

REGION 9

SAMPLING OF TRIBAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND NEEDS

FINAL REPORT



Reported by 52 Tribes
in FY 2002

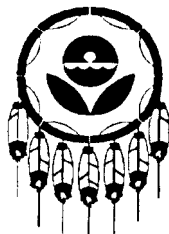


Prepared by the
Regional Tribal Operations
Committee (RTOC) and
EPA Region 9



PREFACE

This document has been prepared for EPA's Pacific Southwest Regional Administrator and is intended as a sampling of environmental accomplishments and issues facing tribal governments in 2002. This document does not address all issues of tribes and does not uniformly represent all tribes or completely reflect the diversity of tribes in Region 9. This summary is not intended to deter tribal governments from raising their environmental issues on a "government to government" basis, but will furnish the Regional Administrator with a view of some of the common, and less common but complex, issues that threaten health and environmental resources in Indian Country.



Much gratitude is extended to the many tribes who provided information and photographs for this report.

AK-Chin Indian Community	LaJolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation
Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians	Lytton Rancheria, Lytton Band of Pomo Indians
Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley	Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Big Sandy Rancheria	Navajo Nation
Bishop Paiute Tribe	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
Bridgeport Indian Colony	Pit River Tribe
Cahto Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria	Redwood Valley Rancheria
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Resighini Rancheria
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Cocopah Indian Tribe	San Carlos Apache Tribe
Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians	San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	Sherwood Valley Rancheria
Elem Indian Colony	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation
Elk Valley Rancheria	Smith River Rancheria
Ely Shoshone Tribe	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	Table Bluff Reservation - Wiyot Tribe
Fort Bidwell Indian Community	Tohono O'odham Nation
Fort Independence Indian Reservation	Torres Martinez Band of Desert Cahuilla Indians
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation	Trinidad Rancheria
Gila River Indian Community	Tule River Tribe
Hoopa Valley Tribe	Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians
Hopland Band of Pomo Indians	Walker River Paiute Tribe
Hualapai Tribe	Washoe Tribe of Nevada/California
Kaibab Paiute	White Mountain Apache Tribe
Kasha Band of Pomo Indians of Stewarts Point Rancheria	Yurok Tribe



♦ Headquarters of Landless Tribes

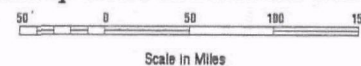


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Executive Summary

Tribal Environmental Accomplishments

FY 2001 - 2002

Nationally, Indian Country represents an area large than New England, more than 4% of the nation's land base. Of the 572 tribes in the nation, 147 are located in Region 9. The Region's reservations make up nearly 50% of all Indian land in the United States (28 million acres) and approximately 26% of the total population living in Indian Country (400,000 residents). One third of the state of Arizona is Indian Land, and approximately 11% of Region 9 is Indian Country. There is a tremendous variation in population and land area of tribes in Region 9. The Navajo Nation, the largest tribe in the U.S., has more than 200,000 members and occupies a land base four times the size of Hawaii, while many others govern one thousand or fewer members or have reservations smaller than 50 acres.

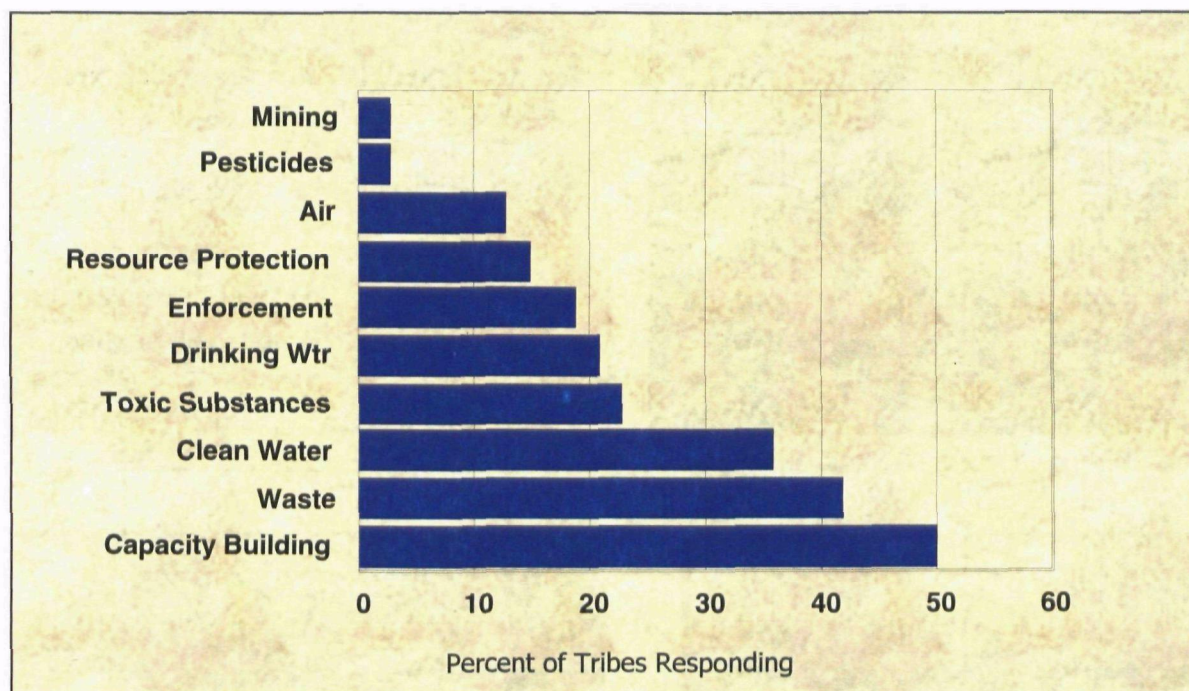
Of the 147 tribes in the Region, 130 are developing environmental programs tailored to meet their unique challenges for environmental protection in Indian Country. Fifty-three of those tribes are currently working under only one EPA program, the Indian Environmental Assistance Program (GAP). Seventy-seven tribes are working under two or more EPA programs, having received a GAP grant as well as "treatment in the same manner as a state" (TAS) approval for at least one federal program. Thirteen tribes are exercising regulatory authority for at least one federal program. The Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency, which has 18 environmental programs, recently became the first tribe in the nation to receive primary enforcement responsibility for the Public Water System Supervision Program under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

While many of these programs are in their initial stages of development, there have been many significant improvements in reservation environments in the last decade, demonstrating the effectiveness of the EPA/tribal partnership.

In addition, tribes in Region 9 have made great strides in developing partnerships with other federal and state agencies, as well as with neighboring communities. This collaboration has helped to ensure the protection of their reservation environments and the cultural resources which are at risk from environmental degradation.

The following is a sampling of tribal environmental accomplishments in EPA's Region 9 during the past two years. A detailed list of tribal accomplishments can be found in Section A. The chart depicts results reported by tribes to the Regional Tribal Operations Committee (RTOC).

Tribal Accomplishments



Fifty-two tribes reported accomplishments, and the results are noted in several major areas: Capacity building, waste, clean water, toxic substances, drinking water, enforcement, resource protection, air, pesticides, and mining.

Capacity Building:

Ninety percent of all tribes in Region 9 are developing environmental programs. Ten years ago, only ten percent of tribes in our Region had environmental programs. Half of the tribes reporting to RTOC said that developing environmental capacity was one of their three most significant accomplishments in 2002.

Types of accomplishments included:

- Developing administrative and regulatory infrastructures;
- Developing tribal environmental plans;
- Establishing environmental education departments/programs;
- Developing community outreach programs;
- Establishing environmental assessment procedures; and
- Increasing tribal council understanding of environmental issues.

Waste Management:

Waste management results were reported by forty-two percent of tribes. In FY 2002, EPA expanded eligible uses of GAP funds to include implementation of solid and hazardous waste programs. As a result many tribes used GAP funds in FY2002 for activities such as:

- Disposal of abandoned vehicles;
- Assessment of landfills;
- Cleanup of illegal dump sites and landfills; and
- Implementation of recycling programs.



Automobile disposal - Smith River Rancheria



Splitting Tires – Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians



Removal of vehicle in slough
Table Bluff Reservation



Abandoned Trailer Cleanup – Table Bluff Reservation Wiyot Tribe

Waste Management: (continued)

Before



After



Landfill cleanup - Tule River Tribe

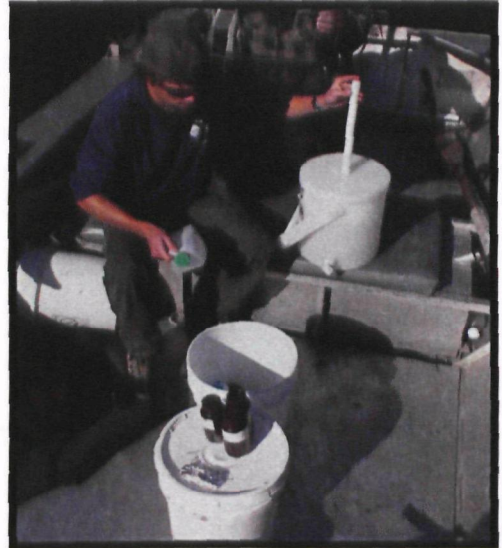


Horses on closed capped dump – Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation

Clean Water:

In the water-scarce West, protection of tribal water resources has consistently been a top tribal priority. In fiscal year 2002, over one third of tribes reported accomplishments in protecting tribal water resources including:

- Monitoring of water quality;
- Developing water quality standards;
- Enhancing riparian habitat;
- Drilling monitoring wells;
- Restoring of wetland springs;
- Constructing wastewater treatment plants;
- Managing non-point sources; and
- Developing water re-use programs.



Klamath Basin Cooperative Water
Quality Monitoring
Yurok/USFWS/BOR/Karuk Tribe



Monitoring Well - Avenue 54
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians



Riparian native plant restoration
Chemehuevi Tribe



New wastewater treatment plant
Trinidad Rancheria

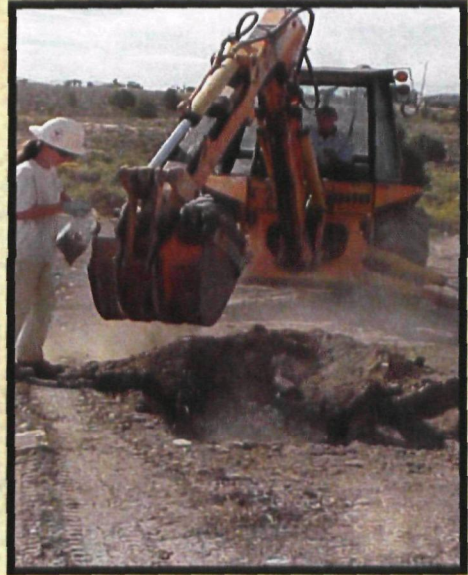
Toxic Substances:

Many reservations hold a legacy of historic development projects that were built without tribal environmental review and participation. In some cases, these sites were found to have contaminated soil and water supplies years after the development itself had been forgotten. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported reduction of toxic substances at these sites through the following activities:

- Removing leaking underground storage tanks;
- Conducting Brownfields development projects;
- Minimizing hazardous waste; and
- Assessing contamination adjacent to landfills.



Removal of storage tank - Tule River Tribe

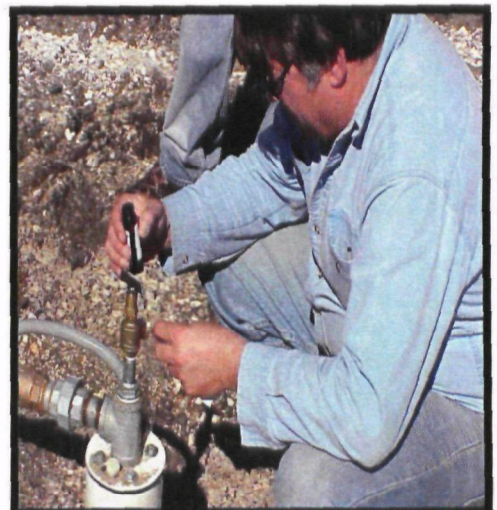


Brownfields Pilot Project
Shoshone Tribe

Safe Drinking Water:

Nearly seven percent of tribal homes lack running water, compared with one half of one percent of homes nationwide. Forty percent of homes on the Navajo Reservation lack piped water. Construction and enhancement of water supplies provides well-documented improvements in the public health of tribal communities. A quarter of tribes reported improvements in their drinking water, including:

- Drilling of new wells to provide a potable source of drinking water;
- Locating drinking water sources;
- Conducting source water assessments and obtaining funding for public water supplies;
- Building ion exchange treatment plants; and
- Preparing emergency plans for drinking water.



Sampling drinking water
Big Valley Rancheria

Enforcement:

Developing and enforcing tribal ordinances is a tangible expression of tribal sovereignty, and is a high priority for many tribes. Region 9 has provided example codes and ordinances to over 100 tribes.

One fifth of respondents reported the establishment of new environmental codes and ordinances. For example, a very stringent medical waste management ordinance was developed by the Gila River Department of Environmental Quality.

Natural/Cultural Resources:



Tribal youth gathering Dogbane for basket making materials - Lytton Rancheria



Protection of sacred site
Medicine Lake Highlands - Pit River Tribe

Natural and cultural resources are one and the same for many tribes, so protection of the natural environment often has direct benefits for cultural resources as well.

Preservation and protection of natural and cultural resources are reflected in fifteen percent of accomplishments reported. The types of activities and results were diverse and unique to individual tribes, including:

- Development of a cultural ecology ordinance;
- Protection of native fish and willow tree nurseries;
- Tribal youth involvement with local community to protect and preserve native agricultural resources;
- Protection of cultural and sacred sites;
- Implementation of water resource projects; and
- Establishment of a community "Diabetes Garden" pilot project.

Air:

Fifty-eight tribes in Region 9 are located in non-attainment areas for one or more air pollutants. Efforts to understand the health and economic effects of these circumstances have only recently begun for most tribes. Activities to monitor and improve air quality were reported by thirteen percent of respondents.

Accomplishments include:

- Establishing tribal weather and air-monitoring stations;
- Conducting source and emissions inventories;
- Developing air quality programs;
- Testing for radon; and
- Cleaning up of air pollution from landfills.



Weather Station - Bishop Paiute Tribe



Weather Station – Yurok Tribe

Pesticides:

Several tribes reported environmental results working with pesticides:

- Cleanup of a Toxaphene site;
- Reduction in the use of pesticides; and
- Establishment of an Integrated Pesticide Management Plan.

Mining:

Arizona, Nevada and California are the top three mineral producers in the U.S. Arizona is the number one copper producer (66%) and Nevada is the number one gold producer (66%). Nevada has 4 of the world's 10 largest gold mines. Phelps Dodge of Morenci is the largest U.S. open pit copper mine. Region 9 has 240 active mines and over 60,000 abandoned mines. Mining has environmental impacts on water quality and quantity, and on air quality, and produces aquatic toxicity and bioaccumulation, as well as habitat destruction.

Progress in dealing with mining issues was reported by several tribes:

- Developing a scope of work to clean up the Rio Tinto Mine; and
- Listing Leviathan mine as a Superfund site and reducing pollution of Leviathan Creek.



Rio Tinto Mine - Shoshone Paiute Tribe
Ely Duck Valley Reservation



Leviathan Mine – Seepage pits
Washoe Tribe

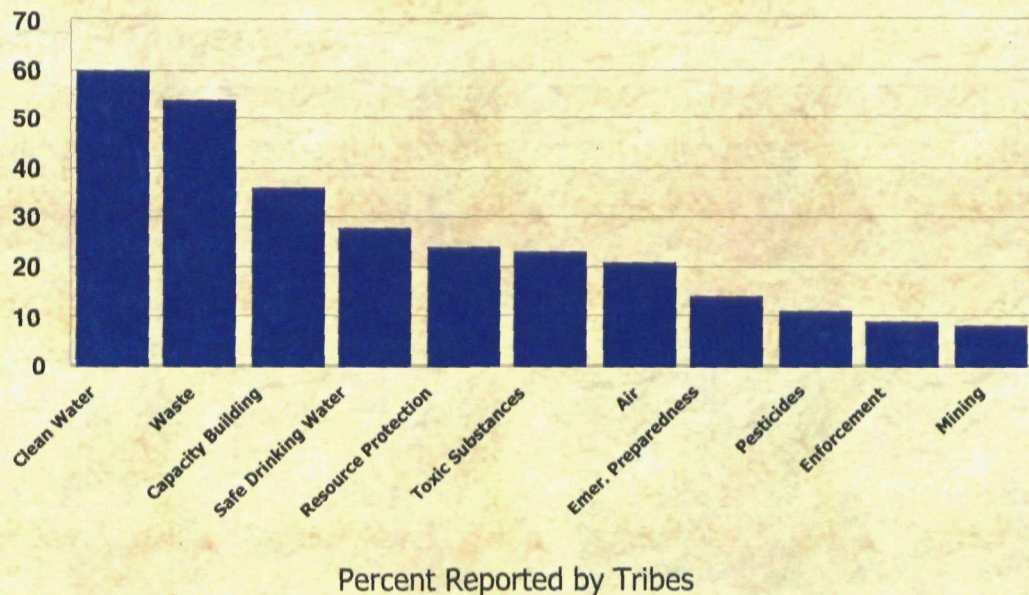
Sampling of Tribal Environmental Issues FY 2002

To build upon the progress to date, the tribes in Region 9 have told us that it is critical to maintain the good working relationships already achieved between tribes and EPA, both regionally and nationally.

