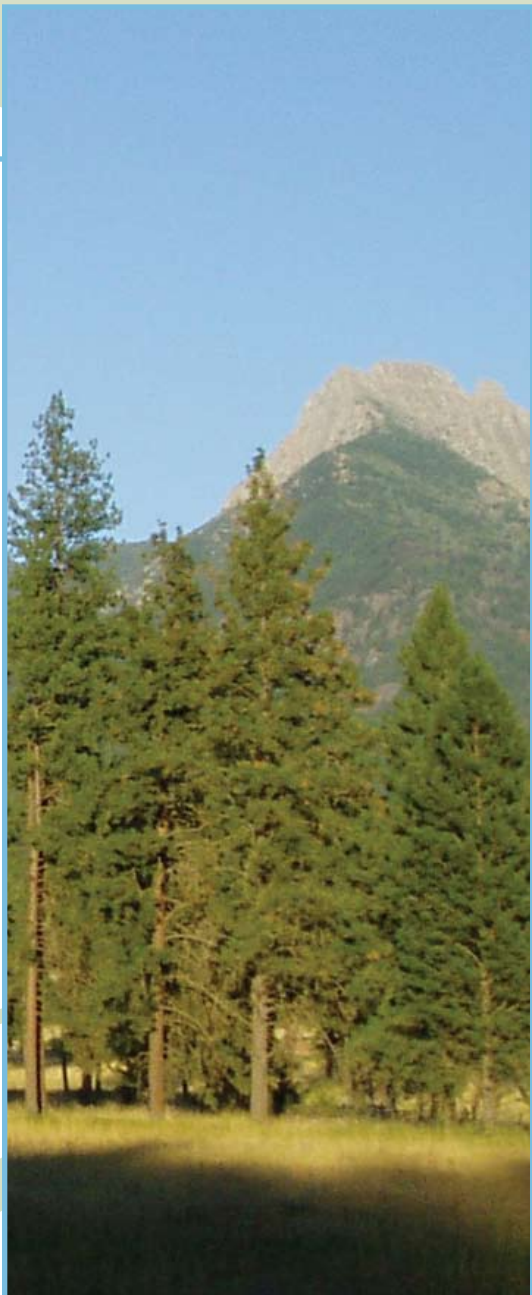




THE CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES

Tribal Brownfield Response Program

BROWNFIELDS ARE REAL PROPERTY, THE EXPANSION, REDEVELOPMENT, OR REUSE OF WHICH MAY BE COMPLICATED BY THE PRESENCE OR POTENTIAL PRESENCE OF A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, POLLUTANT, OR CONTAMINANT.



Illegal dumping site and livestock



Illegal dumping site

In 1995, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the Brownfields Program and has since then, grown into a principal nationwide plan of environmental restoration. In 2003, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes began a Tribal Brownfields Response Program funded by grant monies provided by the EPA.

• In 2003, EPA DISTRIBUTED ALMOST \$50 MILLION AMONG ALL 50 STATES, 30 TRIBES, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Prior to the passage of the Brownfields Law, EPA developed a framework for negotiations between EPA regions and states regarding State Voluntary Cleanup Programs. This preliminary framework was the precursor to how EPA works with states and tribes today.

EPA provides response programs up to \$50 million in grants to states and tribes to establish or enhance their response programs. Generally, these programs address the assessment, cleanup, and redevelopment of Brownfields. For some recipients, the funding will provide an opportunity to create new response programs to address contaminated properties.

States and tribes also can use the new funding to capitalize a revolving fund for cleanup, purchase environmental insurance, or develop other insurance mechanisms to provide financing for cleanup activities. In addition, the funds can be used to establish or maintain the statutorily required public record, to oversee cleanups, and to conduct site-specific activities.

• In 2003, THE CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI RECEIVED GRANT FUNDS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$99,000.

The EPA provides financial assistance to states and tribes, which increases their capacity to meet the Brownfields cleanup and redevelopment challenges. It will also help to ensure that properties are cleaned up safely, according to state and tribal standards.

• In 2007 THE TRIBES RECEIVED GRANT FUNDS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$190,633.00.



Illegal dumping site



If you need:

- to report a potential Brownfield site
- assistance with an environmental site assessment at a potential Brownfield site
- to request a Targeted Brownfield Assessment assistance application package
- information available in the Brownfield Tribal Response Program (TRP) public record

please provide the site location and contact information to:

*Marlene McDanal – Brownfield Coordinator
mcdanal@cskt.org
P.O. Box 278, Pablo, Montana 59855*

*The Brownfield Coordinator can also be reached at:
Natural Resources Department
301 Main Street, Polson, Montana
(406) 675-2700
8:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.
Monday thru Friday, closed most holidays.*



Illegal dumping site



*Additional information can be found at:
deq.mt.gov/Brownfields and
epa.gov/brownfields/*

Highlights of recent activities within the Brownfield Tribal Response Program

In the beginning of fiscal year 2008, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes have solicited proposals for completion of Phase I, II, and IV Environmental Site Assessments at seven (7) Brownfield sites within the exterior boundaries of the Flathead Indian Reservation. Fiscal year 2008, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Brownfield Response Program selected AMEC Geomatrix, Inc., to complete Brownfield Assessment Projects for the seven (7) identified Brownfield sites. They are charged with completion of Phase I, II, and IV Environmental Site Assessments for seven identified Brownfield sites which are:



Elmo Cash Store
LUST site



Illegal dumping site

• *THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) DEFINITION OF A BROWNFIELD IS: BROWNFIELDS ARE REAL PROPERTY, THE EXPANSION, REDEVELOPMENT, OR REUSE OF WHICH MAY BE COMPLICATED BY THE PRESENCE OR POTENTIAL PRESENCE OF A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, POLLUTANT, OR CONTAMINANT.*

Assessing, cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties takes development pressures off of undeveloped, open land and both improves and protects the environment. The Tribal Brownfield Response Program ensures the protection of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes natural resources by inspecting the exterior boundaries of the reservation for illegal or abandoned sites that might comprise of solid and/or hazardous substance such as Illegal dumping that consists of waste materials that are unknown until investigated, these materials may have the probability to contaminate the natural resources of the reservation, and may cause severe health risks to the public. The Brownfield program conducts inspections through methodology that consist of; sample collection, laboratory and chemical analysis, field investigation, research, observations, documenting, interviews, and inquiries. This assists the program to ensure that the safety of the tribes' natural resources is met.

In fiscal year 2003 a Brownfield committee was formed by the tribal council and is charged with prioritizing Brownfield sites. The committee consists of numerous resource professionals, tribal attorneys, tribal council members, concerned community members, and public citizens. The public is invited to attend the Brownfield program's monthly meetings.

• *CONTACT MARLENE McDANAL, BROWNFIELD COORDINATOR, FOR MORE INFORMATION AND MEETING DATES AND TIMES.*

The Brownfield program ensures the protection of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes natural resources by inspecting the exterior boundaries of the reservation for illegal or abandoned sites that might comprise of solid and/or hazardous substance such as illegal dumping that consists of waste materials that are unknown until investigated, these materials may have the probability to contaminate the natural resources of the reservation, and may cause severe health risks to the public.

The Brownfield program conducts inspections through methodology that consist of sample collection, laboratory

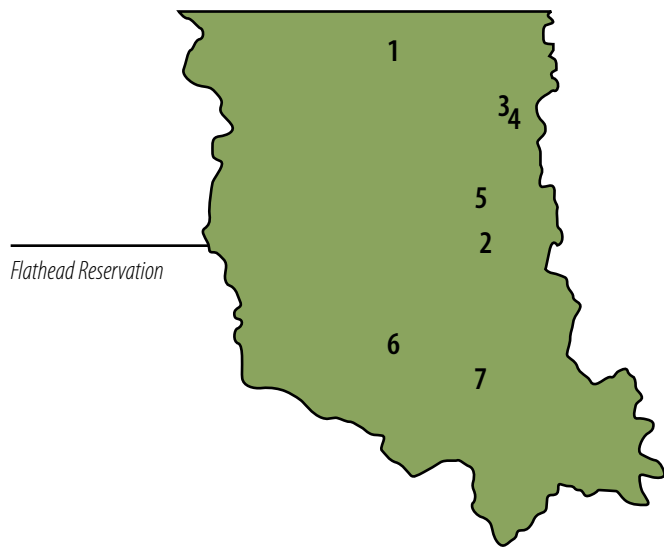
and chemical analysis, field investigation, research, observations, documenting, interviews, and inquiries. This assists the program to ensure that the safety of the tribes' natural resources is met.

All identified tribal Brownfield sites are listed as "Public Record" on the tribal web page. The purpose of the public record is to allow the public easy access to information that describes what response actions were taken in previous years or what are planned for the coming year and whether or not the site will be suitable for unrestricted use. Information available includes:

- Site name
- Site location
- Whether site, on completion of response action, will be suitable for unrestricted use, and
- Identification of institutional controls

Public Record information is updated upon project completion and can be obtained at cskt.org.

• *THE TRIBAL RESPONSE PROGRAM IDENTIFIED SEVEN (7) PRIMARY BROWNFIELD SITES TO DATE. PHASE I, II, III, AND IV ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENTS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS OF THE PROGRAM. THE TRIBAL RESPONSE PROGRAM RECEIVED A COMPETITIVE CLEANUP GRANT TO CLEAN THE ELMO CASH STORE, A LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (LUST) SITE.*



Flathead Reservation

- 1 Elmo Cash Store**
LUST site – 77070 Hwy 93, Elmo, MT 59915
- 2 Meth Home Site**
Ronan, MT 59864
- 3 Meth Home Site**
Finely Point, MT 59860
- 4 Meth Home Site**
Finely Point, MT 59860
- 5 North Crow Home site**
Asbestos, Lead and Mold – Pablo, MT 59855
- 6 Dixon Home Site**
Asbestos and Lead – Dixon Agency, MT 59831
- 7 Old St. Ignatius/Wood Cock**
Dump sites – Sabine Road, St. Ignatius, MT 59865

Illegal dumping site

