



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Environmental Information

Fiscal Year 2014

Tribal Accomplishments Report

August 2015

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Acronyms

AIEO	American Indian Environmental Office
ANV	Alaska Native Village
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ITEP	Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals
IPPC	EPA’s Indian Program Policy Council
NTC	National Tribal Caucus
OEI	EPA Office of Environmental Information
ORD	EPA Office of Research and Development
TCU	Tribal Colleges and Universities
TGG	Exchange Network Tribal Governance Group
TRI	Toxics Release Inventory
TSC	National EPA Tribal Science Council

Fiscal Year 2014 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 details OEI's initiatives and activities conducted in support of the Tribal Strategy during fiscal year (FY) 2014. It is intended to be a tool for fostering communication between EPA and tribal governments, and for providing them with outreach and technical assistance. In addition, this report may be used to identify needed changes or updates to the Tribal Strategy.

OEI is committed to the goals and objectives outlined in the Tribal Strategy, and to continued outreach and consultation with tribal partners.

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.



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."



2014 – A Year in Summary

The fifth annual Tribal Accomplishments Report describes the progress made in addressing the goals and objectives of OEI's Tribal Strategy during FY 2014.

Throughout 2014, OEI continued to expand on and refine many of the activities initiated in FY 2011, the first year of OEI's Tribal Strategy implementation. The focus shifted somewhat from building new relationships and developing tools to strengthening existing partnerships, improving programs, and increasing the accuracy and precision of environmental data collection, analysis, and reporting.

Together with other EPA offices, OEI committed to prioritizing tribal concerns to drive outcomes that achieve environmental justice, provided formal training and guidance on tribal consultation to EPA employees, and engaged tribal leaders and environmental directors in Agencywide priority-setting activities. Consistent with past efforts to increase tribal environmental program capacity, OEI made resources, guidance, training and technical support available to all tribal stakeholders, and continued to optimize EPA's ability to collect and analyze data that provide a better understanding of environmental conditions across Indian country, as well as the United States.

TRIBAL ACCCOMPLISHMENTS BY GOALS

To meet the goals of its Tribal Strategy, OEI collaborates with EPA and 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 2014 goals are described below.

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

OEI demonstrated its commitment to meaningful engagement with tribal governments during development of several key policies and initiatives in FY 2014. OEI developed formal procedures on consultation with federally recognized tribal governments to enhance communication and coordination with tribal entities on EPA activities. OEI and other program offices worked together to establish the implementation process for the Agency's *Policy on Environmental Justice for Working with Federally Recognized Tribes and Indigenous Peoples*. OEI also sought input on tribal interests and concerns and incorporated them as part of the process of 2016-2017 National Program Guidance development.



OEI Standard Operating Procedure for Consultation with Tribal Governments

In January 2014, OEI established a standard operating procedure (SOP) to provide OEI employees with guidance on consulting with federally recognized tribal governments on a government-to-government basis. OEI consultation(s) with tribal governments must be a process of meaningful communication and coordination between EPA and tribal officials prior to EPA taking actions or implementing decisions that may affect tribes. Posted on OEI's intranet site, the SOP provides guidance for staff on identifying actions requiring consultation, developing a timeframe for consultation, preparing consultation materials, following etiquette, and other associated activities. In addition, the SOP contains an example of a consultation letter, a factsheet, and a checklist.

Consultation Training for OEI Staff

OEI, EPA's Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) and the Office of Research and Development (ORD) conducted a two-part training course on tribal consultation in September 2014. Part 1 focused on the identification phase of the consultation process, while Part 2 emphasized the notification phase. Through the training, the organizing offices sought to increase awareness about the federal requirement to consult with tribal governments if an activity has the potential to impact tribal interests, and provided some practical examples of how this intersects with OEI's efforts.

FY 2013 Tribal Accomplishments Report

In February 2014, OEI released the FY 2013 Tribal Accomplishments Report, which details OEI's initiatives and activities conducted in support of the OEI Tribal Strategy. These annual reports are used to obtain feedback from tribes on OEI's activities, measure progress toward the goals and objectives outlined in the Tribal Strategy, and identify needed changes or updates to the Tribal Strategy. The FY 2013 report documents a number of significant actions including strengthening internal practices for consulting on a government-to-government basis with tribal governments, and taking critical steps to implement the *TRI Reporting for Facilities in Indian Country* final rule to promote greater tribal participation in the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Program. All reports (FY 2010-FY 2013) and the Tribal Strategy can be accessed on [OEI's Tribal Coordination website](#).

Environmental Justice for Tribes and Indigenous Peoples Policy

In July 2014, EPA issued the *Agency's Policy on Environmental Justice for Working with Federally Recognized Tribes and Indigenous Peoples*. This policy establishes principles to ensure that achieving environmental justice is part of EPA's work with federally recognized tribes, state-recognized tribes, individual tribal members, indigenous community-based and grassroots organizations, and others living in Indian country. Staff from OEI and each national program and regional office worked together with EPA's Office of Environmental Justice and the American Indian Environmental Office (AIEO) to guide the Agency during the implementation process.



Indian Program Policy Council

The Indian Program Policy Council (IPPC) consists of EPA Deputy Assistant Administrators and Deputy Regional Administrators who work together to advise and support major policy, science, and implementation issues affecting EPA programs and activities in order to enhance protection of the environment and health of federally recognized tribes. During the fall of 2013, the IPPC reviewed and provided feedback on the implementation of the Agency's *Policy for Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes*. OEI staff participated in a workgroup to review IPPC feedback, identify areas for improvement, and develop actionable steps to address IPPC concerns. As a result, the workgroup drafted a Consultation Implementation Improvements Workplan to guide EPA's efforts to continually improve and strengthen the consultation process. The Workplan was approved by the IPPC in December 2013.

Tribal Program Managers Calls

Throughout FY 2014, OEI participated in weekly calls with the AIEO and Indian Program Coordinators from EPA Headquarters and regional offices. These meetings provided a forum for OEI to communicate important programmatic updates such as the Exchange Network grant solicitation, TRI National Analysis profile of Indian country and Alaska Native Villages, and updates to EPA's tribal geospatial efforts. Specific topics discussed in 2014 included: strengthening the Agency's Consultation Process, implementation of Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) Guidance across national programs and regions, development of EPA-Tribal Environmental Plans (ETEPs), and concerns affecting multiple regions. Additionally, OEI, along with Headquarters and Regional Tribal Program Managers, responded to inquiries from National Tribal Caucus (NTC) representatives during their formulation of the NTC FY 2016 Budget Addendum. Feedback centered on clarifying past, current, and future efforts benefiting tribes, including resources and grants via the Exchange Network.

Tribal Engagement during National Program Manager Guidance Development

The OEI National Program Manager (NPM) Guidance for FY 2016-2017 describes how program priorities, implementation strategies, and key actions will support government-wide initiatives and improve operational effectiveness and efficiency of EPA's programs while supporting increased transparency and quality of environmental data. OEI coordinated and led two conference calls in August to provide opportunities for tribal leaders and environmental directors to engage at the earliest stages of the priority-setting process for the FY 2016-2017 Guidance. Participants discussed previous NPM Guidance as well as EPA's thoughts on the areas of emphasis for the FY 2016 and FY 2017 NPM Guidance documents. The intent was to engage tribes as early in the process as possible, solicit feedback on OEI's potential focus areas, and address questions and concerns during guidance development.





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

Tribal participation in two major OEI-administered programs for collecting and analyzing environmental data, the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) and the Exchange Network, is critical to ensuring national efforts to reduce environmental risk based on the best available scientific information. OEI provided funding and technical assistance to various tribes and tribal entities during 2014 to enhance tribal participation in these programs. OEI also worked with tribal partners to fine-tune the accuracy of environmental data collected as part of a recently established Agency rule.

2014 TRI National Training Conference

The 2014 *National Training Conference on the Toxics Release Inventory and Environmental Conditions in Communities* was held May 7-9, 2014, in Arlington, Virginia.² Five tribal representatives participated in the conference, three of whom received OEI travel scholarships. OEI staff presented "*Tribal Analysis Using Envirofacts and other TRI Tools*," which built on a shared

² Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA, 1986) established the TRI. TRI tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that pose a threat to human health and the environment. U.S. facilities in certain industry sectors must report how much of each chemical is managed through recycling, energy recovery, treatment and environmental releases.



interest in developing the ability to search EPA's environmental data by tribe. The presentation included a demonstration and practical examples of how to use online TRI tools and Envirofacts to find relevant data. All tribal attendees also participated in the final State-Tribal-EPA session to discuss issues of importance to the TRI Program and its state and tribal partners.

Implementation of TRI Tribal 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*.³ Under this rule, facilities located in Indian country and that meet TRI reporting requirements must submit TRI reporting forms to EPA and the appropriate tribe, rather than to the state in which the facility is geographically located. To determine the accuracy of EPA's information about TRI facilities believed to be in Indian country, in 2014, OEI conducted a review of TRI facilities that reported for calendar years 2012 and 2013. As part of the review, OEI followed up with representatives from tribes with facilities located on their tribal lands and with staff from relevant EPA regions to determine the extent to which 2013 reports were submitted directly from facilities to tribes. By conducting this and future reviews, OEI intends to improve the quality of the data coming from TRI facilities in Indian country, and, over time, characterize data trends that can inform better decision-making.

Exchange Network Draft Grant Solicitation Comment Period

The Exchange Network is an Internet-based system used to exchange environmental and health data among EPA, states, tribes and territories, and other partners.⁴ From FY 2002 through FY 2014, EPA provided approximately \$190 million for state, tribal and territorial awards and associated program support through the Exchange Network grant program. In late July 2014, OEI held two meetings to discuss the draft solicitation notice for FY 2015 grants. The process was open to tribes, as well as other EPA offices and members of the public. It involved question and answer sessions, input on funding priorities, and general feedback on the notice. The final solicitation notice was issued in October 2014.

FY2014 Exchange Network Grants to Tribes

EPA awarded 39 Exchange Network grants totaling \$10.5 million for FY 2014. Ten grants valued at approximately \$2.9 million went to the following tribes:

³ Federal Register/ Vol. 77, No. 76.

⁴ 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.

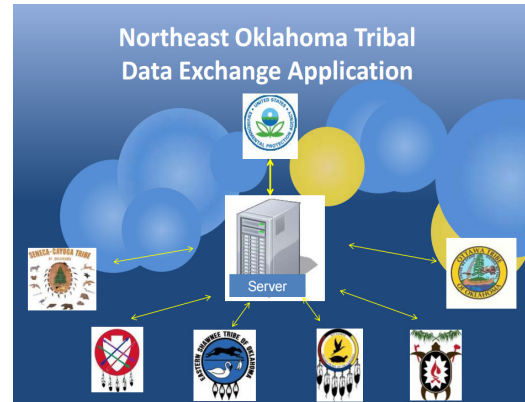


- Cherokee Nation
- Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma- Environment Department
- Eight Northern Indians Pueblo Council
- Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes
- Native American Environmental Protection Coalition
- Klamath Tribes Natural Resources Department
- Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
- Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians
- Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
- Walker River Paiute Tribe

Since FY 2002, all 50 states, five territories, and 87 federally recognized tribes have received grants to facilitate their involvement in the development and implementation of the Exchange Network. FY 2014 is the fourteenth year that the Exchange Network Grant Program solicitation has included tribes.

Exchange Network National Meeting

The 2014 Exchange Network National Meeting was held February 24-27 in Philadelphia, PA, and via live webcast. OEI staff gave presentations and hands-on demonstrations of tools, services and applications. Topics ranged from electronic data transfer, reporting, and publishing; E-Enterprise; and environmental business innovations. Nearly 240 participants from EPA, states, and nine tribes and tribal agencies came together to share information, learn about new exchange technologies and applications, and build and strengthen partnerships. Presentations given by tribal representatives or concerning tribal issues included:



Exchange Network National Meeting 2014

Presentation on the Northeast Oklahoma Tribal Collaboration

The Eastern Shawnee Tribe, Wyandotte Nation, Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe, Miami Tribe, and Ottawa Tribe formed a data exchange group to collaborate on approaches for viewing each tribe's data and creating a model to identify pollution points upstream and downstream. An Exchange Network grant provided support to establish a node for information sharing and data modeling, allowing tribal partners to more effectively share environmental information and submit data to EPA's central data repository known as STORET. Future grant planning aims to expand the capabilities of the exchange, including mobile applications.



- Tribal Emergency Response
- Tribal ID Web Services
- Northeast Oklahoma Tribal Collaborative Effort
- Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission Nearshore Data Exchange

E-Enterprise

E-Enterprise for the Environment (E-Enterprise) is a joint initiative of states, tribes, and EPA to improve environmental outcomes and enhance service to the regulated community, stakeholders, and the public by maximizing the use of advanced monitoring and information technologies and reducing regulatory reporting burdens. While E-Enterprise uses the foundational work of the Exchange Network, it is a new initiative that began in early 2014. OEI assisted EPA's Office of the Chief Financial Officer's E-Enterprise team in developing a plan to inform the NTC and tribal environmental departments about E-Enterprise and recruit tribal participation into the E-Enterprise governance structure.

Cooperative Agreement with ITEP

EPA awarded a five-year cooperative agreement to the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP) with a funding ceiling of \$800,000, the purpose of which is to increase tribal participation in the Exchange Network. Supported by the cooperative agreement, ITEP was able to participate in a number of planning activities with the Exchange Network Tribal Governance Group (TGG) for the Exchange Network Tribal Conference. ITEP also designed a new Tribal Exchange Network webpage and launched a quarterly newsletter, which includes information on funding announcements, upcoming events, tribal Exchange Network case studies, and guest-authored editorials.





<http://www.tribalexchangenetwork.org/home.html>

Goal 3: Facilitate the Collection and Analysis of Quality Tribal Data

OEI continued to meet with tool and systems owners across EPA who are interested in improving their ability to search environmental data by tribe, enhanced the TRI components and search features of Envirofacts to improve the use of data reported by facilities in Indian country and began receiving pollution prevention data from tribal facilities for the first time.

EPA Tribal Identifier Data Standard & TRIBES Web Service

OEI partnered with a number of EPA offices in 2014 to implement EPA’s tribal identifier data standard via the TRIBES Web service. The TRIBES Web service provides users access to the current list of American Indian tribal names and codes, based on the Bureau of Indian Affairs list of federally recognized tribes. OEI worked with EPA’s Underground Injection Control (UIC) program and the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response to explain the benefits of standardization through the Web service, and how TRIBES could be integrated into current tools and systems to facilitate consistent trend analyses, reporting, and decision-making. OEI is also collaborating with EPA’s AIEO to develop an Agencywide strategy for prioritizing implementation of the data standard.



EPA Tribal Areas Layer and Web Service

During FY14, EPA incorporated the Tribal Areas geospatial Web service into several of its tools—Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO), Facility Registry System (FRS), and Cleanups in My Community—to improve access to environmental data, by tribe. FRS now has the ability to spatially analyze all FRS facilities against the tribal areas boundary layer, identifying matching reservation and associated tribes. A distance is also calculated for facilities within 25 miles of a tribal boundary. The spatial information derived from FRS has also been integrated into ECHO queries. Other systems that leverage FRS data will also be able to easily use this Web service. The OEI team continues to collaborate with internal and external partners to increase awareness of the availability of these services through EPA’s GeoPlatform, FRS, and the TRIBES Web service to also facilitate implementation of the tribal name standard.

Users of ECHO, FRS, and Cleanups in My Community are now able to query these systems, by tribe, to assist in identifying concerns in Indian country and pinpointing trends and gaps. As the number of users increases, so does the consistency and comparability of EPA’s data in Indian country.

Enhancements to Envirofacts Tribal Search Queries for TRI Components

Envirofacts is a tool that 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. In 2014, OEI staff enhanced the TRI components and search features of Envirofacts to improve the use of data reported to EPA’s TRI Program by facilities in Indian country.

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

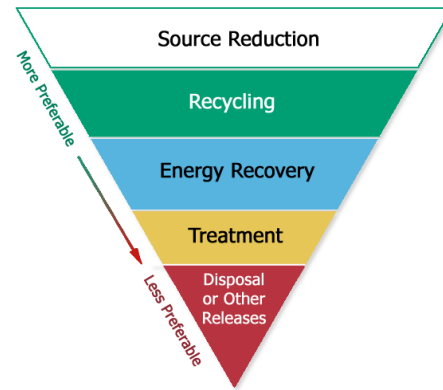
The *TRI National Analysis* report is published annually and includes a separate analysis of toxic releases for Indian country and ANVs.⁵ The most recent analysis of toxic releases on tribal lands uses 2013 TRI data. The mapping tool provided in the “Where You Live” chapter of the report displays locations of TRI reporting facilities for federally recognized tribes in the lower 48 states and ANVs. A table shows which industry sectors and chemicals accounted for the majority of disposal or other releases in each area.

⁵ TRI data are submitted annually to EPA, states, and tribes by facilities in industry sectors such as manufacturing, metal mining, electric utilities, and commercial hazardous waste. Under EPCRA, facilities must report their toxic chemical releases for the prior year to EPA by July 1 of each year. The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 also requires facilities to submit information on pollution prevention and other waste management activities related to TRI chemicals.



TRI Pollution Prevention Tool

Under the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA), TRI collects information to track industry progress in reducing waste generation and moving towards safer waste management alternatives. When providing this required information, many facilities also choose to describe the measures they have taken to prevent pollution and reduce the amount of toxic chemicals entering the environment. [The TRI Pollution Prevention Tool](#) allows users to view reported information on pollution prevention activities and associated reductions in toxic chemical release quantities, or to view a facility comparison report. For reporting year 2012, 4 of the 39 facilities on tribal lands reported source reduction activities.



The PPA calls for pollution to be prevented or reduced at the source whenever feasible and released to the environment only as a last resort.

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

OEI coordinated with tribal partners throughout FY 2014 to refine existing data and tools and improve the ability to collect and analyze environmental information nationwide. Accomplishing this required meaningful collaboration and partnership across EPA headquarters, regions, tribes, and tribal organizations. Through strategic planning efforts and targeted outreach to better understand tribal needs and concerns, OEI enhanced EPA's environmental planning and decision-making efforts and the quality of underlying information to support these activities.

Headquarters Indian Program Coordinator Meetings

Together with EPA's ORD, OEI convened regular meetings of the EPA Headquarters Indian Program Coordinators to discuss national-level topics, coordinate with the AIEO, and organize headquarter positions on requests for comment on tribally relevant documents and policies. Throughout FY 2014, this group shared ideas on tribal consultation training, assisted the NTC with questions on their strategic planning efforts, and elevated EPA needs for tribal data to the AIEO for discussion with other federal agencies. In addition, Program Coordinators collected comments and recommendations on the Agency's internal tribal consultation training requirements and developed recommendations on the structure of future National Tribal Operations Committee meetings.



Cross-Agency Collaboration on Tribal Boundary Needs

The EPA GeoPlatform serves to coordinate and consolidate mapping activities, applications, and data.⁶ The GeoPlatform supports a wide variety of uses across EPA, including environmental justice screening tools and other data and applications of interest to tribes. EPA's GeoPlatform team, run by OEI with cross-Agency representation, convened meetings in FY 2014 with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (within the U.S. Department of the Interior) and U.S. Census Bureau to discuss the current status of tribal boundary efforts, EPA's needs for tribal boundary data, and to identify prospective opportunities for collaboration among federal agencies. OEI leads EPA's efforts to develop an integrated, comprehensive, efficient, and nationally consistent strategy for collecting, maintaining, and using geospatial information relevant to communities.

TRI for Tribes – ITEP Partnership

In partnership with ITEP, OEI provided targeted training on the TRI Program to over 80 tribal representatives, followed by stakeholder analysis carried out through discussions and interviews with tribal environmental staff to better understand tribal needs and areas of interest. In mid-2014, the training was hosted on ITEP's website. Results from the stakeholder analysis will be used to create a targeted TRI outreach strategy and assess where appropriate partnerships may be developed in the future.

Tribal ecoAmbassadors

Launched in 2012, the EPA Tribal ecoAmbassadors program partners EPA scientists with Tribal College and Universities (TCU) 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. EPA solicited applications for the 2014-2015 academic year in June 2014, and in August the following awardees were selected by the review panel:

- Fond Du Lac College (Cloquet, MN)
Assessing Dragonflies as a Sentinel Species for Mercury in the St. Louis River Watershed
- Institute of American Indian Arts (Sante Fe, NM)
Mapping stories of change - Indigenous ecological knowledge and sustainable technologies for student-led campus climate adaptation and mitigation projects
- Northwest Indian College (Bellingham, WA), in partnership with Americorps
Foodscaping a Tribal College

⁶ The GeoPlatform was developed by the member agencies of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) through collaboration with partners and stakeholders. The target audience for the GeoPlatform includes Federal agencies such as the U.S. EPA, State, local, and Tribal governments, private sector, academia, and the general public.



- Salish Kootenai College (Pablo, MT)
Informing Camas Restoration on the Flathead Indian Reservation: adapting to climate change and invasive species

OEI staff participated on the application review panel, along with other EPA headquarters and regional staff, and provided technical support. Projects are currently ongoing and ecoAmbassador research results will be published in summer 2015. Accomplishments from the 2013-14 program year can be found at the following link http://www.aihec.org/our-stories/docs/reports/TribalecoAmbassadors/2014_TribalEcoAmbassadorReport.pdf

LOOKING FORWARD

The FY 2014 Tribal Accomplishments Report reflects OEI's progress with and commitment to working with tribal partners and stakeholders to increase awareness and effectiveness of EPA programs and policies. As environmental issues evolve, OEI will continue to seek and integrate tribal input to enhance the Agency's ability to collect and analyze environmental information for the benefit of tribal and non-tribal citizens alike.

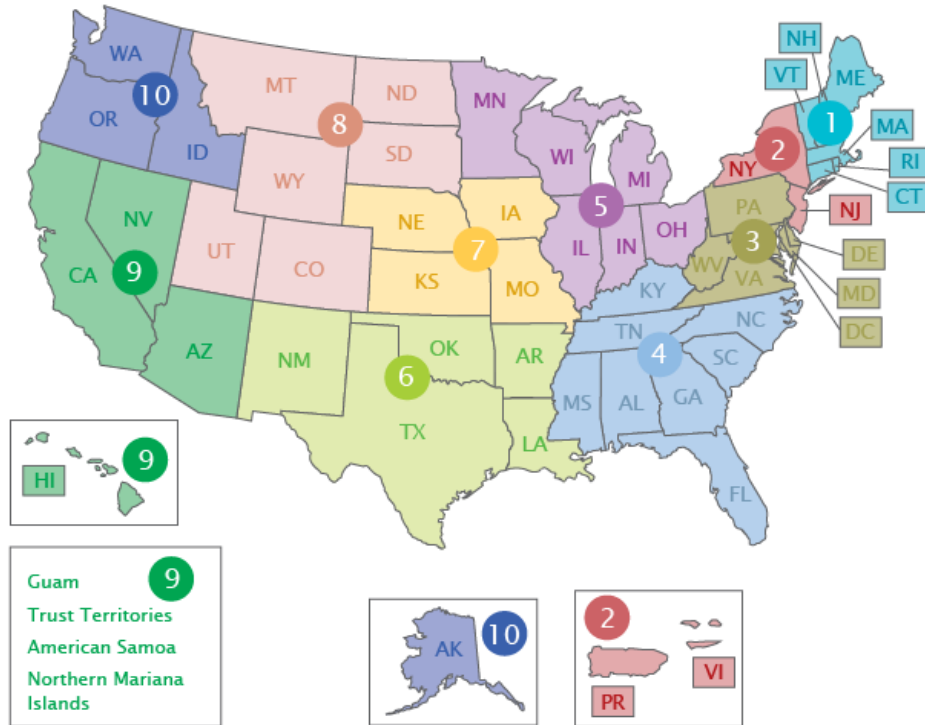
During the next year, OEI is planning to work with tribes to improve data collected about facilities in Indian country. This effort is in the planning stages and based on inquiries from tribes interested in the geospatial aspects of their Exchange Network grants. Data collaboration between EPA and interested tribes has the potential to aid in emergency response and enhance environmental decision-making. Through the Exchange Network tribal support cooperative agreement, OEI is also collaborating with ITEP to develop a mentor program for tribes likely to join the program in FY 2015; to launch the program, ITEP will identify tribes in need of assistance as well as appropriate Network stakeholders to serve as mentors.