On a regional level, coordination among the Regional Tribal Operations Committee, the Regional Indian Program Steering Committee, and the Indian Program Office, will help us to work with tribes on a government-to-government basis and consult with tribes who are potentially affected by our actions.

Ongoing issues of concern for Region 9 tribes include funding for Clean Water Act programs (such as Sections 106 and 319), solid waste management on reservations, drinking water infrastructure, and enforcement and compliance matters.

Frequently Reported Issues:



A total of 172 issues were reported to RTOC by 52 tribes. A detailed list of assistance requested from EPA can be found in Section B.

The frequently reported issues fell into 11 major categories: Clean Water, Waste, Capacity Building, Safe Drinking Water, Resource Protection, Toxic Substances, Air, Emergency Preparedness, Pesticides, Mining, and Enforcement.

Clean Water:

The Clean Water issues, reported by almost two-thirds of the respondents, include: water pollution control, water quality standards, nonpoint sources, wastewater, and watershed protection.

While states generally receive formula-based funding for major programs such as Water Quality Planning and the State Revolving Fund, tribes compete every year for a limited pool of funding. Continuity of funding is needed for those tribes with a documented water pollution control program which includes a monitoring and assessment program, water quality standards, and a system for managing and reporting on water quality.

Proper treatment of sewage is considered an essential service in every American community. Despite significant progress in the U.S. as a whole, many tribal communities still lack basic sanitation facilities such as running water and flush toilets. Twenty-seven percent of Tohono O'odham families lack either water or sewer. Tribal wastewater infrastructure needs significant improvements to achieve parity with states.

Waste Management:

Waste issues were the second largest category of concern reported by the tribes to RTOC (54%). There are 800 open dumps in Region 9, and 50,000 tribal homes lack adequate solid waste management.

Specific areas of concern included:

- Transfer station/facility needs;
- Abandoned vehicles;
- Junk yards/landfills and waste;
- Solid waste collection service needs;
- Solid waste program management;
- Solid waste plan implementation; and
- Recycling program needs.



Abandoned vehicles – Yurok Tribe

Capacity Building:

At present, approximately 10% of the 147 federally recognized tribal governments in Region 9 do not have core environmental capacity/staffing presence developed through General Assistance Program (GAP) grants. The Agency's goal is to assist every tribe in building environmental capacity. GAP's primary focus, developing tribal capacity and capability, was enhanced in FY 2001 to include basic solid and hazardous waste program implementation activities, such as closing open dumps and building transfer stations.

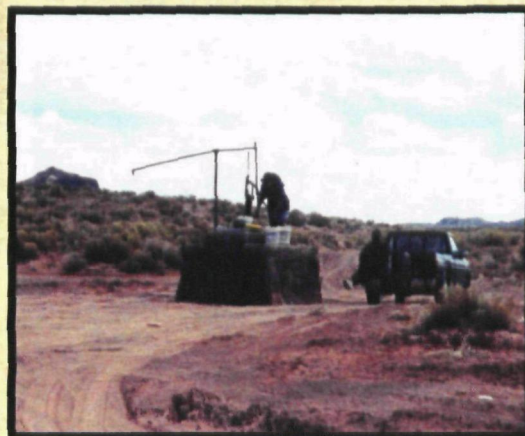
Capacity Building (36% of issues reported by tribes) includes:

- Establishment of tribal environmental programs and infrastructure;
- Development of environmental plans;
- Hazardous waste program implementation;
- Environmental education; and
- Development of tribal environmental codes and ordinances.

Safe Drinking Water:

The Indian Health Service estimates that over 6.9% of tribal homes nationwide lack running water. For example, 40% of Navajo families lack running water. EPA Region 9 expects that an estimated 40% of tribal systems in California, Arizona, and Nevada will be in noncompliance for the new arsenic standard. Twenty-eight percent of the issues reported by tribes to RTOC are related to drinking water concerns, including:

- Renovating drinking water infrastructure;
- Locating a PCE plume contaminating domestic water wells;
- Protecting ground water;
- Improving drinking water quality;
- Protecting drinking water and watersheds; and
- Constructing water treatment plants.



Water-Hauling Station - Navajo Nation

Cultural/Natural Resources Protection:

Several tribes expressed concerns and need for preservation of natural and cultural resources. Areas of focus (24% of responses) were to:

- Protect the Pine Nut Range and Lake Tahoe;
- Develop cultural resources protection policies;
- Network with other Tribes to investigate known cultural sites;
- Conduct endangered species programs/studies;
- Develop sustainable energy options (wind and solar);
- Obtain designation of the Colorado River Limitrophe as International Wildlife Refuge with EPA support;
- Protect Coso Hot Springs as a center for medicinal, religious, and spiritual integrity with EPA funding, technical assistance and guidance; and
- Preserve sacred sites and historic boatyard site on Indian Island.



Lake Tahoe - Washoe Tribe



Elf Owl - Southwestern Willow Flycatcher - Endangered Species



Indian Island – Table Bluff Reservation
Wiyot Tribe



Indian Island historic boatyard site
Table Bluff Reservation Wiyot Tribe

Toxic Substances:

Hazardous waste, underground storage tanks, pipelines and above-ground storage tanks remain issues for tribes. Twenty-three percent of tribes reported issues with toxic substances/hazardous waste. The issues reported include:

- Cleanup of contaminated land;
- Removal of hazardous waste;
- Cleanup of radioactivity, lead, and arsenic in water and soil adjacent to a landfill;
- Evaluation of damage from Sulphur Bank mine;
- Cleanup of a perchlorate contamination site; and
- Involvement of tribes in the new Brownfields Law.



Brownfields Landfill - Ely Shoshone Tribe

Air:

Fifty-eight tribes in Region 9 breathe air that does not meet national ambient air quality standards, primarily due to transport from off-reservation sources. Minor sources on reservations are unregulated by the EPA. Tribes are also disproportionately affected by toxic air pollutant deposition on subsistence foods. Air issues were reflected in 21% of the tribal responses. Among the issues for which the tribes are requesting assistance are:

- Reduction in PM-10 emissions;
- Air quality monitoring;
- Testing for radon in homes and buildings;
- Development air quality programs;
- Achievement of the 8-Hour Ozone standard;
- Obtaining of approval of for Class 1 Air Redesignation; and
- Improvement of indoor-air quality.



Owens Dry Lake
Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation

Emergency Preparedness:

Reliance on States for emergency response preparedness still leaves tribes vulnerable to any emergency incident. Fourteen percent of respondents indicated emergency management preparation as a critical need.

Pesticides:

Pesticides are one of many environmental threats to tribal subsistence lifestyles. Eleven percent of the responses from tribes concerned needs arising from pesticide use, including:

- Cleaning up pesticide sites;
- Assisting tribes with pesticide enforcement; and
- Providing technical assistance for pesticide and herbicide usage.

Enforcement Issues:

To protect human health and the environment on Indian lands, full compliance with tribal and EPA regulatory programs is required. New and innovative approaches for partnering with the responsible tribal government will have to be created. Tribal governments and members have a high level of interest and share EPA concerns for protection of areas that provide quality of life and have cultural, emotional and spiritual value. Nine percent of the tribes reported needs relating to enforcement, including:

- Establishing tribal environmental health enforcement programs;
- Supporting comprehensive tribal regulatory programs; and
- Furnishing training for council and staff on the development and enforcement of environmental codes and ordinances.

Mining:

Mining was reported by several tribes (8%). Among concerns reported were:

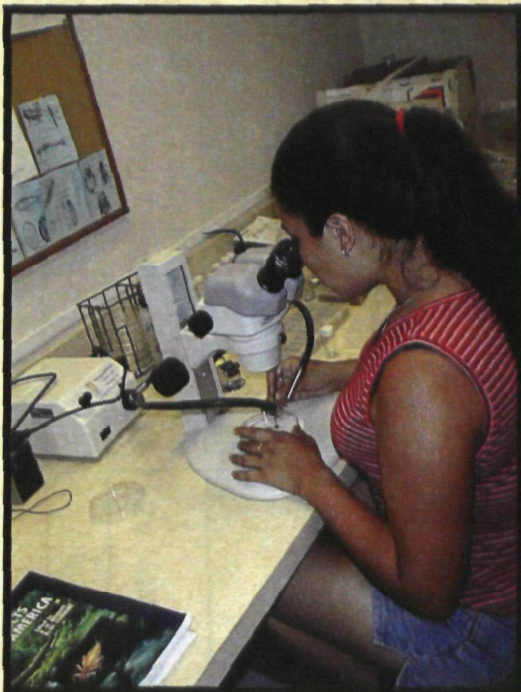
- Leviathan Mine;
- Rio Tinto Mine;
- Sulphur Bank Mine; and
- Yerington Mine.



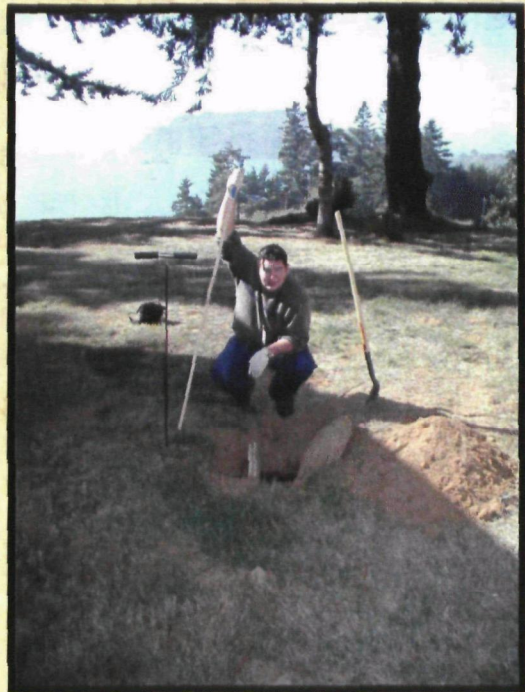
Elem Indian Colony/ Sulphur Bank Mine



SECTION A - TRIBAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Intern identifies aquatic insects in tribal lab - Bishop Paiute Tribe



Septic tank survey - Trinidad Rancheria

Environmental Accomplishments in FY 2001-2002 by Tribe
(from responses to RTOC)

Tribe	Accomplishments
Ak-Chin Indian Community, AZ	1) Approved Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP); 2) Established Water Pollution Control Program; 3) Established NPS program (Revegetation Program).
	1) Developed and implemented an environmental code which is included in the Ak-Chin Law and Order Code as its own Title; 2) Established an Open Burn Ordinance; 3) Established a Solid Waste Ordinance; 4) Created an Environmental Protection Authority to enforce code violations.
	1) Submitted a Tribal Environmental Agreement Plan (TEAP) to EPA; 2) Completed a reservation-wide EPA Environmental Assessment; 3) Set aside an area of reservation designated as "Environmental" (protected); 4) Obtained CWA Sec. 106 and 319(h) funding; FIFRA pesticide grant; 5) Completed a unified watershed assessment.
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, CA	Drilled monitoring wells to monitor water level for early detection of any potential contaminant that might adversely impact the natural resources on the reservation.
Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley, CA	Removed a business which was out of compliance with federal environmental law.
	The Tribe will be drilling a new well in April 2002 to provide a clean source of water for the Big Pine Reservation. The Tribe is now in compliance with the reporting requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act in regards to the MCL violations for PCE.
	The Tribe has been able to assert and protect water resources in regard to the water-gathering activities of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.
Big Sandy Rancheria, CA	Established the Big Sandy Rancheria Environmental Programs Office in 1996.
	Developed several environmentally based codes and ordinances.
	Gained the confidence of the Tribal Council, as well as the tribal population, in program's knowledge and accountability.

Tribe	Accomplishments
Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians, CA	Established Big Valley EPA Office in 1996. Completed environmental survey of Rancheria and revise on annual basis with updated Tribal Council priorities. Completed Environmental Plan for Big Valley Rancheria's community infrastructure and proposed improvements.
	Obtained TAS for 106 Clean Water Program. Adopted Water Quality ordinance. Completed Unified Watershed Assessment.
	Adopted Public Safety ordinance that includes solid waste and environmental health requirements for community. Completed Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan for Tribe.
	Completed Non Point Source Report and Management Plan for Clear Lake watershed. Obtained TAS for 319 NPS Clean Water Program.
	Approved QAPP for sampling of mercury from the surface waters of Clear Lake watershed.
Bishop Paiute Tribe, CA	Administrative and Regulatory Infrastructure-Developed and implemented the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tribal Environmental Management Office; - Tribal Environmental Protection Agency; - Environmental ordinances and policies including Tribal Environmental Policy Ordinance, Tribal Water Code, Tribal Ordinance Prohibiting the Discharge of Pollutants into Reservation Waters, Public Nuisance Ordinance, Trespass Ordinance, Tribal Environmental Policy Review.
	Water-Developed water resources protection, management, and monitoring infrastructure including: Water Quality Assessment Report, Unified Watershed Assessment, Wellhead Protection Plan, Wellhead Protection Ordinance, Water Quality Control Plan, Water Quality Standards (draft), Water Laboratory, Quality Assurance Project Plan, Flood Plan Mapping.
	Land: - Developed an Environmental Protection Plan and Land Management Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Removed leaking underground storage tanks (USTs).
	Air: - Developed and installed a tribal weather station. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed a draft Source and Emissions Inventory.
Bridgeport Indian Colony, CA	Initiated inquiries toward the cleanup of the Bridgeport Landfill to federal, state, and local agencies in 1999. In taking the lead role to resolve this problem, we have helped to

Tribe	Accomplishments
Bridgeport Indian Colony, CA (continued)	expedite the conversion to transfer station operations that have taken place in late April 2002.
Cahto Tribe of Laytonville Rancheria, CA	Completed Electric Resistivity Study of May, 2000 regarding pollution on Rancheria directly adjacent to Laytonville dump (landfill) through Gashing Associates, Rancho Cordova, CA.
	Preliminary Analysis/Site Investigation report under EPA GAP 2001-02, by SECOR International, Sacramento, CA.
	QAPP approved under CWA, Section 106, by Water Quality Technology, Inc. (WQTI), Fort Collins, CO.
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, CA	Made significant progress on environmental regulations and training.
	Water resources project well underway.
	Have begun establishing fire protection pond at Cabazon Resource Recovery Park (a multi-faceted industrial facility dedicated to recycling and reuse to significantly reduce the flow of solid waste to dump sites.
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, CA	Closed Chemehuevi main dump and landfill with funding from IHS. Next project is to clean up small debris dumps left over from General Patton's training exercises and more recent debris sites.
	Have completed excellent work on our current 319 grant with riparian restoration activities. The project is new, but is showing excellent progress and potential for improvement of water quality and protection of our watershed.
	Developed a community-wide Emergency Preparedness Plan with support from San Bernardino County Sheriff and Fire Departments and from the non-Indian community.
Cocopah Indian Tribe, AZ	Removed all underground storage tanks.
	Developed water quality standards.
	Developed significant riparian enhancement program. Now being integrated with the Environmental Protection Office-initiated concept to declare the "Limitrophe" region of the Lower Colorado River an International Wildlife Refuge.

Tribe	Accomplishments
Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians, CA	Located drinking water source.
	Cleaned up open dump.
	Developed environmental ordinances.
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, NV	Established Solid Waste Management Program: Developed Solid Waste ordinance; hired Solid Waste Coordinator; closed open-pit dump; purchased compactor truck; currently providing curbside pick-up services to community.
	Implemented Watershed Management Program.
	Conducted Radon Testing: Tested tribal complex building and community homes.
Elem Indian Colony, CA	Have set up new Environmental Department that has established EPA-acceptable financial and management practices in accord with federal law.
	Established interactive relationship with EPA. Established environmental consortium of 6 Indian tribes around Clear Lake.
	Completed Tribal Environmental Inventory; produced newsletter; submitted grant proposals to EPA; drafted Solid Waste Management Plan; developed 106 CleanWater workplan; applied for Environmental Regulatory Enhancement ANA grant.
	Submitted application to BIA for training of tribal member as a Water Resource Technician.
Elk Valley Rancheria, CA	Environmental Program has recently been established. No completed projects yet.
Ely Shoshone Tribe, NV	Phase I and Phase II Assessment of landfill completed. Applied for Brownfields Economic Redevelopment Initiative Demonstration Project.
	Developed an integrated Environmental Department through the General Assistance Program (GAP).
	Tested radon in tribal homes and tribal buildings through Indian Radon Pilot Project.

Tribe	Accomplishments
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, CA	Graton Rancheria's federal recognition status was restored only this last year. The Tribe is still landless, and thus, has yet to fully exercise its environmental regulatory authority.
Fort Bidwell Indian Community, CA	Established Forest Hazard Reduction Plan.
	Conducted source water assessment and received funding for Public Water Supply System.
	Completed establishment of the Tribal Environmental Protection Program.
Fort Independence Indian Reservation, CA	Enacted environmental enforcement plan.
	Begun mapping the reservation in order to create a GIS database.
	Developed and implemented an emergency plan for the tribal drinking water system.
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, AZ	Finished clean closure of landfill (self-funded).
	Remediated LUST site (self-funded).
	Developed tribal environmental program.
Gila River Indian Community, AZ	Cleaned up toxaphene site.
	Dramatically decreased the use of pesticides in its agricultural operations.
	Developed medical waste management ordinance (most stringent emission requirements in the United States).
Hopland Band of Pomo Indians, CA	Closed dump site at unknown creek name on reservation.
	Built Wastewater Reclamation Treatment Plant.
	Tripled water resource for potable water with drilling of new well.

