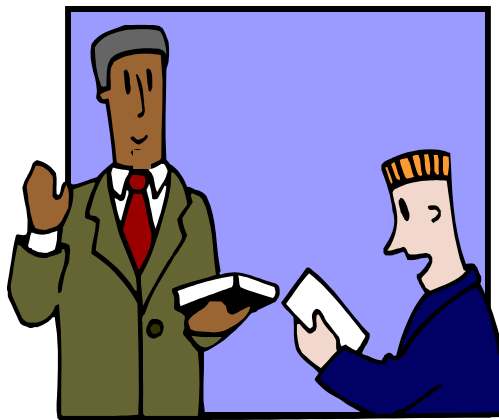


Tribal Air News

Inauguration Edition

Tribal Air News

THE TRANSITION AND EPA-AIR



The Presidential Transition Project is the effort since election day of hundreds of people coming together to lay out the agenda and priorities for the new Administration. Led by President Barack Obama, Vice-President Joe Biden, a transition advisory board, and leaders from both the public and private sector, the Project responsible for ensuring that the transfer of power from the Bush administration to the Obama Administration is smooth and preparing for the management of the Executive Branch of the federal government.

The Transition Project was tasked with reviewing hundreds of programs in the federal government and providing information on those to the incoming Administration. New personnel are being selected, including Cabinet members, national security and federal law enforcement officials, non-career appointments, and other heads of agencies across the Executive Branch.

For EPA, appointments include the Administrator, the Deputy Administrator and all of the Assistant Administrators (AAs), including one for the Office of Air and Radiation, all of which are subject to Senate confirmation.

Review teams also provide the new administration with information needed to make strategic policy, budgetary, and personnel decisions. Teams ensure that senior appointees have the information necessary to complete the confirmation process, lead their departments, and begin implementing signature policy initiatives immediately after they are sworn in.

Lisa Jackson has been nominated by the President to lead EPA and the Senate confirmed her today, January 23 Ms. Jackson is a former EPA Region 2 employee. She spent 15 years working on hazardous waste cleanup and enforcement.

Ms. Jackson is a professional engineer, having graduated from Princeton with a Masters Degree in chemical engineering. In 2006, she became the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. While leading the state agency, Ms. Jackson was a key player in passage of the NJ global warming law; served as Vice President of the Executive Board of the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic states' Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative; and successfully fought for renewable energy to be a bigger part of the state's energy plan. Under her

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THE TRANSITION AND EPA (CONT)

leadership, New Jersey placed a moratorium on building new coal-fired power plants. Ms. Jackson most recently served as Chief of Staff for NJ Governor Corzine.

In related appointments, Carol Browner - President Clinton's EPA administrator - has been tapped to serve in the White House as the Energy, Climate and Environment "czarina." Nancy Sutley is the President's choice for the head of the Council on Environmental Quality and Dr. Steven Chu is nominated for Secretary of Energy. In



addition, Colorado Senator Ken Salazar is Obama's choice for Secretary of the Interior and Iowa Governor Tom Vilsack is slated to be Secretary of Agriculture.

While the President has already announced most of his Cabinet selections, and some, like the EPA Administrator, have been confirmed, AA selections, such as for the Office of Air and Radiation, will take longer.

THE NEW PRESIDENT AND TRIBAL AIR PROGRAMS

What do President Obama's priorities, approaches and promises mean for tribes? One clue is a video discussion he presented for tribes. He noted that few have been ignored by Washington for as long as American Indians, and he pledged a White House-level policy advisor for tribes, as well as an annual summit. He recognized that the bond between the administration and the tribes needs to be as nation-to-nation, and that a one-size-fit-all approach won't work. His policy papers provide some insight.

Thus far, official transition information about the environment is primarily about climate and energy. However, during the campaign Obama pledged to "restore the force of the Clean Air Act, fight for continued reductions in smog, soot and air toxics, and listen to scientific advisors on air quality standards." These promises, combined with his statements about Tribal attention, should help to advance tribal air quality management efforts.

As the article on page 4 about the Region V Tribal Climate Change Conference emphasizes, greenhouse gas and climate change mitigation issues are quite important for Tribes. As such, the

priorities listed for climate and energy by the transition team hold significant promise for Tribes. Obama has proposed the target for greenhouse gas reductions to be 80% below 1990 levels, just as the National Congress for American Indians has.

Obama has also proposed significant targets for generation of renewable energy, 10% by 2012 and 25% by 2025. This target dovetails with strong tribal interest in sustainable energy, the Obama administration's priority of green jobs creation and training and tribal priorities for job training to compete in the global economy. In addition, energy efficiency and conservation, another Obama priority, is also very important for tribal homes, buildings and facilities as a means to more effectively use limited resources.

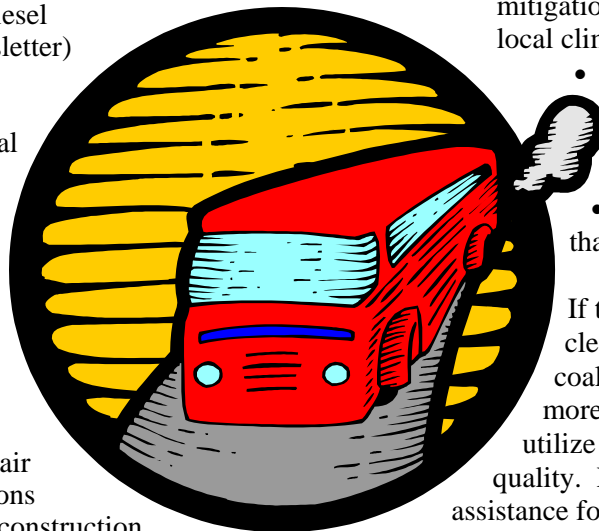
We will continue to keep you posted with subsequent articles as the new administration begins to implement its priorities. STAY TUNED!

REGIONAL DIESEL COLLABORATIVES CREATE OPPORTUNITIES

Reducing toxic emissions from diesel engines is one of the most important air quality challenges facing the country. EPA set stringent heavy-duty highway and nonroad engine standards to clean up new engines over the next decade. However, millions of diesel engines already in use can continue to emit large amounts of nitrogen oxides, particulate matter and air toxics which contribute to serious public health problems. These emissions are linked to thousands of premature deaths, hundreds of thousands of asthma attacks, millions of lost work days, and numerous other health impacts every year.

EPA's National Clean Diesel Program (see the June 2008 newsletter) provides a national resource for addressing the issue of existing engines, but EPA also has regional diesel programs that are tailored to meet the specific issues of different geographic areas. The ability to tap into geographically and source-relevant programs makes such coalitions a valuable option for tribes to consider.

Regional Diesel Collaboratives are public-private partnerships working to improve air quality by reducing diesel emissions from school buses, transit buses, construction equipment, locomotives and other older diesel fleets. These coalitions enable innovative projects for diesel engines and technologies, alternative fuels and fuel-saving technologies. Working together allows members to leverage funding and to share technology and expertise, along with their goals.



- provide practical assistance
- Identifying interested diesel fleet managers and possible innovative projects
- Identifying or creating funding sources and mechanisms, and matchmaking funding opportunities
- Implementing innovative and scaled-up clean diesel projects
- Tracking and reporting results to the MCDI Leadership Group
- Integrating clean diesel actions into particulate matter and ozone planning and mitigation activities, as well as state and local climate change plans
 - Working across programs, agencies and countries to partner on new areas of concern or emerging areas of common interest
 - Communicating success stories that stir the imagination

If tribes have an interest in pursuing clean diesel actions, involvement in the coalitions is a good way to accomplish more with less. We encourage you to utilize these resources to improve your air quality. Not only can you gain practical assistance for diesel pollution control, but you can also gain valuable networks and skills that will be useful in other circumstances.

Contact: Steve Markwardt, EPA Region V at markwardt.steve@epa.gov.

Other Resources:

More information on the Midwest Diesel Collaborative Initiative can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/midwestcleandiesel/index.html>.

Links to the MDCI individual state program webpages can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/midwestcleandiesel/leadershipgroup/index.html#states>

Information on other regional coalitions can be found at:
 EPA Regions 1, 2: <http://www.northeastdiesel.org/>
 EPA Region 4: <http://www.southeastdiesel.org/>
 EPA Regions 6, 7: <http://www.blueskyways.org/>
 EPA Region 8: <http://www.epa.gov/region8/air/rmcdc.html>

EPA Regions 9, 10: <http://www.westcoastdiesel.org/>

Spotlight – Midwest Clean Diesel Initiative

The Midwest Clean Diesel Initiative (MCDI) members include federal, state and local governments, private companies, and non-profits. MCDI partners work to create coalitions and programs in each state and support these coalitions with staff, technical assistance, guidance, and funding.

The States' coalitions' efforts cover a continuum of needs for addressing diesel fleet emissions, including:

- Creating networks of convenient governmental and non-governmental partners to educate each other, share information and expertise, communicate opportunities and



TRIBE TO TRIBE:

Tribal Climate Change Symposium Held at Potawatomi Milwaukee Casino

By Natalene Cummings, Air Resources Program Director, Forest County Potawatomi Community

Tribal environmental, legal and health professionals from Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin weathered the area’s first winter storm to attend a Tribal Climate Change Symposium at the Potawatomi Casino’s Northern Lights Theater in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The conference, held December 1st – 4th, was hosted by EPA Region V.

The Tribe’s Chairman, Phil Shopodock, welcomed conference attendees while Tribal Elder Jim Thunder provided the invocation. Climate change experts from around the nation were on hand to share a wealth of information on what can seem like a very frightening and overwhelming topic - climate change. Forest County Potawatomi Attorney General Jeff Crawford was also there to participate in a panel discussion on Tribal opportunities created by State and Federal Climate Change Programs and initiatives, including strategies for marketing sustainable Tribal enterprises.



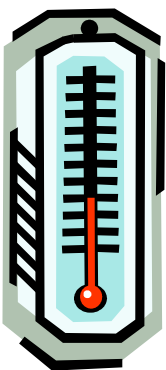
Inside the Northern Lights Theater

While “Global Warming” is the term most commonly used to describe the general trends observed in the air and water bodies around the world, “Climate Change” best describes the condition. Science tells us that although some areas are experiencing warmer temperatures year round, other locations are seeing colder seasonal temperatures. Similarly, dry areas are getting drier, while wet areas are getting wetter, and storms, globally and locally, are becoming more frequent and more intense than in the past.

Those regions of the world experiencing the greatest effects are those traditionally at the extremes -- the arctic and the tropics. And the people most affected by the changes are the ones who are least responsible for the increase in GHG, specifically because they are typically living in the least industrialized regions.

The US has only 5% of the world’s population, yet emits 28% of the world’s greenhouse gases.

WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE?

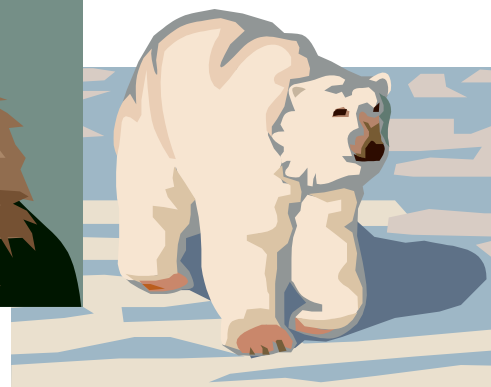


Research under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (www.ipcc.ch) indicates that in the last 100 years, the earth’s surface temperature has increased 1.2-1.4°F, and that the eight warmest years on record (since 1850) have occurred in the last 10 years. Human activity, specifically the burning of fossil fuels (oil/coal) and deforestation have been on the rise since the dawn of industry in the 1850’s and are linked to the global rise in temperature. Greenhouse

gases or GHG (primarily carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide from the burning of fossil fuels for industry and vehicles), trap heat in the atmosphere that would otherwise be radiated back into space.

Alaskan native villages are already suffering the consequences of global warming, and some have had to move away from their traditional homelands as the places of their ancestors are being impacted.

The US has only 5% of the world’s total population; however, it emits 28% of the world’s greenhouse gases. The greatest fraction of GHG emissions in the US comes from electricity generation at 34% (primarily coal-fired power plants), with transportation (28%) and industry (23%) following closely.

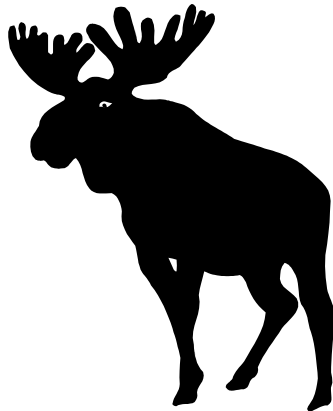


Jeff Crawford summarized what many scientists are saying, that climate change is here now, it is caused by human activity and even if we stop doing everything we are doing to cause global warming now, it would take years before improvements would be observed. However, there is no other choice than to act, NOW. Crawford noted that “there is no one cure” -- it will require changes in all the sectors responsible for GHG emissions. He went on to say that, while corporations usually look only far enough ahead to resolve current issues, Indian people look ahead to seven generations to make long term plans and find longer term resolutions.

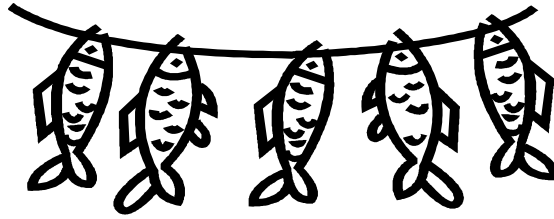
WHAT REGIONAL STUDIES ARE REVEALING.

The four-day conference provided information on the many studies being conducted right here in the Great Lakes region and included data collected on changes in lake levels, fish populations, the duration and thickness of winter ice cover, water temperatures, oxygen levels and the dynamic cycles of these aquatic systems.

A few regional scientists discussed impacts they are observing. Biologist Mike Schrage, for the Fond du Lac Reservation in Northeastern Minnesota, described increased mortality rates in moose populations. USDA Researcher Don Ortin described indirect impacts on agricultural crops within the Nation’s bread basket region, stating that, while crops may do better with higher carbon dioxide levels, pest insects also do better by feeding on the higher carbohydrate levels in the plant leaves. Ortin stated that, to meet the demands on agriculture in the future, productivity would need to double on a land area basis. Other scientists discussed changes in pest species, including invasives and those that cause diseases and illness in plants, animals and humans.



pointed out that, unlike folks living in cities, tribal communities are exceptionally vulnerable to climate change because they are: 1) typically economically challenged; 2) immobile; 3) spiritually and culturally invested in specific areas; and, 4) have a higher dependence on subsistence living.



The effects of climate change on human health, especially for indigenous populations, was the subject of Annabelle Allison’s

presentation. Working for the Center for Disease Control’s Office of Tribal Affairs, Allison stated that the number one weather-related cause of mortality in the U.S. is heat waves, primarily affecting children, the elderly and agricultural workers. Warmer temperatures are also closely linked to an increase in infectious diseases and pathogens – human and otherwise.

Allison pointed out that impacts on human health extend beyond biological illness to include mental wellbeing, particularly for indigenous peoples. Allison described how animal species taken for subsistence living are declining in numbers or moving to new territories in response to warming temperatures, making it difficult, if not impossible at times, for Tribal men to provide for their families. As a result, studies among Alaskan Tribes have found increased suicide rates in male members of these communities.

Gregg Bruff, Chief of Heritage Education with the National Park Service at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore on Michigan’s Upper Peninsula, described shifts in plant and animal species ranges – such as those of opossums and deer ticks. On average there has been a northward shift of 6 kilometers (3.7 miles) every decade, while the arrival of spring migrants and the blooming of spring flowers is two days earlier every decade. Sadly, many plant, animal and insect populations are falling drastically with the rising occurrence of “temporal mismatches,” such as when birds arrive and nest before their insect food source emerges.

Climate change has impacts on human health, as well as planetary health.

Several speakers referred to Native populations as being the “canary in the mine” because of how Native Americans live with Nature and at Nature’s will. Steve Crawford, Environmental Planner with the Passamaquoddy Tribe in Maine

Bruff went on to list impacts on the North woods, including loss of spruce due to an increase in disease, and loss of hemlock and fir forests as oak/hickory and oak/pine forests push further north. Birch and cedar trees are decreasing in northern regions along with the thimbleberry,

CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE (CONT.)

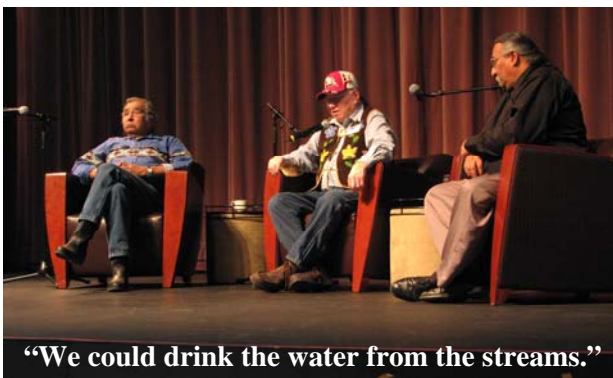
and ephemeral wetlands are drying up. Intensified spring rains are predicted to cause germination failure for wild rice, while lower water levels will cause the young tips of the plant to break off and invading exotic plants will push rice stands out. And any local syruper will testify that the sap run in maples is up to two weeks earlier these days.



ELDERS SHARE PERSPECTIVES AND WISDOM

Potawatomi Tribal Elders Billy Daniels Jr. and Jim Thunder concluded the symposium with a talking circle hosted by Steve Dodge, a Menomonee Tribal member and Tribal Liaison for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Tribal Elder Daniels began by talking about how, when he was a child, everything was pure.

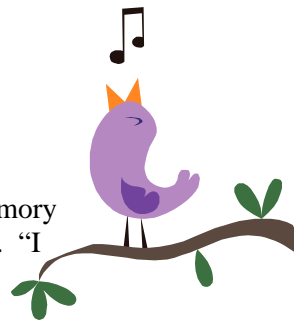


“We could drink the water from the streams.”

He described how the medicines of the Potawatomi are weaker today and that the animals, that eat the plants and are also considered medicine, are also weaker. “Our people today fall and they break a bone. They are weak today from what is going on around us,” Daniels said. He went on to describe how he doesn’t hear his forecasters anymore, the tree toad and the birds. “If I hear them,” he said, “I know what is going to happen that day.”

Elder Jim Thunder took hold of the eagle feather and spoke of how “lakes are drying up, river levels are way down, some of our springs are non-existent.” He went on to ask where the small animals are and described how woodchucks, rabbits and squirrels aren’t as plentiful as they once were. Thunder spoke also about how he no longer hears many

of the forest birds, particularly the whippoorwills, probably a very sad memory for anyone who has ever heard its song. “I haven’t heard them in a really long time – probably 10 years,” he said, “The earth is trying to tell us something. You learn by watching what’s going on around you.”



YOU CAN HELP SAVE THE PLANET AND SAVE MONEY!!!

Hope was provided by the speakers, including Attorney General Crawford, in the form of a wide range of actions, programs, funds, and projects available for communities and individuals. Suggestions ranged from large scale efforts such as constructing “green” buildings, to very small scale efforts such as replacing high energy-consuming light bulbs with energy efficient florescent bulbs. Upgrading to energy efficient appliances, turning off lights when leaving a room, and consciously choosing products made from recycled materials, are simple ways that individuals can minimize their contribution to greenhouse gases and climate change.

Never underestimate the impact that one person’s actions can have.

For example, **if every household in the US were to change out one incandescent light bulb for a fluorescent bulb, it would be the same as removing the greenhouse gases emitted from 800,000 cars!!!** (Proper disposal is necessary for fluorescent bulbs due to mercury content – contact the your local solid waste department for information.)

Tribal Elder Daniels explained that “Everything is connected, with us Indians – Mother Earth and Sky. ”What helps us and other Indians is our culture and religion. It helps us out, makes us strong.... Our fathers and grandfathers and uncles told us to be careful whatever is around you. Take care of it and it will take care of you.”

Acknowledging the many years that Elder Daniels has been talking with Spirits, a conference participant asked if the Spirits are talking with the same clarity today or if they are being affected by what we’re doing to the planet. Daniels replied, “The spirits are very strong, because they are spirits. And we have to ask for that help. We Indians have to work together and ask for that help.” Daniels added, “I think that is why the climates are changing. The spirits are testing us to take care of things. We should work together to find out what is going on.”

