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available for a tribe’s highway safety activities include, but are not limited to, the following which may be amended, repealed, or added to: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

(a) FHWA provides safety funds to BIA under 23 U.S.C. 402. BIA annually solicits proposals from tribes for use of these funds. Proposals are processed under 25 CFR part 181. Tribes may obtain a contract or agreement under ISDEAA for these projects.

(b) FHWA provides funds to the States under 23 U.S.C. 402, 405, 408, and 410. States annually solicit proposals.
§ 170.150 What Federal funds are available for a tribe's transit program?

Title 23 U.S.C. authorizes the use of IRR Program funds for transit facilities as defined in this part. Additionally, there are many sources of Federal funds that may help support tribal transit programs. These include the Federal programs listed in this section. Note that each program has its own terms and conditions of assistance. For further information on these programs and their use for transit, contact the FTA Regional Transit Assistance Program (RTAP) National Transit Resource Center at http://www.ctaa.org/ntrc.

(a) U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA): community facilities loans; rural development loans; business and industrial loans; rural enterprise grants; commerce, public works and economic development grants; and economic adjustment assistance.

(b) U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): community development block grants, supportive...