**≈EPA** United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

# Fiscal Year 2013 Tribal Accomplishments Report

FEBRUARY 2014

# CONTENTS

# ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| AIEO | American Indian Environmental Office |
| ANV | Alaska Native Village |
| BIA | Bureau of Indian Affairs |
| EPA | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| EPCRA | Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act |
| GAP | General Assistance Program |
| GIS | Geographic Information Systems |
| ITEP | Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals |
| IPPC | EPA's Indian Program Policy Council |
| MyRTK | My Right-To-Know Application |
| NCAI | National Congress of American Indians |
| NTC | National Tribal Caucus |
| OEI | EPA Office of Environmental Information |
| OITA | EPA Office of International and Tribal Affairs |
| ORD | EPA Office of Research and Development |
| RTOC | Regional Tribal Operations Committee |
| TCU | Tribal Colleges and Universities |
| TDX | TRI Data Exchange |
| TEK | Tribal Ecological Knowledge |
| TGG | Exchange Network Tribal Governance Group |
| TRI | Toxics Release Inventory |
| TSC | National EPA Tribal Science Council |

# Fiscal Year 2013 Tribal Accomplishments Report

## Introduction

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Environmental Information (OEI) Tribal Strategy seeks to maximize the quality and utility of information and analytical tools available for making well-informed decisions in Indian country[1], Alaska Native Villages (ANVs), and other lands of interest to tribes. This report is a compilation of OEI tribal accomplishments that details efforts and activities conducted in support of the OEI Tribal Strategy during fiscal year (FY) 2013. OEI is committed to the goals and objectives outlined in the Tribal Strategy, and to continued outreach and consultation with tribal partners. This annual Accomplishments Report is a tool to foster communication between EPA and tribal governments, and to provide outreach and technical assistance to tribal governments. In addition, this report may be used to identify needed changes or updates to the Tribal Strategy.

OEI's Tribal Strategy supports:

- EPA's mission to protect human health and the environment, while recognizing the unique needs of Indian tribes, including ANVs;
- OEI's work with other EPA programs, regional offices and tribes on the importance of environmental data and how these data can be used to support tribal priorities;
- Tribal self-governance; and
- Strengthening government-to-government relationships between EPA and tribes.

### 2013—A Year in Summary

Fiscal Year 2013 represents the fourth annual Tribal Accomplishments Report; these reports are a part of the implementation of OEI's Tribal Strategy. OEI:

---

[1] "Indian country," as defined in 40 CFR 71.2, means: "(a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation; (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state; and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same."

- Conducted extensive consultation and outreach efforts to increase awareness and understanding of new or revised rules and regulations affecting tribes' ability to collect, submit, and analyze environmental data and information;
- Strengthened partnerships with tribal entities to effectively target program activities and tools to support environmental decision-making; and
- Led efforts to increase tribal participation in key EPA programs and initiatives to further understanding of environmental conditions nationwide.

OEI has continued to demonstrate leadership by initiating and supporting efforts to build tribal environmental program capacity. OEI has also improved EPA's ability to collect and analyze data to provide a better understanding of environmental conditions across Indian country as well as the United States.

# Tribal Accomplishments by Goals

To meet the goals of the Tribal Strategy, OEI collaborates with tribal partners on all phases of program development and implementation to enhance the use of new and existing data tools and services. OEI strives to improve EPA's awareness of tribal needs in order to better understand environmental issues of specific importance to tribes and to identify culturally-appropriate solutions for sustainable results. Specific accomplishments toward meeting OEI's Tribal Strategy FY 2013 goals are described below.

## Goal 1: Strengthen Government-to-Government Relationships with Tribes and Tribal Partners

OEI took several important steps in 2013 to improve EPA's awareness of tribal programs and activities, identify concerns unique to tribes, and strengthen partnerships in support of increased tribal capacity to improve environmental decision-making in Indian country and ANVs. OEI's partnership and consultation efforts helped to impart a greater understanding of the issues facing tribal governments, allowing OEI to better plan approaches to address key tribal priorities. Meaningful communication



**Photo taken December 2012 at the Hibulb Cultural Center: The Tulalip Tribes in Tulalip, Washington**

and coordination between EPA and tribal officials helped clarify tribal needs and concerns, and promoted a better understanding of the unique relationship between the federal government and federally recognized tribes. OEI's accomplishments toward meeting Goal 1 of OEI's Tribal Strategy are listed below.

**National - EPA Tribal Science Council**

Throughout the year, OEI actively participated in EPA's Tribal Science Council (TSC) monthly conference calls, business meetings, workgroups, and trainings. The TSC, established in 1999, is a forum for interaction between tribal and agency representatives to work collaboratively on environmental science issues. The Council is comprised of EPA representatives from across the agency, a tribal representative from each of the EPA regions with federally recognized tribes, and a representative of the Alaska Native Villages.

In FY 2013, OEI worked with the TSC in the following ways to better understand tribal priority science issues and explore ways that EPA can address these issues and consider them in formal planning processes:

- Participation in monthly meetings to discuss actions to address two national tribal science priorities identified by the TSC: climate change and the integration of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) in environmental science, policy, and decision-making. The traditional values and cultures of American Indians and Alaska Natives are what make them distinct. TEK, the accumulated knowledge and understanding of American Indian and Alaska Native homelands, is their connection to the environment.[2]

- Participation in and documentation of lessons learned from the December 2012 TSC meeting in Tulalip, Washington, hosted by the Tulalip Tribes of Washington. This meeting included one training day on TEK and tribal community health indicators related to natural resource stewardship. Several regional tribes as well as the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission gave presentations on these topics. The meeting served as a launching point for speakers and strategy development for the June 2013 TEK workshop.

- Collaboration to develop an agenda and format for a workshop co-hosted by the TSC, Onondaga Nation, and the State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry's Center for Native Peoples and the Environment in June 2013 in Syracuse, NY. In-depth presentations and discussions by tribal members, federal agencies, and members of tribal colleges and universities provided participants with a better understanding of TEK and how tribes and nations are applying TEK to climate change issues and environmental decision-making, including tribal agricultural and subsistence practices.



**Photo taken December 2012 at the Hibulb Cultural Center: the Tulalip Tribes in Tulalip, Washington**

---

[2] Tribal Science Priorities

**FY 2012 OEI Tribal Accomplishments Report**

To document progress made toward achieving the goals and objectives described in OEI's Tribal Strategy, OEI developed and released the FY 2012 Tribal Accomplishments Report. OEI's fourth annual report was redesigned to showcase specific efforts and success stories and featured new graphics, data, and other information. Past reports (FY 2010-FY 2012) and the Tribal Strategy can be accessed on OEI's Tribal Coordination website.

