Phil Johnson, U.S. EPA, Region 8

Tribal Summaries

This chapter provides individual summaries of the water quality assessment data reported by eight American Indian tribes in their 1998 Section 305(b) reports. Tribal participation in the Section 305(b) process grew from two tribes in 1992 to eight tribes during the 1998 reporting cycle, but tribal water quality remains unrepresented in this report for the hundreds of other tribes throughout the country. Many of the other tribes are in the process of developing water quality programs and standards but have not yet submitted a Section 305(b) report. As tribal water quality programs become established, EPA expects tribal participation in the Section 305(b) process to increase rapidly. To encourage tribal participation, EPA has sponsored water quality monitoring and assessment training sessions at tribal locations, prepared streamlined 305(b) reporting guidelines for tribes that wish to participate in the process, and published a brochure, *Knowing Our Waters: Tribal Reporting Under Section 305(b)*. EPA hopes that subsequent reports to Congress will contain more information about water quality on tribal lands.

Section 305(b) of the CWA requires that the states biennially assess their water quality for attainment of the fishable and swimmable goals of the Act and report the results to EPA. The states, participating tribes, and other jurisdictions measure attainment of the CWA goals by determining how well their waters support their designated beneficial uses. EPA encourages states, tribes, and other jurisdictions to assess waterbodies for support of the following individual beneficial uses:

Aquatic Life Support

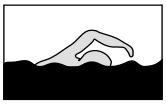
The waterbody provides suitable habitat for protection and propagation of desirable fish, shellfish, and other aquatic organisms.

Fish Consumption

The waterbody supports fish free from contamination that could pose a human health risk to consumers.

Shellfish Harvesting

The waterbody supports a population of shellfish free from toxicants and pathogens that could pose a human health risk to consumers.



Primary Contact Recreation – Swimming

People can swim in the waterbody without risk of adverse human health effects (such as catching waterborne diseases from raw sewage contamination).

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Location of Reservation

For a copy of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 1998 305(b) report, contact:

Michael Keller
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
600 East Tahquitz Canyon Way
Palm Springs, CA 92262
(760) 325-3400 x204

Surface Water Quality

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians is located on 31,000 acres in the upper Coachella Valley in southern California. There are approximately 73 miles of streams and rivers, including about 19 miles of perennial waters on the reservation. Beneficial uses of surface waters appear to be fully supported, although some uses may be threatened by pesticide applications, sanitation problems associated with unauthorized activity, and illegal dumping.

Ground Water Quality

Ground water quality is generally excellent in and around the reservation. Artificial recharge of the aquifer with Colorado River water has resulted in increases in total dissolved solids concentrations in some wells, primarily nearer the recharge area in the northern portion of the reservation.

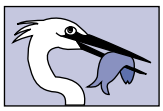
Programs to Restore Water Quality

At this time, there are no point source dischargers on the reservation, although planned industrial and wastewater treatment facilities may be permitted in the future. There is a permitted discharge upstream of the reservation. A nonpoint source control program has not been developed to date, although the tribe has applied for a Clean Water Act Section 319 grant in conjunction with the Consortium of Coachella Valley Tribal Bands and is working with other parties in the region on nonpoint source issues. Recommended future actions to address surface water concerns include designating beneficial uses and developing criteria. For ground water concerns, source substitution, conservation, monitoring, interagency coordination, and wellhead protection are recommended.

Programs to Assess Water Quality

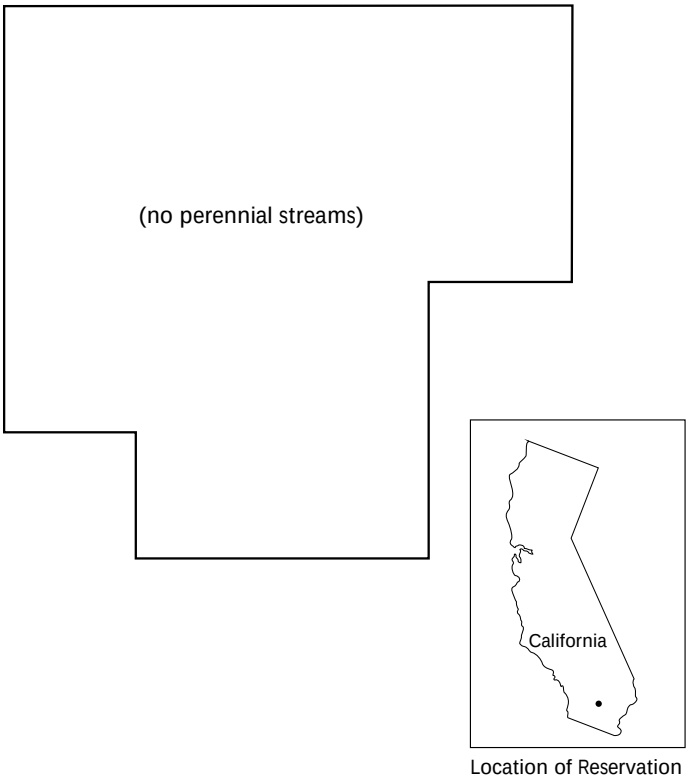
Additional routine and event surface water monitoring, as well as additional review of monitoring reports from local and state agencies, is planned for future assessments. Monitoring will include physical, chemical, micro- and macro-biological, and habitat components. Recommendations for expanded ground water monitoring have also been developed. Specific ground water concerns include monitoring total dissolved solids to identify spatial and temporal trends and patterns, compiling historical data, and installing additional piezometer wells for monitoring hydraulic gradient.

Individual Use Support in Agua Band of Cahuilla Indians

Designated Use[a]	Total Miles Assessed	Percent: Good (Fully Supporting)	Good (Threatened)	Fair (Partially Supporting)	Poor (Not Supporting)	Not Attainable
Rivers and Streams (Total Miles = 67)[b]						
	67	100	0	0	0	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

– Not reported in a quantifiable format or unknown.
[a] A subset of Agua Band of Cahuilla Indians' designated uses appear in this figure. Refer to the tribe's 305(b) report for a full description of the tribe's uses.
[b] Includes nonperennial streams that dry up and do not flow all year.

Augustine Band of Mission Indians



Location of Reservation

For a copy of the Augustine Band of Mission Indians' 1998 305(b) report, contact:

William Vance
Augustine Band of Mission Indians
84481 Avenue 54
Coachella, CA 92236
(760) 398-6180

Surface Water Quality

The Augustine Band of Mission Indians is located in the Coachella Valley in central Riverside County, approximately 1 mile south of the city of Coachella, on a reservation of approximately 520 acres. The sources of surface water on the reservation are the Coachella Valley Drains, which run through 2.1 miles of reservation land. Although the Coachella Valley Drains appear to be supporting the use of freshwater replenishment for the Salton Sea, this use has been threatened because of pesticides, nutrients, and microbiological indicators for other drains in the vicinity of the Augustine Reservation. Likewise, the support of warm freshwater habitat, wildlife habitat, and preservation of rare species has been assessed as supporting but threatened because of recent bird and fish die-offs and the sensitivity of the ecosystem supported by the Salton Sea. Neither swimming nor noncontact recreation are supported in the Coachella Valley Drains.

Ground Water Quality

Ground water is a significant resource for the Augustine Band, supplying water for domestic uses on the reservation. Limited data indicate that ground water contains relatively low amounts of total dissolved solids, chloride, sulfate, nitrate, and sodium. Metals such as iron, aluminum, and chromium have been detected in trace concentrations in wells on and near the reservation. Background concentrations of radionuclides (gross alpha activity) have also been detected in wells. The reservation has been impacted by illegal dumping and the overdraft of ground water by local agricultural and recreational users. Preliminary analysis of historic ground water level data in the lower valley indicates a significant decline in water levels in wells.

Programs to Restore Water Quality

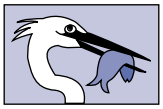
At this time, there are no point source discharges on the Augustine

Reservation. Future industrial or wastewater treatment facilities might require NPDES permits and would either be negotiated with EPA or the band. A nonpoint source program has not yet been developed for the Augustine Band, although the band will be participating in a Section 319 project performed in conjunction with the Consortium of Coachella Valley Tribes. Project tasks include monitoring, public information and education, ground water protection, construction and monitoring of wetlands test cells, fostering interagency cooperation, and implementation of best management practices.

Programs to Assess Water Quality

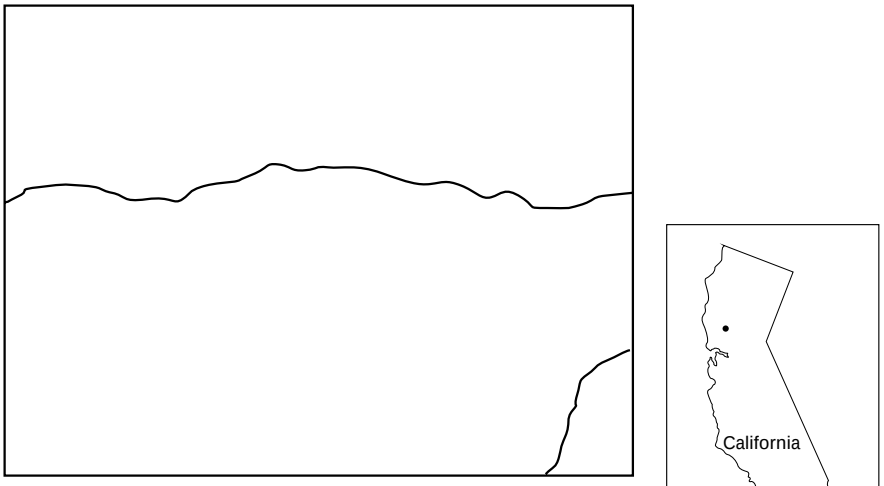
A surface water monitoring program for the Augustine Reservation has not yet been implemented. However, monitoring of the quality of stormwater runoff and irrigation drainage water is a component of the Augustine Band's overall water quality management program. Future monitoring plans include monthly ambient water quality sampling of basic parameters, metals and pesticides sampling, and grab sampling after rainfall events. The Augustine Band also recommends measuring ground water levels and analyzing ground water quality so baseline data can be developed, in conjunction with the Consortium of Coachella Valley Tribes, throughout the watershed to facilitate management of the resource.

Individual Use Support in Augustine Band of Mission Indians

Designated Use[a]	Total Miles Assessed	Percent: Good (Fully Supporting)	Good (Threatened)	Fair (Partially Supporting)	Poor (Not Supporting)	Not Attainable
Rivers and Streams (Total Miles = 2.1)[b]						
	2.1	0	100	0	0	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.1	0	0	0	100	-

– Not reported in a quantifiable format or unknown.
[a] A subset of Augustine Band of Mission Indians' designated uses appear in this figure. Refer to the tribe's 305(b) report for a full description of the tribe's uses.
[b] Includes nonperennial streams that dry up and do not flow all year.

Cortina Indian Rancheria



Location of Reservation

For a copy of the Cortina Indian Rancheria 1998 305(b) report, contact:

Kesner Flores
Cortina Rancheria
P.O. Box 7470
Citrus Heights, CA 95621
(916) 726-7118

Surface Water Quality

The Cortina Rancheria, home to the Cortina Band of Wintun Indians, is located on 640 acres in southwestern Colusa County, California, approximately 70 miles northwest of Sacramento. Surface water resources on the Cortina Rancheria consist of a series of intermittent streams that generally flow from west to east, and one perennial stream, Strode Canyon Creek, representing a total of 6.9 miles.

Use of existing surface and ground waters on the Cortina Rancheria is limited, due to poor quality resulting from naturally occurring minerals. Most drinking and cooking water is trucked in to residents of the Rancheria from outside. Surface waters appear to support aquatic life use, although no fish have been observed. Wildlife habitat use is supported on the Rancheria, but threatened. Potential sources of water quality impairment include a small asbestos monofill, an abandoned mine, erosion from fuel breaks and fire road cuts, livestock grazing, and septic systems.

The Cortina Band did not report on the condition of wetlands.

Ground Water Quality

Ground water on the Cortina Rancheria occurs in limited quantities and is of poor quality. Eighteen wells on the Rancheria were sampled in the fall of 1995 and analyzed for a suite of conventional water quality parameters. The sampling results confirm that naturally occurring inorganic constituents are present at concentrations sufficient to impair the usefulness of the water. Ground water on the Rancheria is naturally high in total dissolved solids, iron, and chlorides. The water is also very hard and of high pH. Potential human sources of ground water contamination on the Rancheria include a septic drain field system, the asbestos monofill and settlement pond, the abandoned mine, and livestock grazing.

Programs to Restore Water Quality

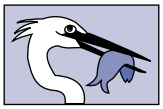
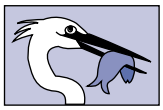
The Cortina Band of Wintun Indians is interested in the protection, management, and enhancement of the water resources of the Cortina Rancheria. The Band intends to pursue the development and implementation of a variety of water quality management programs, including those authorized under the federal

Clean Water Act, as it determines to be appropriate to properly manage its water resources. The Cortina Band is in the process of applying for Clean Water Act Section 106 program authorization and funding, and will develop water quality standards for the Rancheria under this program. While the Band does not currently have a nonpoint source control program, one is likely to be developed in the near future and will address the development and implementation of best management practices. At this time there are no point source discharges on the Cortina Rancheria.

Programs to Assess Water Quality

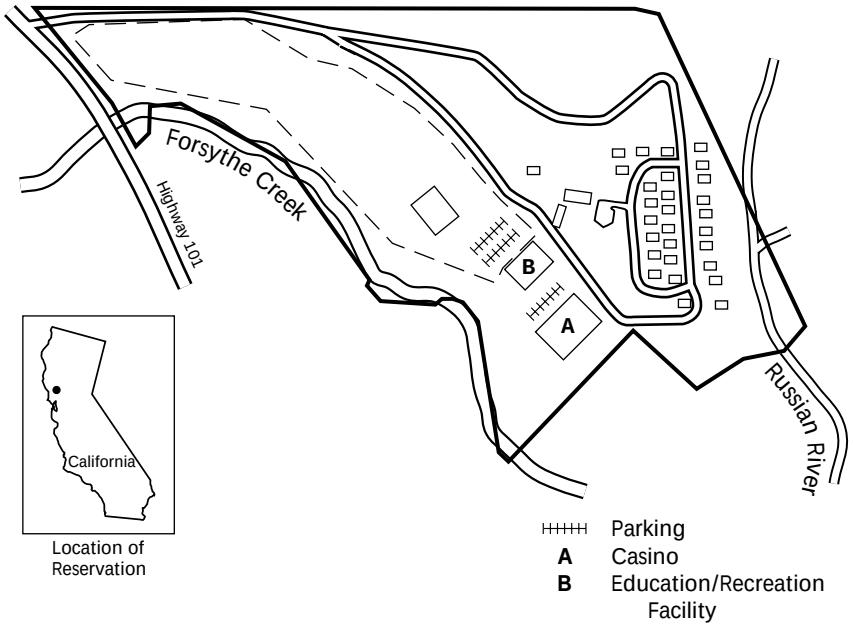
The Cortina Rancheria water quality assessment report is based on existing information. Some surface and ground water quality data have been collected on the Rancheria, primarily in conjunction with the Bureau of Indian Affairs special studies and tribal Integrated Solid Waste Management facility development activities. The Cortina Band intends to continue the development and implementation of its water quality monitoring and assessment activities under the Section 106 program. The monitoring program adopted for the Rancheria will be used to determine: (1) water quality status, use support, and trends; (2) sources of water quality problems and their priority; (3) water quality management program design and implementation measures; and (4) water quality program evaluation (i.e., compliance, effectiveness, needs assessment, and reporting). In addition, the Band plans to develop data management systems, including geographic information system capabilities, to enhance tribal water resource management capabilities.

Individual Use Support in Cortina Indian Rancheria

Designated Use[a]	Total Miles Assessed	Percent: Good (Fully Supporting)	Good (Threatened)	Fair (Partially Supporting)	Poor (Not Supporting)	Not Attainable
Rivers and Streams (Total Miles = 6.7)[b]						
	2	-	100	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakes (Total Acres = 0.1)						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

– Not reported in a quantifiable format or unknown.
[a] A subset of Cortina Indian Rancheria's designated uses appear in this figure. Refer to the tribe's 305(b) report for a full description of the tribe's uses.
[b] Includes nonperennial streams that dry up and do not flow all year.

Coyote Valley Reservation



For a copy of the Coyote Valley Reservation 1998 305(b) report, contact:

Jean Hunt or **Sharon Ibarra**
The Coyote Valley Reservation
P.O. Box 39
Redwood Valley, CA 95470
(704) 485-8723

Surface Water Quality

The Coyote Valley Band of the Pomo Indians is a federally recognized Indian tribe, living on a 57-acre parcel of land in Mendocino County, California. Segments of the Russian River and Forsythe Creek flow past the Reservation, although flow diminishes in the summer and fall. Fishing, recreation, and religion are important uses for surface waters within the Reservation.

Currently, the tribe is concerned about bacteria contamination in the Russian River, potential contamination of Forsythe Creek from a malfunctioning septic system leachfield, and habitat modifications in both streams that impact aquatic life. Past gravel mining operations removed gravel spawning beds, altered flow, and created very steep banks. In the past, upstream mining also elevated turbidity in Forsythe Creek. The tribe is also concerned about a potential trend of increasing pH values and high water temperatures in Forsythe Creek during the summer.

Ground Water Quality

The Coyote Valley Reservation contains three known wells, but only two wells are operable and only one well is in use. The old shallow irrigation well (Well A) was abandoned because it went dry after the gravel mining operation on Forsythe Creek lowered the water table. Well B, located adjacent to Forsythe Creek, is used as a water supply for an education/recreation facility on the Reservation. Well C, located on a ridge next to the Reservation's housing units, is not in use due to severe iron and taste problems. Sampling also detected high levels of barium, total dissolved solids, manganese, and conductivity in Wells B and C. However, samples from Well B did not contain organic chemicals, pesticides, or nitrate in detectable amounts. Human waste

contamination from septic systems may pose the greatest threat to ground water quality.

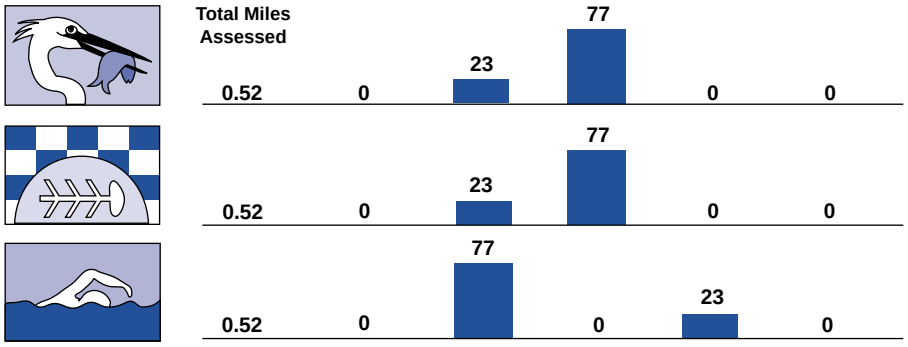
Programs to Restore Water Quality

Codes and ordinances for the Reservation will be established to create a Water Quality and Management Program for the Reservation. With codes in place, the Coyote Valley Tribal Council will gain the authority to restrain the discharge of pollutants that could endanger the Reservation water supply and affect the health and welfare of its people, as well as people in the adjacent communities.

Programs to Assess Water Quality

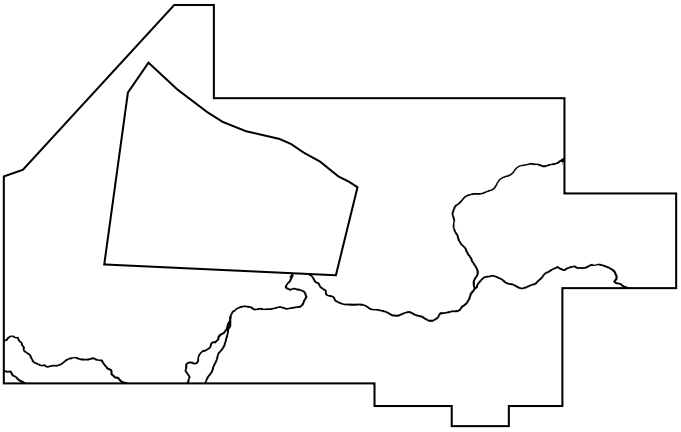
The Tribal Water Quality Manager will design a monitoring system with assistance from environmental consultants. The Water Quality Manager will sample a temporary monitoring station on Forsythe Creek and a proposed sampling station on the Russian River every month. A fisheries biologist will survey habitat on the rivers every other year, as funding permits. These activities will be funded through an EPA General Assistance Program (GAP) grant. GAP grants assist tribes in increasing their capacity to administer environmental programs.

Individual Use Support in Coyote Valley Reservation



[a] A subset of Coyote Valley Reservation's designated uses appear in this figure. Refer to the tribe's 305(b) report for a full description of the tribe's uses.
[b] Includes nonperennial streams that dry up and do not flow all year.

La Jolla Band of Indians



Location of Reservation

For a copy of the La Jolla Band of Indians 1998 305(b) report, contact:

Jack Musick
La Jolla Band of Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92061
(760) 742-3771

Surface Water Quality

The La Jolla Band of Indians is located on 8,900 acres in southern California characterized by rugged topography and a relatively wet climate. There are approximately 37 miles of streams and rivers, including about 4 miles of perennial waters. The San Luis Rey River, the principal waterbody on the reservation, was assessed as having threatened use support. The suspected causes of degradation include metals (selenium), ammonia, and total dissolved solids, flow alterations, and pathogen indicators. Suspected sources of degradation include agriculture and hydrologic and habitat modifications.

The La Jolla Band did not report on the condition of wetlands.

Ground Water Quality

Ground water, as both springs and wells, is used for drinking water supply. Data from samples in the Upper San Luis Rey basin indicate exceedances of standards for iron, manganese, sulfate, chloride, total dissolved solids, and pH. Potential sources of contamination include wastewater from individual and community septic systems, solid waste disposal sites, agriculture, underground storage tanks, and inactive wells.

Programs to Restore Water Quality

The tribe's water pollution control program is implemented through a number of activities, including designating beneficial uses, adopting criteria and standards, permitting, compliance and enforcement, and education. The tribe is also participating in a Clean Water Act Section 319 nonpoint source control project, which includes planning, voluntary and regulatory-based implementation of best management practices, permit issuance, and education. A Wellhead Protection Program is also recommended to protect water quality and public health.

Programs to Assess Water Quality

Water quality data collected in the San Luis Rey River Water Quality Management Plan were used for the assessment. A sampling and analysis plan has been completed for a one-time sampling event to fill in gaps in water quality data for both surface and ground waters and better evaluate causes and sources of degradation.

Individual Use Support in La Jolla Band of Indians

Designated Use[a]	Percent				
	Good (Fully Supporting)	Good (Threatened)	Fair (Partially Supporting)	Poor (Not Supporting)	Not Attainable
Rivers and Streams (Total Miles = 36)[b]					
Total Miles Assessed	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8	0	100	0	0	-

– Not reported in a quantifiable format or unknown.
[a] A subset of La Jolla Band of Indians' designated uses appear in this figure. Refer to the tribe's 305(b) report for a full description of the tribe's uses.
[b] Includes nonperennial streams that dry up and do not flow all year.

Manzanita Band of Mission Indians

Location of Reservation

For a copy of the Manzanita Band of Mission Indians' 1998 305(b) report, contact:

Leroy J. Elliott
Manzanita Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905
(619) 766-4930

Surface Water Quality

The Manzanita Band of Mission Indians is located on a reservation of 3,579 acres in southeastern San Diego County, California, within 10 miles of the Mexican border. Surface water resources of the Manzanita Reservation include approximately 2.1 miles of perennial streams including portions of Tule Creek, 9.1 miles of intermittent streams, 1.8 acres of pond, and 21.3 acres of wetlands. Initial monitoring results indicate that Tule Creek does not appear to be supporting water contact recreation at this time based on fecal coliform densities. The causes of water quality impairment are pathogen indicators, with cattle and horses identified as potential sources.

The Manzanita Band did not report on the condition of wetlands.

Ground Water Quality

Ground water resources on the Manzanita Reservation include wells and springs. Of the 26 wells analyzed for nitrate, 4 exceeded EPA's maximum contaminant level and another 13 yielded nitrate concentrations greater than half the MCL. Other sampling indicated pathogen contamination. Suspected sources of ground water contamination include cattle, horses, septic systems, and natural sources. Another concern is the protection of wellhead integrity.

Programs to Restore Water Quality

At this time, there are no point source discharges on the Manzanita Reservation. Future industrial or wastewater treatment facilities might require National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits and would either be negotiated with EPA or the band. A nonpoint source program has not yet been developed for the Manzanita Band, although the band recommends implementation of a wellhead protection and rehabilitation program, wetland restoration plan,

nonpoint source management plan, and stream bank restoration plan to address the reservation's water quality concerns. A GIS database developed for the Manzanita Reservation can be used for spatial analysis of nonpoint pollution sources, causes, and management options.

Programs to Assess Water Quality

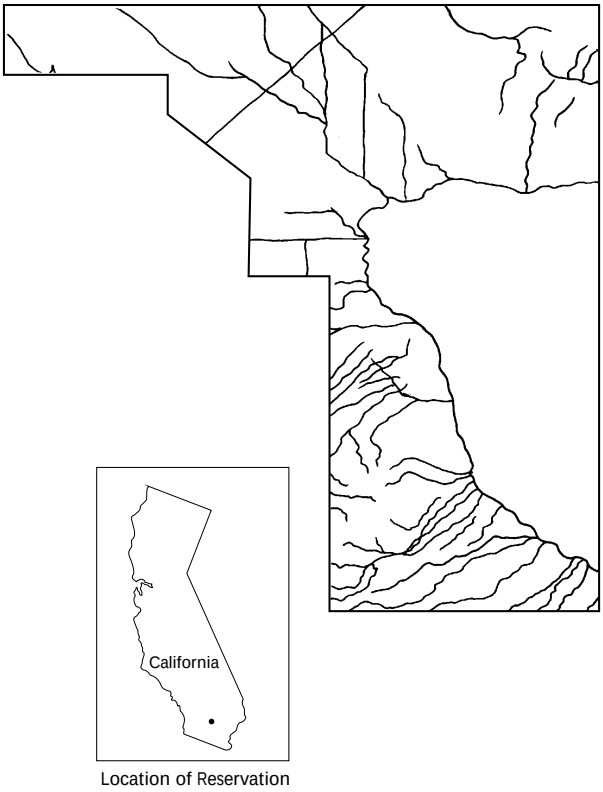
A surface water monitoring program for the Manzanita Reservation has not yet been implemented. Based on recommendations in the band's 305(b) report and in accordance with the band's Section 106 water quality management program, a monitoring program will be implemented for the routine field testing of basic water quality parameters. The Manzanita Band has also proposed a ground water monitoring program that would include such constituents as minerals, metals, volatile organics, pesticides, PCBs, radionuclides, and pathogens.

Individual Use Support in Manzanita Band of Mission Indians

Designated Use[a]	Percent				
	Good (Fully Supporting)	Good (Threatened)	Fair (Partially Supporting)	Poor (Not Supporting)	Not Attainable
Rivers and Streams (Total Miles = 11)[b]					
Total Miles Assessed	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	7.3	0	79	0	21	-
Lakes (Total Acres = 1.8)					
Total Acres Assessed	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

– Not reported in a quantifiable format or unknown.
[a] A subset of Manzanita Band of Mission Indians' designated uses appear in this figure. Refer to the tribe's 305(b) report for a full description of the tribe's uses.
[b] Includes nonperennial streams that dry up and do not flow all year.

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians



Location of Reservation

For a copy of the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians 1998 305(b) report, contact:

Patricia A. Galaz
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
66-725 Martinez Road
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274
(760) 397-8144

Surface Water Quality

The Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Reservation is located in the Coachella Valley in southern California on 24,800 acres, with 9,600 acres located in the Salton Sea. There are 77.1 miles of intermittent streams and rivers, with no perennial waters on the reservation. Over 95% of river and stream miles are considered to be threatened or not supporting aquatic users because of concerns with elevated total dissolved solids, nutrient, pesticide, and bacterial concentrations. The Salton Sea is assessed as not supporting fish consumption and water contact recreation uses because of recent bird and fish mortality events related to outbreaks of avian botulism. Its uses for secondary recreation, warm freshwater and wildlife habitat, and preservation of rare species are assessed as partially supporting because of these mortality events.

The assessment of wetlands on the Torres-Martinez Reservation was included in the lakes assessment.

Ground Water Quality

Ground water is a significant resource for the Torres-Martinez Band. Limited data from 13 wells sampled from 1974 to 1993 were used for the 1998 assessment. This assessment identified water quality concerns associated with high total dissolved solids concentrations near the Salton Sea and the presence of arsenic. An overdraft of ground water resulting in significant declines in ground water levels is also of concern.

Programs to Restore Water Quality

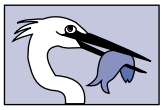
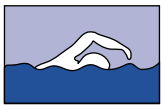
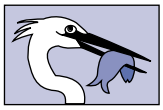
At this time, there are no point source dischargers on the reservation, although planned industrial and wastewater treatment facilities may be permitted in the future. A nonpoint source control program has not been developed to date, although the tribe is planning to participate in a Clean Water Act Section 319 grant in conjunction with the Consortium of Coachella

Valley Tribal Bands and is working with other parties in the region on nonpoint source issues. Recommended future actions to address surface water concerns include an integrated program of monitoring, education, ground water protection, construction and monitoring of wetland test cells, interagency cooperation, and implementation of nonpoint source management practices.

Programs to Assess Water Quality

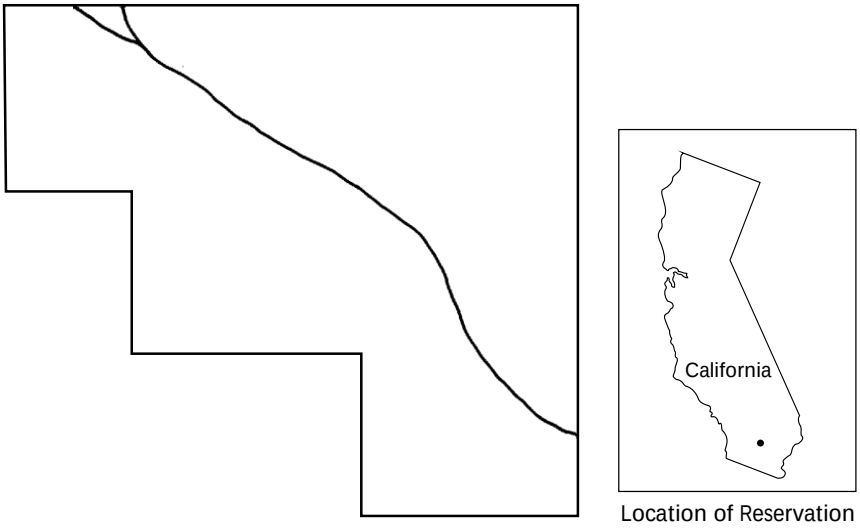
The conditions associated with outbreaks of avian botulism appear to be related to pH, salinity, temperature, and redox potential. A monitoring plan has been developed for these constituents for major drains and channels and the Salton Sea, in collaboration with the National Wildlife Health Center. Monitoring is also planned to evaluate the ability of constructed wetlands to treat agricultural drainage water before discharge to the Salton Sea. Additional monitoring is planned for future assessments. Monitoring will include physical, chemical, micro- and macro-biological, and habitat components. Recommendations for expanded ground water monitoring for arsenic, total dissolved solids, and a number of other chemical and biological parameters have also been developed.

Individual Use Support in Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians

Designated Use[a]	Total Miles Assessed	Percent Good (Fully Supporting)	Percent Good (Threatened)	Percent Fair (Partially Supporting)	Percent Poor (Not Supporting)	Percent Not Attainable
Rivers and Streams (Total Miles = 77)[b]						
	52	4	96	0	0	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	52	0	0	0	100	-
Lakes (Total Acres = 9,600)						
	9,600	0	0	100	0	-
	9,600	0	0	0	100	-
	9,600	0	0	0	100	-

– Not reported in a quantifiable format or unknown.
[a] A subset of Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians' designated uses appear in this figure. Refer to the tribe's 305(b) report for a full description of the tribe's uses.
[b] Includes nonperennial streams that dry up and do not flow all year.

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians



Location of Reservation

For a copy of the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians 1998 305(b) report, contact:

Marshall Cheung
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrsion Street
Coachella, CA 92236
(760) 775-4227

Surface Water Quality

The Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians Reservation is located on two parcels of land totaling 390 acres in southern California upstream of the Salton Sea. Surface waters include the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and intermittent washes. For the 1998 cycle, aquatic life uses in all assessed streams were threatened, and swimming uses were assessed as not supporting. Unknown toxicity, chlorine, and bacteriological contamination are identified causes of impairment. Municipal point sources, agriculture, urban runoff, hydromodification, habitat modification, and filling and draining are identified sources of pollution. Special tribal concerns include improving monitoring programs, extensive pesticide and fertilizer application in the watershed, and recent massive bird and fish kills in the Salton Sea.

The wetlands associated with the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel were included in the rivers and streams assessment.

Ground Water Quality

Ground water is a significant resource for the Twenty-Nine Palms Reservation and is threatened by local agricultural and recreational users. Fluoride, total dissolved solids, sulfate, and uranium have been detected in ground water. A trend of increasing total dissolved solids in combination with declining ground water levels is also of concern. Improved monitoring, water conservation, and land-use planning are recommended to reduce demand for water and contamination.

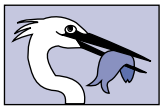
Programs to Restore Water Quality

Over the next several years, new use classification, criteria and standards, permitting, compliance and enforcement, and education initiatives will be pursued as part of the point source control program. The band will be participating in a Clean Water Act Section 319 nonpoint source control project as well, in conjunction with the Consortium of Coachella Valley Tribes.

Programs to Assess Water Quality

The 1998 305(b) report was prepared for the initial year of the CWA Section 106 water pollution control program. The major planned assessment activity is a CWA Section 319 project, which will focus on conditions in drainage waters and the Salton Sea as part of an effort to investigate conditions associated with outbreaks of avian botulism. This project will provide a vehicle for developing partnerships among local tribes, a number of agencies, business interests, and the general public.

Individual Use Support in Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

Designated Use[a]	Total Miles Assessed	Percent: Good (Fully Supporting)	Good (Threatened)	Fair (Partially Supporting)	Poor (Not Supporting)	Not Attainable
Rivers and Streams (Total Miles = 3)[b]						
	1	0	100	0	0	-
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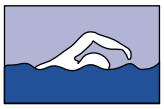
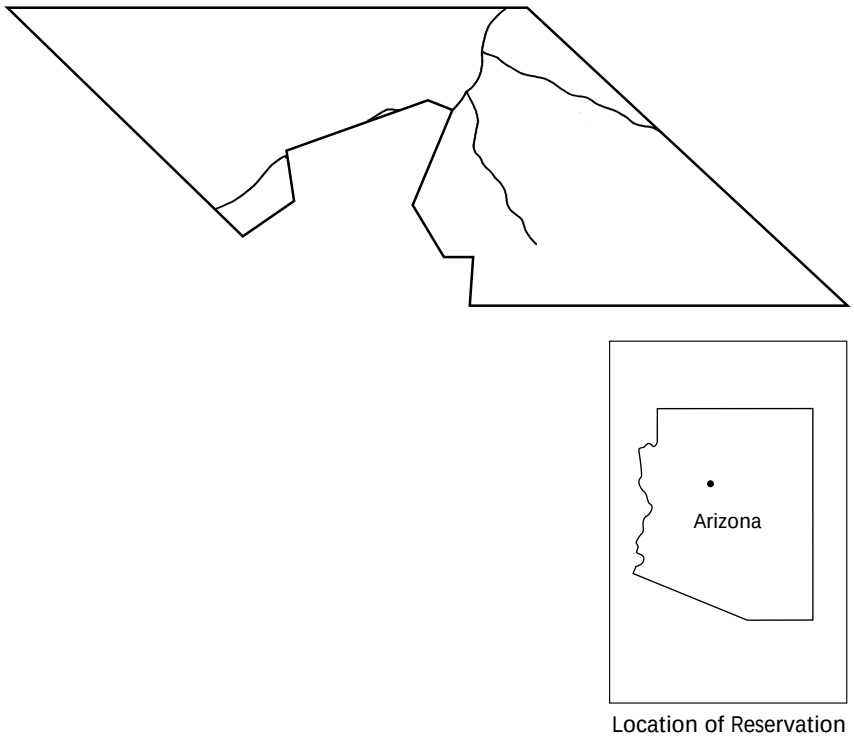
	1	0	0	0	100	-

– Not reported in a quantifiable format or unknown.
[a] A subset of Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians' designated uses appear in this figure. Refer to the tribe's 305(b) report for a full description of the tribe's uses.
[b] Includes nonperennial streams that dry up and do not flow all year.

Yavapai-Prescott Reservation



Location of Reservation

For a copy of the Yavapai-Prescott Reservation 1998 305(b) report, contact:

Heidi Pruess
Yavapai-Prescott Reservation
530 E. Merritt Avenue
Prescott, AZ 86301
(520) 445-8790

Surface Water Quality

The Yavapai-Prescott Reservation is located on 1,395 acres in north-central Arizona, adjacent to the city of Prescott. The tribe reported that surveyed surface waters are generally meeting requirements for livestock and wildlife but are not supporting swimming and drinking uses. Arsenic, other metals, nutrients, radon, and pathogens are the primary causes of nonsupport in rivers and streams. Natural sources, industrial point sources, grazing, leaking underground storage tanks, and runoff are the principal sources of pollution. Nonpoint source contamination from ranching and from populated areas in and around Prescott are major concerns of the tribe, as is the bioremediation of a Superfund site on the reservation.

The Yavapai-Prescott Reservation did not report on the condition of wetlands.

Ground Water Quality

In general, aquifers on reservation land are shallow and recharge rates are relatively high. There are no active water supply wells located on the reservation; the tribe receives its domestic water supply from the city of Prescott. Radon has been found to occur naturally in levels above the maximum contaminant level in each well sampled on the reservation, thereby prohibiting use for drinking water without treatment. Petroleum products have been found in one well.

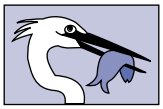
Programs to Restore Water Quality

Since 1992, the tribe has taken several steps to protect and restore surface water. A Water Management Plan was developed that included land-use planning components to protect water and help the economy of the tribe. More recently, the tribe was awarded a grant to restore 12 acres of wetlands impacted by sand and gravel mining and cattle grazing via fencing and replanting. Underground storage tanks on and near the reservation have been inventoried and risks of contamination mapped. Over 90% of the septic tanks on the reservation have been removed, with sewage needs being met through the city of Prescott system.

Programs to Assess Water Quality

In 1995 the Yavapai-Prescott tribe received a grant under Section 106 of the Clean Water Act to evaluate surface and ground water conditions. The tribe is actively developing use support designations, narrative and numeric criteria, and antidegradation standards. A cooperative program with the U.S. Geologic Survey and other agencies has been established to monitor surface and ground water. In 1997, an assessment identifying and quantifying the risk of contamination due to the leaking of underground storage tanks located on and adjacent to the land was completed.

Individual Use Support in Yavapai-Prescott Reservation

Designated Use[a]	Total Miles Assessed	Percent: Good (Fully Supporting)	Good (Threatened)	Fair (Partially Supporting)	Poor (Not Supporting)	Not Attainable
Rivers and Streams (Total Miles = 4)[b]						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	-	-	-	100	-

– Not reported in a quantifiable format or unknown.
[a] A subset of Yavapai-Prescott Reservation Indians' designated uses appear in this figure. Refer to the tribe's 305(b) report for a full description of the tribe's uses.
[b] Includes nonperennial streams that dry up and do not flow all year.