



IIPAY NATION OF SANTA YSABEL

EPA Tribal Environmental Plan

ABSTRACT

A joint planning document that defines mutual roles and responsibilities for EPA's General Assistance Program implementation with the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Tribal Environmental Plan Fiscal Year 2024 through Fiscal Year 2027 Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

The General Assistance Program (GAP) was established by Congress to assist federally recognized tribes and intertribal consortia to plan, develop, and establish the capacity to implement programs administered by the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), to assist in the development and implementation of solid and hazardous waste programs for Indian lands, and to provide technical assistance from the EPA to grant recipients to support the development of tribal multimedia programs to address environmental issues and priorities.

Pursuant to the Guidance on the Award and Management of General Assistance Agreements for Tribes and Intertribal Consortia issued by the EPA on May 15, 2013, the EPA entered an EPA-Tribal Environmental Plan (ETEP) with each General Assistance Program grant recipient. This document is intended to be a joint planning document that defines mutual roles and responsibilities for program implementation with the Tribe.

It is important to note that this ETEP neither commits the EPA to provide future financial resources, nor commits the Tribe to take any action; grants provided to the Tribe by the EPA will be based on specific workplans developed and budgets proposed and are subject to the availability of funds. Going forward, this document will be used to guide GAP workplan development by the Tribe, which will ensure that future GAP workplans align with short- and long-term Tribal environmental priorities. This document will be reviewed annually by both the Tribe and the EPA GAP Project Officer, and updates can be made at any time.

This ETEP is a compilation of four documents:

- This cover memo summarizes areas of Tribal priority and EPA's engagement on those priorities.
- The Tribal Environmental Plan and Resolution of Support: The Tribe's own articulation of their comprehensive environmental program goals and needs, including prioritization of those goals and needs.
- A summary of EPA's roles and responsibilities on Tribal lands in accordance with Federal laws and regulations; and
- An inventory of facilities regulated on Tribal lands by the EPA.

Based on the Tribal Environmental Plan, the following priorities are identified for the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, and the EPA has identified engagement and support opportunities as described below:

Tribal Priorities	Indicators and Completion Year	EPA Engagement: Identify what EPA program supports the activities and any implementation role (if any)
Community Water Systems	SDWA 01.02 (2025) SDWA 01.05 (2024) SDWA 4.03 (2024)	EPA supports capacity building efforts for associated indicators through GAP. Drinking water experts within EPA's Water Division would be in the best position to provide technical assistance. Technical assistance is also available through Indian Health Services.
Emergency Preparedness and Climate Change Adaption Plan	XCUT 01.04 (2024) XCUT 01.01 (2024-2029)	<p>EPA supports the Tribe in building capacity to respond to emergencies and environmental disasters. HAZWOPER and other training information is available. EPA emergency response experts are in the best position to provide technical assistance. In addition, EPA's Superfund Division provides resources on emergency preparedness and response.</p> <p>GAP supports the development of program capacity to understand and address climate impacts, when activities are consistent with GAP guidance indicators and the Tribe's priorities and authorities. EPA's Tribal and Sustainability Programs can provide technical assistance for climate resilience and adaptation activities.</p>
Comprehensive Environmental Planning	XCUT 01.04 (2024) XCUT 01.01 (2024 – 2025) XCUT 01.05 (2024) CAA 01.01, (2024 – 2025) CAA 04.03, (2024) XCUT 02.02 (2024 – 2026)	EPA supports a wide array of environmental planning activities. Comprehensive environmental planning is a priority of GAP, especially EPA Tribal Environmental Plans, and provides funding, resources and trainings to support Tribes in their efforts.

<p>Cultural Preservation and TEK</p>	<p>XCUT 01.04 (2025) XCUT 01.01 (2024) XCUT 01.05 (2024 – 2029)</p>	<p>EPA supports the Tribe in establishing written policies and procedures for and in sharing traditional ecological knowledge with EPA and other agencies.</p>
<p>Develop a Geographic Information System mapping database for reservation and surrounding areas with jurisdictional impact.</p>	<p>XCUT 01.05 (2024 – 2026) XCUT 01.04 (2024 – 2025)</p>	<p>EPA supports the Tribe in building GIS capacity, including resources and training, when activities are consistent with GAP guidance indicators and the Tribe's priorities and authorities. Technical assistance is available.</p>
<p>Water Quality 106: Protect ground and surface water resources</p>	<p>CWA 02.01, (2026) CWA 01.02, (2024 – 2029) CWA 01.01 (2024)</p>	<p>EPA supports the Tribe in developing a strong clean water program, including the development of ground water and surface water education and outreach programs, updating water quality program regulatory components, wastewater permitting, and data management systems, and the development of clean water and wastewater master plans through the GAP program. EPA's Water Division provides technical assistance on septic systems, leach fields and drinking water systems, and funding for monitoring and training for water pollution control programs. Technical assistance is also available through Indian Health Service.</p>
<p>Water Quality 319: Non-point Source Pollution Prevention</p>	<p>CWA 03.01 (2024 – 2027) CWA 04.01 (2026 – 2029)</p>	<p>EPA supports the Tribe in developing a strong clean water program, including the development of ground water and surface water education and outreach programs, updating water quality program regulatory components, wastewater permitting, and data management systems, and the development of clean water and wastewater master plans through the GAP program.</p> <p>EPA's Water Division provides technical assistance on septic systems, leach fields and drinking water systems, and funding for monitoring and training</p>

		for water pollution control programs. Technical assistance is also available through Indian Health Service.
Air Quality	CAA 01.02 (2024 – 2027) CAA 03.01 (2024 – 2027)	The Tribe may use GAP funds to develop their own air quality management programs consistent with GAP guidance indicators and their own priorities and authorities. EPA supports the Tribe in developing a strong Tribal Air Program and provides resources, training and technical assistance related to indoor and outdoor air quality priorities. The Clean Air Act (CAA) Tribal Authority Rule offers Tribes the option to seek TAS (treatment in a manner similar to a state) eligibility to develop air quality management programs, write rules to reduce air pollution, and implement and enforce rules under the CAA that are appropriate for their communities.
Pollution Prevention	RCRA 01.03 (2024 – 2029) RCRA 01.06 (2024 – 2025) CERCLA 01.01 (2025)	EPA GAP program resources support the development of chemical safety and pollution prevention programs consistent with GAP guidance indicators and the Tribe's priorities and authorities.
Community Education and Outreach	XCUT 01.06 (2024 – 2029)	EPA's GAP program will continue to support outreach and education efforts in all GAP eligible areas as identified by the Tribe.

Aknowledged by:

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EPA

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lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

SANTA YSABEL RESERVATION DESCRIPTION - Tracts 1, 2, &3

Introduction

The Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel historically strengthened the health of the Tribal community and its natural resource through a system on self-reliance on traditional gathering practices that promote preservation and renewal, which is a philosophy that the Tribe supports today. After the reservation was ratified in the late nineteenth century, tribal members eventually became farmers and grew vegetables and fruit to sustain their daily needs, and they graze cattle and other small livestock for meat. In the mid-twentieth century woodcutting also became a primary industry for many reservation families and provided a basis for a limited but nonetheless independent tribal economy. In the latter half of the twentieth century, the Tribal Council strove to develop government-to-government relationships with the outside agencies and entities to develop much needed infrastructure such as: Improved housing, clean safe water, paved roads, electrical expansion, and sanitation services to the community. At the turn of the twenty-first century, the Tribe is diligently working to improve the complete health of its reservation environment for the people and the land.

Reservation Description

The Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel is a federally recognized tribe under the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Santa Ysabel Reservation was established by an Executive Order as of December 27, 1875. The Reservation has a land base of 15,546 acres of tribal trust land on three adjacent, but non-contiguous, parcels identified as Tracts 1, 2 and 3 located in the remote Volcan Mountain Range sixty miles northeast of San Diego, California. Additionally, the Tribe also acquired 12 parcels of land with approximately 610 acres adjacent to the reservation that is currently in the fee to trust process with goals of purchasing another 1,100 acres for conservation. The Tribal population is 942 members and 80% of the households are economically disadvantaged and fall within the very low, low and moderate-income limits as set forth by the Federal Anti-Poverty Income Guidelines of January 2020. There are 637 adults, 147 seniors and tribal elders and an 158 children.

The reservation contains a wide range of valued resources including forest, woodlands and water resources. Recreational activities on the reservation include small game hunting and use of undeveloped wilderness/primitive areas for camping, traditional gatherings, hiking and horseback riding. Developed resources of value on the reservation include housing and community centers. Cultural and traditional resources provide a significant portion of the Tribe's assets and the Tribe desires to maintain them with environmentally sound practices.

The reservation is comprised of three tracts of land called Tracts 1, 2, &3. Current land uses encompass about 758 acres, the remaining 14,788 acres are underdeveloped, wild, forestland. Through the Tribal Development Corporation, the Tribe has established a tribal botanical facility that encompasses 66 acres and developing another 9 acres for a gas station and mini mart. There is one State Highway that runs along the Santa Ysabel Reservation boundary, State Highway 79, and Several County roads.

Population

Tribal membership is currently over 940 people: however, only 380 people live on the reservation in 151 households, Santa Ysabel reservation is very rural and does not have many employment opportunities for people without a reliable means of transportation. Most Tribal residents live on Tract 3, which is the largest Tract and has the most infrastructure.

TRIBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN

Purpose

The purpose of the Tribal Environmental Plan is to create a single source for environment- related information about the Tribe and the Reservation. The goal of the environmental program is to ensure the health and safety of all people who live, work and visit the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel (INSY), and to protect the natural and Cultural resources of the Santa Ysabel Reservation. The goal will be achieved by environmental monitoring and by the enforcement of applicable Tribal and Federal laws and regulations.

The Purpose and Goals of the EPA/Tribal Environmental Plan is to fulfill a requirement imposed on Tribes by EPA.

Goals

- 1) Provide stability to an environmental program that is prudent to the management of all identified resources within the boundaries of the Santa Ysabel Indian Reservation.
- 2) Identify environmental issues based on information obtained in our Environmental Assessment
- 3) Prioritize these issues.
 - a. Identify feasible solutions to address environmental issues.
 - i. Climate Change
 1. Chaparral Encroachment and Deforestation
 2. GHG Inventory and Emissions
 - ii. Clean Energy
 1. Micro Grid
 2. Solar
 3. Hydroelectricity
 4. Wind Turbines
 - iii. Clean Water
 1. PFAS
 2. Non-Point Source Pollution
 3. Water Quality Monitoring
 4. Sediment Traps
 - iv. Hazard Mitigation
 1. Fire
 2. Drought
 3. Flood
 4. Extreme Weather
 5. Earthquake

6. Windstorms
7. Prolonged Power Outage
- v. Air Quality
 1. Ambient Air Quality
 2. Indoor Air Quality
 3. Radon Monitoring
- vi. Solid Waste Infrastructure
 1. Illegal Dumping
 2. Illegal Burning
 3. Household Hazardous Waste
 4. Tire and White Goods Recycling
 5. Composting
 6. Sorting
 7. Reuse, Repurpose, Recondition
- vii. Drinking Water Infrastructure
 1. Smart Meters
 2. Operations and Maintenance
 3. Inter-connections
 4. Telemetry
- b. Secure adequate technical assistance to resolve solutions.
- c. Identify funding sources to achieve these goals.
- d. Protect endangered species and conserve critical habitat and Tribal Land.
- e. Return of ancestral Homeland.

Community and Natural Resources Analysis

The current services and inventory plans are always changing with environment and reservation growth; however, these areas are in place and require individual needs assessments:

- Surface and ground water resources report (Tract 3)
- Housing Department
- Domestic Water System Inventory.
- Economic Development Corporation
- I.H.C. medical and dental clinic.
 - Completed in 2003.
- Tribal Law Enforcement
- Fire Station
 - (not fully staffed, need more resources for each department)
- Community Building “BIN”

- Facilities are not large enough to accommodate growth and are in poor condition.
- Social services
- Tribal Youth building
 - lack of outdoor water system limits projects and landscape of the learning environment; for example, the kids do not have a grassy area to play in and they only have shade from one large oak tree.
- Tribal Office (Rebuilt in 2020)
- Multi-Purpose Room
 - The Multi-Purpose Room provides services to the Tribal Youth Program, Indian Health Services, Head Start, social Services, Elders Program, Fire Station, and to the general population for special events)
- B.I.A. Road Inventory (Was last updated in 1997, staff are currently working on updating inventory through RIFDIS)

Tribal Planning Documents

- Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan
 - The Tribe adopted its updated THMP in 2021. This plan includes an assessment of the likelihood of potential disasters and their effects on the Reservation; an inventory of existing tribal facilities and recommendations to minimize impacts: With the establishment of an Emergency Management Task Force, the Plan has served as the launch point for the Tribe's current status as a fully- NIMS-compliant government.
- Forest Management Plan
 - The Tribe has a Forest Management Plan in place, but this plan needs to update to address the evasive pests that are infecting the forests. The Tribe has received funding from Cal-Fire to update and overhaul the plan in 2024.
- Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan
 - Updated and approved by EPA in 2022. Give guidance on regulating solid waste and enforcing tribal laws.
- Mineral and Soils Resource Plan
 - Not in Place.
- Prescribed Fire Management Plan
 - Not in Place.
- Open Space/Range Management Plan
 - Not in Place.
- Hazardous Waste and Infectious Control Plan
 - Not in Place
- Tribal Transportation Plan
 - Scheduled to be revised in 2024
- Drinking Water Emergency Operating Procedures
 - Created and adopted in 2021 to guide the tribe in drinking water emergency operating procedures.
- Cross Connection Control Plan
 - Created and adopted in 2022. The purpose of the cross-connection control program is to reduce the hazard of contamination of the public water system by identifying actual

and potential cross connections and taking action to protect the system from these hazards.

- Consolidated Site Sampling Plan
 - Revised and approved by EPA in 2022. Guides the tribe in conducting drinking water sampling, reporting, and compliance.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Tribe is active in many environmentally related efforts in addition to those funded through the EPA General Assistance Program (GAP) Grant program. The Tribe is a long-standing, well-respected steward of its environmental resources including water, air, habitat conservation, solid waste/illegal dumping, sustainability and emergency planning and management.

EPA-funded program

Our Tribal Environmental Program employs 4 staff positions, an Environmental Director, a Environmental Assistant, a Water Quality Technician, and a Grants Specialist who work under a GAP grant and a 106 grant. Our technical expertise is limited and is often contracted through outside Consulting services. The Tribe will be gaining two summer interns and a Section 319 Non-Point Source Program in FY24. Every year Tribal Staff submit a work plan to EPA describing tasks for the coming year, how much funding is requested, and how the funds will be spent. Tribal Staff submits quarterly reports. The Tribe desires to develop a fully functioning Environmental department complete with clean water, drinking water, emergency management, solid waste, clean energy, forestry, clean air, and conservation departments.

The Program primarily utilizes Four (4) Tribal Staff

- Environmental Director
- Environmental Assistant
- Water Quality Technician
- Grants Specialist

The Program also provides funding for Travel and Training to allow Environmental Staff other Tribal Government Officials to attend:

- Quarterly Regional Tribal Operations Committee
- Annual EPA/Tribal Conference
- Grants Management Training
- Native American Environmental Protection Coalition
- Climate Science Alliance Meetings
- Boader Working Groups
- Tribal Energy & Climate Collaborative

Non-EPA Funded Programs

- Bureau of Indian Affairs
 - Aid to Tribal Governments
 - Reservations Roads
 - Wild Land Urban Interface
 - Johnson O'Malley
 - Consolidated Tribal Government Program

lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Environmental Plan

- EMDP
 - Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - Natural Resource Conservation Services
 - Fish and Wildlife Service
 - USDA
 - Housing and Urban Development Block Grants
 - Indian Community Development Building Grant
 - Indian Housing Block Grant
 - Northern California Indian Development Consortium
 - Cal Fire
 - Tribal Nations Grant Fund

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Priority Issue 1 – Drinking Water, Quantity, and Quality- Urgent

- Urgent environmental issue
 - The need to upgrade Community water systems on all three tracts, to ensure Tribal members and residents always have safe clean water.
- Problem
 - Several wells on the Reservation are aging and are in desperate need of rehabilitation resulting in the Tribe not having adequate water to meet Tribal housing needs. There are periodic breakdowns of booster pumps and a loss of flow pressure in gallons per minute as well as higher levels of emerging containments that need to be addressed.
 - Water supply - Reduced availability and reliability of groundwater, less recharge of groundwater, increased treatment, increased potential for over drafting groundwater.
 - Water Quality - Increase in water borne illness, taste and odor issues, higher contaminant loading.
- Feasible Solutions
 - Our Tribe has employed a Tribal Water Systems Operator.
 - Financial support is needed through grants from IHS.
 - Maintenance needs to be ongoing.
- Resources Needs
 - IHS needs to set funding aside to upgrade our water system. Other sources can be HUD, EPA and TNGF. The Tribe does not have any revenue to finance this problem.
 - Technical assistance is needed for design and development with an anticipated cost of \$50,000.00 per project.

Priority Issue 2 – Forest Health- Urgent

- Urgent Environmental Issue
 - The need to redevelop an Integrated Resource Management Plan to address the growing concern and state of Tribal woodlands and forests.
- Problem
 - Due to harsh restrictions on traditional land stewardships, Tribal woodlands and forests have become unmanaged and pose a high threat to fires. Additional concerns include but are not limited to, invasive insects, invasive plants, encroaching chaparral, and deforestation due to climate change.
- Feasible Solutions
 - The Tribe has secured funding to redevelop the Integrated Resource Management Plan
 - Financial support is needed through state and federal agencies.
 - Best practices for land management need to be continuous.
- Resource Needs
 - Funding from BIA and Cal Fire to manage Tribal woodlands and forests.
 - Technical assistance is needed for environmental assessments and NEPA compliance with an anticipated cost of \$80,000 per project area.

Priority Issue 3 – Cultural Resources Protection- Urgent

- Urgent environmental issues
 - Off-reservation activities threatening cultural resources are of high concern to the Iipay Nation.
- Problem
 - Development on the ancestral homelands of the Iipay Nation poses a high threat to the protection and conservation of cultural resources. It is imperative the Iipay Nation take an active role in responding to 106 consultations with outside agencies and municipalities.
- Feasible Solutions
 - Develop a Tribal Historic Preservation Office
 - Hire a full time THPO to respond to 106 consultations.
- Resources Needs
 - Legal, financial, archaeological, anthropological; ·Estimated cost: \$150,000.00 per year.

Priority Issue 4 – Community Development- Necessary

- Necessary environmental Issues
 - Lack of community infrastructure hinders environmental protection best practices.
- Problem
 - Having undeveloped or underdeveloped community infrastructure hinders the effectiveness of environmental protection best practices. Developing key community infrastructure will assist in multiple EPA and Non-EPA funded projects.
- Feasible Solutions
 - Improving Tribal Roads and Driveways
 - Electrical Grid and Alternative Energy
 - GHG Inventory and Reduction
 - Affordable Housing
 - Recreation Facilities
 - Solid Waste and Recycling Infrastructure
 - Community Waste Water Facilities and Treatment
 - Maintain Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Resource Needs
 - grant funding from HUD, BIA, IHS, FEMA, and other funding agencies. Areas to be included all of the above.
 - Technical assistance is needed for design and development, legal, financial, archaeological, anthropological, and environmental compliance.

PRIORITY ACTION PLANS AND FIVE-YEAR GOALS

Priority Action Plan 1 – Drinking Water, Quantity, and Quality

Significantly repair and replace aging infrastructure and reduce ground water pollution to ensure safe drinking water to the entire Reservation. The Tribe feels it is important to develop staff capabilities to participate in active management of a tribally managed water resource. Develop staff capabilities to conduct all monitoring and sampling activities, including operating and managing a public water system, database management, compliance reporting, and training for certificate compliance.

- Objectives
 - Main water System
 - Obtain funding for O&M/ Training
 - Upgrade Treatment Facility Filtration System
 - Replace Aging Infrastructure
 - Replace SCATA System
 - Install Well Sounders
 - Maintain and Monitor Data logs.
 - Isolate and seal or repurpose abandoned wells and tanks.
 - Replace old meters with smart meters.
 - Conduct lead service line inventory
 - Mountain Water System
 - Obtain Funding for O&M
 - Build enclosure for well and treatment facility.
 - Get PRV's online.
 - Replace SCATA System
 - Install Well Sounder
 - Maintain and Monitor Data Logs
 - Repurpose old Tank.
 - Replace old meters with smart meters.
 - Conduct lead service line inventory
 - San Felipe Water System
 - Obtain funding for O&M
 - Interconnect old and new systems
 - Replace Aging Infrastructure
 - Replace SCATA System
 - Install Well Sounders
 - Maintain and Monitor Data logs.
 - Replace old meters with smart meters.
 - Conduct lead service line inventory
 - Ortega Water System
 - Obtain funding for O&M
 - Drill new well
 - Replace Aging Infrastructure
 - Replace SCATA System

- Install Well Sounders
 - Maintain and Monitor Data logs.
 - Replace old meters with smart meters.
 - Conduct lead service line inventory
 - Obtain PWS System ID
- Taylor Water System
 - Replace Aging Infrastructure
 - Replace SCATA System
 - Install Well Sounders
 - Maintain and Monitor Data logs.
 - Replace old meters with smart meters.
 - Conduct lead service line inventory
 - Install RO System
- Timeline and Milestones
 - Year One
 - Obtain funding for O&M
 - Conduct D1/T1 Training and Certification
 - Upgrade Treatment Facility Filtration Systems with IHS and EPA. Rehab electrical system, SCATA system, Flow Meters, ageing equipment
 - Work with IHS to replace old meters with smart meters and conduct lead service line inventory.
 - Drill New Ortega Well
 - Maintain data logs and cross reference them yearly to determine productivity.
 - Monitor ground and surface water and review annually to determine climate change impacts.
 - Year Two
 - Obtain funding for O&M
 - Seek funding to install RO on Taylor System
 - Conduct plot assessments for Demming Ranch Road
 - Maintain data logs and cross reference them yearly to determine productivity.
 - Monitor ground and surface water and review annually to determine climate change impacts.
 - Year Three
 - Obtain funding for O&M
 - Install RO on Taylor System
 - Establish new Housing on Demming Ranch Road.
 - Maintain data logs and cross reference them yearly to determine productivity.
 - Monitor ground and surface water and review annually to determine climate change impacts.
 - Year Four
 - Obtain funding for O&M
 - Abandon, seal, or repurpose old wells and storage tanks.
 - Establish new housing connections for Ortega System
 - Maintain data logs and cross reference them yearly to determine productivity.
 - Monitor ground and surface water and review annually to determine climate

- change impacts.
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- Year Five
 - Obtain funding for O&M
 - Obtain PWS System ID for Ortega System
 - Maintain data logs and cross reference them yearly to determine productivity.
 - Monitor ground and surface water and review annually to determine climate change impacts.
-
- Funding Sources
 - EPA
 - GAP
 - CWA 106
 - CWA 319
 - Non-EPA
 - BIA
 - HUD
 - CWRB
 - RCD
 - NRCS
 - Tribal
 - General Funds
 - EDC
- Capacity Indicators
 - SDWA 01.02, SDWA 01.05, SDWA 4.03

Priority Action Plan 2 – Forest Health

- Objectives
 - Develop an Integrated Resource Management Plan that will serve as the Tribe’s strategic plan for the management and development of its own resources. The goal of this IRMP is to establish natural resource management actions that reflect the social, cultural, economic, and traditional values of Iipay people.
 - Develop an invasive species control program that will aid the mitigating the devastation caused by invasive plants and insects such as the Gold Spotted Oak Borer Beetle, encroaching chaparral and the Himalayan Black Berry bush.
 - Develop cultural burning program.
- Timeline and Milestones
 - Year One
 - Draft an integrated resource management plan.
 - Conduct study of invasive species to the area.
 - Conduct training for INSY staff to become red card and fire fighter 1 certified.
 - Year Two
 - Finalize the integrated resource management plan.
 - Draft invasive species control program plan

- Conduct thinning of understory to conduct cultural burns.
 - Develop burn plans and other related documents required to conduct cultural burns.
 - Year Three
 - Finalize invasive species control program plan.
 - Conduct cultural burns.
 - Seek more funding to do additional cultural burning.
 - Year Four
 - Seek funding to revise integrated resource management plan.
 - Seek funding to revise invasive species control program plan.
 - Year Five
 - Revise the integrated resource management plan.
 - Revise invasive species control program plan.
- Funding Sources
 - EPA
 - General Assistance Program
 - Superfund
 - Non-EPA
 - Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - Cal Fire
 - Natural Resources Conservation Service
 - Northern California Indian Development Consortium
 - Climate Science Alliance
 - United States Forest Service
 - Bureau of Indian Affairs
 - Resource Conservation District
 - Tribal
 - General Funds
 - Economic Development Corporation
- Capacity Indicators
 - Integrated Resource Management Plan
 - XCUT 01.04, XCUT 01.01
 - Invasive Species Control Program
 - XCUT 01.04, XCUT 01.01
 - Cultural Burning Program
 - XCUT 01.04, XCUT 01.01

Priority Action Plan 3 – Cultural Resources and Threatened Species Protection

- Objectives
 - Protect the cultural resources of the Iipay Nation by creating maps defining Traditional hunting and gathering grounds, ceremonial sites, burial sites, artifacts, and villages. Maps created will assist the Iipay Nation in protecting cultural resources when developing Tribal lands, responding to natural and manmade disasters, implementing traditional stewardship practices and preserving cultural knowledge.

- Protect threatened species on the Santa Ysabel Reservation by creating a map indicating habitat, breeding grounds, migratory patterns, conservation land, and identified preserves. Maps will be utilized to protect threatened species when developing Tribal lands, responding to natural and manmade disasters, implementing traditional stewardship practices and preserving cultural knowledge.
- Timeline and Milestones
 - Year One
 - Train Staff in the use of the GIS/GPS Mapping program and its extensions
 - Host community stakeholder meetings to gather information on potential ceremonial sites.
 - Conduct site visits to confirm location of ceremonial sites and gather GPS Coordinates.
 - Create a map of known and potential ceremonial sites using GIS Software
 - Gather information about threatened species.
 - Year Two
 - Train Staff in the use of the GIS/GPS Mapping program and its extensions
 - Host community stakeholder meetings to gather information on potential Bural sites.
 - Conduct site visits to confirm location of burial sites and gather GPS Coordinates.
 - Create a map of known and potential burial sites using GIS Software
 - Create a map identifying threatened species.
 - Year Three
 - Train Staff in the use of the GIS/GPS Mapping program and its extensions
 - Host community stakeholder meetings to gather information on potential historical villages and artifact sites.
 - Conduct site visits to confirm location of historical villages and artifact sites and gather GPS Coordinates.
 - Create a map of known and potential historical villages and artifact sites using GIS Software
 - Create a proposed map of conservation areas cross-referencing cultural and ceremonial sites.
 - Year Four
 - Train Staff in the use of the GIS/GPS Mapping program and its extensions
 - Host community stakeholder meetings to gather information on traditional hunting and gathering grounds.
 - Create a map of traditional hunting and gathering grounds using GIS Software
 - Develop conservation plan to protect threatened species.
 - Year Five
 - Train Staff in the use of the GIS/GPS Mapping program and its extensions
 - Put land into conservancy.
- Funding Sources
 - EPA
 - General Assistance Program

- Non-EPA
 - Bureau of Indian Affairs
 - Tribal Nations Grant Fund – Capacity Building
- Tribal
 - General Funds
 - Economic Development Corporation
- Capacity Indicators
 - Cultural Mapping
 - XCUT 01.05
 - Threatened Species Mapping
 - XCUT 01.04

Priority Action Plan 4 – Community Development

- Objectives
 - The Iipay Nation will continuously update the Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan as needed in response to community growth, Tribal development, and the occurrence of natural and manmade disasters. The plan will identify hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities and contain long term strategies to protect human health.
 - Engage Tribal population in sharing stories about the changes to the environment they have seen taking place in their lifetime. Discover if there were any Tribal practices that dealt with climate change in years past. Inform the Tribal members' of threats to human health, cultural resources and critical infrastructure.
 - Have a program in place that will allow the Tribe to identify and mitigate non-point source pollution. To inform Tribal members and residents and surrounding landowners of the potential for non-point source pollution. To develop best practices that will reduce nonpoint source pollution to water sheds and streams.
 - Determine the physical, chemical, and biological conditions of Tribal waters so that water quality trends can be identified & measured in order to ensure that water quality is maintained and improved, as necessary. To track the physical, chemical, and biological conditions of Tribal waters and evaluate them against WQR's so that water quality trends can be identified & measured. in order to ensure that water quality is maintained and improved, as necessary.
 - Receive training for Tribal staff on Indoor Air Quality, have education and outreach meetings with Tribal members, Tribal Youth and Tribal employees concerning Indoor Air quality. Establish an Indoor Air Quality monitoring plan. To establish and Clean Air Act program that will ensure that Tribal members and visitors are subject to clean indoor air quality. The second part of the goal is to receive Clean Air Act funding for Ambient Air Quality monitoring from the EPA CAA Section 103 funding.
 - Develop pollution prevention programs aimed at reducing illegal dumping, increased recycling and cost benefit evaluation of operations. Design and build solid waste sorting and recycling stations to reduce the amount of trash sent to landfills. Get staff trained in Haz-Whopper and sorting operations. Conduct feasibility assessment of turning into economic development.
 - Develop alternative energy department. Conduct GHG inventory and create a priority climate action plan and a comprehensive climate action plan to guide the tribe in reducing its carbon footprint. Conduct feasibility assessment on developing a microgrid, hydroelectricity plant, solar farm, wind farm, and biomass generator.

- Timeline and Milestones
 - Year One
 - Conduct Staff Training
 - Hold Community Outreach and Education meetings.
 - Yearly revision of Trial Hazard Mitigation Plan
 - Protect stream beds and watersheds from outside pollution.
 - Develop a CWA 319 pollution control program.
 - Gain knowledge of the ground and surface water resources and connections to infrastructure and community needs.
 - Conduct base line testing to set parameters for ground and surface water.
 - Have Tribal staff trained in indoor air quality monitoring.
 - Develop an Indoor Air Quality monitoring program.
 - Finalize sorting station blueprints.
 - Get funding through EPA SWIFR or other funding sources.
 - Conduct GHG Inventory and create PCAP and CCAP
 - Year Two
 - Conduct Staff Training
 - Hold Community Outreach and Education meetings.
 - Yearly revision of Trial Hazard Mitigation Plan
 - Protect stream beds and watersheds from outside pollution.
 - Conduct septic system assessments.
 - Review WQAR's to assess changes in water quality.
 - Research State and Federal regulation concerning Indoor Air Quality.
 - Have Tribal members informed on the health effects of indoor air quality.
 - Build sorting stations and close out illegal burn piles.
 - Determine local, state and federal laws in generating alternative energy.
 - Year Three
 - Conduct Staff Training
 - Hold Community Outreach and Education meetings.
 - Yearly revision of Trial Hazard Mitigation Plan
 - Protect stream beds and watersheds from outside pollution.
 - Rehab failing septic systems.
 - Review WQAR's to assess changes in water quality.
 - Obtain CAA 103 Funding
 - Hire and train staff to operate sorting station.
 - Conduct feasibility assessments for potential alternative energy projects
 - Year Four
 - Conduct Staff Training
 - Hold Community Outreach and Education meetings.
 - Yearly revision of Trial Hazard Mitigation Plan
 - Protect stream beds and watersheds from outside pollution.
 - Conduct septic system assessments. Review WQAR's to assess changes in water quality.
 - Conduct baseline indoor air quality monitoring

