

Hosted by
Wilfred J. Nabahe
Chairman
National Tribal Air Association

Informational Webinar Agenda

- 1. Introduction of NTAA
- 2. What is Air Quality?
- 3. The Clean Air Act
- 4. The Tribal Authority Rule
- 5. Tribal Air Quality Programs
- 6. Tribal Air Quality Funding
- 7. Tribal Air Quality Monitoring and Training
- 8. NTAA Continued (Work Groups, Policy Work and Status of Tribal Air Report)
- 9. NTAA Membership
- 10. Questions and Answers



1. Introduction to the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA)

NTAA was founded in 2002 with a grant from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Air and Radiation with a mission to advance air quality management policies and programs, consistent with the needs, interests, and unique legal status of American Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives.



Wilfred J. Nabahe, NTAA Chairman



Administration of the NTAA is vested in the Executive Committee, comprised of ten Tribal representatives, one from each of the USEPA Regions, plus one from Alaska.





NTAA STAFF (L-R)

Mariah Ashley Andy Bessler Dara Marks-Marino NTAA Program Coordinator NTAA Project Director NTAA Senior Research Specialist









The National Tribal Air Association (NTAA):

- * NTAA founded in 2002 with a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- * Nation's Second Largest Tribal Membership Organizations with 151 Member Tribes
- * Executive Committee Members from EPA regions and Alaska govern NTAA with by-laws approved by member Tribes.
- * NTAA administered by the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals through a cooperative grant from U.S. EPA



The National Tribal Air Association (NTAA):

Is an Information Conduit for Tribes

- * Weekly Updates with News, Calls, Events, Resources, Job Openings and Funding Opportunity for Tribes
- * Monthly Calls with EPA and Tribes
- * Co-Sponsor of the Annual National Tribal Forum on Air Quality

Provides Policy Resource Kits for Tribes that includes:

- * Fact Sheets
- * NTAA Comment Letter
- * Tribal Template Letter with Policy Analysis
- * Comment Deadline Reminders
- * Informational Webinars

NATIONAL TRIBAL AIR ASSOCIATION

Advocates for Tribal Sovereignty, Funding and Policy

The Breath of Fresh Air 5k Participants at the 2019 National Tribal Forum on Air Quality hosted by the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians



2. What is Air Quality?

- * Clean Air is Critical to All Life
- * A resource that can't be imported
- * Bad air quality impacts human health
- * Ambient vs. Indoor Air Quality
- * Stationary vs. Mobile Sources of Pollution



Air Pollution Impacts Air Quality



Air Pollution Impacts Air Quality

* Ambient Air Quality Pollutants

National Ambient Air Quality Standards Criteria Pollutants

Hazardous Air Pollutants

Mobile Sources

Wildfire smoke and residential wood smoke

Emerging pollutants like microplastics

* Climate Change

Greenhouse Gases (GHG) including

Methane and Carbon Dioxide

* Indoor Air Quality

Radon

Mold



3. The Clean Air Act

History

1963 – Original Clean Air Act passed but only funded studies how to clean up air pollution.



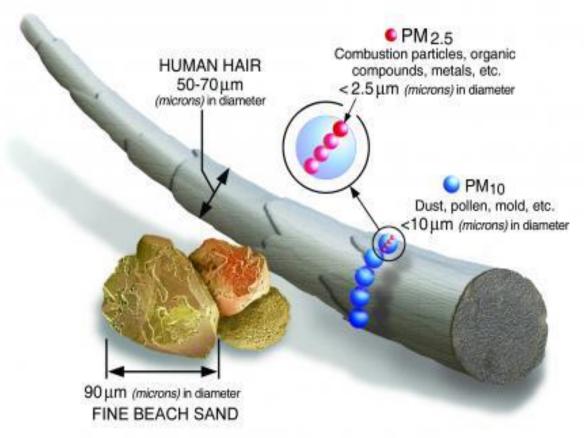
1970 – President Nixon signs into law the Clean Air Act and creation of EPA to carry out the new law (50^{th} Anniversary!)

