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Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Submission for a Brownfields Multipurpose Grant – 2026

Project Narrative Attachment Form:

A. APPLICATION INFORMATION SHEET

1. Applicant Identification

- Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North Dakota & South Dakota, 1 Standing Rock Ave, Fort Yates, ND 58538
- Tribal Program managing the grant - Department of Environmental Regulations, Environmental Protection Agency (DER/EPA), PO Box 516, 104 South River Road, Fort Yates, ND 58538

2. Provide the website URL of your organization

- Tribal website - <https://standingrock.org/about/>
- Department of Environmental Regulations, Environmental Protection Agency (DER/EPA) website - <https://standingrock.org/programs/department-of-environmental-regulations-and-environmental-protection-affairs-der-epa/>

3. Funding Requested

- Grant Type - "Multipurpose"
- Federal Funds Requested - \$1,000,000

4. Location

The location is the Long Soldier District and neighboring towns, Sioux County, North Dakota and Corson County, South Dakota on Tribal Trust Lands on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation of North & South Dakota. (Note: The Reservation straddles North and South Dakota.)

5. Target Area and Priority Site Information

a. List the target area discussed in the Narrative.

The Long Soldier District (also known as the Fort Yates District), is the primary administrative and population center of the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation of North Dakota & South Dakota.

b. Provide the address(es) of the priority site(s) proposed in the Narrative.

- SRST Paleontology Building - 1341 92nd Street, Fort Yates, ND (Long Soldier District)
- Abandoned/burnt home, NE Bald Eagle Ave, Fort Yates, ND (Long Soldier District)
- Abandoned/burnt home, 317 Carignan St., Fort Yates, ND (Long Soldier District)
- The Narrative provides a chart that lists additional Brownfields sites proposed for assessments and cleanups in the Long Soldier District or neighboring towns.

c. Map that depicts the Target Area's location on the Reservation (See Map Attachment)

Contacts

a. Project Director

Jacob Fasthorse, Brownfields Tribal Response Program Coordinator
Department of Environmental Regulations, Environmental Protection Agency (DER/EPA)
PO Box 516, 104 South River Road, Fort Yates, ND 58538
(701) 854-3823; jacob.fasthorse@standingrock.org

b. Chief Executive/Highest-Ranking Elected Official

Steve Sitting Bear, Chairman
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
P.O. Box D, Ft. Yates, ND 58538
(701) 854-8500, (701) 861-0783; steve.sittingbear@standingrock.org

6. Population

According to data reported by the Tribe and documented in recent regional planning reports (citing 2019-2020 figures), the population of the Long Soldier District is approximately 1,961 residents. Total Reservation population listed in 2020 U.S. Census was 7,648 residents. (Please note: The Tribal Districts do not align with U.S. Census Tracks/Blocks.)

7. Other Factors

Information on Other Factors	Page #
Community population is 15,000 or less.	Page ii
The applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian Tribe or U.S. Territory.	Page 2
The priority site(s) is impacted by mine-scarred land.	NA
The priority site(s) is adjacent to a body of water.	Pages 1,2,4,5
The priority site(s) is in a federally designated flood plain.	Page 5
The reuse of the priority site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy.	Pages 1,5,12
The reuse of the priority site(s) will incorporate energy efficiency measures.	Page 5
The proposed project will improve local resilience to the impacts of extreme weather events and natural disasters.	Page 5

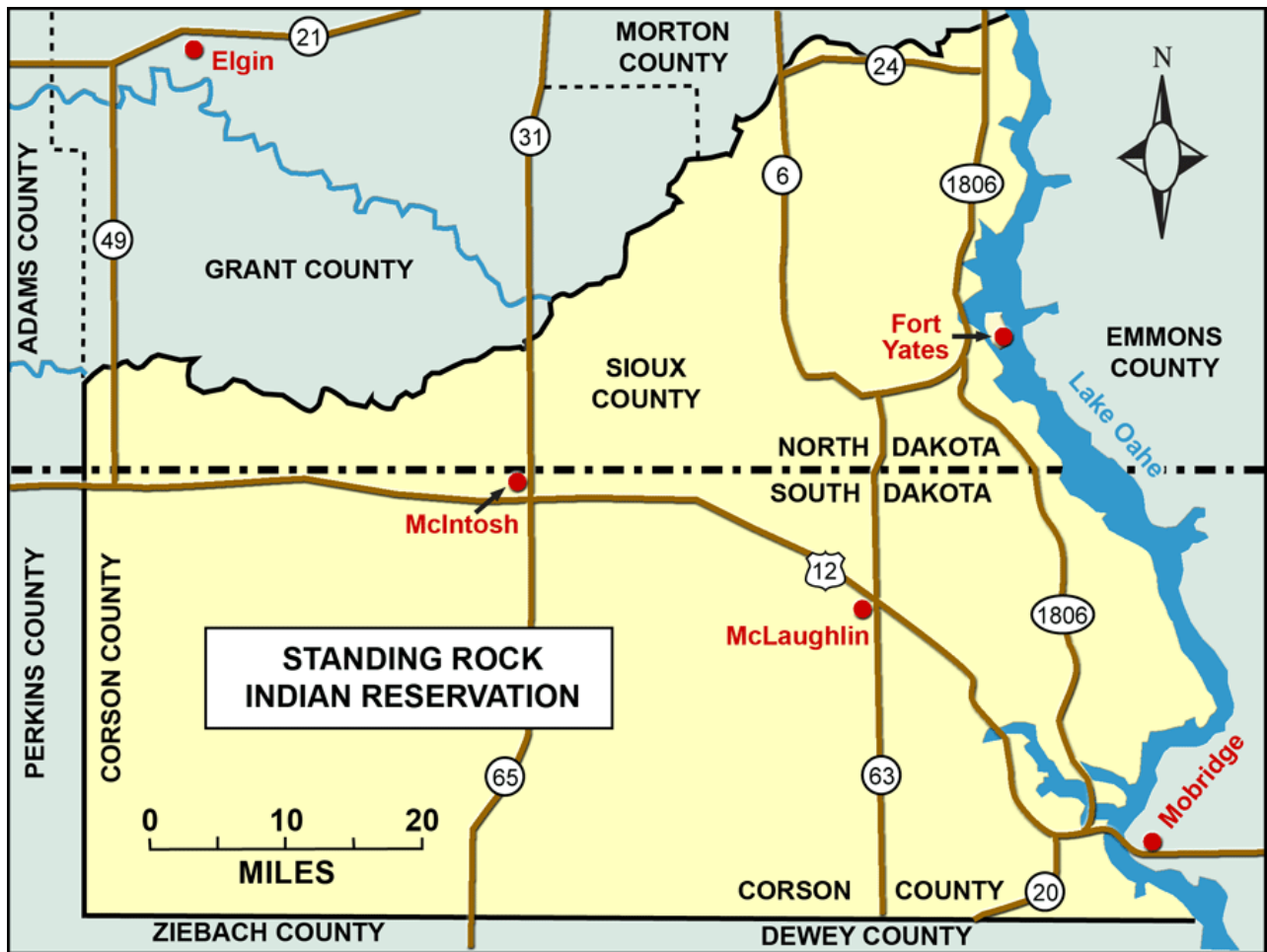
At least 20% of the overall project budget will be spent on eligible reuse/areawide planning activities, as described in Section 3.A.(2), for priority site(s) in target area.	Page 10
The target area is impacted by a coal-fired power plant that has recently closed (2015 or later) or is closing.	NA

8. Letter from the State or Tribal Environmental Authority

See Support Letters Attachment for a Letter form the Environmental Director of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Department of Environmental Regulations, Environmental Protection Agency (DER/EPA) stating that the applicant plans to conduct assessment activities and is planning to apply for FY26 federal Brownfields Grant funds.

9. Releasing Copies of Applications – Not Applicable – This application does not include Confidential Business Information (CBI) or trade secrets.

Map Attachment



B. NARRATIVE

(1) Project Area Description and Plans for Revitalization Target Area and Brownfields

a. Overview of Brownfield Challenges and Description of Target Area

How the Multipurpose Grant Addresses These Challenges – The Long Soldier (Fort Yates) District and neighboring towns are the designated target area for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's (SRST) proposed U.S. EPA Multipurpose Grant. As the cultural and administrative and cultural of the Reservation, this area faces significant environmental challenges stemming from its historic concentration of government, educational, and residential facilities. The EPA Multipurpose Grant provides a flexible framework to convert these long-standing liabilities into community assets by supporting environmental assessments to define contamination and remove redevelopment uncertainty, direct cleanup and remediation such as asbestos abatement and methamphetamine decontamination, and site revitalization that enables safe reuse. These efforts build on prior successes, including the cleanup of the Old Smee School, and align with broader Tribal goals for renewable energy growth, modern housing, restoring community pride through safe, functional infrastructure.

b. Description of the Priority Brownfield Site(s) – Long Soldier is a Tribal District and critical community hub located in Sioux County, North Dakota. It encompasses the community of Fort Yates, which serves as the seat of the Tribal government. Other neighboring towns are also part of the target area.

- *Geographic Context:* The area consists of a dense concentration of Tribal administrative offices, residential neighborhoods, and aging commercial corridors situated along the Missouri River and Lake Oahe (reservoir/dam on the River).
- *Shared Planning Area:* The District functions as a central planning zone where Tribal, Federal (BIA/IHS), and local resources converge. As the most densely populated district on the Reservation, the environmental health of Long Soldier is a top priority for Tribal leadership.

Brownfield Challenges and Impacts – The district is encumbered by significant Brownfields challenges—abandoned or underutilized properties where redevelopment is stalled by actual or perceived contamination.

1. Hazardous Materials in Aging Infrastructure

- *The Challenge:* A high volume of pre-1970 government buildings and residential units contain Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM), Lead-Based Paint (LBP), and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs). Specific high-priority sites include the Paleontology Building.
- *The Impact:* These structures pose a severe public health risk. The 2024 fire at the Old Sitting Bull College site serves as a stark example: such incidents risk aerosolizing asbestos fibers and other toxins, creating immediate respiratory threats for residents. Scattered "burnt structures" throughout the district continue to leak hazardous pollutants into the soil and air.

2. Contamination and Illegal Dumping

- *The Challenge:* Numerous scattered sites, including abandoned residential garages and outbuildings, have tested positive for methamphetamine residue or have become targets for the illegal disposal of solid waste.
- *The Impact:* This contamination creates a "dead zone" for redevelopment. These properties cannot be safely converted into much-needed housing or office space until they undergo rigorous decontamination, further exacerbating the local facility shortage.

3. Blight and Economic Stagnation

- *The Challenge:* Centrally located "eyesore" properties create a persistent blight effect, which lowers neighboring property values and discourages private and tribal investment.
- *The Impact:* Prime real estate that should host parks, health clinics, or small businesses remains fenced off and unproductive, acting as a drain on the District's economic vitality and community morale.

Overview of Brownfield Sites in the Target Area – The Tribe has inventoried approximately 30+ Brownfield sites within the Long Soldier District (the primary target area), with Fort Yates being the Tribal Administrative town. These sites range in size from approximately 0.5 to 5 acres. The target area is characterized by a population that is 75% Native American, with a deep cultural and spiritual connection to the land and the nearby Missouri River.

The predominant environmental concerns identified across the target area include:

- *Hazardous Materials:* Asbestos-containing materials (ACM), Lead-Based Paint (LBP), and PCBs in pre-1970 abandoned structures.
- *Combustion Byproducts:* Dioxins, heavy metals, and hazardous ash from "burnouts."
- *Controlled Substances:* Methamphetamine residue in abandoned residential units, often co-mingled with structural toxins.
- *Physical Hazards:* Tipped-over trailers with uncontained debris.

Priority Site Highlight #1: SRST Paleontology Building

- *Location:* 1341 92nd Street, Fort Yates, ND (Long Soldier District)
- *Ownership:* Standing Rock Sioux Tribe (SRST)
- *Past/Current Use:* Former administrative office and natural history archive.
- *Current Condition:* Condemned and vacant; building envelope is compromised.
- *Environmental Concerns:* This site is Asbestos Positive.
- **Why it is Prioritized:** This site is the Tribe's top priority for cleanup because a Phase II ESA is completed. It is "shovel-ready" for remediation. Located in the high-traffic administrative center of Fort Yates, the building is a significant source of blight and a public health risk due to the potential release of friable asbestos into the air near Tribal government offices. Tribal Administration and the public have requested the site be remediated.

Priority Site Highlight #2: Residential Burnout & Abandoned Homes

- *Primary Locations:* See Table below for a list of structures
- *Ownership:* Tribal Land/Individual Allottees homes are listed in the Tribal Brownfields Inventory in coordination with Tribal Housing Authority.
- *Condition:* These are burnt structures and abandoned homes in dense residential zones.
- *Environmental Concerns:* High probability of hazardous ash, dioxins, friable ACM resulting from fire damage, and methamphetamine contamination.
- *Why it is Prioritized:* These sites are prioritized for assessment and cleanup because they sit in the heart of the community. Non-remediated fire sites are known to leach toxins into the soil and aerosolize hazardous dust during the high-wind events common to the Dakotas. Tribal Administration and the public have requested the site be remediated. See list below for additional Brownfields sites.

c. Identifying Additional Sites – The Table below lists additional sites that have been prioritized according to 1) severity of contamination, 2) environmental, health and safety hazards, 3)

reuses have been identified, 4) funding is available, 5) community/economic benefits, 6) input from Tribal Administration/ Programs and the public, 7) Tribe owns the sites, and 8) site eligibility will be verified with EPA.

Sites Within the Long Soldier District and nearby Towns

Site ID / Name	District/Town	Location/Coordinates	Description / Status
Paleontology Bldg.	Long Soldier	1341 92nd St, Fort Yates	Phase II Complete; Asbestos Positive
Trailer House	Long Soldier	NE Bald Eagle Ave	Structure Fire; Phase I/II Needed
Trailer House	Long Soldier	317 Carignan St	Structure Fire; Phase I/II Needed
LS-23-001	Long Soldier	46.105169, -100.636943	Abandoned Camper; Shotgun Casings
LS-23-002	Long Soldier	46.140471, -100.678247	Abandoned Trailer House
LS-23-003	Long Soldier	46.143247, -100.673159	Abandoned House & Trailer Frame
LS-23-004	Long Soldier	46.180968, -100.723381	Abandoned Trailer House
LS-23-005	Long Soldier	46.172276, -100.675633	2 Abandoned Trailer Houses
LS-23-006	Long Soldier	46.138203, -100.731708	Tipped over Trailer with debris
LS-23-007	Long Soldier	46.05392, -100.670104	Trailers, Vehicles, Horse trailers
LS-23-008	Long Soldier	46.050696, -100.668301	Tipped over Trailer with debris
LS-23-009	Long Soldier	45.995058, -100.626023	Abandoned House and Quonset
LS-23-010	Long Soldier	45.979509, -100.629927	Abandoned Homestead
Trailer House	Kenel	SD Hwy 1806	Structure Fire
KL-23-003	Kenel	45.84934, -100.461171	Abandoned House
KL-23-004	Kenel	45.79385, -100.478596	Abandoned House and Trailer
KL-23-005	Kenel	45.822267, -100.469775	Abandoned House
WP-23-005	Wakpala	45.727583, -100.582142	Tires, Burned up Trailer
WP-23-006/008/009	Wakpala	Various	Abandoned Houses & Trailer Debris
RA-23-003	Run. Antelope	45.660681, -100.824363	Dumping (White Goods) in Foundation
RA-23-007	Run. Antelope	45.588251, -100.96066	Burnt down House
RC-23-006	Rock Creek	45.630409, -101.137745	Abandoned House; Debris Field
CB-23-008	Cannonball	46.411352, -100.598055	Burned House; Debris
Old Head start	Porcupine	Porcupine, ND	Suspected LBP and Asbestos

Revitalization of the Target Area

d. Overall Plan for Revitalization – Site revitalization activities are guided by the Tribal Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), developed in 1965 and updated every five years, which reflects Tribal values and is informed by current economic conditions, assets, challenges, and opportunities. It was developed through a coordinated Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis with representatives from all eight District Councils and extensive community input. Consistent with EPA Brownfields program objectives, CEDS priorities include protecting human health and the environment, planning for energy development, preserving natural resources, maintaining a clean and sustainable community, and reducing unemployment through job creation. Brownfields assessment, cleanup, and reuse directly advance these goals by reducing contamination, enabling redevelopment of blighted

properties for housing and Tribal facilities, creating short-term remediation jobs, and supporting long-term community livability outcomes such as affordable housing, transportation access, and reinvestment in existing neighborhoods.

Site Reuse Strategy – The Tribe will use Multipurpose Brownfields funding to advance cleanup-driven reuse at two priority sites in Fort Yates and the Long Soldier District, directly responding to community priorities for health protection, blight removal, and safe redevelopment.

Priority Site 1: Paleontology Building – Fort Yates (Demolition & Site Reuse)

Reuse after Cleanup: Following demolition and removal of hazardous materials, the site will be returned to safe, reuse-ready condition for Tribal community-serving uses, including future workforce training space, light community facilities, or compatible Tribal operations.

Rationale: Community input identified the building as a safety hazard and visual blight. Market and infrastructure conditions support public/Tribal reuse rather than speculative development.

Resources Needed: Asbestos and lead abatement, demolition, debris disposal, confirmation sampling, site grading, and basic infrastructure stabilization.

Partners: Tribal Administration and Programs including Housing Authority, Planning, Economic Committee, U.S. EPA, funding for redevelopment housing/structures from the Tribe, and federal housing agencies.

Priority Site 2: Abandoned/Burnt Homes – Long Soldier District & Neighboring Towns (Abatement/Removal)

Reuse after Cleanup: Cleaned parcels will be prepared for safe residential reuse, future housing, community open space, or redevelopment consistent with Tribal housing priorities.

Rationale: Residents identified abandoned and fire-damaged structures as urgent health and safety concerns. Removal reduces exposure risks and restores neighborhood conditions.

Resources Needed: Hazardous materials abatement (asbestos, lead, ash, meth), structure removal, soil assessment as needed, debris disposal, and site restoration.

Partners: Tribal Administration and Programs including Housing Authority, Planning, Economic Committee, U.S. EPA, funding for redevelopment housing/structures from the Tribe and federal housing agencies.

Timeline: Short-Term (Years 1–2): Site assessments, community confirmation of reuse, abatement planning, and regulatory coordination; Mid-Term (Years 2 - 4): Demolition/abatement, cleanup completion, infrastructure stabilization, and reuse readiness; Long-Term (Years 4–5+): Transition to reuse, long-term stewardship, and monitoring as needed.

e. Outcomes and Benefits of Overall Plan for Revitalization – The Outcomes and Benefits listed below meet the FY26 EPA Brownfield Cleanup narrative requirements while aligning with the Standing Rock CEDS goals for the Long Soldier and Bear Soldier corridor.

1. Economic Development & Community Assets – Cleanup of the priority site(s) will catalyze the Standing Rock Next Generation Plan by transforming environmental liabilities into high-value tribal assets.

- *Economic Stimulation:* Reuse will bridge the Long Soldier (Fort Yates) and Bear Soldier (McLaughlin) corridor, facilitating a Regional Food Distribution Center. This supports the CEDS goal of decreasing regional unemployment by creating 20 tribal jobs.
- *Community Preservation:* Revitalization includes the creation of a managed greenway, providing a recreational buffer for neighboring residents and preserving "safe water" access for the Missouri River watershed.

2. Local Resilience to Extreme Weather – Remediation stabilizes contaminated soils, preventing the migration of pollutants into the Lake Oahe Reservoir during Missouri River flood surges. According to FEMA and the North Dakota Risk Assessment MapService, Fort Yates is delineated as a community with Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). Additionally, interactive flood maps indicate that the area has a high risk of flooding. Over the years, the Tribe has received many Disaster Declarations and Emergencies from FEMA, the most recent being for Flooding and Severe Storms. The design incorporates Green Infrastructure and native prairie restoration to manage high-volume snowmelt and stormwater, protecting the target area roads and housing from erosion and climate-related damage.

3. Renewable Energy & Efficiency – In line with the FY26 EPA Renewable Energy Fact Sheet, the site will facilitate:

- *On-Site Generation*: Installation of a community solar array and micro-wind turbines to provide a decentralized "resilience anchor" for tribal emergency services.
- *Energy Efficiency*: New structures will utilize Passive Solar heating and Geothermal cooling to mitigate the extreme temperature swings common to the Northern Plains, reducing long-term operational costs for the Tribe.

Strategy for Leveraging Resources

f. Resources Needed for Site Reuse – If the Tribe receives the grant, it does not anticipate a need for additional funding to conduct the assessments and cleanups prioritized in the targeted area. Tribal Programs that typically assist with environmental assessments and cleanups will assume their roles and responsibilities as we complete the processes. This will include approvals from Tribal Administration and the Economic Committee throughout the steps, approval from TERO when hiring contractors and qualified workers, coordination with the Housing Authority, Planning and Tribal Health Administration in identifying, remediating and removing targeted houses and structures, and informing and gathering input from Long Soldier District, the Elders, and the public. Tribal Housing has already identified potential asbestos and lead contamination, that needs confirmed with Phase II Assessments. Other funding that could potentially be applied to ensure completion of the assessments and cleanups includes a Tribe Resolution that requires 1% Solid Waste fee to be withheld from construction and environmental contracts to verify results the contractor's work, and TERO, which withholds 2.5% of the contract to ensure that procurement procedures and contract requirements are followed. Additional funding sources will be sought for redevelopment.

g. Use of Existing Infrastructure – There are existing roads and utilities in the target area including sewer, water, electricity, and propane, of which, some would be beneficial for new housing and commercial/Tribal developments, and potentially an open space/park concepts. Sidewalks are also present in certain areas. Services, such as road maintenance and plowing and utility repair are an established part of the system. The site is relatively flat and conducive to developing new homes and businesses, other buildings and/or outdoor space. There is adequate parking along the streets. There are mature trees that offer shade and visual appeal.

(2) Community Need and Community Engagement

Community Need

a. The Community's Need for Funding – The Standing Rock Sioux Reservation spans 2.3 million acres (including 1.4 million acres of Tribal Trust Land) across North and South Dakota and is

the sixth-largest Reservation in the United States. The Tribal Brownfields Program has inventoried 100+ brownfields sites Reservation-wide, including 30+ sites in the Long Soldier (Fort Yates) District, the primary target area, with 50+ sites entered into EPA's ACRES database. Site conditions include abandoned housing, burned and vacant structures, obsolete institutional buildings, open dumps, underground storage tanks, junkyards, and construction debris. According to the 2020 Census, Reservation-wide poverty is 41%, with Fort Yates ranging from 26.8%–42.7%, compared to a national average of about 13%, and 48.7% of adults are out of the labor force. These environmental and economic conditions, combined with urgent housing, employment, and rising healthcare and utility cost pressures, demonstrate a clear need for EPA Brownfields assessment, cleanup, and reuse assistance.

b. Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations – According to EPA's Office of Radiation and Air Quality, Native American and Tribal populations bear an excessive burden of poor indoor air quality and asthma. The rate of asthma is almost double the national average. Additionally, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and EPA websites show that releases of asbestos and lead can pose health risks, especially in young children, the elderly and other sensitive populations. In adults this may include difficulties in pregnancy, other reproductive problems, high blood pressure, nerve disorders, memory and concentration problems, muscle and joint pain, digestive problems and cancer of the larynx. In children and babies lead levels are more dangerous and include damage to the brain and nervous system, slowed growth, behavioral and learning problems, hearing problems, and headaches. The current state of the structures presents a health and safety hazard to the people living and children playing in the area.

The National Institutes of Health – National Library of Medicine provides statistics that show the target area population exhibits a disproportionate health burden compared to state and national averages, establishing a high-priority need for remediation:

- **Cancer:** The Northern Plains region, including the Standing Rock service area, experiences a cancer mortality rate approximately 40% higher than the overall U.S. population. Specifically, the incidence of colorectal and lung cancers in the target area is significantly greater-than-normal, with Tribal members presenting with Stage III or IV disease at a rate of 50%, compared to the non-native average of 36%.
- **Asthma & Respiratory Conditions:** Asthma prevalence in the target area is 10.4%, exceeding the national average of 8.0%. Where housing density is higher, the asthma death rate for Indigenous residents is nearly two times higher than the general population.
- **Life Expectancy Baseline:** The baseline life expectancy in the Aberdeen IHS Area (which includes the Reservation) is 65.4 years, a severe disparity compared to the U.S. national average of 76.5 years.

The U.S. Census 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for Fort Yates:

- **Child Poverty:** Over 57% of children in the target area live below the poverty line.
- **Unemployment:** While the official Census rate is low, Tribal records indicate an actual underemployment rate exceeding 50%, primarily due to a lack of commercial infrastructure.
- **Housing Crisis:** With an average household size of 4.6 persons, the community suffers from severe overcrowding, forcing residents to live in close proximity to contaminated sites that would be mitigated much faster in more affluent, urban settings.
- **Illness:** Residents suffer from disproportionately high rates of diabetes (20%+), heart disease, and respiratory illnesses. The presence of asbestos, lead, and mold (compounded by recent

events like the 2024 fire at the Tribal Old Sitting Bull College) exacerbates these health disparities. Specifically, the ash and debris from these sites are frequently dispersed by the high winds characteristic of the Great Plains, leading to inhalation risks.

c. Greater Than Normal Incidence of Disease and Adverse Health Conditions – By eliminating the direct contact and ingestion of asbestos, people will not be affected by the known carcinogen, which can cause lung cancer and mesothelioma, a form of neoplasm of the lining of the chest and abdominal cavities. It will also reduce cancer of the larynx associated with asbestos and breathing lead paint dust, and numerous health difficulties related to the brain and nervous system. Through assessment and cleanup of multiple sites in target areas we will stop releases of asbestos, lead and other potential contaminants to the environment and reduce the health risks to people. If the building were to remain, the risk increases for impacts to health and the environment and the costs for cleanup costs and liability increase. Not only would cleaning up the building eliminate health, environmental, and safety hazards, but the aesthetics of the area would be greatly improved by abolishing the eyesore.

Community Engagement

d. Prior/Ongoing Community Involvement – The Tribal Brownfields Program developed a Community Involvement Plan several years ago and follows it when conducting assessments and cleanups. The Plan outlines ways to involve communities and stakeholders in project development and implementation. It includes education and outreach, a summary and status of the project, stakeholders and their roles, ways to distribute information and gather input from the public and pertinent Tribal entities, how to provide verbal and written responses to comments, and how to document the project for the Public Record. Announcements are made prior to the start of the project, periodically provide status updates and at completion of the project and are often held in conjunction with public meetings. We coordinate outreach with Tribal Administration and Programs (such as Economic Committee, Housing Authority, Health Administration, Planning) and the affected Communities and Districts including the Elders.

e. Project Involvement – All environmental projects are coordinated with and approved by the Economic Committee, with contractor hiring conducted through the Tribal Employment Rights Office (TERO). Project activities are coordinated with Tribal Administration, District Chairpersons, and the public to obtain necessary approvals. Tribal Housing, Planning, and Tribal Health routinely support assessment and cleanup of structures. The Tribe also works closely with BIA, IHS, EPA, and other federal agencies to obtain technical assistance and funding.

f. Project Roles

The Table below describes local organization/entity/group’s role in the project.

Organization/ Entity/Group	Entity’s Mission	Point of Contact name and email	Specific involvement in the project or assistance
Tribal Administration	Approval	Steve Sitting Bear (Chairman) steve.sittingbear@standingrock.org	Review, input, approval
Economic Committee	Oversite and Approval	Cyril Archambault (Chair) Cyril.archambault@standingrock.org	Review, input, approval
SRST Housing Authority	Coordination	Janet Brown (701) 854-3891	Identify targeted & new housing, funding

Planning	Coordination	Jesi Shanley jesi.shanley@standingrock.org	Reuse options
TERO	Coordination, approval	Anna Cotanny acotanny@standingrock.org	Approval of contractor and qualified workers
Tribal Health Administration	Coordination	Margaret Gates mgates@standingrock.org	Advice
District and Towns	Input	Sidney Bailey, Jr. (Long Soldier Council Rep) Sidney.bailey@standingrock.org	Input, advice
Elders	Input	Various points of contact	Input, advice, interpreters
EPA, IHS, BIA, DOE, HUD	Technical ass't., funding	Various points of contact	Technical ass't., funding for projects and housing

g. Incorporating Community Input – The Brownfields Community Involvement Plan establishes procedures for public notification, comment response, public meetings, and maintenance of the Public Record. Project updates will be provided at scheduled and special community meetings, and progress will be shared with the Economic Committee, Tribal Council, and involved Tribal programs. Project documents will be maintained in the Brownfields Public Record for public review. Environmental projects are approved by the Economic Committee, and with contractor hiring conducted through the Tribal Employment Rights Office (TERO). Project activities are coordinated with Tribal Administration, District Chairpersons, and the public to obtain necessary input and approvals. Tribal Housing, Planning, and Tribal Health routinely support assessment and cleanup of structures. The Tribe also works closely with BIA, IHS, EPA, and other federal agencies to obtain technical assistance and funding, and Elders are available to assist with Native language interpretation.

(3) Task Descriptions, Cost Estimates, and Measuring Progress

The following Description of Tasks/Activities including Project Implementation, Anticipated Schedule, Task/Activity Leads, and Outputs (3a.-d.) are incorporated into the below Table.

Descriptions of Project Tasks, Anticipated Schedules, Project Leads and Outputs

<p>TASK 1 – PROJECT MANAGEMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL OVERSIGHT</p> <p>a. Project Implementation</p> <p>EPA-funded tasks/activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall grant management, coordination, hiring/oversight of qualified contractor • EPA and Tribal reporting requirements • ACRES database entry and maintenance • Coordination with EPA Region 8 and oversight by the SRST DER/EPA <p>Non-EPA grant resources needed: NA</p> <p>b. Anticipated Project Schedule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing throughout the full 5-year period of performance • Quarterly, final and financial rpts. and continuous oversight from project initiation through closeout <p>c. Task/Activity Lead: SRST (DER/EPA) with approval from Economics Committee</p> <p>d. Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RFPs, Contracts, Quarterly, final and financial reports • ACRES property records entered and updated
<p>TASK 2 – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & PARTICIPANT SUPPORT COSTS</p> <p>a. Project Implementation</p> <p>EPA-funded tasks/activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Community Involvement Plan (CIP) – Public education, outreach and public input

- Maintain a Public Record

Non-EPA grant resources needed: NA

b. Anticipated Project Schedule

- Community engagement in Year 1 and continued during plannings, assessments, and cleanups
- Outreach events conducted as sites advance through assessment and remediation

c. Task/Activity Lead: SRST DER/EPA, with support from District & neighboring towns

d. Outputs

- Public meeting agendas, sign-in sheets, minutes, logs, updated Public Record
- Outreach and educational materials, success stories

TASK 3 – SITE ASSESSMENT & CLEANUP PLANNING

a. Project Implementation

EPA-funded tasks/activities:

- Seek approval from EPA on site eligibilities; Develop of Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPs)
- Conduct of Phase II Environmental Site Assessments
- Prepare Cleanup Plans; Develop Analyses of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives (ABCAs)

Non-EPA grant resources needed: NA

b. Anticipated Project Schedule

- Phase II ESA field work primarily - Years 2–3; Cleanup planning and ABCA development - Years 3–4

c. Task/Activity Lead: Hired Qualified Environmental Professional, SRST DER/EPA oversight

d. Outputs

- Approval from EPA for site eligibility approval; Phase II ESA reports
- Approved QAPPs and confirmation sampling QAPPs
- Cleanup Plans; Analyses of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives (ABCAs)

Task 4 – Site Remediation (Cleanup)

EPA-funded tasks/activities:

- Hazardous material abatement and cleanup, including asbestos, lead-based paint, PCBs, fire-related debris, and methamphetamine contamination; Confirmation sampling following cleanup
- Site restoration activities

Non-EPA grant resources needed: Post-cleanup redevelopment and infrastructure improvements pursued through Tribal funds and other federal programs (e.g., HUD, BIA, DOE), residents obtaining financing for housing, as applicable

b. Anticipated Project Schedule

- Physical cleanup activities primarily conducted in Years 4–5
- Confirmation sampling and cleanup completion documentation following remediation

c. Task/Activity Lead: Contracted remediation contractors under SRST DER/EPA oversight

d. Outputs

- Health and Safety Plans; Site Security Plans; Confirmation sampling results; Final Cleanup Reports
- Jobs created during cleanup; health hazards & blighted sites removed, sites ready for reuse

Non-EPA Resources & Leveraged Funding – During the assessments and cleanups, we do not anticipate the use of non-EPA funds. Tribal Programs that typically assist/oversite/approve with environmental assessments and cleanups will assume their roles and responsibilities as we complete the processes. Other sources of funding that could potentially support the project include funding from the 1% Solid Waste fee withheld from construction and environmental contracts to verify results the contractor’s work; and TERO that withholds 2.5% of the contract to ensure that procurement procedures and contract requirements are followed, and requires the contractor to hire qualified TERO workers during the cleanup, allowing Tribal workers to earn more income. Successful completion of this grant will position the Tribe to apply for

further federal or private development funding (e.g., USDA or BIA funds for site construction, federal grants for housing, residents obtaining financing for homes, and from the Tribe).

e. Cost Estimates and Compliance Statement – The **total EPA funding requested is \$1,000,000**. Direct and indirect administrative costs charged to EPA funds **do not exceed 5% (\$50,000)** of the total request, consistent with CERCLA §104(k)(5)(E). All costs are eligible, reasonable, and allocable to EPA Multipurpose Grant activities; supported by Phase II data and contractor estimates; and comply with EPA budget category definitions. The budget was developed by SRST DER/EPA, based upon its experience with past assessments and cleanups and with input from the Tribal Housing Authority.

Budget Table - Tasks with their proposed costs

Budget Categories	Task 1 Project Mgmt. & Oversight	Task 2 Community Engagement	Task 3 Assessment & Planning	Task 4 Site Remediation	Total (\$)
Personnel	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$6,000
Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies	\$3,000	\$6,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$13,000
Contractual	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$150,000
Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$800,550	\$800,550
Other	\$4,000	\$8,000	\$4,000	\$8,000	\$24,000
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$8,500	\$15,500	\$157,500	\$812,050	\$993,550
Indirect Costs (15% on Travel, Supplies, & Other)	\$1,275	\$2,325	\$1,125	\$1,725	\$6,450
TOTAL BUDGET	\$9,775	\$17,825	\$158,625	\$813,775	\$1,000,000

Task Descriptions and Costs

- **Travel (\$6,000)** – Training such as OSHA-40 Hour, Asbestos, Lead, Mold, Br. Workshop
- **Supplies Costs (\$20,000)**: Office supplies, printing, publishing, etc, other outreach and reporting documents, presentations/success stories over 5 years
- **Construction (\$800,000)**: Physical remediation, including asbestos abatement, hazardous material removal, disposal, and site restoration.
- **Contractual (\$150,000)**: Limited strictly to Phase II ESAs, ABCAs, Cleanup Plans, and QAPPs
- **Indirect Costs (\$6,450)**: 15% on Travel, Supplies, and Other Categories (ICs are applied to administrative costs, and are not applied to construction or cleanup cost categories) (**See Indirect Cost Attachment for Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement.**)
- **Other (\$24,000)** – Public room meeting costs (10 meetings over 5 years), Light refreshments (with EPA Approval)
- **Supplies Costs (\$20,000)**: Office supplies, printing, publishing, etc, other outreach and reporting documents, presentations/success stories over 5 years

f. Plan to Measure and Evaluate Environmental Progress and Results – The SRST DER/EPA will use a performance-tracking system to measure progress toward achieving project outputs, environmental results, and long-term outcomes throughout the five-year period of

performance. Evaluation activities are integrated into project management and EPA reporting requirements to ensure accountability and transparency.

Project outputs will be tracked as discrete, verifiable deliverables associated with Tasks 1–4. These include quarterly progress and financial reports, ACRES database entries, approved Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPs), Community Involvement Plans, Phase II Environmental Site Assessment reports, Analyses of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives (ABCAs), Cleanup Plans, and Cleanup Completion Reports.

Project outcomes will be evaluated based on measurable improvements in environmental conditions and site readiness. Key indicators include the reduction or elimination of human exposure to hazardous substances (such as asbestos, lead-based paint, PCBs, fire-related debris, and methamphetamine residues), the number of sites advanced to cleanup-complete or reuse-ready status, and the total acres restored to safe, usable condition. Confirmation sampling will be used to verify cleanup effectiveness. Progress will be reviewed at least quarterly to compare planned versus completed activities, identify any schedule or cost variances, and adjust site sequencing or work plans as needed. Community input gathered through outreach activities will inform ongoing prioritization to ensure sites posing the greatest public health risks are addressed first. All environmental data will be collected in accordance with EPA-approved QAPPs to ensure quality and defensibility. Records will be maintained in the project administrative and Public Record files, reported through ACRES and quarterly reports, and communicated to the community through public meetings and outreach materials.

(4) Programmatic Capability and Past Performance

Programmatic Capability (a., b. and c. included below)

a. *Organizational Capacity*, b. *Organizational Structure*, c. *Key Staff*

The SRST DER/EPA has successfully carried out the functions of all of the Federal, State and Tribal grants and programs. We are in compliance with all grants, current on projects, and in good standing with EPA Region 8. Grants include the Brownfields Tribal Response Program, GAP, Clean Air Act, Pesticides, UST, Water Quality under Water Resources, and BIA 638 EQ. We have not had any adverse audit actions and internal audits are completed every year. We have developed an Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan and updated and enforce the Tribal Solid Waste Codes, which enhance our Oversight and Enforcement Authorities. We follow Federal and Tribal procurement procedures. Also, Tribal procurement procedures and need internal approval before releasing and signing documents. For any contractual work, which is overseen by the Tribal Employment Rights Office (TERO), we follow Tribal requirements on seeking and selecting bids, which have more restrictions than Federal requirements. All internal documents are also approved by the Economics Committee. QAPPs are submitted to EPA Region 8 for approval before sampling begins. We hire only certified contractors and a percentage is set aside from each contract to ensure that the contractor's work is completed satisfactorily.

- Jacob Fasthorse, the Brownfields Tribal Response Program Coordinator, will be the Project lead for the grant. He has a two-year degree in Environmental Science and a four-year degree in Environmental Science with an emphasis in Environmental Chemistry. He is a certified Asbestos Inspector and has attended a number of environmental courses and workshops.
- Adam Rookey is the DER/EPA Director with experience in managing EPA and other agency environmental programs, has received appropriate training, and overseen many environmental assessments and cleanups. By having one Brownfields position and an Environmental Director

who has oversight over the Program; if one person leaves, there is continuity while another new person is being trained and gains experience.

- Additionally, the Economic Committee reviews and approves environmental projects. A few years ago, the Brownfields Tribal Response Program Coordinator convinced most of the members to attend a 24-Hour OSHA course to better understand cleanup and response issues.

d. Acquiring Additional Resources – The Tribe requires a 1% Solid Waste fee withholding on construction and environmental contracts to verify contractor performance, and TERO withholds 2.5% to ensure procurement compliance and the use of qualified Tribal workers during cleanup. For activities affecting human health, the Tribe coordinates with Tribal Health Administration, the Economic Committee, and Indian Health Service (IHS). A certified, experienced contractor will be retained to prepare the Cleanup Plan and perform remediation and disposal in accordance with applicable standards, including verification sampling.

Past Performance and Accomplishments

e. Currently Has or Previously Received an EPA Brownfields Grant – Below is a summary of three most recent Federally funded EPA Assistance Agreements. We are in good standing on all of our Agreements.

1. EPA 128(a) TRP: Annually funded since 2004. Awarded \$95,000 for FY26. Funds Brownfields Coordinator and duties of the job.

Outputs include 1) Survey and Inventory of Brownfields sites; 2) establish a Public Record and Public participation; 3) establish Oversight and Enforcement Authorities; 4) approval of a Cleanup Plan and Verification and Certification that Cleanup is Complete, 5) conduct Assessments and Cleanups at Brownfields sites, and 6) receive appropriate training.

Accomplishments/Outcomes – (1) Surveyed 100+ abandoned or underutilized buildings and sites, plus open dumps, construction debris, USTs, and junkyards; (2) established a Brownfields Public Record and implemented a Community Involvement Plan to support outreach, education, and public input; (3) issued RFPs, procured contractors, reviewed QAPPs, approved cleanup plans, and oversaw assessment and cleanup, along with development of a Solid Waste Management Plan, strengthened Solid Waste Codes, and adopted a 1% Solid Waste fee withholding to verify contractor performance; (4) created standardized forms to document cleanup plan approval and completion; (5) conducted numerous EPA-funded assessments and cleanups since 2004, with 50+ sites entered into ACRES; and (6) completed professional training, including OSHA 40-hour, asbestos, lead, and mold certifications.

2. EPA Climate Pollution Reduction Grant/Planning Grant (CPRG):Funded since 09/2023. Awarded \$371,750

Outputs: To develop an Emissions Inventory and Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP).

Accomplishments/Outcomes: Coordination has occurred with other Tribal Programs/Authorities including Standing Rock Renewable Energy Power Authority, Housing Authority, Solid Waste Program and Tribal Roads. The Emissions Inventory is in progress.

3. EPA Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA): Funded since 09/2025. Awarded \$763,454.

Outputs: To support environmental infrastructure, cleanup, and climate resilience.

Accomplishments/Outcomes: Since receiving the grant 4 months ago, we have hired an enforcement officer, are monitoring/surveying open dumps and have assessed and cleaned up the Old Sitting Bull College Brownfields site.

Threshold Criteria Responses Attachment

(1) A statement of applicant eligibility if a city, county, State, or Tribe

- a. The Standing Rock Sioux Reservation of North Dakota & South Dakota was established by the federal government through the Act of March 2, 1889, and is home to the Federally recognized Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. The Reservation straddles the borders of North and South Dakota encompassing Sioux County in North Dakota Corson County in South Dakota. It covers about 2.3 million acres and includes eight Tribal Districts.
- b. All applicants: indicate if your organization is exempt from Federal taxation under section 501(c)(4) of the IRC. The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe is not exempt from Federal taxation under section 501(c)(4) of the IRC. The Tribe does not lobby. **(See Grants.gov Lobbying Form submitted with this grant application.)**

(2) Description of community involvement

The Tribal Brownfields Program developed a Community Involvement Plan several years ago and has followed it since on conducting assessments and cleanups. The Plan outlines ways to involve communities and stakeholders in project development and implementation. It includes education and outreach, a summary and status of the project, stakeholders and their roles, ways to distribute information and gather input from the Community and pertinent Tribal entities, how to provide verbal and written responses to comments, and how to document the project for the Administrative Record. Announcements are made prior to the start of the project, periodically provide status updates and at completion of the project and are often held in conjunction with public meetings. We coordinate any outreach with pertinent Tribal Administration and Programs (such as Economic Committee, Housing Authority, Health Administration, Planning) and the affected Communities and Districts.

(3) Target Area and Priority Site Information

a. List the target area discussed in the Narrative.

The target area is the Long Soldier District and neighboring towns, Sioux County, North Dakota and Corson County, South Dakota on Tribal Trust Lands on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation of North & South Dakota. (Note: The Reservation straddles North and South Dakota.) Long Soldier is a critical community hub and encompasses the community of Fort Yates, which serves as the seat of the Tribal government.

a. Provide the address(es) of the priority site(s) proposed in the Narrative.

Priority Site Highlight #1: SRST Paleontology Building

- **Location:** 1341 92nd Street, Fort Yates, ND (Long Soldier District)
- **Ownership:** Standing Rock Sioux Tribe (SRST)
- **Past/Current Use:** Former administrative office and natural history archive.
- **Current Condition:** Condemned and vacant; building envelope is compromised.
- **Environmental Concerns:** This site is Asbestos Positive.
- **Why it is Prioritized:** This site is the Tribe's top priority for cleanup because a Phase II ESA is completed. It is "shovel-ready" for remediation. Located in the high-traffic administrative center of Fort Yates, the building is a significant source of blight and a public health risk due

to the potential release of friable asbestos into the air near Tribal government offices. Tribal Administration and the public have requested the site be remediated.

Priority Site Highlight #2: Residential Burnout & Abandoned Homes

- **Primary Locations:** See Table below for a list of structures
- **Ownership:** Tribal Land/Individual Allottees homes are in the Tribal Brownfields Inventory in coordination with Tribal Housing Authority.
- **Condition:** These are "burnt structures" in dense residential zones.
- **Environmental Concerns:** High probability of hazardous ash, dioxins, and friable ACM resulting from fire damage.
- **Why it is Prioritized:** These sites are prioritized for assessment and cleanup because they sit in the heart of the community. Non-remediated fire sites are known to leach toxins into the soil and aerosolize hazardous dust during the high-wind events common to the Dakotas. Tribal Administration and the public have requested the site be remediated. (See list of sites below.)

List of proposed Brownfields sites:

The Table below lists additional sites that have been prioritized according to 1) severity of contamination, 2) environmental, health and safety hazards, 3) reuses have been identified, 4) funding is available, 5) community/economic benefits, 6) input from Tribal Administration/Programs and the public, 7) Tribe owns the sites, and 8) site eligibility will be verified with EPA.

Sites Within the Long Soldier District and nearby Towns

Site ID / Name	District/Town	Location/Coordinates	Description / Status
Paleontology Bldg.	Long Soldier	1341 92nd St, Fort Yates	Phase II Complete; Asbestos Positive
Trailer House	Long Soldier	NE Bald Eagle Ave	Structure Fire; Phase I/II Needed
Trailer House	Long Soldier	317 Carignan St	Structure Fire; Phase I/II Needed
LS-23-001	Long Soldier	46.105169, -100.636943	Abandoned Camper; Shotgun Casings
LS-23-002	Long Soldier	46.140471, -100.678247	Abandoned Trailer House
LS-23-003	Long Soldier	46.143247, -100.673159	Abandoned House & Trailer Frame
LS-23-004	Long Soldier	46.180968, -100.723381	Abandoned Trailer House
LS-23-005	Long Soldier	46.172276, -100.675633	2 Abandoned Trailer Houses
LS-23-006	Long Soldier	46.138203, -100.731708	Tipped over Trailer with debris
LS-23-007	Long Soldier	46.05392, -100.670104	Trailers, Vehicles, Horse trailers
LS-23-008	Long Soldier	46.050696, -100.668301	Tipped over Trailer with debris
LS-23-009	Long Soldier	45.995058, -100.626023	Abandoned House and Quonset
LS-23-010	Long Soldier	45.979509, -100.629927	Abandoned Homestead
Trailer House	Kenel	SD Hwy 1806	Structure Fire
KL-23-003	Kenel	45.84934, -100.461171	Abandoned House
KL-23-004	Kenel	45.79385, -100.478596	Abandoned House and Trailer
KL-23-005	Kenel	45.822267, -100.469775	Abandoned House
WP-23-005	Wakpala	45.727583, -100.582142	Tires, Burned up Trailer

Site ID / Name	District/Town	Location/Coordinates	Description / Status
WP-23-006/008/009	Wakpala	Various	Abandoned Houses & Trailer Debris
RA-23-003	Run. Antelope	45.660681, -100.824363	Dumping (White Goods) in Foundation
RA-23-007	Run. Antelope	45.588251, -100.96066	Burnt down House
RC-23-006	Rock Creek	45.630409, -101.137745	Abandoned House; Debris Field
CB-23-008	Cannonball	46.411352, -100.598055	Burned House; Debris
Old Head start	Porcupine	Porcupine, ND	Suspected LBP and Asbestos

(4) An affirmative statement that the applicant owns a site(s) that meets the definition of a Brownfield site

The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe affirms that any site that will be assessed and remediated under this grant is owned by the Tribe, that the site meets the CERCLA § 101(39) definition of a brownfield and is: a) not listed (or proposed for listing) on the National Priorities List; b) not subject to unilateral administrative orders, court orders, administrative orders on consent, or judicial consent decrees issued to or entered into by parties under CERCLA; and c) not subject to the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the U.S. government. (Note: Land held in trust by the U.S. government for an Indian Tribe is eligible for funding.) Additionally, site eligibilities will be verified by the EPA R8 Brownfields Program.

(5) Use of grant funds

Indicate the page number where there is information on your plan to:

- Complete at least one Phase II environmental site assessment. **Pages 4, 5, 7, 9, 10**
- Remediate at least one site. **Pages 1-4, 9, 10, 12**
- Develop an overall plan for revitalization of the target area that includes a feasible reuse strategy for at least one priority site. If an overall plan for revitalization of the target area that includes a feasible reuse strategy for at least one priority site already exists, please state this in your response. Note, information that is referenced can be in the written narrative or the budget table. **Pages 4, 9 (Two prioritized sites have been identified mostly for new housing, plus community Tribal development, and/or open space/park areas.)**

(6) Expenditure of Existing Grant Funds Indicate if the applicant has an open EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant or Multipurpose Grant.

The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe does not have an open EPA Brownfields Assessment or Multipurpose Grant.

(7) Contractors and Named Subrecipients Applicants

NA. The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe will issue an RFP to hire a qualified contractor to conduct the assessments and cleanups.

TRIBAL COUNCIL
(AT LARGE)

Nola Taken Alive

Charles Walker

Cyril Archambault

Stephanie Yellow Hammer

Alice Bird Horse

Richard Long Feather

Steven Sitting Bear

Chairman



Mike Faith
Vice Chairman

Arlene Cordova
Secretary

Kendrick Eagle
Cannonball District

Sid Bailey, Jr.
Long Soldier District

Warren Hawk
Wakpala District

Claudia Walking Elk
Kenel District

Leon Jamerson
Bear Soldier District

Paul Archambault
Rock Creek District

Jessica R. Porras
Running Antelope District

Wilberta Red Tomahawk
Porcupine District

Letter of Support for the Brownfields Program

Mr. Jacob Fasthorse
Tribal Response Program / Brownfields Program Coordinator
Department of Environmental Regulation / Environmental Protection Agency
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
P.O. Box 516
Fort Yates, ND 58538

Subject: Support for Brownfield Multipurpose Grant – Long Soldier District Sites

Dear Mr. Fasthorse:

On behalf of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe I am pleased to express our strong support for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's application to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Brownfields Multipurpose Grant Program.

The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's proposed Brownfields initiative addresses critical environmental, public health, and economic development needs on the Reservation by supporting the assessment, cleanup, and reuse of underutilized or contaminated properties. These efforts are essential to reducing environmental risks, improving community safety, and returning lands to productive use in a manner consistent with Tribal priorities and long-term sustainability goals.

The Tribe's integrated approach—combining environmental assessment and remediation with community engagement, data-driven decision-making, and redevelopment planning—

demonstrates both readiness and capacity to successfully implement a multipurpose brownfields project. The proposal aligns with broader Tribal initiatives to strengthen infrastructure, promote responsible land stewardship, and create opportunities for economic development and workforce growth.

The Department of Environmental Regulations EPA recognizes the importance of addressing brownfield conditions as a barrier to community revitalization. We support the Tribe's commitment to meaningful community involvement, interdepartmental coordination, and compliance with all applicable environmental and safety standards throughout the project lifecycle.

As a partner, Department of Environmental Regulations EPA is prepared to collaborate with the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe as appropriate to support project implementation, coordination, and long-term reuse planning. We believe that EPA investment through the Brownfields Multipurpose Grant Program will result in measurable environmental improvements and lasting benefits for the Standing Rock community.

Thank you for considering this application. We respectfully urge favorable consideration of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's Brownfields Multipurpose Grant proposal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Adam Rookey", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Adam Rookey
Director
Department of Environmental Regulations EPA
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe