Fiscal Year 2012 Tribal Accomplishments Report

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EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Contents

List of 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
FERST	Focused Environmental Risk and Sustainability Tool
ITEP	Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals
NCAI	National Congress of American Indians
NTAA	National Tribal Air Association
NTC	National Tribal Caucus
OCSPP	EPA Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
OEI	EPA Office of Environmental Information
OIAA	EPA Office of Information Analysis and Access
OITA	EPA Office of International and Tribal Affairs
ORD	EPA Office of Research and Development
OSWER	EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
RENC	Regional Exchange Network Coordinators
RIC	Regional Indian Program Coordinator
RTOC	Regional Tribal Operations Committee
USET	United South and Eastern Tribes
TGG	Exchange Network Tribal Governance Group
TRI	Toxics Release Inventory
TCU	Tribal Colleges and Universities
TSC	National EPA Tribal Science Council

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) 2012. 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 may be used to identify needed changes or updates to the Tribal Strategy, as a tool to foster communication between EPA and tribal governments, and to provide outreach and technical assistance to tribal governments.

The OEI Tribal Strategy is intended to support:

- 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.

2012 — A Year in Summary

FY 2012 represents the first full implementation year for OEI's current five-year Tribal Strategy. Using the Strategy to guide efforts to optimize tribal participation in EPA programs, OEI has made considerable advances toward meeting its goals and objectives. OEI 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. By seeking input on issues of concern to tribes, OEI has been able to effectively hone program activities and tools to support informed environmental decision-making among tribal governments, tribal consortia, and tribal-serving organizations. In addition, OEI efforts have increased tribal participation in key EPA programs and initiatives, which has contributed significantly to greater understanding of environmental conditions nationwide.

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[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."

Tribal Accomplishments by Goals

To meet the four established goals of the OEI Tribal Strategy, OEI is collaborating with tribal partners on all phases of program development and implementation, not only to enhance the use of new and existing tools and services, but to identify opportunities to improve them specifically to address environmental issues of importance to tribes. OEI also seeks input on barriers to tribal participation in EPA programs and initiatives, as well as meaningful solutions. In doing so, OEI has 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. Specific accomplishments toward meeting the goals of the OEI Tribal Strategy during FY 2012 are described below.

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

OEI took several important steps in 2012 to improve EPA's awareness of tribal programs and activities, identify concerns unique to tribes, and build lasting partnerships that serve to strengthen tribal capacity to improve environmental decision-making in Indian country and ANVs. By documenting strategies and goals, OEI is able to design and implement programs and measure progress toward achieving outcomes. OEI also continued to expand awareness and understanding of the unique legal relationship between the federal government and federally-recognized tribes, particularly in the context of OEI's programs and efforts. OEI's accomplishments toward meeting Goal 1 of the OEI Tribal Strategy are listed below.

OEI Tribal Coordination Webpage

In December 2011, OEI created the OEI Tribal Coordination webpage to enhance communication about tribally-relevant efforts and to serve as a central repository for key tribal documents including OEI's Tribal Strategy, Accomplishment Reports, and consultation efforts. The webpage also provides a mechanism for partners and stakeholders to provide feedback to EPA on tribal activities of interest. The webpage can be accessed at http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/tribal-coordination-office-environmental-information-oei.

Region 10 Tribal Leaders Summit, Grand Ronde, OR

http://www.grandronde.org/tls

EPA Region 10 Tribal Leaders Summit

OEI collaborated with Region 10 (Pacific Northwest) and tribal leadership in Grand Ronde, Oregon, on

April 30 through May 4, 2012, to identify approaches for EPA to improve partnerships, communication and the exchange of environmental information to more effectively and efficiently meet the needs of tribes. The meeting provided an opportunity for focused communication between tribal leaders and federal agency executives on priority environmental and human health issues. Discussion fostered greater understanding of the unique needs and concerns of tribes and identified ways in which traditional ecological knowledge is being used in parallel with western science. OEI highlighted environmental tools and data available through EPA.gov, such as MyEnvironment and the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)[2].