Tribe	Accomplishments
Hualapai Nation, AZ	Enacted Hualapai Environmental Review Code and most of its subtitles into law. Subtitles enacted include: Conservation Ordinance, Forestry Ordinance, Cultural Resource Ordinance, Agricultural Ordinance, Water Resource Ordinance, Wetland Ordinance and Solid Waste Ordinance.
	Restored the following spring wetlands: Willow Spring, Red Spring, Moss Spring, Meriwhitica Spring, Mesquite Spring, and Mulberry Spring after the removal of approximately 105 feral livestock.
	Established Hualapai Native Fish Rearing Facility and Native Tree Nursery. Currently have four 1/2-acre fish ponds and one two-acre fish pond which drain into a twenty-acre tree nursery. We have secured funding to line four more 1/2-acre fish ponds. The facility will continue to be successful with the support of various agencies. US EPA, USFWS, BIA, BOR and NAU have all contributed. Three hundred and thirty willows will be planted at the nursery this spring at various locations on the reservation. We will continue to rear endangered Razorback Suckers at the facility.
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of Stewart's Point Rancheria, CA	Completed numerous educational activities for the community and the Kashia School: a) information in the community newsletter on environmental activities, conservation and recycling; b) a community education meeting about the community water system; c) informational fliers on solid waste management; d) educational materials on energy conservation, recycling and other environmental issues for the Tribe and the Kashia School; and e) education and involvement of the Kashia School in the solid waste management cleanup project.
	Completed preliminary solid waste management cleanup of community and illegal dump sites.
	Coordinated extensively with IHS and EPA on community water system improvements. Visited other water treatment plants; reviewed and approved preliminary Engineering Report and Memorandum of Agreement. Held community educational meeting.
	Constructed a fire break around the Rancheria property and around each of the residences to enhance the Tribe's emergency response capabilities.
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, CA	Solid Waste: Removed trash from open dump sites and closed areas; initiated program to remove abandoned vehicles from the reservation.

Tribe	Accomplishments
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, CA (continued)	Hazardous waste cleanup days have been incorporated into Tribe's future agenda.
	The Tribe has built and maintains an extensive Public Water System (PWS) serving the three communities on the reservation. The PWS is regularly monitored for coliform bacteria and other contaminants and serviced by well-trained tribal technicians.
	Established several tribal environmental ordinances.
	The Tribe has always received very good to excellent reviews pertaining to progress with the General Assistance Program. The Environmental Department and staff currently participate in the Clean Water Act Section 106 and Section 319 programs.
Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation, CA	Persistently contends with the LADWP concerning the building of a 150-cfs pumpback station (station should have no more than a 50-cfs capability).
	Obtained a 30-day extension for CEQA from the lead agency (Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District) regarding deep-well testing near Coso Hot Springs.
	Implemented a new air quality program which will aid in acquiring additional data regarding PM-10 emissions.
Lytton Rancheria, Lytton Band of Pomo Indians, CA	Tribal members are receptive to vital information to maintain and create a healthy environment to live in, as well as an awareness to adopt environmentally sound practices at home.
	Tribal youth are more involved and aware of their community surroundings. Tribal youth actively inquire about ways they can improve and help restore and preserve cultural resources.
	Tribal members are voicing concerns and are networking with other tribes to investigate known cultural sites.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians, CA	Cleaned up several solid waste dumps on the reservation.
	Established a Water Department, which conducts regular drinking water and water quality sampling.
	Established recycling programs for offices, businesses and residences.

Tribe	Accomplishments
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians, CA	Established an Environmental Program (long-term commitment).
	Completed environmental assessments (goal direction).
	Held Tribal Earth Day events (outreach, education and trust).
Pit River Tribe, CA	Cleanup of one large dumpsite on reservation, with another one in progress.
	Development of an integrated Environmental Department through the General Assistance Program (GAP).
	Involvement in sacred site protection at the Medecine Lake Highlands and other prime tribal cultural areas.
Redwood Valley Rancheria, CA	Solid Waste: Purchased equipment, hired personnel and started cleanups and recycling; and created two ordinances: "Burning and Nuisance Dumping."
	Environmental assessment and priorities: Have completed overall environmental assessment and created a process for update it and creation of priorities.
	Developed an Environmental Education Program for youth.
Resighini Rancheria, CA	Established environmental agency under EPA GAP grant in FY 2000-2001.
	Developed contacts with EPA Region 9 Air Division for continued technical assistance.
	Applied for three-year Environmental Regulatory Enhancement ANA Grant. Funding will enable development of environmental laws, rules, and regulations, as well as enforcement and monitoring policies.
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians, CA	Have established the Environmental Center and environmental programs and services over the past 6 years.
	Environmental Center, expanded to include 8 programs funded by grants and provides training in various areas. Programs include: EPA-GAP; EPA-CAA 103; EPA-CWA 106; BIA Watershed Restoration; BIA Forestry Management Plan; BIA Tribal Transportation; BIA Water Planning (pre-development); VPS Cultural Resources; VPS NAGPRA; EPA Integrated Pesticide Management Plan.

Tribe	Accomplishments
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians, CA (continued)	Community Diabetes Garden - Robinson was the first local tribe to grow a tribal Diabetes Garden Pilot Project. The garden has gained regional and inter-regional recognition with the help of Lake County Tribal Health Department through a cooperative partnership agreement. The project has also encouraged the 5 other local tribes to start their own garden projects this year.
San Carlos Apache Tribe, AZ	Removed several underground storage tanks.
	Expanded tribal environmental infrastructure.
	Successfully removed abandoned cars through solid waste program.
	Obtained closure for three large open dumps.
	Achieved compliance for public drinking water systems after 10 years of noncompliance.
	Funded and sponsored environmental education program (summer of 2002).
	Conducted UST inspections for 6 of 7 tribal gas stations and gained compliance for all but one.
	Assisted tribal solid waste sanitation service with funding for startup of transfer station recycling program.
	Received funding for continuation of Water Resource programs: CWA 106, CWA 319, PWSS Source Water Program.
	Removed 250 storage barrels of Hazardous Waste Material.
	Conducted asbestos survey and hired outside contractor to perform abatement.
	Received funding for Tribal Open Dump Closure Project to close 14 scattered dumpsites reservation-wide from Solid Waste Interagency Working Group.
	Expanded tribal environmental infrastructure from 1 environmental specialist to 3 positions with an additional 3 positions to be hired in FY2003.
	Received 1 st Connor Byestewa Environmental Excellence Award presented during the Annual Tribal/EPA Conference.

Tribe	Accomplishments
San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians, CA	Donated \$875,000 to eight local cities to synchronize traffic lights that will result in a 12-15% reduction in smog, rear-end collisions, gas consumption, and a correlating increase in local business revenues.
	Establishment of a Household Hazardous Waste Program that: a) eliminates household hazardous waste from the reservation from entering the solid landfills or waterways; and b) produces paid public service announcements on radio for household hazardous waste collection facilities in the Inland Empire (to reduce household hazardous waste from entering landfills or waterways.)
	Establishment of a recycling program for the reservation that will reduce the amount of solid waste entering landfills by 50%.
Sherwood Valley Rancheria, CA	Developed an Environmental Plan.
	Cleaned up portion of reservation. Removed 140 cubic yards of household waste, and metals, and 200 tires.
	Developed Environmental Education Department. Provided environmental newsletter to tribal members and held workshops.
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, NV	<u>Rio Tinto Mine:</u> Tribes have successfully elevated concerns about acid-mine drainage and potential impacts to the Duck Valley Reservation's health and natural resources. Have effectively worked with EPA Superfund, State of Nevada, and the Rio Tinto Working Group to craft new AOC/SOW that is now being implemented. Tribes' concerns are being taken into account for characterization and evaluation of remedial alternatives. Tribes have begun to implement an assessment within the Reservation to inform all parties of the extent and nature of impacts to cultural resources and public health. EPA is lending assistance to the study design, and to sampling and analysis needs.
	<u>Solid and Hazardous Waste Minimization:</u> (a) Tribes began remedial efforts using BIA funding assistance. This included the removal of numerous USTs and a heating oil line, and the installation of a groundwater monitoring system. EPA involvement has been minimal and BIA funding has been put off. There needs to be more EPA involvement to keep the Bureau moving on the cleanup; (b) All open dumps on the reservation have been closed and a waste transfer system has been installed. Solid waste is collected at the transfer station and transported to the Elko Landfill. The transfer station also takes

Tribe	Accomplishments
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, NV (continued)	aluminum, cardboard, and white office paper for recycling. The Tribes also are attempting to implement other integrated solid waste management approaches to reduce the amount of waste transported to the Elko Landfill.
	<u>Tribal Water Quality Program</u> : The Tribes have been able to expand the WQPP to include annual monitoring and NPS watershed management. They have begun to implement BMPs by installing road crossings to minimize turbidity and the effects of road erosion in the Skull Creek drainage. They will continue to utilize BMPs for stream protection and restoration. The environmental program has hired a chemical engineer to head up the NPS program and to assist on other water quality issues.
Smith River Rancheria, CA	Crushed and removed 200 tons of metal in 2001, including 80 cars, 30 refrigerators, and miscellaneous scrap metals and white goods.
	Developed a Tribal Environmental Code.
	Developed a Tribal Recycling Program which recycled 900 pounds of materials in the first 3 months.
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, CA	Improved well system.
	Established Ion Exchange Treatment Plant.
	Implemented water reuse program.
Table Bluff Reservation - Wiyot Tribe, CA	Solid waste cleanup project 2002: cleaned up many open dumpsites, burn-trash pits, hazardous waste (appliances, batteries, tires, abandoned vehicles), uninhabitable structures (three containing asbestos), household hazardous wastes, abandoned gas cylinders and drums, and construction debris with alternate sources of funding.
Tohono O'odham Nation, AZ	Implemented a variety of drinking water and wastewater infrastructure improvement projects at multiple sites on the reservation. Constructed community wastewater systems and built or enlarged wastewater lagoons: Cowlic, Gu Vo, Queen's Well, Pia Oik, and Santa Rosa. Constructed new drinking water wells, storage tank, and PVC mains: Pia Oik and Queen's Well (new well).
	The Water Resources Study program implemented a Clean Water Act 106 Water Quality Program after completing the QAPP process.

Tribe	Accomplishments
Tohono O'odham Nation, AZ (continued)	In July 2002, closed the first five dumps of the original 113 planned for closure.
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, CA	Approved a solid waste ordinance and green-waste-burning permitting procedure.
	Developed capacity to participate in the Salton Sea Restoration Project.
	Developed initial tools and organizational structure to implement tribal strategic planning program.
Trinidad Rancheria, CA	Investigated (using EPA funds) wastewater alternatives and subsequently constructed (using tribal funds) a wastewater treatment plant and wastewater disposal leach field to eliminate a failed on-site wastewater system for the Tribe's major economic enterprise. The wastewater treatment plant utilizes an innovative wastewater reuse technology to conserve water and increase the longevity of the new leach field.
	Accomplished environmental monitoring, remediation, and wastewater renovation activities in Trinidad Harbor, acquired by the Tribe in 2002. The Tribe has been providing oversight and coordination in an underground storage tank remediation activity, which is the responsibility of the Harbor's previous owner.
Tule River Tribe, CA	Cleaned up and/or closed open dumpsites; removed 140 abandoned vehicles.
	Established Water Quality Program.
	Removed Tribe's last UST.
Tuolumne Band of the Me-Wuk Indians, CA	Developed and published a solid waste plan and ordinance, including a citation form for enforcing the terms of the ordinance.
	Developed emergency response procedures for chemical emergencies.
	Assisted in interpretation of test results for the presence of lead in the water of older homes.
	Obtained GPS equipment and GIS software and began collecting baseline information about environmental issues and resources.

Tribe	Accomplishments
Tuolumne Band of the Me-Wuk Indians, CA (continued)	Initiated a comprehensive solid waste cleanup project which is ongoing. Since February 2002, the following materials have been collected: about 850 tires, 1120 cubic yards of scrap metal, 300 cubic yards of general debris, 34 TVs/computer monitors, and 66 appliances (refrigerators, freezers, stoves, washing machines, and dryers).
	In 2001, the Tribe's environmental office also accomplished a variety of restoration actions under USDA, EQIP and BOR grants to preserve and restore wetlands, meadows, and a riparian creek within the Rancheria.
	Arranged a county-sponsored household hazardous waste collection event held on September 30, 2001 on the Rancheria. This event collected 1,270 gallons of sludge, 100 gallons of used oil, and 53 automotive batteries.
Washoe Tribe of NV/CA	Tribe instrumental in getting Leviathan Mine listed as a Superfund Site in May of 2000.
	Completion of Sampling and Analysis Plan for the Water Quality Monitoring Program and Nonpoint Source Assessment Report and Nonpoint Source Management Program. Completed Structure 1 on the Washoe Nonpoint Source Stewart Ranch Project in January 2002.
	Awarded EPA Wetlands Protection grant to develop a wetlands management plan for Meeks and Taylor/Baldwin wetlands at Lake Tahoe.
White Mountain Apache Tribe, AZ	Water Quality Standards approved. Achieved program authorization for CWA sections 303 and 401.
Yurok Tribe, CA	Implemented abandoned-vehicle removal program.
	Developed demonstration meteorological station project with Tribal Air Monitoring support.
	Monitored water quality in the Klamath Basin.

SECTION B - TRIBAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTED FROM EPA



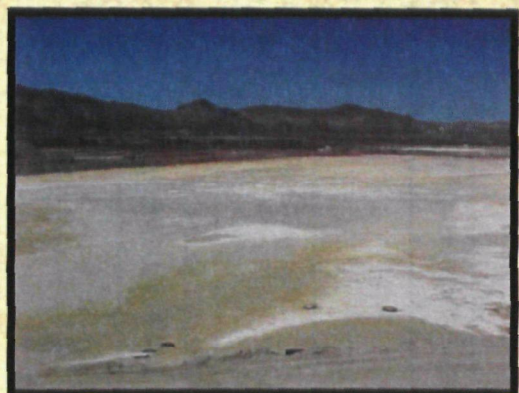
Beach Site for Native Tree Planting
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe



Abandoned Vehicles - Yurok Tribe



Hot Springs - Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone



Yerington Anaconda Evaporation Ponds
Walker River Paiute Tribe

Assistance Requested from EPA in FY 2002
(from responses to RTOC)

Tribe	Needed from EPA
Ak-Chin Indian Community, AZ	Funding for Solid Waste Management Program (trash cleanup, remediation of abandoned industrial park site, removal of industrial park soil solid waste plan, recycling plan, and development of codes/ordinances.) (\$174,000).
	Funding for Wetlands Management Program: conservation plan; watershed protection project; assessment and monitoring of ecological integrity; wetlands outreach and education program; contingency (\$130,000).
	General Assistance Program: (\$113,800); Air Quality Program; (\$130,000); endangered species requiring Special Protection Program (\$100,000).
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, CA	Funding and technical assistance for cleanup of the accumulated waste from illegal dumping on the Augustine Reservation.
	Funding and technical assistance for protection of ground water resources.
	Funding and technical assistance for Air Quality Program.
Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley, CA	Funding for cleanup of land that has been contaminated by a business illegally disposing of hazardous waste on the site.
	Funding and technical assistance to locate the PCE plume which has contaminated the Tribe's domestic water wells.
	Implementation funding for removal of mini-junkyards and other solid waste problem areas on the Reservation.
Big Sandy Rancheria, CA	Funding and technical assistance for wastewater/drinking water facilities.
	Funding and technical assistance for drinking water quality and quantity.
	Funding for solid waste management.
Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians, CA	Development of Pesticide Pollution Prevention Program.

Tribe	Needed from EPA
Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians, CA (continued)	Continued support of current program and expansion into TAS for: 1) Water Quality Standards; 2) Wetland Activities; 3) NPDES authority.
Bishop Paiute Tribe, CA	<u>Water Quality Protection and Management Program:</u> Maintain funding levels for CWA 106; continue training and technical assistance; and provide training and technical assistance in water quality standards implementation and enforcement.
	<u>Solid Waste Management Program:</u> Increase funding to sustain a tribal solid waste management program. Continue existing training and technical assistance.
	<u>Air Quality Protection and Management Program:</u> Increase funding to sustain tribal air quality program. Continue existing training and technical assistance.
	<u>Administrative and Regulatory Capacity Building and Cultural Resources Protection:</u> Increase funding to develop and sustain administrative and regulatory capacity building and cultural resources protection (as tribal cultural values and resources are critical to understanding and maintaining balance and harmony in the environmental protection process).
Bridgeport Indian Colony, CA	Funding and additional support to rent or purchase heavy equipment needed for cleanup of reservation solid wastes.
	Funding and technical assistance for installation and operation of monitoring wells. (Ground water monitoring necessary due to close proximity of Mono County landfill and Public Utility District Sewer Ponds.)
	Funding and technical assistance for community outreach/awareness (materials such as instruction videos, pros and cons of environmental awareness).
Cahto Tribe of Laytonville Rancheria, CA	Air monitors around periphery of dump and Rancheria.
	Hazardous waste cleanup; "space suits" for radiation poisoning prevention due to radioactivity, lead and arsenic in water and soil adjacent to Laytonville dump.
	Clean, pure bottled drinking water due to drinking water contamination (especially heavy metals, e.g. trihalomethanes).

