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(5) Coastal Barrier Improvement Act [42 U.S.C. 4028 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 3501];
(6) Coastal Barrier Resources Act [16 U.S.C. 1451];
(7) Coastal Zone Management Act [16 U.S.C. 1451];
(9) Endangered Species Act [16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.];
(13) National Trails System Act [16 U.S.C. 1241];
(15) Noise Control Act [42 U.S.C. 4901];
(17) Safe Drinking Water Act [42 U.S.C. 300F];
(19) Wild and Scenic Rivers Act [16 U.S.C. 1271]; and

§ 137.293 Are Self-Governance Tribes required to adopt a separate resolution or take equivalent Tribal action to assume environmental responsibilities for each construction project agreement?

No, the Self-Governance Tribe may adopt a single resolution or take equivalent Tribal action to assume environmental responsibilities for a single project, multiple projects, a class of projects, or all projects performed under section 509 of the Act [25 U.S.C. 458aaa–8].

§ 137.294 What is the typical IHS environmental review process for construction projects?

(a) Most IHS construction projects normally do not have a significant impact on the environment, and therefore do not require environmental impact statements (EIS). Under current IHS procedures, an environmental review is performed on all construction projects. During the IHS environmental review process, the following activities may occur:
   (1) Consult with appropriate Tribal, Federal, state, and local officials and interested parties on potential environmental effects;
   (2) Document assessment of potential environmental effects; (IHS has developed a form to facilitate this process.)
   (3) Perform necessary environmental surveys and inventories;
   (4) Consult with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, acting through the SHPO or THPO, to ensure compliance with the NHPA;
   (5) Determine if extraordinary or exceptional circumstances exist that