

(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.

25. Public meetings and public involvement activities.

26. Leasing or rental of equipment used in transportation planning or design programs.

27. Transportation-related technology transfer activities and programs.

28. Educational activities related to bicycle safety.

29. Planning and design of mitigation of damage to wildlife, habitat, and ecosystems caused by a transportation project.

30. Evaluation of community impacts such as land use, mobility, access, social, safety, psychological, displacement, economic, and aesthetic impacts.

31. Acquisition of land and interests in land required for right-of-way, including control of access thereto from adjoining lands, the cost of appraisals, cost of examination and abstract of title, the cost of certificate of title, advertising costs, and any fees incidental to such acquisition.

32. Cost associated with relocation activities including financial assistance for displaced businesses or persons and other activities as authorized by law.

33. On the job education including classroom instruction and pre-apprentice training activities related to transportation planning.

34. Other eligible activities as approved by FHWA.

35. Any additional activities identified by IRR Program Coordinating Committee guidance and approved by the appropriate Secretary (see § 170.156).

36. Indirect general and administrative costs; and

37. Other eligible activities described in this part.

B. IRR Program funds can be used for the following construction and improvement activities:

1. Construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing, restoration, and operational improvements for IRR roads and highway bridges including bridges and structures under 20 feet in length, including the replacement of low-water crossings, regardless of length, with bridges.

2. Construction or reconstruction of IRR roads and bridges necessary to accommodate other transportation modes.

3. Construction of toll roads, highway bridges and tunnels, and toll and non-toll ferry boats and terminal facilities, and approaches thereto (except when on the Interstate System) to the extent permitted under 23 U.S.C. 129.

4. Construction of projects for the elimination of hazards at railway-highway crossings, including the separation or protection of grades at crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade crossing structures, and the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings.

5. Installation of protective devices at railway-highway crossings.

6. Transit facilities, whether publicly or privately owned, that serve Indian reservations and other communities or that provide access to or are located within an Indian reservation or community (see §§ 170.148 through 170.152 for additional information).

7. Engineered pavement overlays that add to the structural value and design life or increase the skid resistance of the pavement.

8. Tribally-owned, post-secondary vocational school roads and bridges.

9. Road sealing.

10. Double bituminous surface and chip seals that are part of a predefined stage of construction or form the final surface of low volume roads.

11. Seismic retrofit, replacement, rehabilitation, and painting of highway bridges.

12. Application of calcium magnesium acetate, sodium acetate/formate, or other environmentally acceptable, minimally corrosive anti-icing and de-icing compositions on highway bridges, and approaches thereto and other elevated structures.

13. Installation of scour countermeasures for highway bridges and other elevated structures.

14. Special pedestrian facilities built in lieu of streets or roads, where standard street or road construction is not feasible.

15. Interpretive signs, standard traffic regulatory and guide signs that are culturally relevant (native language, symbols, etc.) that are a part of transportation projects.

16. Traffic barriers and bridge rails.

17. Engineered spot safety improvements.

18. Planning and development of rest areas, recreational trails, parking areas, sanitary facilities, water facilities, and other facilities that accommodate the traveling public.

19. Public approach roads and interchange ramps that meet the definition of an Indian reservation road.

20. Construction of roadway lighting and traffic signals.

21. Adjustment or relocation of utilities directly related to roadway work, not required to be paid for by local utility companies.

22. Conduits crossing under the roadway to accommodate utilities that are part of future development plans.

23. Restoration of borrow and gravel pits created by projects funded from the IRR Program.

24. Force account and day labor work, including materials and equipment rental, being performed in accordance with approved plans and specifications.

25. Experimental features where there is a planned monitoring and evaluation schedule.

26. Capital and operating costs for traffic monitoring, management, and control facilities and programs.

27. Safely accommodating the passage of vehicular and pedestrian traffic through construction zones.

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28. Construction engineering including contract/project administration, inspection, and testing.

29. Construction of temporary and permanent erosion control, including landscaping and seeding of cuts and embankments.

30. Landscape and roadside development features.

31. Marine terminals as intermodal linkages.

32. Construction of visitor information centers, kiosks, and related items.

33. Other appropriate public road facilities such as visitor centers as determined by the Secretary of Transportation.

34. Facilities adjacent to roadways to separate pedestrians and bicyclists from vehicular traffic for operational safety purposes, or special trails on separate rights-of-way.

35. Construction of pedestrian walkways and bicycle transportation facilities, such as a new or improved lane, path, or shoulder for use by bicyclists and a traffic control device, shelter, or parking facility for bicycles.

36. Facilities adjacent to roadways to separate modes of traffic for safety purposes.

37. Acquisition of scenic easements and scenic or historic sites provided they are part of an approved project or projects.

38. Debt service on bonds or other debt financing instruments issued to finance IRR construction and project support activities.