WHAT YOU CAN DO AT HOME

Making a few small changes in your home and yard can lead to big reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and save money. EPA’s Climate Change website www.epa.gov/climatechange includes a “What you can do” page, and a “Personal Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculator”. Explore our list of nine simple steps you can take around the house and yard to reduce greenhouse gas emissions:

Change 5 lights



Change a light, and you help change the world. Replace the conventional bulbs in your 5 most frequently used light fixtures with bulbs that have the ENERGY STAR. If every household in the U.S. took this one simple action we would prevent greenhouse gases equivalent to the emissions from nearly 4 million cars.

Look for ENERGY STAR qualified products

Buy appliances with the ENERGY STAR label.



Heat and cool smartly

Cleaning air filters regularly and tune your heating and cooling equipment.

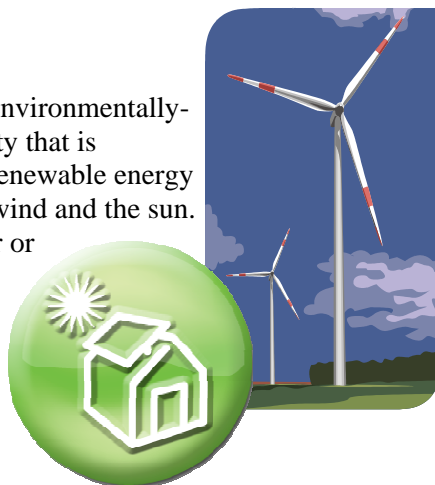
Seal and insulate your home

Seal air leaks and add more insulation. The biggest leaks are usually found in the attic and basement. Replace windows with ENERGY STAR qualified windows. Seal and insulate any ducts in attics and crawlspaces to improve the efficiency of your home. A home energy auditor can also help evaluate the overall energy efficiency of your home.



Use green power

Green power is environmentally-friendly electricity that is generated from renewable energy sources such as wind and the sun. Buy green power or modify your house to generate your own green power.



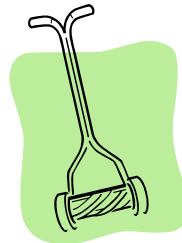
Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle

Recycle paper, glass, plastic and other goods. Buy products made from recycled materials to “Close the Loop.”



Be green in your yard

Use a push mower. It consumes no fossil fuels and emits no greenhouse gases. Or replace grass with ground covers. If you do use a power mower, use a mulching mower to reduce grass clippings. Compost food and yard waste.



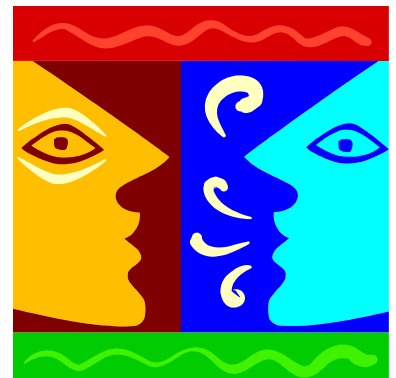
Use water efficiently

Municipal water systems require a lot of energy to purify and distribute water to households. Reducing water use, especially hot water, can lower greenhouse gas emissions. Repair all toilet and faucet leaks right away. Purchase products with EPA’s [WaterSense](#) label. Water lawns only when needed and in the morning when less will be lost to evaporation.



Spread the Word

Tell family and friends that energy efficiency is good for their homes and good for the environment because it lowers greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution.



TOOLS FOR TRIBES: US EPA CLEAN ENERGY AND CLIMATE RESOURCES



Clean energy offers a cost-effective way to meet growing energy demand in a clean, low-cost and reliable manner.

Unfortunately, people often do not know how much they can save or what they can do. Across the country, state, tribal and local governments are developing initiatives aimed at: providing an increasingly clean, renewable, and efficient supply of energy; supporting the development and deployment of emerging energy technologies; and achieving energy cost savings through greater end-use efficiency in residential and commercial buildings, government facilities and transportation.

Clean energy actions harmonize with other community objectives, including:

- Improving air quality and public health
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- Enhancing economic development and job growth
- Developing and applying new technologies
- Ensuring a reliable and secure energy supply.

Clean energy actions harmonize with other community objectives

EPA currently offers many clean energy programs, resources, and tools that can assist tribal governments interested in developing clean energy initiatives. To access EPA's Clean Energy Website, visit <http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy>. The sections of the site that may be of particular interest to tribes are described below:

Best Practice Guidance

EPA operates programs and resources that can help governments implement best practices in the areas of energy efficiency, energy supply, transportation, land-use planning, waste management, and cross-cutting programs. To view a list of these resources, go to: <http://epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-programs/state-and-local/local-best-practices.html>.

EPA is also completing a compendium of Best Practice Strategies. Draft chapters will be added to the Local Clean Energy Website. Each chapter will discuss a strategy in detail - explaining the benefits of taking action, key participants to consider, mechanisms for

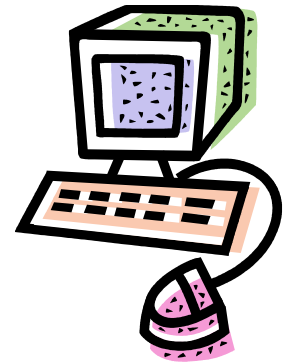
implementation, barriers and strategies to overcome them, costs and funding opportunities, and additional resources. For more information about the Best Practices Guidebook, please contact Neelam Patel at patel.neelam-r@epa.gov.

Clean Energy Webcasts

EPA has launched a free, clean energy webcast series. In 2008, EPA offered three webcasts. For 2009, webcasts will be offered monthly beginning in January. Each webcast will focus on a clean energy strategy and will feature federal experts and local staff who have implemented the strategy. To view recordings of past webcasts, or get information about future webcasts, please visit: <http://epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-programs/state-and-local/webcast.html> or click on the "Webcast Series" link in the right-hand navigation box of the Local Programs page.

Clean Energy Resources Database

This searchable database provides information about resources that can assist in implementing clean



energy and climate programs. The database can be searched by location, policy area, resource category, and keyword. Examples of policy areas include: biofuels, building codes, energy efficiency, heat islands, renewables, transportation, and waste. Types of resources include guidebooks, tools, funding opportunities, case studies, sample ordinances, trainings, and more. The database currently lists nearly 150 resources, and EPA will be adding more throughout the coming months. To access the database, visit: http://cfpub.epa.gov/ceird/index.cfm?fuseaction=local.search_js

Clean Energy-Environment Listserv

To keep up to date on training, funding, conferences and other news, sign up for the Clean Energy-Environment Listserv at:

<http://epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-programs/state-and-local/listserv.html> or by clicking "Listsrv" in the left hand menu of the Local Programs page.

Understanding Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Quantifying greenhouse gases (the gases that cause climate change) can be a challenging and time-consuming undertaking. Here are some approaches and tools that can help communities and individuals understand their emissions.

Greenhouse Gas Inventories

An inventory is a profile of total emissions from all activities within a community, government, school, or business. Inventories can be helpful for tracking emission trends, setting goals, developing strategies and policies, and assessing progress—however they should not become an impediment to taking action. In most communities, the primary sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are building energy use and transportation. Actions to reduce emissions from these sectors can be taken before or during completion of an inventory.

EPA and other organizations have developed guidelines and protocols that have been used successfully by schools, and local and tribal governments to create GHG inventories. EPA also offers training opportunities to help governments understand, create and use GHG inventories. For descriptions of inventory tools and trainings, visit: http://epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/state_guidance.html

Building Energy Use

Residential and commercial building operations contribute to greenhouse gas emissions significantly. Portfolio Manager is an interactive energy management tool that allows users to track and assess energy and water consumption across their entire building portfolio in a secure online environment. Tribal governments can use the tool to calculate GHG emissions from government buildings, set efficiency investment priorities, identify under-performing buildings, verify efficiency improvements, and receive EPA recognition for superior energy performance. Online trainings are available. Portfolio Manager is available at:

http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=evaluate_performance.bus_portfoliomanager#manage

Individual Emissions

EPA has developed tools to help individuals and households reduce greenhouse gas emissions and take action. These calculators provide an estimate of household greenhouse gas emissions and identify ways to reduce personal greenhouse gas emissions. EPA offers a Personal Emissions Calculator (http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/individual_calculator.html) as well as a calculator designed for kids (<http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/kids/calc/index.html>).

Communicating about Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Communicating about a phenomenon as complex, global and personal as climate change is no easy task. EPA's Greenhouse Gas Equivalency Calculator can help. This tool can translate information about emissions or emissions reductions into everyday terms. This information can be useful in communicating your GHG reduction strategy, reduction targets, or other initiatives aimed at reducing GHG emissions. For example,

it can be difficult to visualize what a "metric ton of carbon dioxide" really is. This calculator will translate rather difficult to understand statements into more commonplace terms, such as "is equivalent to the carbon dioxide emissions of X gallons of gasoline or Y propane BBQ cylinders." Access the calculator at: <http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.html>

We hope these resources will be helpful to tribes interested in assessing and mitigating personal and community greenhouse gases. Keep abreast of new tools and resources at <http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy>.

Contact: Andrea Denny at denny.andrea@epa.gov.



A New EPA Coatings Rule and An Early Compliance Program that Saves \$



On January 9, 2008, the US EPA finalized a new rule that impacts surface coating operations across the U.S. and could affect tribes. The rule, entitled “National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air

Pollutants: Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources,” regulates three separate “area source” activities: paint stripping using methylene chloride; surface coating of motor vehicles and mobile equipment; and surface coating of miscellaneous metal and/or plastic parts.

The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires EPA to identify and regulate hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from area sources that pose the greatest potential health threat in urban areas. Area sources are typically small emitters which, individually, may not significantly affect the environment, but, combined with other sources, can have a significant impact.

This rule applies to six of the 187 HAP listed in the CAA -- the solvent methylene chloride (MeCl) and the metals: chromium (Cr); lead (Pb); manganese (Mn); nickel (N); and, cadmium (Cd).

All paint strippers containing MeCl are covered by the rule, along with miscellaneous parts spray-coating processes using products that contain one or more target HAPs in concentrations of 0.1% or more (by mass). All motor vehicle and mobile equipment refinishing activities (auto body shops and the like) are covered by the rule unless they obtain an exemption using the petition provisions in the rule.

