



Tribal Air News

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Volume 13, Issue 1

Gregg Cooke Visionary Program Award

By Pat Childers,
Office of Air and Radiation

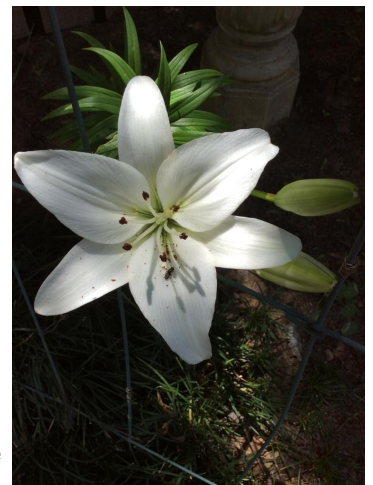
The Gregg Cooke Visionary Program Award recognizes the air quality project or program that most successfully blends aspects from two or more of the existing awards categories (i.e., Clean Air Technology, Community Action, Education/Outreach, Regulatory/Policy Innovations, and Transportation Efficiency Innovations). This year's recipient goes to the **Tribal Air Program and Healthy Homes Project**—*Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium's Environmental Health Consultation Team*.

The Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) is a nonprofit tribal organization owned and operated by Alaska Native people. The Consortium is the largest, most comprehensive tribal health organization in

the U.S. and it delivers a broad range of services, from specialty medical care and community health programs, to construction of clean water and sanitation facilities. As part of ANTHC, the Environmental Health Consultation Team (EHC) provides cutting-edge air quality services to improve the lives of Alaska Native people and their communities. The EHC Statewide Tribal Air Program delivers technical consultation, air monitoring assistance, training, assessment, funding, and overall support to tribal communities throughout Alaska to address air quality concerns. The program has engaged in over 20 locally-led air quality projects and completed over 50 community air quality assessments which have reduced criteria air pollutants, raised greater public awareness of air quality, and enhanced tribal capacity to address local air quality issues. The ANTHC EHC Healthy Homes Project has also made impacts by engaging partners such as tribes, residents, housing authorities, government agencies, international nonprofits, hospitals, and regional health corporations to deliver a multi-staged intervention in over 60 homes that measures impacts of low-cost modifications and resident education on indoor air quality and children's respiratory health. The ANTHC EHC personnel often travel to remote locations via small aircraft, boat, and snow machine to reach the populations they serve. The ANTHC Environmental Health Consultation Team is recognized for exemplifying leadership and innovation in their initiatives to provide air quality services to remote and underserved populations of Alaska.

A few highlights inside this issue:

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Air Monitoring at Seldovia Village Tribe

By Michael Opheim,
Environmental Coordinator
Seldovia Village Tribe

Seldovia is a rural community located on the southern tip of the Kenai Peninsula of Alaska with an approximate population of 420. Seldovia is only accessible by boat or plane. Since 2012, due to concerns of road dust and how it may be impacting the aging population and youth of our community, Seldovia Village Tribe (SVT) environmental staff have been monitoring for particulate matter less than 10 microns, or PM-10, along the main road (Jakolof Bay Road) leading out of the City of Seldovia and into Seldovia Village.

During the summer months, we have collected PM-10 data using DustTrak aerosol monitors (borrowed through the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium or ANTHC) and high volume air samplers (borrowed from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation or ADEC) at two sites along Jakolof Bay Road on a 3-day schedule. We are able to do this work through Tribal Air Quality Cooperative Agreements awarded to us by ANTHC. In the spring/summer of 2015, we will continue to do air monitoring using DustTrak aerosol monitors at the same sites as in past years as well as at an additional site. We will also analyze samples of road material to determine what is in the road dust. We are currently working on sharing these data with EPA and other partners through the Air Quality System (AQS). We have presented at numerous local environmental conferences and at



Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP) trainings/courses about our air monitoring program and will be presenting at the National Tribal Forum this year.

While most of the time our road dust levels have not exceeded national standards for PM-10, some important results so far have been: 1) a large difference in results between the two types of air monitoring equipment (high volume air samplers vs. Dust-Trak aerosol monitors) during very dusty days; 2) at least one exceedance of the national standards for PM-10; 3) at times, PM-2.5 was accounting for 50 percent to 100 percent of the observed PM-10 values; and 4) calcium chloride, when applied to the road, was very effective at reducing dust levels and controlling the dust. For our community, the monitoring has helped to: 1) increase collaboration between SVT, the city and our local Department of Transportation; 2) secure more funding for road dust palliative; 3) demonstrate need for, and effectiveness of, road dust palliative; 4) examine how local traffic patterns affect dust levels; 5) develop recommendations to help mitigate dust levels; 5) develop further questions/studies based on collected data; and 6) increase participation of SVT staff in national air quality groups/programs.

We sincerely wish to thank EPA and ANTHC for funding this work. For more information or if you have any questions, please contact Michael Opheim at 907-435-3247 or mopheim@svt.org.

Clean Air Act Advisory Committee New Member



By Pat Childers,
Office of Air and Radiation

Ms. Gillian Mittelstaedt, Director of Tribal Healthy Homes Network, has been named to the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee (CAAAC). She will be joining the three existing tribal representatives: Jason Walker, from Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation; Ms. Julie Simpson, representing Nez Perce Tribe; and Ms. Joy Wiecks,

representing Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa. The CAAAC is a senior-level policy committee established in 1990 to advise the U.S. EPA on issues related to implementing the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

The committee meets two times a year, normally in Washington, D.C. The Assistant Administrator for the Office of Air and Radiation

determines the committee agenda, and the CAAAC provides advice to the Agency on critical air quality policy issues during face-to-face meetings and through specific workgroup reports. The EPA welcomes Ms. Mittelstaedt to the committee.



feedback you have about the video. Please contact Susan Wotkyns, Climate Change Program Manager, ITEP at Susan.Wotkyns@nau.edu. To view the video, please visit <http://vimeo.com/118150835>.

Adapting to Change—An ITEP Video

The Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP) is excited to share a new video titled, “Adapting to Change.” ITEP produced this video with assistance from Jeremy Scott, a graduate student in Northern Arizona University’s School of Communication. The filming occurred at ITEP’s Climate Change Adaptation training in September 2014 in Portland, Oregon. The film highlights

climate change impacts on tribes and their resources in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. It also highlights climate change adaptation and the September training.

The video and the training were made possible with funding support from the US Department of Agriculture Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station.

ITEP would appreciate any

Gila River Announces Web Site



The Gila River Indian Community (GRIC) Department of Environmental Quality’s (DEQ) Web site was officially launched on Earth Day 2015. The site presents important environmental information to the community, regulated

entities, co-regulators, internal and external partners, and to the general public.

Take a couple minutes to explore the Web site and provide feedback or suggestions you may have that will enable future enhancements to Ondrea Barber

at Ondrea.Barber@gric.nsn.us or to Althea Walker at Althea.Walker@gric.nsn.us.

For more information, go to www.gricdeq.org.

(Web banner reprinted with permission from GRIC DEQ.)

NTAA's 2015 Status of Tribal Air Report (STAR) Released

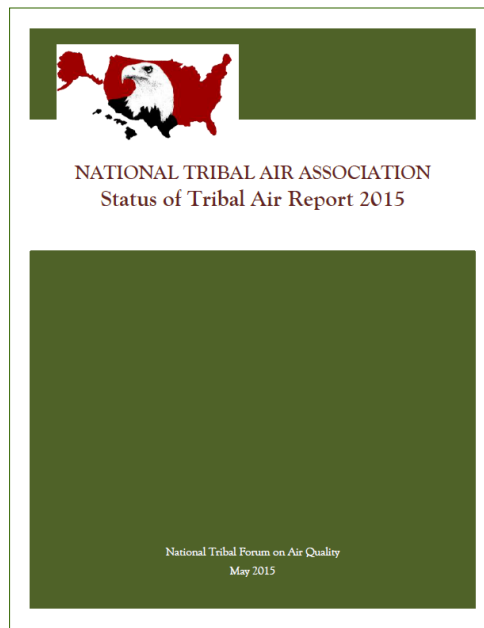
By Andy Bessler
Project Director, NTAA

*** The STAR is a national report that provides a snapshot of the status of Tribal air programs and recommends budgetary action to ensure American Indian Tribes and Alaskan Natives have what they need to better protect air quality ***

Since its founding in 2002, the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA) has been a leading voice for Tribal air quality issues, programs, and policies. With 94 principal member Tribes, the NTAA's mission is to advance air quality management and policies and programs, consistent with the needs, interests and unique legal status of American Indian Tribes and Alaskan Natives. In support of these efforts, the 2015 STAR outlines current conditions in Indian Country with respect to air quality management and provides recommendations to the EPA for addressing the critical

air quality issues and needs that face Indian Country.

The 2015 STAR includes a detailed air quality program budget analysis and recommendations for supporting Tribal air programs. In addition to highlighting the national and regional air quality priorities for the Tribes, the 2015 STAR also reveals unique concerns for air quality management in Indian Country such as environmental justice, climate change, jurisdictional issues and trans-boundary pollution as well as air quality impacts from industrial operations near Tribal lands. Indoor air quality and training and equipment needs are also discussed; specific recommendations for EPA are provided. Finally, the 2015 STAR provides a detailed snapshot of Tribal activities in air quality work by compiling data from EPA regions around the country and detailing major



accomplishments by Tribal Air Programs throughout Indian Country.

To view the full 2015 STAR, you can download it from NTAA's Web site at <http://www4.nau.edu/itep/ntaa/resources/status-of-tribal-air-reports.asp>.

Working to Make a Visible Difference in Communities

As part of [EPA's FY 2014—2018 Strategic Plan](#), Working to Make a Visible Difference in Communities is one of four Cross-Agency Strategies that the Agency will undertake during FY 2015. The EPA will focus on providing better support to communities, especially in environmentally overburdened, underserved, and economically distressed areas where the needs are greatest.

We will coordinate technical assistance and other resources across EPA programs, with states, tribes and local

governments, and with other federal agencies to support communities as they pursue environmental improvements that will enhance economic opportunity and quality of life.

While we will continue to work in thousands of communities across the country, we have identified approximately 50 communities where we will focus action over the next 2 years. Communities will be showcased in each region where there is a need for coordinated action and an opportunity to make a visible difference. As lessons are

learned, we will use these lessons to help even more communities in the future. Out of these 50 plus communities, we have identified 8 tribal and Native American communities.

For more information on the working to Make a Visible Difference in Communities effort, please visit <http://www2.epa.gov/smart-growth/making-visible-difference-communities>. To watch the EPA Administrator's video, please visit <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JSkl-n-hddw&feature=youtu.be>.



2013 Manufacturers Performance Report

The EPA and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) jointly established a National Program consisting of standards for light-duty vehicles that reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and improve fuel economy. EPA's GHG rules for light-duty vehicles require compliance with progressively more stringent GHG emission standards for the 2012 through 2025 model years. In March 2015, EPA released a report that provides substantial detail on manufacturers' performance in meeting the 2012 through 2013 model year standards. This second annual Report shows the progress that auto

companies are making toward reducing GHG emissions from their new cars and light trucks.

For more information on the National Program and the [2013 Manufacturers Performance Report](http://www.epa.gov/otaq/climate/ghg-report.htm), visit <http://www.epa.gov/otaq/climate/ghg-report.htm>.



EJ 2020—Tribal Priority

The EPA is developing a framework for its EJ 2020 Action Agenda (EJ 2020). EJ 2020 will help EPA advance environmental justice through its programs, policies and activities. EJ 2020 will also support the cross-agency strategy on making a visible difference in environmentally overburdened, underserved and economically distressed communities to include tribal and other indigenous communities. EPA invites tribes to participate in the tribal consultation period on the draft framework, scheduled from April 15 through July 14, 2015. Consultation information is available on EPA's Tribal Portal at <http://tcots.epa.gov>.

Consultation and coordination will be conducted in accordance with the [EPA Policy](#) on

Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes.

One of the priorities of EJ 2020 is implementing [EPA's Policy on Environmental Justice for Working with Federally Recognized Tribes and Indigenous Peoples](#).

EPA is seeking tribal government input on the draft framework, in particular, the following:

1. Does the draft framework cover key issues of concern to the tribes that should receive focused attention? If not, what other issues should EPA consider.
2. What are some issues in the draft that are most important to tribes?

3. How should EPA best address the issues in the draft that are most important to tribes?

A new EPA Web site has been created that provides currently available information about EJ 2020

www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/ej2020.

Written comments are welcome; electronically to ejstrategy@epa.gov, or hard copy to:

Charles Lee, Deputy AAA for EJ
USEPA, OEJ
1200 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
MC 2201-A
Washington, DC 20460

For questions, you may reach out to OEJ or your Regional or Program Point of contact (see page 5 of the draft framework).

Home Radon Testing

Protect Your Family from Lung Cancer Caused by Exposure to Radon in Your Home

EPA encourages Americans around the country to test their homes for radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas and make 2015 healthier and safer.

“Many people don’t realize that radon is the second cause of lung cancer after smoking,” said EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy. “The good news is radon exposure is preventable. Testing and fixing for radon will save thousands of lives, prevent burdensome health care costs, and make America’s homes and schools safer for future generations.”

Each year about 21,000 Americans die from lung cancer caused by exposure to radon. [Testing](#) is the only way to know if a home has elevated levels of radon. The U.S. Surgeon General and EPA recommend taking action to reduce the radon level if it’s at or above 4 picocuries per Liter (pCi/L) of air.

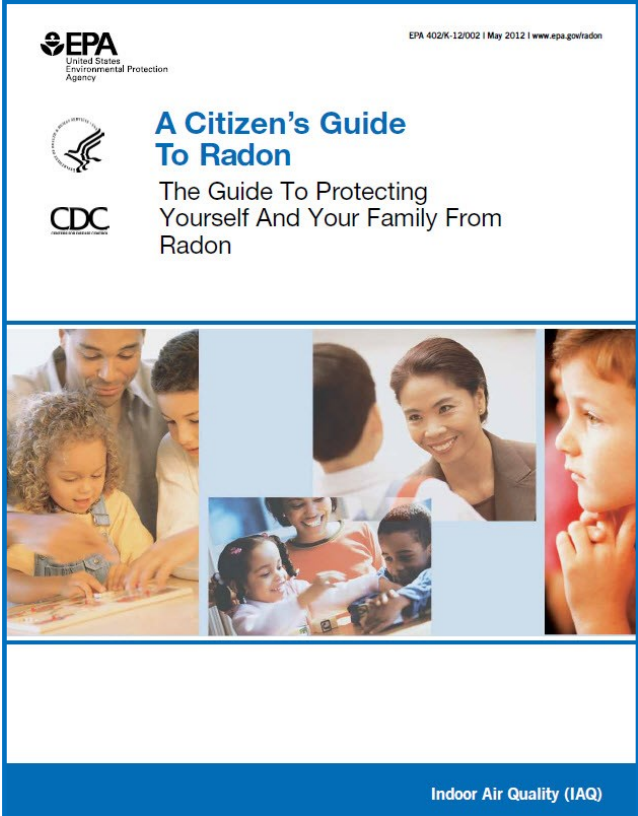
Affordable do-it-yourself radon test kits are available online, at many home improvement and hardware stores, or you can hire

a qualified radon professional.

If your test result is 4 pCi/L or more, you should contact a qualified radon-reduction or mitigation contractor.

A professionally installed radon reduction system removes the radon from beneath your home and discharges it harmlessly outside. That’s done by using a vent pipe and exhaust fan.

Taking action to reduce your exposure to radon is also a long-term health investment. A working mitigation system is a positive selling point for homes on the market; in many areas a radon test is a standard part of real estate transactions. If you’re building a new home, work with your builder to include [radon-resistant construction techniques](#).



The image shows the cover of a guide titled "A Citizen's Guide To Radon" published by the EPA and CDC. The cover features the logos of the EPA and CDC, along with a photograph of a family (a man, a woman, and two children) looking at a document together. The text on the cover includes "EPA 402K-12/002 | May 2012 | www.epa.gov/radon" and "Indoor Air Quality (IAQ)".

More information on how to test, obtain a test kit, contact your state radon office, and find a qualified radon professional is available at <http://www.epa.gov/radon> or by calling 1-800-SOS-RADON.



Small Entity Compliance Guide- ‘Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters, New Residential Hydronic Heaters and Forced-Air Furnaces’

EPA has developed the Small Entity Compliance Guide for ‘Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters, New Residential Hydronic Heaters and Forced-Air Furnaces’ to assist affected entities in navigating the requirements of the Wood Heater New Source Performance Standards. The guide lists

requirements separately for manufacturers, laboratories, retailers and operators to make them easier to find and understand. To find out more information, please contact Amanda Aldridge at aldridge.amanda@epa.gov or via phone (919) 541-5268, or to download the guide, please visit

<http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-05/documents/2015-small-entity-compliance-guide.pdf>

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@epaburnwise on Twitter: <https://twitter.com/epaburnwise>

Village Green Project—*Innovative Monitoring*



On April 21, 2015, the EPA unveiled a unique park bench at Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Known as the Village Green Station, the bench was developed by EPA as a unique way to check the air quality and get the public to participate in the measurement of air quality and weather information. It was introduced on the eve of Earth Day 2015.

The park bench includes a built-in monitoring station equipped with a solar power and wind power component that charges a battery to run the entire system. The renewable

power supports a number of instruments that provide continuous, minute-by-minute measurements of air pollution and weather that are monitored by Philadelphia Air Management Services.

The air pollution sensors measure two types of air pollutants: ozone and fine particle pollution, also known as particulate matter or PM -- both of which can be harmful to human health.

Weather conditions monitored by the station include wind speed and direction, temperature, and relative humidity, which are important factors for understanding local air quality trends.

Data collected at the bench is displayed on a monitor and

automatically streamed to the Village Green Project Web page for the public to see. The project puts science into the hands of citizens, allowing them to access local air quality information

from the benches through on-site displays and a mobile-friendly Web site. The data is reviewed instantly to ensure its quality and accuracy prior to it being displayed online.

The station in Philadelphia is the latest one of five stations nationwide to test the new technology.

Other locations are Washington, D.C.; Kansas City, Kansas; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Hartford, Connecticut.

EPA's partners for the

Continued on Page 8



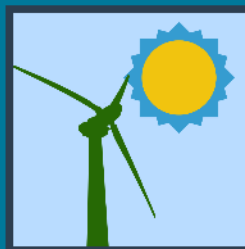
National Historical Park Station in Philadelphia, PA

Welcome to the Village Green Project

a research effort to discover new ways of measuring air quality and weather conditions in community environments.



Measuring and communicating on-the-spot air quality and weather conditions for research and awareness



Developing small and rugged data collection systems that can be powered by the wind and sun



Partnering with communities to pilot test the new technology in outdoor community spaces.



Village Green Project—Innovative Monitoring Continued

Continued from Page 7

Philadelphia Village Green Station include Philadelphia Air Management Services and the National Park Service.

A pilot station at South Regional Library in Durham County, North Carolina has been operating since June 2013. The pilot station provides reliable readings every minute on levels of PM, ozone, wind speed and direction, temperature and humidity. This prototype location has been a gathering place for the local community to learn about air quality and has allowed EPA researchers to assess how the technology performed over a long period of time.

Community-based monitoring technology such as the Village Green Station provides new ways for Americans to participate in science and learn

about local air quality. The real-time data measured by the stations can be used in projects by citizen scientists, students, community organizations and researchers to understand air quality and how events such as weather changes or nearby sources of air pollution can change local conditions.

For more information on the Village Green Project, visit <http://www2.epa.gov/air-research/village-green-project> and to check online air quality and weather data from a station, visit: <http://villagegreen.airnowtech.org/welcome>.

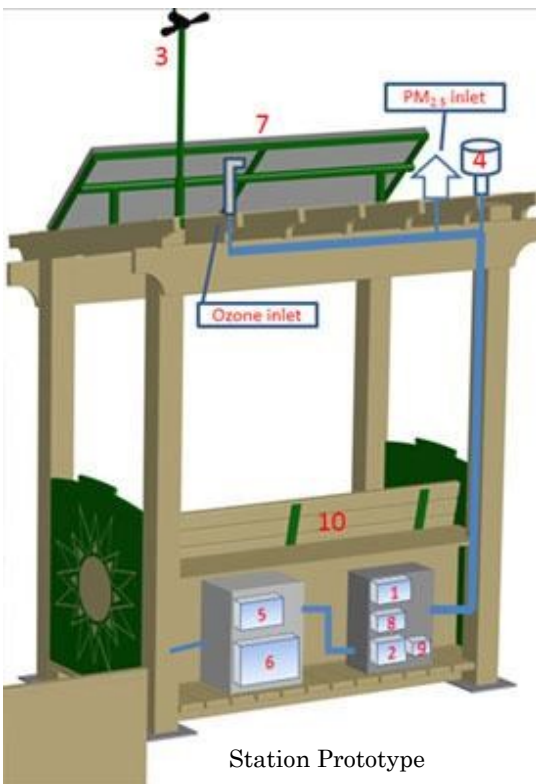
To build the air monitoring system, EPA researchers used air sensors, miniaturized and low-power computer technology, solar panels and other instruments. The bench is made from recycled materials.



South Regional Library Pilot Station in Durham, NC

sometimes wind power, cellular communication, air measurement instruments and meteorology instruments. In addition, a server handles the wirelessly transmitted data, conducts quality checks in real-time and hosts the data on a Web site.

For more information, go to www.epa.gov/villagegreen.



Station Prototype

The system requires technical skills to build and some experience in air quality monitoring. A bench station prototype is shown to the left.

EPA is developing a detailed design package for use by anyone who is interested in building a station. The information will be provided here when available, <http://www2.epa.gov/air-research/village-green-project>.

A Village Green Station combines a variety of commercially available components to function, including solar power and



National Zoo Station in Washington, DC

A Day in the Life of Administrator McCarthy

In April, EPA Administrator McCarthy visited the Lummi and Swinomish Reservations in the Pacific Northwest. Both tribes are coastal and closely connected with the Salish Sea. They face some big challenges as they're working to protect clean water and the animals and plants that are important to their livelihoods and culture. Both tribes are finding innovative ways to preserve their local environment and create economic opportunities.

During her visit, the Administrator visited a shellfish hatchery, saw environmental projects at a tribal college, spoke with and learned from Native youth, and got to know some of their cultural traditions. The Administrator's visit and other "A Day in the Life" visits are captured in wonderful photographs which can be viewed at <http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/day-life-epa-administrator>.



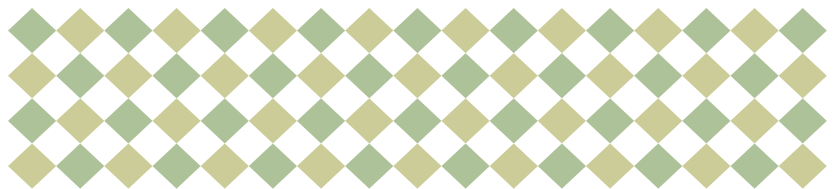
The Administrator traveled to Northwest Indian College on the Lummi Reservation to meet with President Justin Guillory, as well as students and professors. Northwest Indian College hosts several Tribal ecoAmbassadors who partner with EPA scientists to solve environmental challenges in their communities.



Administrator McCarthy and Lummi Nation Chairman Tim Ballew II look out at the shellfish beds on Lummi Bay. Some of the shellfish beds have recently been closed because of pollution from upstream that has damaged the water quality. These closures are posing a challenge for the Lummi economy.



This rain garden is one of the Tribal ecoAmbassador projects at Northwest Indian College. It was part of a project last year to make living labs out of formerly clear-cut spaces on the Northwest Indian College campus.



Community Air Monitoring Training—A Glimpse into EPA’s Air Sensor Toolbox

The EPA is hosting a training webinar, **Thursday, July 9, 9:00 AM to 12:30 PM (Eastern Time)**, to share tools used to conduct citizen science projects involving Next Generation Air Monitoring (NGAM) technology and to educate interested groups and individuals on best practices for successful air monitoring projects.

Agenda Topics - Some of the topics on the agenda include: Air Quality Basics; Sensor Technology; Performance Goals; How to Start a Citizen Science Program and Obtain Funding; Citizen Science Study Design; Data Measurement, Management and Quality; Messaging; and Regulatory Requirements.

Target Audience - Community action groups, nonprofit organizations, tribal, regional, state and local air offices, and citizen scientists. Additional resources will be available on [EPA’s Air Sensor Toolbox](#) Web page.

To Register - https://epa.connectsolutions.com/communityairmonitoringtraining/event/event_info.html.

You will receive a confirmation email once registration is completed. Space is limited to 500 webinar registrations. We recommend viewing the webinar with a group in a conference room so we can maximize the number of participants. Only one person per group needs to register. *Hosted by EPA’s Air, Climate, and Energy Program, in collaboration with EPA’s Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, and EPA Regions.*

For more information, contact: Amanda Kaufman (kaufman.amanda@epa.gov) 919-541-2388, or Ron Williams (williams.ronald@epa.gov) 919-541-2957.



National Tribal Forum on Air Quality



*By Pat Childers,
Office of Air and Radiation*

The National Tribal Forum on Air Quality (NTF) was held on May 19—21. This year’s Forum had over 200 attendees and was graciously hosted by the Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi near Battle Creek, Michigan at the beautiful Firekeepers Casino and Hotel in Battle Creek, Michigan. The NTF provides environmental professionals from tribes, EPA, and other organizations an opportunity to meet and discuss current policies, regulatory initiatives, funding, and technical topics in air quality.

The NTF is a cooperative endeavor co-sponsored by The Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP) and the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA), made possible by funding from the EPA. Some highlights of the full agenda included the presentation of the Virgil Masayesva awards to Randy Ashley from the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes and Daniel Blair, of the Gila River Indian Community. NTAA members met with Acting Assistant Administrator Janet McCabe of the EPA’s Office of Air and Radiation where NTAA Chairman Bill Thompson

presented her a copy of NTAA’s Status of Tribal Air Report (STAR). Members of the Tribal Air Monitoring Support Center Steering Committee and ITEP staff honored EPA staffer Jed Harrison who will soon be retiring and has been a longtime supporter and participant of Tribal Air programs and the TAMS center. Planning for 2016 has already begun and ITEP and NTAA welcome suggestions on topics and how to make the meeting even better. More information and pictures of the event can be found at <http://www4.nau.edu/itep/ntaa/news/weekly-updates.asp>.

Air Pollution Training Institute—*APTI*, A Learning Management System

The screenshot shows the APTI-Learn website interface. At the top left is the EPA logo. The main header reads "Air Pollution Training Institute APTI-Learn". On the right side of the header, there are fields for "Email" and "Password" with a "Login" button. Below these are links for "First time user? Click here to sign up", "Forgotten password? Click here to reset it", and "Check if email address is already registered".

The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with the following items: Home, What's New, Plan, Register, Learn, Track, FAQ, and Contact Us.

The main content area is titled "APTI-Learn helps air pollution professionals:". It features three circular icons representing the core functions: "PLAN" (training tailored to your job responsibilities), "REGISTER" (for classroom courses, open to state and local air professionals only), and "LEARN" (from self-instructional and web-based training). A fourth icon, "TRACK", represents training progress and access to transcripts.

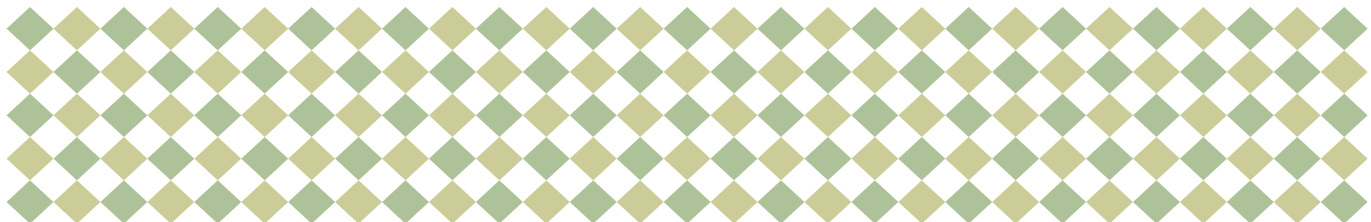
On the right side, there is a "What's New" section. It features a "WEBINAR" announcement: "Community Air Monitoring: A Glimpse into EPA's Air Sensor Toolbox - Thurs, July 9th". The text describes the webinar's focus on citizen science projects, Next Generation Air Monitoring (NGAM) technology, and how to inform interested groups and individuals on best practices for successful air monitoring through a Citizen Science Program. It also notes that the webinar is intended for tribal, regional, state, and local air offices; community action groups; and nonprofit organizations.

Where can you go to learn about the Clean Air Act (CAA) and CAA programs? When a new regulation is issued, how can tribal staff learn about the requirements? The Office of Air and Radiation developed the Air Pollution Training Institute (APTI) to provide state, tribal and local agency staff one place to go for the training they need to understand and implement the requirements of the CAA.

APTI staff develops educational materials and self-instructional courses on a wide range of topics – these include air quality management, pollution controls, permitting, monitoring, modeling, inspections, regulations, toxic and criteria pollutants, greenhouse gases, and risk assessment. To streamline course administration, we created www.APTI-Learn.net, a centralized online learning management system.

Key technical staff within EPA provide technical content for videos and webinars and review training materials.

APTI helps get the word out about clean air programs and rules, and provides training, so that our state, local and tribal partners are able to implement these rules more effectively.



Region 5—Tribal Air Resources Journal

Accomplishments, Obstacles, Successes and Setback of EPA Region 5 Tribal Air Quality Programs

By Brandy Toft, Air Quality Specialist
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe

The Tribes in EPA Region 5 (Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan), would like to share with you the 2014 Edition of the Tribal Air Resources Journal. This year is our sixth edition.

The Tribes in Region 5 have been compiling this Journal since 2009 to better publicize our air achievements, obstacles, successes and struggles to their Tribal communities and their air resources. In this Journal, each participating Tribe has laid out a one-page entry on those issues. Each Tribal entry reflects the unique nature of Tribes in R5 and the different issues faced by each.

Included in the Journal is a summary of facts for R5 Tribal funding and involvement on local/regional/national venues. Located in the back of the Journal you will find an updated list of Tribal Air Professionals to contact for further clarification, discussion, and potential partnerships. You will also find a map of the Ceded Territories for Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan as a reference. The overall goal of the Journal is to communicate and promote potential partnerships and leverage resources for R5 Tribes now and into the future. We hope you enjoy the 2014 Edition.

Please share this Journal with all whom you think would be

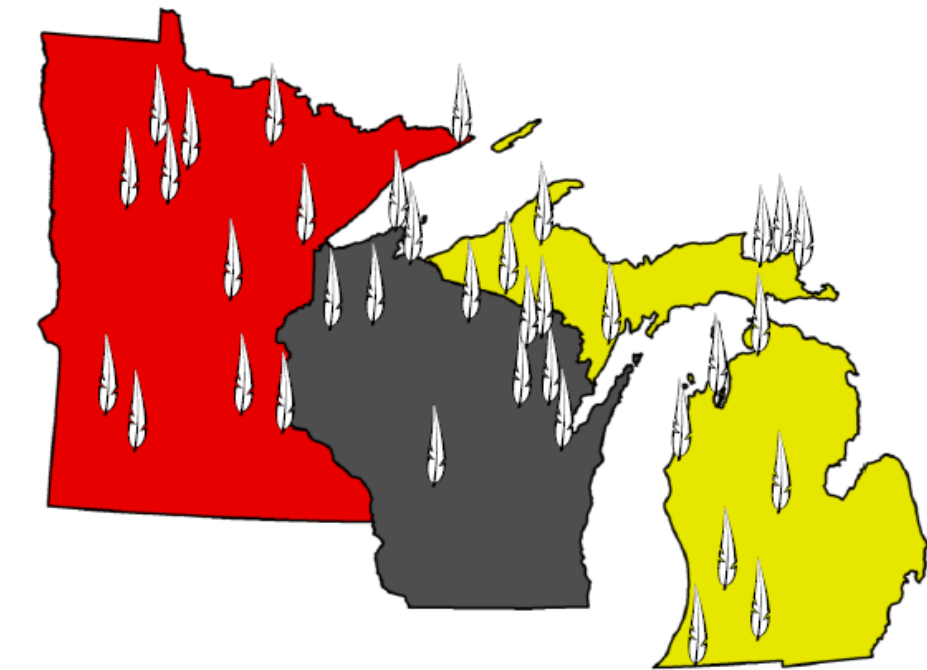


interested. We greatly appreciate your feedback and look forward to it. Each year the Journal grows not only in number of Tribes participating but in useful content to assist and educate the reader. This year we have expanded the Tribal submissions to 33 of 35 Tribes in R5, of which only 16 have formal EPA funded Air Programs.

Please send any correspondence on how the Journal enlightened/assisted you or ideas in which it can be improved upon for next year to Brandy Toft at the information below. Our goal is to reach out to everyone.

For more information, contact Brandy Toft at (218) 335-7429, and for an electronic copy of the Journal, visit

http://www4.nau.edu/itep/ntaa/tribal-air-programs/docs/2014_TribalAirResourcesJournal.pdf.



Climate Change Indicators in the U.S., 2014 Report—A Free Resource

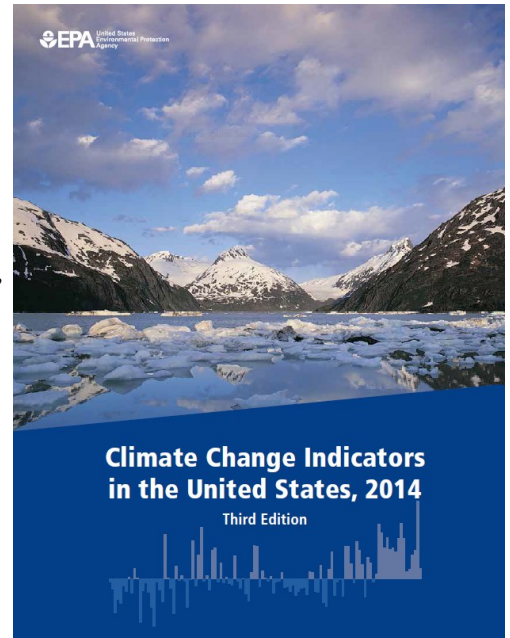
By Lesley Jantarasami,
Office of Air and Radiation

The EPA has released its third edition of Climate Change Indicators in the United States. This report presents observed data on key measures of our environment, including U.S. and global temperature and precipitation, ocean heat and ocean acidity, sea level, length of growing season, and many others. The report shows how climate change is already affecting our environment and our society.

The third edition of the Indicators report, which was last published in 2012, includes four new features on observed changes in local communities, including cherry blossom bloom dates in Washington D.C., timing of ice breakup in two Alaskan rivers, temperature and drought in the Southwest, and land loss along the mid-Atlantic

coast. Community members can use the information from EPA's Climate Change Indicators Report to create informative science-based messages, observe environmental trends in their local areas, provide science information for decision making, and assess the effects of climate change on ecosystems and society.

EPA compiles decades of observed data in cooperation with a range of federal government agencies, universities, nongovernmental organizations, and other institutions. The Indicators report focuses on long-term trends for key measures of our environment for which high-quality data exist. Each indicator and the report itself were peer-reviewed by independent experts, and extensive technical documentation accompanies the report.



To order a FREE copy of the report, send a request with your mailing address included to climateindicators@epa.gov. More information about the Climate Change Indicators report: <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/indicators.html>.



