Since the early 1990s, when the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission (GCVTC) and its tribal members began grappling with the problem of regional haze over the Western United States, participants in the process have recognized the critical need to fill what has been called a “tribal data gap” on air conditions over Indian land. After the Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP) was formed in 1997 to continue the GCVTC’s work, it carried on its mandate to bridge that gap and to ensure that member tribes participate fully in the WRAP’s regional haze-reduction efforts.

The WRAP’s Tribal Data Development Working Group (TDDWG) was formed in 1999 with a list of priorities designed to enhance tribal air capacity, most immediately by supporting tribes in their efforts to conduct emissions inventories (EIs) of sources located on tribal lands. Accomplishing that objective, they reasoned, would help tribes to accurately assess the potential health impacts on tribal residents and to significantly enhance the level of tribal participation in regional haze-reduction planning.

The TDDWG’s acting co-chair, Ondrea Barber, Air Quality Program Manager for the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation in central Arizona, says, “We’re still lacking a lot of basic capacity to get air quality data in Indian Country. This impacts tribes directly in several areas. For example, to run accurate air-pollution models for the region requires good data. If data is missing from Indian Country, they use blanket data, in some cases, for very large [tribal] land areas—mainly state-derived data. And with few exceptions, the sources of the pollution they’re modeling for aren’t in Indian Country.” Setting policy based on such models can impact regional planning, tribal economic development, and other policy efforts affecting tribes.

Tribal lands make up millions of acres in the West (the WRAP states include 13 of the lower 48 states as well as Alaska, where over 230 tribes are located). The lack of tribal capacity to gather tribal air-pollution data has impacted the health and sovereignty of reservation-dwellers throughout the region. For example, a portion of one Phoenix-area reservation, the Gila River Indian Community, is deemed to be in “non-attainment (NAA)” under National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone, though most of that pollutant is produced by nearby, nontribal sources. That NAA designation was set using virtually no tribally supplied data. The designation, in addition to the health risks that it implies, can hobble its bearer in terms of development and industrial expansion opportunities that may be crucial to a tribe’s economic well-being.

Although the Gila River tribe has since completed their own emissions inventory (EI) for the reservation, the lack of quantifiable data at the time the NAA designation was set created an inequitable situation that has yet to be resolved.

The TDDWG’s mission statement includes several goals designed to address such inequities, including “disaggregating” tribal air data from state- and county-derived data; reviewing policy assumptions based on assessments that lack tribal input; and trying to determine accurately the sources that exist in Indian Country and the types and levels of pollutants...
Recently a valued member of the tribal environmental community moved on from a national-policy position in which he served with great success for eight years.

Jerry Pardilla, executive director of the National Tribal Environmental Council (NTEC), based in Albuquerque, New Mexico, is relocating to Anchorage, Alaska, where he will take a position with the Alaska Inter-Tribal Council.

Jerry has been a major force in helping the tribes to advance in their efforts toward environmental self-determination. Among his accomplishments during his eight-year tenure with NTEC, he expanded the organization to include over 150 member-tribes and created a yearly tribal environmental conference that has drawn more than 500 participants to discuss issues and policies spanning the breadth of tribal environmental concerns. NTEC has also provided the tribes with skillful analyses of policy and technical papers that could impact tribal interests, particularly on issues involving the Western Regional Air Partnership. NTEC’s work has helped to keep the tribes abreast of policy implications in dozens of federal, state and industry initiatives. NTEC’s oversight of the newly developed National Tribal Air Association will bring even greater benefits to tribes working to clean and protect their airsheds and develop effective air-management programs.

Jerry has overseen these accomplishments with great professionalism, always remaining close to his Penobscot tribal culture and values. I’m sure that in his next role he will continue to be an aggressive advocate for tribal interests.

We were fortunate to have Jerry’s support on the national level for those eight good years. Such longevity for a tribal environmental professional, sadly, is anything but the norm. For ITEP’s recent 10-year anniversary celebration, we honored the work of tribal environmental professionals and the work they have done. Over the past ten years the tribes have made phenomenal gains in our efforts to build tribal air and other environmental programs. These gains have been due almost entirely to the diligent efforts of tribal air professionals.

Despite the advances that the tribes have made over the past decade, there remains a marked shortage of tribal environmental professionals throughout Indian Country. Many tribal individuals who do find positions with theirs or other tribes feel a constant pull from recruiters hawking better-paid positions, often in locations that might seem more attractive than often-remote, rural tribal settings. Turnover is high in tribal staff positions, creating constant vacancies and stimulating a recurring need for resource-intensive retraining.

This isn’t to say that we’ve not made strong gains in developing a cadre of tribal environmental professionals. Ten years ago many air programs were staffed almost entirely by nontribal individuals; that is no longer the case. But there still remain far too few tribal experts to deal with the wide-ranging environmental needs in Indian Country.

Increasing the number of Indian scientists, engineers and technicians is no easy task, and it requires effort from the ground up. On ITEP’s own home ground at Northern Arizona University, for example, more Indian engineers are graduated than from any other U.S. college or university, yet few of those graduates return to their tribal homes or indeed find positions working with any tribe. Often this is because they are aggressively recruited by industry and other employers who offer them attractive positions and salaries. They can hardly be blamed for taking the best opportunities available, but the situation is a sad commentary on the resources that tribes are able to offer their own.

We should make it a priority to 1) increase the pool of tribal environmental professionals and 2) work to enhance their opportunities to serve theirs or other tribes. Creating tribal environmental professionals begins at the basic educational levels of K–12. ITEP is doing our small part in this effort with our Environmental Education Outreach Program, which brings science to Native classrooms and encourages tribal students to pursue environmental careers. Stronger federal funding and resource allocation would further this type of effort. On the tribal side, I believe, Native schools should strongly emphasize the sciences in their basic curricula.

Once Indian students enter college classrooms, support remains crucial. ITEP’s Student Summer Internship program provides support to Native students, matching them with areas of scientific and technical interest. The results of this modest program demonstrate the value of such support: Many of our summer interns end up working for the sponsors who hosted them for their internships. Even closer to home, at ITEP we hire numerous student workers, most of them Native Americans, to fill crucial positions within our organization. To date, most of those students, as well as most of our summer interns, have graduated. Of
TDDWG – cont. from front page

those sources may be emitting. These have been major focuses of the TDDWG’s efforts.

Tribal Emissions Inventory Software Development

To gauge the extent to which WRAP-region tribes have developed air-management capacity, the TDDWG enlisted ITEP’s help. ITEP conducted an exhaustive air-related assessment of tribes in the region and delivered that report to the TDDWG in August 2001. The assessment confirmed the existence of a systemic problem in Indian Country: Most tribes lack the capacity to effectively conduct emissions inventories. Many tribes are developing such capacity, however, and their pace of progress has been impressive. But in most cases, the resources are limited or altogether absent.

Tribal motivation to generate EI data, on the other hand, is strong and widespread. One gauge of that motivation, says ITEP’s Sarah Kelly, who oversees contract work ITEP has undertaken on behalf of the TDDWG, is the number of Western tribes who intend to conduct EIs on their land in the near future. The assessment revealed that 28 regional tribes had already conducted emissions inventories, and 77 more planned to complete EIs in the next 1–2 years.

The lack of tribal capacity is clearly the major stumbling block in that effort—a situation that could be aggravated by an increasingly severe federal budget shortfall for tribal air programs.

To address this resource problem, members of the TDDWG and others conceived an ingenious solution: develop a software program that can provide rapid EI calculations based on easily obtainable data. Further, the software could be used by tribal air staff with limited time and air-management expertise.

Developing that software is a major project, which TDDWG has subcontracted to ITEP. Drawing on input from TDDWG tribes, state experts and others on the kinds of air-pollution sources that exist on Western reservations, the software-development firm Lakes Environmental Consultants, Inc., has been developing a tribal EI software tool that promises to simplify the process of estimating pollution from on-reservation sources. The software contractor is expected to have the software ready by late summer of this year.

ITEP’s Kelly describes the EI software’s expected capabilities: “To use it, you’ll simply look at what a source is doing and enter some basic data. For example, you might have five miles of dirt road with a 10% silt content, and you’ve counted an average of 30 vehicles a day of a certain average weight driving over that road. You enter those parameters into the software, and, based on those figures, it estimates that X number of tons of particulate matter is going into the air. The idea is that you don’t have to take the time and effort to do all the research, pore over EPA references and documents and all that to obtain these calculations.”

The software is designed to provide solid, scientifically defensible data that can be used in a variety of ways to benefit the tribes, including for internal air-program use, for submittal to the WRAP EI database, or for submittal to the National Emissions Inventory. For WRAP purposes, data derived from the software can be used to allow tribes a scientifically defensible, equal voice in setting regional haze-reduction policy.

Barber says the next step will be to arrange a trial run of the software, drawing on the help of several TDDWG tribes as trial users. After the software has been released, a training course will be developed by ITEP—probably a short, stand-alone workshop at first and then later as part of its longstanding Emissions Inventory workshop. The software will likely be distributed to workshop participants.

Kelly points out, “The basic software won’t do everything for everyone, but it was developed in a modular way so that new source categories can be added.” The modular design will result in great flexibility as additional tribes seek to conduct EIs using the software. The TDDWG insisted from the start that the program be made freely available to all U.S. tribes. The WRAP has recently added Alaska as a member state, and over 200 tribes are located in that state; many will undoubtedly choose to use the software as a part of their air programs. Western states, some of which have not yet conducted comprehensive EIs, have also expressed strong interest in the software. “This is really cutting-edge,” Kelly says.

The TDDWG: Into the Future

Barber says the existence and accomplishments of the TDDWG are having positive impacts around the country. “I think it’s set a precedent for having tribal involvement throughout the whole regional planning organization process. Other RPOs are not as well developed as the WRAP, and they’re looking at models. Because the tribes have been active in the WRAP, I think this will benefit tribes in other regions. Having this working group provides a strong voice for tribes in the WRAP process. It’s tribal-specific, so tribes can come and talk with one another about issues, concerns and difficulties they’re having in their air-management activities. We had sort of a bumpy road before with the group, due for the most part to lack of time for the participants. But I think it’s been improving steadily over the past year, and with the development of the software, people are really excited and interested in it. Even the states are looking at this software for possible use. There are several states in the West that are very interested in it.”

The Tribal Data Development Working Group of the WRAP is seeking new tribal members to help further their work on visibility-related issues. With a relatively small number of participants, the group has already helped achieve significant accomplishments, such as aiding in the development of tribal EI software, supporting tribal efforts to enter existing EI data into U.S. EPA’s national database, and, of course, influencing the WRAP’s main objective to reduce haze over Western states. Expanding the TDDWG with additional tribal members would allow this important collective to accomplish much more. Please consider lending your support to this important work. For more information, contact Ondrea Barber at obarber@ftmcdowell.org. For more information on the TDDWG, visit the WRAP website at http://www.wrapair.org/.
AIAOTP Workshops

Mar. 18–20, 2003  Meteorological Stations  Las Vegas, NV


Apr. 9–11, 2003  Fund. of Met. Stations/Monitoring  Las Vegas, NV

Apr. 22–24, 2003  Devel. a Tribal Air Program  Salt Lake City, UT

May 5–9, 2003  Fund. of Air Pollution Technology  Flagstaff, AZ

May 13–16, 2003  Clean Air Act and Permitting  Minneapolis, MN

May 19–23, 2003  Emissions Inventory  Flagstaff, AZ

May 28–30, 2003  Indoor Air Quality  Oneida, WI

June 2–6, 2003  Air Pollution Modeling  Flagstaff, AZ

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EEOP Collaborates To Address Risks of Abandoned Uranium Mines

On January 23 and 24, ITEP hosted a quarterly meeting of the Navajo Nation Abandoned Uranium Mines (NNAUM) Collaboration. The NNAUM Collaboration is a group of concerned scientists, technicians, educators, and community members addressing the legacy of past uranium mining and milling activities. ITEP’s director, Virgil Masayesva, welcomed the group to the NAU campus and offered ITEP’s support.

The group spent the first morning discussing education and outreach efforts related to abandoned uranium mines. While group members have already completed a number of successful outreach efforts, it was widely recognized at the meeting that considerable additional work is still required. ITEP’s Environmental Education Outreach Program (EEOP) staff will continue to develop partnerships to conduct effective education and outreach in Navajo Nation communities. The primary focus for the EEOP staff is to address educators and students in the affected communities.

The group has identified several key concerns to address. For example, the Church Rock area has several abandoned uranium mines and a uranium mill. A proposal for a new housing development in the region has elevated concerns about the impact of past uranium mining and milling activities on human health. Annabelle Allison of the TAMS Center, in partnership with Chris Shuey of the Southwest Research and Information Center, provided recommendations to the group on environmental monitoring activities for the Church Rock area. The ITEP staff will work with various organizations, including colleges in the region, to implement these recommendations. The EEOP staff facilitated involvement of service learning students from Crowpoint Institute of Technology (CIT) and University of New Mexico (UNM)-Gallup. The proposed monitoring activities include the training of students from the region to make critical measurements.

Three Navajo Northern Arizona University (NAU) students presented to the group during a brown bag luncheon. The group was impressed with the scientific research and ideas of the students. Two of the students are involved in research funded by the National Institute of Health to investigate health impacts of uranium. The third student, a political science doctoral student, discussed Nation Navajo policies related to addressing community concerns about uranium impacts.

In the final session of the meeting the group developed an action list and discussed the annual partnership meeting, which will be held in late April. The group will continue to grapple with the challenging issues identified during this quarterly meeting and seek partnerships with federal and state agencies. The group is also open to hearing from concerned citizens. In fact, voices of concerned citizens are critical to obtaining additional resources from government agencies to address the community needs.

In addition to supporting the education and outreach efforts of the Collaboration, the EEOP staff will be expanding their efforts to work with other tribes impacted by the Nuclear Energy Cycle.

For more information, contact Mansel A. Nelson at 928-523-1275 or mansel.nelson@nau.edu. Additional information can also be found at http://www.nau.edu/eeop/ureo/.

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Barber says that for the immediate future, the TDDWG will continue to focus on the EI software development and training. “After that,” she says, “we’ll be looking at any number of tasks, including whether or not tribes want to get involved in modeling and other technical issues related to regional haze. Once the tribes start using the software, we’ll be helping them to decide whether they want to submit the data into a large WRAP database, and that’ll be a process in itself. There are a whole range of topics that we may then decide are priorities that tribes need assistance with. So we’ll identify those needs and then try to get the funding necessary to address them.”

B. Bobby Ramirez, an air quality specialist with the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community and a former TDDWG co-chair, says the tribal working group has great potential to continue providing a strong, combined voice for tribes in the WRAP process, more so if participation increases and members remain active and engaged in the WRAP process. He points out that the tribes’ continued capacity-building and data development is crucial to the future of tribal air programs, and he believes that involvement in the TDDWG can help any tribe to develop its expertise through its WRAP interactions and activities.

In particular, says Ramirez, it’s very important from a funding perspective for tribes to participate in data development efforts. “U.S. EPA is investing in the tribes and in tribal air programs. Anyone who invests anything wants to assess the rate of return. The rate of return here, for EPA, is quantifiable data coming out of Indian Country, so that they can see that they’re putting their money in the right place and it’s being well spent. This is especially true of EI data and ambient monitoring data. I think if funding is going to increase for tribal air programs, it’s going to be predicated on what EPA Headquarters is looking at regarding returns on their investment.

“I think we also need to provide outreach to tribal members on what it will mean to put this data out for public consumption. I think that ultimately there’s no reason why this data can’t be publicized. I don’t believe it’s going to hurt the tribes in any way, and I think it will be very helpful to tribes as they continue to develop air-management capacity.”

The TDDWG is actively seeking new members. For more information on the group, contact Ondrea Barber at obarber@ftmcdowell.org. To learn more about the soon-to-be-released tribal EI software, e-mail Sarah Kelly at Sarah.Kelly@nau.edu or call her at (928) 523-6377.
Native Voices

Personnel Notes

ITEP’s tribal support efforts have expanded significantly in recent months. Here are some of the staff who are providing that support.

Our new Computer Support Systems Analyst is Gary Elthie, who became a regular staff member in January after a year-long stint as an ITEP student worker. A member of the Navajo Nation, Gary recently graduated from Northern Arizona University (NAU) with a degree in Business Administration.

Jennifer Williams is ITEP’s instructional specialist, assisting our air-management workshop instructors in their presentations and updating existing instructional material. Jennifer holds B.S. degrees in both Chemistry and Biology and is working on her Masters in Liberal Studies. She was previously employed by the National Park Service in Sitka, Alaska.

ITEP’s webmaster Ty Jones, is a Navajo Nation tribal member and a former student worker with ITEP’s Environmental Education Outreach program. He’ll graduate this year with a B.S. in Computer Information Systems.

Todd Barnell is an ITEP research specialist working as a co-coordinator for the Tribal Environmental Resource Center and supporting ITEP’s Solid Waste Management and Environmental Compliance programs. Todd holds B.A.s in Journalism and Environmental Geography. He previously worked as office manager for the Nature Conservancy in Northern Arizona, where he published the Conservancy’s regional newsletter.

Angelique Luedeker has been hired by ITEP to assist tribal efforts to enter EI data into the National Emissions Inventory database; she also provides support for ITEP’s work with the Lake Michigan Air Directors Consortium. Angelique holds a B.S. in Chemistry from NAU and previously worked at Los Alamos National Laboratory.

Joe Hameed has joined ITEP’s Tribal Air Monitoring Support Center in Las Vegas to serve as Technology Specialist. His duties include providing training and support to tribal air professionals and developing workshop materials. Joe has a degree in Electronics/Computer Engineering and has obtained several professional certifications, including Performance Evaluation Program Field Scientist.

David Delmar has taken the reins as coordinator of ITEP’s Summer Internship Program. A Navajo Nation member, David has worked in education for many years, teaching Navajo language and culture from the grade school through university levels.

Matt Anders has joined ITEP to help support our work with the Lake Michigan Air Directors Consortium. He holds a B.S. in Geology and will soon complete his M.S. in the same field. Matt has worked in the Peace Corps in Kazakhstan and for the Boisforte Indian Reservation Tribal Council (MN).

Justin Ramsey is ITEP’s Technical Director for Water Resources. He oversees ITEP’s Tribal Wastewater Training Center and EPA Region 8 water quality training.

Justin holds an M.E. in Civil Engineering and continues to work part-time with NAU’s College of Engineering and Technology.

Twila Gleason is ITEP’s new Budget Manager. She has worked at NAU for several years and holds a B.S. in Interdisciplinary Studies from Arizona State University.

Transition: De Rasser, ITEP’s longtime budget director, retired from Northern Arizona University at the end of 2002. De was a master at keeping fiduciary chaos at bay. We will miss her gifts of calm and organization, though we’re glad she’s now free to wear blue jeans whenever she feels like it.
ITEP’s Summer Internship Program is underway for 2003. The application deadline for this year’s environmental placements was January 31, the selection process recently ended, and this year’s seven successful applicants are now being matched with host programs that grapple with topics that include air toxics, pollution prevention, atmospheric analysis, and the indexing of eelgrass on the Pacific coast. Now in its eighth year, ITEP’s internship program attempts to match applicants’ qualifications and interests with host sites where they can experience various professional settings and job roles. The program is open to all students, and Native American students are particularly encouraged to apply.

ITEP’s Internship Coordinator, David Delmar, describes the yearly process: “Right after the application deadline passes, we begin the selection process. Once applicants are selected, we begin to develop a professional seminar related to their placements; we try to put together about a day and a half of seminar topics so they can get a good idea of what they’ll be doing. The seminar takes place in Washington, D.C., around the beginning of April. While this is going on we’re also processing payroll, getting forms together so that the interns can get paid over the summer. The placements begin in early summer.”

While students take part in their placement activities, they are asked to keep a journal of their experiences, to be submitted to ITEP each week.

Delmar says the experience is invaluable for several reasons: “Interns get hands-on experience and can apply concepts they’ve learned in the classroom to actual work situations. They have the opportunity to look at possible careers with an agency or a tribe; they can get a lot of their questions answered during the placement. They also gain a broader view of career areas they might pursue later on. It’s a great opportunity.”

For more information, including application information for the 2004 Summer Student Internship Program, call David Delmar at (928) 523-8785 or e-mail him at David.Delmar@nau.edu.

ITEP Expands Environmental Compliance Workshop Offerings

In 2003 The Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP) at Northern Arizona University will add two new courses to its ongoing Tribal Environmental Compliance Inspector training program.

ITEP is currently developing training courses on Underground Injection Control (UIC) and the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Program (NPDES). These courses are intended to increase the skills and expertise of tribal environmental compliance inspectors. The UIC and NPDES courses are being developed in association with tribal and EPA inspectors.

In addition to the new tribal inspector courses for 2003, ITEP will provide Tribal Basic Inspector Training and Media Specific: FIFRA training. A schedule for these courses are available on the ITEP website at www.nau.edu/itep.

For more information on the Tribal Environmental Compliance Inspector Program, please call John Roanhorse at (520) 884-9229 or e-mail him at john.roanhorse@nau.edu.

Tribal Air Pros Gain PEP Certification

In November 2002, the Tribal Air Monitoring and Support (TAMS) Center conducted a weeklong training session with the Air Monitoring and Quality Assurance Division of U.S. EPA’s Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards in Research Triangle Park. This training enabled the certification of seven tribal environmental professionals as EPA Field Scientists for the PM2.5 Performance Evaluation Program (PEP). The program conducts true audits by taking samples of PM2.5 and using an independent sampler and an EPA-recognized laboratory separate from the lab that routinely weighs filters from that site.

The newly EPA-certified tribal Field Scientists include Allan Bunce of the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes, Stan Belone of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Russell Betsui of the Gila River Indian Community, Alissa Dickerson of the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Tribe, Glenn Gehring of the Cherokee Nation, Eric Nicolar of the Penobscot Indian Nation, and Brandy Toft of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe. Along with Joe Hameed and Melinda Ronca-Battista of ITEP’s TAMS Center, there are now nine certified Field Scientists representing tribal organizations. The TAMS center staff is working to facilitate a tribal network of auditors, so that the quality of tribal data can be assured, including data from remote locations.

For more information, please contact Melinda via e-mail at Melinda.Ronca-Battista@nau.edu.

—Melinda Ronca-Battista, ITEP
Tribal Participation in the National Emissions Inventory Database: an Update

In 2001, ITEP began pursuing tribal emissions inventories (EIs) for submission to the National Emissions Inventory (NEI) database. Maintained by U.S. EPA’s Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS), the emissions inventory database contains information on emission sources for criteria and toxic air pollutants from around the country. These data have come largely from state and county EIs, and tribal input has been minimal.

Tribal participation in the NEI project is important because regional planning organizations use the NEI data for air dispersion modeling and risk-assessment screening. From the results of these models, the regional organizations create regulations that often impact air management policy in and around tribal lands. By submitting data to the NEI, tribes are better represented in these regional planning efforts.

David Misenheimer of OAQPS notes that the Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP) is a good example of such an effort. “The WRAP uses the NEI as a starting point for its studies,” Misenheimer says, “and with the important role tribes play in the western U.S., an accurate representation of activities on Indian lands is vital to the WRAP’s efforts.” He also notes that tribal data from the NEI will be used in EPA’s Tribal Baseline Assessment project being conducted by the American Indian Environmental Office. Also, tribal participation in the NEI provides recognition of tribal air programs and air quality expertise.

To date, thirteen tribes have released their emissions inventory data to ITEP for submission to the NEI: Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribe, Pueblo of Laguna, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Coeur d’Alene Tribe, Pueblo of Santa Ana, Pueblo of Acoma, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community, Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community, La Posta Band of Mission Indians, Gila River Indian Community, and Pauma Yuima Band of Luiseno Mission Indians. ITEP has completed formatting, coding and submission for nine of these tribes and continues work on the four additional emissions inventories that have been released to ITEP. The Robinson Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians has also submitted data independently and was the first tribe to do so.

In addition to seeking EIs from tribes for inclusion in the NEI, ITEP is also encouraging tribal review of data already submitted to the 1999 NEI from non-tribal entities (such as state or local agencies) in which the sources are identified as being on tribal lands.

If you are interested in participating in either of these projects, please call Angelique Luedeker at ITEP (928-523-5037) or e-mail her at Angelique.Luedeker@nau.edu.

—Angelique Luedeker