

trails under 23 U.S.C. 104, 133, 162, 204, and 206. States solicit proposals from tribes and local governments in their transportation planning process. A tribe may ask:

(1) To administer these programs under the State's locally administered project program; or

(2) That for projects that are otherwise contractible under Public Law 93-638 (25 U.S.C. 450 *et seq.*), that the State return the funds to FHWA and have them transferred to BIA for tribal self-determination contracts or self-governance agreements under ISDEAA.

(c) Congress provides funds under 23 U.S.C. 205 and 214 for activities for Federal agencies. A tribe can contract with all agencies within the Department of the Interior under ISDEAA for this work.

(d) In order to use National Scenic Byway funds, the project must be on a road designated as a State or Federal scenic byway.

(e) In order to expend non-IRR Program Federal funds for its recreation, tourism, and trails programs, a tribe must ensure that the project is on an approved TIP or STIP.

§ 170.137 What types of activities can a recreation, tourism, and trails program include?

(a) The following are examples of activities that tribes and tribal organizations may perform under a recreation, tourism, and trails program:

(1) Transportation planning for tourism and recreation travel;

(2) Adjacent vehicle parking areas;

(3) Development of tourist information and interpretative signs;

(4) Provision for non-motorized trail activities including pedestrians and bicycles;

(5) Provision for motorized trail activities including all terrain vehicles, motorcycles, snowmobiles, etc.;

(6) Construction improvements that enhance and promote safe travel on trails;

(7) Safety and educational activities;

(8) Maintenance and restoration of existing recreational trails;

(9) Development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkage for recreational trails;

(10) Purchase and lease of recreational trail construction and maintenance equipment;

(11) Safety considerations for trail intersections;

(12) Landscaping and scenic enhancement (see 23 U.S.C. 319);

(13) Bicycle Transportation and pedestrian walkways (see 23 U.S.C. 217); and

(14) Trail access roads.

(b) The items listed in paragraph (a) of this section are not the only activities that are eligible for recreation, tourism, and trails funding. The funding criteria may vary with the specific requirements of the programs.

(c) Tribes may use IRR Program funds for any activity that is eligible for Federal funding under any provision of title 23 U.S.C.

§ 170.138 Can roads be built in roadless and wild areas?

Under 25 CFR part 265 no roads can be built in roadless and wild areas on Indian reservations.

HIGHWAY SAFETY FUNCTIONS

§ 170.141 What Federal funds are available for a tribe's highway safety activities?

Federal funds available for a tribe's highway safety activities include, but are not limited to, the following which may be amended, repealed, or added to:

(a) The tribes' IRR Program allocations under 23 U.S.C. 204;

(b) Highway Safety Program funds under 23 U.S.C. 402;

(c) Occupant protection program funds under 23 U.S.C. 405;

(d) Alcohol traffic safety program funds under 23 U.S.C. 408;

(e) Alcohol-impaired driver countermeasures under 23 U.S.C. 410;

(f) Funding for highway safety activities from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS);

(g) Indian Highway Safety Program 25 CFR 181; and

(h) Other funding that Congress may authorize and appropriate.

§ 170.142 How can tribes obtain funds to perform highway safety projects?

There are two methods to obtain National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and other FHWA