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new technology implementation in cooperation with the private sector;

(9) Develop educational programs to encourage and motivate interest in transportation careers among Native American students; and

(10) Act as information clearing-houses for tribal governments and Indian-owned businesses on transportation-related topics.

(b) Unless otherwise stated in an Indian LTAP agreement, an Indian technical assistance program center must, at a minimum:

(1) Maintain a current mailing list including, at a minimum, each tribe and IRR Program participant within the service area;

(2) Publish a quarterly newsletter and maintain a Web site;

(3) Conduct or coordinate 10 workshops per year;

(4) Maintain a library of technical publications and video tapes;

(5) Provide technical assistance to IRR Program participants;

(6) Hold two advisory committee meetings a year;

(7) Develop a yearly action plan in consultation with the advisory committee;

(8) Coordinate with State LTAPs, other Indian technical centers, Rural Technical Assistance Program (RTAP) centers, tribal governments, and local planning and transportation agencies to share and exchange publications, videotapes, training material, and conduct joint workshops;

(9) Consult with tribes and IRR Program participants concerning technical assistance and training desired; and

(10) Prepare an annual report and distribute this report to service area tribes.

§ 170.167 How does a tribe obtain services from an Indian LTAP center?

A tribe that wants to obtain services should contact the Indian LTAP center serving its service area or its BIA regional road engineer. Information about the centers and the services provided can be found on the World Wide Web at the following address: <http://www.ltap.org>.

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§ 170.168 Do Indian LTAP centers offer services similar to those of State LTAPs?

Yes. However, Indian LTAP centers are primarily responsible for increasing the capacity of tribal governments to administer transportation programs. State LTAPs also provide services to local and rural governments, including tribal governments. Indian LTAP centers should coordinate education and training opportunities with State LTAP centers to maximize resources.

§ 170.169 What can a tribe do if Indian LTAP services are unsatisfactory?

A tribal government can address concerns over quality of services to the Indian LTAP Center Director, FHWA, and BIA. If the center does not adequately address these concerns in writing within 30 calendar days, the tribal government may request any or all of the following:

(a) A special meeting with the Center's Director and staff to address the concern;

(b) A review of the Center's performance by FHWA and BIA or;

(c) Services from other Indian LTAP centers.

§ 170.170 How are Indian LTAP centers managed?

(a) Each Indian LTAP center is managed by its Center Director and staff, with the advice of its technical panel under the Indian LTAP agreements. FHWA, BIA, and tribes review the performance of the Indian LTAP centers.

(b) Each Indian LTAP center has a technical panel consisting of one BIA Regional Road Engineer, one FHWA representative, one state DOT representative, and at least five tribal representatives from the service area. The technical panel may, among other activities:

(1) Recommend center policies;

(2) Review and approve the annual action plan for submission to FHWA for approval;

(3) Provide direction on the areas of technical assistance and training;

(4) Review and approve the annual report for submission to FHWA for approval;

(5) Develop recommendations for improving center operation services and budgets; and

(6) Assist in developing goals and plans for obtaining or using supplemental funding.

(c) The technical panel must meet at least twice a year. Tribal representatives may request IRR Program funding to cover the cost of participating in these committee meetings.

§ 170.171 How are tribal advisory technical panel members selected?

(a) The Indian LTAP center requests nominations from tribal governments and consortia within the service area for tribal transportation representatives to serve on the technical panel.

(b) Tribes from the service area select tribal panel members from those nominated.

INDIAN LTAP-SPONSORED EDUCATION
AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

§ 170.175 What Indian LTAP-sponsored transportation training and educational opportunities exist?

There are many programs and sources of funding that provide tribal transportation training and education opportunities. Each program has its own terms and conditions of assistance. For further information on these programs and their use for tribal transportation education and training opportunities, contact the regional Indian LTAP center or BIA regional road engineer. Appendix B to this subpart contains a list of programs and funding sources.

§ 170.176 Where can tribes get scholarships and tuition for Indian LTAP-sponsored education and training?

Tribes can get tuition and scholarship assistance for Indian LTAP-sponsored education and training from the following sources:

- (a) Indian LTAP centers;
- (b) BIA-appropriated funds (for approved training); and
- (c) IRR Program funds (for education and training opportunities and technical assistance programs related to developing skills for performing IRR Program activities).

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART B—ALLOWABLE
USES OF IRR PROGRAM FUNDS

A. IRR Program funds can be used for the following planning and design activities:

- 1. Planning and design of IRR transit facilities eligible for IRR construction funding.
- 2. Planning and design of IRR roads and bridges.
- 3. Planning and design of transit facilities that provide access to or are located within an Indian reservation or community.
- 4. Transportation planning activities, including planning for tourism and recreational travel.
- 5. Development, establishment, and implementation of tribal transportation management systems such as safety, bridge, pavement, and congestion management.
- 6. Tribal transportation plans and transportation improvement programs (TIPS).
- 7. Coordinated technology implementation program (CTIP) projects.
- 8. Traffic engineering and studies.
- 9. Identification and evaluation of accident prone locations.
- 10. Tribal transportation standards.
- 11. Preliminary engineering studies.
- 12. Interagency program/project formulation, coordination and review.
- 13. Environmental studies and archeological investigations directly related to transportation programs and projects.
- 14. Costs associated with obtaining permits and/or complying with tribal, Federal, state, and local environmental, archeological and natural resources regulations and standards.
- 15. Development of natural habitat and wetland conservation and mitigation plans, including plans authorized under the Water Resources Development Act of 1990, 104 Stat. 4604 (Water Resources Development Act).
- 16. Architectural and landscape engineering services related to transportation programs.
- 17. Engineering design related to transportation programs, including permitting activities.
- 18. Inspection of bridges and structures.
- 19. Indian local technical assistance program (LTAP) centers.
- 20. Highway and transit safety planning, programming, studies and activities.
- 21. Tribal employment rights ordinance (TERO) fees.
- 22. Purchase or lease of advanced technological devices used for transportation planning and design activities such as global positioning units, portable weigh-in-motion systems, hand held data collection units, related hardware and software, etc.
- 23. Planning, design and coordination for Innovative Readiness Training projects.
- 24. Transportation planning and project development activities associated with border crossings on or affecting tribal lands.