

Office of Air and Radiation

Tribal Indoor Air and Radiation
Strategy and Plan

Strategy Development, Priorities, and Recommended Activities



Office of Radiation and Indoor Air

April 2013

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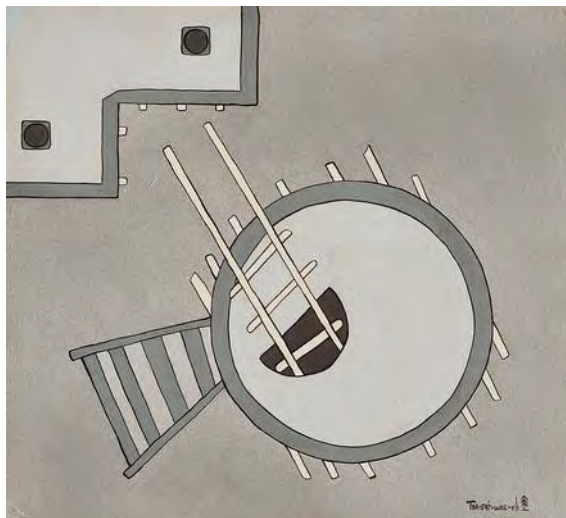
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Office of Air and Radiation (OAR)

Tribal Indoor Air and Radiation Strategy and Plan

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i. List of Acronyms

AIEO	American Indian Environmental Office (EPA - Office of International and Tribal Affairs)
DO	ORIA Director's Office
HUD	US Department of Housing and Urban Development
IED	Indoor Environments Division (ORIA)
ITEP	Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (Northern Arizona University)
NAREL	National Analytical Radiation Environmental Laboratory (ORIA)
NCRFO	National Center for Radiation Field Operations (ORIA)
NTAA	National Tribal Air Association
OAR	Office of Air and Radiation
OAQPS	Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (EPA – OAR)
ONAP	Office of Native American Programs (HUD)
ORIA	Office of Radiation & Indoor Air (EPA – OAR)
RPD	Radiation Protection Division (ORIA)
SC	TAMS Steering Committee
TACS	Tribal Air Coordinators
TAMS	Tribal Air Monitoring Support Center
TT	ORIA Tribal Team
WX	Weatherization



I. OAR Tribal Indoor Air and Radiation Strategy and Plan Background

The OAR Tribal Indoor Air and Radiation Strategy and Plan (“Tribal Strategy and Plan”) reflects the priorities of the Office of Air and Radiation (OAR), the Office of Radiation & Indoor Air (ORIA), and the needs and priorities as expressed by many of the Tribes. This plan will discuss ORIA’s Tribal goals, and objectives and the specific activities that ORIA will conduct to meet them. This strategy and plan is considered a “living document.” We are committed to an ongoing dialogue with Tribes, and we will update the plan to reflect evolving priorities and needs.

1. Purpose and Goals of the Tribal Strategy & Plan

Simply stated, the development of this Tribal Strategy and Plan describes ORIA’s approach and plan of action to effectively advance our mission in Indian Country. The Strategy & Plan’s goals, activities, and commitments were developed in recognition and response to several things: a desire to have a more collaborative relationship with tribes, acknowledgement of significant - often unique - unmet tribal needs, limited tribal indoor air and radiation resources, a desire to plan more comprehensively across ORIA’s regional and headquarters program components, and the reality of current and anticipated future year budgets. We have also seen the value of the strategic and collaborative approach that guides OAR’s Office of Air Quality Planning & Standards, and we have experienced successful tribal partnerships, such as the Tribal Air monitoring Support (TAMS) Center based at ORIA’s Las Vegas offices. Through this Tribal Strategy & Plan, ORIA is demonstrating its commitment to tribal radiation and indoor environmental priorities by working with tribes more collaboratively.

ORIA Mission

ORIA’s mission is to protect the public and the environment from the risks of radiation and indoor air pollution. The Office coordinates across the Agency and with other federal, state, tribal, and non-governmental organizations to carry out its mission. ORIA develops criteria, standards, guidance, policies, and programs to limit unnecessary radiation exposure and control exposure to indoor air pollutants. The Office:

- Provides technical assistance to states and tribes through EPA's Regional offices, and to other national and international organizations having radiation and indoor air protection programs.
- Directs an environmental radiation monitoring program.
- Responds to radiological emergencies.
- Evaluates and assesses the overall risk and impact of radiation and indoor air pollution.

Organization

Lead responsibility for ORIA's primary program areas is organized into four organizational sub-units (Appendix 1):

- **Indoor Environments Division (IED)** – IED provides leadership, policy & guidance related to indoor air quality.
- **Radiation Protection Division (RPD)** - RPD provides leadership, policy, guidance and regulations related to radiation in the environment.
- **National Analytical Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL)** – NAREL provides laboratory analytical and technical support for radiation, and operates the RadNet monitoring system.
- **National Center for Radiation Field Operations (NCRFO)** – NCRFO provides field technical support for sites contaminated with radiation and maintains a radiological emergency response capability. In partnership with the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP), NCRFO also operates the Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center.

ORIA's Tribal Team and Tribal Program contacts are listed in Appendix 7.

Purpose

EPA's Office of Radiation and Indoor Air (ORIA) Tribal Strategy and Plan is designed to ensure that tribes are given full consideration in the design, development and implementation of ORIA's indoor environments and radiation protection programs.

Goals

ORIA's Tribal Strategy Goals are to:

- Optimize ORIA's indoor environments and radiation protection programs' limited resources more efficiently and effectively.
- Increase collaboration across EPA's Headquarters and Regional Offices on its tribal indoor environments and radiation protection work.
- Increase responsiveness to tribal indoor environments and radiation protection needs and concerns.

Through a refocused, more strategic ORIA program that emphasizes collaboration and implementation of an action plan, ORIA can work more effectively with tribes and other partners to strengthen tribal indoor environments and radiation protection programs, and to develop additional tribal expertise and capacity.

2. Relationship to EPA and ORIA Strategic Goals

The development and implementation of ORIA's Tribal Strategy and Plan are aligned with EPA and ORIA's missions and strategic goals.

EPA's strategic goals, as outlined in the FY 2011-2015 Strategic Plan,¹ include:

- Goal 1: Taking action on climate change and improving air quality.
- Goal 3: Cleaning up communities and advancing sustainable development.

EPA's FY 2011-2015 Strategic Plan also includes cross-cutting fundamental strategies that set clear expectations for changing the approaches that EPA takes to achieving results. Two of the strategies are directly applicable to the ORIA Tribal Strategy and Plan:

- Working for environmental justice and children's health.
- Strengthening state, tribal and international partnerships.

These goals and crosscutting strategies effectively encompass ORIA's mission in Indian Country; to work in partnership with tribes to create and maintain healthier indoor environments, and accomplishing that in a holistic, sustainable manner. ORIA's radiation challenge in Indian Country involves both helping tribes to address legacy radiation contamination on their lands as well as assuring that future development is protective of health and environmental and cultural resources.

3. Approach

The process used to develop and implement the Strategy and Plan is modeled after EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards' (OAQPS) approach to developing a Tribal Program Plan. OAQPS has successfully used its Tribal Program Plan to improve communication and engagement with tribes and integrate tribal input into program planning.² The approach centered on the development of a "*Straw*" *ORIA Tribal Strategy & Plan* that was used to elicit broad input from tribal environmental professionals. The process includes the following steps:

- **Baseline Assessment of ORIA's current tribal programs.** As an internal measure of the historical effectiveness of ORIA's tribal programs, ORIA developed a baseline assessment of tribal activities and accomplishments from the last several years, based on input from ORIA Divisions and Regional Radiation & Indoor Air Program contacts. This baseline assessment identified internal and external successes, barriers, and "lessons learned," that were valuable for the listening sessions with tribal professionals, and for developing the straw plan.
- **"Listening Sessions" to gather input from tribal professionals.** ORIA met with a small group of experienced indoor air and radiation tribal professionals to gather input on what has been working and what can be improved in their indoor air and radiation work. To capture the most robust information, ORIA gathered input during separate listening sessions with indoor air quality and radiation professionals. These sessions yielded the Tribal Priorities and recommendations that were included in the "straw" strategy, which was used to elicit feedback from all interested tribal professionals.
- **"Straw" (draft) Strategy & Plan.** Using the baseline and initial tribal input, ORIA drafted a straw strategy, which served as a focal point for engaging and soliciting feedback from all interested tribes. The following items were drafted during the strategy development process:
 - A list of priorities and recommendations based on the information gathered from the baseline and initial listening sessions.
 - An internal ORIA draft plan of priorities, commitments and actions.

¹ Refer to EPA's FY 2011-2015 Strategic Plan, available at <http://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/strategicplan.html>.

² Refer to the OAQPS Tribal Program Plan for 2008 – 2013, available at <http://www.epa.gov/oar/tribal/pdfs/OAQPS Tribal Program Plan May 2008.pdf>.

- **Sharing and Discussion of the Straw Strategy & Plan.** The “straw” strategy was shared widely and posted on the IAQ Tribal website. All interested tribes were invited to provide comments. Noteworthy interactions with the tribal professional community included:
 - *National Tribal Forum (NTF) on Air Quality* held May 21–24 2012, in Tulsa, Oklahoma. A breakout session on the *ORIA Tribal Strategy & Plan* was an opportunity for tribal professionals to learn about the plan, review the Tribal Priorities and Recommendations that it included, ask questions and provide comments and suggestions. Attendees to the NTF also were able to get information and copies of the “Straw” *ORIA Tribal Strategy & Plan* at an information table open throughout the conference and as part of the Eco-Café networking session.
 - *National Webinars on the ORIA Tribal Strategy & Plan.* Two national webinars were held on August 29 and September 6, 2012. Similar to the NTF session, the webinars provided an opportunity for tribal professionals to learn about the plan, review the Tribal Priorities and Recommendations that it included, ask questions and provide comments and suggestions.
- **Consideration of tribal comments.** ORIA reviewed *all comments received*. No new priorities were identified. New recommendations were incorporated through revising existing recommendations or as new recommendations, as appropriate.
- **Final Strategy and Plan / Future Revisions.** This final plan incorporates the feedback from tribes. The plan is considered a “living” document and will be updated based upon tribal and EPA input reflecting evolving priorities, resources, and needs of tribes.
- **Communication.** ORIA will conduct outreach to make tribes and other partners aware of the availability of the Strategy & Plan.
- **Implementation.** Implementation of some of the activities and commitments has occurred concurrent with the plan development, and are so identified in the action plan. The statuses of all activities are identified in the plan. The ORIA Tribal Advisor, assisted by the ORIA Tribal Team, is responsible for monitoring progress and completion of commitments and activities by responsible Division/Lab/Center/Region(s) (see “lead” and “participants” in plan).



II. ORIA Tribal Activities Baseline

The initial step in the Tribal Indoor Air and Radiation Strategy and Plan development process was to review the current state of ORIA's tribal activities across ORIA and the Regional radiation and indoor air programs, and to characterize and learn from tribal efforts to date. Each ORIA division and laboratory, as well as the nine Regional ORIA programs with tribes were surveyed to identify current activities, accomplishments and successes, partnerships, barriers, lessons learned and additional information.³ This baseline data was collected from August 2011 through January 2012.

The baseline survey (Baseline) identified great diversity across ORIA tribal programs and activities regarding:

- Resource availability and investment.
- Regional approaches to tribal indoor air and radiation.
- Relative priorities.
- Individual commitments of EPA and tribal staff.

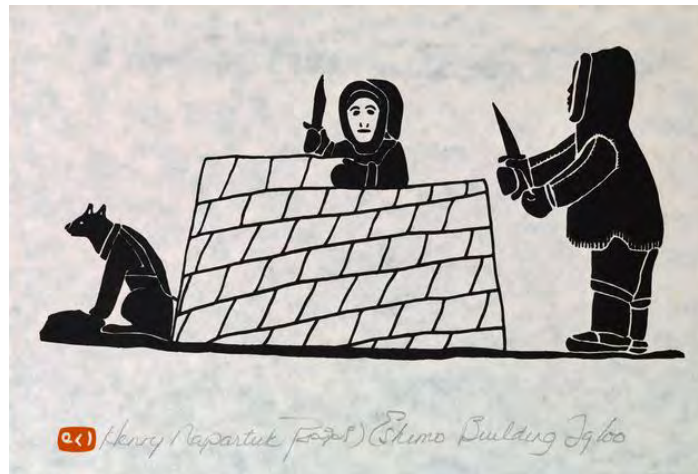
The Baseline identified common elements to tribal program successes. These included committed, empowered tribal champions, partnerships and leveraging of resources, and sustained investments. The survey results also indicated that there is an opportunity to improve the relationship between tribes and EPA Headquarters and Regional offices.

The Baseline also identified that resources, staffing, funding and technical support are directly tied to tribal program sustainability. Tribal programs rely on EPA funding to support staffing and program activities. With many competing tribal priorities, many tribes are unable to sustain indoor air (including radon) activities when specific funding is decreased or is not available. Staff turnover and other barriers to tribal program development and success were also identified. Lack of resources within EPA — especially dedicated indoor air quality staffing — was also identified as a barrier to initiating and nurturing tribal program development.

³ NAREL and Region 3 did not participate in the Baseline survey. NAREL does not track specific tribal activities. Region 3 has no Federally Recognized Tribes.

Significantly, the baseline survey identified the lack of a comprehensive strategy across ORIA activities/programs for setting priorities, guiding investment, and optimizing programmatic outputs and outcomes.

ORIA used the survey results to identify conversation topics for the tribal listening sessions, and the Baseline was also taken into consideration for the purposes of selecting activities and commitments included in the Tribal Strategy and Plan.



III. Tribal Priorities and Recommendations

Listening Sessions with Tribal Environmental Professionals

In the Spring of 2012, following the baseline assessment, ORIA held listening sessions with tribal indoor air quality and radiation professionals — for the purposes of learning about the challenges and barriers that tribes face, firsthand. During these sessions, ORIA also heard examples of tribal success stories and significant tribal environmental and public health protection accomplishments. Each session began with ORIA describing the approach and goals for the Tribal Strategy and Plan, and reviewing ORIA’s mission. This introduction focused the conversations around the strategy purpose and goals, and a common understanding of ORIA’s mission and resources;

- **Mission:** While ORIA will collaborate internally and externally with other EPA and Federal partners, the focus of the Tribal Strategy and Plan is limited to ORIA’s Indoor Air and Radiation Protection mission.
- **Resources:** The strategy is intended to be practical and achievable, and to realistically reflect the current Federal and EPA budget climate. An underlying principle of the Tribal Strategy & Plan development is how to optimize existing resources. While additional resource needs identified by the tribes were recognized and noted, the emphasis was on working more effectively with current ORIA program resources. ORIA will continue to advocate for additional tribal resources.

The majority of the Listening Sessions were focused on engaging the tribal professionals with questions related to either Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) or Radiation. These discussions with the tribal professionals were later reviewed and sorted into thematic priorities.

Tribal Priorities

The following tribal priority categories and recommendations emerged from both the input collected in the baseline assessment and from the initial Tribal Listening Sessions. These six priority categories were included in the “Straw” Tribal Strategy and Plan. No new priority categories emerged during the later listening sessions and comment periods.

1.Improved Relationships and Communications

2. Technical Support and Expertise
3. Collaborative and Holistic Approach
4. Environmental and Health Impacts
5. Program Sustainability and EPA's Commitment to Programs
6. Tribal Sovereignty and Culture

Additional informational/listening sessions were held after the straw was distributed. The straw prompted additional recommendations within the existing priorities; these are included in the final Tribal Strategy and Plan.

In the following section, each Priority is presented in detail, along with associated recommendations for activities from the tribal professionals.

1. Improved Relationships and Communications

Tribal professionals emphasized the importance of developing and fostering a collaborative relationship with ORIA, one which will include effective, regular and timely communications. Tribal professionals also emphasized that ORIA staff members must be open-minded and willing to work with the tribes in a manner that does not make tribes feel “second class.”

Recommendations for Activities:

Communications

- Promote interaction and relationship building through regular phone or in-person meetings with Regional and Headquarter representatives that allow tribes the opportunity to express their questions, challenges and concerns.
- As some tribes have a trickle-down system, direct mail to tribal leaderships or designated environmental program leads, for distribution to all tribal members.
- Participate in tribal meetings, events and conferences in order to engage and build relationships with the tribes. Ensure Regional, Headquarters and senior management participation at these events.

Relationships

- Foster and leverage internal and external partnerships, such as with other EPA offices, including OAQPS, and outside organizations, such as the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA) and the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP).
- Demonstrate ORIA's commitment to working with tribes and helping tribes address critical environmental issues.
- Include tribes in the development of plans and strategies, and obtain input from tribes on effective implementation strategies and approaches.

Resources

- Leverage current outreach methods, such as the IAQ Tribal Partners Program website, to promote EPA's activities, resources and tools. The website could include information on funding opportunities and Regional contacts. The website can serve as a central hub for information sharing.
- Tailor and/or develop communications and outreach materials (including educational information on IAQ and radiation risks and concerns) to meet tribal needs and capabilities.
- Work with local leaders to develop materials specific to local concerns in order to develop trusted community resources.

2. Technical Support and Expertise

Both indoor air quality and radiation tribal professionals expressed a need for internal and external technical support and expertise. Tribes need internal technical expertise to address local indoor air quality and radiation concerns and also need access to external technical resources via phone, email or in-person. Internal expertise can be gained by adding a staff position within the tribe and by training existing staff.

Tribal professionals expressed a need for access to technical assistance and for more Web-based or classroom training opportunities at all levels.

Tribal professionals also expressed the need for more equipment and access to expertise on tools, equipment and instruments. This support should be tailored to each tribe's needs (e.g., the Tribal Air Monitoring Support Center [TAMS] Professional Assistance model). Providing internal and external expertise will empower tribes to solve environmental problems. Through increased knowledge and confidence in technical issues, this support, along with a holistic approach, will help empower tribes to take care of their own issues.

Recommendations for Activities:

Training

- Leverage additional opportunities for sharing support and expertise, for example with Montana State University and the Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center.
- Address the demand for radon testing and mitigation training.
- Provide in-person technical trainings on indoor air quality issues and radiation monitoring and testing to help tribes obtain baseline data and conduct evaluations. Ensure that trainings are appropriate for the target audience (e.g., housing staff).
- Provide trainings on how to start indoor air quality programs and provide professional assistance to tribes to implement indoor air quality programs, with the opportunity for more advanced training.

Professional Assistance

- Provide greater access to technical experts who can be contacted when tribes have questions or concerns regarding technical topic areas (e.g., Regional Offices, TAMS, IED).
- Offer quality assurance (QA) support and other technical assistance with radiation monitoring.
- Create professional assistance support staff positions for indoor air quality that are available by phone, email and onsite as needed.

Equipment

- Provide information and recommendations on equipment for purchase or loan.

Resources

- Provide technical resources, materials and tools on the following topics: mold, black mold, asbestos, carbon monoxide, lead, gas leaks, radon, radiation, etc. Technical resources should be available through a variety of channels, including online, webinars, in-person meetings, etc.
- Provide Region-specific guidance, including guidance appropriate for tribes located in extreme climates.

- Support tribal eco-studies (e.g., fish and vegetation analysis).
- Tailor and/or develop communications and outreach materials (including educational information on IAQ and radiation risks and concerns) to meet tribal needs and capabilities.

Staffing

- Promote and encourage the use of tribal instructors and staff, when possible.
- Support funding of tribal IAQ and radiation positions

3. Collaborative and Holistic Approach

Tribes need more community-based, local and Regional collaborations and partnerships to engage all who have a stake in IAQ and Radiation; awareness and understanding of the problems, impacts and costs, assessment, and responding to and mitigating problems. Through improved collaboration, tribes will be able to elevate IAQ and radiation priorities, bring additional resources to bear, and effectively promote change. This priority also encompasses the need for greater coordination at Regional and Headquarters levels between various Federal stakeholders to align programs and policies, create greater consistency within and between Agencies, and to improve access to expertise and resources.

Recommendations for Activities:

Relationships

- Promote collaboration between EPA (Headquarters and Regions) and tribes through regular conference calls and meetings.
- Promote consistent guidance and decision-making approaches across Regions.
- Provide clarification and consistency on EPA Headquarters and Regional contacts working on tribal issues.
- Provide guidance on how tribes can make indoor air quality related inquiries to EPA, and a list of appropriate contacts.
- Provide greater collaboration with tribal housing authorities, so tribal indoor air quality and radiation professionals can work with housing residence and maintenance staff on issues.
- Leverage the expertise of tribes and promote feedback loops that allow EPA to gain more information and knowledge directly from tribal professionals.
- Promote tribe-to-tribe partnerships and collaborations.
- Promote greater collaborations between EPA and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Professional Assistance

- Provide tribes with greater assistance and information on how to incorporate and collaborate with various tribal government entities on IAQ and radiation work (e.g., tribal Departments of Justice, tribal councils).

Resources

- Develop and promote an interagency tribal indoor air quality portal or website.

4. Environmental and Health Impacts

Tribal participants in the listening sessions emphasized that their primary area of focus is protecting public health in the tribal communities where they work. Many tribal professionals provide outreach to community members to alleviate fears, educate the public on the importance of indoor air quality, and explain risk reduction measures. Tribes need more research and information on the impacts of indoor air quality and radiation on tribal members, and need to understand how best to relay this information.

Recommendations for Activities:

Resources

- Improve the dissemination of peer-reviewed information and measurement recommendations standards (e.g., ASHRAE).
- Provide better data and evidence connecting indoor air quality and health effects (e.g., school absenteeism, asthma rates).
- Provide compelling information that can be used to secure buy-in from community members, including elders and tribal council members (e.g., wood smoke, tobacco smoke).
- Conduct research and/or present compiled data on the effects of indoor air quality on serious health conditions, including heart attacks, diabetes, strokes, etc.
- Provide guidance on financial incentives and savings to help convince tribal councils and elders to take action on indoor air quality priorities.
- Conduct research and/or present compiled data on indoor air contaminants and identify thresholds for indoor air quality and safety (e.g., acceptable levels for carcinogens). Tailor and/or develop communications and outreach materials (including educational information on IAQ and radiation risks and concerns) to meet tribal needs and capabilities.

Professional Assistance

- Address tribes' concerns about the long term "temporary" storage of radioactive materials and wastes and states' abilities to increase storage capacity.
- Provide support for eco-studies examining radiation impacts to tribal health and resources (e.g., fish and vegetation analysis) .

5. Program Sustainability and EPA's Commitment to Programs

Tribal representatives raised the issue of funding throughout the IAQ and Radiation listening sessions. EPA funding is critical to tribal programs and tribes need to know what resources and opportunities are available — and how to access them. ORIA needs to appreciate differences, understand limitations and barriers tribes face, and acknowledge that tribes will require a longer time period to successfully build a program, establish relationships and train staff members.

Recommendations for Activities:

Resources

- Provide more information on regulatory issues that promotes how tribes can apply for funding for indoor air quality and radiation projects. Tribes need to know what can be done at the tribal level (e.g., standards and codes), which EPA may not be able to regulate.
- Implement a fair, transparent and consistent method for the allocation of resources.

- Provide awards and recognition to tribes that are doing exceptional work.
- Continue to provide tribes with needed resources and support for indoor air quality and radiation activities, including remediation projects and educational efforts.
- Provide greater funding for indoor air quality and radiation tribal programs, including radon testing and mitigation, radiation monitoring and other air programs.
- Extend application periods for tribal grants, as some tribes need more time to submit grants when they work in conjunction with their tribal councils on funding opportunities.

6. Tribal Sovereignty and Culture

ORIA recognizes tribes as sovereign nations, not just as stakeholders; respects and appreciates differences in tribal politics, decision making, culture and society.

Recommendations for Activities:

- Recognize and appreciate tribal politics and decision making.
- Recognize and appreciate cultural and social differences.



IV. ORIA Tribal Strategy Goals and Objectives

The Tribal Program Plan that follows (Section V) is organized by Tribal priority. As much as we wanted to be responsive to tribal priorities, we also have several strategic objectives that capture our original goals, as well as recurring recommendations from the tribal professionals. The following Strategic objectives have guided the identification, selection, and design of potential activities and commitments.

To encourage and support healthier indoor environments and reduce unnecessary exposure to radiation in Indian Country, ORIA has 2 overriding goals:

- Encouraging Tribes to elevate Healthy Indoor Environments and (as appropriate) reducing exposure to environmental Radiation.
- Building Tribal capacity to understand, assess and respond to Indoor Air Quality and Radiation problems and concerns.

To accomplish ORIA's mission in Indian Country, this document includes both a strategic approach – ***OAR Tribal Indoor Air and Radiation Strategy*** - and a plan of specific commitments and activities – ***OAR Tribal Indoor Air and Radiation Plan***.

The **Tribal Strategy** sets forth objectives based upon the goals that guided the development of this document. The Strategic objectives influenced the identification, design and selection of specific activities and commitments in the Tribal Plan, and will guide future planning efforts. ***The ORIA Tribal Plan*** includes specific actions (activities and commitments) organized by tribal priorities. The Tribal plan references the strategic objectives.

Goal 1 – Optimize Tribal Resources

Objectives:

1.1– Plan Comprehensively. Operate ORIA Tribal program as a single program across Headquarters and Regional components.

1.2 – Identify and Focus on Priorities. Include tribal participation in the selection of shared EPA and Tribal priorities

1.3 – Contribute to Sustainable Tribal Programs. Weigh “return on investment” from a perspective of sustaining tribal programs, expertise and results in decision-making.

1.4 – Increase impact by leveraging and combining Resources & Expertise

1.5 – Build on Successes and What Works in Indian Country. Replicate successful approaches and methods. Where possible, take advantage of existing infrastructure, expertise, tools, etc. Avoid “reinventing the wheel.”

1.6 – Streamline Access to Help. Facilitate tribal access to experts and answers. Prioritize responsiveness to tribes among ORIA staff.

Goal 2 – Work More Collaboratively

Objectives:

2.1 – “One ORIA” - Operate ORIA Tribal program as a single program across Headquarters and Regional components; Improve Planning &, Management.