## Consultation Efforts

EPA's policy is to consult on a government-to-government basis with federally recognized tribal governments when EPA actions and decisions may affect tribal interests. In accordance with EPA's policy, consultation is a process of meaningful communication and coordination between EPA and tribal officials prior to EPA taking actions or implementing decisions that may affect tribes[3]. OEI took important steps in FY 2013 to ensure tribal representatives clearly understood requirements for environmental data projects and to build EPA-employee capacity to properly consult and work with federally recognized tribes.

**Draft External Quality Standard for Environmental Data Collection, Production, and Use and Associated Handbooks**

Tribal governments consulted with EPA in FY 2012 on the *Draft External Quality Standard for Environmental Data Collection, Production, and Use* and the associated draft handbooks. As part of the consultation process, tribal representatives were able to review and provide feedback on the draft standard, annexes, and handbooks[4]. OEI developed the draft standard to provide greater clarity about quality assurance requirements for environmental data projects.

As a continuation of this process, in FY 2013 OEI conducted a number of information and discussion sessions with tribal participants to improve understanding and address questions about the draft standard and associated handbooks.

- *Tribal Information Sessions:* In January 2013, OEI convened two information sessions for tribes during the public comment period on the draft standard and associated handbooks. The sessions provided an opportunity for tribes who participated in spring 2012 consultations to hear updates and provide additional input. OEI informed tribes of additional opportunities to provide input during the public comment period for the draft standard and discussed how the documents had evolved since the 2012 tribal consultation. Tribal participants asked questions during these sessions and OEI staff were available to address and follow up with more information where needed. Approximately 40 tribal participants attended each session.
- *Discussions with St. Regis Mohawk Tribe and Region 2 Indian Program:* In October 2012, OEI worked with EPA Region 2 (New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) Tribal and Quality Assurance staff, and the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe to address questions regarding the draft standard and associated handbooks. OEI staff summarized the Spring 2012 tribal consultations, outlined the path forward for the draft standard and handbooks from the public comment period to finalization

---

[3] EPA Policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes.
[4] This standard is relevant to tribes and other entities that receive extramural funds from EPA to conduct projects that involve environmental data collection, production, and use (e.g., tribes receiving environmental program grants for environmental measurement and data collection). The draft standard can be accessed via the OEI tribal coordination website.

and implementation, and identified additional opportunities for tribal engagement during the public comment period.

**Consultation Training for EPA Employees**

Working closely with EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD), OEI developed and conducted two consultation trainings in June and September 2013 for OEI managers and staff to facilitate a better understanding of the requirements of EPA's Policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes.

The consultation trainings were structured to:

- Improve understanding of why and how EPA works with federally recognized tribes;
- Identify agency actions and decisions that require consultation;
- Develop proper timeframes and approaches for consultation activities; and
- Explain how to effectively notify tribal officials early in the consultation process to allow for meaningful conversation and tribal input.

The training sessions were attended by over 100 employees from both OEI and ORD.

## Goal 2: Strengthen Tribal Capacity to Collect, Analyze, and Share Data and Information

OEI made significant progress toward promoting and enhancing tribal participation in key OEI program areas. During FY 2013, these efforts focused on the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) and Environmental Information Exchange Network (Exchange Network) programs. Specific accomplishments include:

- Making funding available to tribes and tribal partners to collect and report environmental data;
- Conducting training and outreach efforts to improve understanding of current regulations for reporting information about toxic releases in Indian country; and
- Enhancing communication about key program updates.

OEI's accomplishments toward meeting Goal 2 of OEI's Tribal Strategy are listed below.

## Environmental Information Exchange Network

**Tribal Participation in the Exchange Network**

The Exchange Network is an Internet-based system used to exchange environmental and health data among EPA, states, tribes and territories, and other partners.[5] Through the Exchange Network Grant Program, EPA awarded 42 grants valued at approximately $9.96 million in FY 2013. Of these, tribes received 12 grants at a value of approximately $2.9 million. As of May 2013, 90 tribes, all 50 states, and five territories have received Exchange Network grants. FY 2013 is the 13th year that the Exchange Network Grant Program solicitation has been available for tribes.

**Tribal Support for the Exchange Network Request for Applications**

In June 2013, OEI issued the grant funding announcement *Tribal Support for the National Environmental Information Exchange Network.* Funding is awarded to one eligible organization representing a broad cross section of tribes and ANVs to enhance tribal participation in the Exchange Network, thereby supporting better environmental decision-making through improved exchange of and access to environmental information. The recipient will provide Exchange Network-related outreach to tribes by hosting the National Tribal Users Meeting; designing and maintaining a website; publishing a regular newsletter; and building tribal partnerships. In addition, the recipient will participate in the Exchange Network Tribal Governance Group (TGG) and support collaboration, mentoring, and information sharing among tribal stakeholders through the development of a mentoring program. The total estimated funding expected to be available under this competitive opportunity is approximately $800,000, with an annual value not to exceed $160,000.

**9th Annual Exchange Network Tribal Conference**

During March 27-28, 2013, the 9th Annual Exchange Network Tribal Conference was held in Tulsa, Oklahoma, to provide participants the opportunity to network; learn best practices regarding Exchange Network data flows and data management; explore tools available for tribal use; and take part in various training sessions. Twenty-nine tribal participants representing 16 tribes and the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission attended the conference.

The TGG invited OEI to give two presentations:

- *Writing an Effective Exchange Network Grant Proposal:* OEI informed participants about common pitfalls in preparing an application, the grant cycle calendar, and general information about the grant process.
- *OEI Tribal Program Highlights:* OEI informed participants about current EPA tribal environmental information efforts. Presenters discussed the scope of OEI's Tribal Program, as well as current opportunities for tribal input, opportunities for ongoing participation in the TRI Program, and other upcoming tribal program milestones. OEI's Tribal Strategy and annual Tribal Accomplishments Report were discussed as foundation documents for reporting current OEI activities and progress toward meeting goals and objectives set forth in the OEI Tribal Strategy.

---

[5] The Exchange Network Grant Program provides funding to states, tribes, inter-tribal consortia, and territories to develop and implement the information technology and information management capabilities they need to actively participate in the Exchange Network. This grant program supports the exchange of environmental data and collaborative work within the Exchange Network.

## Toxics Release Inventory Program: Outreach and Training

**TRI for Tribal Communities Webpage**

The Toxics Release Inventory tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. U.S. facilities in different industry sectors must report annually how much of each chemical is released to the environment and/or managed through recycling, energy recovery and treatment. (A "release" of a chemical means that it is emitted to the air or water, or placed in some type of land disposal.)

OEI developed and maintains EPA's *TRI for Tribal Communities* webpage to assist tribes in:

- Identifying sources of toxic chemicals releases in or near Indian country, Alaska Native Villages, or other areas of interest to tribes;
- Tracking increases or reductions of toxic chemicals releases from facilities over time; and
- Prioritizing efforts to reduce pollution from facilities located on or near Indian lands.

Several tools are available on the TRI for Tribal Communities webpage for tribes to access and analyze TRI data.

In July 2013, OEI made the following enhancements to the webpage:

- Posted the final rule, *TRI Reporting for Facilities Located in Indian country* (see inset, page 9);
- Provided a list of TRI facilities that may be located in Indian country;
- Updated information on the 2011 TRI National Analysis: Indian Country and Alaska Native Villages profile;
- Added a presentation to provide an overview of the TRI Program and how tribes can use TRI data, as well as details about the final rule; and
- Redesigned the look and feel of the webpage.



http://www2.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program/tri-tribal-communities

**Region 5 Tribal Environmental Program Management Conference**

The Region 5 (Great Lakes) TRI Program Coordinator presented an introduction to the TRI Program at the Region 5 Tribal Environmental Program Management Conference on February 12-13, 2013. The presentation focused on basic principles and reporting requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to-Know Act (EPCRA)[6] that established the TRI Program. In addition, the Region 5 TRI Coordinator explained new reporting requirements for TRI facilities located in Indian country and demonstrated how to access TRI data

---

[6] In 1986 Congress passed the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. EPCRA establishes requirements for federal, state and local governments, Indian tribes, and industry regarding emergency planning and "Community Right-to-Know" reporting on hazardous and toxic chemicals.

through TRI Explorer and TRI.NET to generate reports for analysis. The Region 5 TRI Coordinator also demonstrated the use of Web-based TRI tools such as myRTK (My Right-to-Know Application) which geographically displays facilities that report to the TRI Program.

### Region 9 General Assistance Program (GAP) Grant Workshop

The Region 9 (Pacific Southwest) TRI Coordinator provided an introduction to the TRI Program to an audience of 35 tribal grantees during the Region 9 GAP Grant Workshop in San Francisco on October 23, 2012. The presentation included a demonstration of TRI databases and tools to show tribes how to identify TRI facilities located on or near tribal lands. In particular, the presentation focused on the use of TRI Explorer, a tool that allows the user to generate reports on releases, transfers, and waste management that can be displayed by facility, chemical, geographic area, industry, reporting years, or on a map. The demonstration showed how TRI Explorer can help communities identify facilities and chemical disposal or other release patterns that warrant further study and analysis.

### 2013 Tribal Lands and Environment Forum

The Tribal Lands and Environmental Forum is an annual meeting that allows environmental professionals to exchange knowledge and best practices on improving management and protection of tribal lands and human health. In August 2013, OEI attended the 2013 forum sponsored by the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP), The National Tribal Waste and Response Assistance Program Steering Committee, and EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response on the Santa Ana Pueblo in New Mexico.

During a learning session titled "Developing and Enhancing Your Environmental Site Inventory: Online Tools, Public Data Sets, Community Interviews and GIS Tools," OEI staff demonstrated how tribes can use TRI data for their own research, with emphasis on the tribal query capability in Envirofacts. Envirofacts allows users to search multiple environmental databases for facility information. The training also taught participants how to use the new tribal areas layer to visualize TRI data through Envirofacts, and gave an overview of other TRI tools including myRTK, TRI Explorer, TRI.NET, and various geospatial tools (e.g., ArcGIS, EPA's GeoPlatform, and other mapping tools). A copy of this presentation and other conference presentations can be found on the ITEP website under the Presentation tab.
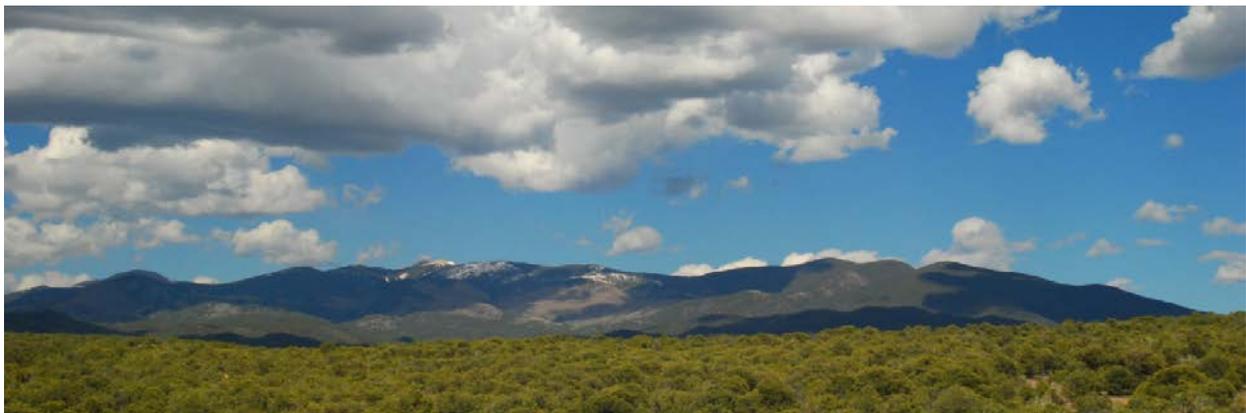
## Implementation of the Final Rule for TRI Reporting Facilities Located in Indian Country

In FY 2013, OEI took a number of important steps to implement the final rule on TRI Reporting in Indian country to promote greater tribal participation in the TRI Program. The rule gives tribal governments the right to directly receive TRI reports from facilities located in Indian country and also explicitly clarifies the rights of tribal leaders to take an active role in TRI through petitions to modify the toxic chemical list or requests to add individuals facilities located within their jurisdiction to TRI (see inset below for final rule details).

---

### TRI Reporting in Indian Country Final Rule

In April 2012 EPA finalized the rule, *TRI Reporting for Facilities Located in Indian Country and Clarification of Additional Opportunities Available to Tribal Governments Under the TRI Program.* Under this rule, facilities located in Indian country and meeting TRI reporting requirements are required to submit TRI reports to EPA and the appropriate tribe, rather than to the state in which the facility is geographically located. This rule also clarifies that a tribal chairperson (or equivalent elected official) has equivalent opportunities to a state governor to petition EPA to request that individual facilities located within their jurisdiction be added to TRI and that a particular chemical(s) be added to or deleted from the TRI chemical list.

The Agency's action is part of its ongoing efforts to increase tribal participation in the TRI Program and improve access to information on toxic chemical releases that affect the local communities in Indian country. Through this final rule, EPA provides tribal governments with the right to directly receive release reporting information from facilities located in Indian country and also explicitly clarifies the rights of tribal leaders to take an active role in TRI through petitions to modify the toxic chemical list or requests to add a facility within their Indian country to TRI.

This final rule became effective April 19, 2012. The requirement of facilities located in Indian country to report to tribal governments is applicable beginning with TRI reporting year 2012 (TRI reports were due by July 1, 2013).

*Federal Register/ Vol. 77, No. 76*

---

### TRI Reporting Enhancements

OEI updated TRI-MEweb ("Toxics Release Inventory – Made Easy Web"), a Web-based application that enables facilities to file paperless TRI reports and assists with mailing reports to tribal officials. Tribal governments can also choose to provide electronic options for report submittal. If a tribal government becomes a member of the Internet-based TRI Data Exchange (TDX), then the owner or operator of a facility can meet its dual EPA/tribal reporting requirements by submitting its TRI report to EPA via TRI-MEweb. Tribal governments may join TDX using either the node transfer method or the download method.

OEI also took action to address reporting inaccuracies from facilities located on both tribal and state land, and provide guidance to facilities with additional questions.

### Continuation of TRI Webinar Series for Tribal Communities

In FY 2013, OEI hosted the third in a series of webinars to explain the use and relevance of the TRI Program to tribal communities and highlight activities that provide tribal governments opportunities to fully participate in the TRI Program. The webinar covered the basics of the TRI Program, the TRI reporting in Indian country final rule (see inset above, page 9) and discussed the use of TRI data for tribal purposes. The presentation, *Toxics Release Inventory Program: Releases and Other Management of Toxics Chemicals on or Near Tribal Lands,* is available on the TRI webpage.

**TRI Bimonthly Calls with Regional, State, and Tribal Representatives**

The TRI Program holds bimonthly calls with TRI state coordinators and TRI regional coordinators (located in each of EPA's ten regional offices). To facilitate implementation of the final rule on TRI reporting in Indian country, OEI asked tribes to designate an official to receive TRI reports and invited designated TRI tribal officials to participate in the bimonthly calls.

Example of topics discussed include: the TRI National Analysis, launch of the new TRI Pollution Prevention tools, the TRI University Challenge, TRI Reporting Year 2012 Preliminary Data Release, and the request for proposals for a one million dollar cooperative agreement, *Increasing Community Awareness and Use of Environmental Information through Education and Outreach.*

**Region 9 Annual Training Conference**

In partnership with ITEP, the Region 9 (Pacific Southwest) TRI Program demonstrated how to use TRI data and tools to discover and visualize data at the 21st Annual Region 9 Tribal/EPA Conference in November 2012. During the presentation, a volunteer out of an audience of 50 tribal participants demonstrated the use of the My Right-to-Know Application (myRTK) to geographically display TRI facilities on or near tribal lands. The demonstration also showed how to use TRI Explorer to generate reports about facility releases. Later, the Region 9 TRI Coordinator discussed implementation activities and potential impacts on tribal governments of the final rule on TRI reporting in Indian country (see inset, page 9).



**2012 White House Tribal Nations Conference**

The White House Tribal Nations Conference is an opportunity to connect tribal leaders across the country directly with the President, his administration, and federal agencies. In December 2012, EPA's Administrator and senior leadership answered questions during the conference and provided updates on current EPA efforts that are priorities for tribes and tribal organizations. Then-Administrator, Lisa P. Jackson, discussed new TRI facility reporting requirements and opportunities now available to tribal governments under the final rule for TRI reporting facilities located in Indian country.

## Goal 3: Facilitate the Collection and Analysis of Quality[7] Tribal Data[8]

OEI made important contributions to enhance the utility and quality of available tribal data and provide access to environmental data through existing and new tools. OEI's accomplishments toward meeting Goal 3 of OEI's Tribal Strategy are listed below.

---

[7] Quality: sufficient, relevant, appropriate, reliable, and desired data.
[8] Tribal Data: data from or about tribal lands and surrounding areas that affect tribal lands.

**Tribal Areas Layer in EPA GeoPlatform**

EPA developed a suite of tools, data, and services known as EPA's GeoPlatform to coordinate and consolidate mapping activities, applications, and data. The GeoPlatform supports a wide variety of uses across EPA, including environmental justice screening tools and other data and applications of interest to tribes (see inset below, page 11). In April 2013, OEI created a geographic tribal lands layer as the final step to combine existing federal data on tribal boundaries (i.e., Census and Bureau of Land Management datasets) in one data layer. The data layer is also available as a map service through EPA's GeoPlatform and it is currently the basis for a tribal filter in EnviroFacts and TRI Explorer. OEI leads the agency's efforts to develop an integrated, comprehensive, efficient, and nationally consistent strategy for collecting, maintaining, and using geospatial information relevant to communities.

---

### EPA GeoPlatform

In 1994, Executive Order 12898 (EO 12898) mandated that each federal agency make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its program, policies and activities on minority, low-income, tribal, and indigenous populations.

In response to EO 12898, EPA developed a suite of tools, data, and services known as EPA's GeoPlatform to coordinate mapping activities, applications, and data across EPA. GeoPlatform provides access to a wide range of EPA and stakeholder data pertaining to environmental issues, public health, demographic data, and administrative information.

The GeoPlatform is becoming a useful tool for sharing geospatial information with tribal partners and other stakeholders. For example, in FY 2013, EPA staff in Region 6 (South Central) used the GeoPlatform environment to support the sharing of maps depicting underground storage tanks and their status with their stakeholders including tribes. EPA seeks to ensure that data and information is documented and available across the Agency, to states and tribes, and to other communities to conduct relevant geospatial analysis in their area of interest using EPA publically available data, tools, and applications.

---

**TRIBES Web Services – Tribal Identifier Data Standard**

Developed in partnership with states and tribes, EPA's data standards ensure interoperability among information systems. In order to effectively exchange and integrate environmental information about tribes, it is necessary to use consistent names and codes for their proper identification. To ensure this consistency, EPA's tribal identifier data standard relies on the Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) list of federally recognized tribes. Periodically these names and codes are updated as tribes are added, deleted, or changed. Recognizing the need for automated access to the most current list available, on January 9, 2013, OEI launched a suite of Web services called TRIBES  to provide access to the current list of American Indian tribal names and codes that constitute EPA's tribal identifier data standard.

In July 2013, OEI and EPA's Office of International and Tribal Affairs (OITA) released a joint memorandum across EPA offices to encourage adoption of the tribal identifier data standard and enhance the ability to effectively exchange and integrate information about tribes. Going forward, OITA and OEI will work with agency system owners to implement the data standard via TRIBES Web services.

**Envirofacts Tribal Query**

OEI developed a new search capability for tribal data within the Envirofacts multisystem data tool in spring 2013. Envirofacts allows users to search multiple environmental databases for facility information, including toxic chemical releases, water discharge permit compliance, hazardous waste handling processes, Superfund status, and air emission estimates. The new tribal search function enhances collaboration and access to tribal information by allowing users to query a broad array of EPA's environmental datasets by tribe, in addition to the existing city, state, and zip code search functionalities.



The tribal search can be launched via the Envirofacts Multisystem Search tab.

## Goal 4: Expand the Use of Tribal Data and Analytical Tools

OEI worked extensively with tribal and intra-agency partners to expand technology transfer and improve environmental decision-making by increasing access to the latest data and tools. OEI also partnered with tribal academic institutions to deepen the agency's understanding of tribal environmental issues, apply best practices rooted in scientific principles, and solve problems among tribal communities. In coordination with EPA regions and tribes, OEI worked to ensure communication with tribes and tribal partners across OEI offices and programs. On a regular basis, OEI met with the AIEO and EPA Regional Indian Program Coordinators to discuss issues of importance to EPA's tribal program. OEI's accomplishments toward meeting Goal 4 of OEI's Tribal Strategy are listed below.

### TRI National Analysis: Analysis of Indian Country and Alaska Native Villages

The TRI National Analysis is an annual report of EPA's analysis and interpretation of the most recent TRI data. Each report includes a separate analysis of toxic releases for Indian country and ANVs. In January 2013, the 2011 TRI National Analysis (based on the most current TRI data available at that time) was published on EPA's website and announced in a press release, on Twitter, Facebook, and other social media venues by regional TRI Program Coordinators. Specific trends in releases on tribal lands were reported in the FY 2012 Tribal Accomplishments Report. The 2012 TRI National Analysis, including data and information on Indian country and ANVs, is expected to be released in early 2014.

### Outreach Webinars for Tribal Analysis and Decision Making

OEI conducted several outreach webinars to raise awareness and understanding of tools for environmental analysis among tribal users. By using a webinar format, OEI was able to directly demonstrate the application of environmental information tools and facilitate active participation among tribal attendees.

*NEPAssist* and *Envirofacts Regional Demonstrations:* OEI held a webinar for the Region 6 (South Central) Regional Tribal Operations Committee (RTOC) that featured demonstrations of NEPAssist and Envirofacts to assist tribes with piloting EPA Tribal Environmental Plans. NEPAssist is a tool that facilitates the environmental review process and project planning in relation to environmental considerations. The webinar included examples specific to tribes in Region 6 and taught participants how to use the tools to identify facilities and other related data. The demonstration included a detailed overview of both tools to assist tribes with environmental queries and analyses on tribal lands or other areas of interest.

At the request of Region 1 (New England), OEI hosted a webinar tools demonstration to assist tribal partners in learning how to use Envirofacts to identify facilities and related data of interest in the Region 1 area. The webinar showed how to run a query by tribe, city, state, zip code, or facility. OEI staff explained in detail the types of information contained in Envirofacts and the various reports that can be generated.

*Envirofacts and EPA GeoPlatform Demonstrations:* OEI hosted a webinar in July 2013 for EPA Tribal Program Managers that included demonstrations of the Envirofacts tribal query and the EPA Tribal Areas layer on the GeoPlatform (see inset, page 11). Specifically, OEI staff:

- Highlighted a Web map of tribal areas and explained how to overlay the EPA Tribal Areas layer with other data of interest;
- Showed how to run an Envirofacts query on or near a specific tribal area, or on all federally-recognized tribal lands across multiple data systems, and explained how this analytical screen could be used for program and regional efforts; and
- Reminded Tribal Program Managers of the existing tribal identifier data standard and benefits of its use across EPA to ensure data quality and consistency.

OEI also discussed Web services now available to facilitate implementation of the tribal identifier data standard and allow other EPA tools to use the EPA Tribal Areas layer.

**Collaboration with the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals for Tribal Toxics and TRI Program Support**

OEI contracted with ITEP to assess tribal environmental departments' knowledge of the TRI Program, their use of TRI data, and their needs for TRI data and tools. OEI is working with ITEP to develop TRI training modules that are culturally appropriate for tribal environmental departments and to provide a mechanism to increase awareness of the TRI Program among tribes. During FY 2013, ITEP:

- Presented at the 2013 Tribal Lands Forum with OEI to demonstrate how to extract EPA data from Envirofacts using the new tribal query and tribal areas layer in EPA's GeoPlatform;
- Conducted TRI outreach to tribes through attending various RTOC meetings and tribal environmental venues; and
- Developed TRI training for tribes. In mid-2014, the TRI training will be hosted on ITEP's website.

## Intra-Agency Collaboration

OEI serves on a number of agency-wide councils, workgroups, and teams focused on supporting key EPA initiatives and policies, emerging science, and actions to enhance protection of the environment and public health for federally-recognized tribes. OEI collaborated with other EPA programs in FY 2013 to enhance tribally-relevant data search capability; build employee competencies and understanding of EPA's duty to conduct meaningful tribal consultation; support tribal research; and strategically plan to better serve tribal communities.

**Tribal ecoAmbassadors Program**

OEI partnered with OITA to coordinate EPA's 2013-2014 Tribal ecoAmbassadors Program. The Program partners EPA scientists with Tribal College and Universities (TCUs) professors to solve environmental problems most important to tribal communities. As part of this effort, EPA conducts research in partnership with TCU professors, students, and community leaders to bring environmental improvements to schools and neighborhoods. The partnership began in April 2012 and will continue through June 2014. OEI provided technical support and funded $17,243 for the 2013-2014 academic year.

The 2013-2014 projects focused on:

- Developing a climate change data collection course to transfer to other TCUs;
- Developing a student-led program to explore the interactions between food and mercury exposure;
- The creation of a marketable carbon-negative building material using recycled glass; and
- Using traditional methods to decrease biotoxins in shellfish.

In July 2013, EPA's Tribal ecoAmbassadors were invited to the White House to discuss their research and findings on the most critical issues affecting tribal communities.

OEI collaborated with OITA and the National Museum of the American Indian to feature the work of the Tribal ecoAmbassadors at the 2013 Smithsonian Living Earth Festival on July 21, 2013, which was presented to over 24,000 visitors and 12 TCUs on a live webcast.

### 2013-2014 Tribal ecoAmbassadors

Across the United States, EPA scientists, Tribal College and University professors and students have embarked on projects to help community residents become part of an environmentally conscious future.



Courtesy of Northwest Indian College: Project on Biotoxins in Shellfish



Courtesy of Tohono O'Odham Community College: Project on Carbon-Negative Building Materials

Tribal ecoAmbassadors also met with EPA Tribal Program Managers and interagency contacts from the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Defense, AmeriCorps, and the Indian Health Service to showcase their projects, discuss additional partnership building efforts, and learn about additional federal resources.

At the end of the 2013-2014 academic year, the program has given over 100 students the opportunity to work with professors and EPA scientists to solve environmental problems in tribal communities, and developed three transferable online courses for use by TCUs. The Tribal ecoAmbassadors have also forged more than a dozen new partnerships that support a long-term strategy to continue work beyond the funded academic year.

### EPA Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Guidance Review Team

The Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) provides resources for tribes to establish and strengthen tribal environmental protection programs. To optimally serve tribes, EPA's Indian Program Policy Council (IPPC), comprised of the National Program



**Photo taken December 2012 at the Hibulb Cultural Center: the Tulalip Tribes in Tulalip, Washington**

Managers, Deputy Assistant Administrators, and Deputy Regional Administrators, identified the need for a more structured approach to building tribal environmental protection program capacities under GAP and a mechanism to measure the progress tribes are making toward their defined program development goals. An agency GAP review team was then convened to review and update the existing GAP Guidance document based on internal and external review and comment.

OEI staff participated on the review team which included EPA senior management and Tribal Program Coordinators from EPA headquarters and regions. In May 2013, the final GAP Guidance document, Guidance on Award and Management of General Assistance Agreements for Tribes and Intertribal Consortia, was published. Once implemented, the guidance will enable EPA and tribes to allocate GAP resources to the most pressing program development priorities and improve EPA's ability to measure progress as successful tribal environmental protection programs are established and grow.

### EPA Headquarters Indian Program Coordinator Meetings

With EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD), OEI reconvened meetings of the EPA Headquarters Indian Program Coordinators to discuss national level topics, coordinate with the EPA American Indian Environmental Office, and organize headquarters' positions on requests for comment on tribally relevant documents and policies. In FY 2013, this group successfully worked together to develop tribal consultation trainings, assist the National Tribal Caucus with questions on their strategic planning efforts, elevate EPA needs for tribal data, and position the agency to build partnerships with other federal agencies to discuss plans to better serve tribal communities.
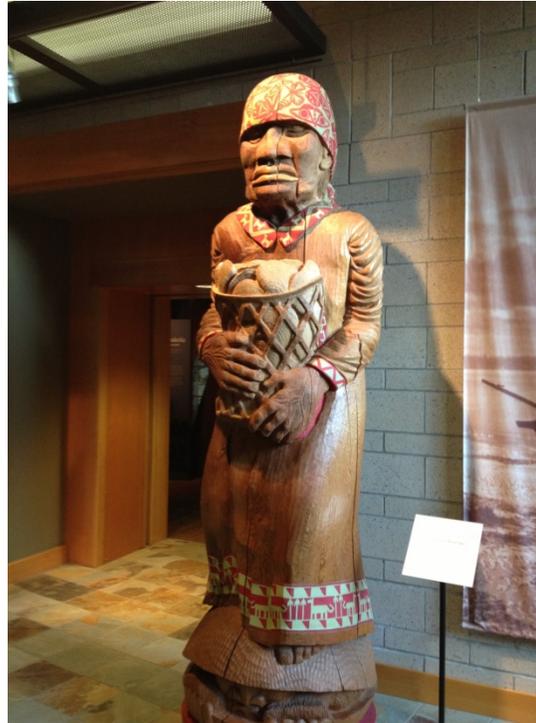
**EPA Tribal Program Meetings**

OEI meets regularly with EPA Tribal Programs to work on identified action areas to better serve federally recognized tribes and tribal communities. EPA's AIEO facilitates a biweekly meeting to address agency procedures and actions. Meetings serve as a forum to continue EPA's work toward maintaining, developing, and improving agency policies with tribal implications.



**Photo taken December 2012 in Tulalip, Washington**

# Looking Forward

The FY 2013 Accomplishments Report documents OEI's achievements in working with tribal partners to increase awareness, understanding, and implementation of EPA programs, rules, and data systems. OEI will use this report in conjunction with the Tribal Strategy to focus resources on efforts shown to be successful and reexamine efforts that can be improved. With continuous input from tribal partners and a process in place to gauge effectiveness on an annual basis, OEI is prepared to meet new and emerging environmental challenges in FY 2014 and the years to come.

Fundamental to the Tribal Strategy is OEI's recognition, through words and actions, that EPA's programs are stronger and more protective of human health and the environment when they meet the needs of a broad, diverse universe of partners. This requires robust data from partnerships representing the views of the nation as a whole. When these data are transformed into information, all parties are empowered to make stronger, more inclusive decisions. OEI will continue to use Tribal Accomplishments Reports to maintain conversations with tribes to identify needed changes or updates to the OEI Tribal Strategy, discuss information efforts and concerns of tribes and tribal partners, and expand coordination among OEI and other EPA program offices.

# Appendix A: List of Tribes by EPA Region

## EPA Regions
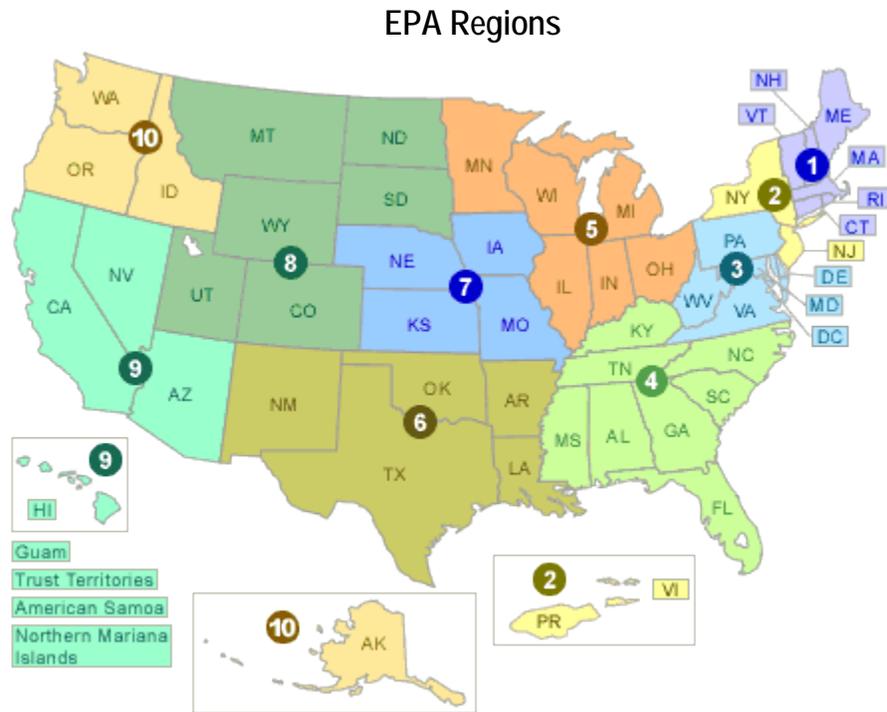


**Region 1: New England**

Mashantucket Pequot Tribe
Mohegan Indian Tribe
Aroostook Band of Micmacs Indians
Houlton Band of Malaseet Indians
Passamaquoddy Tribe (Indian Township)
Passamaquoddy Tribe (Pleasant Point)
Penobscot Tribe
Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc.
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head
Narragansett Indian Tribe

**Region 2: NY/NJ/PR/VI**

Cayuga Nation
Oneida Nation
Onondaga Nation

Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe
Seneca Nation
Shinnecock Indian Nation
Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians NY
Tuscarora Nation NY

**Region 3: Mid-Atlantic**

Does not contain federally recognized tribes.

**Region 4: Southeast**

Poarch Band of Creek Indians
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians
Seminole Tribe
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
Catawba Indian Nation

**Region 5: Great Lakes**

Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians
Bay Mills Indian Community
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa
Indians
Hannahville Indian Community
Huron Potwatomi, Inc
Inter Tribal Council of Michigan
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community
Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
Indians
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians
Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians
Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi
Indians
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
Lower Sioux Indian Community
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe
Prairie Island Indian Community
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians
Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community
Upper Sioux Community
Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of
Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation
Forest County Potawatomi Community
Ho-Chunk Nation
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
Indians
Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
Oneida Tribe of Indians
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
St. Croix Chippewa Indians
Sokaogon Chippewa Community
Stockbridge Munsee Community

**Region 6: South Central**

Chitimacha Tribe
Coushatta Tribe
Jena Band of Choctaw Indians
Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
Apache Tribe
Caddo Nation
Cherokee Nation
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes
Chickasaw Nation
Choctaw Nation
Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe

Comanche Nation
Delaware Nation
Delaware Tribes of Indians
Eastern Shawnee Tribe
Fort Still Apache Tribe
Iowa Tribe
Kaw Nation
Kialegee Tribal Town
Kickapoo Tribe
Kiowa Indian Tribe
Miami Tribe
Modoc Tribe
Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Osage Tribe
Ottawa Tribe
Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians
Pawnee Nation
Peoria Tribe of Indians
Ponca Tribe of Indians
Quapaw Tribe of Indians
Sac & Fox Nation
Seminole Nation
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe
Shawnee Tribe
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
Tonkawa Tribe of Indians
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes
(Wichita, Keechi, Waco, and Tawakonie)
Wyandotte Nation
Jicarilla Apache Nation
Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero
Reservation
Navajo Nation
Ohkay Owingeh
Pueblo of Acoma
Pueblo of Cochiti
Pueblo of Isleta
Pueblo of Jemez
Pueblo of Laguna
Pueblo of Nambe
Pueblo of Picuris
Pueblo of Pojoaque
Pueblo of San Felipe
Pueblo of San Ildefonso
Pueblo of Sandia
Pueblo of Santa Ana
Pueblo of Santa Clara
Pueblo of Santo Domingo
Pueblo of Taos
Pueblo of Tesuque
Pueblo of Zia
Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain
Reservation

Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation
Alabama-Coushatta Tribe
Kickapoo Traditional Tribe
Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo

**Region 7: Midwest**

Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi
Iowa Tribe
Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo
Reservation
Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation
Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska
Ponca Tribe
Santee Sioux Nation
Winnebago Tribe

**Region 8: Mountains and Plains**

Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute
Reservation
Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain
Reservation
Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian
Reservation
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation
Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's
Reservation
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the
Flathead Reservation
Crow Tribe
Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap
Reservation
Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne
Indian Reservation
Spirit Lake Tribe
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold
Reservation
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River
Reservation
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek
Reservation
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule
Reservation
Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation
Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian
Reservation
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
Yankton Sioux Tribe

Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse
Reservation
Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation
Navajo Nation
Paiute Indian Tribe:
   Cedar City Band of Paiutes
   Kanosh Band of Paiutes
   Koosharem Band of Paiutes
   Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes
   Shivwits Band of Paiutes
Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians
Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation
Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation
Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation

**Region 9: Pacific Southwest**

Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin)
Indian Reservation
Cocopah Indian Tribe
Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River
Indian Reservation
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian
Reservation
Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation
Hopi Tribe
Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian
Reservation
Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian
Reservation
Navajo Nation
Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the
Salt River Reservation
San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos
Reservation
San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe
Tohono O'odham Nation
Tonto Apache Tribe
White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache
Reservation
Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian
Reservation
Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
(formerly the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission
Indians of the Augustine Reservation)
Alturas Indian Rancheria
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the
Augustine Reservation
Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria

Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Big Lagoon Rancheria
Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation
Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians
Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria
Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki Indians
Guidiville Rancheria
Death Valley Timbia-Sha Shoshone Tribe
Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians
Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation
Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation
Greenville Rancheria
Habermatolel Pomo of Upper Lake
Hoopa Valley Tribe
Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
Iipay Nation Santa Ysabel
Inaja Band of Diegueno Missions Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation.
Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
Jamul Indian Village
Karuk Tribe
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria
Kewa Pueblo
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians of the Los Coyotes Reservation
Lower Lake Rancheria
Lytton Rancheria
Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria
Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation.
Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians

Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation
Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians
Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony
Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation
Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation
Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians
Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pauma and Yuima Reservation
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation
Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians
Pinoleville Pomo Nation
Pit River Tribe
(includes XL Ranch, Big Bend, Likely, Lookout, Montgomery Creek and Roaring Creek Rancherias)
Potter Valley Tribe
Quartz Valley Indian Community of the Quartz Valley Reservation
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation
Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Redding Rancheria
Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Resighini Rancheria
Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation
San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
(formerly the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation)
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation
Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation
Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians
Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract)
Smith River Rancheria
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Susanville Indian Rancheria
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Table Mountain Rancheria
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuila Indians

Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation
Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria
Twenty- Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation
Washoe Tribe
(Carson Colony, Dresslerville Colony, Woodfords Community, Stewart Community, and Washoe Ranches)
Wiyot Tribe
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation
Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation
Ely Shoshone Tribe
Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony
Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony
Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation
Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation
Summit Lake Paiute Tribe
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians
Four constituent bands:
       Battle Mountain Band
       Elko Band
       South Fork Band
       Wells Band
Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation
Washoe Tribe
(Carson Colony, Dresslerville Colony, Woodfords Community, Stewart Community, and Washoe Ranches)
Winnemucca Indian Colony
Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch
Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation

**Region 10: Pacific Northwest**

Coeur D´Alene Tribe of the Coeur D'Alene Reservation
Kootenai Tribe
Nez Perce Tribe
Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation (Washakie)
Shoshone -Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation
Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony
Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians
Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Reservation
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
Coquille Indian Tribe
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians
Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation,
Klamath Tribes
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
Cowlitz Indian Tribe
Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Indian Reservation
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation
Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation
Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation
Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation
Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation
Nooksack Indian Tribe
Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation
Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation
Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation
Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation
Samish Indian Tribe
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe
Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation
Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation
Snoqualmie Tribe
Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation
Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation

Stillaguamish Tribe

Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation

Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation

Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Agdaagux Tribe of the King Cove

Akiachak Native Community

Akiak Native Community

Alatna Village

Algaaciq Native Village (St. Mary's)

Allakaket Village

Angoon Community Association

Anvik Village

Arctic Village (formerly the Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government)

Asa' carsarmiut Tribe

Atqasuk Village (Atkasook)

Beaver Village

Birch Creek Tribe

Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes

Chalkyitsik Village

Cheesh-Na Tribe (formerly the Native Village of Chistochina)

Chevak Native Village

Chickaloon Native Village

Chignik Bay Tribal Council (formerly the Native Village of Chignik)

Chignik Lake Village

Chilkat Indian Village (Klukwan)

Chilkoot Indian Association (Haines)

Chinik Eskimo Community (Gologvin)

Chuloonawick Native Village

Circle Native Community

Craig Tribal Association

Curyung Tribal Council

Douglas Indian Association

Egegik Village

Eklutna Native Village

Ekwok Village

Emmonak Village

Evansville Village (aka Bettles Field)

Galena Village (aka Louden Village)

Gulkana Village

Healy Lake Village

Holy Cross Village

Hoonah Indian Association

Hughes Village

Huslia Village

Hydaburg Cooperative Association

Igiugig Village

Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope

Iqurmuit Traditional Council

Ivanoff Bay Village

Kaguyak Village

Kaktovik Village (aka Barter Island)

Kasigluk Traditional Elders Council

Kenaitze Indian Tribe

Ketchikan Indian Corporation

King Island Native Community

King Salmon Tribe

Klawock Coooperative Association

Knik Tribe

Kokhanok Village

Koyukuk Native Village

Levelock Village

Lime Village

Manley Hot Springs Village

Manokotak Village

McGrath Native Village

Native Village of Mekoryuk

Mentasta Traditional Council

Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve

Naknek Native Village

Native Village of Afognak

Native Village of Akhliok

Native Village of Akutan

Native Village of Aleknagik

Native Village of Ambler

Native Village of Atka

Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government

Native Village of Belkofski

Native Village of Brevig Mission

Native Village of Buckland

Native Village of Cantwell

Native Village of Chenega (aka Chanega)

Native Village of Chignik Lagoon

Native Village of Chitina

Native Village of Chuathbaluk (Russian Mission, Kuskokwim)

Native Village of Council

Native Village of Deering

Native Village of Diomede (aka Inalik)

Native Village of Eagle

Native Village of Eek

Native Village of Ekuk

Native Village of Elim

Native Village of Eyak (Cordova)

Native Village of False Pass

Native Village of Fort Yukon

Native Village of Gakona

Native Village of Gambell

Native Village of Georgetown

Native Village of Goodnews Bay

Native Village of Hamilton

Native Village of Hooper Bay

Native Village of Kanatak
Native Village of Karluk
Native Village of Kiana
Native Village of Kipnuk
Native Village of Kivalina
Native Village of Kluti Kaah (aka Copper Center)
Native Village of Kobuk
Native Village of Kongiganak
Native Village of Kotzebue
Native Village of Koyuk
Native Village of Kwigillingok
Native Village of Kwinhagak (aka Quinhagak)
Native Village of Larsen Bay
Native Village of Marshall (aka Fortuna Ledge)
Native Village of Mary's Igloo
Native Village of Minto
Native Village of Nanwalek (aka English Bay)
Native Village of Napaimute
Native Village of Napakiak
Native Village of Napaskiak
Native Village of Nelson Lagoon
Native Village of Nightmute
Native Village of Nikolski
Native Village of Noatak
Native Village of Nuiqsut (aka Nooiksut)
Native Village of Nunam Iqua
Native Village of Nunapitchuk
Native Village of Ouzinkie
Native Village of Paimiut
Native Village of Perryville
Native Village of Pilot Point
Native Village of Pitka's Point
Native Village of Point Hope
Native Village of Point Lay
Native Village of Port Graham
Native Village of Port Heiden
Native Village of Port Lions
Native Village of Ruby
Native Village of Saint Michael
Native Village of Savoonga
Native Village of Scammon Bay
Native Village of Selawik
Native Village of Shaktoolik
Native Village of Shishmaref
Native Village of Shungnak
Native Villages of Stevens
Native Village of Tanacross
Native Village of Tanana
Native Village of Tatitlek
Native Village of Tazlina
Native Village of Teller
Native Village of Tetlin
Native Village of Tuntutuliak
Native Village of Tununak

Native Village of Tyonek
Native Village of Unalakleet
Native Village of Unga
Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (Arctic Village and Village of Venetie)
Native Village of Wales
Native Village of White Mountain
Nenana Native Association
New Koliganek Village Council
New Stuyahok Village
Newhalen Village
Newtok Village
Nikolai Village
Ninilchik Village
Nome Eskimo Community
Nondalton Village
Noorvik Native Community
Northway Village
Nulato Village
Nunakauyarmiut Tribe
Organized Village of Grayling (aka Holikachuk)
Organized Village of Kake
Organized Village of Kasaan
Organized Village of Kwethluk
Organized Village of Saxman
Orutsararmuit Native Village (aka Bethel)
Oscarville Traditional Village
Pauloff Harbor Village
Pedro Bay Village
Petersburg Indian Association
Pilot Station Traditional Village
Platinum Traditional Village
Portage Creek Village (aka Ohgsenakale)
Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul & St. George Islands
Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village
Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska
Rampart Village
Saint George Island (Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul & St. George Islands)
Saint Paul Island (Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul & St. George Islands)
Seldovia Village Tribe
Shageluk Native Village
Sitka Tribe of Alaska
Skagway Village
South Naknek Village
Stebbins Community Association
Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak
Takotna Village
Tangirnaq Native Village
Telida Village
Traditional Village of Togiak
Tuluksak Native Community

Twin Hills Village
Ugashik Village
Umkumiut Native Village
Village of Alakanuk
Village of Anaktuvuk Pass
Village of Aniak
Village of Atmautluak
Village of Bill Moore's Slough
Village of Chefornak
Village of Clarks Point
Village of Crooked Creek
Village of Dot Lake
Village of Iliamna
Village of Kalskag
Village of Kaltag

Village of Kotlik
Village of Lower Kalskag
Village of Ohogamiut
Village of Old Harbor
Village of Red Devil
Village of Salamatoff
Village of Sleetmute
Village of Solomon
Village of Stony River
Village of Venetie
Village of Wainwright
Wrangell Cooperative Association
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe
Yupiit of Andreafski