- Obtain funding for alternative energy projects.
- Year Five
 - Conduct Staff Training
 - Hold Community Outreach and Education meetings.
 - Yearly revision of Trial Hazard Mitigation Plan
 - Protect stream beds and watersheds from outside pollution.
 - Rehab failing septic systems. Review WQAR's to assess changes in water quality.
 - Conduct feasibility assessment of turning sorting station into economic development business venture.
 - Build alternative energy projects.
- Funding Sources
 - EPA
 - General Assistance Program
 - Border Funding
 - Emergency
 - Superfund
 - Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling
 - Clean Water Act Section 106
 - Clean Water Act Section 319
 - Clean Air Act Section 103
 - Non-EPA
 - Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - Tribal Nations Grant Fund - Emergency Response
 - Cal Office of Emergency Services
 - Natural Resource Conservation Service
 - Tribal
 - General Funds
 - Economic Development Corporation
- Capacity Indicators
 - THMP
 - XCUT 04.01, XCUT 02.01
 - Community Education and Outreach
 - XCUT 01.06
 - Non-Point Source Pollution
 - CWA 03.01, CWA 04.01
 - Ground and Surface Water
 - CWA 02.01, CWA 01.02, CWA 01.01
 - Indoor Air Quality
 - CAA 01.02, CAA 03.01
 - Solid Waste Sorting and Transfer Station
 - RCRA 01.03, RCRA 01.06
 - GHG and alternative Energy
 - CAA 01.01, CAA 04.03, XCUT 02.02

lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel ETEP Regulated Facility and Direct Implementation Summary

Regulated Facilities

The primary way EPA protects human health and the environment is by regulating pollution sources. In general, the presence of regulated entities, including sites, facilities, and activities subject to federal environmental compliance requirements, determines where EPA has a regulatory role and which federal environmental statutes apply. For example, EPA implements the federal underground storage tank program for gas stations in Indian country with underground storage tanks that are regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle I.

EPA Direct Implementation

In Indian country where an EPA program has not been delegated to a federally recognized tribe, EPA directly implements all aspects of the program. EPA direct implementation responsibility is separate from EPA oversight authority of a delegated program. The information below will provide clarity on EPA's direct implementation responsibilities in ETEPs and will assist EPA to prioritize its responsibilities and resources based on agreed upon priorities, environmental protection needs, and available resources. It may also be beneficial to tribes in identifying where they have interest in seeking federal authorities or assuming specific roles and responsibilities to partner with EPA. This information will allow EPA to work with Tribes to assist in developing the technical and legal capacity over time to assume a particular program delegation.

EPA's direct implementation responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, the following actions and activities:

- Permitting,
- Conducting inspections and taking enforcement actions,
- Developing inventories of regulated entities,
- Issuing identification numbers for regulated entities, and
- Issuing certifications.

Safe Drinking Water Act

Underground Injection Control Well

EPA Regulated Entities Identified in Indian Country
<p>Name of the facility: Black Canyon Community</p> <p>ID number: 1 active Underground Injection Control well: large capacity septic system (horizontal dispersal). No ID number.</p> <p>Primary Federal Statute: Section 1421 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).</p> <p>EPA Direct Implementation Activities: EPA directly implements the Class V UIC program in Region 9.</p> <p>Describe the type of permit and/ or inspection activities (if applicable): Permitting and inspections as needed.</p>

Public Water Systems

EPA Regulated Entities Identified in Indian Country	
ID Number:	Name of the facility
0600150	Santa Ysabel Main
0600054	Santa Ysabel Enterprise System
<p>Primary Federal Statute: Safe Drinking Water Act</p> <p>EPA Direct Implementation Activities: Provide compliance guidance through training and technical assistance to help tribes meet federal standards. Assist in maintaining and analyzing drinking water data to determine tribal Public Water Systems compliance. Conduct periodic sanitary surveys of water system facilities and source water assessments to identify deficiencies and technical needs and actions that must be taken to lower the risk of contamination and waterborne disease. Implement infrastructure grant program to support tribal public water systems and wastewater systems to improve, build and rehabilitate critical facilities.</p>	