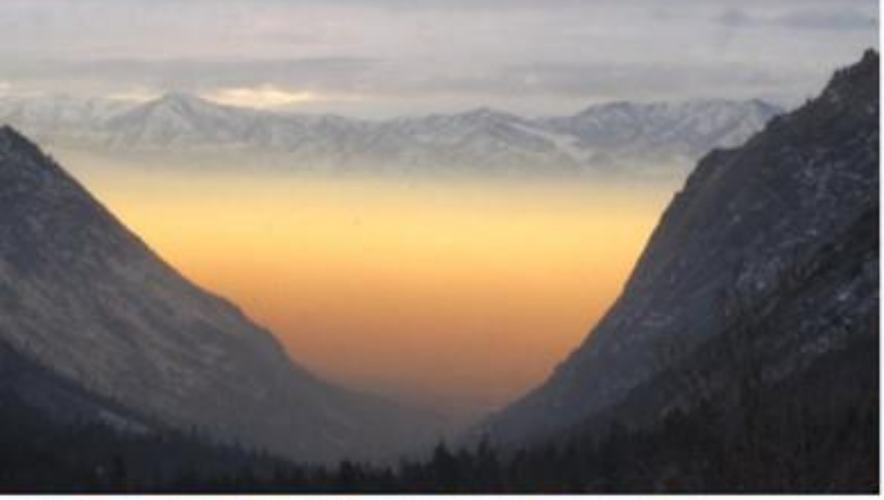

NTC Budget Matrix Guide

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NTC Budget Matrix

Goal and Objective Summary

Contents

Introduction

The NTC Budget matrix is a spreadsheet which is to be utilized by tribes in the development of a budget that reflects environmental program deficits within their respective community. Completed spreadsheets from each tribe are compiled to prepare a regional spreadsheet that approximates the concerns on a regional basis. As developed, the present spreadsheet outlines EPA programs that are offered to tribes, many of which may be new or unfamiliar to various tribes.

The information presented in this document was compiled from numerous online resources. EPA's website on "Environmental Protection in Indian Country" is a good starting point. (https://www.epa.gov/tribal)

The goal of this document is to provide tribes in EPA region 6 greater guidance and assistance in the proper utilization of the NTC budget matrix by providing greater insight into the EPA programs.

Project/Objectives Format Description

A brief description of the template sections is provided below.

- Overview – Brief overview of the environmental objective.
- Questions to help assess if this environmental objective affects the tribe.
- Questions on how to find more information to help asses if the objective affects the tribe.
- Questions to help evaluate if a program or specific activities should be considered to address the objective.
- Descriptions and links to EPA funding sources specific to that objective.
- Examples of projects that were funded to meet the specific environmental objective and funding ranges.

List of Grants

Provided below are the list of grants many of which are referenced in this document.

AIR

INDOOR AIR *$5,000 – $750,000* *Avg: $150,000*	Indoor Air Quality Grants Concerning EPA Surveys, Studies, Investigations, Demonstrations and Special Purpose Activities Relating to the Clean Air Act – Section 103	Purpose: Support indoor environment demonstration projects, outreach and training, surveys, studies, investigations, demonstrations and special purpose assistance relating to the causes effect, extent, prevention, and control of air pollution.	CFDA: 66.034
INDOOR AIR *$15,000 – $805,100* *Avg: $170,000*	Indoor Radon Grants	Support the development and implementation of radon programs and projects reducing radon risks.	CFDA: 66.032
OUTDOOR AIR	Clean School Bus USA	To support projects relating to necessary upgrades to diesel school bus fleets. CSBUSA is a national initiative to minimize children's exposure to diesel exhaust by reducing pollution from school buses. The program has three key elements: 1) reduce school bus idling; 2) retrofit 1991-2006 model year buses with devices that reduce pollution, and 3) replace pre-1990 buses with new, clean-technology buses.	CFDA: 66.036
OUTDOOR AIR *$70,000 – $7,000,000* *Avg: $1,545,000*	The Air Pollution Control Program Support Clean Air Act, Section 105 Air Program	Assists in planning, developing, establishing, improving, and maintaining adequate programs for prevention and control of air pollution or implementation of national primary and secondary air quality standards.	CFDA: 66.001

WATER

DRINKING WATER *$10,000 – $6,900,000* *Avg: $1,150,000*	Surveys, Studies, Demonstrations and Special Purpose Grants – Section 1442 of the Safe Drinking Water Act	(1) To support research, studies, and demonstrations associated with source water and drinking water; (2) To develop and expand capabilities of programs to carry out the purposes of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).	CFDA: 66.424
DRINKING WATER *$120,000 – $6,615,000* *Avg: $1,530,858*	Public Water System Supervision	The objective of these grants is to provide financial assistance to eligible States and Tribes (those that have Primary Enforcement Responsibility for the Public Water System Supervision Program, or are developing such a program), for the conduct of their Public Water Systems Supervision (PWSS) Program. In cases where a State or a Tribe do not have, or are not developing, a Primary Enforcement Responsibility program, EPA is authorized to use funds that would have otherwise been made available to the State or the Tribe to assist it in direct implementation of the PWSS program. The fundamental goal of the PWSS Program, and the grants, is to ensure that water systems comply with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations listed in 40 CFR 141. States, territories, and Indian Tribes that receive PWSS grants are to use them to ensure that drinking water systems, of all types, and of all sizes: (1) that are currently in compliance with the drinking water regulations, remain in compliance, (2) that are not currently in compliance, achieve compliance, and (3) are preparing to comply with any new drinking water regulation that will be taking effect in FY 06.	CFDA: 66.432
DRINKING WATER *$6,000 – $2,400,000* *Avg: $480,000*	Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds	Grants are made to States and Puerto Rico to capitalize their Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (DWSRFs) which will provide a long-term source of financing for the costs of drinking water infrastructure. Grants are also made to the District of Columbia, U.S. Territories (Virgin Islands, Mariana Islands American Samoa, and Guam) and Indian Tribes.	CFDA: 66.468
DRINKING WATER	State Grants to Reimburse Operators of Small Water Systems for Training and Certification Costs	This grant program was established as a one-time grant to states and U.S. territories to train and certify small drinking water system operators. Indian tribes and Alaska Native Villages may be eligible to receive funding through state programs if they are subject to state operator certification program requirements.	CFDA: 66.471

WATER

UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM *$13,000 – $973,000* *Avg: $176,000*	Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program	To foster development and implementation of underground injection control (UIC) programs under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The objective of the grant program is to provide financial assistance, to eligible States and Tribes, for the implementation of their UIC Program. The fundamental goal of the program, and the grants, is to ensure that underground sources of drinking water are protected from endangering injection activities.	CFDA: 66.433
WASTEWATER	Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Grant Program	To provide funding for the planning, design, and construction of wastewater projects for Indian tribes.	
WASTEWATER	Wastewater Operator Training Grant Program (Technical Assistance)	To substantially enhance the proficiency of personnel engaged in the operations and maintenance of treatment works and related activities by financing pilot programs.	CFDA: 66.467
WASTEWATER *$6,500,000 – $147,000,000* *Avg: $26,000,000*	Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds	To create State Revolving Funds (SRFs) through a program of capitalization grants to States which will provide a long term source of State financing for construction of wastewater treatment facilities and implementation of other water quality management activities (see CFDA 66.418). Indian tribes are eligible to receive grants from Title VI for the construction of municipal wastewater facilities.	CFDA: 66.458
WATER POLLUTION *$30,000 – $12,000* *Avg: $5,000,000*	Water Pollution Control Program Grants (Section 106 of the Clean Water Act)	To assist States (including territories, the District of Columbia, and Indian Tribes qualified under CWA Section 518(e)), and interstate agencies in establishing and maintaining adequate measures for prevention and control of surface and ground water pollution from both point and nonpoint sources.	CFDA: 66.419
WATER QUALITY STANDARDS	Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	To assist States, Indian Tribes, interstate agencies, and other public or nonprofit organizations in developing, implementing, and demonstrating innovative approaches relating to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, reduction, and elimination of water pollution through both permitted and non-permitted areas.	CFDA: 66.463
WATER SECURITY *$16,700 – $380,000* *Avg: $198,500*	Water Protection Grants to the States	The objective of this grant program is to assist States, Territories, and possessions of the United States with critical water infrastructure protection.	CFDA: 66.474
WATER SECURITY	Water Security Training and Technical Assistance	The objective of this grant program is to improve water infrastructure security through training and technical assistance for water utilities.	CFDA: 66.478

WATER

WATERSHED PROGRAMS	Assessment and Watershed Protection Program Grants	To support the coordination and acceleration of research, investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys, and studies relating to the causes, effects (including health and welfare effects), extent, prevention, reduction, and elimination of water pollution. The two main goals of the Assessment and Watershed Protection Program Grants (AWPPGs) include supporting a watershed approach to better address water quality problems in the U.S. and building the capacity of all levels of government to develop and implement effective, comprehensive programs for watershed protection, restoration, and management.	CFDA: 66.480
WATERSHED PROGRAMS *$400,000 – $900,000* *Avg: $650,000*	Targeted Watershed Grants	To support innovative, community-based watershed approaches aimed at preventing, reducing, or eliminating water pollution. The Targeted Watersheds Grant Program provides resources in the form of grants, tools, training, and technical expertise and assistance to communities to bolster their efforts to expand and improve existing water protection measures.	CFDA: 66.439
WATERSHED PROGRAMS *$6,500,000 – $147,000,000* *Avg: $26,000,000*	Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants	To assist States the District of Colombia, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Pacific Trust Territories, Virgin Islands (hereinafter referred to as States), and qualified Indian Tribes and intertribal consortia in implementing EPA-approved Section 319 nonpoint source management programs.	CFDA: 66.458
WETLANDS	Wetland Program Grants – State/Tribal Environmental Outcome Wetland Demonstration Program	To assist State and Tribal government agencies protect, manage, and restore wetlands.	CFDA: 66.479
WETLANDS *$20,000 – $600,000* *Avg: $220,000*	Regional Wetland Program Development Grants	To assist State, Tribal, local government (S/T/LG) agencies, and interstate/intertribal entities build capacity to protect, manage, and restore wetlands.	CFDA: 66.461
WETLANDS *$75,000 – $200,000/every two years* *Avg: $160,500/every two years*	National Wetland Program Development Grants	To assist State, Tribal, and local government (S/T/LG) agencies, and interstate/intertribal entities, build capacity to protect, manage, and restore wetlands.	CFDA: 66.462

WATER

WETLANDS	The Five Star Restoration Matching Grants Program	Supports community-based wetland, riparian, and coastal habitat restoration projects that build diverse partnerships and foster local natural resource stewardship through education, outreach and training activities.	

WASTE

BROWNFIELDS *Up to $200,000* *Avg: N/A*	Brownfields Training, Research, and Technical Assistance Grants and Cooperative Agreements	CERCLA 104(k)(6) provides EPA with authority for a program of training, research, and technical assistance to individuals and organizations to facilitate the inventory of brownfields properties, assessments, cleanup of brownfields properties, community involvement, or site preparation. Brownfield sites are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.	CFDA: 66.814
BROWNFIELDS *Range N/A* *Avg: $200,000*	Brownfield Job Training Cooperative Agreements	The objective of the Brownfield Job Training Cooperative Agreements is to provide training to facilitate assessment, remediation, or preparation of brownfield sites. A brownfield site is "real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant," as defined in 101(39) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (CERCLA, or Superfund). The law further defines the term "brownfield site" to include a site that "is contaminated by a controlled substance; is contaminated by petroleum or a petroleum product excluded from the definition of "hazardous substance"...; or is mine-scarred land."	CFDA: 66.815

WASTE

BROWNFIELDS *Up to $200,00 per site* *Avg: N/A*	Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements	Brownfield sites are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. The objectives of the brownfield assessment, revolving loan fund and cleanup cooperative agreements (project grants) are to provide funding: (1) to inventory, characterize, assess, and conduct planning and community involvement related to brownfield sites; (2) to capitalize a revolving loan fund (RLF) and provide subgrants to carry out cleanup activities at brownfield sites; and (3) to carry out cleanup activities at brownfield sites that are owned by the grant recipient.	CFDA: 66.818
HAZARDOUS WASTE *$18,000 – $100,000* *Avg: $56,000*	The Hazardous Waste Management Grant Program for Tribes	To provide financial assistance to Tribal governments and Tribal Consortia for the development and implementation of hazardous waste programs; for building capacity to improve and maintain regulatory compliance; and for developing solutions to address hazardous waste impacting Tribal lands.	CFDA: 66.812
HAZARDOUS WASTE *$50,000 – $1,000,000* *Avg: $450,000*	Superfund State, Political Subdivision, and Indian Tribe Site Specific Cooperative Agreements	To (1) conduct site characterization activities at potential or confirmed hazardous waste sites; (2) undertake remedial planning and remedial implementation actions at sites on the National Priorities List (NPL) to clean up the hazardous waste sites that are found to pose hazards to human health; and (3) effectively implement the statutory requirements of CERCLA 121(f) which mandates substantial and meaningful State involvement.	CFDA: 66.802
HAZARDOUS WASTE *$41,250 – $768,644* *Avg: $223,202*	Superfund State and Indian Tribe Core Program Cooperative Agreements	To effectively implement the statutory requirements of CERCLA Section 121(f) for State involvement. To provide funds to conduct CERCLA activities that are not assignable to specific sites, but support a recipient's site specific response program.	CFDA: 66.809

WASTE

HAZARDOUS WASTE *$50,000 – $1,000,000* *Avg: $500,000*	Alternative or Innovative Treatment Technology Research, Demonstration, Training, and Hazardous Substance Research Grants	To support grants and cooperative agreements for (1) a program of research, evaluation, testing, development, and demonstration of alternative or innovative treatment technologies which may be utilized in response actions to achieve more permanent protection of human health and welfare and the environment; (2) a technology transfer program including the development, collection, evaluation, coordination, and dissemination of information relating to the utilization of alternative or innovative treatment technologies for response actions; (3) a program of training and evaluation of training needs in the procedures for the handling and removal of hazardous substances for employees who handle hazardous substances and training in the management of facilities at which hazardous substances are located and in the evaluation of the hazards to human health presented by such facilities for State and local health and environmental agency personnel, and (4) a program of research with respect to the detection, assessment, and evaluation of the effects on and risks to human health of hazardous substances and detection of hazardous substances in the environment.	CFDA: 66.813
HAZARDOUS WASTE *$50,000 – $1,000,000* *Avg: $450,000*	State and Tribal Response Program Grants	EPA's CERCLA Section 128(a) grant program funds activities that establish or enhance the capacity for state and tribal response programs, to capitalize revolving loan funds (RLFs) and support insurance mechanisms. The goals of this funding are to provide financial support for elements of an effective state or tribal response program as specified in CERCLA Section 128 and to ensure that states and tribes maintain a public record of sites included in their programs.	CFDA: 66.817
SOLID WASTE *$10,000 – $460,000* *Avg: $50,000*	Solid Waste Management Assistance Grants	To promote use of integrated solid waste management systems to solve solid waste generation and management problems at the local, regional and national levels.	CFDA: 66.808
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS ***For tribes:*** *$36,000 – $320,000* *Avg: $77,000*	State and Tribal Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program	To assist States, Territories, Federally-recognized Indian Tribes and Intertribal Consortia that meet the requirements at 40 CFR 35.504, in the development and implementation of underground storage tank (UST) programs.	CFDA: 66.804

WASTE

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS *$41,000 – $3,226,000* *Avg: N/A*	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program	To support State, Territorial and Tribal corrective action and enforcement programs that address releases from underground storage tanks containing petroleum.	CFDA: 66.805
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS *$199,800 – $370,000* *Avg: $277,000*	Headquarters and Regional Underground Storage Tanks Program	To support activities that promote the prevention, identification, corrective action, enforcement and management of releases from underground storage tank systems.	CFDA: 66.816

TOXIC

LEAD (PB) *$16,000 – $350,000* *Avg: $200,000*	TSCA Title IV State Lead Grants Certification of Lead-Based Paint Professionals	The goal of EPA's lead-based paint program is to eliminate childhood lead poisoning by the 2010. The program is comprised of four strategies designed to achieve this goal: 1.Establish standards to define where lead hazards are present in paint, dust and soil 2.Give the public information about lead hazards and steps to protect themselves 3.Ensure that information about known lead-based paint hazards is disclosed to individuals buying or renting pre-1978 housing, and that owners and occupants of pre-1978 housing are provided information on lead-based paint hazards before renovation activities take place 4.Establish lead-safe work practice standards and require lead-based paint professionals to be trained and certified ◦The objective of this grant program is to assist States, Tribes, and Territories in developing and carrying out authorized programs that: 1.Certify contractors engaged in lead-based paint activities and accredit lead-based paint activities training programs 2.Require distribution of lead-hazard information prior to renovation (pre-renovation education program	CFDA: 66.707
PESTICIDES *No past awards*	Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Regional Grants	To provide risk reduction from the use of pesticides in agricultural and non-agricultural settings in the United States. The objective is to provide risk reduction from the use of pesticides in agricultural and non-agricultural settings in the United States.	CFDA: 66.714

TOXIC

TOXIC SUBSTANCES *$46,000/ tribe*	Toxic Substances Compliance Monitoring Cooperative Agreements	Assist States, territories and possessions of the U.S. including the District of Columbia and Indian tribes in developing and maintaining compliance monitoring programs to prevent or eliminate unreasonable risks to health or the environment associated with chemical substances or mixtures within the States, specifically asbestos, PCBs, and lead. 2.Encourage regulatory activities within the States to establish their own programs for lead and asbestos (waiver programs). 3.For lead programs, fund compliance assistance activities and enforcement efforts. EPA provides funding for cooperative enforcement grants to States and tribes under TSCA to conduct inspections to ensure compliance with the PCB regulations, the asbestos in schools requirements and worker protection standards, and to conduct lead based paint activities.	CFDA: 66.701
TOXIC SUBSTANCES *$1,000 – $1,500,000* *Avg: 500,000*	Surveys, Studies, Investigations, Training Demonstrations and Educational Outreach	Grants are awarded to support Surveys, Studies, Investigations, Training Demonstrations, Educational Outreach and Special Purpose assistance relating to the protection of public health and the environment from potential risk from toxic chemicals to come.	CFDA: 66.716
POLLUTION *(P2) Grant* *$110,000 – $220,000* *Avg: $220,000* *Information Network Grants* *$96,000 – $130,000* *Avg: $106,000*	Pollution Prevention Grants Program	The support regional, state, and tribal environmental assistance activities that address preventative approaches to the generation and management of pollutants across all environmental media: air, water and land.	CFDA: 66.708
POLLUTION *$25,000 – $117,600* *Avg: $60,860*	Source Reduction Assistance	The goal of the Source Reduction Assistance (SRA) grants program is to support projects that will eliminate and/or reduce pollutants at the source as described in the SRA grant solicitation notice. Grant activities may involve, but are not limited to the following: equipment or technology modifications, process or procedure modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of raw materials, and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control.	CFDA: 66.717

ENFORCEMENT & COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE

Enforcement & Compliance Assurance *$5,000 – $100,000* *Avg: $27,000*	Compliance Assistance Support for Services to the Regulated Community and Other Assistance Providers	To provide financial assistance to private nonprofit institutions, universities, and public agencies to develop projects to improve environmental compliance within an identified industrial/government sector. The funds are to be used to create compliance assistance tools utilizing industry and commercial communication channels to deliver the assistance tools.	CFDA: 66.305
Enforcement & Compliance Assurance *$3,000 – $40,000* *Avg: $40,000*	Capacity Building Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Activities in Indian country and Other Tribal Areas	Providing financial resources to build and improve the compliance assurance and enforcement capacity of federally-recognized Indian tribal governments (tribes), inter-tribal consortia, or tribal organizations by providing financial resources and to improve compliance with environmental laws. As required by statute, such capacity building efforts may include economic, social science, statistical research, development, studies, surveys, demonstrations, investigations, public education, training, and fellowships to the extent authorized under the federal environmental laws listed above. This Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number covers EPA's Environmental Program Management (EPM) resources targeted for compliance assurance and enforcement in Indian country and other tribal areas, including those in Alaska.	CFDA: 66.310
Educational *$50,000 – $250,000* *Avg: $200,000*	Internships, Training, Workshops and Fellowships for the Office of Air and Radiation	To support, Internships, Training, Workshops and Fellowships, and Technical Monitoring in support of the Clean Air Act. These activities will support: (1). The development of career-oriented personnel qualified to work in occupations involving environmental protection and air pollution abatement and control; (2). Provides technical training for State, local, territorial, Indian Tribal environmental control agencies; (3). Enhances the capability of state and local agencies responsible for environmental pollution control or other agencies with similar pollution control responsibilities; (4). provides educational renewal for career oriented personnel to achieve additional knowledge through academic professional training; (5). supports students pursuing courses of study in fields relevant to the study and control of mobile source air pollution and traineeship; and, (6). Brings new people into the environmental control field.	CFDA: 66.037