Tribe	Needed from EPA
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, CA	Completion of environmental regulations and training for the Environmental Administrator.
	Funding for Phase 2 (applied for) to establish a program to test and monitor tribal water resources (Phase 1 funded under Sec 106).
	GAP funding to establish Environmental Planning Department (will apply at end of current 2-year grant).
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, CA	Funding of 319 and 106 grant requests for Colorado River Water Quality Restoration and rapid approval of our Water Quality Standards when submitted. Funding of 319 grant for weed control and technical assistance needed.
	Funding for development of our Air Program, and technical assistance with monitoring equipment and interpretation of data to help alleviate health concerns for tribal members, due to high levels of particulate matter in the form of dust pollution.
	Technical assistance and/or funding for comprehensive studies of endangered species on the reservation: Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, Elf Owl, Arizona Bell's Vireo and other species.
Cocopah Indian Tribe, AZ	EPA support for concept of designating the Limitrophe region of the Lower Colorado River as an International Wildlife Refuge.
	Pressure on Border 21 group to encourage Mexican component to release funds as "grants," as opposed to loans to small, impoverished communities (e.g., Cucupa Indian communities in Baja California) for infrastructure needs.
	EPA to coordinate awareness and communications of quality of Lower Colorado River as it impacts downstream stakeholders, among states, federal agencies (especially USBR), and communities regarding contaminants and their current/expected impacts.
Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians, CA	Funding and technical assistance for Drinking Water improvements.
	Funding for Clean Water Act.
	Funding for Solid Waste/Recycling Program.

Tribe	Needed from EPA
Elem Indian Colony, CA	Cleanup of Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine Superfund Site: funding for community involvement and for training of tribal personnel to assist EPA during cleanup and monitoring (long-term monitoring will be needed).
	Fund technical assistance and tribal research into Native American pathways of exposure to mercury.
	Funding for solid waste cleanup of open dumping on reservation and funding for new management practice capability.
Elk Valley Rancheria, CA	Funding and technical assistance for abandoned vehicle abatement.
	Funding and technical assistance for unauthorized and uncontrolled dumping.
	Funding and technical assistance for pesticide and herbicide usage.
Ely Shoshone Tribe, NV	Financial assistance for cleanup of landfill (solid waste).
	Financial assistance to conduct air monitoring (air grant).
	Financial assistance for Drinking Water Programs and Groundwater Protection.
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, CA	Funding for inventory of federal land holdings in aboriginal territory.
	Funding and technical assistance for tribal environmental education.
Fort Bidwell Indian Community, CA	Funding for watershed protection (drinking water source).
	Technical assistance for forest management (promote a healthy and sustainable forest through effective forest management techniques).
	Technical assistance and funding for an Integrated Resource Management Plan.
Fort Independence Indian Reservation, CA	Funding and technical assistance to build a sewage plant.

Tribe	Needed from EPA
Fort Independence Indian Reservation, CA (continued)	Funding to develop a solid waste and recycling transfer station.
	Funding and technical assistance for overhaul of tribal drinking water infrastructure.
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, AZ	Funding, technical assistance and greater flexibility in GAP for development and implementation of environmental compliance/enforcement plan.
	Continued EPA funding for water quality implementation, non-point source controls, adoption of water quality standards, and riparian restoration.
	Greater flexibility in GAP program for implementation of solid waste plan, including recycling.
	Greater EPA flexibility for determining emitters; resolution of 8-hour ozone standard designation implementation.
Gila River Indian Community, AZ	Funding and technical assistance to clean up 3 abandoned pesticides sites (air strip, DDT and toxaphene).
	Funding and technical assistance for completion of Clean Air Act Program (Tribal Implementation Plan).
	Funding and technical assistance for cleanup of Aerodyne Site (perchlorate contamination).
Hoopa Valley Tribe, CA	Section 106 funding as a National Section 106 Tribal Task Force member.
	EPA Region 9's involving tribes in the new federal Brownfields law.
	The need to streamline the approval process for Tribal Water Quality Standards.
Hopland Band of Pomo Indians, CA	Construction grant funding for water treatment plant.
	Construction grant funding for wastewater treatment plant.
	Construction grant funding for solid waste facility.
	Construction grant funding for solar array.

Tribe	Needed from EPA
Hualapai, AZ	Funding and occasional technical assistance for Hualapai Lower Colorado River Corridor Plan.
	Funding and occasional technical assistance for Water Quality Standards and permanent Section 106 target funding.
	Permanent Section 105 funding of air program.
Kaibab Paiute, AZ	Water: need funding, personnel, technical assistance, water quality standards, and sewage treatment.
	Land Use Program: need funding, range management, fire management and outreach services to livestock owners.
	Solid Waste: need community cleanup and equipment (truck and bins).
	Air Quality: pesticide cleanup and removal; redesignation of air quality Class I; prevention of pollution.
	Emergency Preparation & Response: need funds, equipment and training.
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of Stewarts Point Rancheria, CA	Technical assistance for cleanup of illegal household waste dumpsites.
	Funding and technical assistance for development and implementation of sustainable energy options (wind and solar) for the Tribe.
	Financial and technical assistance to develop and implement Recycling Plan.
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, CA	Response and funding for a Border XXI Infrastructure Project submitted in July 2001 (an ongoing issue).
	Funding for a solid waste transfer station.
	Funding for domestic water and water reclamation.

Tribe	Needed from EPA
Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation, CA	Funding, technical assistance and guidance for Lower Owens River Project (LORP)/Owens Lakebed returning water to the LORP; monitoring the monitors for the Southern Sand Sheet (SSS).
	Funding, technical assistance and guidance to maintain Coso Hot Springs National Register of Historic Places for medicinal, religious and spiritual integrity.
	Funding, technical assistance and guidance to reduce the PM-10 emissions (Owens Dry Lake is the largest known source of PM-10 emissions in the U.S.).
Lytton Rancheria, Lytton Band of Pomo Indians, CA	Expertise needed on training methods and curriculum development geared towards youth and tribal members (issues such as safe water management, lead poisoning awareness, and tribal community planning and development.)
	Expertise is needed for testing methods for clearance of pesticides and other harmful exposures to the dogbane plant for safe basket making. If harmful elements are identified, measures are needed to restore the health of the plant. Priority to have tribal youth involvement with local community issues to protect and preserve native agricultural resources.
	Expertise on training to investigate and inquire about developments (timber harvest plans, highway widening projects and other developments within Sonoma County) on sacred sites, including preservation of sites.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians, CA	Funding for reservation-wide study of surface and groundwater resources.
	Technical assistance for wastewater treatment plant.
	Funding and technical assistance for solid and hazardous waste removal.
Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency, AZ	Enforcement of tribal environmental laws - implementation support for comprehensive tribal regulatory programs.
	Target funding for eligible Region 9 tribes in CWA Section 106 programs.
	Solid waste funding for cleanup of open dumps in Indian Country (#1 problem on Indian lands). EPA should facilitate inter-agency approach (a new one) involving BIA, IHS, BOR, and, DOI.

Tribe	Needed from EPA
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians, CA	<u>Emergency management</u> : Tribes need access to resources, training and funding to bring them equal with states in preventing, preparing and responding to emergencies.
	<u>Air Quality</u> : current designation needs to be re-examined and backed by scientific data. Proposed new designations should be placed on hold if trust lands are to be included until it is determined that consultation and determination is acceptable to tribes.
	<u>Water Quality</u> : tribes must be given access to resources, training and funds to determine their own water quality.
	Focus: give tribes equal time and funds as received by states.
Pit River Tribe, CA	Financial assistance for Water Program: water quality standards, rights, and monitoring.
	Financial assistance for Environmental Program; protection of sacred sites and cultural values.
	Financial assistance for Solid Waste Program: clean up of dumpsites and better waste management.
Redwood Valley Rancheria, CA	Design and specifications assistance to resolve wastewater plant malfunctions.
	Sustain construction funding for solid waste (issue of affordability of basic services for low income and the elderly).
	Funding assistance for maintenance of water, wastewater, and other public facilities.
Resighini Rancheria, CA	Continue GAP funding for completion of the Tribal Environmental Plan.
	Continue technical assistance for Air Quality inspector training.
	Funding and technical assistance to remove illegal solid waste and prevent dumping on the Reservation.
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians, CA	Funding for hiring Environmental Education Specialist.
	Need a certified Tribal Environmental Inspector to oversee all community infrastructure projects.
San Carlos Apache Tribe, AZ	Continued funding to sustain environmental infrastructure.

Tribe	Needed from EPA
San Carlos Apache Tribe, AZ (continued)	Approval of Water Quality Standards.
	Support by EPA for technical assistance in areas of air quality, water quality, toxics, pesticides, inspections, compliance, environmental regulations and funding opportunities, etc.
San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians, CA	Addressing the poorest air quality in the nation, all generated from off-reservation sources.
	Change EPA's practice of notifying, instead of consulting, sovereign nations regarding EPA rules and decision making affecting tribes.
	Assistance in dealing with Department of Defense policy limiting its responsibility for contamination left on former military bases.
Sherwood Valley Rancheria, CA	More training for Council and staff on environmental codes and ordinances.
	More training for Council and staff on enforcement of environmental codes and ordinances.
	Need assistance with solid waste collection and disposal.
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, NV	<u>Rio Tinto Mine</u> : Tribes require ongoing funding of \$100K (for 3 years) to support current role. Also need technical assistance from EPA Superfund, Regional Lab and Cincinnati Lab in assessing direction and results of remedial efforts. The letter of the Regional Administrator to Governor Kenny Guinn regarding Rio Tinto needs to be followed up on to comply with tribal concerns about the mine.
	<u>Town of Owyhee Hydrocarbon Contamination</u> (BIA USTs and Heating Oil distribution lines): EPA needs to provide more oversight on the Administrative Order in place. To continue, the old BIA Roads and Irrigation Shops must be demolished and removed. That will enable the tribes to continue the characterization and remedial requirements.

Tribe	Needed from EPA
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, NV (continued)	<u>Water Quality Standards Implementation</u> : Tribes have developed WQSs that are tribally approved. Need from EPA: (a) Technical assistance in reviewing the standards—feedback on the appropriateness of the standards, i.e., what else should be in the WQSs; are they protective enough, how should we revise to take into account problems such as acid mine wastes, etc; (b) Expedient approval of the CWA 303/401 program by the Regional Administrator. Tribes need to do certain things to facilitate the above.
Smith River Rancheria, CA	Funding and technical assistance for cleanup and prevention of illegal dumping Reservation-wide.
	BEACHES Act funding (for ocean); CWA funding; technical assistance to protect water quality in water bodies affecting the Rancheria, including the Pacific Ocean, Smith River, and Lopez Creek..
	Funding and technical assistance for improvements to drinking water: reduce lead and copper levels in distribution, improve storage capacity, and upgrade to meet pending turbidity standards.
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, CA	Funding for potable water system.
	Funding for wastewater system "water reuse."
	Funding for flood control.
Table Bluff Reservation, Wiyot Tribe, CA	Continued support and funding for improving quality (taste) of drinking water.
	Assistance for expansion and development of an effective Environmental Education Program.
	Continued support and funding for Solid Waste Program.
	Brownfield: Cleanup of historic dry-dock boat sacred site.
	Funding support for enforcement infrastructure and personnel.

Tribe	Needed from EPA
Tohono O'odham Nation, AZ	Solid waste: 113 open dumps need to be closed. Funding needed: \$5,531,362 to close 71 high-priority sites; \$1,004,650 to close 40 moderate-priority sites; \$57,462 to close 2 low-priority sites.
	Provide drinking water and wastewater infrastructure funding: \$37.2M total for 798 homes without potable water (14%) and 1,570 homes without sewer and/or water systems (27%). Need funding and technical assistance for wellhead protection program for 157 hand-dug wells and 423 irrigation and/or livestock wells.
	Need funding and technical assistance to improve drinking water quality: 46 dw systems maintained by TOUA: Contaminant: a) Nitrate (4); Fluoride (2); Arsenic (1); Coliform (10); b) 19 out of 20 hand-dug wells tested positive for total and/or fecal coliform in 2001. Twenty-two percent (22%) of current drinking water wells affected by new arsenic standards. Existing sulfate and potential uranium contamination of community (North Komelik) drinking water system due to mining.
	Border Issues: Improve coordination between EPA, Border Patrol, INS, and Customs to address environmental issues as a result of illegal immigration (trash, disease, road dragging, and vegetation damage). Need to look at the shared aquifer.
	Chemicals/Hazardous Materials: a) Spills/Incidents-15 petroleum, 6 mercury, 1 PCBs, 12 other (past 4 years); b) Air Force incidents-A10/F-16 crash, missiles & tanks dropped, hydrazine spill; c) Underground storage tanks: 69 total historical: 21 in use; 36 pulled; 12 inactive; d) Pesticides: 4 farms; applications in schools and facilities, household use; e) Above-ground storage tanks: 4 over 10K gallons; and f) Lead paint--study pending.
	Air Quality: Dust - gravel pits, construction sites, dirt roads.
	Indoor Air Quality: Asbestos--old buildings tested as needed; some schools still need radon testing; mold: 3 incidences in past 4 years; utility poles/railroad ties (creosote/CCA treated) used in homes; carbon monoxide-3 cases in year 2000.
	Endangered Species: wildlife and plants (3 species each); Culturally Significant: Wildlife (2 species); Plants (16 species).

Tribe	Needed from EPA
Torres Martinez Desert Chuilla Indians, CA	Coordinate with Tribal Council to insure proper mitigation (for env. impacts due to reduction of inflows into the Salton Sea). Monitoring federal and state actions related to the water transfer projects and EIR, EIS funding for tribal wetlands enhancement projects.
	Unsafe solid and hazardous waste disposal practices, including burning, on some allotted and fee lands within the Reservation, continue to pose threats of fire fueled by high winds, as well as air, soil and water pollution. As we do not yet have the enforcement capability to address these matters, we would appreciate EPA's leadership in seeking to develop solutions to these problems.
	Funding and technical assistance to develop water quality standards for ground water; financial and technical support to develop a groundwater model and wellhead protection plan; and assistance in increasing tribal capacity to control public water system within Reservation boundaries.
	Continued funding and technical assistance to protect precious water resources and ensure clean and safe drinking water for all Reservation inhabitants when the issues are identified with specificity.
	Funding and technical assistance to develop code and ordinance for environmental health issues. Technical training and funding for enforcement through tribal environmental inspectors.
Trinidad Rancheria, CA	Funding and technical assistance for completion of Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan.
	Funding for investigation of community wastewater alternatives.
	Funding for investigation of recycling opportunities at the Tribe's three economic enterprises and in the community.
Tule River Tribe, CA	Continued funding and technical assistance to improve Water Quality Program (groundwater protection and wastewater management).
	Funding for construction, training and staff to improve drinking water system and management.

Tribe	Needed from EPA
Tule River Tribe, CA (continued)	Funding for protection measure (staff and training) relating to biological/cultural issues for application of an effective TEPA process.
Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians, CA	Continued funding for waste cleanup and recycling programs. Rather than requiring each tribe to internally arrange for waste cleanup, it would be helpful if EPA awarded regional contracts to commercial vendors that tribes could call on to do the actual cleanup. This way, the vendor would already be certified to address hazardous materials that might be unearthed, and EPA would be better able to ensure that consistent standards are followed.
	Base-level funding for travel and per diem for training and attendance at environmental seminars. While EPA has supported training, small tribes have difficulty retaining trained technicians so any increases in funding for training would improve the ability of small tribes to participate in regional training events. Perhaps EPA can publish invitational travel orders for Agency-sponsored training (and regional meetings such as the RTOC) rather than having participants pay for the travel out of grant funds or tribal budgets.
	Onsite assistance from EPA staff in the development of environmental policies and plans (in particular to develop integrated resource management plans required by Public Laws 93-638 and 100-472).
	Training and equipment for comprehensive emergency preparedness, particularly in coordination with regional emergency services organizations.
Walker River Paiute Tribe, NV	EPA more proactive on Atlantic Richfield Mine in Yerington, NV.
	Funding for tribe for emergency preparation for Yucca Mountain.
Washoe Tribe of NV/CA	Continued funding, technical assistance and enforcement for cleanup of Leviathan Mine.
	Funding, technical assistance, and enforcement for watershed protection of Clear Creek.
	Funding and technical support for protection of cultural and natural resources: Pine Nut Range and Lake Tahoe.
Yurok Tribe, CA	Increased/secured annual Clean Water Act funding and dedicated EPA legal counsel and technical support for tribal water quality standards.

Tribe	Needed from EPA
Yurok Tribe, CA (continued)	Cooperative agreements, funding and technical support for pesticide enforcement assistance.
	Funding and program flexibility (e.g., GAP II) for solid waste cleanup and infrastructure.