There are several exemptions provided under the rule. For example, the rule exempts touch up and spot repairs done with small-cup “air brushes;” paint stripping or surface coating performed by individuals, such as hobbyists, on their

personal vehicles or property; and individuals who spray apply surface coatings for others without compensation. However, there are stringent specifications for these exemptions, and one should check these before proceeding without a permit.

Compliance dates for the rule depend on whether an operation is an existing source (operating as of January 7, 2007) or a new source (coming on line after January 9, 2008).

Compliance dates are January 10, 2011 for existing sources, and the date of start up for new or reconstructed sources.



To help affected businesses work towards early compliance with the auto body component of the rule, EPA has developed the “Collision Repair Campaign” or CRC. The CRC is a two-year, voluntary effort between EPA Regional Offices and their respective partners (e.g. community, industry, small businesses, etc.).

The Campaign features workshops to educate auto body workers about the latest environmental regulations affecting their businesses, as well as best management practices and other voluntary pollution prevention techniques that are cost-efficient and reduce waste.

Shop owners can achieve early compliance with the rule and financial savings by implementing such voluntary measures. The recommended best practices, which include installing and maintaining control equipment and using safer paints and solvents, should reduce paint and solvent costs, and related hazardous waste disposal costs. The best practices will also protect the health of workers and the environment, as they reduce exposures to toxic pollutants by 90% -- toxics that can cause such adverse effects as respiratory illnesses, lung sensitization and lung cancer, skin irritation, nausea, and liver, kidney and nervous system damage.

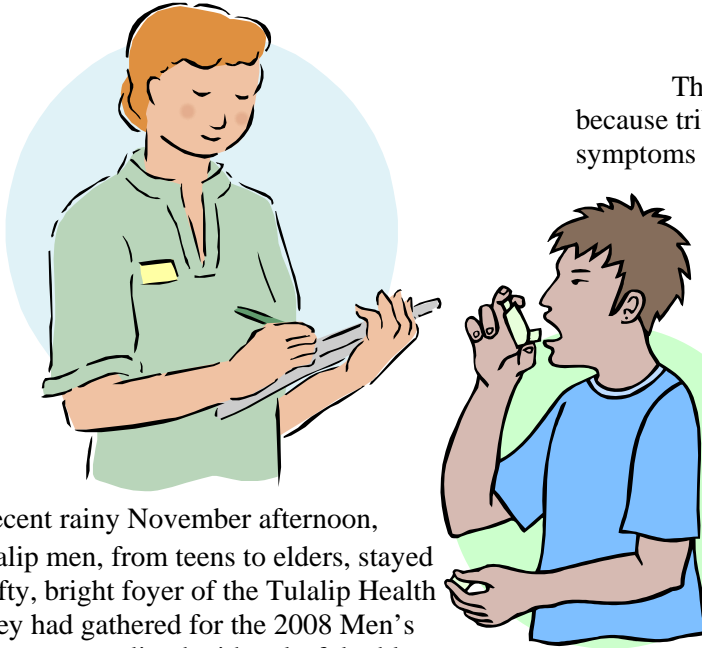
Only highlights from the rule have been presented here. A more detailed description of the affected area sources including technology requirements, management practices, compliance dates, and exemptions can be obtained by reading the rule, available online at <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/area/arearules.html>.

For additional technical information and/or clarification, contact Ms. Kim Teal, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Sector Policies and Programs Division, at teal.kim@epa.gov.

For further information on the CRC, contact: Holly Wilson at wilson.holly@epa.gov.

TRIBE TO TRIBE

The Tulalip Tribes of Washington: An Indoor Air & Asthma Initiative



On a recent rainy November afternoon, hundreds of Tulalip men, from teens to elders, stayed dry inside the lofty, bright foyer of the Tulalip Health Clinic, where they had gathered for the 2008 Men's Health Fair. The room was lined with colorful tables, posters, and exhibits, along with a sea of tribal health staff, from nurses to dentists to physicians. Conversations, greetings and laughter came from all corners throughout the day.

Along a far wall, a representative for Tulalip's air quality program sat at a table next to a black and white poster illustrating lung anatomy. Traffic at the table was constant, as men with asthma sat down in front of a large, colorful computer screen and took an interactive quiz about environmental triggers, indoor air and asthma control. Like at other health fairs targeting various segments of the community, there was a steady stream of tribal members responding that, yes, they or someone in their household had asthma or lung disease.

At Tulalip, there are just the beginnings of a formal asthma registry. Even nationally, statistical estimates of the tribal community's asthma rates are still elusive. So for now, determining the extent of asthma at Tulalip calls for extrapolating from the anecdotal data collected at the health fairs, using the handful of tribal asthma surveys conducted in various regions throughout the country. So far, the numbers and observations confirm what has been observed – that asthma is epidemic in tribal communities, affecting nearly one in five tribal children, and, with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, is one of the leading chronic conditions and causes of death in tribal populations.

The sparse data points are somewhat secondary because tribes see their tribal members afflicted by the symptoms of chronic cough, wheeze and chest tightness, and hear stories about their challenges to create asthma-friendly environments at home. Also, families find that it is costly to create a healthy indoor environment and difficult to educate family members with asthma about environmental triggers.

Five years of doing asthma and indoor air education at Tulalip demonstrated that outreach efforts were just skimming the surface, and that reducing asthma's health risks would require more innovative programs and across-the-board policy shifts. So, in 2007, the Tulalip developed a more broad-based program, called the Tulalip Indoor Air & Wellness Initiative. Support was immediate from Tulalip's Environmental Department, Tulalip Housing, the Community Health Clinic, and the clinic's physicians and nurse practitioners.

Three health outcomes were established as goals for the initiative: One, to reduce triggers and control asthma incidence in the existing asthmatic population; two, to reduce exposure risks among the susceptible and health-compromised population; and three, to prevent the onset of *new* asthma cases by preventing pollutant exposure and sensitization in early childhood.

Tulalip realized that they needed significant resources and coordination to achieve these outcomes, and that few model programs existed. However, with a small pot of funding from EPA Region X and technical assistance from some experienced tribal asthma programs around the country, some core initiative elements were developed.

The first project called for improving outreach using culturally-relevant materials on asthma and indoor air. Tulalip community members, the Health Clinic, and epidemiologists helped to develop posters and a handbook. The youth-targeted posters combine messages about common indoor

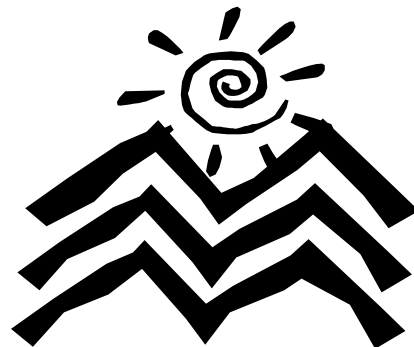


Tribal Air News US EPA OAQPS

Tribal Air News is produced by the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Outreach and Information Division, Community and Tribal Programs Group.

*The newsletter is produced quarterly and is distributed electronically. For more information about the newsletter, or **to contribute stories and pictures** contact: [Laura McKelvey \(mckelvey.laura@epa.gov\)](mailto:mckelvey.laura@epa.gov) Or [Melissa McCullough \(mccullough.melissa@epa.gov\)](mailto:mccullough.melissa@epa.gov)*

We're on the Web! www.epa.gov/oar/tribal



Mark your calendar!

ITEP (Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals) Classes that still have openings:

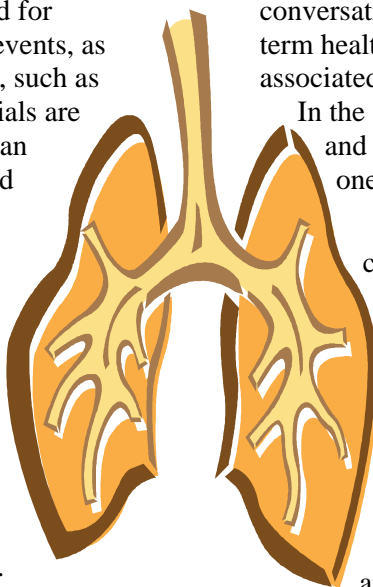
Mar 2-6	Air Quality Computations (5 days)	Flagstaff, AZ
Mar 17-20	Management of Tribal Air Programs and Grants	Kansas City, MO
Mar 23-25	Air Quality in Alaska Native Villages	Bethel, AK
Mar 24-26	GIS for Air Quality (Mini-Course)	Las Vegas, NV
Mar 31 - Apr 2	Indoor Air Quality in Tribal Communities (3 days)	Seattle, WA
Apr 27-May 1	Air Pollution Technology (5 days)	Las Vegas, NV
May 19-21	Indoor Air Quality in Tribal Communities (3 days)	Las Vegas, NV

See the ITEP website: <http://www4.nau.edu/itep/trainings/aiatqp.asp> for more information or to register for classes.

TULALIP ASTHMA INITIATIVE (CONT.)

triggers with images of strong, active tribal youth. Posters used artwork by Tulalip elementary students and several terms in Lushootseed, the Tulalip's native language. The materials are intended for distribution at health fairs and community events, as well as through first-line medical providers, such as health clinics and school nurses. All materials are available for use and replication by American Indian and Alaska Native communities and affiliated organizations.

Future project elements include targeting housing interventions for those with the highest health risk rather than the current method of performing inspections and healthy-home assessments on request. In 2008, Tulalip conducted its first training for Tulalip Housing staff on indoor air quality building science principles and mold remediation, and plans to continue more intensive, on-site training.



Finally, with supportive tribal staff, Tulalip will continue to get the message out about indoor air and asthma, using articles, slides and informal conversations to convey the implications for long-term health and enormous health-care costs associated with exposure to indoor contaminants.

In the short-term, just sitting at the health fairs and talking to the tribal community one-by-one is a good start.

For more information, or to obtain copies of the outreach materials, please contact Gillian Mittlestaedt at (425)677-8103, or by email Gillian-mitt@comcast.net. You can also learn more about the Tulalip initiative and visit their air quality website at: http://www.tulaliptribes-nsn.gov/air_quality/index.htm.

For information on Tulalip's ambient air quality program, contact Kelly Finley at kfinley@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov.