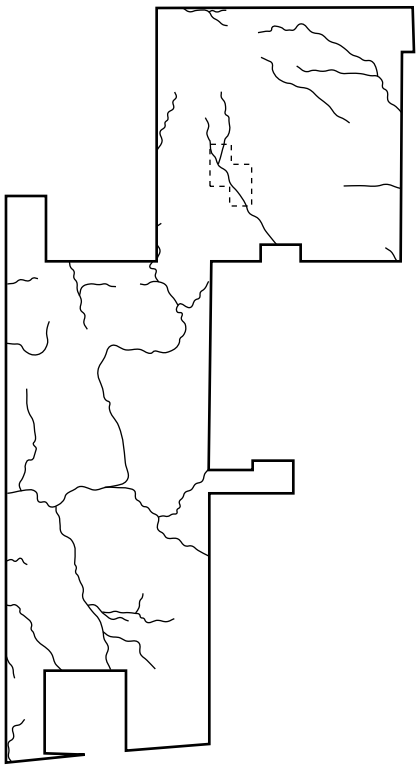
Campo Indian Reservation



Location of Reservation

For a copy of the Campo Indian Reservation 1994 305(b) report, contact:

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Surface Water Quality

The Campo Indian Reservation covers 24.2 square miles in southeastern San Diego County, California. The Campo Indian Reservation has 31 miles of intermittent streams, 80 acres of freshwater wetlands, and 10 lakes with a combined surface area of 3.5 acres.

The natural water quality of Tribal streams, lakes, and wetlands ranges from good to excellent. There are no point source discharges within or upstream of the Reservation, but grazing livestock have degraded streams, lakes, and wetlands with manure containing fecal coliform bacteria, nutrients, and organic wastes. Livestock also trample streambeds and riparian habitats. Septic tanks and construction also threaten water quality.

Ground Water Quality

Ground water supplies 100% of the domestic water consumed on the Campo Indian Reservation. Nitrate and bacteria from nonpoint sources occasionally exceed drinking water standards in some domestic wells. The proximity of individual septic systems to drinking water wells poses a human health risk because Reservation soils do not have good purification properties. Elevated iron and manganese levels may be due to natural weathering of geologic materials.

Programs to Restore Water Quality

The Campo Environmental Protection Agency (CEPA) has authority to administer three Clean Water Act programs. The Section 106 Water Pollution Control Program supports infrastructure, the 305(b) assessment process, and development of a Water Quality Management Plan. The Tribe is inventorying its wetlands with funding from the Section 104(b)(3) State Wetlands Protection Program. The Tribe has used funding from

the Section 319 Nonpoint Source Program to stabilize stream banks, construct sediment retention structures, and fence streams and riparian zones to exclude livestock. CEPA will promulgate water quality standards in 1995 that will establish beneficial uses, water quality criteria, and antidegradation provisions for all Tribal waters.

In 1994, the General Council passed a resolution to suspend cattle grazing on the Reservation for at least 2 years and to concurrently restore degraded recreational water resources by creating fishing and swimming ponds for Tribal use.

Programs to Assess Water Quality

Streams, wetlands, and lakes on Tribal lands were not monitored until CEPA initiated its Water Pollution Control Program in 1992. Following EPA approval of CEPA's Quality Assurance Project Plan in May 1993, CEPA conducted short-term intensive surveys to meet the information needs of the 305(b) assessment process. Based on the results of the 1994 305(b) assessment, CEPA will develop a long-term surface water monitoring program for implementation in 1995. CEPA will consider including biological monitoring, physical and chemical monitoring, monthly bacterial monitoring in lakes, toxicity testing, and fish tissue monitoring in its monitoring program.

Individual Use Support in Campo Indian Reservation

Designated Use[a]	Total Miles Assessed	Percent: Good (Fully Supporting)	Good (Threatened)	Fair (Partially Supporting)	Poor (Not Supporting)	Poor (Not Attainable)
Rivers and Streams (Total Miles = 31)[b]						
	22	0	0	100	0	0
	<1	100	0	0	0	0
	16	0	0	100	0	0
Lakes (Total Acres = 3.5)						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

[a] A subset of Campo Indian 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.