

CHAPTER 6

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

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CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

6.1 PUBLIC SCOPING

The BLM published the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare a PEIS to evaluate geothermal leasing in the 12 western states, including Alaska, on lands administered by the BLM and the FS in the *Federal Register* (72 FR 113) on June 13, 2007. The NOI initiated the public scoping process and invited public comments on the content and issues that should be addressed in the PEIS. The BLM and the FS conducted scoping from June 13, 2007 through August 13, 2007. During that period, the BLM and the FS invited the public and interested groups to provide information and guidance, suggest issues that should be examined, and express their concerns and opinions on geothermal leasing in eleven western states and Alaska on public lands administered by the BLM and the FS. During the scoping process, the public was given four means of submitting comments to the BLM and the FS:

1. Traditional mail;
2. Toll-free facsimile transmission; and
3. Electronic mail.
4. This variety of ways to communicate issues and submit comments was provided so as to encourage maximum participation. All comments, regardless of how they were submitted, received equal consideration.

Public meetings, which were held in ten cities in July 2007: Anchorage, Alaska; Boise, Idaho; Denver, Colorado; Missoula, Montana; Phoenix, Arizona; Portland, Oregon; Reno, Nevada; Sacramento, California; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The scoping meetings were advertised through the following means: newspaper notices (ten newspapers); the project website; a project newsletter that was

sent to approximately 1,600 recipients; electronic mail messages; newspaper articles and trade publications.

Approximately 175 people attended the scoping meetings and 101 verbal comments were identified and cataloged from these meetings. A total of 79 written comments were received in the form of comment cards submitted at the public meetings (2); letters by US Mail or by hand delivery (16); and by electronic mail (63).

The following agencies, organizations, and industries provided comments, as well as private individuals.

- California Wilderness Coalition
- Calpine Corporation
- Earth Systems Southwest
- Greater Yellowstone Coalition
- Idaho Conservation League
- New Mexico Department of Fish and Game
- Ormat, Inc.
- Save Medicine Lake Coalition
- Sierra Club, Oregon Chapter
- Skamania County Public Utility District No. 1
- Utah Environmental Congress
- Utah Office of the Governor, Utah Geological Survey
- United States Environmental Protection Agency
- Western Resource Advocates
- The Wilderness Society and Western Resource Advocates
- Wyoming Game and Fish Department
- Wyoming Outdoor Council

The BLM and FS published a scoping report on the project web site that summarized and categorized the major themes, issues, concerns, and comments expressed by private citizens, government agencies, private firms, and nongovernmental organizations. The BLM and FS considered the comments in developing the alternatives and analytical issues that are contained in this PEIS. Summaries of the individual letters, facsimiles, and electronic comments received during scoping are available within the scoping report (www.blm.gov/geothermal_eis).

6.2 PUBLIC COMMENT ON THE DRAFT PEIS

The United States Environmental Protection Agency published a Notice of Availability (NOA) of the Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for geothermal leasing in the 12 western states on June 20, 2008. The NOA initiated the 90-day public comment period provided for planning actions.

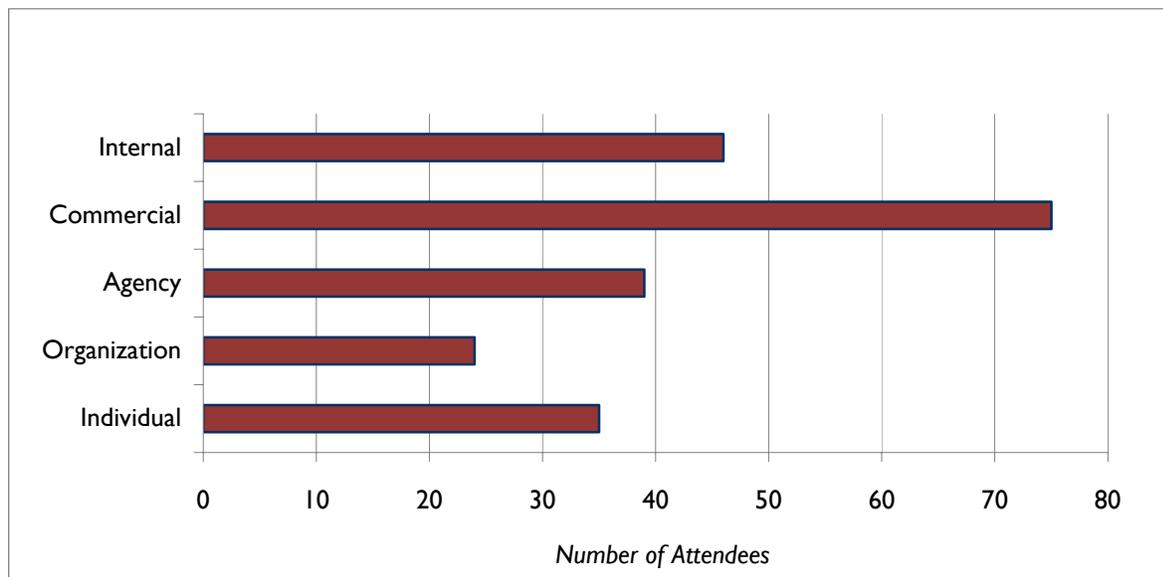
The BLM Project Web site contained the PEIS in its entirety for download. Copies of the document were sent to a mailing list of over 1,000 recipients. In addition, over 100 copies of the CD-ROM or hardcopies of the document were mailed in response to document requests. In preparing the Final PEIS, the BLM and FS considered all comments received or postmarked during the public comment period.

6.2.1 Public Meetings and Public Notification

The BLM and FS held 13 public meetings in the 12 western state project area in July 2008. Meeting locations included Albuquerque, New Mexico; Anchorage, Alaska; Boise, Idaho; Denver, Colorado; Fairbanks, Alaska; Helena, Montana; Portland, Oregon; Reno, Nevada; Sacramento, California; Salt Lake City, Utah; Seattle, Washington; and Tucson, Arizona.

Over 200 people attended the public meetings. The largest number of attendees were from the commercial/industrial sector, followed by government agencies, non-profit organizations, and non-affiliated individuals. Breakdown of attendance is presented in Figure 6-1, Public Meeting Attendees.

Figure 6-1
Public Meeting Attendees



Internal-FS and BLM staff, Commercial-Industry and commercial organizations, Agency-government agencies and tribal organizations, Organization- non-profit organization, Individual- no affiliation provided.

The PEIS newsletter, which provided the locations and times for the public hearings and instructions for comment submittal, was sent to those on the project mailing list and was posted on the project Web site. Public hearing times and locations were also posted directly on the Web site and were printed in local newspapers for each city where a meeting was held.

In addition, notices were published to inform the public about the analysis of pending lease applications on FS lands. Notices were published in August 2008 in the following papers, identified as the Newspapers of Record for the affected FS offices:

- Modoc NF: Modoc County Record, Alturas, California
- Mt Hood NF: The Oregonian, Portland, Oregon
- Willamette National Forest: Register-Guard, Eugene, Oregon
- Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest: Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Washington
- Humboldt-Toiyabe NF: Reno Gazette-Journal, Reno, Nevada
- Tongass National Forest: Ketchikan Daily News, Ketchikan, Alaska

6.2.2 Summary of Comments

The comment period closed on September 19, 2008. All written comments sent prior to midnight (12:00 AM on September 20, 2008) were accepted as official comments. Methods of submitting comments included letters, facsimiles, and electronic mail messages. All comments, regardless of how they were submitted, received equal consideration.

Over 70 organizations, government agencies, industry representatives, and individuals responded during the comment period. Most of the written submissions contained multiple comments on different topics, and over 500 unique comments were made. All information received through these comments has been evaluated, verified, and incorporated into the Final PEIS, as appropriate. Copies of all accepted written submissions are provided in Appendix L, and the BLM and FS response to each separate comment follows the comment letter.

Comments on the PEIS pertained to a number of issues, including but not limited to scope of the document, identification of lands available for leasing, and incorporation of site-specific stipulations and BMPs. In addition, comments were received for the following resources and resource uses: air quality, cultural resources, fish and wildlife, geologic resources and seismic setting, livestock grazing, land use and special designations, minerals and energy, noise, national scenic and historic trails, recreation, socioeconomics and environmental justice, special status species, tribal interests, vegetation, visual resources, and water resources.

6.3 GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION

The BLM and the FS are working on a government-to-government basis with Native American tribes. As a part of the government's treaty and trust responsibilities, the government to government relationship was formally recognized by the federal government on November 6, 2000, with E.O. 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments," (U.S. President 2000).

The BLM and FS coordinate and consult with tribal governments, Native communities, and tribal individuals whose interests might be directly and substantially affected by activities on BLM- and FS-administered lands. These agencies strive to provide the tribal entities sufficient opportunities for productive participation in BLM and FS planning and resource management decision making.

The BLM and FS developed a process to offer specific consultation opportunities to "directly and substantially affected" tribal entities, as required under the provisions of E.O. 13175. Letters were mailed in September 2007 to each tribal executive official of over 400 tribes and pueblos in the western US and Alaska from the Deputy Director of the BLM and Deputy Chief of National Forest Systems of the FS (Table 6-1). The letters documented the PEIS process and detailed the pending lease applications that are being assessed in the PEIS, and invited them to participate in the consultation process. Seven tribes provided a response letter. One letter noted that no lease applications were in their area of interest, four letters requested consultation if any lease applications would fall in their areas of interest, and two letters requested consultation and to help participate in the PEIS process.

The Draft PEIS was sent to an updated list of over 400 tribes and pueblos in the western US and Alaska. Follow-up contacts were made with the two tribes that had requested consultation on the PEIS, along with another tribe with interests in multiple states. Of these, one tribe was not interested in direct government-to-government consultation at this time; one tribe is considering requesting a meeting; and the third tribe is working with the BLM and FS to schedule a formal government-to-government consultation meeting. Local BLM and FS officials are coordinating ongoing government-to-government consultation for the pending leases, as described in Volume II.

6.4 COORDINATION OF BLM AND FS OFFICES

This PEIS was prepared by the BLM and the FS to evaluate a program that will have BLM- and FS-wide impacts. Weekly conference calls were held to brief BLM and FS staff and to enhance coordination among the project team, the BLM State and District offices, and the FS offices. In addition, the project team presented in-person briefings to both regional and headquarters' staff as requested. Coordination with State Office and Field Office staff will continue on

issues related to geothermal leasing on BLM- and FS-administered lands through the completion of the project.

6.5 AGENCY COOPERATION, CONSULTATION, AND COORDINATION

From the start of this PEIS process, the BLM and the FS consulted with several federal agencies regarding the purpose and need for the proposed action and the scope of the analysis. The US Department of Energy participated on the project core team. The US Geological Survey also worked closely with the core team to provide technical guidance in defining areas of geothermal development potential for electrical generation. The BLM and FS are also coordinating with the US Environmental Protection Agency regarding air quality, wetlands, and other natural resources.

The BLM and FS are coordinating with and soliciting input from the State Historic Preservation Offices and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act. This PEIS provides for a phased consultation process related to historic, traditional, and cultural resources.

Dialogues have been initiated with key state agencies involved in the promotion, analysis, and permitting of geothermal development projects including state geological surveys, state energy offices, and state energy regulatory bodies. Coordination with research institutes, universities, and stakeholders groups, including business and geothermal industry groups is ongoing.

In addition, the BLM initiated activities to coordinate and consult with the governors of each of the 12 states and with state agencies. Prior to the issuance of the ROD and the approval of proposed plan amendments, the governor of each state will be given the opportunity to identify any inconsistencies between the proposed plan amendments and state or local plans and to provide recommendations in writing.

6.6 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT - SECTION 7

6.6.1 Section 7 Requirements

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) directs each Federal agency, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce, as appropriate, to ensure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by the agency is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat¹.

¹ See ESA § 7; 16 USC 1536. The standard for determining when Federal agencies must consult under the ESA is different from the standard for determining when Federal agencies must prepare an Environmental Impact Statement under the National Environmental Policy Act.

Under Section 7 of the ESA, those agencies that authorize, fund, or carry out a Federal action are commonly known as “action agencies.” If an action agency determines that its Federal action “may affect” listed species or critical habitat, it must consult with the USFWS of the DOI or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) of the Department of Commerce (DOC) (collectively known as the “Services”) or both, whichever has jurisdiction over the species or habitat that may be affected².

If an action agency determines that the Federal action will not cause any effects on listed species or critical habitat, the action agency does not initiate consultation with the Services, and its obligations under Section 7 are complete. In order to make this determination, an action agency must consider the effects of the action at issue. Regulations implementing NEPA and ESA each use the terms “direct effect,” “indirect effect,” and “cumulative effect,” but the definitions of these terms are not identical under the statutes. Regulations at 40 CFR 1508.8 and 50 CFR 402.02 highlight these differences. Under NEPA, and as demonstrated in this PEIS, an agency will examine the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of a proposed action. Indirect effects are those caused by the action, later in time, and *reasonably foreseeable*. Under the ESA, however, the effects of an action are evaluated by a stricter standard. Regulations implementing the ESA define the term “effects of an action” at 50 CFR 402.02 to include direct and indirect effects (and the effects of interrelated or interdependent activities), but limit indirect effects to those that are caused by the action, later in time, and *reasonably certain* to occur. In addition, ESA regulations limit the term “cumulative effects” to those effects of future state or private activities; NEPA regulations are not so limited.

The “reasonably certain to occur” standard used in the ESA regulations is more demanding than the “reasonably foreseeable” standard used in the NEPA regulations (see 40 CFR 1508.8). Thus, it is possible that a proposed action may have “no effect” under the ESA standard but will have multiple effects under NEPA. The ESA standard has been part of interagency regulations at 50 CFR Part 402 since 1986 and is the subject of proposed rules recently promulgated by FWS and NMFS³.

6.6.2 Agency Status under ESA Section 7

The DOI (BLM) and USDA (Forest Service) have concluded that they are action agencies for ESA purposes because each manages Federal land where leasing and development of geothermal resources may take place. In particular, the BLM is an action agency for purposes of the land use plan amendments to allocate land as available for leasing, as analyzed in this PEIS; decisions to be made regarding pending lease applications, as analyzed in Volume II of this PEIS; and future lease

² See 50 CFR 402.02, 402.13-14.

³ Interagency Cooperation Under the Endangered Species Act, 73 Fed. Reg. 47868 (Aug. 15, 2008) (to be codified at 50 CFR pt. 402).

applications that may be submitted. As the FS will be making decisions appropriate to their respective management authority regarding these pending lease applications, the FS, too, is an action agency for ESA purposes.

6.6.3 “No Effect” Determination under Section 7

In complying with their duties under Section 7 of the ESA, the action agencies have examined the effects on listed species and critical habitat both of allocating land as available for leasing of geothermal resources through land use plan amendments, and of issuing leases for these resources. As a result of this examination, the action agencies have determined that neither of these actions (amending land use plans; issuing geothermal leases) would cause any effect on a listed species or on critical habitat. This determination is based on the following.

Allocation Decisions Do Not Cause Effects on Species or Habitats

The first proposed action, allocation of BLM-administered lands with geothermal resource potential as closed, open, or open with major or moderate constraints to geothermal leasing, through amendment of land use plans, fulfills BLM’s obligations under FLPMA and would not cause any impact, direct or indirect, as cognizable under the ESA, to listed species or critical habitat. The land use plan amendments identify and allocate such areas, adopt RFDs, and adopt a list of stipulations, best management practices, and procedures to be applied for the protection of resources.

This proposed action does not establish a precedent or create any legal right that would allow ground-disturbing activities within any of these areas allocated for geothermal leasing. Following lease issuance, when an application to conduct activities involving surface disturbance is submitted that could affect a listed species or critical habitat at a particular location within one of these areas, it would be subject to full policy and legal review at the time it is filed. This includes review and coordination under the ESA and other applicable statutes of the applicability of the stipulations, best management practices, and procedures for the protection of other resources.

Similarly, providing suitability information to facilitate the FS’ subsequent consent decision to the BLM for leasing on NFS lands to the FS, to the extent this providing of information could be construed to be an action under ESA, is an administrative task that would not cause any impact, direct or indirect, as cognizable under the ESA, to listed species or critical habitat.

Lease Issuance Does Not Cause Effects on Species or Habitats

The decision to issue a lease is a separate and discretionary decision from the allocation decision made through land use plan amendment. With respect to the pending lease applications analyzed in Volume II, BLM has determined that the issuing of a geothermal lease similarly does not cause any effect on listed species or critical habitat under the ESA. Moreover, there is no guarantee that any

particular authorization or lease will be granted, or, even if granted, as explained below, that any development will ever take place on such lease.

This second proposed action, therefore, to complete processing of active pending lease applications and nominations by deciding whether, and under what stipulations, to issue geothermal leases on NFS and public lands, is an action that, in itself, and on the condition that the stipulation addressing ESA matters is incorporated in any lease issued, would not cause any impact, direct or indirect, as cognizable under the ESA, to listed species or critical habitat. Lease rights are always limited by the requirements of other laws, as illustrated in the geothermal regulations at 43 CFR 3200.4.

As explained in Section 2.2.2 of the PEIS, in accordance with BLM Instruction Memorandum No. 2002-174, the BLM will apply the following ESA-related stipulation on any leases where threatened, endangered, or other special status species or critical habitat is known or strongly suspected:

“The lease area may now or hereafter contain plants, animals, or their habitats determined to be threatened, endangered, or other special status species. BLM may recommend modifications to exploration and development proposals to further its conservation and management objective to avoid BLM-approved activity that will contribute to a need to list such a species or their habitat. BLM may require modifications to the lease terms or disapprove proposed activity that is likely to result in jeopardy to the continued existence of a proposed or listed threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of a designated or proposed critical habitat. BLM will not approve any ground-disturbing activity that may affect any such species or critical habitat until it completes its obligations under applicable requirements of the Endangered Species Act as amended, 16 USC 1531 et seq., including completion of any required procedure for conference or consultation.”

Additionally, the BLM will provide a separate notification through a lease notice to prospective lessees identifying the particular special status species that are present on the lease parcel offered. For agency-designated sensitive species (e.g., sage grouse), a lease stipulation (NSO, CSU, or TL) would be imposed for those portions of high value/key/crucial species habitat where other existing measures are inadequate to meet agency management objectives.

Moreover, even without the ESA-related stipulation, lease issuance, by itself, does not afford lessees the right to engage in any ground-disturbing activity. Under the regulations applicable to geothermal development, permits, with associated environmental reviews and coordination, are required at every stage of exploration, drilling, and utilization before the applicant may proceed. Even before lease issuance, pre-leasing exploration cannot take place without

approval, which may include protective “Conditions of Approval” (43 CFR 3251.10). The geothermal regulations include prohibitions such as “Do not start activities that will result in surface disturbance until we approve your drilling permit and Sundry Notice” (43 CFR 3261.14). Similar language appears in relation to the regulations that correspond to each stage of geothermal development, including the sections related to drilling (43 CFR 3261.11(b)), utilization, and site licenses: “Do not begin site investigations...” (43 CFR 3271.12(b)); “Do not start construction of pipelines...” (43 CFR 3271.13); “Do not start delivery of geothermal resources to a facility...” (43 CFR 3271.14(b)); “Do not start building or testing your facility...” Each of these stages provides the BLM with opportunities to decide whether the next stage should be approved, denied, or approved with conditions such as protective measures. See, for example, 43 CFR 3273.12 (e). Each subpart also contains general standards and environmental requirements. See, for example, 43 CFR 3260.11 and 3272.12. Moreover, the agencies must verify that leasing on the applicant’s parcel has been adequately addressed in a NEPA document. Using the ESA stipulation above, as well as the many distinct decision points described in the geothermal development regulations, the agencies have retained the authority post-lease issuance to condition, and even to deny, the use of the leased property if required by the ESA. Therefore, even the decision to lease does not result in any effect on listed species or critical habitat. For this reason, the agencies have made a “no effect” determination for the proposed allocation decisions in the land use plan amendments, as well as for the decision to issue leases.

It is important to note that the effects of any future development-stage activities that might occur subsequent to the issuance of a lease would be allowed only following additional site-specific compliance with ESA and other applicable laws, and are not included in the scope of this action. Thus, the effects of development-stage activities are not to be considered effects, direct or indirect, caused by the proposed action (lease issuance) at issue here. The regulations governing geothermal leasing and development provide for several decision stages prior to any ground-disturbing activities taking place and contemplate further compliance with applicable authorities during these decision stages. Therefore, both under the regulatory scheme, and as a practical matter, until BLM receives an application for a permit to drill, or other authorization, which includes specific information about particular projects (i.e., location, scale, technology, etc.), and adjudicates it, it is impossible to determine what effects on listed species or critical habitat might be “reasonably certain to occur” (see 50 CFR Part 402). It is at that time that consultation under Section 7 with NOAA or the FWS may be appropriate and useful.

For the above reasons, the action agencies have determined that amending land use plans to allocate areas as available for geothermal leasing, providing information for later FS decision-making, and issuing geothermal leases would have no effect on listed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat.

The action agencies reach their “no effect” determination not because listed species and critical habitat are unlikely to be present. To the contrary, Appendix H of the PEIS identifies numerous listed species that occur in the 12 western states where land use plans will be amended, and leases may be issued. Areas that may eventually be leased would likely include areas occupied by listed species or within critical habitat.

The action agencies considered preparing a biological assessment and initiating consultation with USFWS and NMFS under Section 7(a)(2). After discussing various approaches, the action agencies determined that the administrative actions of allocating lands as available for leasing of geothermal resources and issuing leases for these resources would have no effect on listed species or critical habitat. Preparing a biological assessment before a site-specific application for permit to drill has been filed with BLM would be based largely on conjecture and speculation. There would be no way to know before such a site-specific proposal is made whether the impacts to be assessed would be from one or another specific type of geothermal plant or facility, or associated transmission line, etc., or some combination of uses. Further, without knowing the specifics of when and where a project would occur, it would be impossible to know what species, if any, would be affected by these future projects. The agencies considered whether it made sense to make assumptions for the purposes of a biological assessment, but were left with no credible basis on which to make such assumptions. The agencies determined such assumptions would be speculative and not linked to the Federal action of allocating lands as available for geothermal leasing through land use plan amendments, or even issuing such leases. Any biological assessment would be a speculative assessment of effects from future site-specific projects, not of the proposed actions addressed in this PEIS as a whole.

This is not to say that there would be no Section 7 consultations (including preparation of biological assessments or biological opinions where appropriate) on future actions that may affect listed species or critical habitat. On the contrary, as explained above, the action agencies fully expect that Section 7 compliance, including consultations if necessary, will be appropriate as applications for permits to drill on particular leaseholds are submitted for decision-making by the BLM, with FS concurrence, as necessary. That is, if an application for a permit, or other authorization is received by an action agency for lands allocated as open for leasing, further compliance with Section 7 of the ESA would be initiated at that time.⁴ This may take the form of preparation of a biological assessment by the action agencies and issuance of a biological opinion by USFWS and/or NMFS; a “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” determination by the action agencies with Service concurrence; or a “no effect”

⁴ Further, if a future, site-specific proposal may adversely affect essential fish habitat (EFH), the action agencies would consult with NMFS, as required by the Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, 16 USC 1855(b)(2), prior to approval.

determination by the action agencies. At such time, any biological assessment, biological opinion, concurrence, or “no effect” determination would be based on a detailed application describing the project, site, and method of construction – all features lacking at the present time.

In reaching their “no effect” determination, the action agencies found no causal connection, whether direct or indirect, between the mere allocation of areas as available for geothermal leasing (through land use plan amendment), or issuance of such leases, and any effect on a listed species or critical habitat. Allocation of areas as available for leasing of geothermal resources neither guarantees that a lease within such an area will be granted, nor, even if a lease is granted (assuming that the ESA stipulation is incorporated in such lease) that an application for a permit to drill will be granted. Any effects to a listed species or critical habitat that might occur in any of the areas allocated through this planning action or lease issuance in the future are simply unknown at this time and, in any event, would be caused by the grant of a permit, or other site-specific authorization, following full policy and legal review, including compliance (and consultation if appropriate) under Section 7 of the ESA.

6.7 POTENTIAL ADOPTION OF THE PEIS BY OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The PEIS provides an analysis of the positive and negative environmental, social, and economic impacts associated with geothermal leasing on BLM-administered and NFS lands in the western United States and Alaska. It identifies potential measures that may be undertaken to avoid, mitigate, or minimize potential impacts and proposes specific policies and BMPs to govern geothermal leasing. The information contained in the PEIS and the decisions represented in the proposed policies and BMPs may be relevant to geothermal leasing on other lands, including other Federal, private, state-owned, and tribal lands. They may also be relevant to decisions regarding other related activities, including development of new transmission lines, substations, and other facilities.

Other agencies may elect to adopt this PEIS, or a portion of this PEIS, at some time in the future. The CEQ regulations provide specific guidance on the process by which one agency can adopt another agency’s final environmental document even though it did not participate as a cooperating agency (40 CFR 1506.3). According to the CEQ in its March 23, 1981 “Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning CEQ’s National Environmental Policy Act Regulations,” Question 30, “If the proposed action for which the EIS was prepared is substantially the same as the proposed action of the adopting agency, the EIS may be adopted as long as it is recirculated as a final EIS and the agency announces what it is doing. This would be followed by the 30-day review period and issuance of a Record of Decision by the adopting agency. If the proposed action by the adopting agency is not substantially the same as that in [46 FR 18036] the EIS (i.e., if an EIS on one action is being adapted for use in a decision on another action), the EIS would be treated as a draft and circulated for the

normal public comment period and other procedures” (46 FR 55, 18026-18038).

Individual organizations should consider their own NEPA implementing regulations or comparable programmatic requirements to evaluate the potential benefits associated with implementation of all or portions of the PEIS.

**Table 6-1
Consultation Invitation Letter Mailing List**

Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove	Cedarville Rancheria
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
Ak Chin Indian Community Council	Chalkyitsik Village Council
Akiachak Native Community (IRA)	Cheesh-Na Tribal Council
Akiak Native Community (IRA)	Chemehuevi Tribal Council
Alatna Village	Chenega IRA Council
Aleut Community of St. Paul Island	Chevak Native Village
Algaaciq Native Village	Chickaloon Native Village
Allakaket Village	Chicken Ranch Rancheria
Alturas Rancheria	Chignik Lagoon Council
Angoon Community Association (IRA)	Chignik Lake Village Council
Anvik Village	Chilkat Indian Village (Klukwan) (IRA)
Arapaho Business Committee	Chilkoot Indian Association (IRA)
Arctic Village Council	Chinik Eskimo Community
Asa'carsarmiut Tribe	Chippewa Cree Business Committee
Atqasuk Village	Chitina Traditional Indian Village Council
Augustine Band of Mission Indians	Chuloonawick Native Village
Barona Band of Mission Indians	Circle Native Community (IRA)
Battle Mountain Band Council	Cloverdale Rancheria
Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria	Cocopah Tribal Council
Beaver Village Council	Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council
Benton Paiute Reservation	Cold Springs Rancheria
Berry Creek Rancheria	Colorado River Tribal Council
Big Lagoon Rancheria	Colusa Rancheria
Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley	Colville Business Council
Big Sandy Rancheria	Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes, Tribal Council
Big Valley Rancheria	Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians
Birch Creek Tribal Council	Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation
Bishop Paiute Tribe	Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon
Blackfeet Tribal Business Council	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Blue Lake Rancheria	Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Tribal Council
Bridgeport Indian Colony	Coquille Indian Tribe
Buena Vista Rancheria	Cortina Rancheria
Burns Paiute Tribe, General Council	
Cabazon Tribal Business Committee	
Cahto Tribal Executive Committee	
Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians	
California Valley Miwok Tribe	
Campo Band of Mission Indians	
Carson Community Council	

Cow Creek Government Offices	Huslia Village Council
Cowlitz Indian Tribe	Hydaburg Cooperative Assn. (IRA)
Coyote Valley Reservation	Igiugig Village
Craig Community Association (IRA)	Inaja-Cosmit Reservation
Crow Tribal Council	Inupiat Community of Arctic Slope (IRA)
Curyung Tribal Council	Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Douglas Indian Association (IRA)	Iqurmiut Traditional Council
Dresslerville Community Council	Ivanoff Bay Village Council
Dry Creek Rancheria	Jackson Rancheria
Duckwater Tribal Council	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribal Council
Egegik Village	Jamul Indian Village
Eklutna Native Village	Jicarilla Apache Nation
Ekwok Village	Kaguyak Village
Elem Indian Colony	Kaibab Paiute Tribal Council
Elim IRA Council	Kaktovik Village
Elk Valley Rancheria	Kalispel Business Committee
Elko Band Council	Kaltag Tribal Council
Ely Shoshone Tribal Council	Karuk Tribe of California
Emmonak Village	Kenaitze Indian Tribe (IRA)
Enterprise Rancheria	Ketchikan Indian Community Tribal Council
Evansville Village	King Island Native Community (IRA)
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	King Salmon Tribe
Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribal Business Council	Klamath General Council
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	Klawock Cooperative Association
Fort Belknap Community Council	Knik Village
Fort Bidwell Reservation	Kobuk Traditional Council
Fort Hall Business Council	Kokhanok Village
Fort Independence Reservation	Kongiganak Traditional Council
Fort McDermitt Tribal Council	Kootenai Tribal Council
Fort McDowell Yavapai Tribal Council	Koyukuk Native Village
Fort Mojave Tribal Council	La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Fort Peck Tribal Executive Board	La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Gambell IRA Council	Larsen Bay Tribal Council
Gila River Indian Community Council	Las Vegas Tribal Council
Goshute Business Council	Lesnoi Village, Woody Island Tribal Council
Greenville Rancheria	Levelock Village
Grindstone Rancheria	Lime Village Traditional Council
Guidiville Rancheria	Lone Pine Paiute Shoshone Reservation
Gulkana Village	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians
Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake	Louden Tribal Council
Havasupai Tribal Council	Lovelock Tribal Council
Healy Lake Village	Lower Elwha Tribal Council
Hoh Tribal Business Committee	Lower Lake Rancheria
Holy Cross Village	Lummi Indian Business Council
Hoonah Indian Association (IRA)	Lytton Rancheria
Hoopa Valley Tribal Council	Makah Indian Tribal Council
Hopi Tribal Council	Manchester - Point Arena Band of Pomo Indians
Hopland Reservation	Manley Hot Springs Village
Hualapai Tribal Council	Manokotak Village
Hughes Village	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians

Mary's Igloo Traditional Council	Native Village of Kluti-Kaah (aka Copper Center)
McGrath Native Village Council	Native Village of Kotzebue (IRA)
Mechoopda Indian Tribe of the Chico Rancheria	Native Village of Koyuk (IRA)
Mentasta Lake Tribal Council	Native Village of Kwigillingok
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians	Native Village of Kwinhagak (IRA)
Mescalero Apache Tribe	Native Village of Marshall
Metlakatla Indian Community	Native Village of Mekoryuk (IRA)
Middletown Rancheria	Native Village of Minto (IRA)
Moapa Business Council	Native Village of Nanwalek (aka English Bay)
Mooretown Rancheria	Native Village of Napaimute
Moronggo Band of Mission Indians	Native Village of Napakiak (IRA)
Muckleshoot Tribal Council	Native Village of Napaskiak
Naknek Native Village	Native Village of Nikolski (IRA)
Native Village of Afognak	Native Village of Noatak (IRA)
Native Village of Akhiok	Native Village of Nuiqsut
Native Village of Akutan	Native Village of Nunam Iqua
Native Village of Aleknagik	Native Village of Nunapitchuk (IRA)
Native Village of Ambler	Native Village of Ouzinkie
Native Village of Atka	Native Village of Paimiut
Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government	Native Village of Perryville Tribal Council
Native Village of Belkofski	Native Village of Pitka's Point
Native Village of Bill Moore's Slough	Native Village of Point Hope (IRA)
Native Village of Brevig Mission	Native Village of Point Lay (IRA)
Native Village of Buckland (IRA)	Native Village of Port Heiden
Native Village of Cantwell	Native Village of Savoonga (IRA)
Native Village of Chignik	Native Village of Shaktoolik (IRA)
Native Village of Chuathbaluk	Native Village of Shishmaref (IRA)
Native Village of Council	Native Village of Shungnak (IRA)
Native Village of Crooked Creek	Native Village of South Naknek
Native Village of Deering (IRA)	Native Village of St. Michael (IRA)
Native Village of Diomedes (IRA) (aka Inalik)	Native Village of Stevens (IRA)
Native Village of Eagle (IRA)	Native Village of Tanana (IRA)
Native Village of Eek	Native Village of Tatitlek (IRA)
Native Village of Ekuk	Native Village of Tazlina
Native Village of Eyak	Native Village of Tetlin (IRA)
Native Village of False Pass	Native Village of Tyonek (IRA)
Native Village of Fort Yukon (IRA)	Native Village of Unalakleet (IRA)
Native Village of Gakona	Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (IRA)
Native Village of Georgetown	Native Village of Wales (IRA)
Native Village of Goodnews Bay	Native Village of White Mountain (IRA)
Native Village of Hamilton	Navajo Nation
Native Village of Hooper Bay	Nelson Lagoon Tribal Council
Native Village of Kanatak (IRA)	Nenana Native Association
Native Village of Karluk (IRA)	New Koliganek Village Council
Native Village of Kasigluk	New Stuyahok Village
Native Village of Kiana	Newhalen Village
Native Village of Kipnuk	Newtok Traditional Council
Native Village of Kivalina (IRA)	Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee

Nightmute Traditional Council	Pueblo of Pojoaque
Nikolai Village	Pueblo of San Felipe
Ninilchik Traditional Council	Pueblo of San Ildefonso
Nisqually Indian Community Council	Pueblo of Sandia
Nome Eskimo Community	Pueblo of Santa Ana
Nondalton Village	Pueblo of Santa Clara
Nooksack Indian Tribal Council	Pueblo of Santo Domingo
Noorvik Native Community (IRA)	Pueblo of Taos
North Fork Rancheria	Pueblo of Tesuque
Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council	Pueblo of Zia
Northway Village	Pueblo of Zuni
Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation	Puyallup Tribal Council
Nulato Tribal Council	Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribal Council
Nunakauyarmuit Tribe	Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village
Ohkay Owingeh	Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska
Ohogamuit Traditional Council	Quartz Valley Reservation
Organized Village of Grayling (IRA)	Quechan Tribal Council
Organized Village of Kake (IRA)	Quileute Tribal Council
Organized Village of Kasaan (IRA)	Quinault Indian Nation - Business Committee
Organized Village of Kwethluk (IRA)	Ramah Navajo Chapter
Organized Village of Saxman (IRA)	Ramona Band of Mission Indians
Orutsararmuit Native Council	Rampart Village
Oscarville Tribal Council	Redding Rancheria
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Tribal Council	Redwood Valley Reservation
Pala Band of Mission Indians	Reno-Sparks Tribal Council
Pascua Yaqui Tribal Council	Resighini Rancheria
Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians	Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Pauloff Harbor Village	Robinson Rancheria
Pauma/Yuima Band of Mission Indians	Round Valley Reservation
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians	Ruby Tribal Council
Pedro Bay Village Council	Rumsey Rancheria
Petersburg Indian Association (IRA)	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Council
Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians	Samish Indian Nation
Pilot Point Tribal Council	San Carlos Tribal Council
Pilot Station Traditional Village	San Juan Southern Paiute Council
Pinoleville Reservation	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Pit River Tribal Council	San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Indians
Platinum Traditional Village Council	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	Santa Rosa Rancheria
Port Graham Village Council	Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Port Lions Traditional Tribal Council	Santa Ysabel Band of Mission Indians
Portage Creek Village Council	Sauk-Suiattle Tribal Council
Potter Valley Tribe	Scammon Bay Traditional Council
Pueblo of Acoma	Scotts Valley Rancheria
Pueblo of Cochiti	Selawik IRA Council
Pueblo of Isleta	Seldovia Village Tribe (IRA)
Pueblo of Jemez	Shageluk Native Village (IRA)
Pueblo of Laguna	Sherwood Valley Rancheria
Pueblo of Nambe	Shingle Springs Rancheria
Pueblo of Picuris	

Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council	Ugashik Traditional Village Council
Shoshone Business Committee	Umkumiut Native Village
Shoshone-Paiute Business Council	Unga Tribal Council
Siletz Tribal Council	United Auburn Indian Community
Sitka Tribe of Alaska (IRA)	Upper Skagit Tribal Council
Skagway Village	Ute Business Committee
Skokomish Tribal Council	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians General Council	Venetie Village Council
Sleetmute Traditional Council	Viejas Band of Mission Indians
Smith River Rancheria	Village of Alakanuk
Snoqualmie Tribal Organization	Village of Anaktuvuk Pass
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Village of Aniak
Solomon Traditional Council	Village of Atmautluak
South Fork Band Council	Village of Cheforak
Southern Ute Tribe	Village of Clarks Point
Spokane Business Council	Village of Dot Lake
Squaxin Island Tribal Council	Village of Iliamna
St. George Traditional Council	Village of Kalskag
Stebbins Community Association (IRA)	Village of Kotlik
Stewart Community Council	Village of Lower Kalskag
Stewarts Point Rancheria	Village of Old Harbor
Stillaguamish Board of Directors	Village of Red Devil
Summit Lake Paiute Tribal Council	Village of Salamatoff
Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak	Village of Stony River
Suquamish Tribal Council	Village of Wainwright
Susanville Indian Rancheria	Walker River Paiute Tribal Council
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	Washoe Tribal Council
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Wells Indian Colony Band Council
Table Mountain Rancheria	White Mountain Apache Tribe
Takotna Village	Winnemucca Tribal Council
Tanacross Village Council	Wiyot Tribe
Telida Village	Woodfords Community Council
Teller Traditional Council	Wrangell Cooperative Assn. (IRA)
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Tribal Council	Yakama Nation
Timbi-sha Shoshone Tribe	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe
Tohono O'odham Nation	Yavapai-Apache Community Council
Tonto Apache Tribal Council	Yavapai-Prescott Board of Directors
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Yerington Paiute Tribe
Traditional Village of Togiak	Yomba Tribal Council
Trinidad Rancheria	Yupit of Andreafski
Tulalip Board of Directors	Yurok Tribe
Tule River Reservation	
Tuluksak Native Community (IRA)	
Tuntutuliak Traditional Council	
Tununak IRA Council	
Tuolumne Rancheria	
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	
Twin Hills Village Council	

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