

17th Annual Region 9 Tribal EPA Conference

October 21-23, 2009

EPA Acting Regional Administrator



Laura Yoshii is Acting Regional Administrator of EPA's Pacific Southwest (Region 9) Office. Laura has served as the Acting Regional Administrator since January 2009 after serving as Deputy Regional Administrator since 1996. She also served as Acting Regional Administrator from January to October 2001. Laura began her career as a Presidential Management Intern in 1978. Through this two-year program, she completed various rotational assignments throughout the Agency. She started her permanent career with Region 9 as a program coordinator for the Hazardous Waste Management Division. In 1981, she moved into the management ranks as Section Chief of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Hazardous Waste Programs, implementing RCRA hazardous waste and solid waste programs. In 1985, she became Branch Chief of the Pesticides and Toxics Office, where she implemented pesticides and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) programs. Laura holds a B.A. degree in Sociology from the University of California, Berkeley, and a Masters degree in Public Administration from California State University, Hayward.

Together Protecting Our Lands

EPA Assistant Administrators



Steve Owens is the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) and is responsible for managing the Nation's regulatory and scientific programs on pesticides and industrial chemicals, as well as overseeing many collaborative pollution prevention programs. Steve was nominated by President Obama in April 2009 and was unanimously confirmed by the U.S. Senate in July 2009. Prior to becoming the Assistant Administrator for OPPTS, Steve served as Director of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ). Appointed by Governor Janet Napolitano in January 2003, Steve was the longest-serving Director in ADEQ history, providing executive leadership and setting overall agency policy and priorities for the department. As ADEQ Director, Steve made protecting children from toxic exposures a top priority, and among many other initiatives, helped launch Arizona's Children's Environmental Health Project and established an Office of Children's Environmental Health at the department.



Mathy Stanislaus began work as Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response after being confirmed by the U.S. Senate on June 8, 2009. As Assistant Administrator for OSWER, Mr. Stanislaus is responsible for EPA's programs on hazardous and solid waste management, hazardous waste cleanup including RCRA corrective action, Superfund and federal facilities cleanup and redevelopment, Brownfields, oil spill prevention and response, chemical accident prevention and preparedness, underground storage tanks, and emergency response. Prior to assuming the position of Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Mr. Stanislaus co-founded, and co-directed the New Partners for Community Revitalization, a NY not-for-profit organization whose mission is to advance the renewal of New York's low and moderate income neighborhoods and communities of color through the redevelopment of Brownfields sites. In collaboration with community, commercial, government and nonprofit partners, Mr. Stanislaus led the development of policies, programs and projects aimed at achieving the remediation and sustainable reuse of Brownfields sites in New York. He is a former counsel for EPA's Region 2, senior environmental associate in the environmental department of the law firm Huber Lawrence & Abell and director of environmental compliance for an environmental consulting firm. He has served on the board of the NYC Environmental Justice Alliance.

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Key Note Speakers

Connor Byestewa Jr. Environmental Awards Banquet
Wednesday, October 21, 2009 (7:00pm - 9:00pm)

Susan Masten, *Yurok Tribe*



Susan Masten's life of public service began when she was elected one of the original Presidents of the Native American Student Association at Oregon State University. After graduation, she returned home to the Reservation and found herself on the front lines of the salmon wars, a battle to protect her people's natural resources, cultural identity, tradition and fishing rights. Susan Masten was instrumental in securing the Yurok's rights to the Klamath River Basin, which were reaffirmed in her uncles' U. S. Supreme Court case *Mattz v. Arnet*. Susan Masten was elected President of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) in October 1999 and served for one term and she served as the Yurok Tribal Chairperson from 1997-2004. NCAI is the countries oldest and largest Tribal membership based organization representing and advocating for tribal governments and the rights of Native People. Since NCAI's foundation in 1955, Susan Masten is only the second woman elected President and is the first President from the State of California. Prior to NCAI Presidency, Susan Masten served as the NCAI First Vice President from 1994-1996, and the NCAI Sacramento Area Vice president from 1992-1994. She served as the Marketing and Promotion Specialist for United Indian Development association and was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to serve as a Yurok transition Team Member to implement the Hoopa-Yurok settlement Act, 1998-1991, and was elected by the base roll members of the Yurok Tribe to serve on the Interim Yurok Tribal Council 1991-1994 where she was instrumental in organizing the Yurok Tribe. She served on the Intertribal Monitoring Association on Indian Trust Funds as the Vice Chair, and she served as Co-Chair of the Department of the Interior Trust Reform Task Force in 2002, was the president of the Klamath Chamber of Commerce, the Vice Chair for the Klamath Fisheries Management Council, and Chair for the Klamath River Traditional Indian Fishers Association. Susan Masten has provided testimony before Congress, given hundreds of speeches, lead workshops at both college and professional events, including topics such as Tribal Sovereignty, Trust Fund Management, Consultation, Resource Management, Co-Management and Environmental Justice.

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Welcome & Overview Keynote Speaker

Thursday, October 22, 2009 (8:30am - 9:30am)

Dr. Margaret Hiza Redsteer, *Crow Nation (USGS on the Navajo Nation)*



Margaret Hiza Redsteer is currently a research scientist in the geologic discipline of the USGS, Earth Surface Processes Team, where she has been employed since October 1999. She is project chief of the “Navajo Land Use Planning Project”, at the Flagstaff Science Center in Arizona. She works on the Navajo Nation, conducting geologic mapping, studying climate change impacts, land use history, and assessing drought impacts, wind erosion, and water quality. Her specific expertise is in sand dune mobility and the mobility of surface sediment resulting from changes in climate and land use. Recent work includes assessment of the dune mobility index developed by Nick Lancaster, and its applicability to modeling the vegetation response to climate variability and drought. She is a member of the Science Advisory Committee for the USGS Global Change Research program. Outside of her USGS work, she is a member of the American Indian/Alaska Native Climate Change working group, and works as a consultant to aid Little Big Horn Tribal College and reservation high school teachers from Montana in developing climate change curriculum. Her education includes a B.S. in Geology with extended hydrogeology emphasis from NAU, where she graduated Cum Laude (1989); an M.S. from Montana State University, 1993, on Sedimentary Processes in Volcanic Systems, funded by an NSF fellowship; and Ph.D. from Oregon State University, on trace element and isotope geochemistry in volcanic systems, 1999.

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Division Director Breakout Session Descriptions

Wednesday, October 21, 2009

1:30 a.m.-3:45 a.m.

