

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) about the U.S. EPA Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Program for Potential Applicants

November 2015

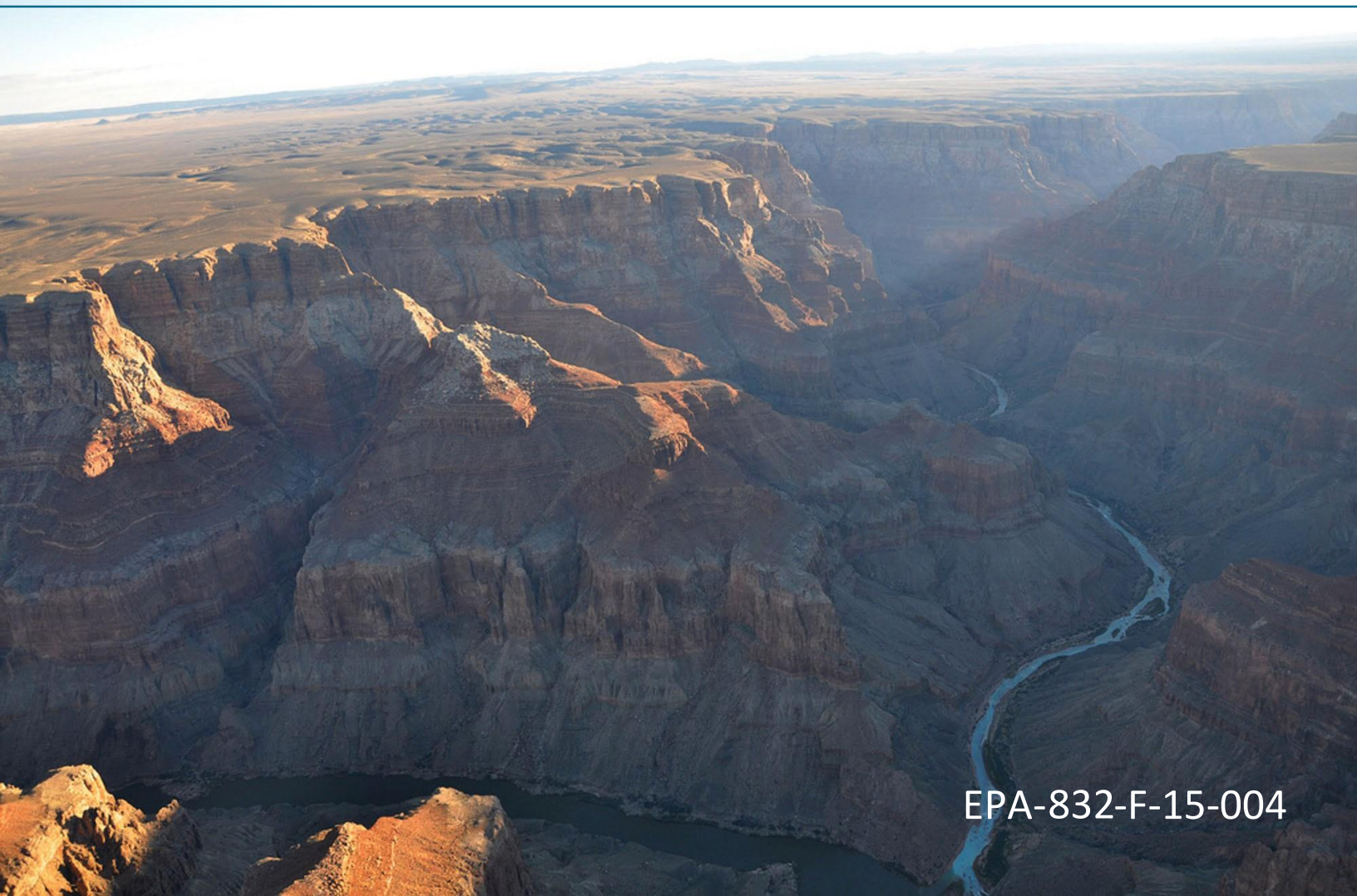




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PROGRAM OVERVIEW

1. What is the Clean Water Indian Set-Aside (CWISA) program?

The CWISA program provides funding for wastewater infrastructure to American Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages. Funds may be used for planning, design, and construction of wastewater collection and treatment systems. The CWISA program is administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in cooperation with the Indian Health Service (IHS) Sanitation Facilities Construction program.

2. Who is eligible to apply for CWISA program funding?

All federally recognized tribes, Alaska Native Villages, and tribes on former reservations in Oklahoma (as defined by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs) are eligible for CWISA program funds. These entities are referred to as “tribes” in this document.

3. When and how was the CWISA program established?

The CWISA program was established by the 1987 Amendments to the Clean Water Act, in Section 518(c).

4. How does a tribe obtain funding from the CWISA program?

EPA uses the twelve IHS Sanitation Deficiency System (SDS) priority lists to identify wastewater projects for funding. CWISA program coordinators in each EPA region and IHS area office work together to determine which projects will be awarded funds, based on each project’s SDS priority rank and available CWISA program funding. Tribes should contact their IHS area office (contact information is listed at the end of this FAQ) to determine if their wastewater needs are eligible to be entered into the IHS SDS.

The amount of CWISA program funding available to an EPA region is based its proportion of tribal wastewater need, as identified in the IHS SDS database. IHS areas and EPA regional boundaries generally do not coincide, requiring IHS and EPA to then establish the relative priority of projects in each EPA region. Refer to Questions 16 and 17 for more information on the project selection process. EPA regional CWISA program coordinators and/or IHS area contacts will notify the tribe when a project is selected for funding.





5. How does a tribe get its wastewater needs into the IHS SDS list?

IHS has 12 area offices that collect drinking water, wastewater, and solid waste need data for the SDS. Local IHS area office representatives can help tribes identify their wastewater needs for this purpose. During the data collection process, IHS personnel may meet with or contact tribal representatives to discuss or obtain specific project proposals. IHS area offices and contact information are listed at the end of this FAQ.

6. What is the deadline for getting wastewater needs on the IHS SDS list?

The IHS SDS system accepts submissions on a rolling basis. Generally, if you would like your project to be considered for funding during the upcoming appropriations cycle, it is advisable to have your wastewater needs on the SDS list by August of each year.

7. How many tribal wastewater projects receive CWISA program funding each year?

The number of projects funded depends on the amount of CWISA program funding available each year. Since 2009, the CWISA program has funded an average of 82 tribal projects each year.

8. Who manages the funded project?

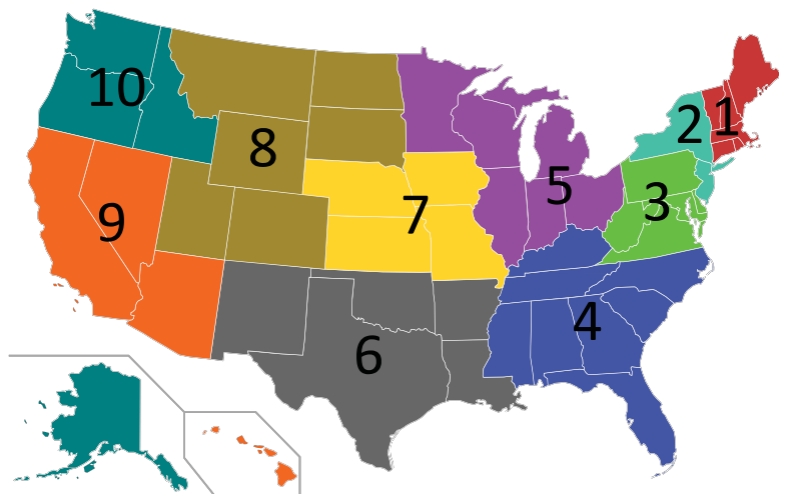
A tribe may request to manage the project itself through a direct grant from EPA, or, if IHS agrees, the tribe may request project funds to be transferred to IHS to administer on the tribe's behalf. Tribes that have assumed the responsibility to implement the IHS Sanitation Facilities Construction program under the Indian Self-Determination Act (P.L. 93-638) can only receive CWISA funds through a direct grant from EPA (see Question 33).

9. What is my EPA region and how are funds distributed to each regional office?

Tribal lands within the boundaries of an EPA region are serviced by that region. Below is a list of EPA regions and the associated states.

EPA Region

- Region 1 - CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT
- Region 2 - NJ, NY
- Region 3 - DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, WV
- Region 4 - AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN
- Region 5 - IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI
- Region 6 - AR, LA, NM, OK, TX
- Region 7 - IA, KS, MO, NE
- Region 8 - CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY
- Region 9 - AZ, CA, HI, NV¹
- Region 10 - AK, ID, OR, WA



The amount of CWISA program funding distributed to each EPA region is based on each region's proportional tribal wastewater need relative to the national total, as identified by the IHS SDS. Certain EPA regions, such as Region 9 (AZ, CA, NV and the Navajo Nation) and Region 10 (AK, ID, OR, and WA), tend

¹ Region 9 administers all Navajo Nation CWISA projects.

to receive more CWISA program funding because they have relatively larger tribal wastewater needs. See Questions 18-26 for more information on funding.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY

10. What types of projects are funded by the CWISA program? Do they have to be wastewater-related?

All projects funded by the CWISA program must be related to wastewater infrastructure. Project components that are eligible for funding include project planning and design, infrastructure construction, and project follow-up, as well as projects that increase the sustainability and longevity of a system. Examples include:²

Project Planning and Design

- Preparation of a preliminary engineering report (PER);
- Development of planning and design documentation;
- Travel costs for planning & design, site inspections, and construction administration; and
- Support for planning and design from an approved non-profit organization.³

Infrastructure Construction

- Acquisition of land necessary for construction of treatment works
- Centralized wastewater treatment facilities (conventional or alternative);
- Major sewer rehabilitation;
- Decentralized, onsite wastewater treatment systems;³
- Collector sewer pipelines;
- Correction of combined sewer overflow systems;
- Public modular bathrooms provided that wastewater is treated (e.g., composted or incinerated) within the bathroom system;
- The construction of ancillary plumbing facilities such as a bathroom or laboratory sink within a new or upgraded treatment works plant;
- Infrastructure associated with biosolids management, such as equipment to support sludge drying, transportation, pelletization and/or land application;
- Wastewater collection and treatment for homes built with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funds (IHS does not permit the use of IHS funds for HUD homes; however, CWISA funds may be used for HUD homes);
- Purchase of wastewater pumping and hauling vehicles;



² This is a short reference list of eligible projects. See “CWISA Program Guidance” for further details and limitations of example projects at www.epa.gov.

³ Planning and design and decentralized system costs have limitations, see “CWISA Program Guidance” for further details at www.epa.gov.



- Lateral/service lines to existing homes that will increase access to basic sanitation. (A “lateral connection” is a conveyance pipe from the property line that connects to an offsite sewage collection system via a lateral or main pipe. The term “lateral connection” does not include the pipe from an individual house to the property line. In communities that do not have defined property lines, lateral connections can be provided up to five feet from an individual house.); and
- Temporary signage during construction



Project Follow-Up

- Drafting as-built drawings of funded wastewater treatment systems;
- Developing site specific operations and maintenance manuals for equipment directly associated with the project;
- Creating and posting a certificate to operate;
- Purchasing spare parts for equipment directly associated with the project;
- Purchasing chemicals for one year following construction for equipment directly associated with the project;
- Sampling and monitoring for one year following construction completion;
- Covering costs associated with training operators on new equipment or infrastructure as long as training occurs within one year of construction completion; and
- Support from an approved non-profit organization to help the Tribe achieve compliance.

System Sustainability and Longevity

- Developing asset management plans; and
- Developing inflow/infiltration planning studies including the use of video cameras to detect inflow and to evaluate the status of collection system piping.

11. What types of projects are not eligible for CWISA program funds?

Projects that are not related to wastewater system infrastructure are not eligible for CWISA program funds. Examples of ineligible projects include:

- Projects that are not related to wastewater system infrastructure;
- Projects that don't serve members of a tribe;
- Projects that are not listed on an IHS SDS list;
- Travel for activities not specifically associated with the project;
- Indoor residential plumbing facilities such as sinks, commodes, tubs, and drains that do not provide treatment on their own, and are not associated with the construction of a treatment works facility;
- Operator training beyond task-specific operations for new equipment or technology;
- Operator wages;
- Construction of wastewater treatment works that provide service only to commercial businesses;
- Routine sampling and monitoring following system startup (after one year of operation);
- Utility bills associated with utility operations;
- Ongoing operations and maintenance costs;



- Projects specifically designed to meet projected future population growth; and
- The ordinary operating expenses of a local tribal government greater than one year following construction completion and issuance of final report.



12. How does the multi-agency PER (implemented in 2013) impact the eligibility of a project?

A Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) is required before a project is funded to document existing facilities, deficiencies, alternatives, and costs. This type of evaluation ensures that the selected project is the best approach to meet needs. Currently, IHS uses the existence of a PER as a ranking criteria when they evaluate projects.

In 2013, EPA, IHS, HUD, and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) agreed to use a common PER, which outlines consistent requirements and provides a standardized template for PERs submitted to all federal agencies that build tribal wastewater infrastructure. The standardized PER makes it easier for tribes to receive funding from more than one federal source and simplifies coordination between federal agencies. (No CWISA funds will be awarded without the submission of a PER in accordance with the standardized template, unless it is determined that a PER is not required. If a proposed project is limited in scope, EPA regional staff and/or IHS staff can decide that a PER is not required. Examples of a limited scope project that may not need a PER may include onsite septic system installation or a lift station pump replacement.)

13. Can future needs be addressed through IHS SDS?

Generally, no. The SDS database identifies current sanitation deficiencies for existing Indian homes. Therefore, a project that is submitted primarily to meet future needs (such as projects necessary to meet projected population growth) will not be considered. However, facilities constructed to meet existing needs are usually designed with flexibility to accommodate some future expansion.

14. Can CWISA program funds be used for wastewater projects that are linked to economic development projects?

No. These projects are not eligible for CWISA program funds. EPA currently uses the IHS SDS to prioritize wastewater needs. The SDS considers only immediate needs for sanitation facilities and not those needs that will spur economic development or growth. However, federal tribal programs administered by HUD, USDA, and the U.S. Department of Commerce do fund economic development projects. Additional information about these programs can be found in the Tribal Resource Directory for Drinking Water and Wastewater Treatment, available at: www.epa.gov.



15. Are wastewater system costs for homes built with the HUD funds eligible under the CWISA program?

Yes. Wastewater collection and treatment for homes built with HUD funds are eligible.⁴ In general, as noted in Question 10, lateral/service lines to existing homes that will increase access to basic sanitation can be funded. A “lateral connection” is a conveyance pipe from the property line that connects to an offsite sewage collection system via a lateral or main pipe. The term “lateral connection” does not include the pipe from an individual house to the property line. In communities that do not have defined property lines, lateral connections can be provided up to five feet from an individual house

PROJECT SELECTION

16. How does EPA select projects from IHS SDS?

EPA funds projects in the order the projects rank on the SDS lists with the highest ranked projects funded first. The CWISA program coordinators in each EPA region and IHS area office work together to align the SDS project evaluation and ranking methodology and available CWISA program funding. The SDS evaluation methodology considers eight factors with unique point ranges: health impact, existing deficiency level, previous service, capital cost, local tribal priority, operation and maintenance (O&M) capability, tribal contributions, and local conditions.^{5,6} EPA funds projects in the order the projects rank on the SDS lists with the highest ranked projects funded first.

17. Does the CWISA program specifically address water quality problems? Are water quality needs identified in IHS SDS?

Yes. Water quality needs can be addressed through the CWISA program. As stated in Section 216 of the Clean Water Act, EPA’s water quality goals are first to rectify deficiencies that are causing, or could potentially cause, human health problems. Once public health goals are attained, EPA will then concentrate on projects that address environmental water quality goals, such as meeting effluent permit limits or loading criteria.

This is also reflected in EPA’s use of the IHS SDS database to prioritize projects. The SDS scoring criteria give more weight to public health needs than to water quality needs. A project designed to rectify a public health threat will have a higher SDS score than a project designed to correct a water quality problem.



⁴ IHS does not permit the use of IHS funds for HUD homes; however, CWISA funds may be used for HUD homes.

⁵ IHS 2003 SDS Working Draft, online at: <http://www.ihs.gov/dsfc/resources/>

⁶ See “CWISA Program Guidelines” for a description of each of the eight factors.

FUNDING

18. How much funding is available each year for the CWISA program? What is the average CWISA program award amount?

The amount of funding available varies each year. Between 2003 and 2015, the average amount provided to an individual project was about \$300,000, with a range from \$3,500 to \$6.4 million. Award amounts will vary depending on the type of project.

CWISA program funding is distributed annually to EPA regions after the regions identify which projects to fund from the IHS SDS list. The amount of CWISA program funding distributed to each EPA region is based on its proportion of tribal wastewater needs, as identified by the IHS SDS.

19. How much funding has the CWISA program provided to date?

The table below provides a summary of the funding that has been provided to date and the number of projects that have been funded each year.

CWISA Program Funding History

Fiscal Year	Appropriation Amount	Number of Projects Funded
1987	\$5,805,000	7
1988	\$11,520,000	19
1989	\$4,705,000	5
1990	\$4,867,600	8
1991	No funds appropriated	-
1992	\$9,743,000	14
1993	\$9,637,500	12
1994	\$6,090,000	8
1995	\$6,175,000	24
1996	\$6,742,500	25
1997	\$6,750,000	29
1998	\$6,750,000	25
1999	\$6,750,000	28
2000	\$6,727,100	31
2001	\$20,205,500	57
2002	\$20,250,000	61
2003	\$20,118,300	95
2004	\$20,130,500	57
2005	\$16,368,000	61
2006	\$13,301,300	45
2007	\$16,256,600	65
2008	\$10,335,000	47
2009	\$10,336,000	59



Fiscal Year	Appropriation Amount	Number of Projects Funded
2009 (ARRA*)	\$60,000,000	96
2010	\$42,000,000	95
2011	\$30,439,000	85
2012	\$29,134,200	87
2013	\$27,522,000	77
2014	\$28,978,000	77
2015	\$28,788,000	82
Total	\$486,425,100	1,381

(*American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, 2009)

20. Where does funding for the CWISA program come from?

Congress provides funding for the CWISA program each year through its appropriation of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). The Clean Water Act (CWA) declares that the CWISA program will receive 0.5% of the overall appropriation; however, over time the Congressional appropriations have increased the percentage to 2%.

21. Are matching funds required?

No. The purpose of the CWISA program is to provide an opportunity for tribes to obtain wastewater treatment funds through a simplified priority process that does not require any matching funds. Up to 100% of eligible project costs can be funded (as per 518(e) of the Clean Water Act). However, matching funds is a factor in the IHS prioritization system – a project with tribal matching funds will rank higher in SDS than a project without matching funds.

22. Can CWISA program funds be combined with other sources of funding?

Yes. CWISA program funds can be used alone or can be used in conjunction with other funding sources. For example, EPA and IHS often provide joint funding for a single project.

23. How are multi-phase wastewater treatment project costs covered by the CWISA program?

Multi-phase projects are considered as separate projects. Each phase of the project must be listed and ranked within the IHS SDS to be eligible to receive funding. All phases must be independently operational and beneficial because the next phase(s) of the project may not rank high enough to be funded in subsequent years.





24. Does the CWISA program cover cost overruns on projects?

No. There are no additional CWISA program funds for projects that exceed their budget. Projects that have cost overruns must be addressed by reducing the scope or restructuring the project, applying for additional funding in subsequent years, or seeking additional funds from other sources.

25. What is the fund transfer authority between the CWISA program and the Drinking Water Infrastructure Grant Tribal Set-Aside (DWIG-TSA) program and how does it work?

The transfer authority between the CWISA and DWIG-TSA programs allows EPA regions to move funds between the drinking water and wastewater programs within their jurisdiction to address public health threats related to wastewater and drinking water that may not be addressed with available funds. The maximum amount that can be transferred is up to or equal to 33% of the DWIG-TSA fiscal year allotment for that EPA region. EPA has developed specific guidelines for implementing the transfer of funds between the two programs (see Appendix C of the CWISA program guidance).

26. How long do I have to spend CWISA funds?

The total project period, including extensions, cannot exceed seven years. If needed and justified there is a waiver process to extend the project period and it requires approval and signature by EPA management.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

27. What is the relationship between EPA and IHS in the administration of the CWISA program?

The 1987 Amendments to the Clean Water Act (Section 518(e)), direct EPA to work with IHS to identify and address the sanitation needs of tribes. To accomplish this, EPA entered into an Interagency Agreement (IA) and Memorandum of Understanding with IHS in 1988 to provide help with the administration of the CWISA program. Because EPA has limited resources at the field level to administer project grants, this partnership has allowed EPA and IHS to work together to leverage the complementary technical resources available through both agencies to address tribal sanitation needs.

To reduce the administrative burden on tribes, in 1994, EPA discontinued the CWISA application solicitation process and decided that the CWISA program would use IHS' SDS system to prioritize and select projects. However, final decisions to fund CWISA program projects are made by EPA.

28. What options are available for administering CWISA program funds?

There are two ways in which CWISA program funds may be administered:

- 1) A tribe may request to administer the project funds themselves through a direct grant from EPA;⁷ or
- 2) A tribe may request that IHS administer the project funds on their behalf. This requires an IA between EPA and IHS.

⁷ Tribes that have assumed the responsibility to implement the IHS Sanitation Facilities Construction Program under the Indian Self-Determination Act (P.L. 93-638) can only receive CWISA funds through a direct grant with EPA, for more information see question 33.



Between 2003 and 2009 approximately 95% of CWISA program funds were distributed through IAs with IHS.⁸¹ Recipients of the remaining 5% have opted to administer the grants themselves (as a direct grant from EPA).

The differences between these two options are described in more depth in Questions 29 and 30.

29. What program requirements and regulations must the tribe meet in order to receive a direct grant from EPA? What are the tribe's responsibilities in administering a direct grant?

The requirements for a tribe to receive a CWISA program grant directly from EPA are discussed in the EPA's 2015 "Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Program Guidance," (online at www.epa.gov). While the requirements are designed specifically for the CWISA program, they are based on the regulations contained in: 2 CFR Parts 200 and 1500 (Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards) and 40 CFR Part 35 Subpart I (Grants for Construction of Treatment Works) (or its successor), available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.

30. What program requirements and regulations must the tribe meet if IHS administers the CWISA program funds?

If a tribe chooses to have the IHS area office administer the CWISA program funds, the tribe then signs an agreement (such as a Memorandum of Agreement [MOA]) with IHS. The agreement ensures a mutual understanding of each party's responsibilities for the construction of the project and the subsequent operation and maintenance of the constructed sanitation facilities.

The CWISA program funds are transferred by the EPA region to the IHS area office using an IA signed by both EPA and IHS. Copies of the agreement between IHS and the tribe associated with each CWISA project should be provided to EPA for inclusion in the official IA file. CWISA program funds that are transferred to the IHS area office will be administered by IHS under its policies and guidelines, including applicable federal requirements, such as environmental review, and IHS authorizing statutes (including the Indian Self-Determination Act, Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and P.L. 86-121 (42 U.S.C. 2004a)).

31. If the tribe requests that IHS administer CWISA program funds, can the tribe request that an outside engineering firm design the project and an outside construction contractor build the facility?

Yes, if IHS agrees, since there may be additional resources required to administer the project in that manner. If the tribe requests that IHS administer CWISA program funds, the tribe has three options for designing and/or building its wastewater project:

1. Funds are provided to IHS, and IHS designs and builds the project according to IHS administrative and construction policies and procedures, including those for procurement, environmental review, audit procedures and accounting principles;
2. Funds are provided to the tribe, and the tribe designs and builds the project through tribal and/or outside construction contractors. IHS may work with the tribe to help select the firm(s), ensure all applicable EPA and/or IHS guidelines are followed, conduct plan and specification reviews, etc.; or

⁸¹ Evaluation of the Drinking Water and Clean Water Infrastructure Tribal Set-Aside Grant Programs final report, 2011.



3. The funds are provided to the tribe, and the tribe hires IHS to design and build the project according to IHS administrative and construction policies and procedures, including those for procurement, environmental review, audit procedures and accounting principles.

32. Do the Davis-Bacon Act, Buy American Act, and EPA’s Disadvantaged Business Enterprise requirements apply to CWISA funds?

Yes. There are three pieces of legislation a tribe should be aware of. The Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 requires the payment of local prevailing wages on public works projects. The Buy American Act of 1933 requires the U.S. government to prefer U.S.-made products in its purchases. EPA’s Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) program requires that a certain percentage of funds should be directed to small, socially and economically disadvantaged businesses, including minority, women, and Indian owned enterprises.

For projects managed through an IA with IHS, the IHS Davis-Bacon, DBE, Buy American & Buy Indian regulations and policies apply.

For projects managed through a direct grant between EPA and a tribe, EPA ensures compliance by including Davis-Bacon, Buy American and DBE applicability requirements in the grant terms and conditions.

33. Can tribes who have assumed the IHS Sanitation Facilities Construction Program Responsibility under Title I or Title III of P.L. 93-638 (Indian Self-Determination Act) have CWISA program funds transferred into their IHS compacts or contracts?

No. Tribes that have assumed the responsibility to implement the IHS Sanitation Facilities Construction program under the Indian Self-Determination Act (P.L. 93-638) can only receive CWISA funds through a direct grant with EPA. Tribes that have requested to have IHS administer and manage a project on their behalf require an IA between EPA and IHS. Funds provided by EPA through an IA to IHS may only be used in agreements authorized by the Indian Sanitation Facilities Act, 42 U.S.C. 2004a (P.L. 86-121). This act allows tribes an increased level of self-governance and decision making and is one of the means by which tribes implement their sovereign powers.

34. How will disputes between EPA and IHS or EPA and the tribe be settled?

Some disputes arise as a result of a misunderstanding about the project scope or program requirements. Problems may occur if the tribe is not involved in the project’s development from the beginning. Disputes can often be avoided by emphasizing communication and developing a joint understanding of the technical, administrative and programmatic aspects of the project.

An agreement on the resolution of disputes should be part of the project scope and/or the agreement (e.g. MOA) signed by the parties for each project. In many agreements, the disputing parties are required to try to work out their differences among themselves. If no resolution can be achieved using this method, then the dispute is often turned over to a review board appointed by the lead agency (EPA or IHS) for resolution. Many of these agreements also give IHS and EPA the right to cancel projects if they feel that their requirements are not being met.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

35. Where can I find additional information about the CWISA program?

The CWISA program website contains program information, including program guidance documents and program contact information. The website address is available at: www.epa.gov. Information about the IHS Sanitation Facilities Construction program can be found at: <http://www.dsfc.ihs.gov/index.cfm>. Guidance about the IHS SDS is available at: <http://www.ihs.gov/dsfc/resources/>.

36. Where can a tribe obtain technical assistance?

EPA and IHS can provide technical assistance on a variety of topics, from complying with regulations to choosing low-cost alternative wastewater treatment technologies to administering CWISA program funds. In addition, there are a variety of technical assistance providers, including the United South and Eastern Tribes, Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Rural Community Assistance Partnership, the National Rural Water Association, the Native American Water Association, and other federal agencies, all of which may be able to assist tribes in specific areas.

More information on these and other resources is available in EPA's "Tribal Resource Directory for Drinking Water and Wastewater Treatment," available at www.epa.gov. Contact names and information are listed on the following pages.





EPA CWISA Program Coordinators:

EPA Headquarters:

Matthew Richardson
Office of Wastewater Management
Sustainable Communities Branch
(202) 564-2947
e-mail: richardson.matthew@epa.gov

EPA Region 1:

Jamie Bourne
Office of Ecosystem Protection
Municipal Assistance Branch
(617) 918-1610
e-mail: bourne.james@epa.gov

EPA Region 2:

Denis Durack
Water Programs Branch
(212) 637-3875
e-mail: durack.denis@epa.gov

EPA Region 4:

Jennifer Shadle
Water Protection Division
(404) 562-9436
e-mail: shadel.jennifer@epa.gov

EPA Region 5:

John Colletti
NPDES Technical Support Branch (WD)
(312) 886-6106
e-mail: colletti.john@epa.gov

EPA Region 6:

Dena Hurst
Water Quality Protection Division
(214) 665-7283
e-mail: hurst.dena@epa.gov

EPA Region 7:

Christopher Simmons
Water, Wetlands, and Pesticides Division
(913) 551-7237
e-mail: simmons.christopher@epa.gov

EPA Region 8:

Minnie Adams
Water Program
Technical & Financial Services Unit
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e-mail: adams.minnie@epa.gov

EPA Region 9:

Loretta Vanegas
State, Tribal & Municipal Programs Office
(415) 972-3433
e-mail: vanegas.loretta@epa.gov

EPA Region 10:

Dennis Wagner
Alaska Operations Office
(907) 271-3651
e-mail: wagner.dennisx@epa.gov

IHS Area Offices:

IHS Great Plains Area
115 4th Street SE, Room 309
Aberdeen, SD 57401
(605)226- 7581
<http://www.ihs.gov/GreatPlains/>

IHS Nashville Area
711 Stewarts Ferry Pike
Nashville, TN 37214
(615) 467-1500
<http://www.ihs.gov/nashville/>

IHS Alaska Area
4141 Ambassador Drive, Suite 300
Anchorage, AK 99508
(907) 729-3686
<http://www.ihs.gov/alaska/>

IHS Navajo Area
P.O. Box 9020
Window Rock, AZ 86515
(928) 871-5811
<http://www.ihs.gov/Navajo/>



IHS Albuquerque Area
5300 Homestead Drive NE
Albuquerque, NM 87110
(505) 248-4501
<http://www.ihs.gov/albuquerque/>

IHS Oklahoma Area
701 Market Drive
Oklahoma City, OK 73114
(405) 951-3768
<http://www.ihs.gov/oklahoma/>

IHS Bemidji Area
522 Minnesota Ave., NW
Bemidji, MN 56601
(218) 444-0458
<http://www.ihs.gov/bemidji/>

IHS Phoenix Area
Two Renaissance Square, 40 North Central Avenue,
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(602) 364-5039
<http://www.ihs.gov/phoenix/>

IHS Billings Area
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<http://www.ihs.gov/billings/>

IHS Portland Area
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<http://www.ihs.gov/portland/>

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