

Tipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan



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Section 1: Introduction

Purpose and Need

This Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) has been developed to define how the lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel (INSY) will reduce, manage, and dispose of their solid waste. This plan provides an overview of the tribe's existing solid waste management practices and will assist and guide the Tribe in improving solid waste management programs. This plan identifies current successes, challenges, and opportunities for improvement by establishing priorities and criteria for decision making. An approved solid waste management plan will support future federal funding proposals for solid waste program implementation and improvements. This plan is a living document that can be revisited and revised. At least once every five years, the plan should be reviewed, revised, and re-adopted to address management issues and concerns.

Community Description

The Territory of the Nation shall be comprised of all lands within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation including Tract One, Tract Two, and Tract Three, all lands held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the lipay Nation or its People, and any additional lands acquired by the Nation. The lands within the Territory shall include all water, property, airspace, surface, subsurface, natural resources, and any interests therein, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent or right-of-way in fee or otherwise, held by the governments of the United States or the Nation, existing or in the future.

The reservation contains a wide range of valued physical resources, including forest, woodlands, and water resources. Recreation includes small game hunting and uses of wilderness/primitive areas. Developed resources of value include 177 housing units, 5 tribally owned buildings, a Fire station, FEMA building, an IHC health clinic, 6 pumphouses/water treatment plants, 1 mini mart, and a Cultivation Facility. Cultural and traditional resources round out the significant wealth of the lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel.

For the purposes of this Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan, the lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel defines the public as all enrolled Tribal members, Tribal Staff, TDC/EDC staff, and dependents of Tribal households.

Location

The Reservation of the lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, established in 1875, is located about 40 miles east of Escondido California on Highway 76. The reservation is situated on the rugged, wooded slopes of the Volcan Mountains, at nearly 4,500 feet. It consists of 15,546 acres on three adjacent but non-contiguous parcels known as Tracts 1, 2, and 3. Most tribal residents live within a concentrated area of Tract 3, given that less than five percent of tribal lands contain adequate infrastructure for housing. Current land uses encompass about 758 acres; the remaining 14,788 is underdeveloped wild forest land.

Climatic and Biological Features

Average high temperature varies from 64 degrees in December to 90 degrees in August; average low temperature ranges from 43 degrees in December to 64 degrees in August. Situated on the Volcan Mountain range, the lands of INSY feature different elevations and angling slopes which created different microclimates. The range of mountains cause moisture moving inland from the Pacific to rise

up and condense, dripping moisture as rain or snow. Several inches of rain can fall in a single day in a heavy rainstorm. So the western-facing slope where tribal lands are located is wetter than the lands to the east, where the range faces the desert.¹

Reservation Profile and Population Demographic

The population of our tribe is 935 members; One hundred fifty-six (156) members are children and youth between the ages of newborn and 18 years of age, 502 are over eighteen and 92 are elders over 60 years of age. Most of the residents are concentrated on Tract 3. Approximately 80% of on-reservation households are economically disadvantaged, falling within the very low, low, and moderate-income limits as set forth by the Federal Anti-Poverty Income Guidelines of April 2021. Our tribe is an active member of a local health Consortium, the Pauma Valley Indian Health Council, Inc. where a majority of our tribal members receive health services. Population

About 330 tribal members live on the reservation². It is estimated that an additional 30 to 40 non-tribal persons reside on the reservation as members of tribal households³. Enrolled members total 935 according to the 2021 Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan.

¹ Volcan Mountain Foundation

² Quote from INSY Environmental Office

³ Quote from INSY Environmental Office

Section 2: Administration, Management, and Structure

Tribal Government The Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel is a federally recognized Tribe and is governed by a constitution, which establishes a government organization structure. There is a General Council that consists of all enrolled members that are eighteen years of age and older. A Tribal Council that consists of the Tribal Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Tribal Secretary, and four (4) council members (two (2) resident council members and two (2) non-resident council members). The Judicial Branch consists of one Judge from the Southern California Tribal Court System.

All inherent sovereign powers of government shall be vested in the General Council. The General Council shall be the supreme governing body of the Iipay Nation. The General Council has delegated to the Tribal Council the legislative power to make laws and appropriate funds in accordance with Article VI and the power to execute the laws and administer funds in accordance with Article V. The General Council has delegated to the Judicial Branch the judicial power to interpret and apply the laws and Constitution of the Nation in accordance with Article VII.

Community Services include the I.H.C. medical and dental clinic, tribal law enforcement, fire station, Head Start education program, Tribal Youth program, and elders program.

Tribal Enterprises include the Mountain Source cannabis store which utilizes a 37,000 sq ft site as a growing/cultivation operation and cannabis-byproduct manufacturing facility, as well as a dispensary. Additionally, the Tribal Development Corporation operates a Roadside Mini Mart. The TDC/EDC manages its solid waste directly and does not utilize the transfer station or tribal environmental program assistance, so it is not discussed in this ISWMP.

Solid Waste Program Fee structure: INSY funds all solid waste services for tribal residents and tribal services. These services do not cover tribal members living off tribal lands.

Section 3: Federal, State and Tribal Authorities and Regulations

A. United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The EPA is entrusted with the responsibility to protect human health and the environment. Working on a government-to-government basis with tribes, the EPA gives special considerations to tribal interests in making Agency policy, and to insure the close involvement of tribal governments in making decisions and managing environmental programs affecting reservation lands. In 1984, EPA became the first federal agency to adopt a formal Indian Policy of working with federally recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis. This policy is intended to provide guidance to EPA staff and managers in dealing with tribal governments and in responding to the problems of environmental management on Indian reservations in order to protect tribal health and the environment.

B. Safe Water Drinking Act (SWDA)

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is the federal law that protects public drinking water supplies throughout the nation. Under the SDWA, EPA sets standards for drinking water quality and with its partner's implements various technical and financial programs to ensure drinking water safety. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was originally passed by Congress in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. The law was amended in 1986 and 1996 and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources—rivers, lakes, reservoirs, spring, and ground water wells. (SDWA does not regulate private wells which serve fewer than 25 individuals.) SDWA authorizes the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) to set national health-based standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally-occurring and man-made contaminants that may be found in drinking water. EPA, states, and water systems then work together to make sure that these standards are met.

C. California Laws Related to Waste Management: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) is the primary federal law governing the disposal of solid and hazardous waste in the United States. The RCRA, which amended the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, set national standards for:

- Protecting human health and the environment from the potential hazards of waste disposal.
- Conserving energy and natural resources.
- Reducing the amount of waste generated.
- Ensuring that wastes are managed in an environmentally-sound manner

To achieve these goals, RCRA established the solid waste program (Subtitle D) and the hazardous waste program (Subtitle C). The RCRA Subtitle D encourages states to develop comprehensive plans to manage nonhazardous industrial solid waste and municipal solid waste, sets criteria for municipal solid waste landfills and other solid waste disposal facilities, and prohibits the open dumping of solid waste. The RCRA Subtitle C established a system for controlling hazardous waste from the time it is generated until its ultimate disposal ("cradle to grave"). RCRA defines tribes as "Municipalities" and therefore, cannot approve Solid Waste Programs for tribes (*Backcountry against Dumps v. EPA*). This does not prevent a tribe from using its own sovereignty to develop a solid waste program. Tribes are, at a minimum, responsible for implementing and enforcing the solid waste regulations outlined in 40 CFR Parts 257 and

258, which pertain to municipal solid waste landfills. The EPA maintains direct implementation authority on tribal lands for RCRA Subtitle C, hazardous waste regulations.

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D. Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

Although tribal lands are not subject to state regulations, all solid wastes generated on the reservation are disposed of in waste facilities in California. Therefore, the tribe must recognize and abide by California and San Diego County waste management disposal regulations as wastes leave tribal lands.

INSY established an Environmental Ordinances related to the management of solid waste. It is included as Appendix A.

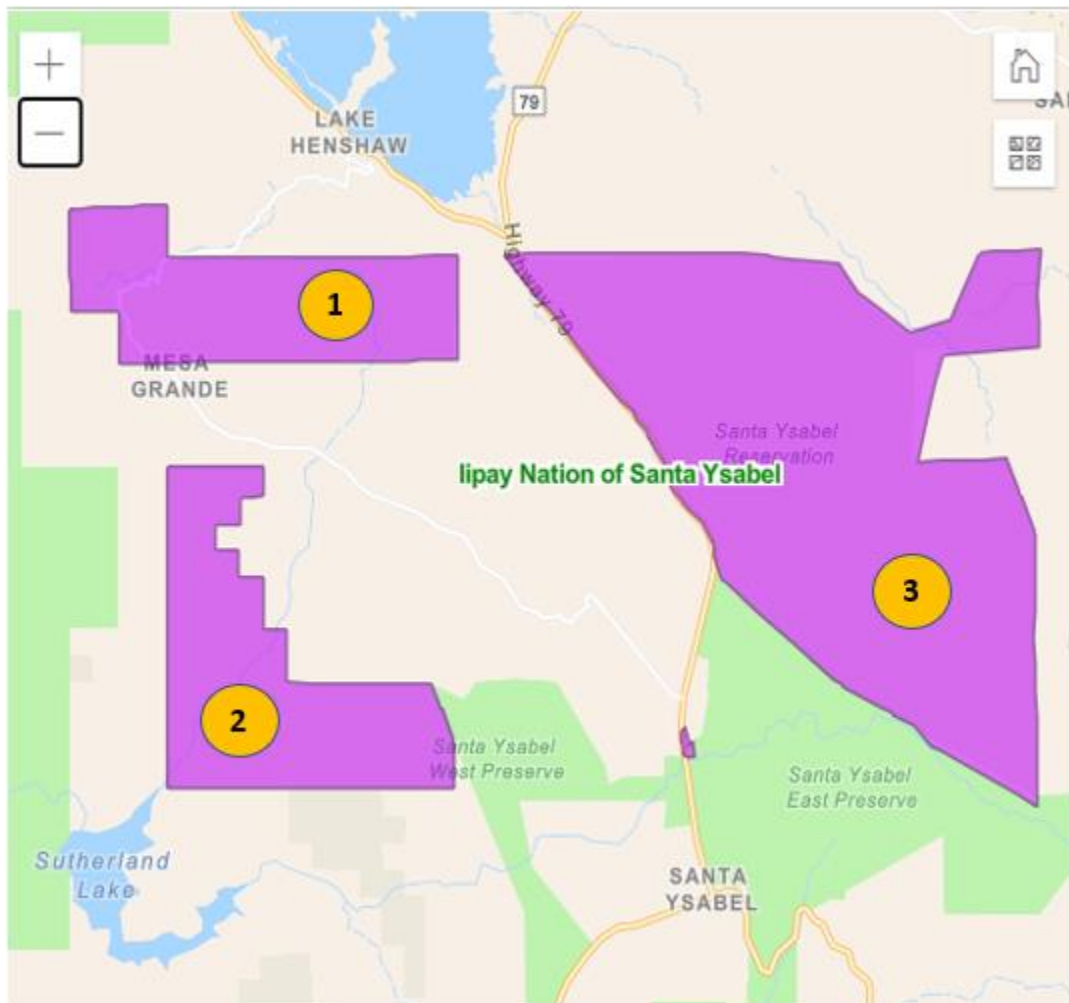
Section 4: Current Solid Waste Management Practices

Solid waste is managed via transfer station. For the most part, residents and tribal operations self-haul to transfer station.

The following elements of the built community utilize the transfer station

- Tribal residents (approximately 360)
- Tribal Office
- I.H.C. medical and dental clinic
- Tribal law enforcement and fire station
- Head Start education (manufactured/modular building)
- Social services and Tribal Youth buildings (manufactured/modular buildings)

Description of current transfer station collection service:



Currently the tribe offers solid waste collection sites on two tracts. On Tract 2, the tribe services two debris boxes (dumpsters) for household trash. Tract 2 offers two restaurant-type debris boxes (either 2-

yard or 4-yard size) to serve four homes. Tract 1, which contains eight or nine homes, does not have waste collection. These residents use the Tract 2 debris boxes. These debris boxes are limited to household waste and do not accommodate furniture, white goods, e-waste or other types of special waste.

Tract 3, the largest tract, is served by INSY Transfer Station is located along Schoolhouse Canyon Road, about five miles due east of Route 79, and near the southwestern perimeter of tribal lands. Site is circled in red in the map below. Tract 3 is also served by one debris box collection site in the northeastern corner (San Felipe).

Map data: 33.144222, -116.650361



The open Transfer Station area is relatively large. It can be accessed directly from School House Canyon Road. Most of it is unfenced and there is no gate. The main feature is a two-level ramp structure for regular solid waste disposal. The ramp is made of rammed/compacted earth sloping to an upper level, from which users drop trash down into a 40 yard debris box (rolloff) below. This rammed earth ramp and platform is reinforced by a retaining wall built of timbers (logs) stacked up horizontally to hold the rammed earth in place. Two vertical timbers keep the logs in position. Another beam (timber) forms a low barrier along the edge of the ramp/platform structure to keep people and cars from falling off the edge and into the rolloff or the area between the rolloff and the timber retaining wall. The rolloff is enclosed on two other sides by a chainlink fence which is intended to keep trash from blowing out of the bin and causing litter. The fence is only minimally effective for this purpose.

The rammed-earth ramp and platform requires frequent repair and reinforcement. Timbers and rammed earth do not constitute a reliable long-term facility to operating a solid waste site.

To provide additional disposal capacity the tribe occasionally arranges for additional 40 yard rolloffs to the transfer station, designated either for scrap metal to be recycled, or for excess waste/bulky waste.

Solid waste management relies tribal residents self-hauling to either the debris boxes (dumpsters) on Tracts 2 and 3, or to the 40-yard rolloff at the transfer station area. Ramona Disposal charges the tribe to pick up and haul a dumpster on a roughly two-week cycle, replacing it with an empty dumpster.

Self-haul can pose challenges for some residents. For residents of Tract 3 living closest to the transfer station, hauling their waste to transfer station can be a distance as short as mile or less than 5 minutes. For most residents the distance is greater. When residents need to haul items that can't be placed in the dumpsters on Tracts 2 and 3, they must drive a fairly long distance. For example residents who live in the northwest corner of Tract 3 near San Felipe Road⁴ may be as far away as 18+ miles or 30 – 40 minutes' drive. Road conditions can affect ease of hauling; some roads are paved while others are not. Some stretches of road are steep and winding, also adding to the difficulty of hauling loads. Some residents have no vehicle to haul waste. Tribal elders who need assistance with hauling contact the tribal administrative office and tribal staff will haul their waste when they find time to do so. The challenges of hauling bulky wastes or special waste types can result in problem accumulation and open dumping.

Program Costs:

Solid waste expenses with Ramona Disposal for solid waste services on all INSY tracts was \$25,201 for calendar year 2020. Ramona Disposal charges a flat rate for hauling a rolloff with up to four tons of municipal solid waste. For most of the year the rate for hauling a rolloff was \$567. It increased to \$604 as of October 2020. The total amount disposed per rolloff typically exceeds four tons. Overages are charged depending on refuse type and weight. Amounts disposed ranged from a low of 3.24 tons per pickup to a high of 12.94 tons. Dumpsters containing waste were serviced on 38 dates in 2020. On five of those dates more than one dumpster was serviced. Pickup and storage limitations and limited recycling opportunities mean that the tribe seldom is able to sort categories of waste. However, in 2021 INSY arranged for pickup of one rolloff containing only scrap metal.

Other expenses borne by the tribe include

- Cost of picking up waste at elders' homes (this pickup is by elders' request and is performed by tribal hourly wage labor as time permits) at an average cost of \$250 per weekly pick up.
- Costs of cleaning up around the transfer station (pickup is performed by tribal hourly wage labor as directed) at an average cost of \$14,482 per semiannual clean up.

The tribe looked at the option in 2011 of purchasing equipment and hiring workers to conduct residential pickup and self-haul tribal waste to the dump, but costs were prohibitive compared to current arrangement of working with Ramona Disposal.

Financial support for solid waste:

The tribe pays for solid waste services and residents are not charged fees. EPA GAP funds have assisted the tribe in recent years with purchasing a new solid waste truck to collect and transport waste. In recent years GAP funds were also used to clean up dumps.

⁴ Distance and drive times were estimated using Google maps.

Although HUD funds can be used for residential solid waste services at the tribe's discretion⁵, INSY needs to allocate these funds for septic systems and other critical services.

Recycling:

At present, INSY does not offer recycling. The nearest recycling centers are over fifty miles distant. The tribe will monitor future opportunities in recycling should the cost/benefit ratio become more favorable.

Open Dumping:

Open dumping occurs [relatively frequently? Or occasionally?] at the transfer station. It can occur for different reasons:

- Regular containers are full
- Containers cannot be accessed because they are locked or it is too difficult to get items up and over the sides of a container
- Site can be accessed at any of day and is not staffed, so non-residents can dump waste without being observed

In the past open dumps have been present at three locations, which are described in Attachment 3.

Compliance and Enforcement

INSY is considering different program improvements to improve compliance and enforcement.

- The current tribal solid waste code has been approved with legal review.
- Signage is needed throughout the reservation to discourage dumping and notify people that dumping is prohibited under the solid waste code.
- Public outreach and education is needed to reinforce community values and communicate the negative impacts of dumping and waste accumulation.

Special waste categories:

Scrap metal: INSY periodically designates a separate rolloff from Ramona Disposal for scrap metal. The tribe does not recover any funds for the scrap metal.

Tires: INSY has arranged for occasional tire pickups to address accumulation.

Abandoned vehicles: the tribe currently partners with a 3rd party contractor to remove abandoned vehicles at no cost to the tribe.

Household hazardous waste and E-Waste: INSY has arranged for occasional HHW and E-waste pickups to address accumulation. HHW pickups are typically done by homeowners during off reservation community events.

⁵ All INSY housing is HUD-funded.

Section 5: Future Solid Waste Management Practices

Options for Solid Waste Management Improvements:

INSY has engaged EPA R9 Tribal Solid Waste and the agency's technical assistance contractor to review the current operation and recommend improvements. Options for facility improvements interest could include:

- Redesign of ramp and platform to include a safer and more durable structure. It should be built with durable, reinforced materials. It should include appropriate safety railing for future users. It should include a well-designed ramp built on a slope that can be accessed by average passenger vehicles. A platform could potentially be expanded to accommodate more than one rolloff (debris box) so that folks can place waste in more than one category (e.g. tires, scrap metal, etc)
- The transfer station site should be planned out to contemplate collection sites of various waste types.
- Fencing around the entire facility to prevent illegal dumping and keep out range livestock.
- Locking gates and limited entry.
- Game camera and lights to assist in monitoring illegal dumping.
- The site could potentially add a trailer for staff to occupy during established hours.
- The site could potentially designate space for a scale, in case the tribe were to charge fees in future.

The results of the technical assistance consultation are included in Appendix 4.

Solid Waste Program Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Implement a waste management program that is accessible by all residents and meets the needs of the tribal community.

Objective 1: Continue to fund and operate regular solid waste collection service.

Objective 2: Ensure that all residents have access to proper solid waste disposal

Objective 3: Provide residents with convenient opportunities and solutions for safely managing and disposing of household hazardous waste, tires, batteries, electronics, appliances and used oil.

Goal 2: Implement solid waste infrastructure that it is accessible and safe to use and maintain.

Objective 1: Evaluate infrastructure on a regular basis

Objective 2: Consult with industry and government professionals to discuss options for improvement

Objective 3: Develop options with associated budgets and timelines, and present to council

Objective 4: Apply for funding and technical assistance for transfer station improvements from agencies including EPA, IHS, and USDA

Objective 5: Implement structural improvements through a phased process

Goal 3: Protect tribal members' health and the environment by reducing open dumping, potential exposure to hazardous waste and chemical spills and number of abandoned vehicles on tribal lands.

Objective 1: Review, update and develop enforceable solid waste codes and ordinances.

Objective 2: Develop enforcement program in consultation with tribal police and courts.

Objective 3: Evaluate enforcement trends over time

Goal 4: Plan and implement infrastructure improvements to limit open dumping

Objective 1: Post signs which define transfer station access limitations and prohibit dumping

Objective 2: Plan and implement lighting and cameras at transfer station

Objective 3: Design fencing and gate options to restrict access.

Objective 4: Develop plan with General Council to establish access schedule and hours and a current list of who is granted access, then operate regularly according to schedule and list.

Goal 5: Clean up open dumps

Objective 1: Map and monitor open dumps on a frequent basis

Objective 1: Conduct regular community cleanups to curb dumping and heighten public awareness of dumping

Objective 3: Clean up open dump sites with the assistance of IHS and EPA

Goal 6: Increase tribal community awareness of solid waste programs, opportunities to protect the environment and their health, and disposal options through education and outreach

Objective 1: Educate the community on how illegal dumping impacts tribal members health, tribal drinking water, and wildlife.

Objective 2: Conduct community outreach on tribal solid waste programs initiatives, problems observed, findings, programs

Objective 3: Inform the public on solid waste program costs and the budget consequences of open dumping

Objective 4: Engage the public on how behaviors such as uncontrolled collecting, storage, and hoarding can negatively affect their health and community health

Objective 5: Encourage community involvement in solid waste implementation and enforcement

Goal 7: Formalize Solid Waste Program and infrastructure through formal adoption of the ISWMP and codes

Objective 1: Update the solid waste ordinance and ISMWP every five years.

Objective 2: Adopt the ISWMP by [January 1, 2023]

Objective 3: Adopt updated codes and ordinances by [January 1, 2023]

Section 6: Attachments and Council Approval Documentation

Attachment 1: Solid Waste Ordinances

For a full document please see INSY Solid Waste Ordinance.

Section 3: Laws

1 – Solid Waste Storage

- 1.1. Tribal members shall provide their own trash containers and shall maintain the cans in a manner that prevents access to wild or free-range animals.
- 1.2. There shall be no excessive accumulation of refuse, garbage or solid waste in the community or around individual homesites.
- 1.3. It shall be unlawful for any person to permit the accumulation of unused, large bulky items, such as white goods (refrigerators, stoves, etc.) or inoperable cars or trucks or parts thereof in any open and visible location on Indian lands.

2 – Solid Waste Disposal

- 2.1. No person may discard litter on Reservation lands
- 2.2. No person shall discard, abandon, leave or deposit any solid, recyclable, C/D, medical or other wastes, debris, trash, vehicles, or rubbish, nor have or permit another to discard, abandon, leave or deposit any such wastes (mentioned above), in a manner which violates this Ordinance. If the material discarded, abandoned, left or deposited contains items addressed to a person(s) or otherwise indicates ownership or possession in a person(s), it shall be reputably presumed that such person(s) did personally, or did permit another to, discard, abandon, leave or deposit the material.
- 2.3. No person shall dump, place, abandon, or deposit any solid wastes on land except at disposal sites authorized by the Tribal Solid Waste Department or Environmental Office.
- 2.4. No person shall dump, place, abandon or deposit any solid wastes into Reservation waters to include ponds, springs, streams, and or culverts.

3 – Solid Waste Collection Sites

- 3.1. Solid Waste generated within certain communities on Tribal Lands may be disposed of at the following sites:
 - 3.1.1. The Main Solid waste management Facility is open to all on reservation households and Tribal Staff when disposing of INSY waste.
 - 3.1.2. The Tribal Youth Program Service Bin is open to Tribal Staff disposing of INSY waste.

3.1.3. The San Felipe Service bin is open to enrolled on-reservation households on the San Felipe Housing Tract.

3.1.4. The Demming Ranch Road service bin is open to all enrolled on-reservation households on Santa Ysabel Tract 1 and Santa Ysabel Tract 2.

3.2. On-Reservation households may contract services with an outside Waste Management Company so long as the company complies with all applicable Tribal, State, and Federal laws.

3.3. No person may operate a landfill or solid waste disposal site or operate a solid waste collection system unless he has obtained a permit for such operation.

4 – Hazardous Materials

4.1. No person shall generate, store, transfer, transport, treat, discharge, release or dispose of a hazardous waste on Indian lands, except as permitted under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and/or this Ordinance.

4.2. Medical or Infectious (SHARPS) waste must be disposed of in accordance with the safety guidelines as set forth by the Primary Care provider. No medical or infectious waste may be disposed of in INSY Solid Waste Facilities.

5 – Burning of Solid Waste

5.1. No person shall conduct open burning of any solid waste on Tribal lands, except as permitted under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and/or this Ordinance.

5.2. Open burning of any material including leaves, grass, brush, etc., is prohibited without an authorized burning permit issued by the Tribe. Burn Permits can be applied for at the INSY Fire Department.

5.3. A person commits the civil infraction of Arson when he or she intentionally sets fire to, or burns, or causes to be burned, or aids, counsels, or assists in the burning of any trailer, motor vehicle, camper, dwelling, structure, barn, stable, crops, or open area located within the bounds of the Reservation, unless such burning has been expressly authorized by the Santa Ysabel fire Department and/or the Tribal Council of the Tribe in writing.

5.4. No provision of this Section shall be construed so as to prohibit or impose on Traditional and cultural practices to include, but not limited to, Clothes Burnings, House Burning, and Prescribed Cultural Burns.

6 – Trespassing

6.1. Any person entering Tribal lands for the purpose of dumping or disposing of solid waste, or who dumps or disposes of solid waste on Tribal lands in violation of this Ordinance shall be guilty of trespass.

- 6.2. Vehicles and equipment used in the violation of this Ordinance are subject to confiscation, impoundment, and forfeiture pending appearance to answer or dispute a citation, and may be used to satisfy fines or penalties which may be assessed by the Tribal Court.
- 6.3. The Council may sue for damages for trespass and any other applicable common law or statutory cause of action in any court of competent jurisdiction. In the case of a trespass conviction, the Tribal Council may initiate a hearing upon such violations and may impose a penalty up to \$10,000, depending on the severity of the infraction, for each violation as well as costs to clean up, abate, remove and mitigate the environmental impacts of the solid waste and to restore the Tribal Land to the condition in which it existed immediately prior to the violation

7– Authorized Members

- 7.1. Access to the Solid Waste Management Facilities shall be authorized to Tribal staff while disposing of INSY waste or conduction official business, Third-parties under contract, and individuals residing in on-reservation housing.
- 7.2. Unauthorized use of Tribal member status to benefit non-Tribal members, or collusion by Tribal members to violate or assist in violation of any provision of this Ordinance shall subject the Tribal member to maximum penalties provided by this Ordinance.
- 7.3. No provision of this Section shall be construed so as to prohibit a farmer or rancher from disposing solid waste resulting from normal farming operations upon his own land; provided, that such disposal does not create a nuisance or a public health hazard, or does not otherwise violate Tribal law

Attachment 2 Waste Disposal Data – Ramona Disposal 2020

525325	1/2/2020	\$ 567.00	3.69	0	\$ -	EXCHANGE
526948	1/23/2020	\$ 567.00	4.47	0.47	\$ 36.66	EXCHANGE
527750	2/5/2020	\$ 567.00	5.58	1.58	\$ 123.24	EXCHANGE
528256	2/17/2020	\$ 567.00	4.39	0.39	\$ 30.42	EXCHANGE
528906	2/24/2020	\$ 567.00	5.83	1.83	\$ 142.74	EXCHANGE
528908	2/25/2020	\$ 567.00	12.94	8.94	\$ 697.32	EXCHANGE
528996	2/25/2020	\$ 567.00	3.56	0	\$ -	EXCHANGE
529163	2/28/2020	\$ 567.00	3.24	0	\$ -	EXCHANGE
529435	3/4/2020	\$ 567.00	5.51	1.51	\$ 117.78	EXCHANGE
529891	3/11/2020	\$ 567.00	4.78	0.78	\$ 60.84	EXCHANGE
531040	4/1/2020	\$ 567.00	7.32	3.32	\$ 258.96	EXCHANGE
532009	4/15/2020	\$ 567.00	8.3	4.3	\$ 335.40	EXCHANGE
532751	4/27/2020	\$ 567.00	6.19	2.19	\$ 170.82	EXCHANGE
532674	4/27/2020	\$ 567.00	4.05	0.05	\$ 3.90	EXCHANGE
532673	4/27/2020	\$ -	3.52	0	\$ -	REMOVAL
533164	5/1/2020	\$ 567.00	8.88	4.88	\$ 380.64	EXCHANGE
533524	5/6/2020	\$ 567.00	6.76	2.76	\$ 215.28	EXCHANGE
534177	5/15/2020	\$ 567.00	4.68	0.68	\$ 53.04	EXCHANGE
534389	5/19/2020	\$ 567.00	5.57	1.57	\$ 122.46	EXCHANGE
534939	5/27/2020	\$ 567.00	4.08	0.08	\$ 6.24	EXCHANGE
535576	6/5/2020	\$ 567.00	3.4	0	\$ -	EXCHANGE
535699	6/8/2020	\$ 567.00	5.41	1.41	\$ 109.98	EXCHANGE
536376	6/16/2020	\$ 567.00	5.22	1.22	\$ 95.16	EXCHANGE
536749	6/22/2020	\$ 567.00	4.48	0.48	\$ 37.44	EXCHANGE
537137	6/26/2020	\$ 567.00	5.29	1.29	\$ 100.62	EXCHANGE
537636	7/3/2020	\$ 567.00	5.21	1.21	\$ 94.38	EXCHANGE
537634	7/3/2020	\$ 567.00	5.32	1.32	\$ 102.96	EXCHANGE
538313	7/14/2020	\$ 567.00	6.97	2.97	\$ 231.66	EXCHANGE
538416	7/15/2020	\$ 567.00	5.9	1.9	\$ 148.20	EXCHANGE
539380	7/29/2020	\$ 567.00	5.82	1.82	\$ 141.96	EXCHANGE
539908	8/6/2020	\$ 567.00	6.14	2.14	\$ 166.92	EXCHANGE
540640	8/17/2020	\$ 567.00	8.63	4.63	\$ 361.14	EXCHANGE
541020	8/21/2020	\$ 567.00	7.68	3.68	\$ 287.04	EXCHANGE
541300	8/24/2020	\$ 567.00	11.24	7.24	\$ 564.72	EXCHANGE
542537	9/11/2020	\$ 567.00	5.36	1.36	\$ 106.08	EXCHANGE
542535	9/11/2020	\$ 567.00	4.32	0.32	\$ 24.96	EXCHANGE
543362	9/23/2020	\$ 567.00	0	0	\$ -	DELIVERY
544447	10/7/2020	\$ 567.00	5.68	1.68	\$ 131.04	EXCHANGE
545515	10/22/2020	\$ 604.00	3.83	0	\$ -	EXCHANGE
545514	10/22/2020	\$ 604.00	3.53	0	\$ -	EXCHANGE

546401	11/3/2020	\$ 604.00	4.26	0.26	\$ 20.28	EXCHANGE
548180	12/1/2020	\$ 604.00	6.3	2.3	\$ 179.40	EXCHANGE
548516	12/3/2020	\$ 604.00	7.91	3.91	\$ 304.98	EXCHANGE
549481	12/18/2020	\$ 604.00	3.29	0	\$ -	EXCHANGE
550245	12/30/2020	\$ 604.00	4.77	0.77	\$ 60.06	EXCHANGE
550795	1/7/2021	\$ 604.00	5.16	1.16	\$ 67.28	EXCHANGE
550794	1/7/2021	\$ 604.00	4.12	0.12	\$ 9.36	EXCHANGE
551490	1/18/2021	\$ 604.00	4.01	0	\$ -	EXCHANGE
552848	2/4/2021	\$ 604.00	7.35	3.35	\$ 261.30	EXCHANGE
TOTAL:		\$ 27,623.00	269.94	81.87	\$ 6,362.66	

Attachment 3: Tribal Dumpsites:

1. Tract #1

This site is located at the end of Deming Ranch Road off of Mesa Grande Road. Refuse was disposed of into a trench measuring approximately sixty feet by thirty feet. Majority of the refuse appears to be on the top surface of the trench bottom. The refuse consisted of a few appliances, one or two car bodies, rubber tires and household refuse. There are five other car bodies along the access road approximately two hundred yards before the site. Due to lack of fencing, blown refuse was noted about the site. Based on an approximation of waste at the site, clean up could be accomplished in one day with one 40 cubic yard roll-off container. Metals could be separated for salvaging.

2. Tract #2

This site was cleaned up by clean closure by Burns & McDonnell in July of 1999 with funding through the Sanitation Deficiency system (SDS) on the Indian Health Services. This site now has a locked gate across the access road.

3. Tract #3

Currently, there are two dumpsites, Lower and Upper. For the "Lower" site, at one time refuse disposal was confined to one main disposal trench, which measured approximately sixty feet by twenty feet by ten feet deep. However, this trench had been covered with earth fill. Since then, refuse was disposed of at two disposal areas immediately past the covered trench site. One of the sites consisted of surface disposal of refuse measuring approximately fifty feet in diameter. The second site, located downgrade, consists of a trench measuring approximately seventy feet by twenty-five feet. Five car bodies were also located at the site. Due to the lack of fencing, refuse was scattered about the area. It appeared that another smaller disposal site was in the process of being created along the creek approximately a hundred yards from the main disposal site along Schoolhouse Canyon Road. These dumpsites have not been properly cleaned or closed.

Attachment 4 Photos of Current Transfer Station Operation

Image below shows current rammed earth retaining wall and 40 ft roll off.



Image below shows current staging of discarded tires.



Image below shows current illegal dumping at solid waste facility.



Image below shows current metal recycling bin.