Water Division:

This session will be co-hosted by Corine Li, Manager of the Drinking Water Office, Janet Hashimoto, Manager of the Standards and TMDL Office, Amy Miller, CWA Compliance Offices, and Dan Mosley of Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe. Topics to be covered during the panel discussion include drinking water program compliance, wetlands compliance, water quality standards, and the need for monitoring and reporting in the Clean Water Act programs. There will be opportunities for policy level, interactive discussions and question/answer periods.

Superfund Division:

This session will provide an opportunity for tribes to interact with Superfund Division Director Keith Takata and Mathy Stanislaus, Assistant Administrator for the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. Keith Takata will provide a brief introduction on tribal highlights from FY 09, followed by an open forum for tribes to discuss policy level issues and ask questions regarding the Superfund and Brownfields programs.

Communities and Ecosystems Division:

Division Director Enrique Manzanilla, Associate Director Kristin Gullatt, Pam Cooper, Manager of the Pesticides Office, and Jean Gamache, Manager of the Tribal Program Office will provide an overview of the many programs located within this Division. This will be an interactive session to allow for policy level discussions of the pesticides, lead, asbestos, NEPA, U.S. Mexico Border and general assistance programs. Steve Owens, Assistant Administrator of the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances will also participate in this session.

Air Division:

Air Division Director, Deborah Jordan, will present an update of air quality issues of interest to tribes including designations for revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards and the Tribal New Source Review Rule pending at EPA. Director Jordan will be joined by Colleen McKaughan, Stephanie Valentine, Sara Bartholomew, Asia Yeary and Maeve Foley of the Air Division. This session will provide participants the opportunity to discuss policy level Air issues.

Waste Division:

Waste Division managers Rich Vaille and Heather White will present tribal successes from FY2009 and priorities for FY2010 followed up by an open discussion period. This session will cover policy level issues regarding the hazardous waste, solid waste, and underground storage tank programs.

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Presenter Biographies and Summaries

Thursday, October 22, 2009

9:45 a.m.-11:00 a.m.

Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Strategies and Activities in a Tribal Community. Green building, sustainable development, energy conservation and alternative energy are all new words, however, the ideas are ancient and cultural to American Indians. This is a time to reconnect with old sustainable ways of building structures, conserving tribal natural resources, utilizing energy from the sun and the wind and discovering funding and initiatives to complete these ideas and projects. Momentum is building in the Gila River Indian Community and outreach efforts from departments, staff and the public are driving sustainability concepts and traditions.

Margaret Cook, *Gila River Indian Community*. Margaret Cook, is the Executive Director of the Gila River Indian Community, Department of Environmental Quality. Prior to taking this position, Margaret held the position of Senior Environmental Planner and Policy Analyst for the Gila River Indian Community for approximately 8 years and worked as an active member of all the media teams within the Department of Environmental Quality. Margaret holds an MBA with a directed focus on global management.

Sandra Miller, *Gila River Indian Community*

Tohono O'odham Nation Cultural Center & Museum: An Integrated Pest Management Case Study.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an environmentally-sound system utilized in the prevention and problem-solving of pest-related issues. At the Himdag Ki: Museum, IPM's primary focus is the protection of the Museum's collections against pests, and reducing the amount of chemicals used at the Museum and on the Tohono O'odham Nation. Since pesticides may damage collections, affect research results, cause health problems for Museum staff and visitors alike, it is important to consciously limit and control the usage of chemicals to protect the Nation's environment.

Brenda Haes, *Tohono O'odham Nation*. Brenda Haes is the Curator of Collections at Himdag Ki: Museum since October 2006; she is of Tsalagi ancestry. Brenda was the Registrar/Collections Manager for Texas' largest public history museum, the Assistant University Archivist at Texas Tech University, the Faculty Advisor for Tech's Native American Student Association, and was involved with West Texas Native American Association, a community education-based group.

Structural Pesticide Ordinance Development in a Tribal Community. There are many agricultural tribal communities in Indian Country that have an agricultural pesticide regulatory component, but most do not have a structural pesticide component that encompasses a registration, testing, and license for pesticide application on buildings and structures. This session will provide information on the obstacles a tribal program has faced in developing a structural pesticide ordinance and what the ordinance entails.

Barry Abbott, *Gila River Indian Community*. Barry Abbott is currently the Program Manager for the Pesticide Program at the Department of Environmental Quality, Gila River Indian Community. He comes from the Department of Environmental Health, GRIC and before that worked for Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, as a Solid Waste Program Manager for thirty years.

Disaster Assistance. What if available tribal resources and personnel are inadequate to meet the response and recovery needs created by a disaster? How can a major disaster be declared so that tribes can receive federal assistance? This workshop will cover how the disaster declaration process works, how emergency information is handled in a disaster, the disaster assistance application process, how assistance is provided, and responsibilities of tribes applying for disaster assistance.

Michael Haralambakis, *Federal Emergency Management Agency*. Mike is the Individual Assistance Branch Chief for FEMA Region 9. Before joining the region, Mike served as Deputy Division Director of the Disaster Assistance Support Center at FEMA Headquarters in Washington D.C. Prior to joining FEMA in 2006, he worked as an advisor to FEMA for two years with IBM's Federal Government Consulting Practice. Michael also served as a diplomat with the U.S. Department of State managing Southeastern European affairs and worked for Intel and E*Trade in technology and business analysis roles. Mike holds a B.A. from UC Berkeley, an M.A. from Syracuse University, and is also a graduate of Harvard University's Leadership in Crisis Program.

Large Scale Disaster Response - Real Life Stories. The presentation will address the management of large scale emergencies or planned events that over burden local resources and may extend beyond one operational period. The session will include a power point presentation and discussion on the development of the Tohono O'odham Nation's All Hazards Incident Management Team following the National Incident Management System (NIMS) standards and over twenty Team deployments to both emergencies and planned events in the past two years.

Danny Martin, *Tohono O'odham Nation*. Danny Martin currently holds the position of Emergency Program Specialist with the Office of Emergency Management within the Department of Public Safety for the Tohono O'odham Nation. One of Danny's tasks has been to develop and implement an All Hazards Incident Management Team following the National Incident Management System (NIMS) standards. Danny also fills the position of Incident Commander (I.C.) with the Team. Prior to this assignment Danny was under contract for six years in south east Arizona as an Incident Commander for wildland fires, and major emergencies which included Haz-Mat incidents, and Train derailments that extended for multiple operational periods. Before becoming an I.C., Danny was the Fire Chief of the Mescal Fire Department located in south east AZ, which also was a six year assignment. Danny began his career in 1979 as an Aircraft Crash Rescue/Structural firefighter as well as an E.M.T. which he retired from after twenty years in 1999.

Climate Change & Adaptation. Adaptation to climate change is a complementary management strategy to mitigation for effectively managing climate change risks, and must be placed within the context of a tribe's sustainable adaptive management program. The quality of tribal stream and wetland riparian ecosystems is directly related to the condition of adjacent uplands. Improved knowledge of aquatic and upland interactions, at local to watershed scales, is essential in evaluating and designing-alternative strategies for stream and wetland resources. This discussion will incorporate a short introduction to climate change science and to the basics of the carbon cycle, along with the presentation of several mitigation strategies.

Robert Hall, *US EPA R9*

David Gay, *University of Illinois, NADP Program Office*

Dan Mosley, *Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe*. Dan Mosley (Paiute/ Dakota Sioux) attended the University of Nevada-Reno from 1974-1980, where he received a BS degree in Environmental Science. Dan has worked for the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe as a Tribal Game Warden, Fish Culturalist, and Resource Tech.

ARRA Water Infrastructure Funds. Federal agencies will discuss ARRA funding for water infrastructure.

Linda Reeves, *US EPA R9*

Loretta Vanegas, *US EPA R9*

Randy Willard, *Indian Health Service*

Jeff Hooper, *Representative USDA*

11:15 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

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Understanding the Mercury Problem and Recent Observations from the Mercury Deposition Network.

One of the most critical measurements needed to understand the biogeochemical cycle of mercury is its rate of atmospheric deposition, which is thought to be the dominant input of mercury to water bodies. This deposition starts the mercury transformation to forms contaminating fish. The Mercury Deposition Network monitors precipitation concentrations and wet deposition of mercury at many North American sites, with a goal of determining spatial and temporal trends to support scientific analysis and policy decisions.

Results of 10 years of national monitoring will be described, including the deposition distribution across North America and tribal lands, and where changes in mercury deposition are occurring. Specific results include: wet deposition of mercury ranges from over 25 ug/m² yr in the South to less than 3 ug/m² yr along the Pacific; mercury deposition is strongly seasonal in eastern North America; summer concentrations are about double winter concentrations; average summer wet deposition is more than 3 times higher than in winter; and significantly decreasing concentrations were noted at about half of sites, particularly from Lake Ontario through the Northeast US. Monitoring methods & other tools, including a new initiative to estimate mercury in dry deposition will be described. Also discuss the redistribution of mercury from fire, influences from naturally occurring geothermal activity & other sources e.g., mining.

David Gay, *University of Illinois, NADP Program Office*

Federal Partnerships for Green Building in Indian Country. This panel will feature Federal partners whose programs support Tribal housing and associated infrastructure (water, wastewater, power, etc.). The panel will discuss the new Partnership for Sustainable Communities. The focus will be on how programs can help overcome barriers faced by Tribes. The panel will look at how Federal housing funders can work cooperatively to meet Tribal needs. The session will include a Q & A period to facilitate information exchange on issues that are of greatest concern and will seek feedback on how they think the new partnership can benefit Tribes.

Heather White, *Moderator US EPA R9*. Heather White has been employed at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 San Francisco office for over 7 years. Heather currently serves as the supervisor of the Tribal Solid Waste Team within the Office of Pollution Prevention and Solid Waste. The Tribal Solid Waste Team works with the tribes and tribal organizations within the states of Arizona, California, and Nevada to develop sustainable and culturally appropriate solid waste management programs. Before joining EPA, Heather worked for the City of San Jose Environmental Services Department on a variety of solid waste and energy related issues.

Michelle Baker, *US EPA R9*

Ross Schroeder, *Indian Health Services*

Wayne Waite, *HUD*

Sarah Olson, *HUD*

Mirna Reyes-Bible, *USDA Rural Development*

National Incident Management System (NIMS). An overview of NIMS compliance for tribes. NIMS is a comprehensive, national approach to incident management that is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines. NIMS provides a consistent nationwide framework and approach to enable government at all levels (Federal, State, tribal, and local), the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to work together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents regardless of the incident's cause, size, location, or complexity.

Susan Waller, *Federal Emergency Management Agency*

Tribal TERC's, CERT's, and Emergency Preparedness. This session will give an overview of how to start TERC (Tribal Emergency Response Commission/Committee), how the community can benefit from the CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) program, and information on where to start and ideas to get the community involved in emergency preparedness.

Alfreida Jake, *Elko Band of TeMoak Tribe*. Alfreida Jake is a member of The Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada. Alfreida is the Elko Band Council Environmental Coordinator and Tribal Emergency Response Committee (TERC) Chairman. As part of her responsibilities as Coordinator of the EPA program, she has established an excellent emergency response awareness program, providing community with training opportunities, and securing numerous grants for the community. Under her leadership, Alfreida has also established the Elko Community Emergency Response Teams, worked closely with the Nevada Division of Emergency Management in meeting goals and objectives, helping establish a Nevada Inter-tribal I-TERC for the 27 Tribes in Nevada, and is helping other Tribal Nations in EPA Region 9 in setting up Tribal TERC programs. In recognition of her efforts and concerns for the environment, she was awarded the Region 9 U.S. EPA 2006 Connor Byestewa Award. Alfreida is always willing to help and to provide assistance to the Tribal communities. Contact information: Elko Band Environmental Department, 1745 Silver Eagle, Elko, Nevada, (775) 753-9248 work, (775) 934-2005 cell.

Working with Tribes on Energy Development. It is well known that non-renewable energy resources are becoming scarce and new opportunities have to be considered. The push is to look at opportunities locally. Unless set aside for protection, federal public lands as identified in the nation's energy policy, are available for energy development. More often than not, these same public lands are critically important for Native Americans in maintaining a tribe's cultural identity. EPA Region 9 encompasses 147 federally recognized tribes. Of that total, 18% (26 tribes) interact directly with the lands managed by the Ukiah BLM office. Once again, governments are experiencing the same age-old land use conflicts between cultures. Regarding land use, there isn't much upon which federal and tribal governments agree. The tension related to a difference of opinion could be eliminated by people physically taking the time to meet, talk, and know one another. BLM aims to improve their tribal relations and will hold an informational session where they will share lessons learned and hear back from tribes on how BLM can improve these relationships.

Rich Burns, *Bureau of Land Management*

Introduction to Clean Water Act Grant Programs. The purpose of the presentation is to introduce the audience to Clean Water Act (CWA) grant programs available to Tribes. Three grant programs will be reviewed:

- CWA 106: Water Pollution Control Program used to build institutional capacity administering water programs to monitoring and assess waters of the reservation. Data reporting requirements to WQX will also be covered.
- CWA 319: Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program used for developing and implementing polluted runoff control programs that address critical water quality concerns and achieve positive environmental results.
- CWA 104(b)(3): Wetlands Program Development Grants used to help build capacity of all levels of government to develop and refine effective, comprehensive programs for wetland protection and management.

Upcoming due dates for applications and requests for proposals for the three grant programs will also be reviewed.

Tiffany Eastman, *US EPA R9*. Tiffany Eastman is the Tribal NPS Coordinator for EPA Region 9. She has worked for EPA for more than 7 years as a grants project officer for multiple Clean Water Act grant programs for Tribes throughout the Pacific Southwest.

106 Reporting Requirements

The Clean Water Act Section 106 reporting requirements will be discussed including the submission of data in STORET-compatible format and the Annual Water Quality Assessment Reports. Participants will become familiar with STORET/WQX tools and the benefits of documenting environmental results. Participants will also become familiar with a new EPA Region 9 pilot Water Quality Assessment Template for tribes to document water quality progress in Indian Country.

Audrey Johnson, US EPA R9

1:45 p.m.-2:45 p.m.

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Tribal Green Building Case Studies. This panel will provide real world examples of how tribes have implemented green building principles in housing and community building projects. It will feature three speakers from California, Nevada and the Pacific Northwest describing how they integrated green building into recent projects, focusing on the resources and strategies they used to overcome some of the typical barriers to green building. They will highlight successful approaches to improving energy and water efficiency, providing renewable energy, and improving the environmental footprint of tribal building stock. The session will include time for questions and discussion. The intended audience is tribal environmental staff, leaders, and housing directors.

David Edmunds, *Pinoleville Pomo Nation*

Monica Brown, *Pinoleville Pomo Nation*

Deborah Smith, *Pinoleville Pomo Nation*

Tony Monroe, *NW Native Architecture*

Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community - Air Quality Program. The Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC or the Community), a federally recognized Indian tribe located in Maricopa County AZ, is situated within a large metropolitan region with a population of over 2 million people that includes the cities of Mesa and Tempe to the south, the cities of Phoenix and Scottsdale to the west and the cities of Fountain Hills and Scottsdale to the reservation's northern boundary. The SRPMIC, established by Executive Order in 1879, is home to over 8,800 O'odham (Pima) and Piipaash (Maricopa) members residing within a 54,000 acre reservation land. The Community received Treatment As a State recognition which guarantees the Community additional authorities for several important air programs and the EPA Region 9 decision acknowledges tribal sovereignty for Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community. The presentation will give the audience information regarding the SRPMIC's Air Quality Program activities.

Christopher Horan, *Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community*

Health Impacts of Air Quality on the Bishop Paiute Reservation. This is a pilot study to examine the impacts of high Particulate Matter (PM) concentrations on health for the Bishop Paiute Reservation, located only 60 miles from the largest source of PM-10 in the nation. To date, we have found no studies of the impact of particulate matter on health for Reservation populations. This is because conventional methods, mortality, or hospital admissions are inappropriate for sparse rural populations, due to small populations and small number of events. We have therefore chosen to focus on clinic visits which yield more observations and capture common acute health problems. Using statistical methods, we link the daily number of clinic visits to daily average and maximum levels of PM-10 and PM-2.5. If particulate matter impacts health, we expect to see an increase in the number of visits two to three days later. We did not find evidence of the impact of PM-10 episodes on health despite high hourly concentrations. We did find some modest impact of PM-2.5 concentrations on pediatric visits. This result may bear further investigation. We were hampered by relatively small sample sizes because we had only one year of data, and the sample was further reduced by clinic closures and missing monitoring data. We believe that other tribes may want to consider approaches like this one to answer important questions about the impact of air quality on health.

Toni Richards, *Bishop Paiute Tribe*. Toni Richards is the Air Quality Specialist in the Bishop Tribe's Environmental Management Office. She has been working with the Bishop Tribe for over 10 years and has been with the Air Program since its inception in 2001. Prior to that, she was the Interim Tribal Administrator and Assistant Tribal Administrator. Before coming to the Tribe, she worked in health policy research. She has a doctorate in Sociology from the University of Michigan. As the Air Quality Specialist, she is responsible for establishing and maintaining the Tribe's meteorological and PM-10, PM-2.5 and ozone air quality monitoring for program. In addition to ambient monitoring, the Air Quality Specialist also provides indoor air quality assessments on an as-needed basis for carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, particulate matter, radon, ozone, formaldehyde and common aerosols (such as mold and pollen). She is also responsible for issuing burn permits to tribal members.

Preparing for the H1N1 Flu (Swine Flu) - What You Can Do.

Kenneth Komatsu, *Arizona Department of Health Services, State Epidemiologist for Arizona*

Utilizing HUD Tribal Resources for Energy Efficiency and Green Development. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and panel members will discuss HUD Energy Policy, American Reinvestment and Recovery Act provisions and funding available for tribes and tribal organizations. This session will focus on ways to integrate green development and energy efficiency into housing development and rehabilitation projects. The discussion will also provide helpful information regarding eligible activities under many of the HUD programs. Topics will include Energy Star bulk equipment purchasing, working with the Total Development Cost limits for Indian Housing Block Grant, utilizing solar and other commercial/residential tax credit programs, green building techniques, EcoWise Newsletters, indoor air quality, sustainable green management protocol, and successful projects in Indian Country.

Sarah Olson, *Housing and Urban Development*

Wayne Waite, *Housing and Urban Development*

Tips for Writing a Winning Application for a Tribal Solid Waste Management Grant. This session will help tribes gain a greater knowledge of the proposal guidelines, how the grants are ranked, and how to write a stronger, more competitive proposal for the interagency national Tribal Solid Waste Management Assistance Project (TSWMAP). TSWMAP is a mechanism by which participating agencies provide financial assistance to tribes to address solid waste management issues in Indian Country. Through this effort tribes can apply for funding to conduct characterizations of open dumps, to develop integrated solid waste management plans, to establish alternative solid waste management options (i.e., transfer station, enforcement codes), and clean up open dumps.

Tonya Hawkins, *Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery, US EPA Headquarters*

3:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m.

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Managing A Tribal Transfer Station: A Pyramid Lake Case Study. Presentation of Pyramid Lake Tribe's strategy for efficient waste management. Pyramid Lake has a unique program that is fully functional. With three Transfer Stations to manage on the reservation serving 2000 Tribal members, the task can be daunting. Mr. Mosley will be using our management as a case study and model for other tribes to follow, and towards the end of the session, have an open forum question and answer session to address real problems that affect other tribes, and hopefully we can come up with some real solutions that would be helpful to tribes and sustainable to the program.

John Mosley, *Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe*. John Mosley is the Environmental Director for the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe. He has been the MC at the 16th Annual Tribal Conference and helped to coordinate and oversee the project. John recently became the Tribal Lead for the Solid Waste Workgroup for the Regional Tribal Operations Committee for Region 9. He has a strong interest in managing waste problems that arise on reservations and helping other tribes overcome those problems. John graduated from the University of Nevada, Reno, with a BS in Conservation Biology in 2001 and worked for the USDA as a Soil Scientist for 8 years, prior to becoming Environmental Director for

Pyramid Lake. John is a Tribal Member of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe and has always wanted to work with Tribes and use his skills to help them move forward.

The “Pee Posh” Wetlands Ecological Characterization Project in the Gila River Indian Community. The “Pee Posh” Wetlands Ecological Characterization is a project in the Pee Posh Wetlands adjacent to the Salt River in the northwest corner of the Gila River Indian Community (“the Community”). It is a historical remnant representing one of the last important riparian areas on the Community. The Community’s commitment to saving and restoring what has been lost extends from cultural roots, which go beyond time immemorial. This ecological characterization project focused on better understanding the water quantity and quality needed for continued support of the Wetland’s aquatic and terrestrial life in an effort to preserve one of the Community’s environmental priorities. This project presentation is intended for water professionals with a component of riparian wetlands ecology and is a project funded by EPA, Region 9.

Charles Enos, *Gila River Indian Community*. Charles Enos, Aquatic Scientist. Arizona State University, B.S. in Biology.

Assessing the Quality of Navajo Nation Surface Waters to Determine Impairment. In 2008 the NNEPA NPDES/Water Quality Program published its “Guidance for Assessing the Quality of Navajo Nation Surface Waters to Determine Impairment (Integrated 305(b) Reporting and 303(d) Listing)”. This talk will focus on how the NNEPA is using this guidance to determine if Navajo Nation surface waters are impaired.

Eric Rich, *Navajo Nation EPA*. Eric Rich is a Senior Hydrologist in the NPDES/Water Quality Program within the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency (NNEPA). Since 1999 he has been overseeing Navajo Nation surface water quality sampling activities and has also been implementing the water quality standards program. For the past 20 years Mr. Rich has worked as a hydrologist and geologist in both regulatory and consulting capacities. Mr. Rich has bachelor’s degrees in Hydrology, Sociology and Spanish from the University of Arizona.

Educating Neighboring Jurisdictions. In working in the tribal environmental field, many environmental programs have to consult and negotiate with outside jurisdictions. Many times these various private/public sectors fail to communicate their projects to tribal communities. This lack of consideration results in an impact to the very environment that we as tribal employees are working to protect. All Tribes have come across the struggles in trying to enlighten these jurisdictions. The Ak-Chin Indian Community was successful in demonstrating to various parties the importance of environmental and cultural resources. This is intended for all environmental media.

Roman Orona, *Ak-Chin Indian Community*. Roman Orona is employed with the Ak-Chin Indian Community as an Environmental Programs Manager for the Environmental Protection Department. He has over 14 years of environmental work experience with tribal communities located in Oregon and Arizona. He oversees the Environmental Programs by maintaining EPA grants and developing the Community’s environmental capacity.

Tribal Strategic Energy Planning and Renewable Energy Overview. Discuss how the Tribal Energy Program, under the Department of Energy’s (DOE’s) Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, promotes tribal energy sufficiency, economic development, and employment through the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. Also discuss how this program can support green building projects.

Roger Taylor, *National Renewable Energy Laboratory*. Mr. Taylor manages the State, Local & Tribal Initiatives Group at the U.S. Department of Energy’s National Renewable Energy Laboratory in Golden, Colorado. With 30 years of experience in renewable energy technology development and application, his quest has been to expand and promote the use of renewable energy to support sustainable economic development both domestically and internationally. Mr. Taylor has extensive experience in collaboration and promoting coherent, tangible clean energy programs within states, communities, and Native American lands throughout the U.S.

What is the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP)? The goal of the GAP program is to assist tribes in developing the capacity to manage their own environmental protection programs and to develop and implement solid and hazardous waste programs in accordance with their individual needs. This presentation will describe the purpose of the GAP program and provide any updates that have occurred over the past year. We will also discuss when to apply for a GAP grant and what should be included in an approvable work plan.

Veronica Swann, *US EPA R9*. Veronica Swann has worked in the Tribal Program Office at EPA Region 9 since January 2005. Prior to working in the Tribal Program Office, she worked for ten years in the Finance and Grants Office in Region 9. Veronica works with tribes in Lake County, California and Nevada.

4:15 p.m.-5:15 p.m.

Thursday, October 22, 2009

The Development and Operation of a Tribal Utility Authority. Many Native America Tribes throughout the country are currently considering the development of some type of public service utility. The Tohono O'odham Utility Authority has been providing this type of service since 1970 for the Tohono O'odham Nation. This presentation will offer insight into the development of such an operation, funding opportunities, developing governmental relationships, sustainable employment opportunities and warn about some possible pitfalls.

David Saddler, *Tohono O'odham Utility Authority*

Riparian Proper Functioning Condition Assessment for Creeks and Communities. Watersheds capture, store and safely release water from precipitation. A stream's shape evolves over time in response to flow and sediment loads. Increased volume and intensity of runoff often leads to accelerated stream bank erosion; streams becoming straighter, wider and shallower; reduced pool habitat and fish cover; and destroying riparian vegetation. Disturbances to a watershed, especially in or near a stream corridor, may temporarily and/or permanently change a stream's function, depending on vegetation, woody debris, or landform. Functioning riparian areas dissipate stream energy associated with high flows, reduce erosion, filter sediment, build floodplains, slow and store water, improve water quality, grow riparian vegetation with roots that hold stream banks, and build habitat for a variety of fish and wildlife. Disruption of riparian functions can increase volume and velocity of runoff, frequency and severity of flooding, and chemical concentrations. This decreases vegetation, forage, habitat, water quality, low flows, and stability. Thus riparian functions meet the needs of many different people. Focusing on riparian functions, diverse communities of people work together to learn and then to take action. People who had not thought of themselves having common interests accomplish common goals. Focusing on at-risk riparian areas and functions helps prioritize management and monitoring.

Dan Mosley, *Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe*. Dan Mosley (Paiute/ Dakota Sioux) attended the University of Nevada-Reno from 1974-1980, where he received a BS degree in Environmental Science. Dan has worked for the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe as a Tribal Game Warden, Fish Culturalist, and Resource Tech.

Brownfields Funding Opportunity for Tribes

Does your tribe have abandoned buildings, drug labs, illegal dump sites or other areas that may have contamination? EPA's Brownfields Program has a number of different ways that can help tribes investigate and remediate contaminated sites as well as provide funding to develop and/or enhance tribal environmental response programs. Glenn Kistner from the EPA Region 9 Brownfields Program, will discuss the various ways that tribes can obtain financial and technical assistance to address environmental issues and enhance redevelopment and reuse on tribal land.

Glenn Kistner, *US EPA R9, Brownfields*

Overview of the 1992 Historical Diesel Fuel Release. In 1992, approximately 10,000 gallons of diesel fuel was released from an above ground storage tank (AST) product lines that supplied fuel to a generator on the mine site. Several remedial efforts including petroleum contaminated soil removal, French drain to collect NAPL, and NAPL recovery wells were initiated. Navajo Nation EPA requested additional site investigation due to the failure of the

French drain system previously designed to prevent further migration of the fuel down gradient. NAPL recoveries via French drain system filed to recover NAPL in a timely manner. A more aggressive approach to soil and groundwater diesel contamination cleanup in a timely matter was successfully negotiated with Consol Coal Company and implemented in August 2009.

Henry Haven, Jr., *Navajo Nation*

Tribal Science Priorities. The primary purpose of the Tribal science council (TSC) is to collaborate with the Regional Tribal Operations Committees on tribal science priorities. The TSC with tribal input has identified traditional tribal life ways as the overarching issue under which all of the tribal science priorities fall. The importance of each science priority is directly related to the way in which the issue impacts not only tribal health and the environment, but also the way in which it directly impacts the ability of tribal communities to pursue their traditional tribal ways of life - with direct implications for cultural, spiritual, economic and language practices of tribal communities. The goal of this session is to solicit information/comments from USEPA Region 9 tribes to be proposed for national tribal priorities. The objective in identifying these priorities is to determine what tribes can do to help get these issues included as an USEPA budget priority. This process for identifying and discussing tribal science priorities ensures the TSC activities are always tribally driven.

Tia Chullakorn, *Kashia Band of Pomo Indians*

EPA Community Tools and Resources for Tribes. Overview of community based EPA grants that are available to tribes, including Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE), Environmental Justice Small Grants, and Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) grants. Demonstration of existing tools that can provide information on environmental conditions in your area will be made.

Maeve Foley, *US EPA R9.* Maeve Foley has been a project officer in EPA Region 9's Air Division since 2006. In this capacity, she works with states, tribes, local governments, and communities to improve air quality. Prior to joining EPA Region 9, Maeve worked at EPA headquarters in the Office of the Chief Financial Officer on tracking and measuring environmental results.

Friday, October 23, 2009

8:30 a.m.-9:45 a.m.

Community Department Hazardous Waste Round-up. SRPMIC EPNR led a hazardous waste round-up campaign in July 2009 to properly dispose of large amounts of hazardous waste satellite accumulations throughout Community departments. Efforts will now be placed on locating a central storage area, proper management, and infrastructure development to ensure proper storage and timely disposal of future accumulations. Various campaigns are being conducted reaching out to the community government, commercial leasees, and community residents bringing awareness to solid waste, recycling, universal wastes, and hazardous wastes. Compliance assistance is being provided to generators getting them registered with RCRA ID numbers, and the community will host its first household hazardous waste event scheduled for October 2009. EPNR's Environmental Policy & Program Development section is developing an Integrated Waste Management Plan for the community, and within that document will be a Hazardous Waste Guidebook for use by community departments. RCRA is a non-delegated program in Indian Country. Within SRPMIC, all the identified commercial leasees generating hazardous wastes are classified as SGQ or CESQG. The community is developing its hazardous waste program to regulate these businesses, and businesses coming online in the future development of its commercial corridors.

Mark Aaron, *Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community.* Mark Aaron manages the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community's (SRPMIC) pesticides and hazardous waste programs. He is responsible for the inspection, compliance, and enforcement of all pesticide and hazardous waste activities within the community. Mark responds to hazardous waste incidents according to federal and community laws, ordinances, and best practices to ensure the safety of the community, its members, and natural resources.

The Do's, Don'ts and How To's of Recycling and Composting. Answers to commonly asked questions around recycling, household hazardous waste, e-waste/universal waste, white goods, and composting. This session will address the commonly asked questions regarding compliance with federal regulations and practical how to's for handling commonly encountered items.

Charles Swanson, *US EPA R9*. Charles Swanson worked as an enforcement officer in the RCRA Enforcement program at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 San Francisco office for 3 years before joining the Tribal Solid Waste Team within the Office of Pollution Prevention and Solid Waste. The Tribal Solid Waste Team works with the tribes and tribal organizations within the states of Arizona, California, and Nevada to develop sustainable and culturally appropriate solid waste management programs. Prior to his Waste Division work he worked in the Pesticide, Site Assessment, and Environmental Justice Programs.

Regional Tribal Data Management Mentoring Program and Custom Database Development. The Yurok Tribe, inhabiting lands in far Northwest California, has utilized Exchange Network funds to develop a real-time air and water quality monitoring network and a custom database to efficiently manage their air quality, water quality and UST inventory data. This custom database allows the Yurok Tribe Environmental Program (YTEP) to safely store their environmental data and to transmit data to EPA as a node client. Recent funding has enabled YTEP to mentor Tribes to pursue and utilize Exchange Network funding to assist them in meeting their data management needs and reporting requirements to EPA.

Ken Fetcho, *Yurok Tribe*

Environmental Education and Collaboration. This presentation will describe the Bishop Paiute Tribe's experience in its environmental education and outreach efforts and its success in partnering with other federal agencies, like the US Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service. We will also discuss possible funding opportunities that may supplement a tribe's environmental education and outreach efforts.

Juliette Nabahe, *Bishop Paiute Tribes*. Juliette Nabahe works for the Bishop Paiute Tribe and serves as their Water Quality Coordinator. She currently serves as the project manager for the Tribe's Exchange Network grant. Ms. Nabahe has a B.S. and M.S. from Stanford University.

Wildfire Smoke and Air Quality.

Curtis Miller, *Hoopa Valley Tribe*. Curtis Miller has been working for the Hoopa Tribal EPA since 2000 as an Environmental Planner II. Miller has been primarily responsible for managing the Tribes Air Quality Program and Source Drinking Water Assessment Program. Miller has 20 years experience in the business and a Masters Degree from Humboldt State University in Environmental Systems, with emphasis on community development, water quality, wastewater treatment, constructed wetlands and alternative energy.

CARPA (CA Air Response Planning Alliance). Large wildland fires and industrial releases of air contaminants can cause harmful health impacts to downwind communities and the environment. In the past, responses to large air incidents have been fragmented among air quality and public health agencies and tribes. The California Air Response Planning Alliance (CARPA) was formed to improve response capability and coordination among federal/state/local/tribal emergency responders, air quality and public health agencies, and tribes in CA. CARPA member agencies are working together to build a simple model for local jurisdictions and tribes to use to coordinate their responses to large air incidents. CARPA is providing training, reference materials, and technical assistance to agencies interested in adopting the CARPA model.

John Kennedy, *US EPA R9*

Navajo Public Water Systems Supervision Program Primacy Overview. The Safe Drinking Water Act allows all states and tribes to apply for primary enforcement authority over the water systems within their respective state and in the case of Navajo, within the Navajo Nation. This presentation gives an overview of the status of Navajo primacy. The Navajo program currently regulates over 160 public water systems and seeks to gain primacy over 45 more public water systems that the U.S.EPA, Region 9 currently retains authority over. The presentation will also include a description of the different sections of the program; source water protection, database management, enforcement, design review/construction permit, operator certification, GIS, and Circuit Rider sections.

These sections ensure compliance with the Navajo Nation Safe Drinking Water Act by identifying potential sources of contamination (source water protection), tracking water quality data (database management), notifying a system of failure to comply with the NNSDWA (enforcement and inspections), ensuring that all new facilities/renovations/upgrades to public water systems meet NNSDWA compliance (design/review construction permit), ensuring that all systems are managed by qualified staff (operator certification), managing layers of data including potential sources of contamination (GIS), and providing technical assistance that helps owners/operators understand their water systems and water sampling requirements.

Each section of the Navajo program is essential in ensuring that we meet primacy requirements. The consumers of each water system trust that their water is safe to drink and by training the owners, operators, and water boards of the significance of complying with the NNSDWA each entity will strive to ensure the health and welfare of the communities they serve.

Yolanda Barney, *Navajo Nation*. Yolanda Barney has been serving as an Environmental Program Manager for the Public Water Systems Supervision Program, Surface and Ground Water Protection Department, Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency. Under her leadership, the Public Water Systems Supervision Program successfully applied for primary enforcement authority, “primacy,” from the United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 9. The Navajo Nation carries out enforcement responsibilities to ensure compliance with the Navajo Nation Safe Drinking Water Act. Staff conducts public education, technical assistance, training, sanitary survey inspections, and pollution prevention activities to ensure a comprehensive plan to protect drinking water served to the Navajo residents.

Findings of Naturally Occurring Contaminates in Unregulated Drinking Water Sources.

Merle Chischilly, *Navajo Nation*

Overview of the Resources and Capacity Offered by EPA's Tribal Technical Assistance Program. An overview of the National Partnership for Environmental Technology Education (NPETE) , “EPA Grants Management and DBE Rule Training and Technical Assistance Initiative for Tribes and Tribal Consortia” .

Gale Harms, *Trainer, National Partnership for Environmental Technology Education (NPETE), Contractor for US EPA Headquarters*

Top Ten Questions in Grants Management - Financial and Administrative. The EPA Grants Management Office will share with you the top ten most common questions we receive about financial and administrative grant requirements including budgeting, tracking cost share/match, (set-up tracking and documentation of grant personnel time,) indirect costs, contract management, financial reporting, payments, etc. This interactive session will benefit both experienced and new tribal leaders, managers, and staff involved in any aspect of EPA grants management.

Elizabeth Armour, *US EPA R9*. Elizabeth Armour has been a Grants specialist for over 5 years in the EPA Grants Management Office. She works primarily with tribes in Arizona and with the State of Arizona.

10:00 a.m.-11:15 a.m.

Friday, October 23, 2009

Tribal Community Outreach: Leave No Trace Awareness Workshop. The Kaibab Paiute Tribe Environmental Department is very active in their community and promotes environmental awareness through many outreach activities. We have found that the Leave No Trace (LNT) Program complements tribal beliefs and is a good way to help promote environmental stewardship during our activities. All of our department staff have received LNT training and become LNT Trainers.

Leave No Trace is a national and international program designed to assist outdoor enthusiasts with their decisions about how to reduce their impacts when they hike, camp, picnic, snowshoe, run, bike, hunt, paddle, ride horses, fish, ski or climb. The program strives to educate all those who enjoy the outdoors about the nature of their recreational impacts as well as techniques to prevent and minimize such impacts. Leave No Trace is best understood as an educational and ethical program, not as a set of rules and regulations.

The seven principles of Leave No Trace: Plan Ahead and Prepare; Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces; Dispose of Waste Properly; Leave What You Find; Minimize Campfire Impacts; Respect Wildlife; and Be Considerate of Other Visitors. Come to this session and learn about the LNT Program and how to incorporate it into your tribal environmental outreach program.

Sarah Burger, *Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians*. Sarah Burger has been the Water Quality Specialist for the Kaibab Paiute Tribe for the past five years. During that time she has held many community outreach and educational programs. She became a Leave No Trace Trainer in May of 2008.

Greening Tribal Events: Pow Wows, Rodeos, and other Large Scale Gatherings. Tribal gatherings, like any large venue, can generate a large amount of waste. This session will explore how to minimize waste and plan a "greener" event. Specifically, participants will learn how to work with vendors, volunteers, sponsors, contractors and patrons, before, during, and after the event to develop purchasing guidelines, implement recycling programs, and explore innovative outreach strategies.

Heather White, *US EPA R9*. Heather White has been employed at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 San Francisco office for over 7 years. Heather currently serves as the supervisor of the Tribal Solid Waste Team within the Office of Pollution Prevention and Solid Waste. The Tribal Solid Waste Team works with the tribes and tribal organizations within the states of Arizona, California, and Nevada to develop sustainable and culturally appropriate solid waste management programs. Before joining EPA, Heather worked for the City of San Jose Environmental Services Department on a variety of solid waste and energy related issues.

National Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant. This presentation will discuss the Bishop Paiute Tribe's experience in receiving and administering the FY2007 National Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant. We will also discuss how we were able to model our program after the Yurok Tribe's exchange network and learn from their experience with the grant.

Juliette Nabahe, *Bishop Paiute Tribes*. Juliette Nabahe works for the Bishop Paiute Tribe and serves as their Water Quality Coordinator. She currently serves as the project manager for the Tribe's Exchange Network grant. Ms. Nabahe has a B.S. and M.S. from Stanford University.

Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program. This session will give participants an overview of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program (TEPP). TEPP is designed to address concerns about the shipment and response to transportation accidents involving radioactive material. TEPP supports emergency managers and responders as all levels of government with planning tools, such as model response procedures, and with radiological training targeted at first responders. Planning tools include a Model Needs

Assessment where jurisdictions can determine their strengths and weaknesses with regard to radiological planning and response. Additionally, several Model Response Procedures are available to assist with planning and response efforts. Just a few of these procedures include: a first response procedure, radiological decon procedure, EMS procedure for handling contaminated patients, and a HazMat team procedure. The radiological training portion of TEPP is a modularized program consisting of 16 concise easy to understand modules and 4 hands-on practical exercises that can be integrated into existing hazardous material training programs. The training program has been approved by the Continuing Education Coordination Board for Emergency Medical Services (CECBEMS) for continuing education hours. TEPP's planning assistance and training is provided along DOE transportation corridors at no cost to the local agency. Participants will be given a CD-ROM containing many of the TEPP planning and training tools and will be provided details on how they can work with the TEPP Coordinator in their region to schedule planning support and a radiological Train-the-Trainer session in their area.

Freddie Bell, US Dept. of Energy TEPP. Freddie M. Bell works for several contractors providing emergency management, hazardous materials and radiological response training to fire, police, EMS, emergency management, hospital, National Guard Civil Support Teams, US Customs Service, and US Coast Guard personnel. In addition, he has written Emergency Operations Plans for local and county governments and the Navajo Nation. Also, he has worked as an Emergency Management Specialist for a MCG Health, Inc., a Level I trauma center. This position was a regional asset for Georgia Hospital Association Region G and assisted fourteen hospitals in thirteen counties with emergency management planning and response issues. Prior hospital experience includes serving as the Safety/Emergency Manager for Doctor's Hospital in Augusta, Georgia; this facility is home to the Joseph M. Still Burn Center.

Freddie has served with the Bath, SC Fire Department since 1986 and held the position of Assistant Chief, managing the EMS/Rescue Division. He has also worked for career fire departments in the Georgia and South Carolina, including: the Savannah River Site Fire Department (US DOE facility, FF/EMT) and the Burke County, GA Emergency Management Agency (lieutenant). In addition, he held the position of Assistant Emergency Preparedness Coordinator with Aiken County, SC Emergency Services.

Nuclear Waste and Indian Country. Attention is focused on Indian Country for the mining of uranium for use in commercial nuclear reactors and for the disposal of spent fuel and high-level nuclear waste. Nuclear power is not the green alternative it is represented as by some because of the strip mining, milling and processing into fuel pellets and the failure of the US nuclear waste disposal policy but, it is an alternative to fossil fuel burning. Tribes in EPA Region 9 are vulnerable to nuclear development through unique exposure pathways that are not well understood. Tribes in EPA Region 9 bear a disproportionate burden for the development of the commercial US nuclear industry and require greater involvement in the creation of radiation protection standards that are culturally appropriate.

An overview of the development of the Yucca Mountain project for the disposal of spent fuel and high level nuclear waste will be presented from the perspective of the Western Shoshone and Southern Paiute people with interest in the Yucca Mountain region. The presentations will include the involvement of tribes in radiation protection standards, socio-economic studies, cultural resource studies, transportation and participation in the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission Atomic Safety Licensing Board Panel Construction Authorization Board proceedings on the Department of Energy License Application for a construction Authorization of Yucca Mountain. The presentation will lead into a discussion by tribes on alternatives to deep geologic disposal of nuclear waste at Yucca Mountain and how tribal communities can guard against potential impacts to land, air and water resources from nuclear power generation, nuclear waste storage, transportation and disposal of spent fuel and high level nuclear waste in Indian Country.

Ian Zabarate, Moapa Band of Paiute Indians. Ian Zabarte, Western Shoshone, is the Environmental Coordinator for the Moapa Band of Paiutes. He has been involved in nuclear issues since 1986 addressing the impacts to Western Shoshone and Southern Paiute peoples known to be plausible from exposure to radiation in fallout from US nuclear weapons testing. He is one of the founders of the Native Community Action Council (NCAC) a non-profit that was one of the first federally funded collaborative research projects between the Ely Shoshone Tribe, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and Clark University. The NCAC is currently a party in the US Nuclear Regulatory

Commission proceedings on a Department of Energy License Application for a Construction Authorization for Yucca Mountain, the proposed site for deep geologic storage of military and commercial nuclear waste.

Utilization of GIS to Conduct Source Water Assessments. This session will focus on presenting the results of the Trinity River Source Water Assessment Project. This presentation culminates three years of development using GIS as a database planning and project management tool. It will describe the construction.

Curtis Miller, *Hoopa Valley Tribe*. Curtis Miller has been working for the Hoopa Tribal EPA since 2000 as an Environmental Planner II. Miller has been primarily responsible for managing the Tribes Air Quality Program and Source Drinking Water Assessment Program. Miller has 20 years experience in the business and a Masters Degree from Humboldt State University in Environmental Systems, with emphasis on community development, water quality, wastewater treatment, constructed wetlands and alternative energy.

Impact of the New Arsenic Standard on the Tohono O'odham Public Water Systems. Until the new Arsenic standard became law all domestic water systems on the Tohono O'odham Nation were below the established Maximum Contaminant Level for arsenic. With the new standard several systems now exceed the MCL and we are exploring several alternatives to deal with the problem. This program tracks the history of arsenic in our community drinking water systems, where we are today and what the future holds. This problem is not unique to our area and we will also show the prevalence on Tribal lands throughout the state.

David Saddler, *Tohono O'odham Utility Authority*

Purchasing and Accountability Under EPA Grants - Are We Getting What We Paid for? The EPA Grants Management Office will conduct this session which will cover a variety of purchasing topics, including an interactive refresher on elements of basic purchasing; purchasing and tracking equipment; and monitoring a contractor/consultant's performance to assure tribes they are getting what they paid for. This session is best for those who have some knowledge and or experience with purchasing under EPA grants.

Elizabeth Armour, *US EPA R9*. Elizabeth Armour has been a Grants Specialist for over 5 years in the EPA Grants Management Office. She works primarily with tribes in Arizona and with the State of Arizona.

Easing the Grant Application Process. This session is an introduction to financial and administrative grant requirements. We will focus on an overview of the EPA grant application, award, payment, reporting, and financial and administrative closeout requirements. This session will be especially useful to new tribal officials, managers and staff involved in any aspect of EPA grants and will also include a question and answer portion.

Vernese Gholson, *US EPA R9*. Vernese Gholson has been with the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, for over twelve years. She has been in the Grants Management Office for over two years. Prior to joining the Grants Management Office, Vernese was in the Air Division and Community and Ecosystems Division where she served as a project Officer for agriculture-related grants. Currently, she works with tribes, states and non-profits in California, Nevada and Arizona.

