RPT.SHOW?p_arg_names=prog_nbr&p_arg_values=66.931] and the International Affairs Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/oia/>]

- Environmental Policy and State Innovation Grants (CFDA: 66.940)

Purpose: Support analyses, studies, evaluations, and conferences that lead to reduced pollutants generated and conservation of natural resources. To promote comprehensive, cross-media approaches that encourage and promote stewardship programs that reflect "beyond compliance" behavior and offer incentives or rewards for superior environmental performance. To encourage and promote change that is systems-oriented and enables better results.

Contact: The State Innovation Grants Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/innovation/stategrants/>]

PESTICIDE RESOURCES

- The National Agriculture Compliance Assistance Center [<http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/>] provides comprehensive information about financial resources. Created by EPA with the support of the Department of Agriculture.
- Tribal Grants for Surface and Groundwater Protection, Pesticide Management Planning
Purpose: Provide technical assistance and cooperative agreements for enforcement certification and training and pesticide program initiatives in groundwater, endangered species, and worker protection programs.

Contact: The Catalog of Federal Funding Sources for Watershed Protection Web site [http://cfpub.epa.gov/fedfund/program.cfm?prog_num=58]

- Tribal Pesticide Program Support

Purpose: Helps to build comprehensive pesticide programs through purchasing inspection and laboratory supplies and equipment and reimbursing grant-related travel, per diem expenses, salaries, and administrative costs.

Contact: The Tribal Pesticide Program Grants Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/tribes/grants.htm>]

LEAD RESOURCES

- The Lead Program, and organizations such as the National Lead Information Center (NLIC) [<http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/leadpbed.htm-grants>], ensure that individuals conducting lead-based paint activities in target housing and child-occupied facilities are properly trained and certified.

- The Occupational Health and Safety Organization's Web site [<http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/lead/index.html>] addresses regulatory issues associated with lead in the workplace.

WASTE RESOURCES

SOLID WASTE

- Grant Resources for Solid Waste Activities in Indian Country - August, 1998
Purpose: Identifies financial assistance opportunities for solid waste management programs, including specific information explaining how to obtain tax-exempt status for organizations, locating other grant resources, and preparing successful grant proposals.
Contact: The Grant Resources for Solid Waste Activities in Indian Country section of the Grants and Funding Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/finance.htm> - [epa pubs](#)]
- Preparing Successful Grant Proposals
Purpose: Describes application procedures for solid waste management grants. Provides tips for preparation and writing of proposals, resources for identifying grantors, a check list for grant proposal writing, and a case study describing the Sitka Tribe of Alaska's successful grant proposal, Jobs Through Recycling. Document Number EPA530-F-97-051.
Contact: The Preparing Successful Grant Proposals Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/tribalmsw/pdfxt/metagran.txt>]
- Interagency Project to Clean Up Open Dumps
Purpose: Assists with the closure or upgrade of open dumpsites and completing and implementing comprehensive, integrated waste management plans.
Contact: Regional solid waste Contacts or the Grants and Funding Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/finance.htm> - [fy2005](#)]
- Solid Waste Resource Guide for Native Americans: Where to Find Funding and Technical Assistance, Spring 1994
Purpose: Identifies potential sources of federal financial and technical assistance for safely managing solid waste, implementing the requirements of RCRA, and enhancing tribal capability.
Contact: The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, RCRA Information Center at (800) 424-9346 or rcra-docket@epamail.epa.gov
- The Rural Community Assistance Partnership (RCAP)
Purpose: Provides technical, financial management, and managerial support and training to tribal and rural communities with populations under 10,000.

Contact: The RCAP Web site [<http://www.rcap.org/swp.html>]

HAZARDOUS WASTE

- The Hazardous Waste Grant Program

Purpose: Encourages comprehensive integrated hazardous waste management practices by building tribal capacity for developing and implementing hazardous waste activities, developing tribal organizational infrastructure, achieving sustainable hazardous waste programs, and building partnerships among tribes, federal agencies, states and local communities.

Contact: Regional hazardous waste tribal program contacts or the Hazardous Waste Grant Program section of the Grants and Funding Web site [[http://www.epa.gov/tribalmw/finance.htm - hazard](http://www.epa.gov/tribalmw/finance.htm-hazard)]

POLLUTION PREVENTION

- Grants for Environmental Justice Through Pollution Prevention

Purpose: Provide financial assistance to community groups and Tribal governments for projects that address environmental justice and use pollution prevention activities as the proposed solutions.

Contact: EPA Regional Indian Contacts and the Grants and Fellowship Information Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/ogd/grants/information.htm>]

WATER RESOURCES

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

- Water Quality Funding Opportunities

Purpose: Provide financial assistance for the prevention, reduction and elimination of water pollution. Grants may fund a variety of projects for the protection of water quality, including developing water quality standards, conducting stream bioassessment surveys, gathering baseline water quality data, and developing a water classification system.

Contact: The Funding for Tribal Water Quality Program Development Web site [<http://epa.gov/waterscience/tribes/fund.htm>]

WATER POLLUTION

- Clean Water Tribal Resource Directory for Wastewater Treatment Assistance
Purpose: Assists in identifying sources of financial and technical assistance for Tribal wastewater treatment programs and infrastructure. Note: Currently being updated.
Contact: The Clean Water Tribal Resource Directory for Wastewater Treatment Assistance
Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/OW-OWM.html/mab/indian/cwtrd.htm>]
- Water Pollution Control Program Grants - CWA Section 106
Purpose: Assists tribes in carrying out effective water pollution control programs by funding a wide range of water quality activities including: water quality planning and assessments; development of water quality standards; ambient monitoring; development of total maximum daily loads; issuing permits; groundwater and wetland protection; nonpoint source control activities (including nonpoint source assessment and management plans).
Contact: The Clean Water Act Section 106 Tribal Pollution Grant Control Program Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/owm/mab/indian/cwa106.htm>]
- The Clean Water Act Indian Set-Aside Program
Purpose: Provides grants for planning, designing, and constructing wastewater treatment systems. Funds originate from a 1.5 percent set-aside from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), and are allocated among the EPA regions based on proportionate share of total wastewater facility need as determined by the U.S. Indian Health Service (IHS) using their Sanitation Deficiency System (SDS). EPA regional coordinators then develop agreements with IHS and tribes to commit funds to specific projects. Eligible projects include interceptor sewers, wastewater treatment facilities, infiltration/inflow correction, collector sewers, major sewer system rehabilitation, and correction of combined sewer overflows.
Contact: The Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Grant Program Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/owm/mab/indian/cwisa.htm>]

WATERSHED PROGRAMS

- The Alaskan Native Village and Rural Communities Sanitation Grant Program
Purpose: Assists Alaskan Native Villages and Alaska rural communities with the construction of new or improved drinking water and wastewater sanitation systems. Grants are awarded by EPA to the State of Alaska, who administers the funds through the Village Safe Water Program [<http://www.dec.state.ak.us/water/vsw/>]. A portion of EPA's funding is also used to provide training and technical assistance in the operations and maintenance of treatment systems.

Contact: The Alaskan Native Village and Rural Communities Sanitation Grant Program
Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/owm/mab/indian/anvrs.htm>]

- Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants - CWA Section 319

Purpose: Implement nonpoint source projects and programs to address nonpoint source pollution, including runoff from urban areas, farms, feedlots, abandoned mines, and forest operations. Fund activities including information and education, demonstration projects, and implementation of Best Management Practices for controlling nonpoint sources of pollution. Eligibility depends on tribe having “treatment-as-a-State” status and an EPA-approved nonpoint source assessment and nonpoint source management plan.

Contact: The Funding Opportunities Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/funding.html>]

- Catalog of Watershed Assistance Grants

Purpose: Highlights federal grants and loans to support watershed projects and provides references to other publications and Internet sites that provide information about funding and technical assistance.

Contact: The Catalog of Watershed Assistance Grants Web site
[<http://www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/wag/>].

- Water Quality Cooperative Agreements/Grants - CWA Section 104(b)(3)

Purpose: Support developing, implementing, and demonstrating innovative approaches relating to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution related to watershed approaches for combined sewer overflow, sanitary sewer overflows, and storm water discharge problems, pretreatment and sludge (biosolids) program activities, decentralized systems, and alternative ways to measure the effectiveness of point source programs.

Contact: The Water Quality Cooperative Agreements/Grants - CWA Section 104(b)(3)
Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/OW-OWM.html/mab/indian/sec104.htm>]

WETLANDS

- Wetlands Program Development Grants

Purpose: Conduct projects that promote the coordination and acceleration of research, investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys, and studies relating to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, reduction, and elimination of water pollution.

Contact: The Wetlands Program Development Grants Web site
[<http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/grantguidelines/>].

- The North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grants Program

Purpose: Develops partnerships focusing on protecting, restoring, and/or enhancing critical habitat. Project must support long-term wetlands acquisition, restoration, and/or enhancement.

Contact: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. David Buie at david_buie@fws.gov, (301) 497-5870 or Keith Morehouse at keith_morehouse@fws.gov, (703) 358-1888, or the USFWS Grants at a Glance Web site [<http://www.fws.gov/grants/>]

- The State/Tribal Environmental Outcome Wetland Demonstration Program Grant Pilot
Purpose: Demonstrates the extent to which wetland program implementation achieves positive environmental outcomes - in particular, no net loss, net gain and protection of vulnerable wetlands. Section 104(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act.

Contact: The State/Tribal Environmental Outcome Wetland Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/grantpilot/index.html>]

- Water Resources on Indian Lands (CFDA: 15.037)

Purpose: Funds specific water resource projects, as well as to support the collection and analysis of baseline data and to facilitate litigation and negotiation activities, including analysis of water, assessment of water quality, ecosystem development, and classification of aquifers.

Contact: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Water and Land Resources, Branch of Agriculture, (202) 208-6042

UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM

- Tribal Underground Injection Control Grants Program

Purpose: Supports Tribal UIC programs to protect drinking water sources. These funds should be used for Class V implementation, including Class V inventories, or UIC Primacy grants when necessary, unless a clear rationale exists to apply it to other classes.

Contact: UIC Tribal Grant Program Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/uic/tribal.html>].

WATER EMERGENCIES

- The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Purpose: Helps implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster has been declared.

Contact: (202) 646-4621 or the FEMA Mitigation Division Web site [<http://www.fema.gov/about/divisions/mitigation/mitigation.shtm>]

- The Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Grant Program

Purpose: Supports administrative costs, construction work to reclaim abandoned mine sites, emergency program administration and project construction costs, acid mine drainage, establish a self-sustaining program to provide insurance against coal-mining-related subsidence, and clean streams activities.

Contact: Indian Regulatory Program Web site [<http://www.osmre.gov/grantsprograms.htm>].

DRINKING WATER

- Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Tribal Set-Aside Program (formerly SDWA Section 1452(I) Drinking Water Infrastructure Grants - Tribal Set-Aside Program)

Purpose: EPA sets aside 1.5 percent of the total Drinking Water State Revolving Fund allocation for infrastructure improvements to public drinking water systems that serve tribes. The funds are allotted among the EPA regional offices. The regional offices then identify potential projects and make awards based on a priority setting process that each region has developed for its own program. Projects must address an existing drinking water quality problem and identify how the proposed project will improve the quality of drinking water to comply with Safe Drinking Water Act primary or secondary standards.

Contact: DWSRF Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwsrf/allotments/tribes/index.html>].

ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE PROGRAM

- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) State and Tribal Assistance Grants (CFDA: 66.707)

Purpose: Help establish and operate compliance-monitoring programs to conduct inspections for compliance with polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) regulations, asbestos-in-schools requirements, and lead-based paint regulations.