Coordination with EPA National Tribal Caucus

Throughout the year, OEI staff participated in monthly conference calls with representatives of the EPA National Tribal Caucus (NTC), a group comprised of 19 tribal leaders or their Environmental Program Managers. These calls serve as a forum for EPA Headquarters and Regional Tribal Program coordinators to provide and seek feedback from NTC representatives on current and emerging EPA issues of importance. In July 2012, OEI gave a program update to the NTC on tribally relevant efforts, including the development and release of the 2012 Tribal Strategy, FY 2011 Tribal Accomplishments Report, program updates for the TRI Program and Environmental Information Exchange Network (Exchange Network)[3], and planned updates to the new draft EPA Quality Standard for Environmental Data Collection, Production, and Use for Non-EPA (External) Organizations and associated draft quality handbooks.

OEI Tribal Strategy

Working closely with tribal representatives, OEI developed a five-year Tribal Strategy (http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/tribal-coordination-office-environmental-information-oei#strategy) in April 2012 to organize and identify OEI's tribally-relevant efforts, and facilitate internal EPA and external communication and coordination on tribal efforts. The purpose of OEI's Tribal Strategy is to maximize the quality and usefulness of the environmental information and analytical tools available for making informed decisions in Indian country and ANVs. The OEI 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 EPA programs, regional offices and tribes on the importance of environmental data for supporting EPA and tribal priorities;

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[2] TRI is a publicly-accessible EPA database containing information on disposal and other releases of over 650 toxic chemicals from more than 20,000 U.S. industrial facilities. http://www.epa.gov/tri/index.htm
[3] The Exchange Network is an Internet-based system used by state, tribal, and territorial partners to securely share environmental and health information with one another and EPA. http://www.exchangenetwork.net/

- Tribal self-governance; and
- Relationships between EPA and tribes.

OEI is committed to measuring progress toward achieving the goals outlined in the Tribal Strategy and to continuing outreach and consultation with tribes. The Strategy will be updated every five years based on progress made and feedback received from tribes.

FY 2011 Tribal Accomplishments Report

To document progress made in 2011 toward achieving the goals and objectives outlined in the Tribal Strategy, OEI compiled tribally-relevant accomplishments and announced the release of the final FY 2011 Tribal Accomplishments Report in May 2012 on OEI's Tribal Coordination website http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/tribal-coordination-office-environmental-information-oei, Facebook, and Twitter. The Report represents a commitment to continue outreach and consultation with tribal partners; to continue the conversation with tribes to identify needed changes or updates to the Tribal Strategy; to identify needs and concerns of tribes and OEI efforts to address them; and to expand discussion and coordination across OEI and the EPA tribal program.

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

OEI management and staff collaborated with tribal partners to promote and enhance tribal participation in key OEI program areas. During FY 2012, these efforts focused on the TRI and Exchange Network programs. Tribal members both received and conducted a broad range of training and outreach efforts to improve understanding of current regulations for reporting information about toxic releases in Indian country, to collect and analyze environmental data, and to share data and program successes. OEI's accomplishments toward meeting Goal 2 of the OEI Tribal Strategy are listed below.

TRI Program

2012 National Training Conference on TRI and Environmental Conditions in Communities (Washington, D.C., April 11–13, 2012)

The 2012 TRI conference was a continuation of ongoing efforts to explore applications of TRI to inform environmental decision-making at the community level. The theme of the 2012 conference was *"Understanding the Past and Promoting a Sustainable Future,"* with an emphasis on pollution prevention. Eleven tribal participants attended, representing six different tribes and tribal organizations. OEI's co-sponsorship with the Environmental Council of States provided travel scholarships to seven participants representing the Yurok Tribe, Penobscot Indian Nation, and the Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council.

Tribal participants gave four presentations during the *Environmental Conditions and Toxics Reductions in Tribal Communities Session*:

- The **Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Tribe** demonstrated the Tribal-Focused Environmental Risk and Sustainability Tool (Tribal-FERST). Tribal-FERST is a Web-based decision support tool under development in collaboration with tribes and other partners through EPA's Sustainable and Healthy Communities Research Program. The Tribe is using the tool to address solid waste, toxicity levels, and climate change issues.