OITA Meets with National Tribal Air Association (NTAA)

*By Pat Childers,
Office of Air and Radiation*

On Thursday, January 8, EPA's Office of International and Tribal Affairs (OITA) hosted tribal government representatives as part of the NTAA annual meeting. The NTAA meeting included 8 tribal member representatives in attendance with 2 additional representatives participating by phone. Additionally, NTAA support staff and personnel from the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP) were also in attendance. The NTAA is a leading voice for tribal air quality issues, programs and policies. With over 80 member tribes, the NTAA's mission is to advance air quality management and policies and programs, consistent with the needs, interests, and unique legal status of tribal governments.

OITA led two discussion sessions with NTAA. The first, led by EPA's American Indian Environmental Office's (AIEO) Grants & Technical Assistance Team (Luke Jones, Rodges Ankrah and David Jones), addressed a range of issues associated with the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP). NTAA raised a number of questions pertaining to the GAP Guidance and how it effects a tribe's ability to develop and

implement air quality and solid waste programs. OITA used the meeting as an opportunity to explain how the GAP Guidance expands opportunities for documenting tribal environmental protection program progress through capacity indicators for each environmental media area and allows for strategic measures that encompass all tribes as opposed to just those with "TAS" (Treatment as a State) status. OITA also addressed concerns raised by NTAA members by explaining that GAP funds can still be helpful to tribes with established capacity by expanding, enhancing and evolving their core programs.

NTAA offered their support for OITA's outreach and communication efforts to help tribes better understand the scope and flexibility provided under the new GAP Guidance.

The second session was led by Acting Assistant Administrator of OITA, Jane Nishida and AIEO Director, JoAnn Chase. The session covered a number of national EPA tribal program priorities and FY 2014 accomplishments, including Administrator McCarthy's recently issued memo on tribal treaty rights and expanding opportunities for inter-agency coordination in the administration of federal tribal programs.



NAAQS Implementation in Non-reservation Areas of Indian Country



By Laura Bunte, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards

In 2014, the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals vacated EPA's Indian Country New Source Review rule with respect to non-reservation areas of Indian country (*Oklahoma Dept. of Environmental Quality v. EPA*, 740 F.3d 185 (D.C. Cir. 2014)). The court held that under Clean Air Act section 107(a), states, rather than EPA or tribes, have "initial primary responsibility" for, and jurisdiction over, non-reservation Indian country for purposes of implementing the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The D.C. Circuit noted that state jurisdiction can be displaced by a demonstration by EPA or a tribe that a tribe has jurisdiction over a non-reservation area. It is

important to note that, although the case was initiated by the State of Oklahoma, the court's decision affects non-reservation areas of Indian country throughout the U.S. and not just within Oklahoma.

"Indian country" consists of three types of lands under the Clean Air Act, *i.e.*, (1) reservations (this includes both formal reservations and informal reservations or lands held in trust by the U.S. for a tribe), (2) allotments, and (3) dependent Indian Communities. The court's decision affects non-reservation areas of Indian country, in other words allotments and dependent Indian Communities; the decision does not affect reservations, so NAAQS implementation in reservations

is still the jurisdiction of EPA or the tribe.

EPA is considering the implications of the decision and has reached out to tribes for their input. Some of the questions tribes can help answer relate to information needs (*e.g.*, in what states are non-reservation areas of Indian country located, what types of sources are currently located or are interested in locating in non-reservation areas of Indian country), and how to effectively manage tribal consultation for future State Implementation Plan (SIP) approvals that will apply to parts of Indian country. Tribes' input is welcome and may be referred to Laura Bunte, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, (919) 541-0889, bunte.laura@epa.gov.

Regulatory / Action Updates

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Brick and Structural Clay Products Manufacturing; and NESHAP for Clay Ceramics Manufacturing proposed rule was published in the *Federal Register* on 12/18/14 at [79 FR 75621](#). This rule would set Maximum Achievable Control Technique (MACT) standards for brick and structural clay and clay ceramics manufacturing to replace the standards vacated in 2007. For more information, go to <http://www.epa.gov/ttnatw01/brick/brickpg.html>.

Implementation of the 2008 NAAQS for Ozone: State Implementation Plan (SIP) Requirements Final Rule – signed 2/13/15 and published in the *Federal Register* on 3/6/2015, at [80 FR 12264](#). For more information, go to <http://www.epa.gov/groundlevelozone/implement.html>.

Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters and New Residential Hydronic Heaters and Forced-Air Furnaces final rule was signed on 2/3/15, was published in the *Federal Register* on 3/16/15 at [80 FR 13671](#), and became effective on 5/15/15. For more information, go to <http://www2.epa.gov/residential-wood-heaters/final-new-source-performance-standards-residential-wood-heaters>.

NESHAP: Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations final rule was signed on 2/26/15, effective the date of publication, and published in the *Federal Register* on 3/18/15, at [80 FR 14247](#). This is a risk and technology review document. For more information, go to <http://www.epa.gov/airtoxics/offwaste/oswropg.html>.

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Regulatory / Action Updates Continued

Electronic Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) proposed rule was signed on 2/26/15, and published in the *Federal Register* on 3/20/15, at [80 FR 15099](#). This rule is proposing to revise part 60 NSPS to require affected facilities to submit specified air emissions data reports to the EPA electronically and to allow affected facilities to maintain electronic records of these reports. <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/eparules.html>.

NESHAP Final Risk and Technology Review – Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations. These facilities manage, convey or handle used oil, used solvent or waste received from other facilities. Facilities that have these operations include cement manufacturing facilities, chemical companies, solvent recyclers, and waste treatment facilities. As a result of the technology review, we upgraded storage tank controls and applicability thresholds to require controls on smaller tanks. Amendments to the leak detection and repair standards will lower detection limits for valves and pumps and add connector monitoring. These final standards will reduce air toxics emissions by approximately 200 tons per year. The final rule was signed on 2/26/15, and published in the *Federal Register* on 3/18/15, at [80 FR 14248](#). For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/offwaste/oswroprog.html>.

The **Interim Final MATS E-Reporting** rule will allow owners or operators of electric generating units to submit to EPA (in PDF) emissions and compliance reports for the Mercury and Air Toxics (MATS) rule. This rule clarifies that these reports should include complete (not summary) performance test data. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/powerplanttoxics/actions.html>. The interim final rule was signed 3/9/15, and published in the *Federal Register* on 3/24/15, at [80 FR 15510](#).

Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Definitions of Low Pressure Gas Well and Storage Vessel proposed rule was signed on 3/17/15, and published in the *Federal Register* on 3/23/15, at [80 FR 15180](#). The proposed action addresses the definition of low-pressure wells and references to tanks that are connected to one another (referred to as connected in parallel). The proposed updates will not change the emission reduction requirements in the 2012 rules.

Proposed PM Implementation Rule proposes requirements for implementing the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for fine particle pollution and would apply in areas that are designated nonattainment for these standards. The proposed requirements would apply to state, local and tribal air agencies developing plans that outline how nonattainment areas will meet and maintain fine particle standards including the PM_{2.5} standards established in 2012 as well as future fine particle pollution standards. We also are proposing options for air agencies to demonstrate that one or more PM_{2.5} precursor does not contribute significantly to PM_{2.5} levels in a particular nonattainment area. In addition, this proposal addresses requirements for permitting the construction of new sources of PM_{2.5} and PM_{2.5} precursors in PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas. We also are proposing options to revoke the 1997 primary (not the secondary standard) annual PM_{2.5} standard of 15 µg/m³ because we lowered the primary annual standard in 2012 to 12 µg/m³. The proposed rule was signed 3/10/15, and published in the *Federal Register* on 3/23/15, at [80 FR 15340](#). For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/pm/actions.html>.

The Federal Plan Requirements for Sewage Sludge Incineration Units Constructed on or Before October 14, 2010 was signed on 4/7/15, and published in the *Federal Register* on 4/27/15, at [80 FR 23402](#). This action proposes that existing sewage sludge incineration units implement the emission guidelines (EG) adopted on 3/21/11, in states that do not have an approved state plan implementing the EG in place by 3/21/12. This plan will result in emissions reductions of certain pollutants from all affected units. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/airtoxics/129/ssi/ssipg.html>.

The General Permit and Permit by Rule for the Federal Minor New Source Review Program in Indian Country for Five Source Categories final rule was signed 4/17/15, and published in the *Federal Register* on 5/1/15 at [80 FR 25067](#).

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U.S. Global Change Research Program's (USGCRP) draft report, *The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States: A Scientific Assessment*. The draft report assesses the observed and projected impacts of climate change on human health in the United States, with a particular focus on where impacts can be quantified. This draft assessment was developed by the Interagency Group on Climate Change and Human Health, a USGCRP working group, as part of the sustained National Climate Assessment with EPA playing a coordinating role. Each chapter of the draft assessment summarizes the scientific literature on specific climate change-related health outcomes or exposures important to health. The draft assessment and information on submitting comments are available at: <http://www.globalchange.gov/health-assessment>.

Approval of Tribal Implementation Plan (TIP) and Designation of Air Quality Planning Area; Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians final action was signed on 3/20/15, published in the *Federal Register* on 4/3/15 at [80 FR 18120](#). This action revises the boundaries of the Southern California air quality planning areas to designate the reservation of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation as a separate air quality planning area for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS and also approves the Tribe's TIP for maintaining the 1997 8-hour ozone standard within the Pechanga Reservation through 2025.

Reconsideration on the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) and the Utility New Source Performance Standards; final action was signed on 4/21/15, published in the *Federal Register* on 4/30/15, at [80 FR 24218](#). This action provides notice that EPA has responded to 23 petitions for reconsideration of the final 2/16/12, MATS and Utility NSPS. The agency previously granted reconsideration on several discrete issues and took final action on reconsideration through documents published in the *Federal Register* on 4/24/13 and 11/19/14. The Administrator denied the remaining requests for reconsideration in separate letters to the petitioners dated 4/21/15. A document providing a full explanation of the agency's rationale for each denial is in the docket for these rules.

New and Revised Emissions Factors for Flares and Other Refinery Process Units and Determination for No Changes to VOC Emissions Factors for Tanks and Wastewater Treatment Systems notice of final action was signed on 5/1/15, published in the *Federal Register* on 5/11/15 at [80 FR 26925](#). This notice provides that on 4/20/15, the EPA issued new and revised emission factors for flares and other refinery process units and issued its final determination that revisions to existing emissions factors for tanks and wastewater treatment systems are not necessary.

EPA announces availability of \$1 million for tribes to upgrade diesel engines. The EPA is announcing the availability of \$1 million in grant funding for tribal applicants to establish clean diesel projects aimed at reducing air pollutants from diesel exhaust such as nitrogen oxides (NOX) and particulate matter (PM), which are linked to respiratory problems. Under this grant competition, EPA anticipates awarding approximately up to five tribal assistance agreements between \$30,000 and \$800,000 each. Projects may include school buses, transit buses, heavy-duty diesel trucks, marine engines, locomotives, energy production generators and other diesel engines. To submit a grant proposal, visit: <http://epa.gov/cleandiesel/prgtribal.htm>. **Proposals must be received by July 15, 2015.**

The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Ferroalloys Production final rule was signed 5/28/15, which is the final risk and technology review amendments to the air toxics standards that cover facilities that produce ferroalloys. Currently, there are two facilities covered by these standards – one in West Virginia and one in Ohio. The prepublication version of the rule and the summary fact sheet are posted at: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/ferroa/ferroprog.html>.

EJSCREEN, an environmental justice screening and mapping tool that uses high resolution maps combined with demographic and environmental data to identify places with potentially elevated environmental burdens and vulnerable populations is now available to the public. To access the tool, visit: <http://www2.epa.gov/ejscreen>.



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Tribal Training

http://www4.nau.edu/itep/air/training_aq.asp

<i>Date</i>	<i>Training Course</i>	<i>Where</i>
2015		
Jun 16, 20, 23	Tribal Data Toolbox	Web Based
Jun 24, 26, 29	Climate Change Webinar	Web Based
Jul 7, 14, 28	Tribal Data Toolbox	Web Based
Aug 4	Tribal Data Toolbox	Web Based
Sept 1—3	Treatment as a State (TAS)	Las Vegas, NV
Sept 22—24	Air Pollution Modeling	Denver, CO