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 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

- Pamunkey Indian Tribe of VA

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
- Notawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi
- 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 Potawatomi 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 Sill 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
 Ewiiapaayp 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 Cahuilla 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
 Atkasuk Village (Atkasook)
 Beaver Village



Birch Creek Tribe	Naknek Native Village	Native Village of Nightmute
Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes	Native Village of Afognak	Native Village of Nikoliski
Chalkyitsik Village	Native Village of Akhliok	Native Village of Noatak
Cheesh-Na Tribe (formerly the Native Village of Chistochina)	Native Village of Akutan	Native Village of Nuiqsut (aka Nooiksut)
Chevak Native Village	Native Village of Aleknagik	Native Village of Nunam Iqua
Chickaloon Native Village	Native Village of Ambler	Native Village of Nunapitchuk
Chignik Bay Tribal Council (formerly the Native Village of Chignik)	Native Village of Atka	Native Village of Ouzinkie
Chignik Lake Village	Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government	Native Village of Paimiut
Chilkat Indian Village (Klukwan)	Native Village of Belkofski	Native Village of Perryville
Chilkoot Indian Association (Haines)	Native Village of Brevig Mission	Native Village of Pilot Point
Chinik Eskimo Community (Gologvin)	Native Village of Buckland	Native Village of Pitka's Point
Chuloonawick Native Village	Native Village of Cantwell	Native Village of Point Hope
Circle Native Community	Native Village of Chenega (aka Chanega)	Native Village of Point Lay
Craig Tribal Association	Native Village of Chignik Lagoon	Native Village of Port Graham
Curyung Tribal Council	Native Village of Chitina	Native Village of Port Heiden
Douglas Indian Association	Native Village of Chuathbaluk (Russian Mission, Kuskokwim)	Native Village of Port Lions
Egegik Village	Native Village of Council	Native Village of Ruby
Eklutna Native Village	Native Village of Deering	Native Village of Saint Michael
Ekwok Village	Native Village of Diomede (aka Inalik)	Native Village of Savoonga
Emmonak Village	Native Village of Eagle	Native Village of Scammon Bay
Evansville Village (aka Bettles Field)	Native Village of Eek	Native Village of Selawik
Galena Village (aka Loudon Village)	Native Village of Ekuk	Native Village of Shaktolik
Gulkana Village	Native Village of Elim	Native Village of Shishmaref
Healy Lake Village	Native Village of Eyak (Cordova)	Native Village of Shungnak
Holy Cross Village	Native Village of False Pass	Native Villages of Stevens
Hoonah Indian Association	Native Village of Fort Yukon	Native Village of Tanacross
Hughes Village	Native Village of Gakona	Native Village of Tanana
Huslia Village	Native Village of Gambell	Native Village of Tatitlek
Hydaburg Cooperative Association	Native Village of Georgetown	Native Village of Tazlina
Igiugig Village	Native Village of Goodnews Bay	Native Village of Teller
Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope	Native Village of Hamilton	Native Village of Tetlin
Iqurmit Traditional Council	Native Village of Hooper Bay	Native Village of Tuntutuliak
Ivanoff Bay Village	Native Village of Kanatak	Native Village of Tununak
Kaguyak Village	Native Village of Karluk	Native Village of Tyonek
Kaktovik Village (aka Barter Island)	Native Village of Kiana	Native Village of Unalakleet
Kasigluk Traditional Elders Council	Native Village of Kipnuk	Native Village of Unga
Kenaitze Indian Tribe	Native Village of Kivalina	Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (Arctic Village and Village of Venetie)
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	Native Village of Kluti Kaah (aka Copper Center)	Native Village of Wales
King Island Native Community	Native Village of Kobuk	Native Village of White Mountain
King Salmon Tribe	Native Village of Kongiganak	Nenana Native Association
Klawock Cooperative Association	Native Village of Kotzebue	New Koliganek Village Council
Knik Tribe	Native Village of Koyuk	New Stuyahok Village
Kokhanok Village	Native Village of Kwigillingok	Newhalen Village
Koyukuk Native Village	Native Village of Kwinhagak (aka Quinhagak)	Newtok Village
Levelock Village	Native Village of Larsen Bay	Nikolai Village
Lime Village	Native Village of Marshall (aka Fortuna Ledge)	Ninilchik Village
Manley Hot Springs Village	Native Village of Mary's Igloo	Nome Eskimo Community
Manokotak Village	Native Village of Minto	Nondalton Village
McGrath Native Village	Native Village of Nanwalek (aka English Bay)	Noorvik Native Community
Native Village of Mekoryuk	Native Village of Napaimute	Northway Village
Mentasta Traditional Council	Native Village of Napakiak	Nulato Village
Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve	Native Village of Napaskiak	Nunakauyarmiut Tribe
	Native Village of Nelson Lagoon	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



Fiscal Year 2014
Tribal Accomplishments Report

