

## Summary of the Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice (EJ IWG) Public Meeting for Tribes and Indigenous Communities

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<b>Location:</b>	Civic Center, Bismarck, North Dakota
<b>Date:</b>	September 4, 2014
<b>Participants:</b>	See Attachment 1
<b>Agenda:</b>	See Attachment 2
<b>Notes:</b>	See Attachment 3

### Overview

Executive Order 12898 was signed in 1994 to address Environmental Justice issues and to commit each federal department and agency to “make achieving Environmental Justice part of its mission.” According to the Executive Order (EO), no single community should host disproportionate health and social burdens of society’s polluting facilities. This order created the EJ IWG which is comprised of various federal agencies and White House offices and is chaired by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The EO directs the EJ IWG to hold public meetings for the purpose of fact finding, receiving public comments and conducting inquiries concerning Environmental Justice. Since 2010, the EJ IWG has held 17 listening sessions across the country to see and hear about the types of adverse human health and environmental effects impacting communities. In April 2014, the EJ IWG conducted a three day Collaborative Problem-Solving, Alternative Dispute Resolution and Environmental Laws Training Workshop for community members of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota.



### Introduction

The EJ IWG hosted the Public Meeting for Tribes and Indigenous Communities to explore how the federal government can meet its responsibilities and work effectively with tribes and indigenous communities experiencing environmental justice concerns. The Public Meeting was a free event held in conjunction with the United Tribes Tribal Leader Summit in Bismarck, North Dakota, on September 4, 2014. Skeo Solutions assisted EPA in facilitating a World Café-style dialogue with tribal leaders, tribal environmental program personnel, indigenous community groups, students and community stakeholders.

**Attendance** (*See Attachment 1 – Participant List for more information*)

The Public Meeting was held at the Bismarck Convention Center. Of the 67 attendees, 25 people were from federal agencies, 31 people were from 12 tribes and indigenous communities, five people were from three organizations and eight people chose not to list an affiliation.

1. The following 11 federal agencies were represented by 25 people:
  - Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) – 3 representatives
  - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) – 1 representative
  - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – 9 representatives
  - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – 2 representatives
  - Health and Human Services (HHS) – 1 representative
  - Housing and Urban Development (HUD) – 1 representative
  - U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (USCCR) – 1 representative
  - U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) – 2 representatives
  - U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) – 2 representatives
  - U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) – 2 representatives
  - U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) – 1 representative
  
2. Thirty-one people were from the following 12 tribes and indigenous communities:
  - Chippewa Tribe
  - Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
  - Crow Tribe
  - Lakota Sioux
  - Northern Cheyenne Tribe
  - Ogala Sioux Tribe
  - Great Sioux Nation
  - Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate
  - Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
  - St. Croix Chippewa Indians
  - Spirit Lake Tribes
  - Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation
  - Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians
  
3. Three people were from the following three organizations:
  - Bismarck High School (1 representative)
  - International Brotherhood of Teamsters Grantee Organization, NIEHS Worker Training Programs (2 representatives)
  
4. Eight people chose not to list an affiliation.

**Format** (See Attachment 2 – Agenda for more information)

Michael Lythcott of Skeo Solutions facilitated the meeting. To support the World Café dialogue, the room was arranged with 10 round tables. Each table had a federal agency representative who served as a small-group facilitator. One informal group formed with community members who arrived toward the end of the meeting. This group did not have a facilitator, but reported out at the end of the session. The designated table facilitators were:

1. Marsha Minter (EPA Headquarters)
2. Corbin Darling (EPA Region 8)
3. Michael Wenstrom (EPA Region 8)
4. Guadalupe Herrera (HUD)
5. Quentin Pair (DOJ)
6. April Nowak (EPA Region 8)
7. Lorenzo Olivas (HHS)
8. Kate Kane (DOJ)
9. Ron Milam (HHS)
10. Danny Gogal (EPA Headquarters)



To identify what more the EJ IWG can do to address community environmental issues, participants spent most of the meeting answering three key questions in small-group discussions with the other attendees at their tables:

1. What has been your number one success story or challenge of environmental justice work that you or your organization has done in the community?
2. What does your community need in order to better address the most pressing local environmental issues?
3. How could federal partners help you address the needs of your community?

**Areas of Concern and Identified Needs** (*See Attachment 3 – Meeting Notes for more information*)

At the end of the meeting, each table provided a “report-out” of key findings from their discussion. There were common themes as tables identified areas of concern and requested assistance from federal partners in addressing community needs. The list below summarizes common themes identified during the meeting:

1. Participants expressed concern about a variety of **environmental issues**. Communities need more information and assistance and have concerns regarding waste management, illegal dumping, hazardous waste disposal, drinking water quality and air quality.
2. Participants requested a more active federal **enforcement** presence for existing regulations. Specific concerns about oil development, including hydraulic fracturing and pipeline development, were a common theme. One table requested an environmental impact statement for the Fort Berthold oil and gas development, and raised concerns about the recent brine spill.
3. Many tables reported that people are often not sure which federal agency or which government has **jurisdiction** and responsibility for environmental cleanup and enforcement. Federal agency missions are sometimes unclear and it was mentioned that agencies can be perceived as overly bureaucratic.
4. Several tables mentioned that it would be helpful if federal partners could work with local communities on **emergency preparedness**, especially ensuring that tribes have appropriate infrastructure to respond to oil incidents.
5. The need for improved **communication** was mentioned by nearly every table. Several participants mentioned that traditional news outlets are no longer trusted and do not serve as an effective way for community members to get information. New methods of social media communication, including Snapchat, Facebook and short videos, were emphasized, especially for communicating with youth. Participants mentioned that it would be helpful for agency representatives to visit local communities for face-to-face conversations. One table mentioned that communicating in native languages would be helpful. Several participants mentioned that there is a sense that agencies do not listen to communities or local governments and so local concerns are not heard. Several tables reported that there is a need for improved communication between tribes, within tribes, and among communities, tribes and agencies. Participants mentioned that agencies could contact community colleges as resources to help with education and outreach to tribal communities.
6. More **funding** was requested to help communities address energy, road and housing needs.

7. Participants commented on the challenge of balancing economic development and environmental needs and repeatedly mentioned empowering the next generation of youth to respect the land and look to their own culture to inspire themselves as stewards of the Earth. Job training, youth and collaborative tribal **programs** were requested as well as community events involving recycling and gardening.
8. Many tables expressed concern over the societal impacts of **oil development**, including violence, drug activity, prostitution, human trafficking, housing shortages and detrimental effects on family structure. They also voiced concern about the environmental impacts of oil drilling on water quality and wildlife habitat. Community members are reporting the negative impacts of oil development on their communities, lands and way of life. There are strong concerns about oil development. Participants requested increased law enforcement and assistance for local communities facing these challenges.
9. A few tables reported that it can be challenging for tribal and federal governments to **work together**, but reported that tribal communities, tribal governments and the federal government should strive to work together on long-range planning. They also reported that communities would benefit from increased collaboration and sharing among tribes.



## **Next Steps**

The EJ IWG will review the recommendations and coordinate our collective federal efforts to be responsive to the concerns raised and continue to develop next steps. The EJ IWG identified the following next steps:

### **Next Steps**

- Continue to explore opportunities to address areas of concern
- Distribute Meeting Summary to participants
- Post Meeting Summary on the EPA EJ website
- Host a second webinar on jurisdictional issues in 2015
- Promote 17 principles included in EPA's Policy on Environmental Justice for Working with Federally Recognized Tribes and Indigenous Peoples. ([Link](#))
- Continue to collaborate with existing Federal partners
- Evaluate training opportunities for impacted communities
- Gather and share with impacted communities existing publicly available data sources
- Provide community members with regular updates on EJ activities via the EPA Region 8 list serve
- Look for appropriate opportunities to utilize social media to improve communications with impacted communities

## **Lessons Learned (Federal Agency Representatives Feedback)**

### ***Logistics***

- Twenty-eight people pre-registered online using Eventbrite between August 7, 2014 and September 2, 2014. Of the 28 people who pre-registered, 17 people attended the meeting. Of the 17 people who attended the meeting, 13 were federal agency representatives. Four people were community members.
- On-the-ground outreach at the Bismarck Community Center proved more successful than online registration, bringing in the majority of community participants.
- More lead time was needed in planning the meeting and conducting outreach.

### ***Meeting Format***

- The World Café style was a good approach, it encouraged dialogue and agency representatives were able to learn a lot from community feedback.
- More time was needed. The meeting seemed rushed. As soon as we got into a topic, it felt like we needed to move on.
- IWG federal representatives should have been introduced together instead of having the federal representatives introduce themselves to their tables individually.

### ***Meeting Outcomes***

- We heard from participants that more funding and technical assistance would be helpful, and in the future we should include an overview of current funding resources.
- It would have been good to have a 10-minute synthesis discussion at the end of the meeting to reach consensus and prioritize issues.
- It would have been good to have more of a networking opportunity after the meeting so community members could meet with federal agency representatives.

Attachment 1 – Attendance

Attachment 2 – Agenda

Attachment 3 - Notes

## ATTACHMENT 1- Attendance

<b>Name</b>	<b>Tribal/Agency Community Affiliation</b>
Tim LaPointe	Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) - Great Plains Res. Office
Tim Gelston	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - R8
James Taylor	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - R8
Quentin Pair	US Department of Justice (USDOJ)/Environment and Natural Resources Division
Dean DePountis	Standing Rock Legal
Marilyn Bercier	Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) - Great Plains Res. Office
Mark Herman	Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) - Great Plains Res. Office
Kathryn Hilton	Dakota Resource Council
Nicole Donaghy	Dakota Resource Council/Standing Rock
Jamie Folsom	Trees, Water and People Tribal Program
Gary J Marshall Jr.	Standing Rock EPA
Josh Tweedon	Spirit Lake EPA
Pernell Jackson	Spirit Lake EPA
Rodney Martin	Spirit Lake EPA
Janet M Frazier	Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
Tamarah Baker	Three Affiliated
Brooke Helm	Band of Chippewa Tribe
Karla Davis	Turtle Mountain
Parker Brunelhe	Turtle Mountain
Darci Lawrence	Sioux
Dionna BullBear	Ogala Sioux
Julia Veach	Bismarck High School
Bill Schafer	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Rural Development
Tatum Baker	Three Affiliated
Alicia Suagger	Turtle Mountain/St. Croix
RaiQuan Monroe	Spirit Lake
Cora Champagne	Turtle Mountain
Mia Brunelle	Lakota Sioux/ Chippewa
Georgia McRon	Chippewa
Kaitlyn Little Eagle	Standing Rock
BriarRose LittleBird	Crow/Northern Cheyenne
Shirley Redday	Sisseton Whapeton
Frank Black Cloud	Spirit Lake Tribe
Ken Grey Cloud	Standing Rock
Thornton <i>Illegible</i>	Mandaree
Joletta Bird Bear	Fort Bethold, Mandaree
Lakota S. Nordvold	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
David D. Nelson	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Department of Environmental and Natural Resources



Melvin Burch	Office of Special Trustee for American Indians, Department of the Interior (OST, DOI)
Winona <i>Illegible</i>	-
Shane Davis	-
Leila Derwish	-
Thomas Abe	Fort Berthold Community College
Donald Ami	National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)
Jean Belille	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 8
Malee Craft	US Commission on Civil Rights (USCCR)
Corbin Darling	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Headquarters
Lowell Hassler	Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
Guadalupe Herrera	Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Henry Jajuga	International Brotherhood of Teamsters/NIEHS
Katherine Kane	US Department of Justice (DOJ)
Ron Milam	Health and Human Services (HHS)
Marsha Minter	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Headquarters
April Nowak	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 8
Lorenzo Olivas	Health and Human Services (HHS)
Chuck Richardson	International Brotherhood of Teamsters/NIEHS
Jody TallBear	Department of Energy (DOE)
Michael Wenstrom	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 8
Matthew Tejada	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Headquarters
Suzanne Bohan	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 8
Alfreda Mitre	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 8
Danny Gogal	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Headquarters
Alison Frost	Skeo Solutions, consultant
Michael Lythcott	Skeo Solutions, consultant

## ATTACHMENT 2- Agenda



Environmental Justice  
Interagency Working Group (EJ IWG)

Bismarck, North Dakota Public Meeting

Thursday, September 4, 2014  
Bismarck Civic Center Arena  
Prairie Rose Room 105

## AGENDA

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8:00-8:30 am	<b>Arrival and Registration</b>
8:30-8:50	<b>WELCOME</b> Suzanne J. Bohan, Acting Assistant Regional Administrator, Office of Enforcement, Compliance and Environmental Justice Matthew Tejada, Director, Office of Environmental Justice
8:50-9:00	<b>Invocation (TBD)</b>
9:00-9:45	<b>Governmental Agency Introductions/World Café Style Dialogue Overview</b> Michael J. Lythcott, Skeo Solutions Alison Frost, Skeo Solutions
	<b>What can the IWG do to address environmental issues in your community? Three Key Questions:</b>
	1. What has been your number one success story or challenge of Environmental Justice work you or your organization have done in the community?
	2. What does your community need in order to better address the most pressing environmental issues in your community?
	3. How could the federal partners help you address the needs of your community?
9:45-10:15	<b>Introductions/Facilitated Discussion on Question 1</b>
10:15-10:30	<b>Break</b>
10:30-11:00	<b>Facilitated Discussion on Questions 2-3</b>
11:00-11:20	<b>Report Outs from Each Table</b>
11:20-11:30	<b>Wrap-up and Next Steps</b> Suzanne J. Bohan, Acting Assistant Regional Administrator, Office of Enforcement, Compliance and Environmental Justice
11:30-12:30	<b>Optional: Continue Dialogue with Governmental Agency Representatives</b>
1:00-4:00 pm	<b>Community and Student Engagement Session</b>

## ATTACHMENT 3 - Notes

### **Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice (EJ IWG) Public Meeting for Tribes and Indigenous Communities Notes**

**Site Location:** Civic Center, Bismarck, North Dakota

**Date:** September 4, 2014

#### **Areas of Concern and Needs Identified by Participants**

##### **Tables 1 and 3, Facilitators: Marsha Minter (EPA Headquarters) and Michael Wenstrom (EPA Region 8):**

- Waste management and illegal dumping are problems.
- There is frustration over lack of action preceding the recent Fort Berthold spill.
- There is a need for better response to emergencies like the Fort Berthold spill, including coordination and accountability.
- There is lack of federal law being applied in areas with oil development.
- Communities feel as if their concerns are not being heard.
- The community has contacted EPA's Environmental Justice Program in Region 8 but it is still unclear as to what they can or cannot do to address issues related to the spill.
- There is a need for more community education on environmental justice concerns.
- There are social problems related to or exacerbated by oil development, including needs for better housing and updated infrastructure.
- There is concern over violation of tribal law in "checker-board" reservation areas and jurisdiction in these areas is unclear.
- **Takeaways and Recommendations of the Community Members:**
  - Agencies could work with tribal communities to come up with a plan to address waste management needs and illegal dumping enforcement.
  - Agencies could have a more active enforcement presence in dealing with solid waste disposal violations.
  - Agencies could work with communities on emergency preparedness to improve coordination in the event of a spill.
  - Agencies could increase communication with affected communities to more directly address community environmental and social concerns.
  - Agencies could increase the amount of funding to address community environmental and social concerns.
  - Agencies could work with communities to address and educate members on jurisdiction and enforcement in "checker-board" areas.

##### **Table 2, Facilitator: Corbin Darling (EPA Region 8):**

- There is a need for more enforcement of drinking water violations and communication on drinking water standards and safety.
- New forms of communication that use social media outlets are needed, particularly to relay information on the availability of water quality reports and other information to tribal governments and community groups.

- There is a need for litter-free roads and public spaces and better waste management practices.
- Hazardous waste dumping is an issue in some communities and there is a need for HazMat training.
- Community trainings should be adapted to community needs, including providing trainings in native languages.
- There is a need for more local engagement and better communication on these issues, including working with tribal leaders.
- There is a need for funding of programs that would empower local people to address issues in their communities.
- There is a need for more information on the agencies involved and how agencies and communities can work together.
- **Takeaways and Recommendations of the Community Members:**
  - Agencies could have a more active enforcement presence for issues related to clean drinking water and relay that enforcement activity to communities.
  - Agencies could educate communities on clean drinking water standards and hazardous material disposal regulations.
  - Agencies could communicate with communities using social media, particularly to engage youth.
  - Agencies could work with communities to create education programs that encourage local engagement and increase awareness of issues related to clean drinking water, hazardous waste disposal and littering.

**Table 4, Facilitator: Guadalupe Herrera (HUD):**

- There is concern over indoor and outdoor air quality, drinking water and waste management on tribal lands.
- There is a lack of understanding on jurisdiction and who enforces regulations in local communities.
- The news is not the best way for agencies to communicate with the community. Social media is a better means.
- Communities are interested in having agencies come to meet with them and discuss issues.
- There is a need for agencies to help elevate concerns to tribal leadership.
- More youth-oriented programs are needed in areas like water and air quality testing, seasonal cleanups and recycling.
- There is a need for more funding of programs that could get youth involved, including job training programs, community cleanup days and recycling programs.
- **Takeaways and Recommendations of the Community Members:**
  - Agencies could work to educate communities on jurisdiction and enforcement of environmental regulations.
  - Agencies could focus efforts on education and communication with younger generations, particularly via social media and in person in communities.
  - Agencies could work with communities to bring local concerns to tribal leadership.
  - Agencies could work with communities to form and support youth programs, including job trainings, community cleanups and recycling programs.

**Table 5, Facilitator: Quentin Pair (DOJ):**

- There is concern over pollution caused by oil development and interstate traffic.
- Communities feel that they were not made fully aware of the impacts of oil development and that monetary compensation cannot cover emotional losses.
- There is a perceived chasm between the administration of issues and the bureaucracy of government.
- There is a need to get children involved in environmental issues at a young age.
- There is concern in communities over water quality and fracking, leading students to form groups and create petitions to voice their concerns.
- New forms of social media like Snapchat and Facebook are more relevant for getting news to younger audiences.
- There is a need for more education in the community about environmental issues, including a better understanding of which organizations enforce particular regulations.
- **Takeaways and Recommendations of the Community Members:**
  - Agencies could create materials that increase education on environmental issues in communities, including information on jurisdiction and enforcement.
  - Agencies could work with communities on education and outreach programs aimed at youth.
  - Agencies could use social media platforms like Snapchat and Facebook to communicate with communities.

**Table 6, Facilitator: April Nowak (EPA Region 8):**

- There are concerns about oil development in the Bakken Fields and the impacts of associated violence and drug activity on local communities' air quality, public health and social programs.
- There is concern that communities do not have the infrastructure needed for this scale of oil development.
- There is interest in communities having tribal lease programs.
- Communities feel that they do not have a voice for their concerns in the process.
- There is a need for more federal presence and enforcement in oil development areas and direct communication about enforcement activities with nearby communities.
- People need more reliable and trusted information about environmental issues, from sources other than the local news.
- Some community members feel it would be useful to have permanent federal agency offices in North Dakota.
- **Takeaways and Recommendations of the Community Members:**
  - Agencies could increase presence and enforcement in oil-producing areas and communicate these activities to local communities.
  - Agencies could work with communities to deliver information addressing concerns surrounding oil development, including environmental, health and social impacts.
  - Agencies could work with communities to ensure a more active voice for community concerns, especially in the planning process.
  - Agencies could increase education efforts in ways that are more trusted and more accessible than the traditional news media.
  - Create a Regional office in Bismarck or Minot with enforcement authority

- Continue interagency collaboration in the Region

**Table 7, Facilitator: Lorenzo Olivas (DHS):**

- There has been success in having federal agencies and communities come together in creating environmental plans for the tribes. One previous plan addressed environmental justice issues and cultural values.
- Communities can use their own cultures to inspire themselves to take care of the Earth, rather than look to the outside for direction.
- There is a need to look at the big picture in planning for tribal communities.
- There is a need for more communication between tribes, within tribes, and between tribes and agencies.
- It is difficult to find and maintain partners to help address environmental issues due to short election cycles within tribal governments.
- There is a sense that agencies do not listen to communities or local governments.
- There are good examples of collaborative tribal programs that can be learned from. Example: the Turtle Mountain recycling program.
- It is difficult to separate business development, tribal government and environmental concerns.
- There is a need for more communication between all agencies and communities, particularly regarding oil development and how it affects families and communities. Example: human trafficking, prostitution, violence, drugs, housing needs.
- **Takeaways and Recommendations of the Community Members:**
  - Agencies could work with tribal communities on long-term planning, in ways that use tribal culture to create appropriate and useful plans.
  - Agencies could assist tribes looking to develop long-term plans for their communities that address big picture issues such as development, disaster planning and environmental issues.
  - Agencies could work on communication between themselves and with tribes, in ways that are more responsive to community concerns.
  - Agencies could work together to address various social problems that arise in communities near oil development. Examples: human trafficking, prostitution, violence, housing needs.

**Table 8, Facilitator: Kate Kane (DOJ)**

- There have been successes at Standing Rock with a moratorium on drilling, management of waste dumping, amendment of current codes, and strengthening of enforcement and compliance.
- Transparency and accountability are issues for communities that are dealing with oil companies.
- There is oil development in very rural areas where communities are not fully aware of activities and the impacts that may eventually affect them.
- There has been a large impact on local water and wildlife from oil development. This affects tribal ways of life.

- There is concern over the lack of law enforcement in areas where oil development is taking place.
- There is a need for better infrastructure, including energy, roads and housing.
- Communities feel that agencies have been negligent in protecting air, water and land in the area.
- There is a need for tribes to play a larger role in the oil development process, while still maintaining their sovereignty and having the support of federal agencies.
- **Takeaways and Recommendations from the Community Members:**
  - Agencies could assist tribes in communicating with oil development companies that have not been cooperative or transparent with tribal communities.
  - Agencies could have a more active enforcement presence in oil development areas and communicate those enforcement activities to communities.
  - Agencies could work with communities to address impacts of oil development on water quality and wildlife habitat.
  - Agencies could work with communities to address the need for more law enforcement in areas where oil development is taking place.
  - Agencies could work with communities to address infrastructure needs, including energy, roads and housing.
  - Agencies could work with tribal governments to ensure a more inclusive role in the process, while still maintaining tribal sovereignty.

**Table 9, Facilitator: Ron Milam (HHS):**

- There is a distrust of water safety and quality. Community members fear drinking, bathing or swimming in water.
- There is disrespect for the land.
- Illegal waste dumping is a problem. Dumping is occurring in places where children play, including playgrounds, which are now feared to be unsafe.
- Community members do not know who to call or what agency to contact in the event of a spill or possible violation.
- There is a challenge with housing in the area.
- There is a need for youth programs to harness the energy of the youth, including gardening programs.
- There is a need for grant writing workshops in the communities, so programs can be created and funded for the long term.
- Communities need tools to empower themselves and to create ways to help people change.
- **Takeaways and Recommendations from the Community Members:**
  - Agencies could work with communities to address issues of water quality and safety.
  - Agencies could have more active enforcement presence in areas where communities feel like the land is being disrespected.
  - Agencies could relay their contact information and education on jurisdiction to communities.
  - Agencies could work with communities to address illegal waste dumping.
  - Agencies could work with communities to address housing needs.
  - Agencies could work with communities to develop youth programs, including hosting grant-writing workshops that could eventually help programs fund themselves.

**Table 10, Facilitator: Danny Gogal (EPA Headquarters):**

- There is concern over water quality on tribal lands, including the safety of drinking well water, due to oil development.
- Communities would like more information and specific data collected in the aftermath of the Fort Berthold spill, including a comprehensive environmental impact statement (EIS).
- Communities would like more information and specific data collected in the aftermath of the Fort Berthold spill, including a comprehensive environmental impact statement (EIS).
- Communities are concerned about the Keystone Pipeline crossing tribal lands and possible water quality impacts.
- Community colleges play an important role in sharing information with tribes and tribal governments.
- Communities have had successes with leadership programs, community gardens and community-oriented projects.
- There is a need for acknowledgement of community input into issues that affect them.
- There is concern over the possible health effects of legal and illegal dumping of hazardous materials and contamination water at Turtle Mountain.
- **Takeaways and Recommendations from the Community Members:**
  - Agencies could work with communities to address issues of water quality, well water safety and contamination due to fracking.
  - Agencies could provide communities with more information and specific data collected in the aftermath of the Fort Berthold spill.
  - Agencies could provide the community with a comprehensive EIS of all oil and gas development on the reservation.
  - Agencies could provide help to tribal governments and tribal colleges for training in water and soil testing.
  - Agencies could work with communities to address concerns over the health effects of hazardous waste dumping and water quality at Turtle Mountain.
  - Agencies could work with communities to address concerns over the eXport Limited (XL) Pipeline and possible environmental impacts.
  - Agencies could work with community colleges to help with education and outreach to tribal communities.
  - Agencies could work with communities to develop programs that empower tribal communities.

**Table 11, Community Member Facilitator**

- There is concern over illegal hazardous waste landfills being created on tribal lands.
- There is a need for balance between jobs and the environment.
- There is a need for more enforcement of oil development violations.
- **Takeaways and Recommendations from the Community Members:**
  - Agencies could work with communities on job training programs.
  - Agencies could have a more active enforcement presence in areas with oil development.