- The **Penobscot Indian Nation** presented on their collaboration with the Penobscot River Trust, federal, state and tribal governments, several hydropower companies, and conservation groups to restore 11 species of sea-run fish to the Penobscot River. The project involves removal of two dams and bypassing a third dam, while maintaining or increasing power generation at the four remaining dams. Over 1,000 miles of critical fish habitat will be restored.

- The **Yukon River Intertribal Watershed Council** shared information about their work with students to develop sustainable action plans to address environmental, social, and cultural toxins within their communities. With guidance and support from elders, mentors, agencies, schools and universities, students develop plans to monitor the Yukon River to educate their communities on environmental issues and create sustainable solutions.

2012 NATIONAL TRAINING CONFERENCE ON TRI AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS IN COMMUNITIES – WASHINGTON, D.C.

Penobscot River Restoration Project

Photo credit: John Banks, Penobscot Indian Nation.

Demonstration of Envirofacts, a tool that provides access to several EPA databases including TRI.

Photo credit: Bryan Shipley, Environmental Council of the States.

- The **Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals** presented on their effort to develop training on TRI tools and data for tribal environmental departments. The presentation focused on findings prepared for EPA on tribal environmental departments' use of and need for TRI and toxics data to address environmental and public health concerns in Indian country.

Regional Coordination on TRI Tribal Rule Implementation

Building on efforts in 2011 to develop a requirement that provides tribal governments with opportunities to fully participate in the TRI Program, 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,* in April 2012. Under the final 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.[4]

A number of rule implementation activities specifically focused on tribes were conducted during FY 2012, including the following:

- OEI facilitated a discussion with EPA Region 9 (Pacific Southwest) to coordinate outreach and communication efforts with the Region's tribes for implementing the rule.
- OEI hosted two webinar-based training sessions for tribes likely to be affected by the rule. The objectives of these trainings were to provide an overview of the TRI Program, discuss the requirements of the new rule, and address questions and concerns from tribal participants.
- The TRI Program invited all federally-recognized tribes to participate in TRI bimonthly calls with staff at EPA Headquarters, EPA Regions, and states to share updates on key program activities. Tribes that participated include the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin, the Gila River Indian Community, and the Table Mountain Rancheria.
- The Region 2 TRI Coordinator facilitated a training session on the rule at the Region 2 (New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) Indian Nation Leaders Meeting hosted by the Seneca Nation of Indians, Salamanca, New York. The session focused on the types of information available for tribal use and how to identify facilities located within tribal lands potentially subject to TRI reporting.

TRI Regional Outreach Efforts

TRI Program Coordinators conducted three program outreach activities with tribal representatives in EPA Regions 5 and 7 during FY 2012.

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[4] EPA ultimately determines whether to add a facility or add or delete a chemical to the TRI Program.

- The Region 5 (Great Lakes Region) TRI Coordinator provided information about TRI data collection, analysis, and limitations. Region 5 staff also demonstrated the use of TRI Explorer, a publicly-available tool that allows users to generate reports on releases, transfers, and waste management that can be compared across facilities, chemicals, geographic areas, industries, or reporting years.

- In Region 7 (Midwest Region), outreach efforts involved two sessions in April and September 2012 targeted to the Region 7 Regional Tribal Operations Committee (RTOC). The RTOC is a working body of EPA and tribal personnel that assists EPA with its trust responsibility to tribes, strengthens tribal environmental and public health programs, and supports communication and information exchange between tribes and EPA. The two sessions focused on The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)[5], the legislation that fostered development of the TRI Program in 1986. Region 7 TRI Coordinators presented information about laws and regulations that require facilities to report information on hazardous chemical releases and public access to that information.