2.2 – Increase Tribal participation in design, planning, and implementation of ORIA activities. Increase ORIA participation in Tribal organizations, meetings, events.

2.3 – Improve Communication with Tribes. Identify opportunities to increase frequencies, opportunities and mechanisms for communicating with tribes.

2.4 – Enhance Current partnerships, Seek New Partners & Stakeholders (e.g. Federal, Non Profit, Academia).

Goal 3 – Be More Responsive to Tribes (Priorities, Needs, Concerns)

Objectives:

3.1 – Maintain a Dialogue with Tribes. Seek tribal Input, Listen Actively, Incorporate into planning and implementation.

3.2 – Focus on Tribes as the Customer. Recognize and appreciate differences:

- Recognize Sovereignty.
- Tribal Government – e.g. Decision-making, bureaucracy, limited staffing, turnover, role of various tribal departments as stakeholders.
- Local Culture and Lifestyle
- Unique or special Health impacts or risks
- Climate and Housing
- Socio-Economic – e.g., unemployment, poverty, access to services, etc.
- Competing Tribal Priorities to IAQ and Radiation

3.3 – Be Accountable to Tribes and Deliver on commitments. Develop Plans with Tribal Input. Monitor implementation of tribally related activities and report progress.



V. ORIA Tribal Plan

Below is a listing of current, ongoing, technical support/funding, and coordination activities performed in ORIA to support the tribal program. This plan will assist ORIA in tracking its progress in meeting its overall tribal commitments. Please note that this plan is a “living document” and will be updated accordingly and all activities are contingent on receipt of adequate funding.

The Plan ensures that ORIA’s tribal relationships, technical support, outreach and communication are tailored to tribes, and are socially and culturally relevant. The plan also establishes reasonable mutual expectations.

Assumptions in the plan:

Commitment from ORIA Management and Staff for:

- Inclusion of tribal input into planning and program activities.
- Regular, consistent participation in tribally focused meetings, calls, events.
- Address tribal priorities and tribal and cultural differences in ORIA planning & implementation where appropriate.

Resource assumptions (net-zero):

- Staffing:** Current levels of dedicated (incl. part time) tribal staffing, plus greater emphasis on providing access to ORIA Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) to assist tribal professionals through direct consultation, training and outreach, and direct technical support as we are able.
- Funding:** Assumes continuation of OAR grant funding near current levels. Assumes continuation of (currently annual) OAR Tribal EPM Funding opportunities.
- Travel:** Assumes ORIA components (IO/IED/RPD/NCRFO/TAMS/Regions), plan for Tribal travel as apart of annual Division level budget planning.

Special Note regarding the Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center. The TAMS Center is a unique Tribal Air Program resource, providing support for ambient air quality, indoor air quality, climate change and other air related topics. The focus of the ORIA Tribal Strategy and Plan is Indoor Air Quality and Radiation Protection; for that reason the TAMS Center is included primarily for IAQ and Radiation activities. However, OAR is committed to the TAMS Center as an essential component of future Air support to tribes, and similarly ORIA is committed to our partnership role including providing staffing, facilities and support infrastructure for TAMS. Effective January 27, 2013, as part of a reorganization of ORIA in Las Vegas, the TAMS Center reports directly to the Director of the National Center for Radiation & Field Operations (NCRFO).

ORIA Tribal Action Plan

Current and Proposed Activities by Tribal Priority

Black = Cross ORIA Blue = Primarily TAMS Center Related Green = Primarily Indoor Environments Related Red = Primarily Radiation Related

Tribal Priority 1. Technical Support					
Activity or Commitment	Description	ORIA Strategy Goal	Status	Contact	Participants
TAMS Center – Ambient Air Training	Technical Training to tribal professionals – 1 advanced IAQ/WX course in 2012	1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Ongoing	Farshid Farsi	TAMS, ITEP, OAQPS
TAMS Center – Professional Assistance	Ambient Air related – Continue PA support to tribes	1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Ongoing	Farshid Farsi	TAMS, ITEP, OAQPS
TAMS Center – Equipment Loan	Ambient Air related – Continue ambient equipment loan program	1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Ongoing	Farshid Farsi	TAMS, ITEP, OAQPS
TAMS Center – Equipment Loan	Indoor Air Diagnostic Equipment. Proposal to procure 2 sets of diagnostic equipment in 2013	1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Proposed	Jed Harrison	TAMS, ITEP, IED,DO
TAMS Equipment Loan Personnel – ORIA commits to hiring grantee staff person in 2013.	To manage and maintain Ambient Air and Indoor Air equipment Loan	1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Proposed	Farshid Farsi	TAMS, ITEP, NCRFO
TAMS Gravimetric Support	Ambient Air related – continue to support existing customers; begin transition to new gravimetric support arrangement (TBD)	1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Ongoing	Farshid Farsi	TAMS, ITEP,OAQPS
TAMS Center training – IAQ	Advanced “Level 2” course, “Weatherization & IAQ”	1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	1 delivery in 2013, at TAMS Center	TAMS	TAMS, ITEP, DO
TAMS Center training – Rad	Investigate TAMS Center facilitating planning and delivery of Tribal Rad training as needed	1.5, 2.2	Mid to long term	TAMS	TAMS, NCRFO, RPD, NAREL, ITEP
TAMS Professional Assistance – Rad	TAMS will try to coordinate PA as needed. RPD, Labs, and Regions will attempt to assist as able.	1.5, 2.2	Mid to long term	TAMS	TAMS, NCFRO, NAREL, ITEP, Regions
TAMS Equipment Loan - Rad	TAMS will try to coordinate Equipment Loan through NCRFO and NAREL as needed. RPD, Labs, and Regions will attempt to assist as able.	1.5, 2.2,	Mid to long term	TAMS	TAMS, NCFRO, NAREL, ITEP, Regions
IAQ Tribal Partners Website http://www.epa.gov/iaqtribal/index.html	Designed to strengthen capacity and encourage action on IAQ in tribal communities. Provides venue for peer to peer learning, sharing of tools and best practices to equip tribes to deliver a range of IAQ	1.5, 2.3, 3.2	Transition to “micro site” component of EPA tribal site in	Chris Griffin	IED, AIEO

	interventions in homes, schools and communities.		2013		
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Activity or Commitment	Description	ORIA Strategy Goal	Status	Contact	Participants
Radon Measurement Support	Radon canisters and analysis support for tribes. Coordinated through Regional ORIA representatives.	1.6. 3.2	Pending FY 2013 Funding and asbestos abatement work.	Emilio Braganza	NCRFO, Regions, TAMS, IED
IAQ Capacity Building	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperative Agreement (CA) with Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP) at Northern Arizona University. Includes support for Webinars, professional Assistance, and other training. Improved IAQ in New and Existing Tribal Homes: Webinar training on Indoor airPLUS and IAQ protections during energy upgrades. Radon Resistant New School Construction: Webinar	1.3, 1.5, 3.2	In progress– CA (1)CA extends through 2015; Webinar training (2,3) is contingent on OAR funding support in FY13	Chris Griffin	IED, ITEP
Tribal green building Toolkit	Region 9 led resource for tribes that will address creation of green and healthy housing; Siting, Resource conservation & materials, Indoor Air Quality, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Water Conservation and other tribal priorities.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.2, 2.4, 3.2, 3.3	In Progress- R9 led project. Completion 20 months from Spring 2013 start	Jed Harrison (workgroup member) - ORIA lead Michele Baker, R9 overall lead)	DO, IED
Radon & Weatherization Training	Combined Radon & Weatherization Training for tribe with demonstrated Rn problem	1.3, 1.5, 3.2,	Complete curriculum 2013. Delivery TBD	Jed Harrison	DO, TAMS, IED
Navajo Uranium Contamination Stakeholder's Meeting	RPD provides minimal funding support and sends staff to these annual meetings regarding legacy uranium issues on tribal lands. FY 2013 meeting will be held in Gallup, New Mexico.	1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 3.2	April 16-18, 2013	Andrea Cherepy	RPD
Tribal Uranium & Radiation Training Curriculum	ORIA will develop radiation science activities designed for middle school students in American Indian and Alaskan Native communities.	1.3, 1.5, 3.2	In Progress	Andrea Cherepy	RPD
MARSSIM (Multi Agency Survey and Site Investigation Manual) Training	ORIA will offer a three-day technical Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual (MARSSIM) Training Class to Navajo Nation EPA and Bureau of Mines personnel. This training will be held in Gallup, New Mexico and will assist the Navajo Nation in conducting and reviewing radiation surveys of sites, including former uranium mining sites.	1.2,1.3, 1.4	Completed (October 2012)	Kathryn Snead	RPD

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Activity or Commitment	Description	ORIA Strategy Goal	Status	Contact	Participants
Support the Department of Energy (DOE) in their review of abandoned uranium mines in the United States	ORIA will collaborate with the DOE to describe and analyze the location of abandoned uranium mines on Federal, State, tribal and private land. The FY 2013 National Defense Authorization Act requires a report to Congress within 18 months.	1.4, 2.4	Mid to long term	Phil Egidi	RPD
Discuss the potential for collaboration with OSWER and/or ITEP on trainings, workshops and presentations	Discuss with OSWER and ITEP the potential for collaboration for training delivery on radiation topics. Potentially up to four trainings a year in states such as Alaska, New Mexico, and/or California.	1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 3.1, 3.2	Mid Term (0-2 yrs)	Andrea Cherepy	RPD, DO, ITEP, OSWER
Support tribes to address unique Radiation problems, concerns, issues	Provide technical assistance with assessment, characterization, analysis, etc. Coordination between RPD, Labs, TAMS, Regions (Rad and SF programs)	1.6, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2	As Needed.	TBD	RPD, NAREL, NCRFO, DO, Regions
Radiation Monitoring Technical Support	As able, provide assistance to tribes that want to perform Radiation monitoring.	1.6, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2	Mid to long term	Larry Lee	NAREL, NCRFO
EPA Staff Subject Matter Experts Serve as Instructors (ITEP/TAMS and other tribal training)	Staff experts serve as co-instructors for tribal training on topics they have expertise in	1.6, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2,	As needed	ORIA Tribal Team	DO, TT, TAMS, IED, RPD, NAREL, NCRFO, Regions
EPA Staff Subject Matter Experts Participate in development of Training	EPA Staff Subject Matter Experts work with tribes and tribal training organizations to develop or adapt training to meet needs	1.6, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2,	As needed	ORIA Tribal Team	DO, TT, TAMS, IED, RPD, NAREL, NCRFO, Regions
Support Pilot/Special Projects with tribes to address unique problems, concerns, issues	Support proposals in OAR competitive process, grant workplans, and with staff technical assistance.	1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 3.2, 3.3	As Needed. 1 Regional project proposal in 2013	Jed Harrison, Regions	DO, TT, TAMS, IED, RPD, NAREL, NCRFO, Regions
Green and Healthy Tribal Homes Guide- \$15,000	Development of "Green and Healthy Tribal Homes Guidance" for residents which will describe how to maintain their homes to prevent conditions that adversely impact indoor air quality.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2	Proposed	Michael Compher, R5	R5, DO, IED
Tribal Priority 2. Communication & Relationships					
Designate ORIA Tribal Program Lead	To be the "face" of ORIA tribal programs, and to lead Tribal team and facilitate ORIA tribal communication	1.6, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Complete (Jed Harrison)	Mike Flynn	DO
Collaboration between ORIA and NTAA	Commitment to forming and strengthening a collaborative working relationship between ORIA and NTAA, especially in Indoor Air priorities	1.2, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Initiated in 2012	Jed Harrison, IED	DO, IED, NTAA
Monthly National Tribal Air Assn. (NTAA) Policy Call	Forum for discussion on regulations, policy, guidance etc, affecting tribes.	1.2, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Monthly Calls	Jed Harrison	NTAA, Tribal Professionals, EPA staff
Monthly National Tribal Air Assn. (NTAA)	Forum for coordinating tribal input and	1.2, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1,	Monthly Calls	Jed Harrison	NTAA EC, OAR Tribal

<i>Executive Board Call</i>	communication on Indoor Air topics.	3.2, 3.3			Staff
Activity or Commitment	Description	ORIA Strategy Goal	Status	Contact	Participants
Tribal Air Newsletter (Quarterly)	Contribute to "Tribal Air" newsletter. Tribal program news to keep tribes informed.	1.4, 1.5, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2		Tribal Team	
Coordination with NTAA, ITEP, and other Tribal Groups	Provide the latest information on regs., policy, tech info, training, etc.	2.1, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3	Ongoing	ORIA Tribal Team	TT, NTAA, ITEP,
Participate in national tribal conferences, meetings, forums	NTF, NAIHC, HUD Tribal Greener Homes, etc. Participate and present materials. Include Alaskan meetings in planning (e.g. every 2 nd year). Maintain more of an ORIA presence with tribally tailored materials.	1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2	TBD, As Needed	All	DO, TAMS, IED, RPD, NAREL, NCRFO, Regions
Participate in Regional tribal conferences, meetings, forums	Host and Participate in Tribal meetings at the Regional level	1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2	TBD, as needed	Regions	Regions
See Also: "ORIA Tribal Strategy & Plan" in <i>Program Sustainability and EPA Commitment</i>					
See Also: "ORIA Tribal Team" in <i>Collaboration and Holistic Approach</i>					
See Also: "Working Effectively with Tribes Training" in <i>Tribal Sovereignty and Culture</i>					
See Also: "Participate in development and implementation OAR Consultation Plan" in <i>Tribal Sovereignty and Culture</i>					
National Tribal Forum for Air Quality (NTF)	Design and deliver sessions on IAQ to Engage more of the tribal housing community/HUD-ONAP and increase awareness of resources and solutions for IAQ in tribal buildings.	1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2,	Current – Inviting presentations for 2013 NTF	Jed Harrison	DO, ITEP, NTAA, IED, TAMS
IAQ Working group/Subcommittee with National Tribal Air Assn. (NTAA)	Explore the option of creating a workgroup or subcommittee within the NTAA to serve as communication, coordination and collaboration function.	1.2, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.3	2013	Jed Harrison, Lou Witt	DO, IED, NTAA
Multi-media Outreach and Communications	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with regional offices and tribes to coordinate and tailor outreach and communications activities using multiple formats and delivery mechanisms. 2. Distribute existing Native American Asthma Radio Public Service announcements annually during FY Q2 to promote asthma awareness and action. <p>IAQ Tribal Partners Website http://www.epa.gov/iaqtribal/index.html-- Use innovative social media communications tools (twitter, facebook, blogs, email campaigns) to deliver tailored messages to tribal stakeholders</p>	1.1, 1.3, 1.5, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Longer term/ 2. annual Asthma Awareness Month (May) activities/ 3. ongoing 	Jed Harrison, Lou Witt	DO, IED, TT, Regions, NTAA, ITEP

See Also: “Tribal Partners Website” in <i>Technical Support</i>					
Activity or Commitment	Description	ORIA Strategy Goal	Status	Contact	Participants
TAMS Steering Committee	Participate (as ex-officios) on TAMS SC	1.3, 1.5, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Monthly Calls, Bi-Annual meetings (Ongoing)	TAMS Co Director, NCRFO Director, ORIA Tribal Lead	TAMS, ITEP, NCRFO, OAR, OAQPS, Tribal SC Members
TAMS Management Team	Participate in planning and management of TAMS	1.3, 1.5, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Bi-Annual meetings (Ongoing)	TAMS Co Director, NCRFO Lab Director	TAMS, ITEP, NCRFO, OAR, OAQPS, Tribal SC Chair
<i>Tribal Priority 3. Collaboration and Holistic Approach</i>					
ORIA Tribal Team	Meet regularly for planning, coordination of activities and issue discussion.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 2.1,2.3, 3.2,	Team Confirmed. First meeting planned for Feb 2013	Jed Harrison	DO, TAMS, IED, RPD, NAREL, NCRFO, Regions,
Participate in Regional TAC Calls / Annual Meeting	Promote collaborative holistic approach to work supported by Air programs (Ambient, Indoor , Atmospheric, Mobile)	1.4, 2.4, 3.2, 3.3	Ongoing – Monthly. Annual Face to face Mtg.	Jed Harrison	DO, TACS
Participate in EPA Tribal Green Building Codes Work Group – Monthly Calls	Promote tribal healthy homes through new construction and renovation	1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 3.2,	Ongoing - Monthly	Jed Harrison	DO, IED, Regions
Support and foster Tribal Collaboration	Use existing tools and events (website, technical training, meetings and conferences) to bring together community based stakeholders and their resources to find holistic solutions to healthier indoor environments. Document best practices for sustainable, community-level coalitions through case studies, webinar archives and podcasts	1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 3.2	Ongoing / Mid to Longer term	TT, Jed Harrison, Lou Witt	DO, IED, TT, Regions
Fed Level Policy Collaboration	Coordinate across the Federal family to maximize resources and harmonize to the extent possible policy, guidance, and training for healthy homes and schools. Near term focus will leverage the Federal Radon Action Plan, the Coordinated Federal Asthma Disparities Action Plan and the Healthy Housing Strategy for Action	1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.4, 3.2	Ongoing to Longer term	Jed Harrison, Lou Witt	DO, IED, Regions,
Federal coordination at the Regional level	Foster collaboration between EPA regional offices and other federal regional/field offices (e.g. HUD, HHS) with the aim of coordinating program implementation for healthy homes and schools.	1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.4, 3.2	Mid to Longer term	Regions	DO, Regions

Tribal Priority 4. Environmental & Health Impacts					
Activity or Commitment	Description	ORIA Strategy Goal	Status	Contact	Participants
Tribally targeted Outreach and Education materials	Work with tribes to determine need; develop materials that can be easily adapted by tribes	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.2, 3.2,	Mid to Longer term	TBD	
Identify Health, Environmental and Economic impacts associated with IAQ that are affected by tribal culture, lifestyle, housing, climate, geography, etc.	Using existing, relevant evidence-based data and evaluation guidance, help tribes create a “business case” that prioritizes sustainable IAQ interventions in their communities.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.2, 3.2,	Mid to Longer term	Lou Witt	IED
Support tribes to address unique IAQ related problems, concerns, issues	EPA Technical SME’s provide technical consultation as needed	1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 2.3, 3.2	As Needed.	TBD	IED, TAMS, Regions
Support tribes to address unique Radiation problems, concerns, issues	Provide technical assistance with assessment, characterization, analysis, etc. Coordination between RPD, Labs, TAMS, Regions (Rad and SF programs)	1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 2.3, 3.2	As Needed.	TBD	RPD, NAREL, NCRFO, TAMS, Regions
Support Pilot/Special Projects with tribes to address unique problems, concerns, issues	Support proposals in OAR competitive process, grant workplans, and with staff technical assistance.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3.2,	As Needed	Jed Harrison, Tribal team, Regions	DO, TT, Regions
Tribal Priority 5. Program Sustainability and EPA Commitment					
ORIA Tribal Strategy & Plan	ORIA strategy & Plan for making Tribes a more essential component of ORIA programs and will act as the basis for communications, collaboration and working with tribes.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Final April 2013	Jed Harrison	DO, IED, RPD, NCRFO, NAREL, TAMS, Regions
Use ORIA Tribal Team to Develop Priority Tribal Activities that incorporate tribal input	Goal to be more strategic across office to optimize impact of limited resources	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 3.2, 3.3	Longer term	Tribal Team	DO, TT
Revise National/Regional guidance and Allocations methodology to encourage and support Tribal IAQ and Radiation work.	IAQ Weighted factor in OAR Grant Allocation - Encourage and support greater IAQ work under existing OAR Air grant program	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3.2,	Weighted Factor proposal January 2013	Jed Harrison	DO, IED, TACS
Revise National Guidance to regions to support more IAQ work in Tribal grants. Revise guidance to provide greater direction to grant officers and tribal applicants/recipients	IAQ and Radon “Menu of Options” (“MoO”) revisions. Encourage and support greater IAQ work under existing OAR Air grant program	1.1, 1.3, 1.5, 3.2,	Revised “MoO” proposal January 2012	Jed Harrison	DO, IED, TACS
General Assistance Program (GAP) Grants – Revise guidance to stimulate greater IAQ and Radiation activities in Tribal GAP grants	GAP Grant Guidance - Encourage and support greater IAQ and Rad work	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 3.2,	Input on Rad and IAQ provided to AIEO, 2012	Jed Harrison	DO, IED, RPD, TACS

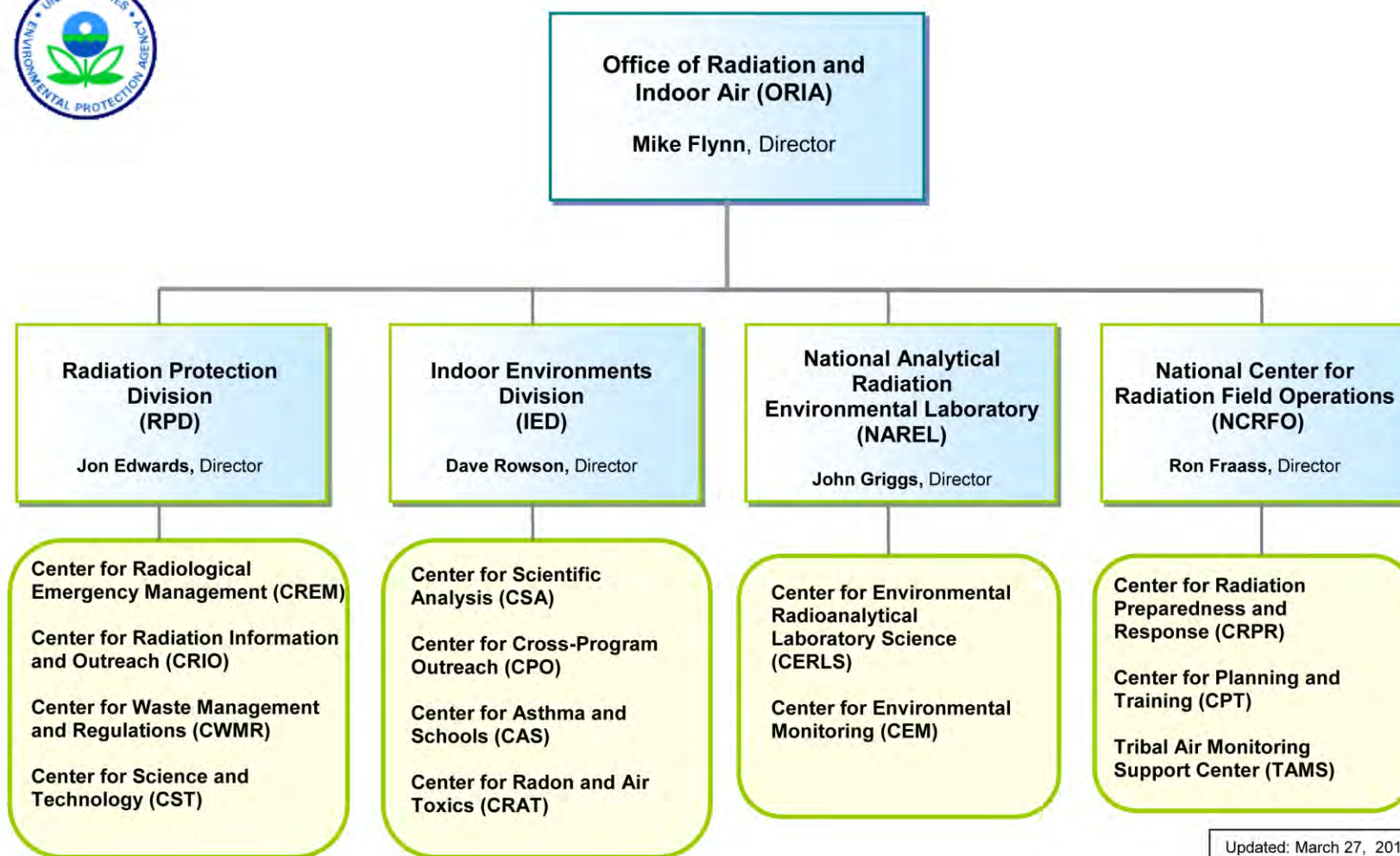
<i>Tribal Priority 6. Tribal Sovereignty and Culture</i>					
Activity or Commitment	Description	ORIA Strategy Goal	Status	Contact	Participants
Participate in development and implementation OAR Consultation Plan	Implementation Plan for how OAR (incl. ORIA) will collaborate and consult with tribes	1.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	In Progress	Jed Harrison (for ORIA)	DO
Working Effectively with Tribes Training	Training for ORIA to help staff better understand government-to-government relationships, trust responsibilities, and cultural values of tribes to support a more effective relationship. ORIA HQ and Regional management and staff.	2.3, 3.2, 3.3	Completed	Mike Flynn	DO, IED, RPD, NAREL, NCRFO, Regions



APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Office of Radiation & Indoor Air Organization Chart (March 2013)



Appendix 2

Office of Radiation & Indoor Air Tribal Activities Baseline – February 2012

NAREL and Region 3 did not participate in the Baseline survey. NAREL does not track specific tribal activities. Region 3 has no Federally Recognized Tribes.

Not all survey participants provided answers for all questions.

• Regional/Division Strategy – Do you have a tribal strategy that you can share that has directed your efforts? How has the strategy worked?	
Region 1	
Region 2	R2 holds an annual Tribal Nations Meeting, where R2 management meeting with the leaders from with Indian Nations to discuss priorities.
Region 4	
Region 5	<p>Most Tribes in Region 5 have Tribal Environmental Agreements (TEAs) as a framework for environmental protection on their reservations.</p> <p>The TEAs are multi-year strategic planning tools designed to involve Tribal officials and EPA management in identifying mutual Tribal-EPA environmental priorities and subsequent planning for effective implementation of environmental programs in Indian programs.</p>
Region 6	Indoor Air strategy is to impact the tribes through outreach
Region 7	
Region 8	We take action as opportunities arise.
Region 9	<p>Our Indoor Environments Team strategy states that we will consider tribes as sovereign governments and will coordinate with our tribal programs office when working with tribes.</p> <p>We adapt guidance to reflect our consideration of a tribe as a sovereign nation.</p> <p>We’ve developed a working relationship with tribes based on mutual respect.</p>
Region 10	Region 10 had to make the difficult decision to disinvest in the general Indoor Air program in the early 2000s and now has only a SEE IAQ outreach person and an EPA staff position with various responsibilities that include IAQ and Radon. Because these positions have not been proactive in supporting tribal indoor air, the Tribal Air Team has attempted to absorb some of the work as it relates to tribes.

