



IN THIS ISSUE

**Tribal Inspector Training:
A New ITEP/Tribal Partnership**

Having inspection authority benefits tribes in several ways. For one, maintaining tribal inspectors enhances the tribe's control over environmental conditions

Cover: Learn about ITEP's new workshops on environmental inspections.

Page 2: ITEP Director, Virgil Masayesva, discusses the growing leadership capacity among tribal air professionals.

Page 3: ITEP Program Manager, John Roanhorse, was recently awarded a fellowship with a national environmental organization.

Page 5: Discover new ways that EEOP is reaching out to tribal students with innovative science training and support.

Page 6: NTEC's Bill Grantham discusses two competing pollution control proposals and what they may mean for tribes.

P. 8: ITEP has linked up with the University of California-Riverside to offer new workshops in air modeling.

Throughout Indian country, individuals and companies engage in activities that pose elements of risk to human health and the environment. Some of these activities involve the use of pesticides and other toxic agents; others produce byproducts that, without proper care and oversight, could threaten groundwater and other drinking sources. Still others pose threats to the quality of the air over tribal lands.

Under a variety of federal laws, U.S. EPA is authorized to inspect such operations, and EPA can also delegate inspection authority to non-federal entities. The states have long exercised that delegated authority, and for about a decade, a small number of tribal inspectors have been empowered to conduct inspections within tribal boundaries, generate reports, and refer the information they gather to the appropriate agency for possible enforcement action.

As tribes develop stronger environmental management capacity, many have expressed interest in learning the inspection process and also acquiring federal credentials. To address those needs, ITEP recently partnered with U.S. EPA to expand tribal inspector training, tailoring existing EPA

curricula to the specific needs and realities of the tribes. Such tailoring is an important part of tribal inspector training, says Rebecca Ware, an inspector with the Delaware Nation in Oklahoma and an instructor for the ITEP Basic Inspector Training workshops. "People had attended the [nontribal] inspector class at the Regional EPA level," she says, "and there was no mention of trust land or tribal uniqueness. They didn't understand that some of the issues were different and they weren't able to answer questions relating to legal differences—how the training applied to tribes, how we would undertake legal procedures, tribal government issues."

within its borders—whether the tribe chooses to seek eventual enforcement authority or simply perform inspections and hand the results off to federal enforcers. Having inspection authority also enables tribes to gain access to inspection-related information that might be inaccessible to the tribe if another authority conducted the inspection.

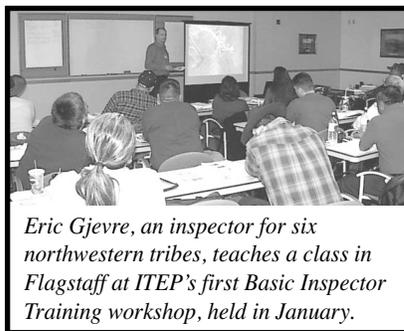
Tribal inspection-related issues mirror the issues that nontribal communities face, says John Roanhorse, ITEP Program Manager. "They include illegal dumping, underground injection controls, pesticides, many issues

associated with OSHA (worker protection overseen by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration), underground storage tanks—you name it," he says. EPA Attorney-Advisor, Jonathan Binder, adds that regional characteristics often

further define tribal issues. For example, he says, New England tribes often face water-quality issues, while Midwestern tribes deal with agriculture/pesticide problems and northwestern tribes wrestle with air-quality challenges.

Tribal inspectors have held federal credentials for about 10 years, says Binder, who serves as the training program's project officer through EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance. Most of the approximately

(continued on page 3)



Eric Gjevre, an inspector for six northwestern tribes, teaches a class in Flagstaff at ITEP's first Basic Inspector Training workshop, held in January.

FROM THE DIRECTOR

When ITEP was founded in 1992, we set ambitious goals for our air management work with Indian tribes. Tying them together was our overall mission "...to assist Indian tribes in the management of their environmental resources through effective training and education programs." Some of the more-specific goals we developed to accomplish that mission included responding to the evolving training needs of the tribes and utilizing tribal instructors and trainers to the greatest extent possible in all of our activities.

A significant goal we set—and one that I believe has been realized to a great extent—was to give tribal air quality professionals significant tools of leadership. Over the years, as tribal air professionals have honed their knowledge and skills, they have moved into positions in which leadership is an important part of their role. I am proud to claim some credit on behalf of ITEP for that progress.

Leadership is a quality that must be supplemented with both knowledge and experience, and that is where I believe ITEP has contributed. To be a leader, one must have not only knowledge and skill but also experience in settings where leadership is exerted, where leadership behavior can be observed and modeled. Such exposure, and the resulting level of confidence it engenders, helps develop effective leaders. ITEP's many programs, from classroom training to technical, hands-on support to professional placements in all levels of air-quality management, have provided tribes a variety of tools they've used to take on their rightful leadership roles.

The process of developing tribal air-management leadership began as far back as 1994—just as ITEP was getting up to speed—with the formation of the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission (GCVTC). At that time, just a handful of tribes had air programs, and air management expertise within our ranks was limited. The GCVTC, whose formation was mandated in provisions of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act, required that tribal members be included in its efforts to deal with regional visibility. At first participating tribal members felt daunted as they sat at the table alongside state governors and their representatives, longtime experts from private industry,



and knowledgeable environmental activists. This was a brave new world for us. At that point, tribal air professionals were gaining some of their earliest air-related management skills and knowledge, and much

of it came to them through ITEP programs. After a difficult start, tribal commission members began to play a significant role in the decision-making. I think we first truly realized our status as equal partners late in the GCVTC process, when numerous industry and environmental representatives began approaching us during the Commission's final phase. To our surprise, they were lobbying us in support of their positions—a sure sign of our growing power, influence, and leadership.

The GCVTC's successor organization, the Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP), included tribal representatives as a matter of course, and that is now the standard. The GCVTC process marked a turning point in tribal power to influence air policy; the WRAP solidified that change. The fact that tribes are now recognized as equal partners in any new regional planning organization (RPO) related to air management is, I think, a strong indication of our growing leadership capacity. When EPA's Office of Air and Radiation recently began formulating a ten-year plan, they immediately sought (with ITEP's help) tribal participation. Likewise, the National Designations Working Group, formed to respond to the new eight-hour ozone rule, included tribal participants as equal partners.

At least one new regional organization, the Central Regional Air Partnership, is now taking shape and is following the WRAP model closely, including its emphasis on tribal participation. Other RPOs and similar efforts will undoubtedly continue this trend, and virtually all of these efforts have included, or will include, tribal air professionals trained through ITEP. We take great pride in that fact, and we hope to do even more.

Now that we have developed tribal leaders in air management, what's next? I believe air management leaders among us should assume that before long, we will confront issues with more direct impacts on tribal lands, both environmental and economic. When the focus shifts to such pollutants as particulate matter, for example, tribes with large land bases, with accompanying dirt roads, large agricultural expanses and large-scale economic development programs, will be much more

**Institute for Tribal
Environmental Professionals**
—Northern Arizona University—



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heavily impacted than they've been to date.

Our progress so far demonstrates that when tribes put their collective minds to it, we can overcome any obstacle. We've demonstrated that fact again and again in our air management efforts, and we now have a number of leaders to help further the effort. It's only a matter of time before air quality professionals enter the realm of policy—for example, once a tribal air professional is elected to a high tribal position, he or she will be in a position to directly effect policy.

And after that? I believe that with the necessary knowledge and experience, there are no limits to what we can accomplish. ☀



(continued from front page)

30 tribal inspectors are authorized under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. A few tribal members also conduct inspections through the Underground Inspection Control program, and two presently deal with asbestos issues. The ITEP training is likely to increase the number of tribal inspectors markedly over the next few years.

Certain elements of the inspection process are universal, and those elements are covered in ITEP's *Basic Inspector Training* courses. To fine-tune inspectors' knowledge of the processes involved in specific types of inspections, ITEP has developed two *Media-Specific* courses, which cover FIFRA issues and water-quality inspections; an *Air Quality* version of the media-specific training will probably be

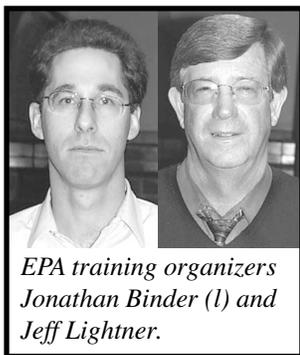


Tribal members attend the first Basic Inspector Training class in Flagstaff, AZ, in January 2002.

developed soon. *Health and Safety* is a general category that applies to all inspections, though each specific media involves its own safety issues. Therefore, *Health and Safety* will be taught both through a CD-based, self-paced course and in the media-specific workshops—the latter providing trainees with information

related to the specific medium.

ITEP's Tribal Environmental Resource Center manager, Sarah Kelly, worked with Roanhorse to tailor the existing *EPA Basic Inspector Training* workshop to tribal needs. Their changes and additions to the existing curricula, Kelly says, included covering



EPA training organizers Jonathan Binder (l) and Jeff Lightner.

tribal authority to conduct inspections, pros and cons of federal vs. tribal authority, the logistics of conducting inspections with limited resources, using the Internet to enhance tribal inspection efforts, and creating a mock-inspection scenario involving a facility owned by a tribal member. The workshops also feature trainers working for the tribes. Those instructors bring valuable personal experiences to the training.

One such instructor is Eric Gjevre, a pesticides inspector working for the Coeur d'Alene tribe to perform inspections for a coalition of six Northwestern tribes. Gjevre says this "circuit rider" arrangement works for the six tribes because of their proximity, similarities, and spirit of cooperation. Most of those he inspects are nontribal farmers, whose wheat, pea, lentil and other crops lie within the tribes' exterior boundaries. "I do two types of inspections," he says. "Most are just

finding applicators doing pesticide applications. Generally I'm looking at usage according to the pesticide label—I just go out, announced or unannounced, and observe the application, take photos, produce a report, and submit the report to EPA. The other type is a follow-up inspection, and that's compliant-driven and a little more involved." Gjevre says that despite the legalistic nature of the work, it isn't necessarily the tough-

cop type who performs best in this role. "A lot of the work involves getting people to cooperate," he points out. He says some regional inspectors



Inspector-trainers Rebecca Ware and Eric Djevre.

have developed reputations for their harsh personal styles, which can make the work more difficult. "I like to treat everyone fairly," he says, "and let the facts sort themselves out."

Tribes have two basic options when it comes to enforcement: continue to pass inspection reports on to EPA for enforcement, or develop regulations and procedures (which must at least match EPA's level of stringency) and infrastructure (including the necessary court structure) through which they can exercise their own enforcement. Some tribes will choose to take on the demands of the latter, while others, for various reasons, will continue to allow EPA to shoulder the enforcement burden. Enforcement is a thorny issue at present. Binder says a Tribal Authority Rule-type delegation for inspections would probably bolster the legal position of tribes who choose to take on enforcement capacity.

Whether tribes choose to assume enforcement responsibility from EPA, most will benefit from exercising inspection authority. Claiming such authority can provide tribes with greater awareness of environmental conditions within their borders and will enhance their control over the health and safety of tribal members. ☀

ITEP PROGRAM MANAGER AWARDED ENVIRONMENTAL FELLOWSHIP

John Roanhorse, ITEP's Program Manager, was recently awarded a fellowship with the Environmental Leadership Program (ELP), based in Cambridge, MA. The ELP is a leadership-training program for early career environmentalists whose goal is to train and support a network of 140 emerging environmental leaders by 2004.

Roanhorse was one of twenty environmentalists awarded the

three-year fellowships for 2002. Along with the support and national recognition that the fellowship provides, it sponsors four retreats, where



participants can connect with each other and share ideas with fellow award recipients.

Roanhorse says of the award: "I am honored and thankful to have been selected for the Environmental Leadership Program. The success of this award must be shared with many people who have supported my efforts and shaped my vision. The opportunity to participate in this program is a valuable experience personally and professionally." ☀



AIAQTP Workshops

Apr. 15-19
Apr. 30-May 3
May 13-17
May 29-31
June 11-13
June 17-21

Fundamentals of AP Technology
Air Monitoring Data Management
Emissions Inventory
Developing a Tribal Air Program
Meteorological Stations
Fundamentals of Air-Pollution Modeling

Flagstaff, AZ
Las Vegas, NV
Flagstaff, AZ
Phoenix, AZ
Las Vegas, NV
Flagstaff, AZ

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ITEP Offers Modeling Workshop

A new ITEP workshop, "Fundamentals of Air Pollution Modeling" will be offered June 3-7, 2002, in Flagstaff, Arizona. The application deadline is April 29, 2002. Prerequisites for this course include completion of ITEP's "Fundamentals of Air Pollution Technology" and "Emissions Inventory" courses. Please contact Christy Nations for more information at 928-523-7792, or e-mail her at christy.nations@nau.edu.

ITEP'S NEW TOLL-FREE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE LINE

Want help starting your air quality program? Need to know how to start your emissions inventory or find a contractor? Want advice on choosing an air quality monitor? Want to find another tribal air quality professional who can give you advice? Call ITEP's new toll-free technical assistance phone number at 866-248-4576 to get answers to your air quality questions!

CALL ITEP AT 866-248-4576

Give ITEP a call and Loretta Yazzie will direct you to ITEP personnel who can help you find the information you need. The phone is not staffed full time, so please leave a message and we'll get right back to you.

EEOP Hosts Monthly Saturday Academy Workshops

Throughout the 2001-2002 academic year, the Environmental Education Outreach Program (EEOP) has hosted participating schools from Navajo Nation in a monthly Saturday Academy program. The Saturday Academy program, which has been held at Northern Arizona University (NAU), provides students from Navajo Nation schools with opportunities to experience the campus life and facilities at NAU, while also receiving valuable mentorship from NAU students. Saturday Academy sessions are designed to increase the environmental literacy of Navajo Nation educators and students. Students participate in math and science activities and exercises, exploring various environmental topics that are investigated during each session.

This is the third year of the program, involving students from Tuba City Junior High School and Shonto Preparatory School. Topics this year have included *Solid Waste Management, Radiation and Uranium Mining, Water Cycle, and Conservation of Water Resources and Range Management on Navajo Nation*. Student attendance has increased with each session held this year. Participating students comment that the

program has played a major role in raising their awareness of environmental issues directly affecting their communities. They also report that the experience has piqued their interest in attending college and pursuing environmental careers in the future.



Saturday Academy students learn about groundwater movement and dynamics.

The Saturday Academy program's mission is to create active and responsible environmental stewards within the Navajo community, encourage college attendance, and increase awareness of career opportunities. The Saturday Academy program will continue to encourage students from Navajo Nation schools to reflect on the health and future of themselves and their communities.

For information on Saturday Academy 2002-2003 or other EEOP-sponsored projects, contact Mansel Nelson by e-mail at Mansel.Nelson@nau.edu or by phone at 928-523-1496, or contact Clinton Gerber at (928)523-1478. Additional information is also available at <http://www.nau.edu/eeop/>. —Clinton Gerber

E-MENTORING Employs Technology to Link Students and Mentors

ITEP's Environmental Education Outreach Program (EEOP) brings a new mentoring program to Northern Arizona University (NAU) in Flagstaff. The program will bring together NAU college students and high school and junior high students from rural areas of Navajo Nation, Utah.

EEOP recently initiated the E-mentoring program, which works in collaboration with San Juan School District's GEAR UP (Gaining Early Awareness for Undergraduate Programs).

E-mentoring enables Native American junior high and high school students to have access to information and resources that might otherwise be unavailable. E-mentoring also provides college-level role models to students and helps develop important learning relationships between younger students

and their college-student mentors.

Schools participating in the E-mentoring program include: Albert R. Lyman Middle School of Blanding, UT; Whitehorse High School of Montezuma Creek, UT; and Monument Valley High School of Monument Valley, UT. NAU college students participate as mentors.

For more information on E-mentoring, contact Mansel A. Nelson at 928-523-1275 or

by e-mail at Mansel.Nelson@nau.edu, or Graylynn Whiterock at 928-523-8864 or gjw2@dana.ucc.nau.edu. Additional information about EEOP and the mentoring program is available at <http://www.nau.edu/eeop/>.

— Graylynn Whiterock



**EEOP
News &
Information**

THANK YOU!

EEOP would like to thank all the environmental professionals who responded to our request for information about tribal air issues and educational outreach efforts during the fall.

If you would like to participate in a pilot test of the new curriculum materials, review a draft of the air quality curriculum, or provide comments or requests, please contact us by e-mail at Marylynn.Quartaroli@nau.edu or call her at 928-523-1488.



PROPOSED CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS COULD IMPACT WRAP PLAN

Competing proposals to reduce pollution from electric utilities, in negotiations between the Senate and Bush administration, could impact the sulfur dioxide trading program developed by the Western Regional Air Partnership. Tribal, state, and federal WRAP members are working to develop consensus recommendations on how Western interests and needs should be accommodated in any national legislation involving visibility in the West.

The WRAP, working under federal regulatory deadlines, submitted a proposal in September 2000 for declining regional milestones for sulfur dioxide emissions. Also proposed were details of a “backstop” trading program to ensure the milestones would be achieved if voluntary efforts fail.

After internal review, EPA forwarded the proposal to the Office of Management and Budget on November 29, 2001 for up to a 90-day review.

Meanwhile, Senator Jeffords of Vermont has introduced a bill (S.556) in the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee that would require reductions in emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, mercury, and carbon dioxide, from electric

utilities. Specifically, SO₂ would be reduced another 75% below the levels resulting from full implementation of the current acid rain program (CAA Title IV); NO_x by 75% below 1997 levels, mercury 90% below 1997 levels, and CO₂ to 1990 levels—all to be achieved by 2007. The bill would allow for the use of an emission trading program to achieve the required reductions, and

would direct EPA to design the program and the emission allocation scheme.

By January 2002, the Bush Administration had not yet released its own proposal, but EPA Assistant Administrator for Air & Radiation Jeff Holmstead has indicated EPA believes the reductions required in Jefford’s bill would be too costly to industry, and EPA strongly opposes including CO₂ in any multi-pollutant legislation. EPA released a proposal in January 2002.

Widespread consensus appears to exist on the concept of a multi-pollutant bill to address power plants. Electric utilities favor consolidation of pollutant-specific programs into a



Bill Grantham

unified approach with coherent deadlines, to provide certainty in planning pollution-control upgrades. Environmental organizations unanimously call for deeper reductions in SO₂ and NO_x than currently required, to combat the acid rain problem that remains despite the success of Title IV, and for controls on

mercury, a potent toxic, and CO₂, the main contributor to global warming. Predictably, there is much disagreement about the details, primarily the level and timing of reductions. The proposal’s relationship to other provisions of the Act, particularly New Source Review, is another major bone of contention.

From the WRAP perspective, members are concerned that a national strategy for addressing utility emis-

sions should build upon, not obviate, the nearly ten years of effort that went into developing a Western SO₂-reduction strategy. Both industry and environmentalists are concerned that their interests not be lost in a national program that does not account for differences in the West, including generally cleaner air and lower SO₂ emission rates from low-sulfur coal. Thus, there is a general consensus for a national trading program designed to insure consistency with the WRAP’s proposed SO₂ milestones for the West.

Beyond that general proposition, things quickly become more controversial. Various states express different levels of concern with respect to NO_x, mercury, and CO₂. Even with regard to SO₂, there are differing positions on whether this program, designed only to meet visibility goals, provides appropriate milestones for a multi-pollutant strategy that might be intended to replace other programs, such as New Source Review.

For that reason, the WRAP is conducting discussions to determine the level of consensus possible among states, tribes, federal agencies, and stakeholders. The WRAP’s tribal caucus is concurrently deliberating options for expressing tribal interests to Congress and the Bush Administration, both through the WRAP and separately.

One important tribal issue has received unanimous endorsement from the WRAP states: the need to create a trading program that provides economic equity to new sources on tribal lands, which the WRAP attempts to achieve in its proposal through a tribal allowance set-aside and other mechanisms.

For more information, visit the web at www.wrapair.org or www2.ntec.org, or call Bill Grantham at the National Tribal Environmental Council (505-242-2175).

—Bill Grantham

From the WRAP perspective, members are concerned that a national strategy for addressing utility emissions should build upon, not obviate, the nearly ten years of effort that went into developing a Western SO₂-reduction strategy.