> **TRACKING SALMON POPULATIONS IN PUGET SOUND**
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> **Under the sponsorship of the Puget Sound Partnership, representatives from the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, Tribal Nations and the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife worked with Windsor Solutions to design and establish the Juvenile Migration Data Exchange (JMX). Using the Exchange Network, participants collaborated to standardize, integrate and exchange information as part of their shared efforts to monitor and restore the health of the Puget Sound watershed. The Exchange Network provided tools and approaches for data to be shared efficiently and securely over the Internet, providing real-time access to higher-quality data while saving time and resources for the partners.**

TRI Tribal Communities Webpage

OEI updated the TRI Tribal Communities webpage to include current information of interest to tribes. The layout and content were refreshed to provide basic program information, easier search capability, and access to tools. A question and answer format was also added to help users navigate the page. The TRI Tribal Communities webpage can be found at http://www.epa.gov/tri/stakeholders/tribal/index.htm.

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[5] 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 (SARA). 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.

Environmental Information Exchange Network (Exchange Network)

Tribal Participation in the Exchange Network

In FY 2012, EPA awarded 43 Exchange Network grants valued at approximately $8 million. Of these, tribes received 11 grants at a value of approximately $2.1 million.

A total of 142 tribes reported data to EPA National Priority data systems[6] using the Exchange Network during fiscal year 2012. This number includes 119 tribes that reported data using the Water Quality Exchange and 48 tribes that reported data through the Air Quality System; numerous tribes reported both air and water data via these systems.

2012 Exchange Network National Meeting (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 30–June 1, 2012)

At the annual Exchange Network meeting, OEI staff gave presentations and hands-on demonstrations of tools, services and applications. Topics ranged from Exchange Network 101 to technical discussions about the Exchange Network Services Center, Virtual Node, and Exchange Network Discovery Services. Nearly 250 participants from EPA, states, and 17 tribes came together to share information, learn about new exchange technologies and applications, and strengthen and build partnerships. The Muscogee (Creek) Nation gave a presentation on using "Direct WQX (Water Quality Exchange) Tribal Data Synchronization to Eliminate Need for Submission."

A tribal working session, led by the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, created space for networking and sharing about each tribe's participation in the Exchange Network program. In addition to an overview of funding and program activities, there were various demonstrations including the Juvenile Migrant Salmon Data Exchange in Washington State.

Tribal Participation in Exchange Network Governance

OEI strives to increase tribal participation in the Exchange Network by working closely with the Tribal Governance Group (TGG), a group of tribal program and policy officials who are members of the Exchange Network governance boards. The TGG conducted two meetings in 2012 to better understand the barriers to tribal participation and work together to overcome these barriers:

- In late January through early February 2012, the TGG met with OEI staff at the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) headquarters in Washington, D.C., to discuss progress on the recruitment of tribal officials, program outreach efforts, and program successes. Together they reviewed and refined strategies for engaging tribes and tribal organizations that collect environmental data.

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[6] Information about the Exchange Network, including the EPA National Priority data systems, is available on the Exchange Network website: http://www.exchangenetwork.net/

- In March, in conjunction with NCAI's annual Exchange Network Tribal Users Conference in Palm Springs, California, the TGG convened to develop new strategies for maintaining tribal participation in the Exchange Network in the face of resource constraints.

Cooperative Agreement with NCAI

OEI provided technical assistance to NCAI through a five-year cooperative agreement (October 1, 2007–March 31, 2013) to increase awareness about the Exchange Network and build capacity throughout Indian country and ANVs. This collaboration has increased tribal participation in the Exchange Network through communications and outreach, and by developing a strategy to address issues and barriers that hinder tribal participation.

Exchange Network Services Center and Cloud Technology

As part of EPA's ongoing efforts to address feedback from tribes and other partners and concerns regarding operation and maintenance costs of Exchange Network nodes, OEI launched two initiatives in 2012: the Exchange Network Services Center and the use of cloud technology. The Exchange Network Services Center is a Web-based tool that allows partners to easily send, receive, and download information from other partners on the Exchange Network without requiring special hardware, software, or subject matter expertise.

By using cloud technology—applications and services offered on-demand via the Internet—partners have access to the full range of Exchange Network services maintenance-free and at very low cost. Implementation of these initiatives reduces tribal burden and expenses associated with exchanging data using the Network.

2012 Exchange Network Tribal Users Meeting (Palm Springs, California, March 2012)

OEI staff attended the Exchange Network Tribal Users Meeting in 2012 and led a session titled "Introduction to the Exchange Network." The session provided an overview of the Exchange Network program, its benefits to tribal partners, examples of tribal success, as well as Exchange Network program website improvements and the Exchange Network grants program schedule. EPA's cooperative agreement with NCAI provided resources needed to sponsor this annual meeting. The presentation sought to engage primary-level tribal Exchange Network users in knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and sharing of best practices and lessons learned. Participants included tribes currently participating in the Exchange Network, those interested in participating, and those willing to assist (e.g., the TGG, tribes, or other tribal organizations).

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

OEI worked with the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA) and the Tribal Science Council (TSC) to promote tribal data stewardship, facilitate tribal data collection, and improve accessibility of EPA and tribal data and tools. OEI's accomplishments toward meeting Goal 3 of the OEI Tribal Strategy are listed below.

National Tribal Air Association Webinars

OEI participated in a series of four webinars hosted by NTAA during FY 2012. The webinars focused on topics related to the TRI Program and obtaining tribal input on the new draft Quality Standard for Environmental Data Collection, Production and Use by Non-EPA (External) Organizations.

- **October 27, 2011—TRI Reporting Proposed Rule Update and Comment Period.** OEI updated NTAA members on the notice and comment period for the proposed rule, "*Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting for Facilities Located in Indian Country and Clarification of Additional Opportunities Available to Tribal Governments Under the TRI Program.*" The webinar also included a discussion of the 2012 TRI and Environmental Conditions in Communities National Training Conference and a discussion of the "Potential TRI Industry Sectors Expansion" effort.[9]

- **December 6, 2011—TRI Metal Mining Proposed Rule.** OEI updated NTAA members on a proposed TRI metal mining rule: "*Modification of TRI Reporting Requirements Primarily Associated with Metal Mining.*" The metal mining rule will clarify the circumstances under which a metal mining facility would have to report to TRI.

- **March 29, 2012—Tribal Input on Draft Quality Standard for Environmental Data Collection, Production and Use by Non-EPA (External Organizations) and Draft Handbooks on Quality.** OEI provided tribal governments with the opportunity to offer feedback and ask questions about the *EPA Draft Quality Standard for Environmental Data Collection, Production and Use* and the associated draft handbooks. The webinar included a discussion of the purpose of the draft quality standard and opportunities for consultation with interested tribes on the associated draft handbooks. OEI also explained the timeframe for consultation and feedback.

- **April 26, 2012—TRI Reporting Rule Changes and Opportunities.** OEI informed NTAA members of TRI reporting changes and opportunities available to tribal governments as a result of the rule, *Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting for Facilities Located in Indian Country and Clarification of Additional Opportunities Available to Tribal Governments Under the TRI Program,* finalized in April 2012.

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[7] Quality: Sufficient, relevant, appropriate, reliable and desired data.
[8] Tribal Data: Data on environmental conditions on tribal lands and surrounding areas that affect tribal lands.
[9] EPA is considering whether to broaden the scope of industry sectors covered by EPCRA § 313 (the Toxics Release Inventory Program) to include the following industry sectors: Steam Generation from Coal and/or Oil, Petroleum Bulk Storage, Iron Ore Mining, Phosphate Mining, Large Dry Cleaning, and Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators.

Tribal Science Council and Tribal Science Priorities

OEI actively participates on the Tribal Science Council (TSC), which was created in partnership with tribal representatives to help integrate EPA and tribal interests, specifically with respect to environmental science issues. The TSC provides a forum for tribes and EPA to identify priority environmental science issues and collaboratively design effective solutions. In FY 2012, the TSC conducted a detailed process to obtain tribal input from across the country in an effort to identify national science priorities of importance and concern to tribal representatives. This effort facilitated the identification of two national science priorities 1) Climate Change and 2) Integration of Traditional Ecological Knowledge into Environmental Science, Policy and Decision-Making.

- To support the Climate Change priority, OEI provided grant funding through the Exchange Network to support the collection of greenhouse gas emissions data as a priority flow for states, tribes, and territories participating in the Network.
- Using EPA's GeoPlatform, OEI provided guidance and assistance in creating a geospatial interface that allows users to get a map-based look at various environmental issues relating to tribes to support the traditional ecological knowledge priority. The development of the Tribal-FERST tool supports the integration of climate change, traditional ecological knowledge, and other tribal priorities with other national, local, and regional environmental data to better inform efforts to plan for climate change scenarios and mitigation, and allow planning for sustainability. Tribal-FERST will serve as a research framework to provide tribes with easy access to the best available human health and ecological science. EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) sponsored and funded Tribal-FERST by piloting with interested tribes and tribal organizations, such as United South and Eastern Tribes (USET) to develop and expand this tool and associated guidance.

The TSC coordinates ongoing efforts across EPA's program and regional offices to integrate the National Tribal Science priorities in research, training, and technical assistance activities.

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

OEI expanded and strengthened its collaboration with groups representing tribal interests. In coordination with EPA regions and tribes, OEI increased technical training to promote data sharing and transfer, collaborated to identify essential data elements and tools, and worked to ensure communication with tribes and tribal partners across OEI offices and initiatives. OEI's accomplishments toward meeting Goal 4 of the OEI Tribal Strategy are listed below.

TRI Program and Analytical Tools

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

OEI contracted with Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (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. This effort will help distribute information to tribes about the published final TRI rule for reporting in Indian country and EPA's GeoPlatform effort which includes data and tools that are relevant to their needs. During FY 2012, ITEP:

- Assessed the use of TRI data and tools by tribes, reviewed EPA's current training on TRI data, and developed recommendations for improvement of training for tribes.
- Presented at the 2012 National Training Conference on TRI and Environmental Conditions in Communities on use of TRI data by tribes and their needs for training.

2012 Tribal Lands Forum

OEI presented on TRI data and analytical tools at the 2012 Tribal Lands Forum sponsored by ITEP. OEI demonstrated how to find and use TRI data and tools like EPA's GeoPlatform to discover and visualize data, and gave an overview of the new reporting rule for TRI facilities in Indian country and how the rule impacts tribal governments. OEI also gave a presentation on pollution prevention activities at TRI facilities and methods to analyze facility data.

TRI Explorer

TRI Explorer generates reports on toxic chemical releases, transfers, and waste managed that can be compared across facilities, chemicals, geographic areas, industries or reporting years. TRI Explorer helps communities identify facilities and chemical release patterns that may warrant further study and analysis. EPA is now using new data sources to support tribal filter options available in the Facility Reports and Industry Reports sections of TRI Explorer. Census 2010 data is the predominant data source for the lower 48 states, while data for Alaska tribal areas originated from the Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office. Terminology used in the filters is based on official tribal names as published in the Federal Register by the Department of Interior.

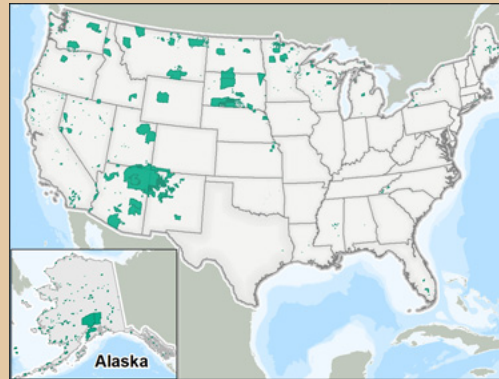**TRI National Analysis: Analysis of Indian Country and Alaska Native Villages**

The TRI Program is working to increase the value and usability of information collected about facility efforts to reduce releases of toxic chemicals to the environment. This type of information, including examples of reported pollution prevention activities, is featured in the 2011 TRI National Analysis. The TRI National Analysis, an annual report on EPA's analysis and interpretation of the most recent TRI data, features an analysis of toxic chemical releases from TRI facilities in or near Indian country and ANVs. OEI worked with NTAA as part of ongoing efforts to ensure the analysis meets the needs of tribal partners, and responded to NTAA request to provide easier access to contact information and ownership information for facilities. This response included several updates and additions to the "Indian Country and Alaska Native Villages Analysis" webpage on the TRI National Analysis website, including:

- Changing reservation names to official tribal names.
- Linking the number of facilities in each tribe to a TRI Explorer query that lists facility names and release amounts.
- Adding a link to a TRI Explorer query where users can access information on TRI facilities within 10 miles of Indian country and ANVs.

New ways to access, analyze, and visualize TRI's pollution prevention data and identify pollution prevention successes are now available at http://www.epa.gov/tri/p2.

TOXIC RELEASES IN INDIAN COUNTRY AND ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES

The TRI National Analysis provides data and analysis of toxic chemical releases from facilities in or near Indian country and ANVs. According to EPA data, 46 TRI facilities were located on tribal lands in 2011, reporting 10.8 million lbs of total on-site and off-site disposal or other releases. Of those releases, 10.7 million lbs were on-site, and 60,000 lbs were off-site. Total on-site disposal or other releases from facilities located on the lands of federally-recognized Indian tribes increased by 2% from 2010 to 2011 and by 13% overall from 2003 to 2011.

http://www.epa.gov/tri/tridata/tri11/nationalanalysis/tri-indian-country-alaska.html

Tribal Consultation and Outreach

Draft EPA Quality Standards for Environmental Data Collection, Production, and Use and Associated Handbooks

OEI provided tribal governments an opportunity to consult with EPA on the *EPA Draft Quality Standards 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. OEI developed this new draft standard to provide greater clarity about quality assurance (QA) requirements for environmental data projects. This standard is relevant to tribes 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, available at: http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/tribal-coordination-office-environmental-information-oei In addition to the two NTAA webinars during which OEI sought tribal input on the draft standard and handbooks, OEI hosted two tribal consultation sessions via Web meeting and teleconference in March 2012. These sessions provided an overview of the proposed draft QA standard and handbooks, explained how the standard differs from current standards, and explained what the new standard implies for existing grants and other agreements. Tribes were invited to submit comments both before and after the sessions.

Intra-Agency Collaboration

EPA Apps for the Environment Challenge

OEI partnered with ORD to organize the "Apps for the Environment Challenge Forum" in November 2011 to engage the developer community and discuss environmental data and information across the Agency.

The forum featured the recognition of participants and winners of the Challenge, and the exploration of how to move forward together to support a sustainable, diverse innovation community. The runner-up winner for "Best Student App" used existing environmental information to inform the public of tribal communities' environmental and public health issues. The development of this application highlights the importance of sharing data that are relevant to environmental decision-making in Indian country.

The forum provided an arena in which to engage the developer community, discuss environmental data and information across the Agency, and develop partnerships through breakout sessions, networking, and exhibits. Government, business, and tech-industry leaders discussed future efforts to promote environmental applications at the forum. Video recordings, PowerPoint presentations, and notes from the forum are available on the Apps Forum webpage.

EPA's American Indian Environmental Office

OEI met with the EPA American Indian Environmental Office (AIEO) in September 2012 as part of ongoing efforts to collaborate and increase knowledge, partnership opportunities and efficiency.

VISUALIZING POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS IN THE NAVAJO NATION

EPA hosted the Apps for the Environment Challenge from June to November 2011, reaching out to software developers to find new ways to present environmental data in ways that are easily accessible to the public.

The runner-up for "Best Student App" was based on data from the EPA 2007 Abandoned Uranium Mines and the Navajo Nation: Atlas with Geospatial Data that gives citizens access to basic information on unregulated water sources and abandoned uranium mine features. The project was designed to assist the Navajo grassroots organization, "The Forgotten People," in both policy development and participatory mapping.

Of the 38 apps submitted, five winners were honored at the Apps for the Environment Forum on November 8, 2011.

Both offices have engaged in discussions to:

- Encourage the use of tribal data standards.
- Identify challenges and possible uses of facility information via the Facility Registry System.
- Expand tribal participation in the Exchange Network and better understand barriers to participation.

EPA's Tribal ecoAmbassadors Program

OEI partnered with the EPA Office of International and Tribal Affairs (OITA) to coordinate EPA's 2012-2013 Tribal ecoAmbassadors Program. The purpose of EPA's Tribal ecoAmbassadors Program is to partner with Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs) to solve environmental problems most important to their tribal communities. EPA conducts research in partnership with TCU professors, students and community leaders to bring environmental improvements to their schools and neighborhoods.

OEI's partnership started in April 2012 and will continue through June 2013. OEI provided technical support and funded $50,000 for the 2012–2013 academic year to promote the use and understanding of the TRI Program. Information about the ecoAmbassadors program is available at: http://www.epa.gov/ecoambassadors/tribal/index.html.

OEI Partnership-Building Efforts

OEI increased cross-office and regional coordination to improve access and the quality of environmental information to enhance tribal awareness, availability, and use of analytical tools. OEI used existing programmatic functions to expand internal practices, procedures and partnerships to ensure partnership-building efforts with tribes and tribal organizations, which resulted in improved communication with tribes about OEI's programs.

Cross-office and regional partnership-building resulted in additional TRI training sessions; an enhancement of the TRI National Analysis to add more details about facilities in and near Indian country

TRIBAL ecoAMBASSADORS

EPA Tribal EcoAmbassadors Program: Former EPA Administrator Lisa P. Jackson and David Stone discussing his glass recycling project at Tohono O'odham Indian Reservation.

Photo credit: EPA Region 9

EcoAmbassadors gathered in Washington, DC in November to meet with EPA Officials and discuss their work.

Photo credit: EPA Region 9

and ANVs; improved opportunities for tribes to review, comment, and consult on the draft Quality Standard for Environmental Data Collection, Production and Use and associated handbooks; and opportunities to develop culturally appropriate training for the TRI Program and data tools.
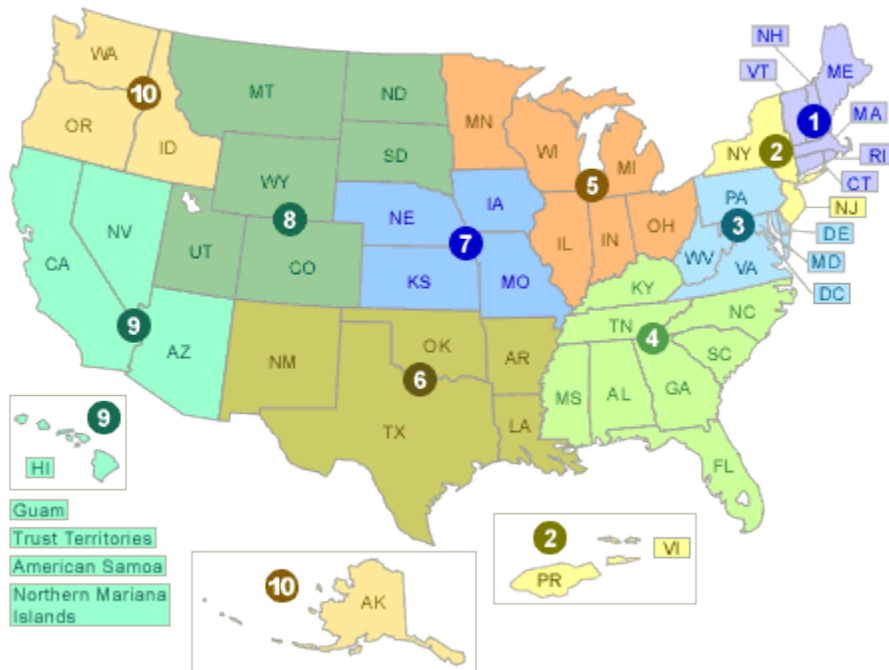
Looking Forward

The FY 2012 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 2013 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 these 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