

3. Propose at least one metric per category to track for each proposed project. Whether or not you are proposing a Covered Project, you must review the BCA instructions found in Appendix H and select metrics related to the “Resiliency Value,” “Environmental Value,” “Social value,” and “Economic Revitalization” categories that best relate to your proposed activities.

The IDJC resettlement project will have positive measureable impacts for nearly all categories listed in Appendix H. However, in the interest of efficiently tracking the impact of the project, this proposal identifies several metrics in each category that best demonstrate the impact of the project.

This project addresses the risk of future and repeated wind and flooding disasters. Tribal members will have the opportunity to relocate to an area with less risk of continuous storm damages and flooding to land, thus clearly reducing the expected property damages. Furthermore, as a resettlement project, this project will have clear value in reducing the costs and impact of continued displacement. Therefore, this proposal relies on the following two metrics to measure resiliency value of the project:

- This proposal suggests calculating the reduction of expected property damages due to future/repeat disasters using current rates of property damage for tribal members, increased at rate appropriate to increased sea level rise. That rate will be compared to property damage rates at the new settlement.
- This proposal suggests calculating the value of reduced displacement caused by future/repeat disasters by examining current and historic displacement levels: the rate of people who have left the island over a set number of years because of disasters. That rate will be compared to the displacement rate in the new settlement: the proportion of people who leave permanently after disasters of comparable severity, including high winds and flooding of the land.

The new settlement includes design of a substantial natural area that will serve as microhabitats for important indigenous plant species, an educational resource as well as habitat for migratory wildlife. It will include waterway and wetland construction and conservation efforts and energy efficiency through green building practices. The project will also install permeable concrete surfaces, develop green spaces, include rain gardens and bioswales, among several contemporary water management practices aimed at reducing localized flooding and promoting groundwater recharge. Therefore, this proposal will measure the project’s environmental value using the following metrics:

- The proposal measures ecosystem and biodiversity effects using biodiversity surveys of the area before ecological

remediation/conservation efforts and in the subsequent years after such continued efforts.

- The proposal will measure energy use of the settlement against standard non-efficient housing models of comparable square footage, number of residences, and population.
- The proposal will measure water quality by monitoring the amount of storm water runoff from the settlement site compared with storm water runoff amounts in housing complexes of comparable size and footprint that do not employ green infrastructure and permeable concrete technology.

This project develops a new living environment for tribal members. The tribe will not only have access to improved quality housing, but greater access to cultural practices as a tribe. The space will provide opportunity to build and strengthen community ties and identity, while also improving outdoor recreational opportunities, with accompanied health outcomes.

Therefore, this project will predominantly measure improvements in the living environment as a metric of social value. Improvements in living conditions will be measured through on-going participatory action evaluation by the residents with the core team, comparing their own experience of former living situations to current living situations. A participatory reflective evaluative process by the community helps the community appraise the functions of the environmental applications, modify and adapt when necessary for optimal benefit.

The community will be developing and enhancing water quality measuring, monitoring skills that were used several years ago when hosting a UCAR and RESESS science program. The multiple ways of addressing water quality has led to various skills to address water quality, such as the mycelium project and water work with Dr. Lesen, Xavier-Tulane- Bio-Environmental Center, and nationally recognized mycologist Dr. Paul Stamets. His students are fortunate to be at the cutting edge of bioremediation, the use of natural systems and processes to clean up contaminated sites. Such skill sets will continue to be developed and applied through research both internally and externally with the American Geophysical Union- Thriving Earth Exchange, The NSF STEM program at Colorado State University- utilizing students from the tribe, and with the expertise of both the tribe and core team working together.

As this project has a wide breath of social value, the project also takes into account the following secondary metrics:

- This proposal suggests measuring reductions in human suffering in terms of the amount of illnesses from exposure to environmental contamination, such as from mold, and improved living environment generally. With increased access to fresh fruits and vegetables, as well as

outdoor recreation areas, the community will be able to measure disease rates including obesity and diabetes, compared to historical environmental disease rates in the community in coordination with public health sciences at Dillard University, Dr. Welldaregay.

- The proposal will measure the benefit to low- and moderate-income persons and/or households using income and self-sufficiency measures. We, the community and core team will measure household incomes and compare them with income levels on the island. We will also conduct surveys of non-monetary supplements to household income, monetize their value, and add those to income levels (e.g. the amount of garden-grown produce a household consumes).
- This proposal will measure increases in housing affordability by comparing housing expenses in the new settlement to housing expenses in the former settlement. In this calculation we will use cost/benefit analysis of costs associated with moving to a house in the new settlement compared to continuing to own, and continually repair or replace a home, furnishings and livelihood, utilities and insurance for a home on or near Isle de Jean Charles. Also calculated is the cost of 'food-loss' due to continual utility interruption, which becomes an on-going expense for a family when they lose the seafood that they relied upon, preserved for future consumption in their freezer.

The new settlement will provide economic opportunity and self-sufficiency outcomes for tribal members. The new lands will include opportunities for gardens, growing crops for sale, and value added agriculture (e.g. crawfish ponds), including the access to a commercial kitchen. Value added agriculture would provide the opportunity to serve the surrounding community with a green market, thus increasing the wellbeing of the larger area. The new settlement will also include commercial space for craft sales along side tourist attractions associated with the tribe and cultural activities such as POW wows. Therefore, this project will use the following metric to measure economic revitalization value:

- The proposal will measure direct effects on a local economy by calculating the amount of income produced from enterprises and sales directly associated with facilities, opportunities, or land in the new settlement.

The opportunity cost tribal members face from this project is the cost of relocating from their current residences. However, the net opportunity cost is positive. There will be increased income from value-added agricultural products and crafts, and increased access to fresh foods and vegetables and outdoor recreation, with accompanying positive health benefits.

The aforementioned questions and evaluative tools will be addressed along with another matrix that was formed by incorporation of best practices from a multitude of industry and community standards. At the core of the matrix standards is the United Nations Human Rights and Indigenous Rights Charter, in that all that is planned and achieved must adhere to the strictest understanding of human/community rights. We understand **empowerment evaluation** and program audit as the following:

1. As an organizational learning process- the community and team
2. As a developmental process, not a report card- double loop and triple loop learning
3. As everyone’s job and not just outside observers- fully participatory
4. Not an event but a process – an ongoing telling of story
5. A collaboration of all stakeholders –micro-macro- macro- micro

During and following the HUD grant cycle the community and team will engage in learning, story evaluation empowerment workshops with Dr. Mililani Trask to learn the skills necessary for continual adaptation and growth of a safe and healthy community. Dr. Trask is the author of the Indigenous Human Rights Charter drafted for and adopted by the United Nations.

Best Practices Matrix

As no single set of best practices exists to draw from that addresses fully the holistic nature, complexities, and innovation involved in building a coastal resilient community for the 21st century, we drew from a breadth of guidelines, principles, and toolkits to create a collective set of core values and best practices that are the focal point of the Isle de Jean Charles Resettlement Plan.

Core Value	Best Practices	Pre-planning	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
Human Rights	Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for their and their family’s health and well-being, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services				
	Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination; freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.				
	Indigenous peoples have the right to practice and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the				

	past, present and future manifestations of their cultures				
	Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters that would affect their rights, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.				
	Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, develop, and improve their economic and social conditions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.				
	Indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programs affecting them.				
	Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals.				
	Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.				
	Reduce polluted and toxic environments with an emphasis on alleviating disproportionate health hazards.				
	Prevent people from falling into poverty and proactively enable those who are living in poverty to obtain greater, lasting economic stability and security.				
	Establish monitoring, complaint, and response mechanism to ensure that conditions on the ground comply with international human rights.				
Life ways	Protect, support, restore, and respect sites, lands, and buildings of local historical significance, cultural heritage, and religious interest.				

	Enhance community cohesion by providing adequate venues for community interaction; community building activities and events; sharing of information about community issues and services.				
	Provide a broad range of arts and cultural resources and activities that encourage participation, creative self-expression, and innovation, especially towards enhancing a community's environmental, social and/or economic sustainability.				
	Complement the community's traditional knowledge and relationships with the environment and human health. Emphasize sustainable and cultural uses of natural and local resources.				
	Engage community members in culturally relevant ways drawing on social spaces, leisure activities, and educational environments. The local government or a partner hosts periodic community meals to bring together residents to discuss topical local issues.				
Liveli hoods / Econo mic Devel opme nt	Ensure an adequate standard of living.				
	Integrate economic development and environmental justice in communities by supporting the green market, providing sustainable, affordable housing, and diverse employment opportunities.				
	Retain businesses that support the business community and foster economic prosperity.				
	Train the local workforce and utilize local employees, materials, and assets to promote a self-reliant economy.				
	Undertake long-term planning to prepare for shovel-ready sites and funding, integrate economic development into comprehensive plans, and ensure that members of local government are participating in economic development conversations and groups.				
Health	Maintain high standards of physical and mental health through social safety nets ensuring healthy children, a clean environment, disease prevention, accessible medical services, housing, education, and				

	hazard reduction and disaster assistance.				
	Encourage public health and physical activity through community connectivity, multimodal transportation, and the promotion of biking.				
	Ensure access to nutritious, fresh produce for adults and children, preferably via community based food production.				
	Ensure that indoor air quality is healthy.				
	Prevent crime for a safe community.				
	Prevent contamination from toxins using greener and more innovative approaches to construction.				
	Identify community health factors and create a human health action plan.				
	Support healthy land use decisions through design, zoning, and incentives.				
Disaster Preparedness and Resilience	Managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property, health, livelihoods and productive assets, as well as cultural and environmental assets, while promoting and protecting all human rights, including the right to development.				
	Assign clear roles and tasks to community representatives within disaster risk management institutions and processes and decision-making through relevant legal frameworks, and undertake comprehensive public and community consultations during the development of such laws and regulations to support their implementation.				
	Invest in plans that look at long-term disaster risk, which are cost effective, enables for continuity of services, saves lives, prevents losses, and ensures effective recovery.				
	To ensure the use of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and practices to complement scientific knowledge in disaster risk assessment and the development and implementation of policies, strategies, plans and programs of specific sectors, with a cross-sectoral approach, which should be tailored to				

localities and to the context.				
Understand and assess risks to persons and assets by considering local hazard characteristics and reliance on natural environment/climatic changes, local vulnerabilities, needs, and capacity.				
Prepare, review, and periodically update disaster governance plans for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation based on risk-, hazard-, and local vulnerability assessments while considering loss-reduction priorities and land-use policies for emergency and recovery planning, climate change scenarios and their impact on disaster risk, and facilitating the participation of all sectors and relevant stakeholders.				
Adopt and implement national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, across different timescales, with targets, indicators and time frames, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience.				
Assess financial capacity and assign a budget for all administrative costs for the development and the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies, policies, plans, laws and regulations in all relevant sectors as well as provide incentives to invest in reducing the risks the community faces				
Utilize community centers and media to educate public awareness and ensure that necessary materials to implement rescue and relief activities and information regarding risks, risk reduction, and disaster preparedness plans are readily available throughout pre-disaster, post-disaster relief, and reconstruction.				
Assess and ensure the safety of schools, health care facilities, shelters, and land for low-income citizens.				
Regulate infrastructure and development				

	near water resources to limit new development in floodplains, enhance wetland buffer areas, evaluate development proposals near rivers for upstream and downstream impacts, prohibit development on previously undeveloped land where the elevation is lower than the elevation of the 100-year flood as defined by FEMA, and require restoration of degraded riparian or wetland areas of a development site.				
	Apply resilient, risk-compliant, construction and land-use principles and materials based on top three local vulnerabilities.				
	Train workforce in disaster response.				
	Protect ecosystems and natural buffers to mitigate floods, storm surges and other hazards to which your city may be vulnerable.				
	Maximize opportunities to take actions that have dual-benefits of increasing community resilience and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, which should include reducing the emissions of six criteria pollutants: particulate matter (including dust), ground level ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, lead, and noxious odors.				
Ecosystem / Natural Environment	Avoid the development of environmentally sensitive lands unless it can be flooded without threatening property or human life, and when possible, conserve undeveloped land by locating projects on previously developed greyfield sites and/or sites classified as brownfields.				
	Minimize erosion to protect habitat and reduce stress on natural water systems harmed by previous human activities by preserving a) steep slopes in a natural, b) vegetated state and native plants, c) wildlife habitat, d) wetlands, e) water bodies f) natural buffer zones, and g) vegetation and soil protection zones.				
	Combat the spread of invasive species, pests, and diseases in order to restore and protect existing noninvasive trees, native plants, pervious surfaces, natural				