39. Any project to encourage the use of carpools and vanpools, including provision of carpooling opportunities to the elderly and individuals with disabilities, systems for locating potential riders and informing them of carpool opportunities, acquiring vehicles for carpool use, designating existing highway lanes as preferential carpool highway lanes, providing related traffic control devices, and designating existing facilities for use for preferential parking for carpools.

40. Fringe and corridor parking facilities including access roads, buildings, structures, equipment improvements, and interests in land.

41. Adjacent vehicular parking areas.

42. Costs associated with obtaining permits and/or complying with tribal, Federal, state, and local environmental, archeological, and natural resources regulations and standards on IRR projects.

43. Seasonal transportation routes, including snowmobile trails, ice roads, overland winter roads, and trail markings. (See §§ 170.123 through 170.124.)

44. Tribal fees such as employment taxes (TERO), assessments, licensing fees, permits, and other regulatory fees.

45. On the job education including classroom instruction and pre-apprentice training activities related to IRR construction projects such as equipment operations, surveying, construction monitoring, testing, inspection and project management.

46. Installation of advance technological devices on IRR transportation facilities such as permanent weigh-in-motion systems, informational signs, intelligent transportation system hardware, etc.

47. Tribal, cultural, historical, and natural resource monitoring, management and mitigation.

48. Mitigation activities required by tribal, state, or Federal regulatory agencies and 42 U.S.C. 4321, *et seq.*, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

49. Leasing or rental of construction equipment.

50. Coordination and construction materials for innovative readiness training projects such as the Department of Defense (DOD), the American Red Cross, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), etc.

51. Emergency repairs on IRR roads, bridges, trails, and seasonal transportation routes.

52. Public meetings and public involvement activities.

53. Construction of roads on dams and levees.

54. Transportation enhancement activities as defined in 23 U.S.C. 101(a).

55. Modification of public sidewalks adjacent to or within IRR transportation facilities.

56. Highway and transit safety infrastructure improvements and hazard eliminations.

57. Transportation control measures such as employer-based transportation management plans, including incentives, shared-ride services, employer-sponsored programs to permit flexible work schedules and other activities, other than clause (xvi) listed in section 108(f)(1)(A) of the Clean Air Act, (42 U.S.C. 7408(f)(1)(A)).

58. Necessary environmental restoration and pollution abatement.

59. Trail development and related activities as identified in §§ 170.135-170.138.

60. Development of scenic overlooks and information centers.

61. Natural habitat and wetlands mitigation efforts related to IRR road and bridge projects, including:

a. Participation in natural habitat and wetland mitigation banks, including banks authorized under the Water Resources Development Act, and

b. Contributions to tribal, statewide and regional efforts to conserve, restore, enhance, and create natural habitats and wetland, including efforts authorized under the Water Resources Development Act.

62. Mitigation of damage to wildlife, habitat and ecosystems caused as a result of a transportation project.

63. Construction of permanent fixed or moveable structures for snow or sand control.

64. Cultural access roads.

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65. Other eligible items as approved by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

66. Any additional activities identified by IRR Program Coordinating Committee and approved by the appropriate Secretary (see §170.156).

67. Other eligible activities described in this part.

**APPENDIX B TO SUBPART B—SOURCES OF TRIBAL TRANSPORTATION TRAINING AND EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES**

The following is a list of some of the many governmental sources for tribal transportation training and education opportunities. There may be other non-governmental, tribal, or private sources not listed here.

1. National Highway Institute training courses and fellowships
2. State and local technical assistance program workshops
3. Indian local technical assistance program workshops
4. FHWA and FTA Research Fellowships
5. Dwight David Eisenhower Transportation Fellowship (23 U.S.C. 504)
6. Intergovernmental personnel agreement assignments
7. BIA transportation cooperative education program
8. BIA force account operations
9. Federal Transit Administration workshops
10. State Departments of Transportation
11. Federal-aid highway construction and technology training including skill improvement programs under 23 U.S.C. 140 (b)(c)
12. Other funding sources identified in §170.150 (Transit)

13. Department of Labor work force development

14. Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act, Public Law 102-477

15. Garrett Morgan Scholarship (FHWA)

16. NTRC—National Transit Resource Center

17. CTER—Council for Tribal Employment Rights

18. BIA Indian Highway Safety Program

19. FHWA/STIPDG and NSTISS Student Internship Programs (Summer Transportation Internship Program for Diverse Groups and National Summer Transportation Institute for Secondary Students)

20. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

21. Department of Commerce (DOC)

22. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Planning and Development

**Subpart C—Indian Reservation Roads Program Funding**

**TRIBAL TRANSPORTATION ALLOCATION METHODOLOGY (TTAM)**

**§170.200 How does BIA allocate IRR Program funds?**

This section sets forth the Tribal Transportation Allocation Methodology (TTAM) that BIA uses to allocate IRR Program funds. After appropriate statutory and regulatory set-asides, as well as other takedowns, the remaining funds are allocated as follows: