

California Tribal Nations Technical Water Research



September 2003

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LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY

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CALIFORNIA TRIBAL NATIONS TECHNICAL WATER RESEARCH

September, 2003

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Colin Ben, LLNL Energy & Environment Intern, 2003

Federally Recognized Tribes: A government-to-government relationship exists between the federally recognized tribes and the U.S. government. Federally recognized tribes are eligible to participate in federal programs and receive federal aid from these programs. Federally recognized tribes have their land “held in trust”.

Non-Federally Recognized Tribes: No government-to-government relationship exists between the tribes and the U.S. government. Non-federally recognized tribes are not eligible to participate in federal programs and receive federal aid from these programs. Non-federally recognized tribes do not own any land “held in trust” by the U.S. government. Non-federally recognized tribes may petition for Federal Acknowledgement within the Department of Interior.

State Recognized Tribes: A relationship exists between the state recognized tribes and the state government; this acknowledgement is largely symbolic. No government-to-government relationship exists between the state recognized tribes and the U.S. government. State recognized tribes are not eligible for participation in federal programs and receive federal aid from these programs. However, state recognized tribes are eligible for state aid (noted to occur more rarely).

Information gathered via telephone interview with the BIA Office of Public Affairs (June 5, 2003)

INTRODUCTION

This research focused on identifying the key technical water issues of federally recognized California Native American tribes, the context within which these water issues arise for the tribes, and an appropriate format for potentially opening further dialogue on water research issues between the tribes and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) scientists. At LLNL, a Water Quality and Resource Management Issues Workshop held in January of 2003 resulted in multiple recommendations, one proposing a LLNL dialogue with California tribes to further inform LLNL's prioritization of water issues based on identified needs across national sectors.

The focus of this aforementioned Water Quality and Resource Management Issues Workshop was to identify national and international priority water research issues with which LLNL may align their research efforts and contribute to resolving these needs. LLNL staff researched various sectors to delineate the key water issues associated with each. This preliminary water issue research included diverse entities such as international water agencies, federal and state agencies, industry, non-governmental agencies, and private organizations. The key (identified) water issues across these sectors were presented to workshop attendees and used during workshop debates and sessions. However, the key water issues of federally recognized Native American tribes remained less understood, resulting in a workshop proposal for additional research and LLNL potentially hosting a dialog with representatives of these tribes.

Federally recognized Native American tribes have a unique government-to-government relationship with the United States (U.S.) government, in contrast to other sectors researched for the workshop. Within the U.S., the number of federally recognized tribes currently stands at 562 and, in addition to this large number of tribes, much diversity across these tribes exists. For the purposes of this preliminary research and report, it was necessary to confine the analysis to a smaller geographic area, yet still represent the diversity of tribes and context within which tribal water issues arise. The state of California provides this opportunity. California has 106 federally recognized tribes. California is diverse in its geography, environment, demographics, and economic bases; California tribes demonstrate similar diversity. Additionally, no central repository of national or state tribal water issues exists and information must be aggregated, in general, tribe by tribe. This presents research challenges and, for this report, these were overcome by developing a method to essentially "sub-sample" the 106 federally recognized tribes in the state, while making every effort to maintain a sub-sample that broadly represents all of the 106 tribes.

In an effort to develop an equitable and appropriate method with which to identify this set of representative tribes, multiple entities were contacted for guidance. Consultation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Indian Health Services (IHS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) and Tribal Environmental Directors, provided key information and recommendations to guide the research process. It is hoped that an appropriate representation of the diversity of tribes across the

state has been achieved; this includes an adequate representation of similarities and differences between Californian tribes on key water research issues (and the same between regions). This research occurred over a limited time period (i.e., three months) and given a general concern that this may not be sufficient, any information and conclusions in this report should be viewed with this in mind. Finally, it is hoped that this research allows for an (enhanced) informed capacity to better propose further dialog between tribes and LLNL to continue to exchange water research perspectives and define potential research collaborations.

RESEARCH CONSTRAINTS

Researching the key water issues and the context within which these arise for California tribes is neither a straightforward nor an easy task. The number of California federally recognized tribes is large (i.e., 106) and these tribes are quite diverse, resulting in a challenging information gathering process. Also, information on tribes is not centrally or, in general, formally organized nor available. In large part, information must be gathered from interviews with many key contacts both within agencies and across tribes. Given these broad challenges for researching tribes, a number of additional difficulties were encountered while carrying out this research including:

- The perception that this proposed research could not be appropriately carried out within the allocated timeframe. Specifically, the BIA and other environmental organizations strongly communicated that the objectives of this research were not possible to complete within three months (i.e., the time allocated for this project);
- The challenge in developing an equitable and appropriate method with which to identify a smaller, yet representative, set of California federally recognized tribes to contact, interview (if possible and granted), and to invite for further dialog with LLNL, given the high diversity and differences between tribes (i.e., a method perceived by all as equitable and appropriate);
- Sensitivities and challenges in contacting and requesting information with tribes that are currently involved in water rights litigation;
- The lack of a straightforward process to identify the appropriate and key contacts within some federal agencies that work with Native American tribes, specifically on water issues;
- The unique structure of government extant within each tribe making the initial identification of the appropriate contact difficult;
- Challenges or long delays to information disclosure with a number of tribes that can not release any tribal information without the Tribal Chairman or Tribal Council's approval;
- Challenges to information disclosure with individual EPA Program officers that felt it inappropriate to provide tribal related information or recommend, due to rules of confidentiality or other various reasons, any tribes as candidates for further contact or inclusion in further dialog;

- **A lack of clarity in delineating the manner in which federal agencies provide their services to tribes without crossing another agency’s jurisdiction;**
- **A often needed capacity to provide an answer to the question from tribal staff, “How can LLNL work with our tribe?” that resonates with tribe values (across diverse tribes) and prior to tribes feeling comfortable in releasing information.**

METHODOLOGY

As noted previously, over one hundred federally recognized California tribal nations exist and these tribes are quite diverse. Information about these tribes and their water issues is also difficult to obtain. Given the limited time in which to carry out this project and the complexity in researching tribal water issues (see research constraints), it became necessary to develop a method to limit the number of tribes contacted and/or researched. However, it remained important to accomplish this in a manner that would prove representative of the remaining tribes. With the use of this method, a total of 18 tribes were selected (i.e., 6 from each of three regions within California) to represent the 106 federally recognized California tribes; this core set of 18 tribes was subsequently researched, as possible, in detail.

Interviews with key contacts at multiple federal agencies (see following list) provided a means to make a best effort in developing an equitable and appropriate method for selecting these representative tribes and to delineate three categories within which to represent tribal nations’ water issues. Interviews with the following federal agencies, tribal officers, and non-profit organizations proved instrumental in developing this selection method:

- **Bureau of Indian Affairs – Water Resource Office, Pacific Regional Office;**
- **Environmental Protection Agency– Water Division & Indian Programs Office, Region IV;**
- **Indian Health Services – Office of Environmental Health Services;**
- **Bureau of Reclamation – Native American Affairs Office;**
- **U.S. Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation Services;**
- **California State Water Resources Control Board;**
- **Council of Energy Resources Tribes;**
- **National Tribal Environmental Council;**
- **Native American Environmental Protection Consortium;**
- **Many Native American Tribal Environmental Staff.**

Interviews with key staff at these various agencies resulted in recommendations of tribes that fit geographic regions and categories that characterize the level of water research and management efforts by a tribe. It also resulted in recommendations on tribes with which would provide a fairly good representation

of other tribes throughout the state.

Figure 1. Map of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Bureau of Indian Affairs regions for federally recognized California tribes.

EPA Map of Federally Recognized Tribes



Geographic Regions

In California, the EPA and BIA have designated three jurisdictional regions within the state (Figure 1). Although administratively defined, these regions may offer some broad factors that may impact tribes within each region similarly. These factors may include climate, water availability and source, land use types, and economic infrastructure. To identify whether regional patterns of tribal technical water issues exist, these three regions were used as one category within which to select tribes for further research. These regions include:

- **Northern Region:** includes 18 federally recognized tribes and extends from the Oregon border to just below the Redding area. Includes communities such as Capetown, Red Bluff, and Herlong.
- **Central Region:** includes 55 federally recognized tribes and extends from just below the Redding area to just below the Bakersfield area. Includes communities such as Grover City, Tehachapi, and Barstow.
- **Southern Region:** includes 33 federally recognized tribes and extends from just below the Bakersfield area to the border of Mexico. Includes communities such as Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego.

Although this present research is constrained by time and funding, any future research undertaken may want to assess the effects of dividing the state into regions not jurisdictionally based, but rather based on specific variables (e.g., climate, geography/land use, proximity to water sources, etc.) to determine if these alternative regional definitions make a difference in conclusions on tribes' water research issues and delineating patterns of these across diverse tribes. For this report, it is assumed that some similar factors are encountered by tribes inhabiting the same jurisdictional region that may affect their prioritization of water issues.

Categories of Water Programs

Three categories of water programs were defined for this research in an effort to broadly characterize the type and level of technical water research and management efforts ongoing with each tribe. This was a key step in ensuring that selected tribes for further research were representative of tribes across the state and within the three identified regions. These three categories include tribes with a:

- **Category A:** 1) well established water program or department and 2) relatively high degree of identification and understanding of their water issues.

Tribes in this category have a relatively well established water program or department and have been working on water issues for the relatively long period of time relative to other tribes within their geographic region. These tribes typically have received multiple water grants from federal agencies to resolve or enhance their water issues and further their water research.

- **Category B:** 1) water program or department present and 2) relatively moderate degree of identification and understanding of their water issues.

Tribes in this category have recently started a water program or department. These tribes typically have received some grants from federal agencies, yet fewer than the former category.

- **Category C:** 1) no established water program or department and 2) newly formed or forming identification and understanding of their water issues.

Most tribes in this category are without a water program or department and are fairly new at identifying or working on their water issues.

Number of Tribes per Region and Category

For each of the three regions, two tribes were selected to represent that region for each water program category. This selection method results in six tribes per region identified, with a total of 18 tribes that are intended to be representative of tribes across the state. The next steps in this process involved researching this set of tribes in more detail to understand regional tribal water issues, patterns of water research needs across tribes, and the context within which these arise.

Selection Method Results: Representative Tribes

In a “best effort” to define a smaller set of tribes across the state that may represent the diversity of all federally recognized California tribes, multiple resources were used. This included a literature search for information relevant to California tribes, interviews with multiple resources, and consultation with staff at multiple federal agencies that work directly with tribes in their jurisdiction regarding water issues. This information and/or recommendations led to a preliminary placement of tribes into the aforementioned regions and water program categories; any future research may want to further assess whether this preliminary assessment proved appropriate. Tribal staff involved with water issues, from each of these identified and/or recommended tribes, were subsequently interviewed to gather more detailed information. Appendix A provides detailed information regarding the technical water issues for each tribe. Appendix B describes the recommendations received from various resources and agencies.

The fact that each tribe is a sovereign nation with a unique structure of government impacted the next step of contacting tribal staff at each identified tribe. The varying tribal organization presented initial challenges in the identification of the appropriate tribal contact. Multiple roles and titles exist with which refer to a tribal staff member responsible for managing water related issues. Although not an exhaustive list, these titles include: Natural Resource Director, Water Specialist, Tribal Public Utility Department General Manager, Environmental Director, and Tribal Water Resources Coordinator. This varying tribal organization, tribal water program stage of development, and staff titles should be kept in mind for any future research purposes.

The following tribes from each region were researched in this manner:

- **Northern Region Tribes:**
 - Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation**
 - Yurok Tribe**
 - Trinidad Rancheria**
 - Karuk Tribe of California**
 - Pit River Tribe**
 - Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria**
- **Central Region Tribes:**
 - Round Valley Reservation¹**
 - Bishop Reservation**
 - Tule River Reservation¹**
 - Jackson Rancheria Band of Mewuk Indians¹**
 - Benton Paiute Reservation¹**
 - Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians**
- **Southern Region Tribes:**
 - Colorado River Indian Tribes**
 - Pechanga Band of Mission Indians**
 - Agua Caliente Band of Chuilla Indians**
 - La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians**
 - Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians**
 - Santa Ysabel Band of Mission Indians²**

¹This tribe could not release any tribal information for this research and report prior to approval by the Tribal Chairperson or the Tribal Council.

²This tribe could not be contacted to participate in this research and report.

Feedback on Selection Method

Feedback on the selection method developed and used for this research was sought during the interviews with tribal staff, federal agencies, and private organizations. This additional step was taken in an effort to better ensure that this method resulted in a set of representative tribes and that the method was deemed by diverse entities as appropriate and equitable. Many comments were received and the following examples, from a wide range of agencies and staff, provide a relatively good sampling of this feedback:

- **Dr. Chuck Patterson, *Environmental Director*, La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians:** “I think that formula would be the best way...It would get time consuming to invite all tribes and hard to complete the agenda.”
- **Ron Thompson, *Director of Water Programs*, National Tribal Environmental Council:** “It’s a good approach for the vast variety of tribes.”
- **Allen Spoonhunter, *Environmental Manager*, Bishop Reservation:** “It’s a good formula.”
- **Paul Young, *Director of Environmental Health Services*:** “Normally that’s

how it was done.”

- Bessie Lee, EPA: “Team up your meeting with another existing annual tribal meeting to insure tribes’ participation; possibly LLNL could have a break out session that piggy-backs the main meeting or conference.”
- Frank Fryman, California BIA: “It sounds pretty good.”

RESEARCH RESULTS

The following information and conclusions result from contacts, interviews, and information aggregation from tribal water directors, tribal enrollment officers, tribal administrators, the U.S. Census 2000, and Tiller’s Guide to Indian Country. Out of the 18 selected tribes, four tribes could not release any tribal information until it was approved by the Tribal Chairman or Tribal Council, depending on the tribe’s system of government (note: this project’s limited scope was not sufficient to formally request and attain approval). The four tribes that did not respond include the: Round Valley Reservation, Tule River, Jackson Rancheria Band of Mewuk Indians, and the Benton Paiute Reservation. Also, the Santa Ysabel Band of Mission Indians water personnel could not be reached. This resulted in underreporting of information for the Central Region tribes. Future research may include formally approaching (i.e., a letter from LLNL requesting approval to interview and receive tribal water issues information) the Tribal Chairpersons or Councils for these four tribes in the Central region and receive approval to interview their water staff.

The information gleaned from the relatively more detailed interviews of tribal staff from the remaining 13 tribes is provided below. It remains to be seen if this information is appropriately representative of all federally recognized tribes across the regions and the state, although some similarities may be discerned.

Technical Water Research Issues

As the following tables demonstrate, the aggregated results from interviews with tribal staff at the selected set of representative tribes resulted in identifying that the key technical water research issues for California tribes are primarily related to water quality and infrastructure issues, yet also involve information management, analytical laboratory, water scarcity/drought, and irrigation efficiency (Table1) issues or agendas.

Table 1. Technical water issues of California tribal nations, with results based on representative tribes from each of the three regions in the state.

Category of Water Issue	# of Times Issue Identified by Tribes
Water Quality	23
<i>Surface Water Contamination</i>	(7)
<i>Bacteria Contamination</i>	(5)
<i>Establish Standards/Water Plan</i>	(3)
<i>Drinking Water Contamination</i>	(3)
<i>Groundwater Contamination</i>	(3)
<i>Source Water Protection</i>	(1)
<i>Ocean Monitoring</i>	(1)
Infrastructure	8
Information Management	2
Analytical Laboratory	2
Water Scarcity/Drought	1
Irrigation Efficiency	1

In comparing the priority statewide technical water issues of tribes (i.e., identified from the representative set of state tribes interviewed) to those priority issues within each of the three regions, water quality and infrastructure issues remain at the forefront of priorities. Table 2 provides a detailed list of the regional water issues identified within interviews with tribes representing the Northern, Central, and Southern regions. Note that the Central Region remains underrepresented in this analysis due to the inability to get tribal permissions for information release in time for this report.

Table 2. Regional technical water issues of California tribal nations, with results based on representative tribes from each of the three regions in the state.

Northern Region	Central Region	Southern Region
<i>Water Quality: Surface Water Contamination</i> 5	<i>Water Quality: Surface Water Contamination</i> 1	<i>Water Quality: Drinking Water Contamination</i> 3
<i>Infrastructure: Wastewater Treatment</i> 4	<i>Infrastructure: Wastewater Treatment</i> 1	<i>Water Quality: Bacteria Contamination</i> 2
<i>Water Quality: Bacteria Contamination</i> 2	<i>Water Quality: Bacteria Contamination</i> 1	<i>Water Quality: Surface Water Contamination</i> 1
<i>Water Quality: Establish Standards/Water Plan</i> 2	<i>Infrastructure: Enlarge/Leaks, Improve Water Storage Tanks</i> 1	<i>Water Quality: Groundwater Agriculture Pesticide Contamination</i> 1
<i>Water Quality: Groundwater Contamination, Mg/Fe/Na</i> 2	<i>Information Management: Data Use/Maintenance</i> 1	<i>Water Quality: Establish Standards/Water Plan</i> 1
<i>Infrastructure: Building New System</i> 1	<i>Analytical Laboratory</i> 1	<i>Water Quality: Source Water Protection</i> 1
<i>Water Quality: Ocean Monitoring System</i> 1		<i>Water Scarcity/Drought</i> 1
		<i>Analytical Laboratory</i> 1
		<i>Information Management: Data Use/Maintenance</i> 1
		<i>Infrastructure: Enlarge/Leaks, Improve Water Storage Tanks</i> 1
		<i>Irrigation Efficiency</i> 1

Demographics and Context

In addition to identifying the tribes’ priority technical water research issues, the context within which these issues arise is important to understand. As a result, research for this report included aggregating information on the demographics of the representative tribes across the state; this included information describing tribal populations, land use, and economic development.

The size of tribes across the state varies widely, as represented by the 18 tribes researched in more detail. Some tribes have just a handful of members, yet are federally recognized, while other tribes have thousands of members. While it is difficult to speculate on the impact of tribal membership size for water issues, it is clearly possible that size may be an important variable to whether or not water issues are problematic, the degree of water infrastructure required, the staff or

capacity to work on water issues, and so forth. Table 3 describes this wide range of tribal population.

Table 3. Population for each of the 18 tribes researched.

Number of Tribal Members	# of Tribes with this population
4,000 – 4,999	1
3,000 – 3,999	2
2,000 – 2,999	3
1,000 – 1,999	1
900 – 999	0
800 – 899	1
700 – 799	1
600 – 699	0
500 – 599	0
400 – 499	1
300 – 399	2
200 – 299	2
100 – 199	1
0 – 99	3

Land ownership potentially provides information regarding tribal water use and the origin of technical water issues. For example, a large reservation may mean that the economic base is tied to land use and this land use may be dependent on water availability, quality, and other related factors. Or conversely, for a small reservation that may yet have water ownership (but not much land), it's tribal economic or cultural stability may rely heavily on this water resource.

The quantity of land owned by the tribes researched for this report was surprisingly small. Table 4 describes this land ownership. Half of the tribes owned less than 15 square miles (39 sq km [9,600 ac or 3885 ha]); only one or two tribes had a relatively larger land ownership, which skewed the average to double that of a typical tribe in this report. However, even the largest land area owned by a tribe remains small. This limited land constrains the tribes capacity to use the land for an economic base, such as large-scale agriculture. It also constrains the need for irrigation water. This seemed to potentially (i.e., anecdotally) determine economic development opportunities available to the tribes.

Table 4. Trust land owned by each of the 18 tribes researched.

Tribal Land Ownership	
Median	15 sq miles (39 sq km)
Average	31 sq miles (80 sq km)
Range	.07 to 142 sq miles (0.18 to 368 sq km)

For example, this research assessed the extent of agricultural activities occurring on these tribal lands. Four categories of tribal land use were determined including: no farming, small family gardens for subsistence, large-scale farming as a source of generating tribal revenue, and tribes who preferred not to release tribal information without a formal request (i.e., LLNL letter of inquiry to the tribal chairperson or council). Table 5 describes the manner in which these tribes fit into these categories.

Table 5. Description of land use by each of the 18 tribes researched.

Agricultural Land Use	# of Tribes
No farming	9
Only family farming	5
Large-scale farming	1
No information	3

Finally, the major sources of revenue for tribes were examined with the objective of understanding the relation of this economic development to technical water research issues or current and future water needs. A diversity of economic development activities and revenue sources was found across the tribes, with gaming or casinos as the most predominant revenue source for most tribes. However, despite this predominant source, the underlying pattern of economic development was one that highlighted the fact that each tribe tended to rely on a diverse set of revenue sources dependent on the resources available to the tribe. As a result, Table 6 demonstrates a wide array of revenue generating activities and highlights the general type of these activities (i.e., generally service oriented rather than agricultural or industrial).

Table 6. Sources of revenue for 18 California tribes, with results based on representative tribes from each of the three regions in the state.

Category of Revenue Base	# of Tribes
Gaming/Casino	10
Timber Sales	4
Campground / Hiking Trails	4
Federal Support	2
Service Stations	1
Trailer Parks	1
Commercial Fisheries	1
Water Parks	1
Marine Parks	1
Airports	1
Plastics Manufacture	1
Agricultural Sales	1

With results that demonstrate a largely service/tourism oriented or natural resource use (e.g., fisheries) economic base, it is not surprising that the key water issues identified by these tribes were typically water quality issues (and mainly contamination from outside sources or infrastructure-related issues) rather than issues associated with agriculture.

PROPOSED ROUNDTABLE FORMAT

LLNL staff that participated in the Water Quality and Resource Management Workshop in January 2003, part of the LLNL Water Initiative, expressed an interest in LLNL hosting further dialogs or discussions with tribes to better understand tribal water research priority issues and to understand any arenas for collaboration. At the time of the first proposal, it was unclear what format may facilitate meaningful discussion. Based on information aggregated from contacting individual tribes, staff at federal agencies, and other entities, it is recommended that one round table (i.e., rather than a series of round tables, one for each region). This albeit preliminary and limited research into the priority water issues for federally recognized tribes in California, seems to point to tribes identifying water quality and infrastructure issues above other water research areas as key. These tribes also seem to share many sub-issues within these broad categories as well. The regions, despite differences in geography, regional climate, tribal membership size, land ownership, economic base, and other variables, did not differ enough in their primary water issues to support a regional series of round tables. Therefore, the following recommendations are proposed for a round table, if held:

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Make the goals of the Water Quality and Resource Management Workshop (and LLNL Water Initiative) and reasons behind interest in forging technical water research collaborations with California tribes transparent (i.e., enhance mutual understanding and trust);**
- **Ensure an opportunity for exchange of information and relationship-building (i.e., enhance trust);**
- **Address tribal technical water issues and LLNL water research and technology resources;**
- **Discuss the manner in which tribal nations and LLNL may partner on research issues;**
- **Schedule a subsequent meeting, should both entities jointly agree to further the discussion on water research collaborations.**
- **Plan on a discussion or dialog over more than one meeting. A history of tribal distrust for the Department of Energy exists, and by extension, this may apply to national laboratories.**

CONCLUSIONS

The information aggregated from conducting both broad research of federally recognized California tribes and a more detailed research into a representative set of tribes within regions of the state demonstrate important technical water issues for tribes within California. LLNL has the opportunity to understand and include the technical water research priorities of another sector in the nation (i.e., tribes) to aid in efforts to better align LLNL water research and development with areas with which are key to the nation and in which LLNL may contribute. A dialog with tribal staff from representative tribes across the state may engender a greater understanding, a more refined LLNL water research agenda, and fruitful collaborations.

- **A California Tribal Nations Technical Water Research round table may add an enhanced perspective to LLNL's Water Initiative;**
- **Discussions may lead to collaborations and partnerships in researching water issues;**
- **Federal funding may support partnerships between California tribes and LLNL for water research efforts;**
- **Water and Energy issues are typically linked for tribes, representing a wider breadth of potential collaborations;**
- **This project has the potential to be applied across the U.S. to the remaining Native American tribes.**

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U.S. Census 2000.

APPENDIX A: SELECTED TRIBES, REGIONS & WATER PROGRAMS

Review of Water Program Category Definitions

Category A: 1) well established water program or department and 2) relatively high degree of identification and understanding of their water issues.

Tribes in this category have a relatively well established water program or department and have been working on water issues for the relatively long period of time relative to other tribes within their geographic region. These tribes typically have received multiple water grants from federal agencies to resolve or enhance their water issues and further their water research.

Category B: 1) water program or department present and 2) relatively moderate degree of identification and understanding of their water issues.

Tribes in this category have recently started a water program or department. These tribes typically have received some grants from federal agencies, yet fewer than the former category.

Category C: 1) no established water program or department and 2) newly formed or forming identification and understanding of their water issues.

Most tribes in this category are without a water program or department and are fairly new at identifying or working on their water issues.

Category A.

1. Northern Region

HOPPA VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION

YUROK TRIBE

- EPA identifies both tribes to have well-established water programs relative to many tribes within the Northern region;
- EPA also identifies them as more advanced in water related research and activities;
- Received Performance Partnership Grants to support their water programs efforts.¹ Note: multiple grants comprise this Performance Partnership Grant, includes a specific water grant.

2. Central Region

ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION

- EPA identified as more technologically advanced with water related efforts relative to other tribes in this region.²

BISHOP RESERVATION

- The National Tribal Environmental Council identifies this tribe as one with the most advances water system in the region;³
- The tribe currently has four EPA water quality grants, as well as a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Water Resource Management and Planning grant;⁴
- Bishop enacted a tribal water code and is in the initial phase of working with Indian Health Services for long term planning of surface and ground water consumptive use.

3. Southern Region

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES (CRIT)

- Established water department since 1993 and maintains various water programs and projects;⁵
- Very advance water system for their large agricultural farms and casino.⁶

PECHANGA BAND OF MISION INDIANS

- Relatively more sophisticated water technology system than neighboring tribes;
- Received EPA, BIA, and State water grants;⁷
- Recommended as a good fit for this category;⁸
- Their water department was one of the first departments created.⁹

Category B.