	ecosystems, and the benefits they provide by using appropriate non-invasive species.				
	Protect and restore the biological, chemical, and hydrological integrity of natural hydrological systems by a) incorporating measures to prevent pollutants from contaminating surface and groundwater, b) monitor impacts over operations, c) avoiding development in adverse geologic formations, and d) safeguarding aquifers to reduce natural hazards risk and preserve high quality groundwater resources.				
	Strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction, anticipating future environmental degradation and nature and the rights of future generations.				
	Conserve native plants, wildlife habitat, wetlands, water bodies, imperiled species of animals, ecological communities, and cultural landscapes to confer resilience and support clean water and air, food supply, and public safety and promote biodiversity.				
	Minimize the effects of pollution on microclimates and human and wildlife habitats by reducing: a) heat islands, b) waste deposited in landfills, c) energy used for operating public infrastructure, d) non-point source pollution and the quantity, toxicity, bioavailability and persistence of pesticides, fertilizers, and hazardous material used in the home, and e) the extraction and processing of virgin materials by using recycled and reclaimed materials.				
	Design and maintain plans, sufficient resources, and a network of green infrastructure features to ensure that ecological protection, mitigation and enhancement measures are incorporated in the project.				
	Prioritize community-owned lands, such as				

	community gardens or community open space held in a land trust, to be protected from development.				
	Increase night sky access, improve nighttime visibility, ensure that outdoor air quality is healthy for all people and protects the welfare of the community and establish an open space and conservation area network, based on existing soil conditions, slopes, watercourses, vegetation and natural ecological features.				
Land Use	Use native or adaptive plant species, preferably those that use less water.				
	Revise existing development codes to be appropriate to the local context and foster disaster-resistant structures. Incorporate disaster risk management into land use planning.				
	Encourage development near existing communities and transit infrastructure to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote physical activity associated with biking and walking.				
	Develop within existing communities to reduce urban sprawl and adverse health effects associated with sprawl, and conserve land for agriculture and wildlife.				
	Cluster diverse land uses and build for density.				
	Minimize ambient noise and light.				
	Undergo thoughtful site planning to maintain a rural atmosphere and reduce construction and energy costs.				
	Consider culture and climate as well as environmental justice when planning.				
	Do not build on sensitive or unsuitable land.				
	Locate the site to best utilize passive solar heating and cooling.				
	Utilize brownfield or adaptive reuse sites.				
	Provide access to local food.				
Recreation / Open Space	Create exterior open space that encourages interaction with the environment, social interaction, passive recreation, and physical activities.				
	Increase night sky access, improve				

	nighttime visibility, and reduce the consequences of development for wildlife and people.				
	Promote bicycling, public transportation, and pedestrian-friendly access.				
	Cluster development to lessen environmental impacts on wildlife and surrounding critical water resource areas, such as wetlands.				
	Local government should utilize land use regulations, codes, and impact fees to preserve open space.				
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	Design resource efficient buildings and track building-level energy use through advanced energy metering.				
	Exercise fundamental refrigerant management and ensure sizing of heating and cooling equipment is in accordance with the Air Conditioning Contractors of America Manuals.				
	Undertake renewable energy production locally.				
	Adopt sustainable land use patterns and encourage multimodal travel to reduce energy consumption.				
	Locate site to use passive and active solar system strategies and ensure proper ventilation and shading.				
	Create a management plan to reduce and reuse material waste, including construction and demolition waste.				
	Recognize important local government practices and processes that underpin the implementation of sustainability measures and encourage coordination of regional action of sustainability goals.				
	Use energy efficient appliances.				
	Encourage tribal citizens to design and build renewable energy-efficient systems.				
	Use products that were extracted, processed, and manufactured within 500 miles of the home or building.				
Use light-colored, high-albedo materials and/or an open-grid pavement to reduce the heat island effect.					

Water and Sanitation	Reduce indoor and outdoor water consumption.				
	Reduce pollution from wastewater and harm to natural resources related to construction and infrastructure.				
	Provide and conserve clean and secure water supplies for all local users through a) the management of potable water, wastewater, stormwater; b) the creation of land contours, gutters, drains, and basins or retention areas; c) locating development close to water source; d) promoting natural water filtration through strategic plantings and other piped infrastructure; and e) reviewing alternative collection and treatment methods to meet the needs of the community.				
	Rainwater catchment and grey-water systems reduce vulnerability to water shortages.				
	Encourage green infrastructure strategies to collect and treat stormwater runoff such as rain gardens, vegetated swales, permeable pavements, and by replicating the natural hydrology and water balance of the site, based on historical conditions and undeveloped ecosystems in the region and through incentives in new developments or redevelopments.				
	Support water management and identify opportunities for additional water savings by tracking water consumption and monitoring on site in new developments or redevelopments for waste, pollution, and leaks.				
	Water conserving fixtures and systems.				
	Use of composting or urine diverting dehydrating toilets, wastewater treatment systems and use planning, greywater-ready piping.				
	Provide residents with access to potable water in the event of an emergency that disrupts normal access to potable water.				
	Housing	Create a plan for construction and demolition waste management, and reuse			

and Const ructio n	salvaged materials.				
	Incorporate cultural heritage and traditional knowledge and facilitate spiritual and cultural practices, into building and housing design by using traditional architectural elements.				
	Draw on tribal and community expertise, skills, and labor throughout design and building of new buildings.				
	Establish minimum standards for indoor air quality and create an indoor air quality management plan and quality assessment.				
	Give building occupants a connection to the natural outdoor environment by providing quality views and outdoor living features.				
	Incorporate quality thermal comfort, quality lighting and effective acoustic design.				
	Maintain an adequate and diverse supply of location-efficient and affordable housing options for all residents.				
	Build adjacent to many health and social services to meet the needs of working families.				
	Site analysis and integrative design meetings early in the project leads to better alignment with environmental goals.				
	Install Energy Star-labeled bathroom fans, clothes dryers must be exhausted directly to the outdoors, prevent mold, mitigate for radon, provide proper drainage, incorporate pest management, and use lead-safe work practices.				
Partn ershi ps	Get involvement from people from all walks of life.				
	Bring in consultants early to design a master plan.				
	Improve community well-being through participation in local decision-making and volunteering with community organization, encouraging responsiveness to community needs by involving the people who live or work in the community in project design and planning and in decisions about how it should be improved or how it should change over time, and dissemination of disaster risk				

	information through the involvement of community-based organizations and nongovernmental organizations.				
	Developing partnerships with state and federal agencies can help design new pathways toward compliance, help to realize local capacity, and build enthusiasm.				
	The collaboration between a tribal housing authority and a university can help to provide new models for housing.				
	Ask local artists/architects to create visual representations of the alternative futures Identify where you can count on support in the community. Much like obstacles, you need to determine whom you can count on for support as a way of shaping action-planning items.				
Educa tion, Comm unicat ion, and Outre ach	Share knowledge from experiences throughout all levels of society and carry out education on disaster risk reduction and environmental justice.				
	Utilize empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation practices, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the poorest. A gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should be integrated in all policies and practices, and women and youth leadership should be promoted.				
	Use media like newspapers, community centers, nonprofits, and community celebrations for community outreach for volunteer labor.				
	Promote community interaction and engagement by integrating schools into the neighborhood, working with universities in the development of new designs and materials for new housing, and getting the schools to include civic responsibility in their curriculum.				
	Develop forecasting systems through a participatory process and tailor them to the needs of users.				
	Use community-based planning				

methodologies and develop a visioning process which suits your community needs, and incorporate strong visual descriptions, make use of graphics, artists' renderings, computer simulations, etc., and involve school children, teenagers and senior citizens.				
Determine who will take on leadership positions.				
Determine who will be displaced and/or impacted and get them involved in the process.				
Identify the regulatory environment in which the action plans operate, and identify the most obvious obstacles.				

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