1990 – Congress passes several amendments to the CAA including the Tribal Authority Rule (TAR) that provides Tribes with the ability to develop air quality management programs, write rules to reduce air pollution and implement and enforce their rules in Indian Country.

How the Clean Air Act Works

The CAA established the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to reduce criteria pollutants including:

- * particulate matter (PM)
- * ground-level ozone
- * carbon monoxide
- * sulfur oxides
- * nitrogen oxides
- * lead



How the Clean Air Act Works

- * EPA reviews NAAQS every five years to ensure they meet current scientific understanding to protect public health.
- * Individual states or Tribes may have stronger air pollution laws, but they may not have weaker pollution limits than those set by EPA.
- * EPA approves Implementation Plans by states and Tribes to ensure all areas in the country are in attainment of NAAQS.
- * The CAA also established programs to issue permits, reduce acid rain, regional haze, motor vehicle emissions and created emission standards for 189 Hazardous Air Pollutants like mercury and benzene from sources like manufacturing and energy.

How the Clean Air Act Works

- * EPA assists state, tribal, and local agencies by providing research, expert studies, engineering designs, and **funding** to support clean air progress.
- * EPA maintains Science Advisory Boards to help ensure policy actions based on the best available science and valid data.
- * The CAA established the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee to advise EPA on implementation of the CAA and currently includes 3 Tribal representatives.



4. The Tribal Authority Rule (Sec. 301(d) of the CAA)

- * The TAR passed in 1990 but due to lawsuits, was not implemented until 1998.
- * The TAR provides that Tribes will be treated in the same manner as states for virtually all CAA programs.
- * Tribes apply to EPA for Treatment as a State Status. Criteria for eligibility include federal recognition, a governing body carrying out substantial governmental duties, ability to implement the program consistent with the CAA, ability to identify the exterior boundaries of the reservation and, for non-reservation areas, to demonstrate the basis for jurisdiction.

5. Funding for Tribes Through the The Tribal Authority Rule

- * Financial assistance for tribes will continue to be available under CAA section 103 for studies and air quality assessments.
- * CAA Section 105 funding for support of air pollution control programs.
- * In addition, Tribes can apply for funding assistance for developing environmental programs under the EPA's Indian Environmental General Assistance Grants Program.
- * Tribes that do not establish eligibility to be treated in a manner similar to states will continue to be eligible for § 105 grants but they must provide the 40% tribal match and comply with the maintenance of effort requirements.

Other Funding for Tribes

- * Some states create funding for Tribes and local governments to assist Tribal Air Quality Programs
- * For example, in 2019 several California Tribes were funded through the California Assembly-funded "Community Air Grants."
- * Also, California Tribes partner with local Air Pollution Control Districts to fund work like monitoring.

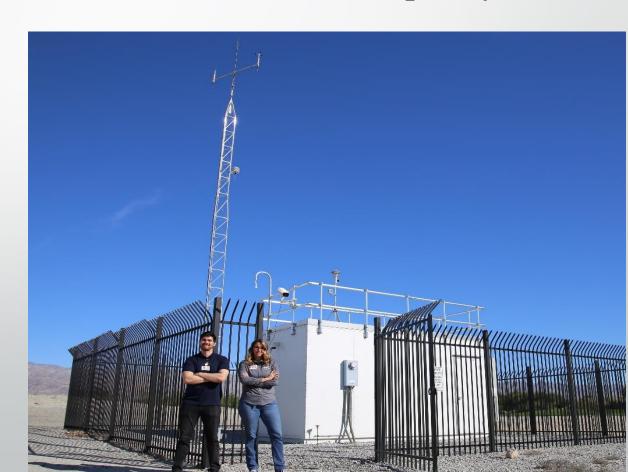
The Tribal Authority Rule as of 2019:

- * 367 Permits by Tribal Governments Issued
- * 149 Tribes manage air quality on their Tribal lands
- * 118 Tribes have 103/105 grants
- * 53 Tribes have Treatment as a State
- * 6 Tribes hold Tribal Implementation Plans



7. Tribal Air Monitoring and Training

- * Tribes manage air quality through monitoring programs that contribute valid data used to establish and maintain air quality.
- * Over 86 Tribes manage air quality monitoring programs.
- * GAP Funding (EPA)
- * Air Quality Index/APCD's



Air Quality Trainings for Tribes

- * The <u>Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals</u> (ITEP) hosts in-person and online air quality training course for Tribes.
- * ITEP has trained over 1900 Tribal professionals from 483 Tribes in air quality program management with online and in-person trainings.
- * The <u>Tribal Air Monitoring Support Center</u> (TAMS) offers training courses and specialized individual support for Tribal air quality managers on a variety of technical topics, from emissions inventories to monitor maintenance to metstation siting.



Tribal Air Monitoring in the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET)

- * CASTNET is a national monitoring network established by EPA to assess trends in pollutant concentrations, atmospheric deposition, and ecological effects due to changes in air pollutant emissions.
- * Six monitoring sites located on Tribal lands:

Cherokee Nation in eastern Oklahoma

Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas in eastern Texas

Santee Sioux Nation in northern Nebraska

Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in northeastern Kansas

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians in northern Minnesotas

Nez Perce Tribe in Idaho

8. NTAA Continued: A year in NTAA's Air Quality Policy Work

- * 12 Air Policy Update Calls
- * 9 Informational Webinars
- * 8 Policy Resource Kits
- * 4 NTAA letters to EPA leadership
- Responding to Senate on Climate
 Change Policy Recommendations
- * Reports to RTOC Meetings
- * 2-day Alaska Air Summit





Overview of NTAA IAQ Work Group:

Ernie Grooms, Group Lead Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, R5



- * 81 IAQ Work Group Members
- * Contributed to publication of Tribal Healthy Homes Guides
- * Hosted Informational Webinars on Vaping and Healthy Homes
- * Engaged with Partners on National Radon Action Plan
- * Continue to work with EPA's Office of Radiation and Indoor Air and other partners to advance IAQ in Tribal Communities



Overview of NTAA Mobile Sources Work Group: Craig Kreman, Group Lead

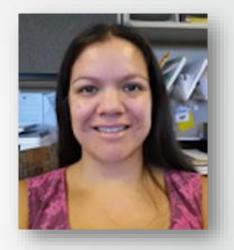
Quapaw Nation, R6

- * 132 members
- * First call as new Work Group was June 2019, with various Tribal, EPA, and Industry partner presentations centered around mobile source issues
- * Helped develop a Diesel Emission Reduction Act (DERA) Program recommendation letter; and how to improve it and allow more Tribes to access DERA funds
- * Provided input to the NTAA EC Policy Resource Kit "Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the Cleaner Trucks Initiative" and comment letter sent to EPA On February 20, 2020
- * VW Settlement Tribal Trust Discussion and Presentations included as standing topic

Overview of NTAA Wood Smoke Work Group:

Billie Toledo, Group Lead Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation

- * 109 Members
- * Opening Webinar Series
- * Presentation to National Residential Wood Smoke Workshop in March 2020
- * Published NTAA's first Request for Proposals for National Wood Stove Donation Program in partnership with HPBA
- * Facilitated 66 wood stove donations to Tribal communities before EPA delayed May 15 deadline for NSPS



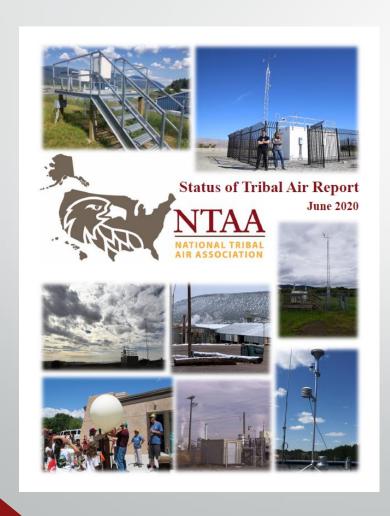


NTAA's work on Climate Change Policy

- * In 2019, at the request of U.S. Senate Indian Affairs Committee members, NTAA submitted, "Recommendations on Climate Change Policy and a White Paper on the Effects of Climate Change in Tribal Communities and Climate Action for Tribes."
- * NTAA commented on EPA's Affordable Clean Energy Rule and urged many states to consult with Tribes when crafting State Implementation Plans to regulate greenhouse gases from power plants.
- * NTAA regularly reminds EPA and other federal agencies that air quality and climate change are connected and that Tribes are disproportionately impacted by climate change.
- * White Paper can be found on NTAA's website.



Review of NTAA STAR for publication and release on June 22, 2020 :



- National priorities
 - Narratives from Tribal voices
- Stand alone Executive Summary, Budget Analysis, and White Paper on Air Pollution, Tribes and Human Health



Review of NTAA STAR for publication and release on June 22, 2020

National Priorities

- Ambient Air
- Indoor Air Quality and Healthy Homes
- Hazardous Air Pollutants
- Mobile Sources
- Climate Change
- Emergency Management
- Funding
- Consultation, Sovereignty, Collaboration, and Partnerships

Review of NTAA STAR for publication and release on June 22, 2020

Recommendations

- 1. Uphold Tribal sovereignty
- 2. Increase funding for Tribal air quality programs
 - Two proposed solutions, based on FY1996 appropriation of \$11m

Solution 1: \$18.1 million (inflationary adjustment)

Solution 2: \$31 million (health care costs adjustment)

- 3. Greater support for Alaska
- 4. Conduct air quality needs assessment
- 5. Facilitate partnerships
- 6. Greater support for emerging wildfire threats

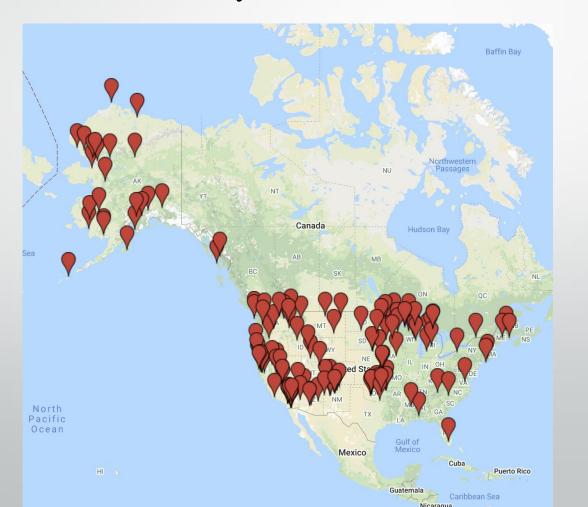
Review of NTAA STAR for publication and release on June 22, 2020

2020 Update: White Paper Detailing the Science and Connections Between Air Pollution, Tribes, and Public Health

- Stand alone document, already on <u>www.NTAAtribalair.org</u>
- Intended to aid Tribes in identifying published research
- Includes new research since last publication, including emerging connections between air quality and COVID-19

9. NTAA Membership

The NTAA family of member Tribes includes 151 federally- recognized Tribes across Indian Country.





9. NTAA Membership

- * There are no dues or fees to join NTAA and to join, Tribes need only submit an application and letter indicating Tribal leadership approves.
- * All Federally-Recognized Tribes can apply as Principal Members with voting privileges.
- * Individuals, organizations, state-recognized Tribes can all join as Associate Members without voting privileges.
- * Applications and more information on NTAA's website at www.ntaatribalair.org.



Thank you for your attention!!

Visit NTAA's website at www.ntaatribalair.org

Any Questions?