ENFORCEMENT & COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE

Educational *$10,000 – $150,000* *Avg: $100,000*	Protection of Children and Older Adults (Elderly) from Environmental Health Risks	Supports efforts by government organizations and educational institutions to establish or enhance their ability to take actions that will reduce environmental risks to the health of children or elderly population.	CFDA: 66.609
Environmental Multi-media *$75,000 – $400,000* *Avg: $110,000*	The Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP)	Provides grants to tribes and intertribal consortia to build capacity to administer environmental regulatory programs, funds development of multimedia programs to address environmental issues, including the planning, developing and establishing the administrative, technical, legal, enforcement, communications, and environmental education and outreach structure of these programs.	CFDA: 66.926
Environmental Multi-media	Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreements (DITCAs)	Allow tribes and intertribal consortia to help EPA implement federal environmental programs in Indian country, notwithstanding the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act. DITCAs are negotiated between EPA and tribes and can help tribes build the capacity to carry out specific activities for EPA with EPA retaining final decision-making authority and ultimate responsibility for the environmental programs including all regulatory activities.	
Environmental Multi-media *$10,000 – $100,000* *Avg: $55,000*	Performance Partnership Grants	Provide tribes and states with greater flexibility to address their highest environmental priorities, improve environmental performance, achieve administrative savings, and strengthen partnerships between EPA and the states or tribes. PPGs are an alternative assistance delivery mechanism and do not represent funding in addition to grants provided under individual authorities. Recipients can conduct activities in multiple areas and combine two or more of twenty different EPA grants, including GAP resources.	CFDA: 66.473

ENFORCEMENT & COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE

Environmental Multi-media	Best Practices Guide for Performance Partnership Grants with Tribes	This best practices guide is designed to help EPA and tribal officials understand and take full advantage of the features and benefits of Performance Partnership Grants (PPGs), in which states and tribes may combine multiple environmental program grants into a single grant. PPGs are one of the cornerstones in the National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS) that serves as the framework for EPA-state-tribal relations. Through answers to frequently asked questions, the guide: Explains how PPGs can help in achieving agreed-upon environmental and program goals and objectives; * Highlights key regulations, policies and procedures for developing and managing PPGs; and * Provides examples showing how PPGs have been used to achieve administrative efficiencies to direct resources where they are needed most.	CFDA: 66.605
Environmental Multi-media *Avg: $50,000*	Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program	Facilitates electronic exchange of environmental, health, and geographic data to make it easier for EPA and its partners on the Exchange Network to obtain the timely and accurate information needed to make better decisions. ◦Contact: The Exchange Network Help Desk is available for technical support, between the hours of 8:00 am and 6:00 pm	(CFDA: 66.608
Environmental Multi-media	Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)	The CARE program is a competitive grant program that offers an innovative way for communities to take action to reduce toxic pollution.	CFDA: 66.035
Environmental Multi-media *Range and Average greatly varies*	Environmental Policy and Innovation Grants	Supports activities that reduce pollutants generated and increase conservation of natural resources, improve economic information and analytic methods to support projects on the benefits, costs and impacts of environmental programs and on incentive-based and voluntary environmental management strategies and mechanisms.	CFDA: 66.611

ENFORCEMENT & COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE

Environmental Multi-media *$9,370 – $25,000* *Avg: $24,331*	Healthy Communities Grant Program	Grants are awarded to support projects that meet two criteria: 1) They must be located in and directly benefit one or more Target Investment Areas(Environmental Justice Areas of Potential Concern, Places with High Risks from Toxic Air Pollution, Sensitive Populations, and/or Urban Areas); and 2) They must achieve measurable environmental and public health results in one or more of the Target Program Areas (defined in the annual funding announcement). Funds for all projects should support activities to restore or revitalize the environment, provide education, outreach, training, organize, or conduct community planning activities in the Target Program Areas (defined in the annual funding announcement).	CFDA: 66.110
Environmental Multi-media *FY 2015: $2,480,000 per award* *FY 2016: $2,500,000 – $5,000,000*	Congressionally Mandated Projects	These assistance agreements involve Congressionally directed projects/programs for specific purposes in EPA's annual Appropriations Act or annual Appropriations Conference Report. These assistance agreements support surveys, studies and investigations, research and demonstrations, and special purpose assistance for specific purposes and/or designated organizations. The projects are assistance agreements which are associated with: (1) various environmental requirements (e.g. wastewater treatment); (2) identifying, developing, and/or demonstrating necessary pollution control techniques to prevent, reduce, and eliminate pollution; and/or (3) evaluating the economic and social consequences of alternative strategies and mechanisms for use by those in economic, social, governmental, and environmental management positions.	CFDA: 66.202
Environmental Multi-media *$15,000 – $300,000* *Avg: $200,000*	International Financial Assistance Projects Sponsored by the Office of International Affairs	To provide technical assistance, training, information exchange and other forms of cooperation to enhance the capabilities of governments and other stakeholders to protect human health and the environment regionally and globally.	CFDA: 66.931

ENFORCEMENT & COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE

Research & Science	Regional Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (REMAP) Research Projects	Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) is a long-term research program designed to statistically monitor the conditions of our Nation's ecological resources. REMAP, which is a component of EMAP, is a partnership between the Office of Research and Development, EPA's Regional Offices, other federal agencies, states, local governments, and U.S. Tribal nations. It was developed to test the applicability of EMAP's probabilistic approach to answer questions about ecological conditions at regional and local levels. The primary objectives of the solicited research are to assist states and tribes in incorporating statistically valid ecological monitoring data into their environmental decision-making process.	CFDA: 66.512
Research & Science *$329,650 – $10,000,000 Avg: $950,000*	Science To Achieve Results (STAR) Research Program	Supports research on environmental and human health effects of air quality, drinking water, water quality, hazardous waste, toxic substances, and pesticides. Supports research to explore and develop strategies and mechanisms for those in the economic, social, governmental, and environmental systems to use in environmental management decisions.	CFDA: 66.509
Research & Science *Estimated at $1,700,000*	Office of Research and Development Consolidated Research/Training	Supports surveys, studies and investigations and special purpose assistance to determine the environmental effects of air quality, drinking water, water quality, hazardous waste, toxic substances, and pesticides; and identify, develop, and demonstrate effective pollution control techniques; and perform risk assessments to characterize the potential adverse health effects of human exposures to environmental hazards.	CFDA: 66.511
Research & Science *Estimated at $1,900,000*	Surveys, Studies, Investigations and Special Purpose Grants within the Office of Research and Development	Supports research on environmental effects of air quality, drinking water, water quality, hazardous waste, toxic substances and pesticides; to identify, develop and demonstrate necessary and effective pollution control techniques; and to explore and develop strategies and mechanisms for those in the economic, social, governmental and environmental systems to use in environmental management decisions.	CFDA: 66.510
Research & Science *Estimated at $75,000*	Surveys, Studies, Investigations and Special Purpose Grants within the Office of the Administrator	Support surveys, studies and investigations, and special purpose assistance associated with air quality, acid deposition, drinking water, water quality, hazardous waste, toxic substances, and pesticides.	CFDA: 66.610

Objective 1.1: Reduce Greenhouse Emissions

OVERVIEW

Changes in the climate affect our health, environment, and economy. The average global temperature has increased by more than 1.5°F since the 1800's. Climate change has been contributed to by human emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG). Many industries and activities emit greenhouse gases in the U.S. GHG from human activity include; burning fossil fuels for heat and energy, deforestation, fertilizing crops, storing waste in landfills, raising livestock, and producing industrial products.

The EPA is responsible for characterizing GHG emissions by using two programs:

1. Inventory of US Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks - a document prepared annually by EPA, for over 20 years, that estimates the total greenhouse gas emissions across all sectors of the economy using national-level data.
2. Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program - collects detailed emissions data from the largest greenhouse gas emitting facilities in the U.S.

The Inventory of U.S. GHG Emissions and Sinks report tracks the annual U.S. emissions and removals by source, economic data, data on national agricultural activities, and other national statistics to provide a comprehensive accounting of the total GHG emissions from individual facilities and suppliers of certain fossil fuels and industrial gases through the GHG Reporting Program.

The data from these programs can be helpful to identify which sectors may be contributing to the GHG emissions in your area. Examples of sectors include power plants; petroleum and natural gas systems; refineries; chemicals; minerals; waste; metals; pulp and paper; and other.

Climate Change

https://www.epa.gov/statelocalclimate/tribes-climate-change-action

Evidence shows climate change is altering our weather, water supply, ecosystems and more. Human activity is contributing to climate change by releasing billions of tons of carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and other heat-trapping gases known as greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Methane is the second most prevalent GHG emitted in the U. S from human activities and oil and gas production, transmission and distribution.

Climate change impacts the water cycle as well. There is already evidence of changes in the amount of rain falling during storms. Also, warming winter temperatures cause more precipitation to fall as rain rather than as snow. An increase in temperatures causes snow to begin melting earlier in the year. The earlier snow melt alters the timing of streamflow in rivers. Overall, as temperatures rise, humans and animals need more water to survive and as the Earth warms, the pattern of water availability changes.

Greenhouse Gases

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are known as GHGs. The four (4) main greenhouse gasses include; carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O) and fluorinated gases.

Is Climate Change affecting your Tribe?

Provided below are some guiding questions that may help you assess whether the tribe should consider implementing a climate change program.

- Are droughts affecting the tribe's way of life?
- Are new species showing up in tribal areas?
- Are disease-carrying insects invading areas where tribes have not established immunities?
- Is the tribe impacted by changing water conditions?
- Is the tribe impacted by flooding or increased rain and runoff?
- Is the tribe impacted by severe temperatures?

How do I find out if the Tribe has a Climate Change Problem in Relation to Greenhouse Gas Emissions?

Provided below are some resources you can consult to help evaluate your climate change risk.

- Speak with elders/community about changes that they believe are impacting their environment and way of life.
- Find a model predicting what the impacts of climate change could mean for the tribe's specific geography
- Speak with USEPA Region 6 to find out what information they may have about your local area greenhouse gas issues.
- Speak with your local Indian Health Service Environmental Division
- Contact the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA)
- Check the https://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/science/index.html website
- Check the https://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/ website
- Check the Tribal Greenhouse Gas Inventory Tool - https://www.epa.gov/statelocalclimate/tribal-greenhouse-gas-inventory-tool
- Review the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report: 1990-2014 to identify trends.
- Explore emissions data with EPA's interactive tool for GHG

Should the Tribe develop a Climate Change Program?

The questions below may help you determine whether planning for climate change should be considered.

- Is the community aware of what the causes are? Is the community interested in climate change? Will they support a program to educate or address impacts from climate change?

- Does the tribe have a plan to better understand GHG emissions and the contributing factors to climate change?
- Climate change will increase water demand and shrink water supplies. Are community members ready for changes attributed to climate change?
- Does the tribe have resources (staff, location/space, budget) to support an air quality program that focuses on the reduction of GHG emissions? How? Most tribal air quality programs do only monitoring – they are limited to what they control within their lands, most pollutants are generated from the outside
- Has the tribe had any involvement with trainings offered by the USEPA Region 6 related to air quality and GHG emissions?
- Is the tribe prepared to develop an air quality GHG monitoring program?
- Does the tribe understand the steps that will need to be considered when developing an air quality program for GHG emissions?
- Is the tribe committed to developing trained personnel to oversee an air quality monitoring program for GHG emissions, if so when will it be executed?

Available Funding

Listed below are grants that can be used to fund climate change activities.

Section 103 - Surveys, Studies, Investigations, Demonstrations and Special Purpose Activities Relating to the Clean Air Act

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=a0d87b1b44be3f4753402afcb40c9511

Use: The objective of this funding is to support clean air activities related to:

1. Indoor environments,
2. Radiation,
3. Community-scale air toxic ambient monitoring,
4. Mobile sources technologies,
5. Heavy duty truck fuel consumption and emissions reductions,
6. National internet-based on-board diagnostic information exchange,
7. Transportation-related policies & economy-wide impacts,
8. **Climate change,**
9. **Climate protection partnerships, and**
10. Near-road nitrogen dioxide monitoring.

The grants and cooperative agreements can support recipients' allowable direct costs incident to approved Surveys, Studies, Research, Investigations, Demonstrations and Special Purpose plus allowable indirect costs.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes which submit applications proposing projects with significant technical merit and relevance to EPA's Office of Air and Radiation's mission.

Matching: This program has no statutory matching requirement.

Links to Grant Information

Tribal Air Grants Framework - Menu of Options - https://www.epa.gov/tribal-air/tribal-air-grants-framework-menu-options

Examples of Tribal Project Funded Under this Category

The example projects listed below may provide you with an idea of the type of activities that have been funded in the past with these funds

- Additional tribal capacity building and **air monitoring of selected pollutants** in association with a Superfund Site.
- Develop a strategy with EPA and Northern Arizona University for an air pollutant assessment, write QAPP for **air pollutant emissions inventory**, obtain training to fully utilize air data and interpret the data acquired.
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by developing and **implementing a greenhouse gas reduction program**.

Region 6 - Tribal Projects
Range: $20,000 - $790,000
Average: $150,000
Source: EPA Awards Database

Surveys, Studies, Investigations, Demonstrations and Special Purpose Activities Relating to the Clean Air Act
Range: $5,000 to $750,000
Average: $150,000
Source: CFDA: 66.034

Other Resources

Provided below are links to other online resources

Tribal Air and Climate Resources - https://www.epa.gov/tribal-air

NTAA Clean Power Plan - http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/ntaa/AirTopics/ClimateChange/

States and tribes will develop plans to meet the guidelines in the Clean Power Plan (CPP). The plan establishes emission guidelines for states to follow in developing plans to reduce GHG emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired electric generating units (EGUs).

Climate Change and Health Assessment - http://www.globalchange.gov/health-assessment
Weather and climate both impact human health. The changes in climate affect insects carrying diseases. It also impacts water and food quality. Increasing temperatures result in frequent heat waves, resulting in more heat stroke, dehydration, lung disease and possible death. Rain patterns are also affected, leading to wildfires that degrade air quality. Health risks as a result of this are asthma, chronic lung disease, heart disease and possible death. Climate change can significantly impact human life.

Training and Testing Opportunities for GHG Reporting - https://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting/training-and-testing-opportunities-ghg-reporting

Learn About the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) - https://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting/learn-about-greenhouse-gas-reporting-program-ghgrp

Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data Explorer - https://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/inventoryexplorer/#residential/allgas/source/all

U.S. Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report: 1990-2014 - https://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/usinventoryreport.html

U.S. Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report Archive - https://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/usinventoryreport/archive.html

GHG Emissions Map - https://ghgdata.epa.gov/ghgp/main.do

Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program - https://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting

Tribal Climate and Energy - Solid Waste and Materials Management - https://www.epa.gov/statelocalclimate/tribal-climate-and-energy-solid-waste-and-materials-management

Objective 1.2: Improve Air Quality

OVERVIEW

The Clean Air Act (CAA) is the law that defines EPA's responsibilities for protecting and improving the nation's air quality and stratospheric ozone layer. The EPA uses AirData to store and provide air quality data collected at outdoor monitors across the United States.

EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). If your air quality does not meet these standards, then you should consider establishing an air quality program. The six common air pollutants are: Ozone, Particulate Matter, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Oxides, Sulfur Dioxide and Lead. https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants/naaqs-table

Sources of air pollution include factories, power plants, smelters and smaller sources such as dry cleaners and degreasing operations. Mobile sources such as cars, buses, planes, trucks, and trains; and naturally occurring sources such as windblown dust, and volcanic eruptions.

Indoor Air Quality refers to the air quality within and around the buildings and structures. Health effects from indoor air pollutants may be experienced soon after exposure or years later.

Areas of the country where air pollution levels persistently exceed the national ambient air quality standards may be designated as "nonattainment" areas. Questions concerning nonattainment should be directed to the appropriate EPA Regional Office.

Title V of the Clean Air Act requires major sources of air pollutants, and certain other sources to obtain and operate in compliance with an operating permit. Sources that have "Title V Permits" are required to certify compliance with the applicable requirements of their permits at least annually. Title V evaluations can be found at https://www.epa.gov/caa-permitting/title-v-evaluations-region-6

New Source Review (NSR) permitting protects air quality when factories, industrial boilers and power plants are newly built or modified. NSR also assures that modified or new industries are as clean as possible. This program assures that advances in pollution control occur concurrently with industrial expansion.

CAA §103

https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2013-title42/html/USCODE-2013-title42-chap85-subchapI-partA-sec7403.htm

Air projects–assessments, inventories, research, investigations, monitoring, permit reviews, local source-reduction projects, pursuit of a Tribal Authority Rule (TAR)

CAA §105

https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2013-title42/html/USCODE-2013-title42-chap85-subchapI-partA-sec7405.htm

Technical support for tribes, home screening tools, identification of sources, education

Indoor Air

https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq/indoor-air-quality-tribal-communities

Technical support for tribes, home screening tools, identification of sources, education

Energy

https://www.epa.gov/statelocalclimate/tribal-climate-and-energy-renewable-energy

Energy conservation efforts and alternative energy sources which reduce and prevent air pollution

Does the Tribe need an Air Quality program?

Provided below are some guiding questions that may help you assess whether the tribe should consider an air quality program.

- Is there a history of respiratory illness among tribal members?
- Are children or elderly complaining about breathing problems?
- Are there environmental hazards from the surrounding area that creates or contributes to concerns related to air quality?
- Have health effects indicated a change in indoor air quality?
- Have buildings and or homes been properly weatherized?
- Have buildings and or homes been measured for radon levels?
- Do neighboring communities also have air quality concerns?
- Are tribal communities located near Title V facilities (power plants, aggregate mining refineries)?
- Are tribal communities located near highway traffic or ports of entry?
- Has agricultural production declined?
- Are there respiratory issues among tribal members?
- Do tribal members smoke? If so, do they smoke within their homes?
- What do members use to heat their homes?
- What do tribal members us as a fuel source to cook their food?
- Do tribal members use diesel generators?
- Do tribal members burn their trash?

How do I find out or know if the Tribe needs an Air Quality program?

Provided below are some resources you can consult to help evaluate your air quality risks.

- Speak with USEPA Region 6 to find out what information they may have about your local area.
- Speak with your local Indian Health Service Environmental Division
- Speak with the County Environmental (or Health) office.
- Check EPA's Green Book Non-attainment areas map https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/mapnpoll.html

- Speak with your community to gauge their perception of air quality issues.
- Speak with regional committees who deal with environmental concerns in your area.
- Speak with your local HUD office about any information they may have related to environmental concerns (specifically air quality).
- Check http://www3.epa.gov/airdata/ and http://www.airnow.gov/ websites
- Check http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/ntaa/AirTopics/RegionalHaze/ websites
- Use Region 6 technical assistance air quality test provider

Should the Tribe develop an Air Quality Program?

The questions below may help you determine whether an air quality program should be considered.

- Does the tribe have a plan to better understand the circumstances that create local air quality issues?
- Does the tribe understand how pollutants contribute to air quality issues?
- Does the tribe have resources (staff, location/space, budget) to support an air quality program?
- Has the tribe had any involvement with training offered by the USEPA Region 6 related to air quality?
- Is the tribe prepared to develop an air quality monitoring program?
- Does the tribe understand the steps that will need to be considered when developing an air quality program?
- Is the tribe committed to developing trained personnel to oversee an air quality monitoring program?
- If the tribe decides to develop an air quality monitoring program, when will the tribe be prepared to do this?

Available Funding

Listed below are grants that can be used to air quality activities.

Section 103 - Surveys, Studies, Investigations, Demonstrations and Special Purpose Activities Relating to the Clean Air Act

Use: The objective of this funding is to support clear air activities related to:

1. Indoor environments,
2. Radiation,
3. Community-scale air toxic ambient monitoring,
4. Mobile sources technologies,
5. Heavy duty truck fuel consumption and emissions reductions,
6. National internet-based on-board diagnostic information exchange,
7. Transportation-related policies & economy-wide impacts,
8. Climate change,
9. Climate protection partnerships, and
10. Near-road nitrogen dioxide monitoring.

The grants and cooperative agreements can support recipients' allowable direct costs incident to approved Surveys, Studies, Research, Investigations, Demonstrations and Special Purpose plus allowable indirect costs.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes which submit applications proposing projects with significant technical merit and relevance to EPA's Office of Air and Radiation's mission.

Matching: This program has no statutory matching requirement.

State Indoor Radon Grants (SIRG)

Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), the Indoor Radon Abatement Act (IRAA), Section 306, authorizes EPA to assist States and Federally Recognized Tribes to develop and implement programs to assess and mitigate radon-related lung cancer risk. Projects should also focus on addressing environmental justice (EJ) concerns in communities. EJ is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

In FY 2014 EPA encouraged state and tribal grant recipients to work collaboratively with their (non-EPA) Federal Departments and Agencies participating in the Federal Radon Action Plan (FRAP) - http://www.epa.gov/radon/action_plan.html In FY 2015 the State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) program continued to emphasize radon risk reduction through increased action by home buyers and sellers, homeowners, real estate professionals, radon services professionals, homebuilders, tribes, non-governmental organizations, Federal, state and local governments, and non-governmental organizations.

Use: The following activities are eligible for funding under SIRG:

- Radon surveys
- Public information and educational materials
- Radon control programs
- Purchase of radon measurement equipment or devices
- Purchase and maintenance of analytic equipment
- Training, program overhead and administration
- Data storage and management
- Mitigation demonstrations
- Toll-free hotlines.

Matching: TSCA Section 306 requires a progressive match for Tribes - 25% in the first year; 40% in the second year; and, 40% for participants with two or more years in the program

Links to Grant Information

Tribal Air Quality Grants - https://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/TRIBAL.NSF/programs/tribalairgrants

Surveys, Studies, Investigations, Demonstrations and Special Purpose Activities Relating to the Clean Air Act - https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=a0d87b1b44be3f4753402afcb40c9511

State Indoor Radon Grants - https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=b2c45882abc8acd3f4808f4fd6fe404e

Examples of Tribal Project Funded Under this Category

The example projects listed below may provide you with an idea of the type of activities that have been funded in the past with these funds

- Conduct **monitoring activities** for PM2.5, PM10, and ozone at the Pueblo's National Ambient Air Quality monitoring site.
- **Hire/train/support a position in the Air program**, identify air emission sources on/impacting tribal lands, perform outreach to tribal and community members and participate in local/regional air quality organizations.
- **Reduce the exposure** to elevated levels of indoor radon gas, through education, outreach and radon testing.
- **Perform radon testing** on homes and businesses on tribal land.

Region 6 - Tribal Projects
Range: $20,000 - $790,000
Average: $150,000
Source: EPA Awards Database

Surveys, Studies, Investigations, Demonstrations and Special Purpose Activities Relating to the Clean Air Act
Range: $5,000 to $750,000
Average: $150,000
Source: CFDA: 66.034

Other Resources

Provided below are links to other online resources

Title I - Air Pollution Prevention and Control - https://www.epa.gov/clean-air-act-overview/title-i-air-pollution-prevention-and-control

Tribal Air and Climate Resources - https://www.epa.gov/tribal-air

Air Quality - https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/cleanair.html

Criteria Air Pollutants - https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants

EPA's Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) Technical Assistance and Air Program Resources
OAR provides technical assistance and air program resources to help tribes build their tribal program capacity directly through headquarters and Regional Offices, as well as through Northern Arizona University's Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals which provides air quality training and technical assistance to tribes. OAR is also developing Tribal New Source Review rules that will help EPA address air quality problems in Indian country in cases where a tribe may be unable to do so themselves.

State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) Program - https://www.epa.gov/radon/state-indoor-radon-grant-sirg-program
Purpose of the program is to minimize and prevent radon-related health impacts. Goals of the program include building homes with radon-reducing features, having current homes/buildings tested for radon and fixed if necessary.

EPA's Air Quality Management Process - https://www.epa.gov/air-quality-management-process
Scientific research provides air quality mangers with essential understanding of how pollutants are emitted, transported and transformed in the air, and their effects on human health and the environment. A solid foundation of science is necessary to form strategies that lead to action.

EPA's Office of Transportation and Air Quality - https://www3.epa.gov/otaq/
Protects public health and the environment by regulating air pollution from motor vehicles, engines, and the fuels used to operate them. Mobile sources include cars, light trucks, heavy trucks, buses, non-road engines, equipment and vehicles.

Clean School Bus Rebate Program - https://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/clean-diesel-rebates
School buses travel around four billion miles each year. Diesel exhaust have a negative impact on human health (especially children). This program is designed to help communities reduce emissions from older diesel exhaust fleet vehicles.

Indoor Air Quality Tribal Partners Program- https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq/indoor-air-quality-tribal-partners-program
Purpose is to help tribal families to improve indoor air quality by providing access to resources and materials to be used for outreach and training

EPA Map of Radon Zones including State Radon Information and Contacts - https://www.epa.gov/radon/find-information-about-local-radon-zones-and-radon-programs#radonmap

Tribal Air Monitoring Support Center - http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/tams/

Indoor Air Quality Region 6 Tribal Coordinator - Mark Berry (berry.mark@epa.gov)

Tribal Coordinator - Frances Verhalen (verhalen.frances@epa.gov)

Objective 1.4: Reduce Unnecessary Exposure to Radiation/Radiological Monitoring

OVERVIEW

Types of Ionizing Radiation Include: Alpha Particles, Beta Particles, Gamma Rays and X-rays.

Alpha Particles: are positively charged with two (2) protons and one (1) neutrons from the atom's nucleus. Health effects from exposure depends on how the individual is exposed. Exposure to the outer layer of skin in not a major concern. If they are swallowed inhaled or get into the body they can damage living tissue. The way these heavy particles cause damage can make them more dangerous than other types of radiation.

Beta Particles: are small, fast moving particles with a negative charge that are emitted from an atom's nucleus during radioactive decay. They are emitted by unstable atoms. They can penetrate more than alpha particles but are less damaging to DNA and living tissue because the ionizations they produce are more widely spaced. They can travel further in air, however, they can be stopped by a layer of clothing or thin layer of aluminum. Some beta particles are capable of penetrating skin and causing damage such as a skin burns. Beta particles are most hazardous when they are inhaled or swallowed.

Gamma Rays: are weightless packets of energy called photons. Gamma rays are pure energy emitted along with alpha or beta particles during radioactive decay. Gamma rays are a radiation hazard since they can penetrate skin and clothing. Gamma radiation can cause ionization that damages tissue and DNA.

X-Rays: are similar to gamma rays (they are photons of pure energy). They have the same basic properties as gamma rays but come from different parts of the atom. X-rays are emitted from outside of the nucleus. They have lower energy and do not penetrate as much as gamma rays. X-rays are produced in both naturally and by machines using electricity.

Radiological Monitoring

The mission of the EPA in radiation monitoring is to protect human health and the environment from the ionizing radiation that comes from human use of radioactive elements. The EPA does not regulate the non-ionizing radiation that is emitted by electrical devices (cell phones and radio transmitters).

There are two type of radiation: Ionizing radiation and non-ionizing radiation.

Ionizing radiation

Contains so much energy it has the capability of knocking electrons out of atoms. This can affect the atoms in living things and pose a health risk by damaging tissue and DNA in genes. Ionizing radiation comes from radioactive elements, x-rays machines and cosmic particles.

Non-Ionizing radiation

Has enough energy to move atoms in a molecule around or cause them to vibrate but not enough to remove electrons. Examples of non-ionizing radiation include radio waves, visible light, and microwaves.

Is Exposure to Radiation affecting your Tribe?

Provided below are some guiding questions that may help you assess whether the tribe should consider a radiation monitoring program.

- Have tribal members been chronically exposed to radiation?
- Have tribal members been exposed to low levels of radiation?
- Do tribal members show signs of acute radiation syndrome?

How do I find out if the Tribe has been Exposed to Radiation?

Provided below are some resources you can consult to help evaluate your radiation risk.

- Speak with USEPA Region 6 to find out what information they may have about radiation exposure.
- Contact the U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- Speak with a healthcare professional about exposure
- To find relative doses from common radiation sources both natural and man-made check - https://www.epa.gov/radiation/radiation-sources-and-doses#tab-2
- Inquire with Indian Health Services
- Consult your Tribal Housing entity
- Inquire with your county and state environment department

Should the Tribe develop a Radiation Monitoring Program?

The questions below may help you determine whether monitoring for radiation should be considered.

- Does the tribe have a plan to better understand the circumstances that create radiation risk?
- Does the tribe understand how radiation can affect the tribe?
- Does the tribe have resources (staff, location/space, budget) to support a radiation monitoring program?
- Has the tribe had any involvement with training related to radiation monitoring?
- Is the tribe prepared to develop an air quality monitoring program?
- Does the tribe understand the steps that will need to be considered when developing a radiation monitoring program?
- Is the tribe committed to developing trained personnel to oversee the program?
- If the tribe decides to develop a radiation monitoring program, when will the tribe be prepared to do this?

Available Funding

Listed below are grants that can be used to fund radiation monitoring activities.

Section 103 - Surveys, Studies, Investigations, Demonstrations and Special Purpose Activities Relating to the Clean Air Act

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=a0d87b1b44be3f4753402afcb40c9511

Use: The objective of this funding is to support clear air activities related to:

1. Indoor environments,
2. **Radiation,**
3. Community-scale air toxic ambient monitoring,
4. Mobile sources technologies,
5. Heavy duty truck fuel consumption and emissions reductions,
6. National internet-based on-board diagnostic information exchange,
7. Transportation-related policies & economy-wide impacts,
8. Climate change,
9. Climate protection partnerships, and
10. Near-road nitrogen dioxide monitoring.

The grants and cooperative agreements can support recipients' allowable direct costs incident to approved Surveys, Studies, Research, Investigations, Demonstrations and Special Purpose plus allowable indirect costs.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes which submit applications proposing projects with significant technical merit and relevance to EPA's Office of Air and Radiation's mission.

Matching: This program has no statutory matching requirement.

Other Resources

Provided below are links to other online resources

Radiation Sources and Doses - https://www.epa.gov/radiation/radiation-sources-and-doses

Radionuclides - https://www.epa.gov/radiation/radionuclides

Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (TENORM) - https://www.epa.gov/radiation/technologically-enhanced-naturally-occurring-radioactive-materials-tenorm

Radiation Regulations and Laws - https://www.epa.gov/radiation/radiation-regulations-and-laws

Radiological Emergency Response - https://www.epa.gov/radiation/radiological-emergency-response

Radiation Protection Document Library - https://www.epa.gov/radiation/radiation-protection-document-library

The U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Radiation Emergencies - http://emergency.cdc.gov/radiation/

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Ready.gov campaign - http://www.ready.gov/

Objective 2.1 Protect Human Life

OVERVIEW

In 1974 Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) to protect public health, which included by regulating public water systems. In 1984 Congress amended the SDWA to include provisions to increase the pace of regulation, strengthen enforcement, and protect groundwater sources of drinking water. In 1996 additional amendments expanded the SDWA to protect water comprehensively by authorizing risk-based standard setting for contaminants that may affect public health, requiring that water systems inform consumers about contaminants in their drinking water and violations of the law, creating a multi-billion dollar fund for drinking water infrastructure, establishing programs to address challenges faced by small water systems, and promoting the protection of surface and groundwater sources of drinking water from contamination.

Drinking water may come from surface water or groundwater. Over a third of people in the U.S. rely on groundwater from public water systems or private wells. Public water systems are regulated under the SDWA. These systems must ensure that water they provide meet health standards established by EPA. Private wells are not regulated under the SDWA.

The EPA sets legal limits on over 90 contaminants of drinking water. Legal limits for contaminants reflect the level that protect human health and that water systems can achieve. EPA rules additionally set water-testing schedules and methods that water systems must follow. The SDWA gives individual states the opportunity to set and enforce their own drinking water standards if the standards are at a minimum as stringent as EPA's national standards.

Water distribution systems consist of interconnected series of components such as; pipes, storage facilities and components that convey drinking water. Public water systems depend on distribution systems to provide an uninterrupted supply of pressurized safe drinking water to all consumers. Distribution system mains carry water from either the treatment plant to the consumer or the source to the consumer when treatment is absent.

EPA issued the Ground Water Rule (GWR) to improve drinking water quality and provide protection from disease-causing microorganisms. Water systems that have groundwater sources may be susceptible to fecal contamination. Fecal contamination can contain disease causing pathogens. The GWR is to reduce disease incidence associated with harmful microorganisms in drinking water.

Drinking Water Construction

EPA classifies public water systems into three categories that include community water systems (CWS), non-transient non-community water system (NTNCWS), and transient non-community water system (TNCWS).

- **CWS:** A public water system that supplies water to the same population year-round.
- **NTNCWS:** Public water system that regularly supplies water to at least 25 of the same people at least six months per year. Examples: schools, factories, office buildings, and hospitals that have their own water systems.

- **Transient Non-Community Water System (TNCWS):** Public water system that provides water in place such as a gas station or campground where people do not remain for long periods of time.

Increasing drinking water capacity and proactive system maintenance will ensure the tribe's access to safe drinking water.

Groundwater and Other Drinking Water

The Groundwater Rule (GWR) applies to public water systems that use groundwater as a source of drinking water. The rule also applies to any system that delivers surface water and groundwater to consumers where the groundwater is added to the distribution system without treatment.

It is important to understand how contaminated water can impact the quality of your source of drinking water and affect human health. Naturally occurring sources of contamination include – landfills, septic systems, storage tanks, chemicals & road salts, & uncontrolled hazardous waste. Performing feasibility studies for safe drinking water, other drinking water and groundwater studies, sole source assessments, source water protection, well head protection and groundwater, asset management planning are some of the activities that should take place to ensure the safety of the source water.

Is the Tribe experiencing drinking water and groundwater challenges?

Provided below are some guiding questions that may help you assess whether the tribe should consider a drinking and groundwater program.

- Are private wells going dry?
- Are tribes connected to public water systems?
- Is groundwater within tribal areas decreasing?
- Has the tribe observed changes in water quality?
- Does the tribe understand their water source(s)?
- Does the tribe understand their neighbor's activities and water uses in support of their neighbor's activities?
- Does the tribe have existing water plans, or emergency response plans?

How do I find out if the Tribe has potential problems with drinking water and groundwater?

Provided below are some resources you can consult to help evaluate your drinking and groundwater risk.

- Speak with USEPA Region 6 to find out what information they may have about your local area drinking water.
- Talk with your local Indian Health Service Environmental Division regarding groundwater and drinking water.
- Contact the National Tribal Water Council https://nationaltribalwatercouncil.org/
- Identify where tribal members obtain their drinking water.
- Identify the regulatory measures taken for public water systems in the community.

- Identify if surface waters are near power plants, refineries, mining industries or aggregates.
- Is the system water tested according SDWA standards?
- What are the issues related to the system that concern the community?

Should the Tribe be developing a Water Program?

The questions below may help you determine whether a water program should be considered.

- Has the tribe conducted a source water assessment?
- Is the tribe aware of changes in the water quality within the tribe's water supply?
- Does the tribe's water supply meet national primary drinking water regulations?
- Is the water supply tested on a regular basis to monitor levels of contaminants?
- Does the tribe keep consistent records of all water quality testing?
- Does the tribe keep a consistent plan of operation and/or steps to conduct water quality sampling?
- Does the tribe have designated individuals to conduct the water quality sampling?
- How often do tribal staff attend water quality trainings?
- If a negative reading of the water quality tests were noted, does the tribe have a plan to address it? Is the plan supported by the tribal leadership?
- Has the tribe conducted an asset inventory of the water and sanitary system?
- How often does the tribe update the asset inventory?
- How does the tribe use the asset inventory information?
- Has the tribe prepared an asset management plan?
- Has the tribe had any involvement with trainings offered by the USEPA Region 6 related to water quality?
- Does the tribe understand the steps that will need to be considered when developing a water quality program?
- Is the tribe committed to developing trained personnel to oversee a water quality monitoring?

Available Funding

Listed below are grants that can be used to fund a water program.

Surveys, Studies, Investigations, Demonstrations, and Training Grants - Section 1442 of the Safe Drinking Water Act

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=f8795749afe9b6249911e762a6e25641

Use: The funds will support research, investigations, studies, demonstrations, and training associated with source water and drinking water.

Grants and cooperative agreements are available to support recipients' allowable direct costs incident to approved scopes of work, plus allowable indirect costs, in accordance with established EPA policies and regulations.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching: This program has no statutory matching requirement.

State Public Water System Supervision

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=f73a5afd30f6debbbcdad50935685b99

Use: The funds are to be used to develop and implement a Public Water System Supervision Program adequate to enforce the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act and associated program regulations found in 40 CFR Parts 141, 142, and 143. Assistance agreement awards under this program may involve or relate to geospatial information.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is generally available to federally recognized Tribes.

Matching: Federal assistance is limited to 75 percent of total, eligible program costs.

Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (DWSRF)

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=8e8fb829c4474053aef8e63b32840128

Use: Capitalization grants are made available for the purpose of establishing a DWSRF for providing assistance to drinking water systems for infrastructure improvements.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is generally available to federally recognized Tribes. Each state facilitates their respective drinking water state revolving fund program and information on those programs can be found at:

- Arkansas - http://www.anrc.arkansas.gov/divisions/water-resources-development/
- Louisiana - http://dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/page/431/n/285
- New Mexico - https://www.env.nm.gov/dwb/loan_fund/Index.htm
- Oklahoma - http://www.deq.state.ok.us/wqdnew/dwsrf/
- Texas - https://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/programs/DWSRF/

Matching: Federal assistance is limited to 75 percent of total, eligible program costs.

Water Protection Grants to the States

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=c6d9821eea26c42babd20e4fe528a05e

Use: Funded activities include providing:

1) Technical assistance, training, or distribution of tools that would lead to satisfactory vulnerability assessments of drinking water systems;
2) Technical assistance, training, or distribution of tools that would lead to drinking water systems creating, amending or updating emergency response plans to meet new requirements or security threats;
3) Assistance to improve communications with or between drinking water systems and other agencies or organizations involved with security or emergency response; and
4) Other activities focusing on training to enhance security and improving the readiness of individuals and groups involved in first response at drinking water systems.

Eligibility: Federally Recognized Tribes

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Links to Grant Information

Tribal Grants under Section 106 of the Clean Water Act - https://www.epa.gov/water-pollution-control-section-106-grants/tribal-grants-under-section-106-clean-water-act

Ground Water and Drinking Water - https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Grant Program - https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/public-water-system-supervision-pwss-grant-program

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) - https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf

Protecting Underground Sources of Drinking Water from Underground Injection (UIC) - https://www.epa.gov/uic

Examples of Tribal Project Funded Under this Category

The example projects listed below may provide you with an idea of the type of activities that have been funded in the past with these funds

- Tribal Source Water Protection Program - A 16' x 16' **block building enclosing the wellhead** and chlorination unit fitted with a metal door for security and roof access.
- Develop **sampling program** to assess surface water quality on Tribal lands for the purpose of compiling data which may show changes over time to determine a more thorough watershed management program to develop water quality standards. Obtained data determined whether, 1) the needs regarding the quality of the water are being met, 2) note any changes in the quality and/or condition of the water and, 3) understand and define the function and health of the stream ecosystem.
- Provide training to tribal members on how to utilize **clean metal sampling techniques** to further enhance their skill and understanding of managing water quality on tribal lands.

Region 6 - Tribal Projects

Range: $20,000 - $875,000
Average: $200,000
Source: EPA Awards Database

Surveys, Studies, Investigations, Demonstrations, and Training Grants - Section 1442 of the Safe Drinking Water Act

Range: $10,000 - $6,900,000
Average: $1,150,000
Source: CFDA: 66.424

State Public Water System Supervision
Range: $120,000 - $6,615,000
Average: $1,530,848
Source: CFDA: 66.432

Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (DWSRF)
Range: $6,000 - $2,400,000
Average: $480,000
Source: CFDA: 66.468

Water Protection Grants to the States
Range: $16,700 - $380,000
Average: $198,500
Source: CFDA: 66.474

Other Resources

Provided below are links to other online resources

Drinking Water Requirements for States and Public Water Systems Share - https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo

Drinking Water Regulatory Information - https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/drinking-water-regulatory-information

State Resources for Implementing Drinking Water Rules - https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/state-resources-implementing-drinking-water-rules

- Water Supply Guidance (WSG)
- Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
- Guidance documents by regulation of chemical contaminants, microbial contaminants, right-to-know rules

Quick Reference Guides to Ground Water Rule (GWR) - https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/ground-water-rule

- Ground Water Rule: A Quick Reference Guide
- Ground Water Rule Compliance Monitoring
- Ground Water Rule Sample Collection and Transport
- Groundwater Rule Triggered and Representation

Drinking Water Trainings - https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/drinking-water-trainings

- Trainings are provided to provide information for water professionals, public officials, and involved citizens interested in gaining knowledge and skills related to the SDWA.

IHS EHS Program - https://www.ihs.gov/communityhealth/environmentalhealth

IHS EHS Program strives to enhance the health and quality of life for American Indians and Alaska Natives in priority area including preventing waterborne illness and ensuring safe drinking water supplies. For more information on how to access safe drinking water, visit the Sanitation Facilities website.

Objective 2.2: Protect & Restore Watersheds & Aquatic Systems

OVERVIEW

CWA §106

https://www.epa.gov/water-pollution-control-section-106-grants/learn-about-water-pollution-control-section-106-grant

Under the CWA §106, EPA provides assistance to states, interstate agencies, and eligible tribes to establish and implement ongoing water pollution control programs. Section 106 grants are used to identify and proactively address water quality priorities and concerns by allowing a Tribe to dedicate funds for developing, maintaining, and expanding water quality programs. The goals of the programs are to control, prevent, and eliminate water pollution as well as to educate tribal members and the general public.

Activities conducted under this act include: Baseline capacity and studies, monitoring, QAPP, storm water management projects, nuisance aquatic plants, modeling, nutrient studies, sediment work, participation in TMDL development, project management.

CWA §319

https://www.epa.gov/polluted-runoff-nonpoint-source-pollution/319-grant-program-states-and-territories

Nonpoint source (NPS) pollution, unlike pollution from industrial and sewage treatment plants, comes from many diffuse sources. NPS pollution is caused by rainfall or snowmelt moving over and through the ground. As the runoff moves, it picks up and carries away natural and human-made pollutants, finally depositing them into lakes, rivers, wetlands, coastal waters and ground waters. Under the CWA §319, EPA provides funding to tribal and state agencies to implemented their approved nonpoint source management programs. Such programs include technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, demonstration projects, and regulatory programs.

CWA §104

https://www.epa.gov/wetlands

The goals of EPA's wetland program (CWA §104) include increasing the quantity and quality of wetlands in the U.S. by conserving and restoring wetland acreage and improving wetland condition. In pursuing these goals, EPA seeks to build the capacity of all levels of government to develop and refine effective, comprehensive programs for wetland protection and management. Activities conducted under this act include Wetlands delineation, quality criteria development, restoration; water quality assessments, and on-site sewer systems.

Wastewater & Sewer

https://www.epa.gov/compliance/clean-water-act-cwa-compliance-monitoring

Collection and treatment systems are vital to public health and clean water. Sewers collect sewage and wastewater from homes, businesses, and industries and deliver it to wastewater treatment facilities before it is discharged to water bodies or land, or reused. Plant compliance is achieved by meeting the goals of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The NPDES permit program addresses water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants to waters of the United States.

FERC Dam licensing

This is the responsibility of the **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission** and includes Issuance of licenses for the construction of a new project; Issuance of licenses for the continuance of an existing project (relicensing); and Oversight of all ongoing project operations, including dam safety inspections and environmental monitoring. Under Clean Water Act, Section 401, Tribes can review and approve, condition, or deny all Federal permits or licenses that might result in a discharge to Tribal waters, including wetlands. EPA can assist Tribes in taking more active roles in making wetland decisions and how Tribes can use their water quality standards in Section 401 certifications to protect wetlands.

Underground Injection Control (UIC)

https://www.epa.gov/uic/general-information-about-injection-wells

This program regulates the construction, operation, permitting, and closure of injection wells used to place fluids underground for storage or disposal. Injection wells are used to place fluid underground into porous formations such as sandstone or limestone. Injection fluids may include water, wastewater, brine, or water mixed with chemicals. Examples of the use of such wells include storing CO_2, disposing of waste, enhancing oil production, mining, and preventing salt water intrusion. As part of the safe drinking water act, EPA is to report back to Congress on the waste disposal practices and develop minimum federal requirements for injection practices that protect public health and prevent contamination of underground sources of drinking water. Tribes may apply for primary enforcement responsibility to implement the UIC program. This is called primacy.

Aquatic Ecosystems

https://www.epa.gov/hwp/healthy-watersheds-overview

Streams, lakes, rivers and other waters are interconnected with the landscape and all its activities through their watersheds. They are influenced by naturally varying lake levels, water movement to and from groundwater and amount of stream flow. Activities conducted under this act include protection, restoration of aquatic ecosystems, including invasive work.

Does the Tribe need to Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Systems?

Provided below are some guiding questions that may help you assess whether the tribe should consider a water quality program.

- Has the tribe noticed a deterioration in surface and/or drinking water quality?
- Has there been a significant change in the natural vegetation within the watershed?
- Has there been a significant change in number and types of fish and wildlife within the watershed?
- Does the tribe have on-site wastewater collection systems, i.e. septic systems?
- What is the condition of the tribe's wastewater collection and sewer treatment system?
- Are there treatment plants that discharge into waters that flow through tribal lands?
- Are there any dams or proposed dams on tribal lands?
- Are there any underground injection control wells on tribal lands?

How do I find out or know if the Tribe has Watersheds and Aquatic Systems to restore?

Provided below are some resources you can consult to help evaluate your watershed and aquatic systems.

- Speak with USEPA Region 6 to find out what information they may have about your local area.
- Talk with your local Indian Health Service Environmental Division
- Speak with your community to gauge their perception of water quality issues.
- Speak with the State environment department
- Speak with the County Environmental office.
- Speak with regional committees and organizations that deal with environmental concerns in your area.
- Use Region 6 technical assistance water quality test provider

Should the Tribe pursue funding to restore Watersheds and Aquatic Systems?

The questions below may help you determine whether watershed and aquatic restoration efforts should be considered.

- Is developing a better understanding of watershed and aquatic systems a priority for the tribe?
- Does the tribe have a plan to better understand the circumstances that affect watershed and aquatic system issues?
- Does the tribe understand how pollutants contribute to water quality issues?
- Does the tribe have resources (staff, location/space, budget) to support watershed and aquatic restoration efforts?
- Is the tribe prepared to develop a watershed and aquatic systems restoration program?
- Does the tribe understand the steps that will need to be considered when developing a program?
- Is the tribe committed to developing trained personnel to oversee a watershed and aquatic systems monitoring program?
- If the tribe decides to develop a watershed and aquatic systems monitoring program, when will the tribe be prepared to do this?

Available Funding

Listed below are grants that can be used to fund watershed and aquatic restoration activities.

CWA §106 - Water Pollution Control State, Interstate, and Tribal Program Support

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=c53503e6cdea297ceb66edb194a08650

Use: Water pollution control grants are intended to provide continuing support for the prevention and abatement of surface and ground water pollution from point and nonpoint sources. Efforts will include:

- Developing and implementing comprehensive water quality monitoring programs.
- Hiring program staff and purchasing equipment and supplies in support of the goal.
- Conducting and reporting on water quality assessments.
- Developing and implementing water quality ordinances and tribal and EPA-approved water quality standards and gaining TAS under CWA section 303 (c) and section 401.
- Developing water quality and geographic information system databases to track changes in water quality and ensure consistency in data management.
- Attending trainings, workshops, and other events to build and share technical knowledge.
- Conducting training and educational outreach to tribal members.
- Identifying nonpoint sources of pollution.
- Developing nonpoint source assessment reports and management plans.
- Gaining TAS for CWA §319 (nonpoint source) funding.
- Determining the effectiveness of nonpoint source projects or best management practices.
- Implementing wetlands protection programs.
- Coordinating water quality protection activities with state and federal agencies and community organizations.
- Developing Wetland Program Plans.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes qualified under CWA Section 518(e).

Matching: Tribal work plan costs include the costs of planning, developing, establishing, improving, and maintaining a water pollution control program. The Regional Administrator may provide up to 95 percent of the approved work plan costs for Tribes or intertribal consortia establishing a Section 106 water pollution control program. The Regional Administrator may increase the maximum Federal share if the tribe or intertribal consortium can demonstrate in writing to the satisfaction of the Regional Administrator that fiscal circumstances within the Tribe or within each Tribe that is a member of an intertribal consortium are constrained to such an extent that fulfilling the 5 percent match requirement would impose undue hardship.

CWA §319 - Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=bb843df62ef9547dbe16dfa18504090b

Use: Funds are provided to eligible applicants to carry out nonpoint source projects and programs pursuant to Section 319 of the Clean Water Act as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987. EPA's funding priority is to award grants that promote the development and implementation of watershed-based plans, focusing on watersheds with water quality impairments caused by nonpoint sources, which result in improved water quality in impaired waters. These watershed plans are a mechanism to coordinate monitoring and planning on a watershed basis and will build a foundation for effective implementation actions using federal and other funding.

- NPS training for tribal staff,
- Developing watershed-based plans,
- Riparian planting,
- Livestock exclusion fencing,
- Lake protection and restoration activities,
- NPS ordinance development,
- Outreach and education,
- Technology transfer,
- Demonstration projects, and
- Monitoring to assess the success of NPS implementation projects.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally Recognized Tribes qualified with an approved NPS assessment report in accordance with CWA section 319(a) and an approved NPS management program in accordance with CWA section 319(b). In addition, the tribe must be approved for treatment in a similar manner as a state (TAS) in accordance with CWA section 518(e).

Matching: A 40 percent match of project or program costs is required except for grants to Indian Tribes, where following demonstration of financial hardship, the nonfederal match may be reduced to as low as 10 percent of project or program costs.

Surveys, Studies, Investigations, Demonstrations, and Training Grants and Cooperative Agreements - Section 104(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=core&id=70786832898a9a93350c31c6bb7260c8

Use: The funds will support conducting and promoting the coordination and acceleration of research, investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys, and studies relating to the causes, effects (including health and welfare effects), extent, prevention, reduction, and elimination of water pollution.

Interstate agency and intertribal consortia projects must be broad in scope and encompass more than one Tribe, State, or local government. The Regional Office will accept submissions only for projects that affect the Tribes and Territories within their Region. Funds cannot be used for implementation of individual mitigation projects, mitigation banks, or in-lieu-fee mitigation programs.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally Recognized Tribes and intertribal consortiums. An intertribal consortium must meet the definition of eligibility in the Environmental Program Grants for Tribes Final Rule, at 40 CFR 35.504 (66 FR 3782. January 16, 2001) (FRL-6929-5) and be a non-profit organization within the meaning of 2 CFR 200.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Targeted Watershed Grants

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=e27561c8c60c126e56de1dfa2c069f7b

Use: Supports both on-the-ground and educational activities relating to the prevention, reduction, and elimination of water pollution. The Targeted Watersheds Grant Program provides resources in the form of grants or cooperative agreements to support watershed organizations in their efforts to expand and improve existing water protection measures. The two core objectives of this program are:

1) on-the-ground projects to improve or maintain water quality;
2) organizational and technical capacity building projects to prime organizations to be in a position to implement on-the-ground watershed projects.

Eligible activities should be able to show tangible outputs and outcomes within a relatively short time period of two to five years. For implementation grants, candidates must also have a specific water quality monitoring and evaluation plan demonstrating measurable environmental outputs and outcomes, and a strong peer and/or public outreach and education component. Certain projects or activities are ineligible for funding, such as activities required or regulated under the CWA. For example, activities for the development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and Phase II Stormwater projects will not be funded. Activities implementing the non-regulatory component of TMDLs (e.g., the elements of a watershed plan that address non-point source pollution), however, are eligible.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching: Applicants are required to demonstrate a minimum non-federal match of 25% of the total cost of the project or projects. Match may be cash or in-kind consistent with the regulation governing match requirements (2 CFR 200 and 1500). Tribes and tribal watershed groups may be exempt from this match requirement if they are constrained to such an extent that fulfilling the match requirement would impose undue economic hardship.

Regional Wetland Program Development Grants

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=83d4c3f789ce3576a9772f0fce97c1e6

Use: To build programs which protect, manage, and restore wetlands. These grants are intended to encourage comprehensive wetlands program development by promoting the coordination and acceleration of research, investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys, and studies relating to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, reduction, and elimination of water pollution. Projects funded under this program support the program development of:

- Wetlands protection,
- Wetland restoration, or
- Program management or support enhancement/refinement of an existing program.

Interstate agency and intertribal consortia projects must be broad in scope and encompass more than one Tribe, State, or local government. The Regional Office will accept submissions only for projects that affect the Tribes and Territories within their Region. Funds cannot be used for implementation of individual mitigation projects, mitigation banks, or in-lieu-fee mitigation programs.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

National Wetland Program Development Grants (WPDG) and Five-Star Restoration Training Grant

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=385d8711eba3508dd72ba158e09e365e

Use: The National WPDGs are intended to encourage comprehensive, national wetlands program development by promoting the coordination and acceleration of research, investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys, and studies relating to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, reduction, and elimination of water pollution. Projects build the capacity of Tribal programs to effectively protect wetland and riparian resources.

The Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Program brings together students, conservation corps, other youth groups, citizen groups, corporations, landowners and government agencies to provide environmental education and training through projects that restore wetlands and streams. The program

provides challenge grants, technical support and opportunities for information exchange to enable community-based restoration projects.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching: The applicant must provide a minimum of 25 percent of the total cost of the workplan. A reduced match may be available for Tribal grantees that place the Wetland Program Development Grant funds in a Performance Partnership Grant. (See regulations at 40 CFR 536(c)). Award recipients can meet the match requirements with in-kind or monetary contributions from entities other than themselves.

Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=48a87dff067c58265650824a6cb42e61

Use: Capitalization grants are available to each State for the purpose of establishing a Clean Water SRF for providing assistance for:

1) Construction of publicly owned wastewater treatment works;
2) Implementing nonpoint source management activities included in State Plans developed pursuant to Section 319; and
3) Developing and implementing an estuary conservation and management plan under Section 320;
4) The construction, repair, or replacement of decentralized wastewater treatment systems that treat municipal wastewater or domestic sewage;
5) Measures to manage, reduce, treat or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water;
6) Any municipality or intermunicipal, interstate, or State agency for measures to reduce the demand for publicly owned treatment works capacity through water conservation, efficiency or reuse;
7) The development and implementation of watershed projects meeting the criteria set forth in section 122;
8) Any municipality or interrmunicipal, interstate, or State agency for measures to reduce the energy consumption needs for publicly owned treatment works;
9) Reusing or recycling wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water;
10) Measures to increase the security of publicly owned treatment works; and
11) Any qualified nonprofit entity, as determined by the Administrator, to provide assistance to owners and operators of small and medium publicly owned treatment works

Eligibility: Federally recognized Tribes are eligible to receive grants from Title VI for the construction of municipal wastewater facilities. Federally recognized Tribes are eligible to assistance for Nonpoint Source Management Programs and Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans. Each state facilitates their respective clean water state revolving fund program and information on those programs can be found at:

- Arkansas - http://www.anrc.arkansas.gov/divisions/water-resources-development/
- Louisiana- http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/FinancialServices/CleanWaterStateRevolvingFund.aspx
- New Mexico - https://www.env.nm.gov/cpb/CWSRFPage.htm
- Oklahoma - https://www.owrb.ok.gov/financing/loan/cwsrfloans.php
- Texas - http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/programs/cwsrf/

Matching: The required State match is 20 percent of the amount of each Federal grant payment. For Recovery Act funds, the required State match of 20 percent of the amount of each Federal grant payment was waived.

State Underground Water Source Protection

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=fbd15de668eeeb294ad55763599efe7e

Use: The funds are to be used to develop and implement an underground injection control program adequate to enforce the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Fiscal Year 2016: The program will fund the major components of UIC programs which include: the development and maintenance of inventories of injection systems; the development and maintenance of databases housing compliance information on underground injection well activities; the implementation of UIC permitting activities; and the implementation of enforcement programs to ensure that underground sources of drinking water are protected from underground injection activities.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to federally recognized Tribes that qualify as Programs that have delegated primary Enforcement Authority pursuant to SDWA amendments of 1986.

Matching: Federal assistance is limited to 90 percent of eligible costs.

Links to Grant Information

Tribal Grants under Section 106 of the Clean Water Act - https://www.epa.gov/water-pollution-control-section-106-grants/tribal-grants-under-section-106-clean-water-act

Tribal Water Pollution Control Program Grants (Section 106 of the Clean Water Act) - https://www.epa.gov/water-pollution-control-section-106-grants/tribal-grants-under-section-106-clean-water-act

Tribal 319 Grant Program - https://www.epa.gov/polluted-runoff-nonpoint-source-pollution/tribal-319-grant-program

Wetlands Funding - https://www.epa.gov/wetlands/wetlands-funding

Wetland Program Development Grants - https://www.epa.gov/wetlands/wetland-program-development-grants

Underground Injection Control Grants - https://www.epa.gov/uic/underground-injection-control-grants

Examples of Tribal Project Funded Under this Category

The example projects listed below may provide you with an idea of the type of activities that have been funded in the past with these funds

- Restore the riparian area, **stabilize the streambanks, and create aquatic and terrestrial wildlife habitat** along creek; and for the Tribe to conduct environmental outreach and education using a variety of methodologies in order to reach as many citizens/partners as possible to educate them on the importance of wetland restoration and protection.
- Conduct **well testing and inspecting**, enforcement and compliance, and permitting of injection wells.
- Install 2,000 feet of sewer lines to 150 homes.
- Continued support for the Tribe's **wetland program and to enhance, restore and effectively sustain the wetland** within the watershed on Tribal lands.

Region 6 - Tribal Projects
Range: $50,000 - $370,000
Average: $210,000

CWA §106
Range: $40,000 - $125,000
Average: $125,000

CWA §319
Range: $30,000 - $150,000
Average: $50,000
Source: EPA Awards Database

Water Pollution Control State, Interstate, and Tribal Program Support (Section 106 of the Clean Water Act)
Range: $30,000 - $12,000,000
Average: $5,000,000
Source: CFDA: 66.419

CWA §319 - Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants
Range: $30,000 - $50,000 (based on awards to Tribal entities)
Source: CFDA: 66.460

Surveys, Studies, Investigations, Demonstrations, and Training Grants and Cooperative Agreements - Section 104(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act
Range: $10,000 - $580,000
Average: $295,000
Source: CFDA: 66.436

Targeted Watershed Grants

Range: $400,000 to $900,000
Average: $650,000
Source: CFDA: 66.439

Regional Wetland Program Development Grants

Range: $20,000 to $600,000
Average: $220,000
Source: CFDA: 66.461

National Wetland Program Development Grants (WPDG) and Five-Star Restoration Training Grant

Range: $75,000 to $200,000/every two years
Average: $160,500/every two years
Five-Star Restoration Training Grant: $1,000,000 every four years.
Source: CFDA: 66.462

Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds

Range: $6,500,000 - $147,000,000
Average: $26,000,000
Source: CFDA: 66.458

Other Resources

Provided below are links to other online resources

EPA's Guidance for the tribal §106 Program - https://www.epa.gov/water-pollution-control-section-106-grants/final-guidance-awards-grants-indian-tribes-under-section

> EPA has developed guidance to assist water quality program managers, staff, and other tribal environmental decision makers in designing and implementing effective, successful water quality programs.

Developing a tribal monitoring strategy lays out the decisions and analysis that tribes must address to produce a monitoring strategy. The supplement provides formats and identifies required information.https://www.epa.gov/water-pollution-control-section-106-grants/developing-tribal-water-monitoring-strategy-supplement

What Is the Enhancing State and Tribal Programs Effort? - https://www.epa.gov/wetlands/what-enhancing-state-and-tribal-programs-effort

Nonpoint Source Tribal: Resources and Training - https://www.epa.gov/polluted-runoff-nonpoint-source-pollution/nonpoint-source-tribal-resources-and-training

Healthy Watersheds Assessment Overview - https://www.epa.gov/hwp/healthy-watersheds-assessment-overview

The Healthy Watersheds Program conceptual framework views watersheds as integrated systems that can be understood through assessments that capture the interacting dynamics of these essential ecological attributes. Since watersheds are not static systems, healthy watersheds assessments should incorporate expected future changes such as vulnerability to climate change and population growth, including land and water use changes.

Objective 3.1 Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

OVERVIEW

Brownfields

https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-state-local-tribal-information

By definition, a brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated or compromised by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. It is estimated that there are more than 450,000 brownfields in the U. S. Cleaning and reinvesting in these properties protects the environment, reduces blight and takes development pressures off greenspace and working lands.

Brownfields are also known as **Tribal Response Programs**. The Tribal Regional Funding Program is designed to assess, safely clean up and sustainably reuse brownfields. This program may be used to create new or enhance existing environmental response programs. Over $50 million has been awarded, shared by states, tribes and territories and is awarded annually. In 2014, over $12 million was awarded to tribes.

To be eligible for funding under CERCLA section 128(a), a tribe must demonstrate that their response program includes the four elements of a response program or are taking reasonable steps to include the four elements in their plan, and must maintain and make available to the public a record of sites at which response actions have been completed in the previous year and list of potential sites for the upcoming 12 months.

Can the Tribe demonstrate the Four Elements of a Response Plan?

The four elements of a Tribal Response Program must demonstrate or show progress:

1.) Timely survey and inventory of brownfields sites on tribal land.
    a. These inventories should develop/maintain a system or process that can provide a reasonable estimate of the number, location and general characteristics of brownfields sites within their tribal lands.
2.) Oversite and enforcement authority or other resources to ensure that a response action will protect human health and the environment.
3.) Must have resources and plans to provide meaningful opportunities for public participation, i.e. assist in the prioritization of sites, provide in-kind services in the cleanup and redevelopment of sites.
4.) Have a process by which the tribe will approve cleanup plans and verification and certification process to ensure that the cleanup is complete.

Should the Tribe have a Brownfield Program?

Provided below are some guiding questions and resources that may help you assess whether the tribe should consider a brownfields program.

- Contact regional brownfields coordinator.
- Are there areas on tribal lands that may have been compromised by the presence of hazardous substances?
- Are there mine-scarred lands on tribal lands?

Available Funding

Listed below are grants that can be used to fund a waste program.

Brownfields Training, Research, and Technical Assistance Grants and Cooperative Agreements

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=0bc2675eb6dd4dcd3c715347b84fbc6b

Use: CERCLA 104(k)(6) provides EPA with authority for a program of training, research, and technical assistance to individuals and organizations to facilitate the inventory of brownfields properties, assessments, cleanup of brownfields properties, community involvement, or site preparation. Brownfield sites are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. EPA also evaluates applicants based on their ability to manage grants and other policy-based factors intended to promote effective stewardship of federal funds. Up to 25% of the funding for CERCLA 104(k) may be used for characterization, assessment, and remediation of brownfields sites contaminated by petroleum or petroleum products. No more than 15% of the funding appropriated for CERCLA 104(k) grants may be used to fund training, research, and technical assistance grants authorized by CERCLA 104(k)(6).

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized tribes.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=ccc36374d2874b3790c57ae41b434896

Use: For site specific projects, the site must meet the definition of a brownfields site found at CERCLA 101(39). As part of the application process, EPA provides guidance to assist grant applicants in determining whether sites meet this definition.

1) The brownfields grants may be used to address sites contaminated by petroleum and hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants (including hazardous substances co-mingled with petroleum).
2) Brownfields assessment grant funds may be used to inventory, characterize, assess, and conduct planning and community involvement related to brownfield sites.

3) An revolving loan fund (RLF) project grant recipient must use at least 60 percent of the awarded funds to capitalize and implement a revolving loan fund; a RLF project grant recipient may use no more than 40 percent of the awarded funds for cleanup subgrants and may not subgrant to itself. Revolving loan fund project grants generally are used to provide no-interest or low-interest loans for brownfields cleanups.
4) An RLF project grant recipient may use its funds to award subgrants to other eligible entities, including nonprofit organizations, for brownfields cleanups on sites owned by the subgrantee
5) Brownfields cleanup grant funds must be used to carry out cleanup activities at brownfield sites that are owned by the grant recipient.
6) Costs incurred under CERCLA 104(k) grants or cooperative agreements may not be used for an administrative cost, penalty or fine, a Federal cost-share requirement, a response cost for which the recipient of the grant or cooperative agreement is potentially liable under CERCLA 107, or the cost of complying with a Federal law, with the exception of the costs of laws applicable to cleanup of Brownfields sites.
7) Brownfields multi-purpose pilot grant recipients may use funding for assessment, cleanup planning and direct cleanup at one site owned by the applicant. All grants under 66.818 are awarded on a discretionary basis.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching: Matching requirements are not applicable for brownfield assessment grants. Under CERCLA 104(k)(9)(B)(iii) revolving loan fund and cleanup grants require a 20 percent cost share, which may be in the form of a contribution of money, labor, material, or services, and must be for eligible and allowable costs. An RLF or cleanup grant applicant may request a waiver of the 20 percent cost share requirement based on financial hardship.

Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training Cooperative Agreements

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=core&id=38a90e415f769150a04b6fdaf9a44577

Use: Funds awarded under Section 104(k)(6) of CERCLA must be used for training, research, and technical assistance to individuals and organizations, to facilitate the inventory of brownfields properties, site assessments, cleanup of brownfields properties, community involvement, or site preparation. Funds under Section 311(b)(3)(9) of CERCLA must be used for training in innovative and alternative treatment technologies. The objective of the Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training Program is to recruit, train, and place unemployed and under-employed, including low-income, residents of solid and hazardous waste-impacted communities with the skills needed to obtain full-time, sustainable employment in solid and hazardous waste cleanup, wastewater treatment, chemical safety, and the environmental field at large. Furthermore, this program promotes the facilitation of activities related to assessment, cleanup, or preparation of contaminated sites, including brownfields and Superfund sites, for reuse, while simultaneously building a local workforce with the skills needed to perform remediation work that are supportive of environmental protection and environmental health and safety.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes, inter-tribal consortia and tribal organizations

Matching: This program has no matching requirements, however, evidence of leveraged funds is encouraged.

State and Tribal Response Program Grants

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=5f10d5ad0a541e31072887ea749cc876

Use: These funds can be used to:

1) Establish or enhance four statutory elements of a response program, as per CERCLA § 128(a)(2),
2) Capitalize a Revolving Loan Fund program for brownfields cleanup, pursuant to CERCLA § 104(k)(3),
3) Purchase environmental insurance or develop a risk sharing pool, an indemnity pool, or insurance mechanism to provide financing for response actions under their programs,
4) Maintain and update, at least annually, a public record of sites, pursuant to CERCLA § 128(b), that includes the name and location of sites at which response actions have been completed during the previous year and the name and location of sites at which response actions are planned to be addressed in the next year, and
5) Conduct limited site-specific activities.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes. To be eligible, the tribe must demonstrate that its response program includes, or is taking reasonable steps to include, the four elements of a response program. Tribes that are parties to voluntary response program memoranda of agreement (MOAs) are automatically eligible for Section 128(a) funding.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements, however, evidence of leveraged funds is encouraged.

Superfund State, Political Subdivision, and Indian Tribe Site-Specific Cooperative Agreements

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=e8c26297e366012aa812d224939d9f95

Use: Activities that can be funded under this program include:

1) Conduct non time critical removal actions;
2) Perform site characterization activities such as preliminary assessments, site inspections, remedial investigations, feasibility studies, and remedial design activities at potential or confirmed hazardous waste sites;
3) Conduct remedial actions (i.e., clean up) at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites listed on the National Priorities List (40 CFR 300);
4) Support CERCLA implementation activities;
5) Identify Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs);
6) Conduct settlement negotiations;
7) Take enforcement actions against PRPs; and,
8) Oversee PRP cleanups. Funding may not be used to conduct tasks or activities not authorized by CERCLA.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia.

Matching: Tribal governments are not required to share in the costs of Superfund actions.

Links to Grant Information

Types of Brownfields Grant Funding - https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding

Cleanup Grants and Funding - https://www.epa.gov/cleanups/cleanup-grants-and-funding

State and Tribal Response Grant - http://bit.ly/2cLaxgf

Examples of Tribal Projects Funded Under this Category

The example projects listed below may provide you with an idea of the type of activities that have been funded in the past with these funds

- Continue to establish and **enhance the tribe's Brownfields Response program**. Staff will assist eligible parties determine if contamination is present, plan for cleanup if contaminants are found, and in some limited cases, **assist in or oversee cleanup that leads to redevelopment**. This program will help accomplish the objectives of GPRA 4.2.3 "Healthy Communities and Ecosystems; Assessment and Cleanup of Brownfields Properties".
- These funds will provide support for the ITEC to continue the enhancement of their Tribal Response Program. ITEC staff will assist eligible applicants within the state to assess or **cleanup property, leading to redevelopment**. The ITEC Tribal Response program will help accomplish the objectives of EPA's Strategic Plan 3.1.2 "Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development, Promoting Sustainable and Livable Communities, Assess and Cleanup Brownfields". This is an Assistance Agreement since substantial Regional involvement is needed for site eligibility determinations, review and approval of Quality Assurance documents, grant funds use for oversight, tracking accomplishments for national databases, and communicating ongoing national program updates and trends.
- ENIPC tribal response program that includes timely **survey and inventory of brownfield sites**; oversight and enforcement authorities to ensure that response actions protect human health and the environment; resources to provide meaningful public involvement; mechanisms for **approval of cleanup plans** and verification of complete responses. In addition, their work will focus on site specific activities for brownfields sites in tribal lands. The ENIPC tribal response program will help accomplish the objectives of GPRA 3.1 "promote sustainable and livable communities". This an Assistance Agreement with substantial Regional involvement that includes site eligibility determinations, review and approval of Quality Assurance documents, grant funds use for oversight, tracking and accomplishments for national databases, and communicating ongoing national program updates and trends.

Region 6 - Tribal Projects

Range: $20,000 - $1,115,000
Average: $274,000
Source: EPA Awards Database

Brownfields Training, Research, and Technical Assistance Grants and Cooperative Agreements

Range: up to $200,000
Source: CFDA: 66.814

Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements

Assessment grants
Up to $200,000; with waiver, up to $350,000. A coalition of eligible entities may apply for up to $1,000,000 to address sites contaminated by hazardous substances or petroleum on a community-wide basis.

Revolving land fund grants
Up to $1,000,000 for initial RLF. Coalitions of eligible entities may apply together under one recipient for up to $1,000,000 per eligible entity.

Cleanup grants
Up to $200,000 per site.
Source: CFDA: 66.818

Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training Cooperative Agreements

Average: $200,000
Source: CFDA: 66.815

State and Tribal Response Program Grants

Range: $50,000 - $1,000,000
Average: $450,000
Source: CFDA: 66.817

Superfund State, Political Subdivision, and Indian Tribe Site-Specific Cooperative Agreements

Range: $50,000 - $1,000,000
Average: $450,000
Source: CFDA: 66.802

Other Resources

Provided below are links to other online resources

Brownfield Overview and Definition - https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfield-overview-and-definition

Brownfields - https://www.epa.gov/brownfields

Cleanups in My Community - https://www.epa.gov/cleanups/cleanups-my-community

Objective 3.2 Preserve Land

OVERVIEW

EPA regulates household, industrial and hazardous wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). This act includes regulations, guidance and policies that ensure the safe management and cleanup of solid and hazardous waste, and programs that encourage source reduction and beneficial reuse.

There are several types of solid wastes, including:

- Garbage, also known as municipal solid waste (e.g., milk cartons and coffee grounds)
- Refuse (e.g., metal scrap, wall board, and empty containers)
- Sludge from waste treatment plants, water supply treatment plants, or pollution control facilities (e.g., scrubber slags)
- Industrial wastes (e.g., manufacturing process wastewaters and non-wastewater sludges and solids)
- Other discarded materials, including solid, semisolid, liquid, or contained gaseous materials resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, and community activities (e.g., boiler slag).

RCRA Subtitle C, Hazardous Waste

https://www.epa.gov/tribal/solid-and-hazardous-waste-indian-country-resource-conservation-and-recovery-act-rcra

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was enacted in 1976 and is the principal federal law governing the disposal of solid waste and hazardous waste. Congress enacted RCRA to address the increasing problems the nation faced from its growing volume of municipal and industrial waste. RCRA amended the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965.

Correctly managing and handling hazardous waste is important because if present, such waste can pose a serious threat to the tribe, the environment, and wildlife. When hazardous waste is improperly disposed, the waste can pollute ground water, streams, rivers, lakes, and other surface waters. Careless waste disposal has been linked to respiratory illnesses, skin diseases (including skin cancer), and elevated levels of toxic materials in humans, plants, and animals. In some cases, the improper management of hazardous waste has resulted in fires, explosions, or the generation of toxic gases that have killed or seriously injured workers and first responders.

Subtitle C regulations address the generation, transportation, treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous wastes with the purpose of ensuring that hazardous waste is handled in a manner that protects human health and the environment. The regulations first identify the criteria to determine which solid wastes are hazardous, and then establish various requirements for the three categories of hazardous waste handlers: generators, transporters, and treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs). In addition, the Subtitle C regulations set technical standards for the design and safe operation of TSDFs. These standards are designed to minimize the release of hazardous waste into the environment. Furthermore, the regulations for TSDFs serve as a basis for developing and issuing the permits required by the Act for each facility. Permits are essential to making the Subtitle C regulatory program work, since it is through the permitting process that the EPA or state applies standards to TSDFs.

Integrated & Solid Waste Management

https://www.epa.gov/tribal-lands/developing-tribal-integrated-waste-management-plans

Developing an Integrated Waste Management Plan will help the tribe outline how to reduce, manage, and dispose of waste on tribal lands. Typically, a plan will include the following five sections:

1) Description of the community service area.
2) Description of the tribe's solid waste program structure administration.
3) Description of the tribe's current and proposed waste management practices.
4) Description of the funding and sustainability and the long-term goals of the tribe's solid waste program.
5) Demonstration of approval by the Tribal Council.

EPA, Indian Health Service, and other organizations provide training and technical assistance to tribes developing plans.

Activities listed in the NTC budget matrix included integrated solid waste program development and implementation, transfer stations, recycling, open dumps, SW reduction projects, outreach, ordinance development, and Pollution Prevention efforts.

Is the Tribe managing Solid Waste effectively?

Provided below are some guiding questions that may help you assess whether the tribe should consider a solid waste program.

- Does the tribe have a clear understanding of waste management needs and priorities?
- Does tribe plan for staff training – schedules, timing, budget and other needed resources?
- Does the tribe have a sufficient program to begin address solid waste issues/problems?
- Does the tribe have a defined assessment to use as a tool to begin addressing solid waste issues/problems?
- Does the tribe plan to involve the USEPA resources throughout the life of the solid waste program?
- Does the tribe plan to involve an education component within their solid waste planning and execution process?
- Is there a plan to involve schools, community and neighboring communities to support the solid waste management process?
- Are there sufficient waste collection facilities available to tribal members?
- Are there areas on tribal land where waste is being disposed in an uncontrolled manner?
- Speak with tribal members.

How do I find out if the Tribe has a Solid Waste Problem?

Provided below are some resources you can consult to help evaluate your solid waste management risk.

- Contact your Regional Tribal Hazardous Waste Management Program Contacts
  - Region VI, U.S. EPA, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, TX 75202-2733
  - Nick Stone (Technical), Stone.Nick@epa.gov
  - Cheryl M. Scott(Grants), scott.cheryl-m@epa.gov
  - Phone numbers: (214) 665-7226, (214) 665-7216, (214) 665-2179, (214) 665-2118.
- Contact the Tribal Waste and Response Assistance Program (TWRAP)

Should the Tribe develop a Solid Waste Program?

The questions below may help you determine whether planning for a solid waste program should be considered.

- How does the tribe currently address solid waste management?
- How often does the tribe assess solid waste management needs?
- How does the tribe prioritize solid waste management issues?
- Is the community involved in the planning and prioritizing of efforts for management?
- Does the tribal leadership support management planning?
- Is there enough support, interest and involvement to pursue a planning process, or enhance an existing process?
- Is there a clear understanding of the budget, staff and time needs to begin/enhance a planning process?

Available Funding

Listed below are grants that can be used to fund waste management activities.

Solid Waste Management Assistance Grants

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=9c0d33d6b76f5eac6df0a167503ab455

Use: To promote the use of integrated solid waste management systems to solve solid waste generation and management problems at the local, regional and national levels. Projects can include the following types of activities: training, surveys, education materials and programs, studies, and demonstrations; assistance to such projects shall not include any element of construction, or any acquisition of land or interest in land, or any subsidy for the price of recovered resources.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Hazardous Waste Management Grant Program for Tribes

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=7bdfe8dc13ba7a82398619b4b283192c

Use: To improve the applicant's ability to properly identify, manage, or dispose of hazardous waste. Activities funded under this program can include:

- Hazardous Waste Identification;
- Hazardous Waste Generator Siting, Monitoring, & Compliance (Large Quantity, Small Quantity, and Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators);
- Hazardous Waste Minimization, Recycling, Used Oil, and Universal Wastes;
- Hazardous Waste Transportation;
- Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility Siting, Permitting, Monitoring, Corrective Action, & Enforcement;
- Land Disposal Restrictions; and
- Combustion.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Links to Grant Information

FY 2016 Hazardous Waste Management Grant Program for Tribes - https://www.epa.gov/grants/fy-2016-hazardous-waste-management-grant-program-tribes

Examples of Tribal Project Funded Under this Category

The example projects listed below may provide you with an idea of the type of activities that have been funded in the past with these funds

- Provide **solid waste technical assistance**, compliance assistance and outreach to tribes and help tribes to manage their solid waste programs and address illegal open dumps on tribal lands.
- Coordination and **implementation of a household hazardous waste collection program** that provides long-term solutions for disposal of household hazardous waste. This program will include the development of outreach documents and other resource materials as well as conducting hazardous waste management seminars for tribal leaders and waste management workers.
- identify, **characterize and assess open dumpsites** located on their Tribal Lands. These dumpsites will be entered into the Indian Health Service (IHS) Operation and Maintenance Data System (OMDS) database for tracking. The tribe will also conduct outreach to tribal members about alternatives available to them to help deter future open dumping.
- Conduct multimedia outreach from a tribal perspective on US/Mexico border program environmental issues & **create awareness among communities & Tribal Nations** along the US/Mexico border about the risks associated with the **improper use & disposal of household hazardous waste & automotive chemicals**. Will produce a bilingual environmental education video on DVD to be distributed to the 26 US tribes & 7 communities of Mexican indigenous peoples in the border region.
- Develop an **Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan** (ISWMP) and supported codes as part of their effort to build a solid waste program.

Region 6 - Tribal Projects

Range: $25,000 - $322,000
Average: $97,000
Source: EPA Awards Database

Hazardous Waste Management Grant Program for Tribes

Range: $18,000 to $100,000
Average: $56,000
Source: CFDA: 66.812

Solid Waste Management Assistance Grants
Range: $10,000 to $460,000
Average: $50,000
Source: CFDA: 66.808

Other Resources

Provided below are links to other online resources

What Is Integrated Solid Waste Management - https://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/wycd/waste/downloads/overview.pdf

Learn about Waste - https://www.epa.gov/learn-issues/learn-about-waste

Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: Facts and Figures - https://www.epa.gov/smm/advancing-sustainable-materials-management-facts-and-figures

Land Environmental Protection in Indian Country - https://www.epa.gov/tribal/land-environmental-protection-indian-country

Objective 3.3 Restore Land

OVERVIEW

Underground Storage Tank (UST) System / Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST)

https://www.epa.gov/ust/underground-storage-tanks-usts-program-indian-country

An underground storage tank system (UST) is a tank and associated underground piping that is at least 10 percent underground. Nearly all USTs regulated by the underground storage tank requirements contain petroleum. Until the mid-1980s, most USTs were made of bare steel, which corrodes over time and allows the contents of the UST to leak into the environment. In addition to corrosion, faulty installation or inadequate operating and maintenance procedures can cause USTs to leak.

The greatest potential hazard from a leaking UST system is that the petroleum or other hazardous substance seep into the soil and contaminate the groundwater and/or reach surface water. A leaking UST can present other health and environmental risks, including the potential for fire and explosion.

UST systems are found at service stations and convenience stores and are also found where owners use tanks solely for their own needs, such as fleet service operators and local governments. In 1984, Subtitle I was added to the Solid Waste Disposal Act through the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments and a federal program to limit tank failure was created to regulate USTs containing petroleum and hazardous chemicals. The EPA was directed to set operating requirements and technical standards for tank design and installation, leak detection, spill and overfill control, corrective action, and tank closure.

Superfund Cooperative Agreements

https://www.epa.gov/superfund/state-tribal-and-other-federal-agency-superfund-cleanups

Superfund is a program designed to fund the cleanup of sites contaminated sediments and groundwater due to the presence of hazardous substances and pollutants. Such sites may include abandoned mine lands. Cleaning up a superfund site is a multi-phase process that involves:

- Preliminary assessment/site investigation
- National Priorities List (NPL) site listing process
- Remedial investigation/feasibility study
- Records of decision
- Remedial design and action
- Construction completion
- Post-construction completion
- National Priorities List deletion
- Site reuse/redevelopment

Sites not on the National Priority List (NPL) that have been through the Superfund assessment process and need cleanup attention may be addressed by a tribal cleanup program. Activities on such sites may include comprehensive investigations in support of cleanup determinations, interim cleanup actions, removals or final cleanup decisions, including decisions that cleanup is not required.

Does the Tribe have Contaminated Sites on Tribal Lands?

Provided below are some guiding questions that may help you assess whether the tribe should consider a contaminated sites cleanup program.

- Is there a record of any open dump sites located within the reservation boundaries?
- If there are recorded open dump sites were the sites closed according to EPA standards?
- Would the tribe be interested in conducting appropriate cleanup of open dump sites according to EPA Standards?
- Is there recorded history of arroyo dumping of large equipment, such as vehicles, farm equipment, equipment that may hold petroleum, oil or diesel fuels that need to be appropriately addressed?
- Are there areas on tribal lands that were mined for aggregate that may still hold storage tanks and waste release areas that may be contaminating land.
- Are there any abandoned or active gas or service stations located on tribal lands?
- Does the tribe store petroleum tanks on tribal lands?
- Check EPA Regional data - https://www.epa.gov/ust/tribal-ust-and-lust-data
- Speak with tribal members.

How do I find out if there are Contaminated Sites on Tribal Lands?

Provided below are some resources you can consult to identify the presence of contaminated sites.

- Speak with tribal elders, and other community members to find out what they know.
- Check with Indian Health Service, Environmental office to look at their records.
- Check with the tribal realty office to request for records of land use for mining, gas stations, other storage facilities that may have stored hazardous contaminates.
- Contact your Regional Tribal UST/LUST contact
    - Greg Pashia, (214)665-8439
- Search for Superfund Sites - https://www.epa.gov/superfund/search-superfund-sites-where-you-live
- Review Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) - https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-data-and-reports

Should the Tribe develop a Contaminated Sites Cleanup Program?

The questions below may help you determine whether planning for contaminated site cleanups should be considered.

- Are there land use concerns for areas that are known to be contaminated?
- Does the tribe have a plan for identifying, mapping, categorizing and prioritizing (for cleanup) areas of concern?
- Does the tribe anticipate community education and involvement for planning for areas of concern?
- How does the tribe plan to records and classify areas of concern?
- Will tribe request guidance or training from USEPA Region 6 when developing a plan for contamination cleanup?
- Does the tribe understand the funding sources available to develop a contamination site cleanup program?
- Does the tribal leadership support these ideas, plans and program?
- Are there potentially leaking tanks on tribal lands?
- Have leaks been observed near petroleum storage facilities?

- Is the community involved in the planning and prioritizing of efforts for management?
- Does the tribal leadership support management planning?
- Is there enough support, interest and involvement to pursue a planning process, or enhance an existing process?
- Is there a clear understanding of the budget, staff and time needs to begin/enhance a planning process?

Available Funding

Listed below are grants that can be used to fund activities related to contaminated sites.

Underground Storage Tank Prevention, Detection and Compliance Program

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=79335dfad68188614b3bd05e2647616f

Use: To support the development and implementation of underground storage tank (UST) programs and for leak prevention, compliance and other related activities. Funding can be used by the tribe for:

1) Adopting and implementing EPA's recently-released regulatory revisions;
2) Approving specific technologies to detect leaks from tank systems;
3) Ensuring that tank owners and operators are complying with notification and other requirements;
4) Ensuring equipment compatibility;
5) Conducting UST inspections;
6) Implementing operator training;
7) Prohibiting delivery for non-complying facilities;
8) Seeking state program approval to operate the UST program in lieu of the Federal program; and
9) Requiring secondary containment.

Related to leaking underground storage tanks (LUST), the funding can be used for:

1) Inspecting UST facilities to complete the three-year inspection requirement;
2) Developing inspection capacity for Tribes;
3) Implementing enforcement activities related to release prevention;
4) Developing leak prevention regulations and other program infrastructure; and
5) Helping tribes develop the capacity to administer UST programs.

Capacity development activities include training for Tribal staff and educating owners and operators in Indian Country about UST requirements. These activities are geared toward bringing all UST systems into compliance with release detection and release prevention requirements and minimizing future releases.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements for tribes or intertribal consortia.

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Corrective Action Program

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=e9f74473f482f4a3408b334c1f2b356f

Use: To support Tribal corrective action programs that address releases from underground storage tanks. Activities will include making progress in cleaning up petroleum leaks by initiating and completing cleanups, and reducing the backlog of sites not yet cleaned up. Tasks involving better site characterization efforts, remedy selection review, other technical assistance and management, oversight and enforcement activities at unaddressed LUST sites will be given higher priority.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements for tribes or intertribal consortia.

Headquarters and Regional Underground Storage Tanks Program

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=37c2d488f0179bd5ef95ea600c506957

Use: To fund projects that including: research presentations, educational materials, surveys, training, studies, demonstrations, investigations, special projects and the development or use of methods to improve UST systems management and performance to reduce the actual and potential risks to human health and the environment.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Superfund State, Political Subdivision, and Indian Tribe Site-Specific Cooperative Agreements

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=e8c26297e366012aa812d224939d9f95

Use: Activities that can be funded under this program include:

1) Conduct non time critical removal actions;
2) Perform site characterization activities such as preliminary assessments, site inspections, remedial investigations, feasibility studies, and remedial design activities at potential or confirmed hazardous waste sites;
3) Conduct remedial actions (i.e., clean up) at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites listed on the National Priorities List (40 CFR 300);
4) Support CERCLA implementation activities;
5) Identify Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs);
6) Conduct settlement negotiations;
7) Take enforcement actions against PRPs; and,
8) Oversee PRP cleanups. Funding may not be used to conduct tasks or activities not authorized by CERCLA.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia.

Matching: Tribal governments are not required to share in the costs of Superfund actions.

Links to Grant Information

Training Resources for Managing USTs in Indian Country - https://www.epa.gov/ust/underground-storage-tanks-usts-program-indian-country

Examples of Tribal Project Funded Under this Category

The example projects listed below may provide you with an idea of the type of activities that have been funded in the past with these funds

- Building **UST capacity** to develop and implement systems, processes and training that will result in adequate ongoing UST compliance, and leaking underground storage tank (LUST) remediation activities, for all of the tribe's UST facilities.
- Continue development of Underground Storage Tanks (UST) systems and processes that will provide adequate compliance and remediation assistance for UST activities at all Inter-Tribal Environmental Council (ITEC) member tribes and tribes in the State, including outreach and training.
- Remediate **hydrocarbon contaminated soils through phytoremediation processes**.
- **Increase public safety and environmental health** by working closely with the Tribes, federal state and local agencies to improve and raise the Compliance Rate and complete activities as required by the Energy Policy Act.

Region 6 - Tribal Projects

Range: $10,000 - $523,000
Average: $198,000
Source: EPA Awards Database

Underground Storage Tank Prevention, Detection and Compliance Program

Range (for tribes): $36,000 to $320,000
Average (for tribes): $77,000
Source: CFDA: 66.804

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Corrective Action Program

Range: $41,000 to $3,226,000
FY 2016: 2 Tribal cooperative agreements for a total of $375,000.
Source: CFDA: 66.805

Headquarters and Regional Underground Storage Tanks Program

Range: $199,800 - $370,000
Average: $277,000

Source: CFDA: 66.816

Superfund State, Political Subdivision, and Indian Tribe Site-Specific Cooperative Agreements
Range: $50,000 - $1,000,000
Average: $450,000
Source: CFDA: 66.802

Other Resources

Provided below are links to other online resources

Cleanup and Prevention Programs on Tribal Lands - https://www.epa.gov/tribal-lands/cleanup-and-prevention-programs-tribal-lands

Resources for UST State and Territorial Implementing Agencies - https://www.epa.gov/ust/resources-ust-state-and-territorial-implementing-agencies

Tribal UST and LUST Data - https://www.epa.gov/ust/tribal-ust-and-lust-data

Best Management Practices for USTs in Indian Country - https://www.epa.gov/ust/best-management-practices-usts-indian-country

Superfund Data and Reports - https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-data-and-reports

Superfund: National Priorities List (NPL) - https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-national-priorities-list-npl

Technologies for Cleaning Up Contaminated Sites - https://www.epa.gov/remedytech

Land Environmental Protection in Indian Country - https://www.epa.gov/tribal/land-environmental-protection-indian-country

Objective 3.4 Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country

OVERVIEW

The issues targeted by this objective include General Assistance Program (GAP), data, science/research, above-ground tanks, and innovation.

General Assistance Program (GAP)

https://www.epa.gov/tribal/indian-environmental-general-assistance-program-gap

This grant program provides federally recognized tribes and tribal consortia funding for planning, developing and establishing environmental protection programs in Indian country, and for developing and implementing solid and hazardous waste programs on tribal lands.

Data

Gathering environmental data continues to be a requirement of complying with environmental regulations, however with the increased ability to analyze and visualize environmental data for the benefit of supporting the decision making process, implementing information management systems have become encouraged. Data management systems may include organized spreadsheets, formal databases, and **geographic information systems (GIS)** https://www.epa.gov/geospatial. Developing an organized and thorough data management program provides the foundation for measuring and achieving environmental quality results while helping meet the EPA data reporting requirements.

Since environmental data could benefit multiple entities, data sharing should be considered. Through the development of data portals, data can be shared among the tribes and agencies such that all organizations are better informed and can better the risks to the tribe and the environment.

Environmental Information Exchange Network (EIEN) - https://www.epa.gov/exchangenetwork
The Environmental Information Exchange Network (EIEN) is an Internet-based system used by state, tribal and territorial partners to securely share environmental and health information with one another and EPA. The Exchange Network Grant Program provides funding to states, territories and federally recognized Indian tribes to support the development of the Environmental Information Exchange Network (EIEN). The primary outcome expected from Exchange Network assistance agreements is improved access to, and exchange of, high-quality environmental data from public and private sector sources.

Science / Research

https://www.epa.gov/research-grants/tribal-research-resources

Conducting research allows the tribe to better understand the environmental issues the tribe is facing thereby help the tribe prioritize the challenges and develop a more formal planning process. In addition, sharing the research results help address the important science issues of tribes and promote partnerships

between tribal and EPA scientists in the development and application of science tools. There are research grants to study:

- Air
- Climate change
- Ecosystems
- Health
- Safer chemicals
- Sustainability
- Water
- Land and waste management

Above-ground Tanks

https://www.epa.gov/oil-spills-prevention-and-preparedness-regulations/overview-spill-prevention-control-and

Petroleum products can also be stored in above-ground storage tanks (ASTs) sometimes called bulk storage containers. The Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) program regulates the storage of oil in above ground containers. These regulations require above ground oil storage facilities to prepare and comply with written, site-specific, spill prevention plans.

Innovation

Innovation grants are to support the implementation of new and innovative programs, technologies, and/or strategies, including non-traditional and voluntary measures for achieving environmental management goals.

Does the Tribe effectively use Information, conduct Research and Innovation to Strengthen Tribal Member Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country?

Provided below are some guiding questions that may help you assess how the Tribe is working to strengthen health and environmental protection.

- What does the tribe understand to be potential health and environmental hazard concerns?
- How are these concerns determined?
- What are the potential impacts to human health, lands, water, and future planning?
- How will the tribe identify added potential hazards?
- How will the tribe record findings?
- How will the information be used?
- Will the tribe request for assistance from the USEPA Region 6?
- Will the tribe plan for a dedicated program to identify, address and record information, and records?

How do I find out what the Tribe is doing for Information Management, Research and Innovation?

Provided below are some resources you can consult to identify what the Tribe is doing to to strengthen health and environmental protection.

- Research Indian Health Service records.
- Research Tribal Realty program information identifying land uses and classifications of use.
- Research business leases/permits for actions taken on tribal lands.
- Research County and USEPA records for any information on land uses to adjacent lands that may have taken actions that impact tribal lands.
- Develop a records management system.
- Develop and educational component for outreach to community.
- Develop a final plan for all of the above.

Could the Tribe improve how Information is managed, Research is conducted and Innovation is implemented to Strengthen Tribal Member Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country?

The questions below may help you determine whether there is a need to improve how the Tribe is working towards strengthening health and environmental protection

- Are information management systems updated? How often?
- Does the tribe have or plan to have a dedicated program to manage tribal records?
- Does the tribe have a system in place to regularly communicate to the community, the tribal leadership, Indian Health Service, and USEPA?
- Does the tribe plan for or have established enforcement for tribal health and environmental protection actions?
- Does the tribal leadership support planning, implementation and enforcement actions supporting strengthening health and environmental protection?

Available Funding

Listed below are grants that can be used to fund information management, research and innovation activities.

Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP)

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=21c78a488744e8425cb6573cd3db1700

Use: The primary purpose of the assistance agreements under this program is to support the development of elements of a core environmental program, such as:

- Providing for tribal capacity-building to assure an environmental presence for identifying programs and projects;

- Developing proposals for environmental program grants and managing environmental work;
- Fostering compliance with Federal environmental statutes by developing appropriate tribal environmental programs, ordinances, and services; and
- Establishing a communications capability to work with Federal, State, local and other tribal environmental officials.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Science to Achieve Results (STAR) Research Program

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=b491b0dc5498b4ea49c261e3c477b6b1

Use: All STAR awards are made in response to competitive requests for applications (RFAs) or requests for initial proposals (RFIPs). This program funds research in the follow areas:

1) Air climate and energy research assess human and ecosystem exposures and effects associated with air pollutants and climate change.
2) Safe and sustainable water research provides the resource management tools that allow decision makers to systematically consider complex tradeoffs occurring in a watershed on a regional or national scale. These tools are based on an improved understanding of the impacts of environmental stresses such as waterborne chemicals and microbial contaminants on aquatic systems and the potential impacts of anthropogenic processes. This research will also address issues related to the nation's aging water infrastructure; high priority water quality and availability research; and promising approaches such as green infrastructure.
3) Sustainable and healthy communities research program supports the Agency's effort to protect and restore land, and support community health. This research focuses on developing data and tools for forecasting and assessing ecological and community health, designing near-term approaches for sustainable solutions to address environmental contaminants present in communities, and developing sustainable practices to help communities manage waste and materials; infrastructure, energy and water; transportation; and planning and zoning for buildings and land use; and
4) Chemical safety and sustainability research underpins the analysis of risks and potential health impacts across the broad spectrum of EPA programs and provides the scientific foundation for pesticide and toxic substances programs, pollution prevention. Specifically, this research allows the Agency to more quickly, efficiently, and cost-effectively assess potential chemical toxicity.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Office of Research and Development Consolidated Research/Training/Fellowships

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=998e197ef96de230a6a1498e245b07b9

Use: The research funded through the Office of Research and Development (ORD) supports EPA's strategic goals. The areas of research include:

1) Air climate and energy research assess human and ecosystem exposures and effects associated with air pollutants and climate change. Working with other Federal and state agencies, major universities and institutions, and the private sector, this research provides the scientific tools, metrics, and information on air pollution exposure necessary for individuals, communities, and governmental agencies to make public health decisions related to air quality and climate change
2) Safe and sustainable water research provides the resource management tools that allow decision makers to systematically consider complex tradeoffs occurring in a watershed on a regional or national scale. These tools are based on an improved understanding of the impacts of environmental stresses such as waterborne chemicals and microbial contaminants on aquatic systems and the potential impacts of anthropogenic processes. This research will also address issues related to the nation's aging water infrastructure; high priority water quality and availability research; and promising approaches such as green infrastructure;
3) Sustainable and healthy communities research program supports the Agency's effort to protect and restore land, and support community health. This research focuses on developing data and tools for forecasting and assessing ecological and community health, designing near-term approaches for sustainable solutions to address environmental contaminants present in communities, and developing sustainable practices to help communities manage waste and materials; infrastructure, energy and water; transportation; and planning and zoning for buildings and land use; and
4) Chemical safety and sustainability research underpins the analysis of risks and potential health impacts across the broad spectrum of EPA programs and provides the scientific foundation for pesticide and toxic substances programs, pollution prevention, human health risk assessment, and homeland security. Specifically, this research allows the Agency to more quickly, efficiently, and cost-effectively assess potential chemical toxicity; develop integrated health hazard and dose-response assessments that support Agency decisions related to chemical safety; improve the Agency's preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities for homeland security incidents and other hazards.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Surveys, Studies, Investigations and Special Purpose Grants within the Office of Research and Development

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=a59355ebd1971c808b1f2779e0cfceaa

Use: Research priorities under this program include:

- Conducting air quality research,
- Improving the science behind risk assessment,
- Water quality research,
- Drinking water research,
- Research to improve human health and the environment, and
- Research related to Homeland Security.

Surveys, studies, and investigations to determine the environmental effects of air quality, drinking water, water quality, hazardous waste, toxic substances, endocrine disrupting chemicals, and pesticides will also be funded under this category. Additionally, this funding priority provides support for conferences relating to the areas above.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Surveys, Studies, Investigations and Special Purpose Grants within the Office of the Administrator

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=24390bfe0d9f8c92ecf9dcd67dadf894

Use: Activities funded under this program include:

1) Supporting surveys, studies, investigations, and special purpose assistance associated with air quality, acid deposition, drinking water, water quality, hazardous waste, toxic substances, and pesticides;
2) Identifying, developing, and demonstrating necessary pollution control techniques;
3) Preventing, reducing, and eliminating pollution;
4) Evaluating the economic and social consequences of alternative strategies and mechanisms for use by those in economic, social, governmental, and environmental management positions; and
5) Promoting collaboration on projects and activities within the states and enable wider and more coordinated state input on national environmental issues.

Under the FY17 competition, energy auditing, solar installation, and weatherization training are anticipated to be eligible uses of grant funds. Applicants in FY17 will also be evaluated on the extent to which they have partnered with employers willing to hire graduates and the extent to which they have conducted labor market assessments that link proposed training with employers; forecasted hiring needs.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes

Matching: EPA's Appropriation Act requires that applicants submitting unsolicited research grant proposals share in the cost of conducting research. The amount of the cost share will be based on the mutuality of interest between the Government and the applicant.

Research, Development, Monitoring, Public Education, Outreach, Training, Demonstrations, and Studies

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=48517f18afc346573d8c499479dd6dc0

Use: Grants are awarded to support Research, Development, Monitoring, Public Education, Outreach, Training, Demonstrations, and Studies relating to the protection of public health and the environment from pesticides and potential risk from toxic substances. Grants and cooperative agreements are available to support recipients' allowable direct costs incident to approved scopes of work plus allowable indirect costs, in accordance with established EPA policies and regulations.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes and Native American Organizations

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Links to Grant Information

Exchange Network Grant Program - https://www.epa.gov/exchangenetwork/exchange-network-grant-program

Air - https://www.epa.gov/research-grants/air-research-grants

Climate change - https://www.epa.gov/research-grants/climate-change-research-grants

Ecosystems - https://www.epa.gov/research-grants/ecosystems-research-grants

Health - https://www.epa.gov/research-grants/ecosystems-research-grants

Safer chemicals - https://www.epa.gov/research-grants/safer-chemicals-research-grants

Sustainability - https://www.epa.gov/research-grants/sustainability-research-grants

Water - https://www.epa.gov/research-grants/water-research-grants

Examples of Tribal Project Funded Under this Category

The example projects listed below may provide you with an idea of the type of activities that have been funded in the past with these funds

- Research project that involves **bioaerosol spore sampling** for Aspergillus fumigatus at two locations, a community adjacent to a compost facility whose process gives rise to the spore, and one located several miles from the facility.
- Reconnaissance **Investigation of Pesticides and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)** in Spoonbill and selected predator fish species such as Catfish, Perch, Bass and Crappie from the Grand Lake O' the Cherokees and its tributaries.
- This assistance agreement is **in support of an administrative assistant who will work with the Tribal Science Council (TSC)** co-chair in performing the duties and activities for the National Tribal Science Council.
- **Evaluation of pesticides** on traditional plants on the reservation.
- Conduct **surface water sampling** and laboratory analysis for pesticides.

Region 6 - Tribal GAP Awards

Range: $75,000 - $606,000
Average: $375,000
Source: EPA Awards Database

Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP)
Range: $75,000 - $400,000
Average: $110,000
Source: CFDA: 66.926

Science to Achieve Results (STAR) Research Program
Range: $329,650 - $10,000,000
Average: $950,000
Source: CFDA: 66.509

Office of Research and Development Consolidated Research/Training/Fellowships
FY 2017 obligation (estimate): $1,700,000
Source: CFDA: 66.511

Surveys, Studies, Investigations and Special Purpose Grants within the Office of Research and Development
FY 2017 obligation (estimate): $1,900,000
Source: CFDA: 66.510

Surveys, Studies, Investigations and Special Purpose Grants within the Office of the Administrator
FY 2017 obligation (estimate): $75,000
Source: CFDA: 66.610

Research, Development, Monitoring, Public Education, Outreach, Training, Demonstrations, and Studies
Range: $1,000 to $1,500,000
Average: $500,000.
Source: CFDA: 66.716

Other Resources

Provided below are links to other online resources

Oil Spills Prevention and Preparedness Regulations - https://www.epa.gov/oil-spills-prevention-and-preparedness-regulations

Tank Inspections - https://www.epa.gov/oil-spills-prevention-and-preparedness-regulations/tank-inspections

Objective 4.1: Ensure Chemical Safety

OVERVIEW

Pesticides

https://www.epa.gov/pesticides

The use of pesticides to control insects, weeds, rats and mice, bacteria and mold and more is common practice. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) provides federal regulation of pesticide distribution, sale, and use. Regulating pesticides ensures that the products used do not pose unintended or unreasonable risks to humans, animals, and the environment. In order to legally apply restricted use pesticides (RUPs), pesticide applicators must obtain a federal certification from their EPA regional office.

The National Pesticide Program's goal is to assure that pesticides are properly sold, distributed and applied in a manner that protects human health and the environment. In order to achieve this, funding has made available by different offices to assist with achieving the protective goals of the program.

The Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) provides funds to support education, outreach, training, technical assistance and evaluation activities.

The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) provides funds to support compliance assistance, compliance monitoring, case development and enforcement. Program expectations include (but are not limited to) reporting pesticide activity use, maintaining or building staff expertise on pesticide issues, responding to pesticide inquiries, providing outreach, implementing a worker protection standard, implementing a pesticide applicator certification program, provide technical assistance to the community as necessary, and monitor compliance with pesticide water quality risk mitigation measures.

Superfunds Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III and Emergency Plans

https://www.epa.gov/superfund

This law, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, known as Title III of SARA, requires that detailed information about the nature of hazardous substances being stored by companies in or near reservations is available to the public. It also requires that comprehensive emergency plans be prepared to deal with chemical accidents. Title III contains four provisions: (1) planning for chemical emergencies, (2) emergency notification of chemical accidents and releases, (3) reporting of hazardous chemical inventories, and (4) toxic chemical release reporting.

In order to comply with the Emergency Planning part of Title III, a tribe can form an independent Tribal Emergency Response Commission or enter into a cooperative agreement with another tribe or the State.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-toxic-substances-control-act

TSCA addresses the production, importation, use, and disposal of specific chemicals. This act was recently amended (June 22, 2016) to require mandatory evaluation of existing chemicals, establish new risk-based safety standards, increase public transparency for chemical information, and provide consistent funding to execute the responsibilities under the new law.

Substances of interest under this act include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos, radon and lead-based paint. Lead can affect almost every organ and system in the body. Children six years old and younger are most susceptible to the effects of lead. Lead is found in paint, dust, soil, water, air, and waste. *EPA monitors compliance with three major Lead-based Paint Program regulations under TSCA: 1. Lead-based Paint Real Estate Notification and Disclosure Rule (Lead Disclosure Rule); 2. Lead-Based Pain Activities, Certification, and Training Rule (Abatement Rule); and 3. Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule (RRP Rule).*

Under the Lead Disclosure Rule, sellers and lessors of pre-1978 housing are required to provide purchasers and lessees with a lead hazard information pamphlet and provide available lead hazard evaluation reports to the seller or lessor. The Department of Housing and Urban Development shares compliance responsibilities with EPA for the Lead Disclosure Rule.

Under the Abatement Rule, individuals and firms performing abatements must be trained and certified by accredited training providers; to give notice to EPA prior to the abatement work; and to follow work practice standards.

Under the RRP Rule, firms and workers performing renovations are to be trained and certified by accredited training providers and to follow work practice standards. In addition, prior to starting a renovation the firm must provide a lead hazard information pamphlet to the owner and occupant of pre-1978 housing or child care facilities, and to parents and guardians of children under age six that attend a child care facility.

Phase 1 Contaminant Survey Activities

These surveys address contaminated property issues which are prevalent concerns for parties involved in activities such as Property Transfer Evaluations (PTE) and construction on undeveloped land. Such assessments typically consist of the following four tasks:

1. Gathering information about past and present uses of the site;
2. Inspection of the site by an environmental professional, usually accompanied by someone familiar with the property;
3. Reviewing environmental files maintained by the site owner and regulatory agencies;
4. Preparing a report that identifies existing and potential sources of contamination on the property.

The outcome of a Phase I ESA determines whether a more detailed site investigation (sampling and analysis) is necessary.

Waste Enforcement of Mining and Mineral Processing

This is one of EPA's national initiatives, with the goal to reduce the risk of mining waste contamination of drinking water, rivers, and streams, and work to cleanup mining sites across the nation.

Is Chemical Safety a Challenge?

Provided below are some guiding questions that may help you assess whether the tribe should consider a chemical safety program.

- Does the tribe know what kinds of and how much pesticides are being used on the tribal lands?
- If restricted use pesticides are being used, is there properly trained staff to handle and test the pesticide?
- If pesticides are being applied on tribal lands, is the water quality being tested on a regular basis?
- Has the tribe established a Tribal Emergency Response Commission or entered into an agreement with other Tribes or the State to form a commission?
- Is the tribe aware of toxic substances that are being stored near or on the reservation?
- Does the tribe have an emergency management plan to respond to hazardous substance spills?
- How are chemical safety issues recorded?
- Does the tribe receive and make available to its members, annual reports on toxic releases that have occurred on tribal lands?
- Have structures built before 1978 been assessed for the presence of lead?
- Does the tribe conduct, or intend to conduct lead abatement activities?
- Is commercial property to be leased or vacant land to be developed assessed for contamination?
- What methods are used to address lead or asbestos abatement?
- How are trainings for abatement prioritized?
- If a chemical safety program is in place, what are the challenges to ensuring chemical safety?

How do I find out if the Tribe has a Chemical Safety Problem?

Provided below are some resources you can consult to help evaluate your chemical exposure risk.

- Speak with USEPA Region 6 to find out what information they may have about chemical issues in your local area.
- Speak with your local Indian Health Service Environmental Division
- Contact your Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC) or Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
- Speak with your Housing Authority office.
- Speak with local schools (schools on tribal lands if not run by the tribe.)

Should the Tribe develop a Chemical Program?

The questions below may help you determine whether planning for chemical risks should be considered.

- Does the tribe have a plan to develop a hazardous spill response plan?
- Is the tribe at risk of being exposed to toxic substances?
- Does the tribe have resources (staff, location/space, budget) to support a toxic substances management program?
- Has the tribe participated in any training offered by the USEPA Region 6 related to toxic substances?
- Is the tribe prepared to invest the time and have the staff to develop a toxic substance management program?
- Does the tribe understand the steps that will need to be considered when developing a toxic substance program?
- Is the tribe committed to developing trained personnel to oversee a toxic substance management program, and if so when will it be executed?

Available Funding

Listed below are grants that can be used to fund chemical safety and pollution prevention activities.

TSCA Title IV State Lead Grants Certification of Lead-Based Paint Professionals

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=54d0739ea01c184addec00913e0d3ad2

Use: The objective of this grant program is to assist Tribes in developing and carrying out authorized programs that:

(a) certify contractors engaged in lead-based paint activities and accredit lead-based paint activities training programs;

(b) certify contractors engaged in renovation, repair and painting activities that disturb painted surfaces in most target housing; and/or

(c) require distribution of lead-hazard information prior to renovation (pre-renovation education program).

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Toxic Substances Compliance Monitoring Cooperative Agreements

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=7b69240306860701856663562 5c2ad74

Use: Grant funds are available for costs specifically incurred by Tribes and States to develop, enhance and maintain comprehensive compliance monitoring/enforcement programs under TSCA, specifically PCBs, Asbestos, and Lead-based paint. Funded activities may include inspector training, inspection supplies, and

laboratory costs, including personnel and equipment; reimbursement for salaries, travel, training, and per diem expenses for inspectors, analysts, and program managers; and other functions related to grant activities.

For those programs where inspections are conducted using EPA credentials, prior to conducting inspections under the Grant, the Tribe/State must have an authorization agreement and the inspectors must complete the minimum inspector training, including health and safety training, and conduct inspections pursuant to the September 2004 Guidance for Issuing Federal EPA Inspector Credentials to Authorize Employees of Tribal/State Governments to Conduct Inspections on Behalf of EPA. They must also have a signed authorization agreement with EPA.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes. For the PCB and Asbestos programs, Tribes should have toxic substance compliance responsibilities and be designated as the lead agency with the authority to enter into these cooperative agreements. For the Lead-based paint program, state agencies, Indian tribes, and tribal consortiums that have toxic substance compliance responsibilities, who have the authority to enter into these cooperative agreements, and who have their own lead laws in place are eligible to apply for assistance under the TSCA Compliance Monitoring Grant.

Matching: Under TSCA Section 28, no grant may exceed 75 percent of the establishment and operation costs of such a program during the period for which the grant is made. Thus, recipients must contribute 25% of the total costs for activities conducted under Section 28 of TSCA (i.e., the PCB and Asbestos grants). There are no cost-sharing or matching fund requirements for Lead-based Paint enforcement grants under Section 404(g).

Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Regional Grants

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=191d958ce700cb12067a8579861538d9

Use: The Objective is to support Integrated Pest Management (IPM) implementation and approaches that reduce the risks associated with pests & pesticide use in agriculture in the United States. Grants may be used to fund projects that further the implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in agriculture. The type of projects that will be considered include research, monitoring, demonstration, and related activities. Projects must include efforts to implement IPM practices which lead to pest and pesticide risk reduction.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Research, Development, Monitoring, Public Education, Outreach, Training, Demonstrations, and Studies

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=48517f18afc346573d8c499479dd6dc0

Use: Grants are awarded to support Research, Development, Monitoring, Public Education, Outreach, Training, Demonstrations, and Studies relating to the protection of public health and the environment from pesticides and potential risk from toxic substances. Grants and cooperative agreements are available to support recipients' allowable direct costs incident to approved scopes of work plus allowable indirect costs, in accordance with established EPA policies and regulations.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes and Native American Organizations

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Pollution Prevention (P2) Grant Program / Pollution Prevention Information Network Grant Program (PPIN)

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=c2fe83b22257ef48978dc99dfbb9c989

Use: The P2 grant program funds grants and cooperative agreements that provide pollution prevention technical assistance services and/or training to businesses. The PPIN grant program funds grants and cooperative agreements through a national network of Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx) Centers. The Centers work to deliver pollution prevention information, resources and tools to state technical assistance providers, businesses and industry.

Funding under the P2 and PPIN grant programs is supported through Congressional appropriation. The programs support P2 projects that address the transfer of potentially harmful pollutants across all environmental media: air, water, and land. The programs also support the establishment and expansion of Tribal and State P2 programs under various topic areas, some which are: industrial toxics, agriculture, energy and water conservation, and transportation

P2: Supports approaches and methodologies that focus on increasing P2 awareness through:

- Institutionalizing P2 as an environmental management method,
- Helping businesses establish prevention goals,
- Providing on-site technical assistance or training to businesses,
- Supporting outreach and research endeavors, and
- Supporting data collection and analysis to curb environmental inefficiencies.

PPIN: EPA coordinates work among State and local technical assistance providers to:

- Disseminate P2 information,
- Offer training to local technical assistance providers, businesses, and industry,
- Promote new and innovative P2 technologies, and
- Track and evaluate P2 activities occurring across the nation in order to minimize duplication of effort.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes that meet the requirements for treatment in a manner similar to a state as described in 40 CFR 35.663, and Intertribal Consortia that meet the requirements in 40 CFR 35.504.

Match requirement: 50 percent match; for tribal governments that place P2 grant activities into a performance partnership grant (PPG) the match for the federally-recognized tribe is reduced to 5 percent.

Source Reduction Assistance Grant Program (SRA)

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=c0bce2c4bfcf76d4d55ad47766e20509

Use: The goal of the SRA program is to provide grants to support pollution prevention (P2), source reduction and/or resource conservation activities. Source reduction projects can include but are not limited to:

1) Improving facility and institutional operations that reduce pollutant use and exposure,
2) Reformulating and procuring products to reduce toxic constituents,
3) Providing direct technical assistance to businesses and other organizations,
4) Encouraging green product design and manufacturing,
5) Conducting outreach,
6) Collecting and analyzing P2 data, and
7) Integrating P2 concepts into regional and tribal environmental multimedia programs.

The statutes authorize EPA to award assistance agreements to support the following activities: "research, investigations, experiments, education/training, demonstrations of new or innovative techniques, surveys and studies." These activities relate generally to the gathering or transferring of information or advancing knowledge.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Match requirement: 5 percent match.

TSCA Title IV State Lead Grants Certification of Lead-Based Paint Professionals

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=4d02d5311e654ddf8dd951849fb8184c

Use: Supported activities must contribute or lead to the attainment or maintenance of authorization pursuant to TSCA Title IV. The goal of EPA's lead-based paint program is to eliminate childhood lead poisoning. The program is comprised of four strategies designed to achieve the goal:

1) Establish standards to define where lead hazards are present in paint, dust and soil;
2) Give the public information about lead hazards and steps to protect themselves;

3) Ensure that information about known lead-based paint hazards is disclosed to individuals buying or renting pre-1978 housing, and that owners and occupants of pre-1978 housing are provided information on lead-based paint hazards before renovation activities take place;
4) Establish lead-safe work practice standards and require lead-based paint professionals and renovators who work in pre-1978 housing to be trained and certified.

This grant program assists Tribes to develop and carry out programs that:

1) Certify contractors engaged in lead-based paint activities and accredit lead-based paint activities training programs;
2) Certify contractors engaged in renovation, repair and painting activities that disturb painted surfaces in most target housing; and/or require distribution of lead-hazard information prior to renovation (pre-renovation education program).

The FY2017 priority is to continue to provide assistance to Tribes to develop and implement lead-based paint activities training and certification programs and pre-renovation education programs.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching requirements: This program has no matching requirements.

The Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=0a5a56bed72390716688d00cdb028180

Use: Address environmental and public health concerns in their communities through collaboration with other stakeholders, such as state and local governments, industry, academia and non-governmental organizations. Funds are to be used on working on or planning to work on projects to address local environmental and/or public health issues in their communities, using EPA's "Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Model."

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching requirements: This program has no matching requirements.

Regional Agricultural IPM Grants

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=cc45f4270f7fd37b7d3276624f17b609

Use: Grants may be used to fund projects that further the implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in agriculture. The type of projects that will be considered include research, monitoring, demonstration, and related activities. Projects must include efforts to implement IPM practices which lead to pest and pesticide risk reduction.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching requirement: This program has no matching requirements.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act State and Tribal Assistance Grant Program

Use: The funding is available to support efforts in developing and maintaining comprehensive pesticide programs that address all aspects of pesticide enforcement and special pesticide initiatives; sponsoring cooperative surveillance, monitoring and analytical procedures; and in encouraging regulatory activities within the tribes and states.

Activities associated with the development and maintenance of a pesticide program, such as complete administrative/management, fiduciary and reporting.; building or maintaining staff and management expertise on pesticide program issues and enforcement (e.g. attend training opportunities through PREP, PIRT, in-service training, etc., or other appropriate activities); providing outreach, communication, and training as appropriate as a result of new emerging issues, rules, regulations, and registration and registration review decisions.; implementing Part 170 worker protection standard (WPS) rule requirements and carry out program implementation requirements; Conduct WPS-related outreach and education; supporting WPS worker & handler training; assuring mechanisms and procedures are in place to enable coordination and follow-up on reports of occupational pesticide exposure, incidents or illnesses that may be related to pesticide use/misuse or WPS violations; implementing pesticide applicator certification programs in accordance with Part 171 and EPA approved certification plans; meeting tribal and state certification plan requirements for plan maintenance and annual reporting using the Certification Plan and Reporting Database (CPARD); submitting water quality monitoring data to EPA; ensuring that pesticides do not adversely affect the nation's water resources by implementing a management strategy that involves evaluating, managing, demonstrating and reporting on the progress.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia. The funding must be used to address all REQUIRED program areas, however the level of effort invested in each required program area and activity is negotiable between the grantee and EPA region and must be reflected in grantee work plans. Each of these program areas support Goal 4 of the Agency's FY14-18 Strategic Plan, Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution, Objective 1: Ensure Chemical Safety. Enforcement activities under this program area support EPA's Goal 5: Enforcing Environmental Laws.

Links to Grant Information

Lead Outreach, Partnerships and Grants - https://www.epa.gov/lead/lead-outreach-partnerships-and-grants

Compliance Monitoring Strategy for the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - https://www.epa.gov/compliance/compliance-monitoring-strategy-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca

Grant Programs for Pollution Prevention - https://www.epa.gov/p2/grant-programs-pollution-prevention

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act State and Tribal Assistance Grant Program - https://www.epa.gov/compliance/federal-insecticide-fungicide-and-rodenticide-act-state-and-tribal-assistance-grant

Environmental Justice Grants - https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/environmental-justice-grants-funding-and-technical-assistance

Examples of Tribal Projects Funded Under this Category

The example projects listed below may provide you with an idea of the type of activities that have been funded in the past with these funds

- Initiate a statewide **public awareness campaign on the prevention of lead poisoning for tribal children** and families
- Quarterly **water and sediment sampling** to better understand impact of pesticide use on water resources.
- Pesticide need, risk and **environmental effects assessment**.
- Outreach and technical assistance.
- Establish **circuit rider program** to provide training and outreach on pesticide safety and education.

Region 6 - Tribal Projects

Range: $30,000 - $100,000
Average: $50,000
Source: EPA Awards Database

TSCA Title IV State Lead Grants Certification of Lead-Based Paint Professionals

Range: $16,000 to $350,000
Average: $200,000
Source: CFDA: 66.707

Toxic Substances Compliance Monitoring Cooperative Agreements

For PCB and Asbestos
Range$22,000 to $203,000
Range: $93,000

For Lead
$46,000 per /tribe
Source: CFDA 66.701

Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Regional Grants

No awards in FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016.
Source: CFDA: 66.714

Research, Development, Monitoring, Public Education, Outreach, Training, Demonstrations, and Studies

Range: $1,000 to $1,500,000
Average: $500,000.
Source: CFDA: 66.716

Pollution Prevention (P2) Grant
Range: $110,000 - $220,000
Average: $220,000
Source: CFDA 66.708

Pollution Prevention Information Network grants
Range: $96,000 - $130,000
Average: $106,000
Source: CFDA 66.708

Source Reduction Assistance Grant Program (SRA)
Range: 25,000 - $117,600
Average: $60,860
Source: CFDA 66.717

The Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program
Range: $100,000 - $300,000
Average: $120,000.
Source: CFDA 66.306

Regional Agricultural IPM Grants
No current data available.
Source: CFDA 66.714

Other Resources

Provided below are links to other online resources

Federal Certification to Apply Restricted Use Pesticides in Indian Country - https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-applicator-certification-indian-country/about-epa-plan-certify-applicators-indian-country

Restricted use pesticides (RUPs) require special care to avoid harming human health or the environment and therefore can only be sold to or used by pesticide applicators who are specially certified, or to persons under the direct supervision of a certified applicator. Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, states or tribes that choose to certify pesticide applicators can submit a state or tribal certification plan to EPA.

How to Better Prepare Your Community for a Chemical Emergency: A Guide for State, Tribal and Local Agencies - https://www.epa.gov/epcra/how-better-prepare-your-community-chemical-emergency-guide-state-tribal-and-local-agencies

A PDF of the guide is accessible from this page. The guide provides an overview of the EPCRA requirements for:

- Tribal Emergency Response Commissions (TERCs),
- State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs),
- Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), and
- Tribal Emergency Planning Committees (TEPCs).

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Program - https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program

TRI is a resource for learning about toxic chemical releases and pollution prevention activities reported by industrial and federal facilities. TRI data support informed decision-making by communities, government agencies, companies, and others.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory - https://www.epa.gov/tsca-inventory

The TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory contains all existing chemical substances manufactured, processed, or imported in the United States that do not qualify for an exemption or exclusion under TSCA. This may be your starting place for interaction with EPA on TSCA regulatory matters.

National Enforcement Initiative: Reducing Pollution from Mineral Processing Operations - https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-initiative-reducing-pollution-mineral-processing-operations

Maps and charts are available to document the progress of inspecting and addressing high risk mineral processing facilities

National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI) eLearning Center

Federal (non-EPA), state, local, and tribal personnel may register for a NETI eLearning Center account to access the Training Catalog. The NETI eLearning Center, NETI's Adobe Connect-based Learning Management System, provides online eLearning, live webinar, and classroom training opportunities to environmental enforcement personnel.

Tribal Pesticide Program Council - http://www.tppconline.org/

The TPPC is a tribal technical resource and program and policy dialogue and development group, focused on pesticide issues and concerns. It is composed of authorized representatives from federally recognized tribes and Indian nations and intertribal organizations. Authorization must be in writing by a letter from either the Tribal Chairperson or a letter or resolution from the Tribal Council or similar governing body.

Land Environmental Protection in Indian Country - https://www.epa.gov/tribal/land-environmental-protection-indian-country

Objective 4.2: Environmental Education

OVERVIEW

Environmental Education

Raising awareness, increasing knowledge and buildings skills to manage our natural resources allows communities to effectively implement environmental management programs that are culturally sensitive and appropriate. Environmental education programs unique to each tribal community helps to create supportive and community driven involvement, developing responsible communities. This can involve outreach activities to your tribal community, training of tribal members to support monitoring efforts, and training staff to increase their knowledge and skills to support their work. Engaging local schools promotes environmental education by stimulating and encouraging interest among tribal students to pursuit careers in this field and further the building of capacity within the tribe.

Under the Environmental Education Grants Program, EPA seeks grant proposals from eligible applicants to support environmental education projects that promote environmental awareness and stewardship and help provide people with the skills to take responsible actions to protect the environment. This grant program provides financial support for projects that design, demonstrate, and/or disseminate environmental education practices, methods, or techniques. Since 1992, EPA has distributed between $2 and $3.5 million in grant funding per year, supporting more than 3,600 grants. Technical assistance for program development is also available through the EPA Environmental Education Grants Program, as well as other supportive EPA programs. EPA is charged to appropriately communicate, coordinate and collaborate to achieve sustainable and appropriate environmental programs in tribal communities.

Is Environmental Education a Challenge?

Provided below are some guiding questions that may help you assess whether the tribe should consider developing or enhancing the environmental education program.

- Does the tribal leadership support the environmental education process?
- If the tribe follows an education/public outreach plan how often is the plan reviewed and updated?
- Does the tribe know what kinds of and how much pesticides are being used on the tribal lands?
- If restricted use pesticides are being used, is there properly trained staff to handle and test the pesticide?
- If pesticides are being applied on tribal lands, is the water quality being tested on a regular basis?
- Has the tribe established a Tribal Emergency Response Commission or entered into an agreement with other Tribes or the State to form a commission?
- Is the tribe aware of toxic substances that are being stored near or on the reservation?
- How are chemical safety issues recorded?
- Does the tribe receive and make available to its members, annual reports on toxic releases that have occurred on tribal lands?
- Have structures built before 1978 been assessed for the presence of lead?
- Does the tribe conduct, or intend to conduct lead abatement activities?
- Is commercial property to be leased or vacant land to be developed assessed for contamination?
- What methods are used to address lead or asbestos abatement?
- How are trainings for abatement prioritized?
- If a chemical safety program is in place, what are the challenges to ensuring chemical safety?

Should the Tribe develop Environmental Education Program?

The questions below may help you determine whether developing an environmental education program should be considered.

- Does the tribe have or plan to develop an environmental public education process?
- What agencies (federal / state) does the tribe work with when developing tribal environmental educational programs?
- Does the tribal chemical safety program have resources available for their community?
- Does the tribal chemical safety program have a school age education program?
- Does the tribe have an emergency management plan to respond to hazardous substance spills?

Available Funding

Listed below are grants that can be used to fund educational activities.

Internships, Training and Workshops for the Office of Air and Radiation

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=d0b3922aaafe7e4eda45f33de2d5bfd8

Use: Assistance agreements are available to support recipients' allowable direct costs incident to approved projects for internships, training and workshops related to environmental issues plus allowable indirect costs, in accordance with established EPA policies and regulations.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=54d0739ea01c184addec00913e0d3ad2

Use: The objective of this grant program is to assist Tribes in developing and carrying out authorized programs that:

(a) certify contractors engaged in lead-based paint activities and accredit lead-based paint activities training programs;
(b) certify contractors engaged in renovation, repair and painting activities that disturb painted surfaces in most target housing; and/or
(c) require distribution of lead-hazard information prior to renovation (**pre-renovation education program**).

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Regional Grants

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=191d958ce700cb12067a8579861538d9

Use: The Objective is to support Integrated Pest Management (IPM) implementation and approaches that reduce the risks associated with pests & pesticide use in agriculture in the United States. Grants may be used to fund projects that further the implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in agriculture. The type of projects that will be considered include research, monitoring, **demonstration**, and related activities. Projects must include efforts to implement IPM practices which lead to pest and pesticide risk reduction.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Research, Development, Monitoring, Public Education, Outreach, Training, Demonstrations, and Studies

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=48517f18afc346573d8c499479dd6dc0

Use: Grants are awarded to support Research, Development, Monitoring, **Public Education, Outreach, Training**, Demonstrations, and Studies relating to the protection of public health and the environment from pesticides and potential risk from toxic substances. Grants and cooperative agreements are available to support recipients' allowable direct costs incident to approved scopes of work plus allowable indirect costs, in accordance with established EPA policies and regulations.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes and Native American Organizations

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Pollution Prevention (P2) Grant Program

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=c2fe83b22257ef48978dc99dfbb9c989

Use: The P2 grant program funds grants and cooperative agreements that provide pollution prevention technical assistance services and/or training to businesses. The PPIN grant program funds grants and cooperative agreements through a national network of Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx) Centers. The Centers work to **deliver pollution prevention information**, resources and tools to state technical assistance providers, businesses and industry.

Funding under the P2 and PPIN grant programs is supported through Congressional appropriation. The programs support P2 projects that address the transfer of potentially harmful pollutants across all

environmental media: air, water, and land. The programs also support the establishment and expansion of Tribal and State P2 programs under various topic areas, some which are: industrial toxics, agriculture, energy and water conservation, and transportation

P2: Supports approaches and methodologies that focus on increasing P2 awareness through:

- institutionalizing P2 as an environmental management method,
- Helping businesses establish prevention goals,
- Providing on-site technical assistance or training to businesses,
- **Supporting outreach** and research endeavors, and
- Supporting data collection and analysis to curb environmental inefficiencies.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia.

Match requirement: Organizations receiving grant funds through the P2 and PPIN grant programs are required to match federal funds by at least 50 percent.

Source Reduction Assistance Grant Program (SRA)

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=c0bce2c4bfcf76d4d55ad47766e20509

Use: The goal of the SRA program is to provide grants to support pollution prevention (P2), source reduction and/or resource conservation activities. Source reduction projects can include but are not limited to:

- Improving facility and institutional operations that reduce pollutant use and exposure,
- Reformulating and procuring products to reduce toxic constituents,
- Providing direct technical assistance to businesses and other organizations,
- Encouraging green product design and manufacturing,
- **Conducting outreach,**
- Collecting and analyzing P2 data, and
- Integrating P2 concepts into regional and tribal environmental multimedia programs.

The statutes authorize EPA to award assistance agreements to support the following activities: "research, investigations, experiments, education/training, demonstrations of new or innovative techniques, surveys and studies." These activities relate generally to the gathering or transferring of information or advancing knowledge.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes

Match requirement: 5 percent match.

Lead Poisoning Prevention Grants

EPA's lead poisoning prevention grants provides critical support to local programs across the country in addressing lead poisoning in particularly vulnerable communities. These grants have funded programs like building important partnerships, prioritizing issues, **public education and outreach**, and more. Between 2000 and 2010, EPA provided $17.2 million in grant funding for lead poisoning prevention projects. EPA is not currently soliciting grants at this time.

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Projects - State and Local Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention and Surveillance of Blood Lead Levels in Children

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=core&id=a4132ecae99f7951acb061d30da088f2

Use: Assistance through this program is to be used for developing, improving, and expanding the agency's capacity to address the problem of childhood lead poisoning in communities with demonstrated high-risk populations. Recipients of awards are expected to:

- Write, implement and evaluate a jurisdiction-wide childhood lead poisoning elimination plan;
- Write, implement and evaluate screening plans to target resources to children at the highest risk for lead poisoning;
- Maintain a jurisdiction-wide childhood lead surveillance program, with an analysis plan for collected data,
- **Conduct primary prevention activities for pregnant women and/or families with children at high risk for lead poisoning,**
- Develop an assurance plan for timely and appropriate case management of children with elevated blood lead levels,
- Demonstrate strategic partnering with community organizations and with other state/local agencies involved in environmental and child health activities,
- Coordinate with organizations and agencies involved in lead-based paint hazard reduction activities and development of protective policy; and
- Evaluate programmatic impact on childhood lead poisoning within the applicant's jurisdiction.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to health departments or other official organizational authorities of Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching requirement: This program has no matching requirements.

Regional Agricultural IPM Grants

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=cc45f4270f7fd37b7d3276624f17b609

Use: Grants may be used to fund projects that further the implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in agriculture. The type of projects that will be considered include research, monitoring, **demonstration**, and related activities. Projects must include efforts to implement IPM practices which lead to pest and pesticide risk reduction.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes.

Matching requirement: This program has no matching requirements.

Consolidated Pesticide Enforcement Cooperative Agreements

https://www.cfda.gov/?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=c5fd50b85f1c5a536ab587cfd0797256

Use: This grant funds projects that advance public-private partnerships focusing on pesticide stewardship efforts, especially the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM). Projects utilize demonstration, **outreach, and/or education** to increase the adoption of reduced-risk/IPM approaches.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes and Native American Organizations

Matching requirement: This program has no matching requirements.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act State and Tribal Assistance Grant Program

Use: The funding is available to support efforts in developing and maintaining comprehensive pesticide programs that address all aspects of pesticide enforcement and special pesticide initiatives; sponsoring cooperative surveillance, monitoring and analytical procedures; and in encouraging regulatory activities within the tribes and states.

Activities associated with the development and maintenance of a pesticide program, such as complete administrative/management, fiduciary and reporting.; building or maintaining staff and management expertise on pesticide program issues and enforcement (e.g. attend training opportunities through PREP, PIRT, in-service training, etc., or other appropriate activities); **providing outreach, communication, and training** as appropriate as a result of new emerging issues, rules, regulations, and registration and registration review decisions.; implementing Part 170 worker protection standard (WPS) rule requirements and carry out program implementation requirements; Conduct **WPS-related outreach and education;** supporting WPS worker & handler training; assuring mechanisms and procedures are in place to enable coordination and follow-up on reports of occupational pesticide exposure, incidents or illnesses that may be related to pesticide use/misuse or WPS violations; implementing pesticide applicator certification programs in accordance with Part 171 and EPA approved certification plans; meeting tribal and state certification plan requirements for plan maintenance and annual reporting using the Certification Plan and Reporting Database (CPARD); submitting water quality monitoring data to EPA; ensuring that pesticides do not adversely affect the nation's water resources by implementing a management strategy that involves evaluating, managing, demonstrating and reporting on the progress.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to Federally recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia. The funding must be used to address all REQUIRED program areas, however the level of effort invested in each required program area and activity is negotiable between the grantee and EPA region and must be reflected in grantee work plans. Each of these program areas support Goal 4 of the Agency's FY14-18 Strategic Plan, Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution, Objective 1: Ensure Chemical Safety. Enforcement activities under this program area support EPA's Goal 5: Enforcing Environmental Laws.

Links to Grant Information

Environmental Education (EE) Grants - https://www.epa.gov/education/environmental-education-ee-grants

Lead Outreach, Partnerships and Grants - https://www.epa.gov/lead/lead-outreach-partnerships-and-grants

Renovation, Repair and Painting Program: Training Providers - https://www.epa.gov/lead/renovation-repair-and-painting-program-training-providers

Examples of Tribal Projects Funded Under this Category

The example projects listed below may provide you with an idea of the type of activities that have been funded in the past with these funds

- Cooperative agreement to continue accessing the needs, risks and environmental effects of the Tribes and Pueblos; educate Tribes and Pueblos affected by identified substances; **provide outreach and technical assistance** to support Tribes and Pueblos in order to protect the human health and the environment.
- Objective is to provide 3 regional tribal workshops for the purpose of further enhancing tribal capacity of their water pollution control projects. Tribal attendees will be taught how to utilize clean metal sampling techniques to **further enhance their skill and understanding** of managing water quality on tribal lands.
- Brownfields Job Training cooperative agreement because to assist the tribe in developing and establishing a local Brownfields Job Training Program. This Brownfields Job Training cooperative agreement will enable the tribe to meet the EPA Strategic Goal #4 by **recruiting, training,** placing students to be employed the environmental sector. This will be a community wide effort and will be inclusive of the local community. This cooperative agreement will also assist the Tribe in obtaining information and tools the local area needs to carry out their responsibilities in connections with assessment and cleanup of brownfields properties to move properties towards reuse/redevelopment. This is a cooperative agreement because EPA will be substantially involved with the recipient in making determination regarding overall management of the program.
- Through education and **outreach the teach** local farmers and ranchers about pesticide management, application and personal protection.
- Maintain a working group specific to the planning, preparation, and implementation of a Tribal Youth Environmental Summer Camp. The Tribal Youth Environmental Summer Camp working group is made up of Intertribal Resources Advisory Committee members, federal, state and local partners, and volunteers. This is the continued effort to bring in more partners to assist with instruction at the Tribal Youth Environmental Summer Camp; and **Develop curricula**, emergency response plan, agendas, student requirements, logistics, partnerships, layout, instructor requirements, technical requirements, supply lists, etc. necessary for camp and carry out **technical sessions** presented by tribal, federal, and private professionals during Summer Camp and report results. **Technical sessions** may address issues related to the clean water, safe drinking water and solid waste.

Region 6 - Tribal Projects

Range: $19,000 - $200,000
Average: $93,700
Source: EPA Awards Database

Internships, Training and Workshops for the Office of Air and Radiation
Range: $50,000 - $250,000
Average: $200,000
Source: CFDA 66.037

Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Regional Grants
No award data available
Source: CFDA 66.714

Research, Development, Monitoring, Public Education, Outreach, Training, Demonstrations, and Studies
Range: $1,000 - $1,500,000
Average: $500,000
Source: CFDA 66.716

Pollution Prevention (P2) Grant
Range: $110,000 - $220,000
Average: $220,000
Source: CFDA 66.708

Source Reduction Assistance Grant Program (SRA)
Range: $25,000 - $117,600
Average: $60,680
Source: CFDA 66.717

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Projects - State and Local Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention and Surveillance of Blood Lead Levels in Children
No current data available.
Source: CFDA 93.197

Regional Agricultural IPM Grants
No current data available.
Source: CFDA 66.714

Other Resources

Provided below are links to other online resources

Environmental Education (EE) - https://www.epa.gov/education

Learn about Chemicals and Toxics - https://www.epa.gov/learn-issues/learn-about-chemicals-and-toxics

Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Program - https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program/tri-for-communities

Objective 5.1 Compliance/Enforcement

OVERVIEW

Facilities in Indian country must comply with environmental laws and requirements in the same manner and to the same extent as any other regulated facility located outside Indian country.

Community education is a highly valued process that will develop understanding and support for enforcement.

EPA works closely with federally recognized tribes to ensure compliance at federally regulated facilities in Indian country. Tribes authorized to implement federal enforcement programs have enforcement authorities that are at least as stringent as federal law. Where tribal implementation authority is lacking or unavailable, EPA directly implements federal environmental programs and ensures compliance with federal environmental laws. In both cases, EPA works with officials in tribal environmental, health and agricultural agencies on strategic planning, priority-setting and measurement of results through the following programs.

Compliance Monitoring Program

https://www.epa.gov/compliance/compliance-monitoring-programs

Assesses and documents compliance with permits and regulations, supports the enforcement process through evidence collection, monitors compliance with enforcement orders and decrees, creates deterrence, and provides feedback on implementation challenges to permit and rule writers.

Enforcement Program

https://www.epa.gov/enforcement

Works to ensure compliance by taking, when warranted, civil or criminal action against violators of environmental laws.

Compliance Assistance Program

https://www.epa.gov/compliance/compliance-assistance-centers

Provides tribes, businesses, local governments and federal facilities with tools to help meet environmental regulatory requirements. Compliance assistance tools and methods include one-to-one counseling, online resource centers, fact sheets, guides and training.

Environmental Justice Program

https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

Works with all stakeholders, including tribes and indigenous peoples, to constructively and collaboratively address environmental and public health issues and concern.

Groundwater and Other Drinking Water

https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/ground-water-rule

The Groundwater Rule (GWR) applies to public water systems that use groundwater as a source of drinking water. The rule also applies to any system that delivers surface water and groundwater to consumers where the groundwater is added to the distribution system without treatment.

It is important to understand how contaminated water can impact the quality of your source of drinking water and affect human health. Naturally occurring sources of contamination include – landfills, septic systems, storage tanks, chemicals & road salts, & uncontrolled hazardous waste. Performing feasibility studies for safe drinking water, other drinking water and groundwater studies, sole source assessments, source water protection, well head protection and groundwater, asset management planning are some of the activities that should take place to ensure the safety of the source water.

Direct Implementation in Indian Country (DITCA)

https://www.epa.gov/tribal/direct-implementation-indian-country

EPA is responsible for implementing the federal environmental statutes in Indian country in the absence of a federally approved tribal program. For some programs, delegation is not legally available and EPA retains program implementation authority. Currently, EPA maintains responsibility for the implementation of the vast majority of federal environmental statutes in Indian country.

Is Enforcement/Compliance supported by the Tribal Leadership?

Provided below are some guiding questions that may help you assess what needs to be considered when implementing environmental enforcement/compliance activities.

- Is tribal leadership aware of the need to enforce environmental compliance?
- Is tribal leadership in support of developing tribal regulations, codes and ordinances to enforce compliance?
- Is tribal leadership in support of carrying out enforcement?
- Does tribal leadership understand the budgetary, technical and material needed for a full developed compliance program?

What should be considered before implementing environmental enforcement activities?

Provided below are some guiding questions that may help you evaluate the level of effort involved when implementing environmental enforcement/compliance activities.

- Is tribal leadership willing to fund enforcement activities from internal and external sources?
- Will there be continued community education?
- How often will the education sessions occur?
- How will community support be documented? What would be the expectation?

- Will the tribe develop an education and input calendar to document support and to provide updates on the status of all environmental programs?
- Does the tribe have resources (staff, location/space, budget) to support an enforcement program that focuses on compliance of tribal environmental programs?
- What is the timetable to develop a tribal environmental enforcement program?
- Is the tribe committed to developing trained personnel to oversee an environmental enforcement program, if so what is the planned timeframe?

Available Funding

Listed below are grants that can be used to fund enforcement/compliance activities.

In addition to the grants listed below, each specific EPA program has funding opportunities to support compliance and enforcement activities. See the specific EPA objective worksheet for more information.

Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP)

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=21c78a488744e8425cb6573cd3db1700

Use: The primary purpose of the assistance agreements under this program is to support the development of elements of a core environmental program, such as:

- Providing for tribal capacity-building to assure an environmental presence for identifying programs and projects;
- Developing proposals for environmental program grants and managing environmental work;
- **Fostering compliance with Federal environmental statutes by developing appropriate tribal environmental programs, ordinances, and services**; and
- Establishing a communications capability to work with Federal, State, local and other tribal environmental officials.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to federally recognized tribes.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Capacity Building Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Activities in Indian Country and Other Tribal Areas

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=95d6f87b864d0a7410439fc6eb15732c

Use: This program's objective is to provide financial assistance to private nonprofit institutions, universities, and public agencies to develop and maintain Compliance Assistance Centers to improve environmental compliance within an identified industrial/government sector or environmental topic.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to federally recognized tribes, inter-tribal consortia and tribal organizations

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Compliance Assistance Support for Services to the Regulated Community and Other Assistance Providers

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=7b0270577655d28f7af329bfb87c8f4a

Use: The funds are to be used to build and improve the compliance assurance and enforcement capacity. Such capacity building efforts may include economic, social science, statistical research, development, studies, surveys, demonstrations, investigations, public education, training, and fellowships to the extent authorized under the federal environmental laws. Compliance activities may be related, but not limited to, compliance monitoring and enforcement activities under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Clean Air Act.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to federally recognized tribes, inter-tribal consortia and tribal organizations

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training Cooperative Agreements

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=core&id=38a90e415f769150a04b6fdaf9a44577

Use: Funds awarded under Section 104(k)(6) of CERCLA must be used for training, research, and technical assistance to individuals and organizations, to facilitate the inventory of brownfields properties, site assessments, cleanup of brownfields properties, community involvement, or site preparation. Funds under Section 311(b)(3)(9) of CERCLA must be used for training in innovative and alternative treatment technologies. The objective of the Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training Program is to recruit, train, and place unemployed and under-employed, including low-income, residents of solid and hazardous waste-impacted communities with the skills needed to obtain full-time, sustainable employment in solid and hazardous waste cleanup, wastewater treatment, chemical safety, and the environmental field at large. Furthermore, this program promotes the facilitation of activities related to assessment, cleanup, or preparation of contaminated sites, including brownfields and Superfund sites, for reuse, while simultaneously building a local workforce with the skills needed to perform remediation work that are supportive of environmental protection and environmental health and safety.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to federally recognized tribes, inter-tribal consortia and tribal organizations

Matching: This program has no matching requirements, however, evidence of leveraged funds is encouraged.

Alternative or Innovative Treatment Technology Research, Demonstration, Training, and Hazardous Substance Research Grants

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=4a79f6cf2123c0da581be7babff6da4a

Use: Funds awarded under Section 104(k)(6) of CERCLA must be used for training, research, and technical assistance to individuals and organizations, to facilitate the inventory of brownfields properties, site assessments, cleanup of brownfields properties, community involvement, or site preparation. Funds under Section 311(b)(3)(9) of CERCLA must be used for training in innovative and alternative treatment technologies.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to federally recognized tribes.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements, however, evidence of leveraged funds is encouraged.

Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreements (DITCA)

https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=3f9a177b2326d5e0cf1f34de10dbc0c6

Use: DITCAs assist Tribes in helping EPA directly implement Federal environmental programs required or authorized by law in the absence of an acceptable Tribal program, and may only be awarded to Tribes to assist the Administrator in directly implementing Federal environmental programs for Indian Tribes required or authorized by law. DITCAs can address a wide range of activities.

DITCAs provide tribes with the flexibility and opportunity to develop staff capacity to manage environmental programs, to address specific tribal environmental needs and priorities that are within EPA's authority for direct implementation, and to determine the scope and pace of tribal involvement. EPA retains final decision making authority and ultimate responsibility for the environmental programs including all regulatory activities.

Eligibility: Assistance under this program is available to federally recognized tribes and intertribal consortia.

Matching: This program has no matching requirements.

Links to Grant Information

Underground Injection Control Grants - https://www.epa.gov/uic/underground-injection-control-grants

Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training Grants - https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/environmental-workforce-development-and-job-training-grants

Drinking Water Local Training Information - https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/drinking-water-local-training-information

EPA's Direct Implementation of Federal Environmental Programs in Indian Country - https://www.epa.gov/tribal/epas-direct-implementation-federal-environmental-programs-indian-country

Examples of Tribal Projects Funded Under this Category

The example projects listed below may provide you with an idea of the type of activities that have been funded in the past with these funds

- To support tribal consortia members by providing **inspections** and other release prevention and **compliance assurance activities** for Federally-regulated underground storage tank systems, as well as for enforcement activities related to release prevention.
- Coordinate and develop training opportunities in solid waste for member tribes, provide solid waste technical assistance to member tribes as requested, and assist tribes with open dump assessment, closure activities, and **enforcement** and update solid waste database.
- To support Inter-Tribal Environmental Council's response program that includes timely survey and inventory of brownfield sites; **oversight and enforcement authorities** to ensure that response actions protect human health and the environment; resources to provide meaningful public involvement; mechanisms for approval of a cleanup plans and verification of complete responses.

Region 6 - Tribal GAP Awards
Range: $75,000 - $606,000
Average: $375,000
Source: EPA Awards Database

Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP)
Range: $75,000 - $400,000
Average: $110,000
Source: CFDA: 66.926

Capacity Building Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Activities in Indian Country and Other Tribal Areas
Range: $3,000 - $40,000
Average: $40,000
Source: CFDA: 66.310

Capacity Building Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Activities in Indian Country and Other Tribal Areas
Range: $5,000 - $100,000
Average: $27,000
Source: CFDA: 66.305

Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training Cooperative Agreements
Average: $200,000
Source: CFDA: 66.815

Alternative or Innovative Treatment Technology Research, Demonstration, Training, and Hazardous Substance Research Grants
Average: $200,000
Source: CFDA: 66.815
Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreements
Range: $10,000 - $100,000
Average: $55,000
Source: CFDA: 66.473

Other Resources

Provided below are links to other online resources

The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) - https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-oeca

OECA works with tribal governments, EPA regional offices, other federal agencies and states to enforce the nation's environmental laws, including:

- Clean Air Act (CAA) - https://www.epa.gov/compliance/clean-air-act-caa-compliance-monitoring
- Clean Water Act (CWA) - https://www.epa.gov/compliance/clean-water-act-cwa-compliance-monitoring
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA, or Superfund) - https://www.epa.gov/compliance/superfund-cercla-compliance-monitoring
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) - https://www.epa.gov/compliance/federal-insecticide-fungicide-and-rodenticide-act-compliance-monitoring
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) - https://www.epa.gov/compliance/resource-conservation-and-recovery-act-rcra-compliance-monitoring
- Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) - https://www.epa.gov/compliance/safe-drinking-water-act-sdwa-compliance-monitoring
- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - https://www.epa.gov/compliance/toxic-substances-control-act-tsca-compliance-monitoring
- Good Laboratory Practice Standards (GLPS) - https://www.epa.gov/compliance/good-laboratory-practices-standards-compliance-monitoring-program

Direct Implementation in Indian Country - https://www.epa.gov/tribal/direct-implementation-indian-country

EPA Compliance - https://www.epa.gov/compliance

Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) - https://www.epa.gov/tribal/indian-environmental-general-assistance-program-gap

Federal Guidelines – Indian Country Policies and Guidance - https://www.epa.gov/tribal/compliance-enforcement-indian-country

- Guidance on the Enforcement Principles Outlined in the 1984 Indian Policy Questions and Answers on the Tribal Enforcement Process
- Restrictions on Communicating with Outside Parties Regarding Enforcement Actions
- Guidance for Issuing Federal EPA Inspector Credentials to Authorize Employees of State/Tribal Governments to Conduct Inspections on Behalf of EPA