

TRIBAL AIR NEWS

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Climate Showcase Community Grants Update — Northern Cheyenne

By Charlene Alden, Northern Cheyenne Tribe

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recently awarded \$200,000 to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe in Montana to advance greenhouse gas reduction activities as part of the Agency's Climate Showcase Community Initiative. The Climate Showcase grant was very competitive with approximately 490 grant applications. The Tribe is among 25 U.S. communities receiving grants for projects designed to reduce greenhouse gases.

The EPA funding will help communities increase energy efficiency, saving consumers money and reducing harmful greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. "These communities see the overwhelming scientific evidence on climate change and are working with EPA to fight back," said EPA Administrator Lisa P. Jackson. "We're working on innovative, win-win strategies that reduce greenhouse gases and cut energy bills for families and businesses—strategies that can be put in place to fight climate change in communities from Utah and Ohio to China and India."

The Northern Cheyenne Tribal Environment Department has partnered with the National Wildlife Federation, Chief Dull Knife College, Intertribal Council on Utility Policy, Lakota Solar Enterprises, Tongue River Electric Cooperative, Greenweaver Inc., and the Montana

State University Extension to transform selected buildings on the reservation into an energy-efficiency demonstration and training project. The goal of this project is to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe and reduce total energy use on the reservation while creating an opportunity to train Northern Cheyenne tribal college students and community members in energy efficiency and building retrofitting skills.

A broad range of techniques will be used to improve the buildings, including retrofits and green power projects. The Tribe will start by retrofitting and installing green power on its Tribal Environmental Department building. The plan calls for the installation of solar panels, on demand water heaters, insulation, as well as the sealing of windows, doors, roofs, siding, ceilings and floors. Ten to twenty Northern Cheyenne tribal college students and community members will participate in a series of trainings covering energy audits, energy efficiency, and small scale renewable energy production, and will perform actual work on the building as part of field training. The Tribe's goal is to reduce the building's greenhouse gas emissions by 30 tons per year. After completing retrofits to the Environmental Department building, students will perform audits and develop retrofit plans for other tribal buildings.

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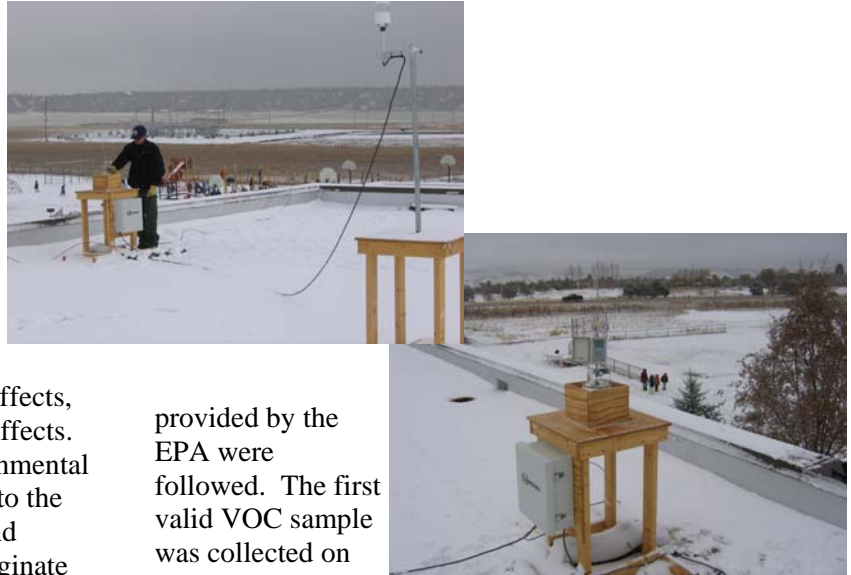
SCHOOL AIR TOXICS MONITORING: RESULTS FROM THE SOUTHERN UTE

By Brenda Jarrell, Southern Ute Tribe

The United States Environmental Protection Agency developed a School Air Toxics (SAT) Ambient Monitoring Program to initiate air quality monitoring at 63 priority schools around the country. This monitoring effort will ensure that schoolchildren are breathing healthy outdoor air while at school. Under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Congress established a list of 187 hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), also known as air toxics, which are associated with serious adverse health effects, such as cancer, reproductive, and developmental effects. Toxic air pollutants also can cause adverse environmental effects. Some of the air toxics that are released into the air are from natural sources, such as forest fires and volcanoes. However, most air toxic pollutants originate from anthropogenic sources, which include automobiles and energy development.

EPA selected these priority schools using the best data available concerning air pollution by using its 2002 National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA), as well as results from a USA Today analysis. These locations were based on EPA modeling analyses and information gathered from state and local air agencies. With the lack of data and emissions information from tribal schools, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe Air Quality Program (SUIT AQP) and the EPA's National Air Toxics initiative have collaborated and the Sunnyside Elementary School was selected to be one of two schools on Tribal lands to participate in this initial air toxics monitoring effort. The other school was Lapwai High School on the Nez Perce reservation. The Sunnyside Elementary School is located in an urban area and within the exterior boundaries of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe Indian Reservation, located 200 yards from a major highway, Highway 550 South.

The volatile organic compounds (VOC) standard operating procedures (SOP) and anemometer SOP



provided by the EPA were followed. The first valid VOC sample was collected on September 4, 2009 and the last sample was collected on November 9, 2009, using the 1-in-6-day sampling schedule. A total of 14 valid VOC samples, including the two "wild card" samples, were collected during this period. The "wild card" VOC samples were collected on September 30 and October 13, 2009, which do not coincide with the 1-in-6 day sampling schedule. The results obtained from ERGs Summa canister analysis were submitted to EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; Air Quality Subsystem (AQS) database. The Sonic anemometer was in operation from August 21, 2009 to February 18, 2010. This time duration was recommended to collect adequate wind data for the area. The wind direction/speed and vector/scalar data collected were submitted to EPA's AQS database by the SUIT AQP staff with assistance from the AQS staff. Benzene was the primary air toxic of interest at Sunnyside (Table 1). However, monitoring for other toxic air pollutants was also completed. The Sunnyside Elementary School VOC sampling results are posted on EPA's School Air Toxics website (see below for website).

Table 1. Results for benzene collected at the Sunnyside monitor ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).

Key Pollutant	Sample Screening Level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Benzene (Micrograms/cubic meter)	30	--	0.543	0.25	0.26	0.764	0.438	0.23	0.818	0.416	0.428	0.483	0.742	0.31	0.416	0.371

Source: http://www.epa.gov/cgi-bin/broker?_service=data&_program=dataprog_school_keydata.sas&site=080675501

SCHOOL AIR TOXICS MONITORING PROJECT: NEXT STEPS



The initial two tribal schools (Nez Perce and Southern Ute) have completed monitoring. The next phase of the project will be to work with the Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center, in Las Vegas, NV, to further the deployment of the monitors to other tribes around the country.

These monitors are assigned to the TAMS center, and they will be available to lend out to tribes who are interested in applying for monitoring. Limited funding is available to support this monitoring and data assessment. All tribes are welcome to apply.

To apply and for more information:

Contact Farshid Farsi at Tribal Air Monitoring Support Center (709-784-8263, Faris.Farshid@epa.gov) or Laura McKelvey at EPA Community and Tribal Programs Group (919-541-5497, McKelvey.Laura@epa.gov)

Resource Links:

<http://www.epa.gov/tribal/trprograms/>

<http://www.epa.gov/schoolair/region.html>

<http://www4.nau.edu/tams/index.html>

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The Tribe plans to work with other tribes in Montana to help them develop and implement similar energy efficiency and weatherization projects.

Training tribal community members will increase knowledge about reducing greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency, energy conservation, and weatherization, help increase the

graduation rate of tribal members, and to increase the economic opportunities on a reservation plagued with high unemployment rates. By reducing greenhouse gas emissions, this project will also generate much-needed financial savings on energy bills so that the saved tribal resources can be reallocated from building operation to direct services programming for tribal members and families.

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EPA'S NEW RULEMAKING GATEWAY

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has designed a new Rulemaking Gateway website to help make it easier for the public to keep up with and participate in EPA's priority rulemakings. This Gateway provides background and status information on priority rules that:

- have not been proposed
- are open for public comment
- are being worked on for a final rule
- have been recently finalized

For each rule, the Gateway provides detailed information such as a summary, a timeline, potential effects, as well as links on how to submit comments on proposed rules. This website can also be used to:

- view a list of all of the priority rulemakings currently in the Gateway and that are open for public comment
- sort rules according to "effects" (e.g., children's health, environmental justice, or tribal communities)
- sort rules according to "topics" (e.g., air, water, waste, pesticides)

If you are interested in receiving email alerts or feeds about the various rules that may affect you or your community, please visit the Rulemaking Gateway website to sign up for the feeds. Below are some of the categories of feeds that you can select.

General News Feeds



[New rule added to the Gateway](#)



[Comment periods:](#)

[Get a notification when a comment period for Notice of Proposed Rulemaking has opened](#)



[Final rule published:](#)

[Get a notification when the final version of a rule publishes in the Federal Register](#)



[Public meetings:](#)

[Get a notification when a new public meeting is announced](#)

Potential Effects News Feeds



[Updated Children's Health Effects](#)



[Updated Energy Effects](#)



[Updated Environmental Justice Effects](#)



[Updated Tribal Government Effects](#)

Rulemaking Gateway
A portal to priority rules under development

Home | [Sort by Phases](#) | [Sort by Topics](#) | [Sort by Effects](#) | [All Gateway Rules](#) | [Newly Added Rules](#) | [Search](#)

Find out more about Rulemaking Phases ...

1 2 3 4 II

The Rulemaking Gateway provides information to the public on the status of EPA's priority rulemakings. Use the tabs at the top of this page to sort the rules according to specific criteria, or view a list of all of the priority rulemakings currently in the Gateway. Go to [About the Rulemaking Gateway](#) to learn more.

2010 NATIONAL TRIBAL FORUM

The 2010 Joint National Tribal Forum / National Tribal Air Association Conference on Air Quality will be held at the **Pueblo of Isleta's Casino/Hotel in Albuquerque, New Mexico on July 13-15, 2010.**

The joint meeting is a gathering of tribal environmental professionals concerned about air quality in Indian Country. This conference is co-hosted by the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP) and the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA), and sponsored by the US Environmental Protection Agency Office of Air & Radiation.

NTAA staff will provide opportunities for discussion of budget and policy issues, and ITEP will present education, training, and monitoring updates.

Organizers also want to hear from tribes at this conference. As they say, "The more we can do to highlight the good work of the tribes, the more we'll learn from one another."

All interested tribal environmental professionals, U.S. EPA representatives, and members of national tribal organizations are encouraged to attend. This conference is designed to allow attendees time and a venue to share with, and learn from, one another.

For more information on the Forum, go to:

http://www4.nau.edu/itep/air/aq_ntf10.asp

To register online, go to:

https://www4.nau.edu/itep/forms/form_ntf10.asp

NTF AGENDA OVERVIEW

July 13th	Invocation / Welcome— <i>Governor J. Robert Benavides, Pueblo of Isleta</i>
	Introduction of Tribal Participants
	The History & Evolution of Tribal Air Programs
	Tribal Priorities Report Out
	Keynote Speaker— <i>Gina McCarthy, OAR Assistant Administrator</i>
	EPA Managers Panel Discussion
	Tribal Case Studies on Climate Change
	Tribal AQ Program Case Studies—Mature to New Programs
	The Legacy of Uranium Mining
	July 14th
EPA New / Revised Rules Update	
Breakout Session Topics:	Ambient Air Quality
Sustainable Energy & Climate Change	EPA Rule Updates
Ambient Air Outreach Projects	Indoor Air Quality
July 15th	Current Federal Policy and Research on Climate Change and Resources Available
Tribal Climate Change Case Studies	
Eco Café—Melting Pot of Tribal Air Quality Issues	

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REGULATORY ACTIONS

EPA PLANS TO REGULATE INCINERATORS AND OTHER COMBUSTION SOURCES

Concerned about an incinerator in your community? EPA has proposed a rule that would reduce its emissions. Other combustion sources would also be subject to new EPA regulations – boilers and process heaters – which may also be affecting your air quality and health.

While some citizens may know if their community has an incinerator, often they don't know about boilers and process heaters and the kind of pollutants they produce, which include air toxics.

Important Facts about Boilers and Process Heaters

Over 13,000 boilers and process heaters at major sources of toxic air pollutants in the U.S. would be subject to EPA's proposed rule. You can find a map of these sources on line at www.epa.gov/airquality/combustion/boilermap.html. Boilers and process heaters are used at industrial facilities such as refineries, chemical and manufacturing plants, and paper mills. They may also stand alone to provide heat for commercial facilities such as shopping malls or institutional facilities such as universities. Most major source boilers and process heaters are located at industrial facilities.

On April 29, 2010, EPA proposed three rules that would reduce emissions from: 1) commercial and industrial solid waste incineration (CISWI) units, 2) major source boilers and process heaters, and 3) area source boilers and process heaters. A major source facility emits or has the potential to emit 10 or more tons per year (tpy) of any single air toxic or 25 tpy or more of any combination of air toxics. If the facility emits less than these amounts, it is an area source.

Why are these proposed rules important to my community?

These three types of units release emissions that are known or thought to cause cancer, respiratory diseases, and other serious health effects. The rules will reduce premature deaths, aggravated asthma, non-fatal heart attacks, bronchitis and acute respiratory symptoms.

What do the three proposed rules accomplish?

The Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste

Incineration (CISWI) rule would cover any combustion unit at a commercial or industrial facility that burns solid waste. (EPA has also proposed which non-hazardous secondary materials would be considered solid waste and which would be considered fuel. This distinction would determine whether a material can be burned in a boiler or whether it must be burned in a solid waste incinerator (<http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/nonhaz/define/index.htm>). The proposed CISWI rule does not include municipal solid waste incinerators, which are covered under separate rules.

In addition to emission limits, the proposal would also require:

- Stack testing for newly regulated subcategories
- Monitoring for newly regulated subcategories
- Additional monitoring for new sources
- Annual inspections of emission control devices
- Annual visible emissions test of ash handling operations
- The owner/operator to follow certain procedures for test data submittal

The major source boilers and process heaters rule would apply to two types of units, neither of which burn solid waste:

- Boilers, which burn natural gas, fuel oil, coal, biomass (e.g., wood), refinery gas, or other gas to produce steam. The steam is used to produce electricity or provide heat.
- Process heaters, which heat raw or intermediate materials during an industrial process.

This proposed rule would reduce emissions of a number of toxic air pollutants, including mercury, other metals, and organic air toxics.

Continued on next page

How do I find out whether facilities in my community may be affected by the proposed rules?

EPA has a website www.epa.gov/airquality/combustion/actions.html that has maps of the CISWI and major source boiler units that are covered by the proposed rules. You can look at the maps to see whether a facility is in your community.

Continued from previous page

The area source boilers and process heaters rule would establish standards to address emissions of mercury, particulate matter (PM) (as a surrogate for non-mercury metals), and carbon monoxide (CO) (as a surrogate for organic air toxics).

The majority of area source boilers covered by this proposed rule are located at commercial and institutional facilities. The proposed rule would reduce nationwide emissions of air toxics, mercury, non-mercury metals, particulate matter, and polycyclic organic matter.

How do I let EPA know of my concerns or my community's concerns about the proposed rules?

You can submit comments on these proposed rules. Comments must be submitted by August 3, 2010, and can be made via email, fax, hard copy, or delivered by hand. The proposed rules are posted on line (www.epa.gov/airquality/combustion/actions.html). The website provides an explanation of the proposed rules, the proposed rule language, and instructions on where to send comments.

carraway.candace@epa.gov



REGULATORY UPDATES

An Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) on **Lead Emissions from Piston-Engine Aircraft using Leaded Aviation Gasoline** was published on April 28, 2010. For more information on this rule, visit www.epa.gov/otaq/aviation.htm, or for questions concerning this rulemaking, please contact Marion Hoyer at hoyer.marion@epa.gov or Meredith Pedde at pedde.meredith@epa.gov.

Comment period closes August 3, 2010, on the following rules — Identification of Non-Hazardous Secondary Materials that are Solid Wastes; NESHAP for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers; and NESHAP for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters.

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPR) on **NESHAP Risk and Technology Review (RTR) for Chromium Emissions from Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks** is scheduled for signature in September 2010. For more information on this rule, visit www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/mactfnlalph.html and click on “Chromium Electroplating.”

NPR on **NESHAP for Steel Pickling—HCL Process Facilities and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants Residual RTR** is scheduled for signature in September 2010. For more information on this rule, visit www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/mactfnlalph.html and click on “Steel Pickling—HCL Process.”

Please note that this list is not all-inclusive—for information on additional upcoming rules, go to www.regulations.gov or the Gateway website <http://yosemite.epa.gov/oepi/RuleGate.nsf>.

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TRIBAL NEW SOURCE REVIEW RULE

EPA is developing federal regulations that will govern preconstruction permitting of minor stationary sources throughout Indian country and major stationary sources of air pollution in nonattainment areas in Indian country. This rule will go a long way toward removing barriers that have created economic disadvantages for Tribes. Following the August 2006 proposal, EPA conducted a lengthy public comment process through March 2007 to ensure that all interested tribes had an opportunity to discuss the proposal and prepare informed comments to submit to EPA. During that period, EPA conducted several outreach meetings and received around 60 comments on the proposed rule.

The final rule is currently in the late stages of development and incorporated many of the suggestions received. The rule is scheduled to be finalized by early 2011. To assist with implementation, we plan to phase-in the requirements

for minor sources to address the immediate burden of administering the permitting process and to better ensure compliance. General permits will be developed for various source categories such as dry cleaners and autobody repair shops to streamline the permit process. We are working on providing additional guidance on how to request delegation and/or how to develop Tribal Implementation Plans (TIPs) for these programs. We also plan to conduct at least three workshops across the country.

We will provide regular updates on the NSR rule and implementation activities in future issues of this newsletter. Should you have any questions on this rulemaking, please contact Jessica Montanez at montanez.jessica@epa.gov. For implementation questions or to make suggestions on implementation activities, please contact Laura McKelvey at mckelvey.laura@epa.gov.

johnson.yvonnew@epa.gov

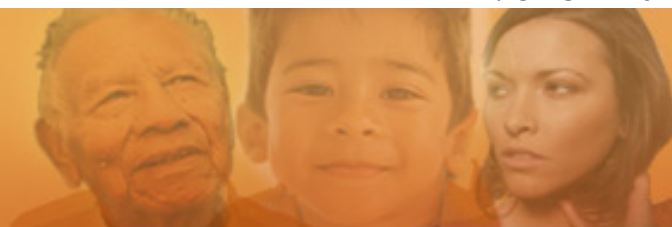
EPA RESPONSE TO BP SPILL IN THE GULF OF MEXICO

For up-to-date information on EPA's response to the Gulf oil spill, please visit www.epa.gov/bpspill.

On this website, you will be able to find information and ask questions about the response, health related issues, and air monitoring.

All air monitoring data is posted and frequently updated as samples are collected and validated. For real-time monitoring of particulate matter (PM) and ozone, please visit <http://gulfoast.airnowtech.org>.





Indoor Air Quality (IAQ)

Share • Network • Learn!

<http://www.epa.gov/iaqtribal>

The **IAQ Tribal Partners Website** is designed to bring together the community of tribal IAQ professionals to share, network and learn in order to take action to promote healthy indoor environments in tribal communities.

Take Action to improve IAQ in tribal communities by using this website to:

Share your success stories and materials that are specific to tribal communities and access other communities' materials to build a library of information for your community members.

- **Contribute materials and resources** made by and for tribal community members about IAQ and healthy indoor environments.
- **Spotlight your best practices** in reaching out to tribal communities and implementing IAQ initiatives.

Network with other tribal environmental professionals so you can share successful approaches, materials and information about IAQ in tribal communities.

- **List your program** and contact information in the national [Directory of Tribal Champions](#), and then use it to find other tribal environmental professionals located in your area or across the nation.
- **Post your events** and find other event listings in your area on the national [Events Calendar](#).

Are you a Tribal Champion?

If so, list your name today by visiting:
<http://www.epa.gov/iaqtribal/directory.html>.

Do you have an event to share?

If so, post your event today by visiting:
<http://www.epa.gov/iaqtribal/events.html>.

Learn the latest information about IAQ and IAQ-related health issues, such as asthma and allergies, and discover how tribal IAQ initiatives have successfully helped community members improve their indoor environments.

- **Read Community Spotlight features** about tribal IAQ programs using innovative approaches and tools and learn how you can adapt their strategies in your own program.
- **Access the latest information** about IAQ and IAQ-related health conditions.
- **Discover other tribal IAQ programs'** approaches, materials and tools that can help you refine your program strategies.

Explore and enjoy this new, premiere resource designed specifically for tribal environmental and health professionals!

For more information, please contact IAQTribal@epa.gov.



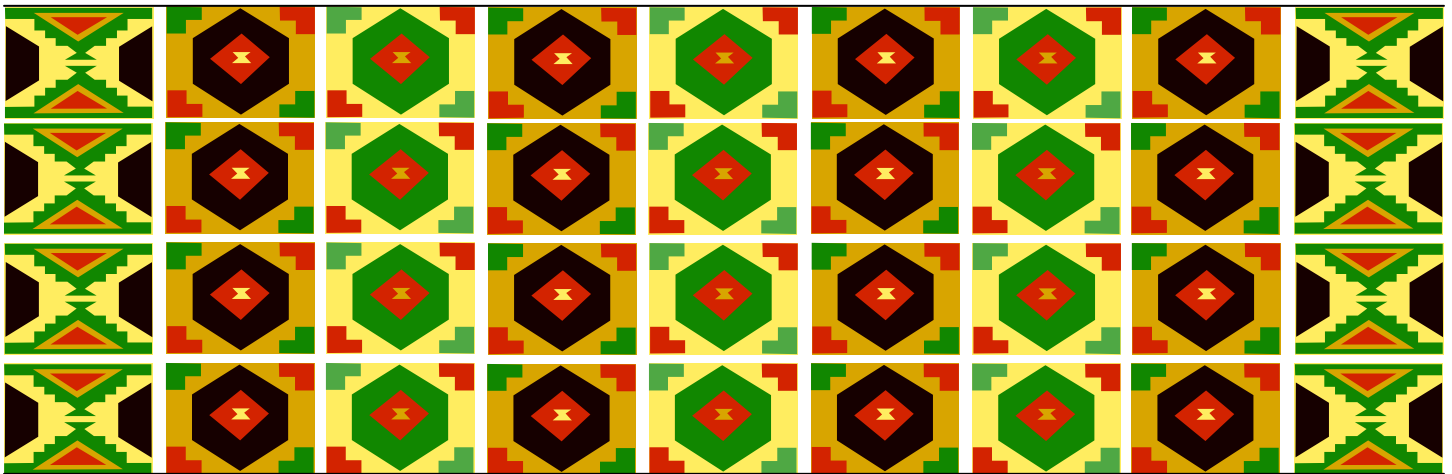
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For more information about the newsletter or to contribute stories and pictures contact:
 Laura McKelvey (mckelvey.laura@epa.gov) or
 Regina Chappell (chappell.regina@epa.gov)



MARK YOUR CALENDAR

- ITEP trainings: www4.nau.edu/itep/air/training_aq.asp

2010 Joint NTF / NTAA Conference	July 13-15	Albuquerque, NM
Energy Development in Indian Country	August 17-19	Billings, MT
Working Effectively with Tribal Governments Training	October 26 *	RTP, NC
TAC Conference	October 27-29 *	RTP, NC
BAM 1020 (Mini-Course)	August 3-5	Las Vegas, NV
Climate Change on Tribal Lands	September 21-24	Flagstaff, AZ
Emissions Inventory / TEISS	October 19-22	Chicago, IL

* Date Tentative