Bill Grantham is Air Programs Coordinator for the National Tribal Environmental Council (NTEC), based in Albuquerque, New Mexico. NTEC has been a leading player in WRAP-related activities as they impact the tribes.



ITEP ANNOUNCES SIX NEW AIR QUALITY TRAINING WORKSHOPS

Consistent with ITEP's mission and goals, new workshops are continually being designed and delivered by ITEP's American Indian Air Quality Training Program. ITEP strives to meet the growing needs of tribal air programs and continues to augment tribal capacity in air quality management through effective training and outreach.

New workshops planned for 2002 include: *Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS)*, *PM10 Monitoring (Alaska only)*, *Fundamentals of Air Pollution Modeling*, *Meteorological Stations*, *Continuous PM Monitoring*, and *The Clean Air Act and Permitting*. Workshop topics are developed with input by tribal air professionals, ITEP and EPA staff. National and regional initiatives and trends in air quality management and regulations are important factors in determining subject matter for these courses.

The following is the first in a three-part series of articles describing the new courses.

Two New Workshops Slated for Spring

The Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center of ITEP developed and delivered two new training courses early in 2002: *Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS)* and *PM10 Monitoring (for Alaska only)*.

Annabelle Allison, Director of the Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center, says the workshops were developed to address needs established by ITEP, EPA and the TAMS Steering Committee. "Driven by tribal concerns and input, the TAMS Center staff and Steering Committee members identify and evaluate the most urgent training needs and then determine the feasibility of offering different work-

shops," Allison says.

Dwayne Beavers, Ryan Callison and John Sparkman of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma have been key players in initiating and developing AIRS training. That workshop was offered February 12-14, 2002, at the EPA regional office in Kansas City, Kansas. The workshop was an intense, hands-on learning experience that covered data formatting and entry into the newly revised AIRS database, which collects



Instructor Dwayne Beavers of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma teaches a workshop course at the Tribal Air Monitoring Support Center in Las Vegas, Nevada.

ambient air monitoring data for criteria pollutants on a national level. (States, counties, municipalities, and tribes with valid ambient air monitoring data are encouraged to enter their data into the system.)

Beavers, who supervises the well established ambient air monitoring program for the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, emphasizes that building tribal capacity in this area is crucial. "More and more tribes are collecting air monitoring data, including PM2.5," Beavers says.

"Because our tribe is part of the National PM2.5 Monitoring Strategy workgroup, we are required to enter data into AIRS." But he says that beyond satisfying requirements, "From my perspective, it validated our program. Entering data into AIRS verifies that our tribe can go as far as states do in

taking command of our airshed."

Tribes' options include submitting data to EPA Regional offices for input into the AIRS database, or doing it themselves. Beavers acknowledges that performing the data entry itself is extra work and can be "painful," but from his point of view, "doing it ourselves builds expertise and strengthens our program, and it enables us to be of help to other tribes as they work through the process."

Francis Chin is the Environmental Specialist for the Maniilaq Association, a consortium of 11 Native Villages in Northwestern Alaska. Chin has been the driving force behind development of a PM10 Monitoring workshop, held in mid-March in Anchorage, AK. Through the BIA, 18 Native villages across Alaska have been funded to begin ambient air monitoring programs. Training these tribes in the operation and maintenance of PM10 monitors is a priority. Participants also receive background information on the Clean Air Act and other pertinent regulations. TAMS Center staff and experts from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Idaho comprised the instructional team.

"ITEP has the expertise necessary to provide adequate training for Alaska tribes," says Chin. "We are looking for practical applications." Up to 100 Native villages may be involved in particulate



Workshop participants study monitoring principles

monitoring in the next year, so the need for training is immediate. Typical of ITEP's train-the-trainer approach, the goal of this workshop, according to Chin, is to teach a "core group of people to be experts to assist other villages in their area."

-Lydia Scheer

ITEP RECEIVES EPA'S CAA ENVIRONMENTAL EXCELLENCE AWARD

For the second year in a row, ITEP has been awarded U.S. EPA's Clean Air Act Environmental Excellence Award. ITEP Director, Virgil Masayesva, accepted the award from Jeff Holmstead, Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of Air and Radiation, at a March 5 ceremony in Washington D.C. EPA Administrator, Christine Todd

Whitman, was on hand for the award presentation.

Environmental Excellence Awards are presented by U.S. EPA to individuals and groups for work that contributes in a significant way to cleaner air. Out of more than 150 nominations, 20 Environmental Excellence awards were presented to individuals and groups this year.

Last year, ITEP Professional Training Program Manager, Annabelle M. Allison (a member of the Navajo Nation), received the award for her contributions to tribal progress in air quality management. This year's award was presented to ITEP as a whole in broader recognition of its work.



AIR-MODELING WORKSHOPS TO BE OFFERED TO TRIBES, STATES

The Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP) has selected the University of California at Riverside's College of Engineering—Center for Environmental Research and Technology (CE-CERT) to serve as the Regional Modeling Center (RMC) for the western U.S.

A major focus of the RMC is to provide technical training in computer modeling to Western state and tribal air pollution control staff, in support of the regional haze State Implementation Plans/Tribal Implementation Plans (SIPs/TIPs) required by the Clean Air Act. The RMC is working in conjunction with Western States Air Resources Council (WESTAR) and the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP) in the development of this training.

At the RMC, two types of courses

are envisioned:

1) The first is an *Applied Modeling* course for state and tribal modeling staff. The curriculum for the *Applied Modeling* course has been completed and, to date, the course has been presented. For more information on the RMC, the *Applied Modeling* course, and course schedules, visit the CE-CERT website at www.cert.ucr.edu/rmc.

Tribal staff are invited to attend any of the course offerings; however, the one scheduled for Oct 7-11, 2002 ITEP staff will assist in that training.

2) The second RMC course will provide less-technical training on modeling, with an emphasis on how to interpret/use modeling results in the development of SIPs and TIPs. The curriculum for this course, *Model Evaluation and SIP/TIP Development*, is currently being designed. When the course description and schedule have

been completed, they will be available on the WRAP, WESTAR, and RMC websites.

ITEP will provide information about the RMC modeling courses in upcoming issues of *Native Voices*.

In concert with the RMC training effort, ITEP is developing a *Fundamentals of Air Pollution Modeling* course that will prepare tribal environmental staff to attend *Applied Modeling* at the RMC.

Fundamentals of Air Pollution Modeling will be offered June 17–21, 2002, in Flagstaff, Arizona. The application deadline is May 13, 2002. Prerequisites for this course include completion of ITEP's *Fundamentals of Air Pollution Technology* and *Emissions Inventory* courses. For more information, please call Christy Nations at 928-523-7792, or e-mail her at christy.nations@nau.edu.

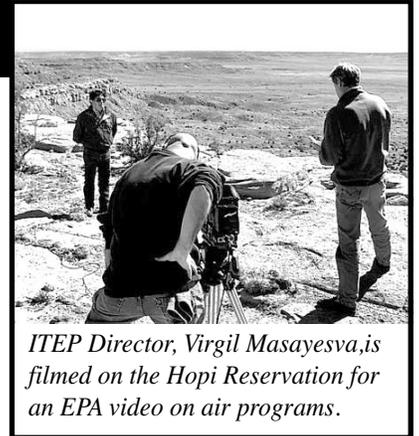
ITEP FEATURED IN EPA EDUCATIONAL VIDEO

ITEP was recently featured in an EPA-sponsored satellite-uplinked telecast designed to educate state and local air management professionals on the nation's anti-pollution efforts. The broadcast, aired on March 27 to more than 200 sites across the country, included a segment on ITEP, its Flagstaff, AZ, operations, and its Tribal Air Monitoring Support Center in Las Vegas, NV. In addition, the filmmakers interviewed Darrel Harmon, the new Tribal Program Manager with

EPA's Office of Air and Radiation (OAR).

The video's producer, Bob Schell, says OAR's quarterly video program is increasingly focusing on tribal air programs. "And obviously," he says of the segment, "ITEP is a big part of that."

ITEP Director, Virgil Masayesva, who was interviewed as a part of the segment, says "We really want to let people know that the tribes have accomplished a lot in their air management efforts. This video will be very helpful for getting that message out."



ITEP Director, Virgil Masayesva, is filmed on the Hopi Reservation for an EPA video on air programs.



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