	<p>R10 Tribal Air Program has supported a limited amount of indoor air outreach work by individual tribes in grant workplans as a way to raise awareness about the risks from air pollution whether ambient or indoors. This has been easier in the recent years with the new CFDA of 66.038, which specifically allows for IAQ for tribal CAA 103 grants. More substantive CAA IAQ projects have been funded where the work will help tribes and tribal communities more broadly across the region, including training, technical support and networking.</p> <p>We funded several organizations to provide training and outreach to tribes on indoor air and healthy homes, including Rich Prill at WSU Extension, ITEP for Indoor Air Training in Alaska, and Rural Alaska Community Action Program for several years to training Alaska tribal village members on indoor air outreach and support them for one to two years of community work as AmeriCorps or Vista Volunteers.</p> <p>For several years, while Region 10 was sublead for Tribal Air, I held monthly calls with interested Tribal Air coordinators and Indoor Air coordinators. This did lead to some good exchanges and increased awareness about ORIA projects that were being funded in some regions and had potential to have better coordination between each region's Tribal Air Coordinators and Indoor Air Coordinators.</p> <p>We have made good connections with our federal and state partners on indoor air and housing issues and more recently through our Children's Environmental Health staff.</p>
Indoor Environments Division	<p>We don't have a strategy at this time, per se.</p> <p>We are in the process of developing one for FY2011-12.</p> <p>We started with small demonstrations projects; to cooperative agreements; to competitive grant projects and contracts to do our work and graduated toward leverages partnerships with Tribal Consortiums.</p> <p>Currently, we will look toward the forth coming Tribal IAQ Strategy to assist us on how to continue to reduce risk in Indian country and create long-term sustainability.</p> <p>Whereas, Native American asthma rates are on the rise, emergency room visits escalate and deaths increase – and these need to be addressed collectively.</p> <p>Background:</p> <p>Over the last 10 years, IED has been directly involved in awarding over approximately \$2 million dollars in contracts and grants to reduce indoor air environmental pollutants and improve health and housing within Native American communities.</p> <p>In addition, these projects have specifically assisted in better health care diagnosis and treatment being provided to Native American citizens with asthma and respiratory illnesses and improved living conditions for Native American's residing in public and private housing across the country.</p> <p>IED continues to represent this agency at several national and international conferences as a valuable resource and expert specifically on education outreach, and indoor environmental risk reduction related to Native American Communities.</p>

Radiation Protection Division	RPD has chosen to focus efforts around the theme of addressing the legacy of uranium mining both on and around tribal lands.
Tribal Air Monitoring (TAMS) Center	

• Current Tribal Indoor Air & Radiation Activities - (data submitted by Regions and ORIA August 2011 – January 2012)	
Region 1	Dialogue with Tuscarora Nation Radiation group on LOUW due to radioactive waste stored at the site.
Region 2	
Region 4	The Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina is the only tribe currently conducting radon activities.
Region 5	<p>We are collaborating with the National Tribal Healthy Homes Assessment, Training & Technical Assistance Support Center (NTHHTC) staff, Montana State University Extension.</p> <p>SIRG grants are still in place or were in place in 2009 to represent the following Tribes in Region 5: Bad River, Ho-Chunk Nation, Menominee Tribe, Red Lake Tribe, Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, and the St. Croix Tribe. Each year the Tribal SIRG grants have been limited to \$45,000 per Tribe per year, with up to three tribes being funded annually.</p>
Region 6	<p>Asthma grant awarded to Santa Fe Community College (SFCC) for Home-Based Child Care Spanish Education Project</p> <p>Funding two tribes (Jicarilla Apache Nation (Dulce, NM) and the Pueblo of Pojoaque (near Santa Fe, NM) to conduct radon testing and outreach</p>
Region 7	
Region 8	<p>In 2011 R8 began funding 2 Tribal Indoor Air Programs on the Sisseton/Wahpeton and Ft. Belknap Reservations using Clean Air Act 103 grants, and are part-time indoor air programs</p> <p>We are also currently funding a Native AIR (Asthma Intervention and Reduction) grant through Montana State University's Extension Office. This project is preparing training materials and conducting training courses on asthma and healthy homes for Native American populations in R8</p>
Region 9	<p>RADON: Our 2011 tribal activity is limited to the Navajo Nation radon grant</p> <p>INDOOR AIR: Navajo Radon Program staff has also taken on the task of educating tribal members, schools and agencies on indoor air issues and specifically on IAQ in schools. The tribe provides training on Tools for Schools and Healthy SEAT</p> <p>ASTHMA: There have been significant developments in tribal asthma outreach and partnerships (internally and externally) over the past approximately sixteen months. A description of these developments carries over from "Current Activities" to "Success Stories" and through all the other subheadings.</p>

	<p>These activities <u>are ongoing, unfunded initiatives</u>, all of which represent success stories to a varying degree.</p> <p>We will describe these activities under the Subheading “Current Activities,” and then attempt to pull out parts of the activities relevant to the individual sub-headings, to facilitate the creation of the national summary.</p> <p>1) Collaboration with other programs in EPA R9.</p> <p>2) Creation of the Arizona Native American Asthma Coalition, in response to opportunities generated by outreach on tribal scholarships to EPA’s now-cancelled national events (schools and asthma).</p> <p>3) Collaboration with Health and Human Services (HHS) Administration for Children and Families (HHS ACF) on asthma outreach to child care providers and grantees, which we have leveraged into new collaborations with tribal child care providers and their associations on both a regional and national level.</p> <p>4) Participation in national tribal IAQ work group and semi-engagement with HQ NAU ITEP grants oversight.</p>
Region 10	<p>NW Healthy Homes (circuit rider / workgroup). Currently a CAA 103 grant managed by Gillian Mittelstaedt of Tulalip. The grant funds a workgroup designed to serve the lower 3 (ID, OR, WA) in Region 10. It provides webinars, training, technical assistance, and a resource listing (all related to IAQ) that is available to all tribes in the lower 3. The group also encourages internal collaboration between tribal government departments; for example - Air Quality and Housing.</p> <p>Tribal grants - IAQ component. A small component of some R10 Tribal CAA 103/105 grants include an IAQ component which often involves doing IAQ inspections in homes and/or outreach. The Spokane radon component is fairly unique given the significant radon concerns on the Spokane reservation.</p> <p>EPA technical expertise and other resources. Susan Titus, Mary Manous, Davis Zhen from EPA provide technical guidance occasionally. I believe other EPA funded organizations such as ITEP and TAMS also provide technical support to some degree.</p> <p>We are continuing the successful program of training Alaska Native Village members on indoor air through funding the Rural Alaska Community Action Program to support them as VISTA or AmeriCorps members in their villages.</p> <p>We support through funding and collaboration the Tribal Healthy Homes Northwest program through a grant to the Tulalip Tribe to build a coalition of tribes interested in addressing indoor air, energy efficiency, and weatherization. They put on webinars, workshops, networking, outreach material development, and general support for tribal environmental, housing, and clinics, in addition to developing innovative strategies to reduce asthma in vulnerable Native populations.</p> <p>We have a cooperative agreement with the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) to support tribes in rural Alaska to assess and take action to improve air quality conditions in their communities. They provide mini-grants to tribes and technical support for projects to measure air quality in homes and do outreach to residents on what they need to do to maintain a healthy home.</p> <p>The Nez Perce Tribe also has developed and implemented a very successful program to improve indoor air quality associated with poor burning practices</p>

	and uncertified woodstoves in homes where children have asthma.
Indoor Environments Division	<p>IAQ Tribal Website/Portal- In 2007, IED wrote, developed and implemented a work assignment with a contractor to developing a web-based training module based on Indoor Air issues facing tribes. While this approach was attempted in the past with limited success, research within the tribal community discovered that there is a lot of training material already developed and in place from various tribes.</p> <p>In 2008, the first phase of the portal was completed. In early 2009, existing IED material was placed and accessible on the website.</p> <p>In 2010 to the present, the IAQ TRIBAL PORTAL has graduated to an electronic interface where Tribal Stakeholders can be accessed and nurtured into Tribal Champions.</p> <p>Currently, the portal allows opportunities for Tribal and non-Tribal stakeholders to become familiar with the mission of communicating the needs of reducing IAQ risk for amongst our Tribal Nation. Tribal Community Leadership Support/ National Asthma Forum- Beginning 2008, an initiative was created to bridge a gap among the number of Tribal Environmental Health Professionals attending and participating in the Annual Asthma Forum in Washington, DC. Therefore, a formal competitive scholarship process was created to allow IED headquarters and the regional staffs select Tribal health professional(s) to receive a scholarship covering travel and conferences fees toward attending the annual conference.</p> <p>Accomplishments- Approximately 25-30 individuals representing 20+ tribes have participated in the National Asthma Forum since 2009 -2011. Participants continue to learn actionable strategies for successful community based interventions.</p>
Radiation Protection Division	RPD will once again be joining Region 9, the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency, Hopi and other federal agencies in sponsoring the annual Uranium Contamination Workshop (see 2011 entry in the Baseline Table). In addition, RPD is considering an effort to improve upon the Tribal Uranium and Radiation Educational Curriculum Development project begun in 2009.
Tribal Air Monitoring (TAMS) Center	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Success Stories – What are examples where an approach has really paid off? What were factors that contributed to success, and can it be replicated with other tribes/communities? 	
Region 1	Free Test kit Distribution (Wampanoag) Leveraging other Healthy Homes efforts (Wampanoag) Mitigation of Homes (Micmac)
Region 2	Providing radon kits to the Tribes.

	Addressing issues related to the LOUW Site
Region 4	<p>Region 4 encouraged the tribes to conduct reservation-wide radon testing. We set up testing programs with our tribes in AL, MS and NC, R4 assisted in developing Quality Assurance Programs, provided the test kits and arranged for training. When elevated radon levels were identified we brought in a mitigation demonstration project combined with radon-resistant new construction training.</p> <p>We worked with HUD and the tribal Housing Authority as well as the Indian Health Service and were able to arrange for a “House Evaluation Program” (HEP) to demonstrate mitigation of two homes.</p>
Region 5	<p>Quarterly calls beginning in 2006 helped to establish trust and an investment by the Tribes and EPA.</p> <p>Forming The Summit Workgroup in 2007 assisted the Tribes and Indoor Air staff via the Bois Forte small-non-competitive \$10,000 grant.</p> <p>Region 5 Tribes made an early investment in planning and having the first Tribal Indoor Air Quality Summit in 2008 on Tribal land. Collaboration with HUD assisted us in getting speakers from HUD, USDA, State and Local. These partnerships resulted in our collaboration with the NTHHTC who provided our first Tribal Healthy Homes Regional Training April 5-7, 2011 hosted by Bois Forte Band of Chippewa and Red Lake Band of Chippewa and EPA Region 5, at the Red Lake Nation College – Red lake, Minnesota.</p> <p>In addition, on April 4, 2011, Tribes received Lead renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Certification</p>
Region 6	Region 6 has provided Asthma education outreach education to the Tribes directly.
Region 7	<p>Paint Exchange (Kickapoo)</p> <p>Intra Tribal Collaborative for Radon Testing</p> <p>Radon Resistant New Construction (Meskwaki)</p> <p>Using Radon testing as starter for broader IAQ discussion with residents(Santee)</p> <p>Tribal Radon Mitigation Plan (Meskwaki)</p> <p>Testing Program for Mitigated Homes (Winnebago)</p> <p>HUD agreement to mitigate HUD homes (30/yr) (Winnebago)</p> <p>Radon Resistant Bldg Code (Winnebago)</p> <p>Radon Tasting & mitigation Workplan (Sac & Fox)</p>
Region 8	<p>R8 worked in cooperation with IHS and tribal health offices on a tribal asthma education/awareness activity (Tribal Effective Asthma Management, or TEAM).</p> <p>Cooperative working relationship of the EPA and the HIS contributed to success. Through IHS EPA R8 was able to tap into this existing Tribal health network.</p> <p>We also had some success working with the Aberdeen Area Tribal Chairmen’s Health Board to do asthma education and second hand smoke awareness campaigns. These projects relied on local tribal health representatives to assist in education and outreach campaigns.</p> <p>(Note – the AATCHB is now known as the Northern Plains Tribal Chairmen’s Health Board).</p>

	<p>The key is to work with local people and use local resources that the tribal population knows and trusts.</p>
Region 9	<p>The Inter Tribal Council of Arizona (http://www.itcaonline.com/) (ITCA) provided great access to the many tribes of Arizona. This organization had professional staff that could provide information to the tribes and conduct workshops on radon, IAQ and many other subjects.</p> <p>A consortium of tribes organized by a professional staff can be of great use to the tribes and to those who work with them.</p> <p>Primary factors contributing to success have related to our ability to “seize the day” effectively when opportunities arose. Now that we’ve taken advantage of these opportunities, the potential for replication exists.</p> <p>We strongly recommend that other regional programs train themselves on cultural aspects of working with tribes</p>
Region 10	<p>The three programs described above, Rural CAP, Tribal Health Homes Northwest, and ANTHC have all three been enormously successful.</p> <p>We also successfully recruited staff from several Region 10 tribes or tribal consortium to attend the National Asthma Forum and the National Tools for Schools conference.</p> <p>We have had a SEE position in our Anchorage Office who has been extremely effective at raising awareness with schools in tribal communities as well as tribes on how the TFS program can help them to ensure their students have a healthy environment to learn in.</p> <p>We had a team of EPA staff who revised the Schools Environmental Checklist to make it more user friendly, particularly in AK. To request a copy of the latest version, contact Erin Mader at 206 553-1254</p>
Indoor Environments Division	<p>The Office of Radiation and Indoor Air (ORIA) as well as a number of other offices within EPA have adopted an approach of using tribal consortiums as a way of leveraging resources. Since we are primarily dealing with voluntary programs, the Government to Government consultation requirement is not really applicable though we do make sure we engage in this activity when promulgating regulations.</p> <p>Working with tribal consortia has a number of advantages. These are clearly tribal organizations and recognized as such by tribes themselves so they can become a broker or trusted agent rather than be viewed as “outside party”. These organizations also tend to have the programmatic and technical experience so important for successful program implementation whereas this may not be available to individual tribes.</p> <p>Consortiums can also have more visibility within their state or geographic area. Consortiums typically cover a number of environmental media (e.g. air, water, waste) thus presenting a more holistic approach. Consortiums are also an effective way to implement a <i>Circuit Rider</i> approach to implementing programs.</p> <p>From 2002 -2005, IED coordinated projects directly with the ITCA to assist tribal communities in the Southwest and various other tribes across the country in promoting voluntary risk reduction of asthma, secondhand smoke, radon, indoor air environmental education for tribal health professionals, improve indoor air in tribal schools and housing. This created the cornerstone of our program today which is called the <i>“Tribal Asthma Circuit Rider Program.”</i></p>

Radiation Protection Division	RPD has had success by making the effort to go to them. RPD has presented information to numerous tribal audiences by attending and participating in the National Tribal Environmental Council Annual Meeting, the National Tribal Forum on Air Quality Management Conference, the National Tribal Water Council and the annual Uranium Contamination Workshops. RPD has also held public information meetings on and in areas surrounding tribal lands as a way to both provide information and to receive important feedback and knowledge from tribes.
Tribal Air Monitoring (TAMS) Center	<p>Training tailored to tribal audience, use of tribal instructors.</p> <p>Steering Committee Approach – to get tribal input on priorities and direction.</p> <p>Professional Assistance – Helping tribes one on one with subject matter expertise (often as follow up to training)</p> <p>Equipment Loans – allows tribes to assess their situation without a heavy investment in equipment.</p> <p>Quality Support. Help in planning, and implementation of quality systems.</p> <p>Internships. Payoff may be direct or indirect. TAMS & R&IE interns are employed by tribes and EPA Regions.</p> <p>Tribe to Tribe support Support for Church Rock (Navajo) Uranium Mining Legacy Project.</p> <p>Radiation Training Courses for Tribes impacted by Ur mining legacy or DOE Rad Facilities.</p> <p>Holistic IAQ training</p> <p>TAMS Center</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Accomplishments – Along with successful approaches, what were some specific measurable achievements? 	
Region 1	100% testing of tribal homes (Micmac)
Region 2	Number of radon kits sent to families.
Region 4	Work with the Cherokee tribe represented a significant accomplishment, and we believe Region 4 was the first to promote “reservation-wide” testing. We were quite pleased with the initiative they took when our active involvement wound down. We maintained a relationship with the tribe until turnover and illness of staff made this less feasible.
Region 5	We are planning our second Tribal Healthy Homes Regional Training October 25-27, 2011, Kewadin Casinos Hotel and Convention Center, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan open to Michigan and Wisconsin Tribes.

	<p>Lead RRP Training and Certification will be on October 24, 2011.</p> <p>The Fond du Lac Tribe and Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe have been able to get a significant number of radon mitigations completed through partnerships with other Tribal departments. The Bad River Tribe has also conducted a number of mitigations of Tribal owned homes.</p>
Region 6	The Jicarilla Apache Nation has built their latest school radon-resistant.
Region 7	<p>Homes Mitigated</p> <p>New Home built radon resistant</p> <p>Disposal of Contaminated (NORM) water filters</p> <p>Radon Resistant Code</p>
Region 8	The TEAM project. Data suggests reductions in asthma episodes recorded at tribal health clinics of close to 50%. (Some of this reduction may have been the result of better or more accurate diagnosis of asthma, rather than actual reductions in asthma cases.)
Region 9	<p>Potential measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of presentations, number of people trained, number of tribal health care providers trained, number of information packets delivered by partners (i.e. HHS ACF), number of organizational partnerships, etc.
Region 10	
Indoor Environments Division	<p>In 2001 with the assistance from Dr. James Bresette, Deputy Director of the Office of Environmental Health and Engineering, IED negotiated the “first” ever EPA inter-agency agreement to fund an Indoor Air Quality ~ Pilot Project(s) for Native American Communities. These two initial grants were given to the Jemez Pueblo Tribe in New Mexico and Ft. Peck Tribe in Popular, Montana to provide voluntary indoor air quality risk management, outreach and education on asthma, second hand smoke and respiratory illnesses. These two tribes were specifically designated because the CDC and Indian Health Service had identified them to <i>have asthma rates <u>2.5 times</u> the national average and smoking rates almost double the national average especially for pregnant women.</i></p> <p>In 2002, these two pilot projects began working in coordination with the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona (ITCA), a tribal consortium representing 20 different tribes and close to 300,000 tribal members, was identified to assist EPA in developing a “Tribal Asthma Risk Reduction Program” to educate Native American health care professionals, practitioners about indoor air quality asthma triggers, diagnosis, treatment, and health management. Asthma was becoming such a new, fast developing health issue regarding Native American communities and the Indian Health Service was not prepared, informed nor trained effectively on how to educate this issue appropriately to Native American patients.</p> <p>In 2004, IED implemented the “first” competitive grant process for Native American Communities to receive funding to perform “Voluntary Indoor/Outdoor Toxics Outreach, Education and Risk Reduction Grant”. Following the success of the Cleveland Air Toxic Pilot, we attempted to replicate this model with tribes. The tribal grant was focused on reducing “residential” air pollution sources like ETS, mold, asthma triggers, radon, carbon monoxide, or household hazardous waste and its emissions; implementing voluntary risk reduction activities to curtail indoor and outdoor air issues related to open refuse burning, indoor wood stoves, humidity, moisture damage and anti-idling programs for vehicles within designated tribal areas and conducting an education and outreach campaign focusing on indoor voluntary risk reduction (ETS, asthma, etc.) for three federally recognized tribes: The Oneida Tribe, Towanda and Tuscarora Tribes in Upstate New York outside of Erie County, NY.</p>

Accomplishments: From 2005 -2007, these grants were successful in assisting these tribes with training Tribal health professionals, implementing an inaugural radon mitigation system in a Tribal home; completion of wood stove change-outs to reduce harmful environmental air pollutants indoors and outdoors and instituted a successful toxic waste voluntary removal program for Tribal businesses.

Specific accomplishments: Distributed over 300 Radon test canisters; Analyzed 60 tests and 8 were higher than the 4.0 pCi/l action level; Installed 128 Carbon Monoxide Detectors in home of tribal residents; 100+ Tribal members trained on “residential” air pollution sources like radon, carbon monoxide, mold or household hazardous waste; Over 1,000 old tires, 1,000 gallons of paint, 415 gallons of oil, 600 aerosol cans and 586 gallons of pesticides and batteries, fluorescent bulbs and other mercury containing products were removed in total.; and 4 tribal businesses accepted the offer to participate in a “voluntary” environmental audits; business housekeeping recommendations to participating businesses which included solvent recovery, Freon disposal, non toxic cleaner alternatives, electronics and various hazardous recycling programs.

In 2005, IED developed and implemented another Indoor Air Quality competitive grant for Native American Communities ***“Indoor Air Quality Outreach and Education for Underserved Communities.”***

Over the last three years (2005-2008), this program grant has successfully awarded over \$300K+ to tribal consortiums in the US which provide assistance to over 25 tribes and 250,000 Tribal members in 5 different states located in the Midwest and Northwest providing health training, education and in home-assessment tools in accordance with current EPA guidelines.

Accomplishments: Aberdeen and Ad Council developed the first Tribal Asthma Radio scripts translated into 3 Native American Languages: Lakota, Navajo and Anishnabe. These have been delivered to over 25+ Native American Radio stations across the USA; delivered seven “Circuit Rider Trainings” at several tribes: Spirit Lake, Sioux San and Fort Berthold and coordinated with the North Dakota State Medical Director to share information for neighboring tribal communities on community based interventions, electronic registry systems and diagnosis.

Accomplishments:

73 parents have been trained at 6 Heal Start centers in six out of the eight tribes. Additional Maternal Child Health/ Nurses recruited to assist in the Asthma/ETS Training and outreach will be trained in FY2008-09.

Accomplishments: Ongoing indoor radon risk reduction efforts are continuing to be made with the assistance of radon grant funding to Tribal communities across the nation.

Tribal Effective Management (TEAM) Project to Address Asthma in EPA Regions:

In 2004-2006, Region 8 and IED implemented the Tribal Effective Asthma Management (TEAM) approach. The TEAM project which was based on the success of ITCA’s Circuit Rider program was very successful in reducing asthma incidence in Ft. Peck, MT and in the Dakotas. This approach was expanded to both Region 4 and 6. In each case, the partnership among the EPA Region, the Indian Health Service (IHS) and specific tribes formed the foundation for this project. This program has been the cornerstone for our success in effectively reducing indoor air pollutants and asthma within tribal homes to date.

Accomplishments: Awarded EPA’s Bronze Medal Award

Radiation Protection Division	We were able to reach an attendance level of 72 participants at our three Radiation Protection Conferences for Tribal Drinking Water Systems (from the Navajo, Hopi, and Pueblo Tribes, as well as other federal agencies) received important training on occupational radiation protection for drinking water treatment plant workers.
Tribal Air Monitoring (TAMS) Center	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful Partnerships – What partners have helped you to be successful and why? Do you see this partnership being transferrable to other Regions or tribal programs? 	
Region 1	State Rn Expert (Wampanoag) Intratribal collaboration
Region 2	Tuscarora tribe and Regional Board and Niagara Falls Storage Site. R2 has encouraged collaboration and discussion within the Tribe and Board, and encouraged involving Army Corps of Engineers
Region 4	Active relationships with 3 of its 5 tribes (now six) in the early years. State Radon program(NC) LV Lab. Tribal Housing Authority was able to involve HUD The Indian Health Service also provided support and coordination. The Regional Radon Training Centers provided significant assistance (when funded).
Region 5	Through the Tribal IAQ Summit in 2008 and the Post Summit Workgroup collaborations with: HUD NTHHTC we discovered a sustainable approach. Building on our successes rather than starting at ground zero for each project. The Inter- Tribal Council of Michigan received asthma education and support from our Children’s Health Lead. The Unity Health Care Network in Minnesota developed a Minnesota Tribal Asthma Coalition and collaborated with the Indian Health Services in Minnesota Through our first Great Lakes Asthma Forum, Tribes received Asthma Forum Scholarships and TFS Scholarships and were able to have conversations with Federal State and local partners and to hear of other tribal and community successes.

	Partnerships developed between different Tribal Departments may be transferable depending upon communication, Tribal politics and dynamics.
Region 6	Through grant activities we have developed great relationships with organizations such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) • Santa Fe Community College (SFCC) • American Lung Association (ALA)
Region 7	Intratribal (Tribal Leadership, environmental office, housing office) collaboration HUD BIA
Region 8	In the R8 TEAM project, we had an effective working relationship with IHS, and through the IHS, with local tribal health departments and tribal health representatives. This could be transferrable to other regions, assuming IHS staffs in other EPA regions are willing to cooperate.
Region 9	As described, our recent partnership with HHS ACF R9 and its dedicated staff has been the key to achieving contact with associations dealing with tribal child care, We are specifically structuring these projects with a mind to creating a template for replication in other regions Our partnering internally with R9 tribal lead (Pb) program outreach coordinator on outreach via R9 tribal outreach announcements and “newsletters” remains full of potential. To date, the R9 tribal program has been somewhat detached, in part due to transitions in leadership. We’re hoping for enhanced coordination with the tribal program when new leadership is in place soon.
Region 10	Partnerships with housing, clinics and air/environmental programs have been made at Regional Tribal Meetings, Active collaboration with HUD, State Dept of Ed, Dept of Transportation, HIS, and other agency partners in addressing AK tribal indoor air in homes and schools
Indoor Environments Division	See previous examples of partnerships with Tribal Consortiums like ITCA, Aberdeen, etc. Please glean from these examples of how work can be continued successfully!
Radiation Protection Division	For several years now (dating back at least four years), EPA has partnered with Region 9, the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency, Hopi and other federal agencies in sponsoring the annual Uranium Contamination Workshop.
Tribal Air Monitoring (TAMS) Center	ITEP/NAU TAMS/R&IE Lab (Radon) TAMS/RPD/R&IE (Rad) Clark County (Equipment/Trainers) DRI (Instructors/SME)

	Regions (esp. 5, 8, 9, 10) – Regionally targeted activities and training Consortia (ITCA, ITCM) Regional activities Tribe to Tribe support NTAA
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Sustainability of investment – What IAQ/Radiation activities and risk reduction efforts continued after our investments (time, resources and \$\$) were reduced or ended? What contributed to the program sustainability?</i> 	
Region 1	Rn Mitigation Trained Housing Staff (Micmac)
Region 2	The Radon kits that were provided to the Nations initially, have sustained over time. The Nations’ Environmental Programs continue to carry enough of the kits. Through their community newsletter, they are able to continue to educate the public about Radon and the availability of radon kits provided for free
Region 4	<p>Sustainability of our investment has been somewhat problematic. Competition and matching requirements a problem. The Housing Authority in each case was able to continue their efforts, though EPA participation in the ongoing activities was limited.</p> <p>We have recently learned that many of the mitigation systems installed in the early 1990’s no longer work. Either the fans were subsequently unplugged, rusted or otherwise wore out.</p>
Region 5	It is difficult to identify actual Tribal IAQ risk reductions at this time. Tribal IAQ programs are based on mostly EPA funding and their staff usually work on several programs and they have a staff turnover and limited resources as well. They suffer from some of the same problems we do, lack of communication with key staff and shared information. The Tribal programs are not sustainable due to the limited resources/time of the persons working on the radon program as well.
Region 6	In the case of our grant activities Region 6 IAQ sets sustainability as a scoring criterion in our grants award selection.
Region 7	<p>Codes</p> <p>Testing Plan for mitigated Homes</p> <p>Radon testing leading to other IAQ outreach/education</p> <p>HUD commitments</p>
Region 8	Project sustainability unknown. The EPA Asthma Program Coordinator managing the TEAM activity left R8 near the end of the project. Funding did not continue past FY 2005.
Region 9	<p>RADON: As with most small organizations, tribal progress depends on individuals providing quality work and sustaining a level of interest. Staff turnover has resulted in work not continuing and often a loss of all memory that activities occurred. Recently one tribe expressed interest in doing a radon survey when they had conducted one several years ago but had no record of it. The Intertribal Council of Arizona (ITCA) had been doing great work on radon and IAQ but when one individual left, that quality of work was lost. Fortunately, that individual has returned and we’re looking forward to working with him.</p> <p>The Navajo have provided consistent work but this is dependent upon receiving our radon grants. Fortunately, the radon staff is also interested in IAQ and have developed this expertise, however, all this is dependent upon continued funding.</p>

	<p>ASTHMA – With regard to asthma, these are new initiatives, requiring only staff time, handouts, and travel when (rarely) possible. At this point, they haven't required funding.</p>
Region 10	Committed staff who remain in their positions for a consistent period of time and become an effective collaborator with all needed partners
Indoor Environments Division	<p>Region 6/Pawnee Health Center ~ Indian Health Center in Pawnee, OK</p> <p>Region 6 worked with the Oklahoma IHS clinic at the Pawnee Health Center. The Pawnee Health Center provides health care to the enrolled Pawnee, Ponca, Iowa, Osage, Tonkawa, Kaw, Otoe-Missouri, and Cherokee Tribal members of OK located in the North Central OK. The IHS Pawnee Service Unit operates the Pawnee Indian Health Clinic and Pawhuska Indian Health Clinic serving 14,889 patients</p> <p>Accomplishments: The Pawnee Health Center provided health care to the enrolled and conducted pediatric visits: 600+ pediatric visits; 30 ~ Asthma Action Care Plans care plans were written during by the Asthma Nurse Educator; and 200+ individualized Asthma Management Plans (IHS physician) written individualized over grant period.</p> <p>Why Sustainable:</p> <p>The Pawnee Tribe, its doctor, medical staff and environmental staff were able to develop and introduce effective questions that were made standard on the medical information form for patients.</p> <p>In addition, the tribes' environmental health practitioners utilized EPA's "Asthma Checklist" when they visited and interviewed these same clients regarding their indoor environmental living conditions.</p> <p>Whereas, the medical and the environmental staffs were able to coordinate and make recommendations on how to reduce asthma triggers and prevent reoccurring hospital visits.</p>
Radiation Protection Division	<p>RPD support to EPA Region 9 tribal efforts is our best example regarding sustainability of investment. By providing limited financial and technical support to the Region, tribes (particularly the Navajo Nation), continue to receive training, outreach, and screening assessment support from EPA Region 9.</p> <p>In addition, RPD's 2007 uranium location database effort, which resulted in the compilation of uranium mine location data into a single GIS database, is still paying off today. The database continues to assist tribes and EPA in assessing abandoned mines on and near tribal lands for possible remedial actions and to identify and prioritize areas for future investigation and response.</p>
Tribal Air Monitoring (TAMS) Center	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons Learned – What things have both helped and hindered efforts to advance ORIA’s mission with tribes? What are tribes telling you? 	
Region 1	
Region 2	<p>For example, with the LOUW....there was no communication between the staff of the site and the Tuscarora Nation. The older board was belligerent and not effective in their communication. When the new board was formed, the Tuscarora nation was not at the table.</p> <p>Paul Giardina called the Board to encourage them to consult with Tuscarora Nation. This is what is being done now.</p>
Region 4	<p>The reservation-wide testing approach is the only way to go – at least in Region 4. This avoided the appearance of either EPA or tribal leadership appearing to favor some members over others.</p> <p>For each of our tribes, once they agreed there was a potential problem and that we would work with them from start to finish, cooperation and initiative on their part was amazing.</p> <p>In each case we approach the tribe with potential solutions on the front end. We proposed complete programs and direct assistance throughout the planning and implementation process, creating seamless programs that extended for 2-3 years.</p> <p>Every tribe is different in many ways. Showing sensitivity to their cultural history and current situation aided in developing relationships and gaining their trust – a MUST.</p> <p>Having the flexibility to design plans specific to the reservations was key. Having the flexibility to bring in a HEP was also a tremendous support.</p> <p>Leading the tribes to decision-making rather than attempting to force cookie-cutter approaches may have ultimately been the biggest contributor to success. I was actually told early on “We don’t like white folks telling us what to do – or wanting us to start things when we know they won’t be around for the finish.”</p> <p>We were somewhat surprised to learn that the tribes worked together quite easily, and whenever possible arranged for trainings, etc. to be made available to all.</p> <p>Some tribes “will not” work with the state programs, and some state programs are afraid to attempt to work with the tribes. On the other hand, when that relationship can be established (Cherokee, NC) a lot more can be accomplished. For instance, if the State Extension Program is funded through SIRG to do radon work, it’s quite simple to have them include the tribal reservation in their outreach.</p> <p>All the tribes had significant interest in other IAQ problems in addition to radon.</p>

	Now that time has passed significant effort is needed at Cherokee in NC. There is little to no focus in general on following up with aging systems – or to ensure that radon-resistant systems were installed properly. This requires a coordinated new effort.
Region 5	The major lessons learned are implementing the above programs with little EPA technical staff support or involvement National or Regional. Tribal Leaders ask that we teach Tribes how to solve their own environmental problems.
Region 6	Lack of resources and travel dollars results in a less effective outreach to the tribes.
Region 7	Radon test results vary from year to year, season to season, etc. Community outreach & involvement key to success
Region 8	Tribes have told us they would like to see more resources directed towards helping them. What seems to have helped? – Coordinating, working with existing, on-site tribal staff such as tribal health clinic representatives.
Region 9	<p>See R9 discussion of radon.</p> <p>ASTHMA: There is room for growth in leadership and coordination of the IAQ Tribal Stakeholders Workgroup, which is on hold. Stronger leadership will be needed with or without significant resolution of any existing funding issues.</p> <p>Better data on asthma prevalence, morbidity and mortality could help motivate tribes to engage with asthma and indoor environmental triggers. It can be very difficult to get these data. The Arizona Native American Asthma Coalition would like to survey (do a <u>needs assessment</u>) of Arizona tribes to ascertain the level of existing resources and needs. However, there are multiple barriers to this. The Arizona Department of Health Services has <u>no asthma program</u> or funding for this purpose, NAU can't conduct surveys with federal funding, and a good deal of time-consuming process within each sovereign tribe would be required to achieve permission to do such information gathering. Progress is getting data from HIS has been made in some other places in the country, and the Arizona coalition is now seeking to find similar entrée into these such data sets as exist. The HIS website for services in Arizona shows no program on asthma epidemiology.</p> <p>Barbara's interactions with tribal child care providers at the NICCA conference revealed that they have an enormous need for training and information on asthma and indoor environments. Even when they have children with diagnosed asthma in their care, the only information they are provided was is how to administer nebulizer treatment during an asthma attack.</p> <p>Our Asthma Basics for Tribes slide set is excellent. There is a need for training materials on asthma/asthma triggers specifically directed to tribal child care providers.</p> <p>On a positive note, we have the good fortune of working with a tribal child care leader who both understands the challenges which we face, and recognizes the importance and value of this effort, as well as partners at HHS ACF who are provided indispensable support.</p>
Region 10	Tribal Environmental (IGAP or Air) staff are often not the right people to try to address indoor air or radon issues. It needs to be driven by the health departments who see the asthma and respiratory problems, supported by the housing departments who can fix structural problems, engage students to take the best practices home to parents, and community based action to see that residents know that ultimately it is up to them to ensure they are

	maintaining their home environment in a way that will sustainably provide clean air for their family to breathe.
Indoor Environments Division	<p>Due to most Tribes being forced to make program and policy decisions based on financial capability and/ and life or death competing interests, Indoor Air Quality conveniently suffers and is victimized under these operational tradeoffs over resources.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <p>There needs to be more efforts focused on combining like the following...which has been done before successfully by headquarters and with coordinated regional support and tribal consortia.</p> <p>See “Significant Accomplishments”</p> <p><i>“Voluntary Indoor/Outdoor Toxics Outreach, Education and Risk Reduction Grant”</i></p> <p>As mentioned previously, these efforts highlight the need to why more indoor and outdoor risk reduction projects and programs need to be combined and supported. These efforts expose the mutual benefit for why outdoor testing and sampling can be teamed with indoor risk reduction techniques to show how respiratory illness, asthma rates can be reduced; emergency hospitalization rates lowered and lives saved.</p>
Radiation Protection Division	An important lesson that RPD has learned is that engaging tribes early on, for example with rulemaking efforts, is a huge benefit. We are still learning how best to go about engaging with tribes. We know that email messages, networking, and announcements via local newspapers and trade magazines are useful tools. Based on our experience with our blog, we learned that social media tools are not currently useful methods for engaging with tribes.
Tribal Air Monitoring (TAMS) Center	<p>Steering Committee approach helped to focus efforts on Tribal priorities, helped establish credibility, trust, and tribal “ownership”</p> <p>An overly prescriptive approach with tribes is the wrong approach</p> <p>We need to be more receptive to tribes and new ideas. What will work best for them to meet their needs?</p> <p>Need to have the right people in the job. Staff need to be committed to tribal work, view tribes as a priority customer, and be sensitive to cultural and environmental values. Lack of dedicated, motivated support impact entire programs.</p> <p>Tribes have hard time understanding inconsistency from Region to Region</p> <p>EPA needs to have realistic expectations of tribes.</p>

- **Barriers – What specifically have we witnessed or heard from tribes that prevent tribes taking action on IAQ and Rad?**

Region 1	
Region 2	See Above
Region 4	<p>Requiring the tribes to compete for TSCA 10 funding, ending the HEP assistance, and ending the support for Regional Radon Training Centers combined to end most of our efforts.</p> <p>The above took away much of our planning flexibility and served to work against the efforts we had made to have our tribes work together.</p> <p>We didn't know about the LV tribal program for several years, and were not in the loop on the offerings. In our case we had already completed the major portion of our radon efforts with the tribes which were interested, so this wasn't a significant issue. We may have been able to provide input from our experiences, but were not asked. In addition, much of the outreach was done directly with the tribes, leaving us unable to coordinate or follow up with other assistance.</p> <p>We have a "new" tribe in SC, just recognized in the past few years, which was very interested in developing a radon program. They are located in a high-risk area. We completed a plan design, arranged for test kits and training, however at the last minute an issue developed regarding their finances and all grant award activity was stopped. We weren't aware when grant activity resumed (~last year), however are still hopeful to address that tribe's radon problem in the future.</p> <p>We have a tribe in NC which may be at risk; however it has not been able to achieve federal recognition of its status. The area is included in the "state" radon program area; however it's not possible to target them specifically. Any resources currently available to tribes are not available to this group.</p> <p>The piecemeal approach currently underway for dealing with radon on tribal lands tends to work against success. They need "programs", not a training course one year, maybe free test kits another (w/no QA requirements), combined with the knowledge that they will have to compete for resources to solve the problem if they find one.</p> <p>Lack of resources at the regional level precludes the success we had at one time with our tribes.</p>
Region 5	Lack of funding, lack of staff, staff turnover. One of the biggest hurdles for the Radon Program is the match requirement for the funds, especially for the smaller tribes that do not have casinos to help provide match capability for their funded programs. They also have limited staffing that is not likely to expand in our current state of economy. Bois Forte of Minnesota is considered the Center for Excellence by providing Tribal technical assistance to Region 5 tribes. Other Tribes should step up to the table and lead as well and appear reluctant to do so. This may be because of the high staff turnover as well as staff performing several jobs due to lack of staff.
Region 6	N/A
Region 7	<p>Tribal Staff Turnover</p> <p>Matching requirements of grants</p> <p>Lack of/program/defunct program</p> <p>Large Service Area/ Reservation (impact of distance, travel time, staffing etc)</p> <p>Funding(tribes want to do more)</p> <p>Operating cost of active Rn systems</p>

Region 8	For mold remediation, tribes sometimes lack resources needed to clean up or remediate mold infestations in tribal housing. Tribes have also sometimes been reluctant to test for radon since they may not have the resources needed to provide radon systems to homes with high levels of radon (although I'm told there are now ways for EPA to help tribes find funding for remediation). Tribes also have more pressing life issues such as gang violence, unemployment, drug or alcohol abuse etc. that take more of their attention.
Region 9	<p>See above discussion of radon. Additionally, tribes such as the Navajo have to work through several agencies such as HUD, IHS and a variety of school systems which are entrenched in their own priorities.</p> <p>ASTHMA:</p> <p>There is room for growth in leadership and coordination of the Tribal Stakeholders Workgroup. .</p> <p>As you are likely to hear from all the regions, tribes need money, money, money to take on new initiatives.</p> <p>Importantly, it appears that in many or most cases, tribal <u>environmental programs</u> may not be the appropriate partners for this; they may view asthma triggers as being the purview of their health departments (if any). That leads to more complex issues having to do with who provides care and leadership for tribal asthma health, including the priorities of the Indian Health Service. There appear to be considerable differences among IHS programs around the country.</p> <p>Issues may be raised about the desirability of encouraging Tribes to join and become active in the Asthma Community Network. At this point, unless IHS promotes asthma awareness, this may be too ambitious and daunting a project for tribes who don't already have a special project (funding) on addressing asthma.</p>
Region 10	Lack of skill in building the coalition or team that will sustainably carry out an ongoing program to respond to respiratory indicators of poor indoor air, take remedial action on structural problems, and educate the home resident on the importance to their family's health that they maintain their home environment using best practices for ventilation, toxic chemical storage, burning practices, and dust mitigation.
Indoor Environments Division	<p>Sadly, one of the most unfortunate barriers is that there seems to be limited staff and resources allotted to IAQ outreach and education regarding tribal populations across these necessary activities for Tribal Nations.</p> <p>Moreover, once substantial resources and investments have been committed to these activities to educate, inform and potentially eradicate and reduce risk in tribal communities.</p> <p>Tribal IAQ offices and these outreach activities are usually are immediately affected because due to a reduction in staff levels, shift in support from tribal leaderships, and tradeoffs toward competing resources which negate any potential opportunity to develop any long-term programmatic sustainability.</p> <p>In addition, there needs to be more emphasis with developing connections and partnerships with the Indian Health Service, Bureau of Indian Education, Dept. of Interior, HUD's –Office of Native American Programs; DOE –Tribal Offices, and National Congress of American Indians to name a few key stakeholders.</p>

Radiation Protection Division	N/A
Tribal Air Monitoring (TAMS) Center	<p>Inadequate staffing (tribes, Regions, TAMS Center, etc)</p> <p>Staffing wherewithal for grant application/administration</p> <p>Staff Turnover</p> <p>Lack of funding for tribes. (Including lack of matching funds)</p> <p>Tribes familiar with regulatory programs seek clearer guidance and assessment tools for IAQ & rad.</p> <p>Competing Priorities</p>

Appendix 3

Indoor Air Quality Listening Sessions – Questions

ORIA Tribal Strategy Development Listening Session

Draft Agenda

2:00 – 2:05 p.m. EST — Welcome and Overview of Meeting Purpose and Goals

Speaker: Facilitator (Amanda Greenberg, The Cadmus Group, Inc.)

- Welcome the participants and give a brief overview of the meeting agenda.
- Explain the fundamental purpose and goal of the strategy development meeting.

2:05 – 2:10 p.m. EST — Introductions

Speaker: Facilitator (Amanda Greenberg, The Cadmus Group, Inc.); Meeting Participants

- Give brief introductions, including your name, your tribe and the position that you have within the tribe.

2:10 – 2:17 p.m. EST — Review the Current Landscape: ORIA’s Mission, Goals, Programs and Activities

Speaker: Jed Harrison, Senior Tribal Advisor, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

- Hear from ORIA about the work that ORIA and IED are currently involved in, the resources and materials that are available to tribes, and IED’s mission and goals.

2:17 – 2:25 p.m. EST — Overview of ORIA’s Process to Develop a Tribal Strategy

Speaker: Jed Harrison, Senior Tribal Advisor, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

- Review the process that will be used to develop a strategy that is reflective of tribal needs, and give a brief description of the strategy development and tribal feedback process.

2:25 – 3:55 p.m. EST — Open Discussion: Tribal Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ) Challenges and Successes

- Tribal participants will reflect on the challenges and successes they have faced related to IEQ management. The following questions may be asked to elicit discussion:

Challenges:

1. What are the barriers or challenges that your tribal IEQ program faces?
2. Are there specific examples or experiences you can share that have hindered your efforts to promote IEQ management?
3. What would it take to make IEQ topics a priority for tribes?
4. What could EPA (ORIA) do differently to promote improved IEQ management in tribal communities?
5. What could you do differently to promote EPA’s programs in the communities in which you work?

Successes:

6. What are you most proud of that you, or your community, have achieved with IEQ management and health promotion? How do you measure success?

7. When you reflect on your achievements, what factors stand out as the critical building blocks of success for your program/initiative?
8. What have you heard from other professionals who work in tribal environmental health that most impressed you?
9. Are there specific EPA (ORIA) resources, tools, materials or support that you have found useful and meaningful in your work?
10. Have you been able to build successful partnerships for promoting healthy indoor environments? How have you done this? Who are your most important partners? What makes these relationships work well?
11. How have you worked with EPA Regional representatives in the past? What is the most effective interaction you remember and what could be improved?
12. What IEQ and risk reduction activities have lead to sustainable long-term success in your work?

3:55 – 4:00 p.m. EST — Closing and Next Steps

- Hear the next steps of ORIA's Tribal Strategy development process, including Cadmus to identify themes from this conversation in order to inform the working meeting on March 15, 2012.

Appendix 4

Radiation Listening Sessions – Questions

EPA Office of Radiation & Indoor Air (ORIA)

Strategy to improve support of Tribal Radiation Protection Programs

Questions for Initial Information Gathering Calls

1. What are the tribes' radiation priorities? [e.g., legacy uranium mining issues, contaminated resources (Land, water, etc), mining, off reservation sources (Nuclear or Federal)]?
2. Where in the tribal government does responsibility for dealing with these environmental radiation issues reside?
3. What work does your tribe do in terms of protecting tribal members and resources from unnecessary exposure to radiation? (e.g. monitoring, surveys, performing clean up, community outreach, etc.)? How are these activities supported (funded)?
4. Looking to the future, how do you envision your priorities or concerns changing?

What is working?

5. What significant accomplishments or milestones has your tribal program achieved with your radiation related activities?
6. Is there a particular success story you would like to share?
7. Are there specific EPA (ORIA) resources, tools, materials or support that you have found useful and meaningful to your work?
8. Have you been able to build successful partnerships (e.g. within tribal government, EPA regional office, state, etc.)? How have you done this and what has helped create these relationships?
9. Has the tribe benefitted from EPA resources, tools, or technical support or community support? From the regional office? From EPA's Radiation program in Washington (ORIA)? If so, what type of support or assistance do you receive from them? Would you like to see this continued or changed?

What needs improvement?

10. What are the barriers or challenges that your tribal radiation program faces?

11. Often within communities, there are several competing priorities (i.e., certain issues get more attention than others). Have you experienced this in your work? And if so, what solutions do you think may help make radiation protection within your tribe?
12. What does your tribe need from EPA (ORIA) that could enhance the work that you do (e.g. training, technical support, guidance, etc.)?
13. Have you faced any specific issues or challenges when requesting support or assistance from EPA Regional representatives or offices or ORIA?

Appendix 5

Follow Up Listening Session with Tribal Professionals - Questions

ORIA-Wide Strategy for Engaging Tribal Communities

Effective Questions for Initial Information Gathering Meeting

Introductions

Gain background information on the participants and their work.

1. What tribe do you represent and what is your role within the tribe?
2. What work does your tribe do in terms of improving indoor air quality and indoor environmental health of building occupants (in homes, schools, businesses, etc.)?
3. What are your main priority areas (e.g., radon, weatherization, asthma)?
4. Does your tribe conduct outreach and educational communication to tribal members? If so, what resources and tools do you use, and who is your target audience (e.g., teachers, homeowners, elders)?
5. What do you hope to gain from attending this meeting? Is there anything you are particularly excited about sharing or learning?

Visioning Exercise

Learn the collective mission of the group.

6. What is the overall, collective goal or mission that everyone is working toward?

What's working?

Gain understanding of what is leading to successes within their work.

7. What significant accomplishments or milestones has your tribal program achieved?
8. Is there a particular success story you would like to share?
9. Are there specific EPA (ORIA) resources, tools, materials or support that you have found useful and meaningful to your work?
10. Have you been able to build successful IAQ partnerships? How have you done this and what has helped create these relationships?

11. Has your EPA Regional representative and office be beneficial to your work? If so, what type of support or assistance do you receive from them? Would you like to see this continued or changed?

What needs improvement?

Gain understanding of what could be improved in order to promote success within their work.

12. What are the barriers or challenges that your tribal program faces?
13. Often within communities, there are several competing priorities (i.e., certain issues get more attention than others). Have you experienced this in your work? And if so, what solutions do you think may help make indoor environmental quality a priority for tribes?
14. What does your tribe need from EPA (ORIA) that could enhance the work that you do?
15. Is there anything that you think needs to be emphasized or communicated, or that is commonly done poorly or ineffectively?
16. Have you faced any specific issues or challenges when requesting support or assistance from EPA Regional representatives or offices or ORIA?

Appendix 6

Listening Session Participants

(Title and Affiliation at time of participation)

Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium	Troy Ritter, <i>Senior Environmental Health Consultant</i>
Bois Forte Band of Chippewa, Minnesota	Tonya Conner, <i>Environmental Health Specialist</i>
	Kevin Koski, <i>Environmental Health Specialist</i>
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	Katie Renwick, <i>Environmental Specialist</i>
Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP)	Mehrdad Khatibi, <i>Associate Director</i>
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	Brandy Toft, <i>Vice Chair</i>
National Tribal Air Association (NTAA)	Ondrea Barber, <i>Executive Director</i>
Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency	Vivian Craig, <i>Senior Environmental Specialist, Radon Program</i>
	John Plummer, <i>Environmental Technician, Radon Program</i>
	Eugenia Quintana, <i>Environmental Department Manager, Air and Toxics Department</i>
Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	Jeff Mears, <i>Environmental Area Manager</i>
Orutsararmiut Native Council	Rose Kalistook, <i>Environmental Coordinator</i>
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Syndi Smallwood, <i>Environmental Director</i>
Penobscot Indian Nation	Bill Thompson, <i>Chairman</i>
Prairie Island Indian Community	Brad Frazier, <i>Environmental Specialist</i>
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	Cody Charwood, <i>Environmental Program Director</i>
Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri	Scott Weir, <i>Air Quality Coordinator</i>
Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center	Farshid Farsi, <i>Co-Director (EPA)</i>
	Christopher Lee, <i>Co-Director (ITEP)</i>
Tribal Healthy Homes Northwest , and Tulalip Indoor Air Program	Gillian Mittelstaedt, <i>Program Director</i>
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe	Scott Clow, <i>Director</i>
	Dakota Hargett, <i>Air Quality Technician</i>
	Tomoe Natori, <i>Environmental Specialist</i>

US Environmental Protection Agency Office of Radiation & Indoor Air (ORIA)	Jed Harrison, <i>Senior Tribal Advisor</i>
	Laureen Burton,
US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5	Fayette Bright, <i>Tribal Program Manager</i>
Cadmus Group, Inc.	Aida Asady
	Amanda Greenberg
	Betty Royster

Appendix 7

ORIA Tribal Team Members (January 2013)

ORIA Director	Mike Flynn
ORIA Sr Tribal Advisor	Jed Harrison
Indoor Environments Division	Lou Witt
Radiation Protection Division	Andrea Cherepy
Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center / National Center for Radiation Field Operations (NCRFO)	Farshid Farsi
National Analytical Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL)	Larry Lee
Region 5	Fayette Bright
Region 10	Erin Mader
Lead Region (R3)	Carol Febbo
	Michelle Moyer

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