Contact: TSCA Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/state/grants/tsca.html>].

- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) State and Tribal Assistance Grants (CFDA: 66.700)

Purpose: Assist in developing and maintaining comprehensive pesticide programs that address all aspects of pesticide enforcement, and special pesticide initiatives; sponsor cooperative surveillance, monitoring and analytical procedures; and encourage regulatory activities.

Contact: FIFRA Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/state/grants/fifra.html>]

- Multi-media State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG), (CFDA: 66.709)

Purpose: Build and improve capacity by providing assistance agreements to foster environmental enforcement and compliance assurance activities and to improve compliance with environmental laws. Such capacity building efforts may include economic, social

science, statistical research, development, studies, surveys, demonstrations, investigations, public education, training, and fellowships.

Contact: Multi-media STAG Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/state/grants/stag/index.html>].

- The Compliance Assistance Support for the Regulated Community (CFDA: 66.305)
Purpose: Provides financial assistance to private nonprofit institutions, universities, and public agencies to improve environmental compliance and to create compliance assistance tools utilizing industry and commercial communication channels.

Contact: Compliance Assistance Support

[http://12.46.245.173/pls/portal30/CATALOG.PROGRAM_TEXT_RPT.SHOW?p_arg_names=prog_nbr&p_arg_values=66.305] and the Compliance Assistance Centers [<http://www.assistancecenters.net/>].

- Capacity Building Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Activities in Indian Country and Other Tribal Areas (CFDA: 66.310)
Purpose: Build and improve the capacity of tribes, inter-tribal consortia, or tribal organizations by providing financial resources to foster environmental enforcement and compliance assurance activities and to improve compliance with environmental laws.

Contact: Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance at (202) 564-2516.

APPENDIX G. ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF BUILDING GREEN

This appendix provides information on the economic benefits of building green. EPA's Green Building program [<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/greenbuilding/index.htm>] and the Department of Energy's Energy Efficiency Portal [<http://www.eere.energy.gov/>] are two examples.

- *Buildings and Life-Cycle Costing* [<http://irc.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/cbd/cbd212e.html>] provides information on the economic evaluation of these costs to give those involved in the design and ownership of a building some basis for selecting the best investment in buildings or building systems.
- *Costing Green: A Comprehensive Cost Database and Budgeting Methodology* [<http://davislangdon-usa.com/Attachment Files/Research/costinggreen.pdf>] is a paper that provides an economic evaluation of the costs to give those involved in the design and ownership of a building some basis for selecting the best investment in buildings or building systems. (July 2004)
- *Economic Benefits of Green Building Design* [<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/greenbuilding/design/EcoBenefits.ppt>] is a presentation for government decisionmakers.
- *Actual Costs-Is Building Green too Expensive?* [<http://www.housingzone.com/topics/nahb/green/nhb00ca029.asp>] is an excerpt from the book *Building Green in a Black and White World*.
- *General Services Agency LEED Cost Study* [<http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/GSAMAN/gsaleed.pdf>] provides comprehensive analysis the costs to develop "green" federal facilities using the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Building Rating System, Version 2.1. (October 2004)
- *Managing the Cost of Green Buildings* [<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/greenbuilding/design/ManagingCost.pdf>] provides general cost-saving strategies for green building, and by exploring the cost issues associated with four specific building types in the context of the green building rating systems. (October 2003)

- *What Every State Executive Should Know About Sustainable Buildings*
[<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/greenbuilding/design/Managers.ppt>] information from California on what are sustainable buildings, how sustainable buildings create a healthier workplace, and the executive's role in promoting sustainable building practices.
- *New Air Quality Standards Report Knocks Down Economic Stumbling Blocks to Green Building* [<http://aqs.com/DesktopDefault.aspx>] provides evidence that building green is not cost prohibitive.
- *Life-Cycle Cost Programs for the Federal Energy Management Program*
[http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/information/download_bfcc.html] is a program developed by the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology to provide computational support for the analysis of capital investments in buildings.
- *U.S. EPA's Energy Star Building Manual: Financing*
[<http://www.resourcesaver.org/file/toolmanager/O16F21669.pdf>] provides information on how energy performance projects may be different from many other business investments and how to finance energy efficient purchases.
- *Energy-10: Tool to Identify Cost-effective, Energy Saving Measures*
[<http://www.nrel.gov/buildings/energy10.html>] is a PC-based design tool for architects and building designers of small commercial and residential buildings.
- *RETScreen Renewable Energy Project Analysis Software*
[<http://www.retscreen.net/ang/home.php>] offers information to build the capacity of planners, decision-makers and industry to implement renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.
- *CFL Economics: Lifetime Economics of Compact Fluorescent Lamps and Incandescent Lamps* [<http://www.susdesign.com/cfl/>] enables users to determine, among other things, at what point in time the lower operating cost of a more efficient lamp offsets its typically higher purchase price.

APPENDIX H. POLLUTION PREVENTION SUCCESS STORIES

This appendix provides examples of successful pollution prevention projects implemented by tribes. While not an exhaustive list, these success stories provide a survey of the range of activities into which pollution prevention can be incorporated and demonstrate the multiple benefits – resource conservation, regulatory compliance, cost savings – of incorporating pollution prevention into all operations. Tribes can find additional pollution prevention examples, information resources, and share their own success stories at the Tribal Pollution Prevention Web site [<http://www.tribalp2.org/>]. Tribes and others can also join the Tribal P2 Workgroup [<http://www.tribalp2.org/subscribe.php>].

Green Building: Baca/Dlo'ay azhi Community School

The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Certified Baca Dlo'ay azhi Community School [<http://leedcasestudies.usgbc.org/overview.cfm?ProjectID=387>], on the Navajo Nation reservation in Prewitt, New Mexico, serves students in kindergarten through grade six. The 78,900 ft² building incorporates Native American cultural concepts, including an orientation that reflects the meanings associated with the four cardinal directions. The school employs daylighting, low-emissivity windows, shading, an efficient mechanical system, and a sophisticated energy-management system; energy use at the school is expected to be 20% below that of a minimally code-compliant facility. The school is also expected to use 30% less water than a conventional facility. Materials were selected for their recycled content and proximity to the building site. Daylighting, air filtration, a track-off entryway system, and a green housekeeping plan contribute to a healthy indoor environment.

Green Building: Hopi Nation Straw Bale Home

Red Feather Development Group is a nonprofit whose mission is to educate and empower American Indian nations to create sustainable solutions to the severe housing crisis in reservation communities. They teach affordable, replicable and sustainable approaches to home construction. As part of Red Feather's Elder Housing Initiative, a strawbale home was recently completed on the Hopi Reservation [<http://homes-across-america.org/search/details.cfm?who=161&Feature=all&action=showDetails&Query=byState>]. It was built as a replicable model to introduce straw bale homes as a viable solution and provide housing for one family and a learning tool for others. Straw bale construction, especially when built with a frost-protected shallow foundation, provides an affordable and energy-efficient

house. The home was constructed with community involvement, transferring straw bale construction skills to tribal members. This home also demonstrates efficient layout in a small footprint, the use of low-impact products (on both health and environment), and barrier-free design.

Sustainable Forestry: Tribes Supply Green Building Market with Certified Lumber

The First Nations Development Institute reported (2002) that tribes have gained increased control over their forests in recent years, and tribal foresters are seeking exposure for their sustainable forestry practices, which are part of their traditional way of life. One vehicle for exposure is the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) [<http://fscus.org/>], which provides third-party certification for environmentally sound forestry operations.

Tribes completing certification assessments include: The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs in Oregon, the Nez Perce Tribe in Idaho, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe in Montana, the White Mountain Apache Tribe in Arizona, the Mescalero Apache Tribe in New Mexico, the Spokane Tribe of Washington, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota and the Ft. Bidwell Indian Community in California. Several of these have obtained full FSC certification, while twenty-seven more tribes have gone through scoping assessments.

Renewable Energy: Wind Powering Native America

The *Wind Powering Native America* On-line video

[http://www.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/windpoweringamerica/filter_detail.asp?itemid=749] documents the installation of the first Native American-owned, large, utility-scale wind turbine in Indian country, Rosebud Sioux Reservation in South Dakota. A printable video transcript is also available. Year Published: 2005

Pollution Prevention Programs: Mohegan Sun Resort

The Mohegan Tribe was honored with a 2004 National Pollution Prevention Roundtable MVP2 Award for their Environmental Protection Department's outstanding P2 program. They have done work implementing fuel cell technology, photovoltaics, heat pumps, and in recycling food and other materials. The Mohegan Sun Resort

[<http://www.mohegansun.com/www.p2pays.org/ref/37/36109.pdf>] installed infrared sensors in hotel rooms

for heating and lighting, and established a rainforest in Costa Rica to sequester carbon produced by the casino. Mohegan Sun, the third largest casino in the United States, is also a member of the Mohegan Nation, a leader in “Green Purchasing” that requires every employee take a course on P2. More information about their efforts are available on their Web site:

Solid Waste Management: Tribal Composting Nourishes Land and Tradition

This issue of EPA’s *Tribal Waste Journal* [<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/resource.htm> - twj] focuses on a variety of innovative composting approaches, including: backyard, fish and wood waste, food waste and biosolids, vermicomposting in schools, green waste composting in an arid climate, mixed solid waste composting in Alaska, and cultural gardens and green roofs. It features the stories and experiences of the Blackfeet Tribe of Montana, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Fond du Lac Reservation, Haines Sanitation, Inc., Ho-Chunk Nation, Kake Tribal Corporation, Mashantucket Pequot Tribe, Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin, Redwood Valley Rancheria, and Slat River Pima Maricopa Indian Community in Arizona. It also contains an extensive list of resources and a Kids Page. Published annually, the Journal is available on the Web or free printed copies are available from the National Service Center for Environmental Publications at (800) 490-9198; e-mail: ncepimal@one.net. Document Number: (EPA530-N-05-001).

ADDITIONAL TRIBAL POLLUTION PREVENTION CASE STUDIES

WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDIAN COUNTRY

EPA’s *Tribal Solid Waste Management Program* encourages municipal solid waste and hazardous waste management practices in Indian country that protect human health and the environment. The experience of other tribes, villages, and tribal consortia that have successful programs already in place or on the way is a valuable resource for tribes and Alaska native villages developing solid waste management programs. The Tribal Solid Waste Management Program Web site [<http://www.epa.gov/tribalmsw/>] offers studies of tribal waste management programs in the “where you live” section.

Mohegan Tribe (EPA Region 1)

The Mohegan Tribe has undertaken a major effort to reduce waste. The result is that the Tribe has reduced 44 percent of its solid waste stream by source reduction, green purchasing, education, and contractor certification.

Assiniboine and Sioux Nations, Fort Peck Reservation (EPA Region 8)

The Fort Peck tribes offer a combination of affordable curbside collection service and permanent waste drop-off sites to facilitate proper solid waste disposal. The tribes established a Public Works Committee Board to speed up the solid waste management decision-making process.

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (EPA Region 4)

When the federal RCRA Subtitle D landfill regulations went into effect, tribe closed its landfill and constructed a transfer station that can accept 300 tons of waste per day. The transfer station is successful because the tribe sized it properly, sited it carefully, and provided employees with extensive training.

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (EPA Region 10)

It took the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation 10 years to plan and build a transfer station, but their persistence paid off. The northeastern Oregon reservation now has a successful waste management system in place that is proving well worth the wait.

Jicarilla Apache Nation (EPA Region 6)

The tribe used information collected from site visits and a feasibility study to select the perfect transfer station design. The completed transfer station is a split-level, enclosed facility that handles 12 to 16 tons of waste per day.

Oglala Sioux Tribe (EPA Region 8)

The tribe constructed a balefill that meets the federal landfill requirements. The tribe obtained funding from EPA, the Indian Health Service (IHS), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to complete the project. The first cell of the balefill can handle waste from the reservation for 25 years.

Onondaga Nation (EPA Region 2)

The nation funded and constructed a small transfer station without help from the IHS or any other federal agencies. The nation worked directly with private waste haulers to design and complete its transfer station, which consists of a concrete surface with two roll-off bins inside of a gated chainlink fence.

St. Regis Mohawk Reservation (EPA Region 2)

After conducting a waste audit, completing a feasibility study, and examining different transfer station designs, the tribe chose to install two 53 cubic yard, self-contained waste storage units. The tribe's transfer station facility will also include a gated entrance, an unpaved road, a vehicle scale, a drop-off area for recyclables, and an operations building.

Tule River Indian Tribe (EPA Region 9)

After closing five open dumps, the tribe implemented a solid waste management plan to provide waste disposal alternatives. The tribe worked with the Indian Health Service to site, design, and construct a transfer station.

INTERAGENCY OPEN DUMP CLEANUP PROJECT

A multi-agency funding commitment to help tribes throughout Indian Country close open dumps, clean up waste on tribal land, and develop safe solid waste management practices. The Open Dump Cleanup Project document [<http://www.epa.gov/tribalmsw/pdf/txt/opendump.pdf>] provides more information. Cooperating agencies include: Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, USDA's Rural Utilities Service, Department of Defense, and Housing and Urban Development.

Pueblo of Taos

The Pueblo used federal grants to close its 5.4-acre open dump, identified by IHS as a high-threat site. The grant funding enabled the Pueblo to cap its open dump, provide post-closure maintenance and monitoring, establish a transfer station and curbside collection service, and provide community outreach. The tribe implemented a solid waste management plan in conjunction with the open dump closure activities in order to prevent the degradation of wetlands and to protect the Pueblos' bison herd. To assess the effects of a transfer station or curbside collection service, the tribe is monitoring illegal dumping activity. The tribe worked as a team,

with several federal agencies and a consortium of 19 federally recognized tribes, to successfully close the 5.4-acre dump. By working together to close the open dump and develop alternative solid waste management options, the team helped protect the health of the community and prevent environmental damage to wetlands, the aquifer, and the Pueblos' bison herd.

White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians

The White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians used a Tribal Open Dump Cleanup Project grant to clean up the Cherry Lake Road dumpsite on its reservation. This highly visible and well-known illegal dumpsite spanned a 4.5-mile stretch of Cherry Lake Road. All types of waste were removed from the site, ranging from common household trash to large items such as furniture, appliances, and tires. The council also used the grant funds to improve service at its five solid waste satellite transfer stations. In the past, many residents felt the user fees were too high and the stations were not staffed reliably. With the grant money, the tribal council evaluated the fee schedule for the stations and established prices more conducive to residents. Since the cleanups and the improvements to the transfer station, most of the illegal dumpsites have remained clean, and residents are much more aware of the illegal dumping problem.

APPENDIX I. AVAILABLE SECTOR NOTEBOOKS

Direct questions and comments on the sector notebooks to the Compliance Assistance and Sector Programs Division at (202) 564-2310 unless otherwise noted below. See the Notebook Web page [<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/publications/assistance/sectors/notebooks/>] for the most recent titles and links to refreshed data.

EPA Publication Number

EPA/310-R-05-001.

EPA/300-B-96-003.

EPA/310-R-99-001.

EPA/310-R-95-001.

EPA/310-R-95-002.

EPA/310-R-95-003.

EPA/310-R-95-004.

EPA/310-R-95-005.

EPA/310-R-95-006.

EPA/310-R-95-007.

EPA/310-R-95-008.

EPA/310-R-95-009.

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EPA/310-R-95-011.

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* Spanish translations of 1st Editions available in electronic format only.