1. Northern Region

TRINIDAD RANCHERIA

- Established program for the last three years with hardworking staff, although program is not as established as the Hoopa and Yurok Tribes.¹⁰

KARUK TRIBE OF CALIFORNIA

- Received two EPA grants, one grant with the Indian Health Services, and submitted the Clean Water Quality Act, Section 305(b) Report to the State;¹¹
- Recommended as a good fit for this category in comparison to other tribes in the region.¹²

2. Central Region

TULE RIVER RESERVATION

- Working on their water issues for the past five years.¹³

JACKSON RANCHERIA BAND OF MEWUK INDIANS

- National Tribal Environmental Council recommends the Jackson Rancheria for this middle level of the three.¹⁴

3. Southern Region

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CHAUILLA INDIANS

- Has thorough understanding of their water issues and are technologically aware;¹⁵
- Has an Environmental Resources department;
- Received a non-General Assistance Program (GAP) grant, and according to the EPA list of tribes have a water quality grant.

LAJOLLA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS

- Operates a Water Department and a Natural Resources Department (15 year operational history), resulting the tribe's award of EPA GAP, Section 106 Water Pollution Center, Section 316 Non-Point, Wet-land grants, and two BIA grants.¹⁶

Category C.

1. Northern Region

PIT RIVER TRIBE

- Currently developing water quality standards and received a few grants.¹⁷
- EPA identifies this tribe as fairly new to water issues.¹⁸

BEAR RIVER BAND OF ROHNERVILLE RANCHERIA

- EPA identifies this tribe as fairly new to water issues.¹⁹

2. Central Region

BENTON PAIUTE RESERVATION

- According to the tribe's spokesperson, they do not have an establish Natural Resources Department, nor a water program, and prefers to offer no tribal information by phone.

COYOTE VALLEY BAND OF POMO INDIANS

- USDA identifies this tribe as in their initial phase of creating an Environmental Office and a Water Program.²⁰

3. Southern Region

LOS COYOTES BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

- Less established water department relative to other area tribes.²¹

SANT YSABEL BAND OF MISSION

- Water program is in early stages, due to a new water administrator with limited experience in water technology and an entire new tribal administration.²²

- ¹Personal communication with T. Whillhite, U.S. EPA, Indian Programs Office, Northern California Project Officer, Yrek, California, June 30, 2003.
- ²Personal communication with C. Grillant, U.S. EPA, Water Division Project Officer, San Francisco, California, July 1, 2003.
- ³Personal communication with R. Thompson, National Tribal Environmental Council, Director of Water Programs, Albuquerque, New Mexico, July 14, 2003.
- ⁴Personal communication with A. Spoonhunter, Bishop Tribe, Tribal Environmental Manager, Bishop, California, July 14, 2003.
- ⁵Personal communication with G. Handson, CRIT Water Resource Director, Parker, Arizona, July 9, 2003.
- ⁶Personal communication with L. Marquez, BIA, Land and Water Resources, Phoenix, Arizona, July 12, 2003.
- ⁷Personal communication with J. Fletcher, U.S. EPA, Water Division, Southern California Water Quality Pollution Control Officer, July 24, 2003.
- ⁸Personal communication with R. Thompson, National Tribal Environmental Council, Director of Water Programs, Albuquerque, New Mexico, July 14, 2003.
- ⁹Personal communication with R. Pico, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Senior Supervisor, Electronic Engineering and Pechanga Tribal Member, July 11, 2003.
- ¹⁰Personal communication with T. Whillhite, U.S. EPA, Indian Programs Office, Northern California Project Officer, San Francisco, California, July 14, 2003.
- ¹¹Personal communication with S. Quinn, Karuk Tribe's Water Resource Coordinator, Orleans, California, July 14, 2003.
- ¹²Personal communication with T. Whillhite, U.S. EPA, Indian Programs Office, Northern California Project Officer, San Francisco, California, July 14, 2003.
- ¹³Personal communication with D. Schultz, Tule River Water Resource Director, Porterville, California, July 9, 2003.
- ¹⁴Personal communication with R. Thompson, National Tribal Environmental Council, Director of Water Programs, Albuquerque, New Mexico, July 14, 2003.
- ¹⁵Personal communication with B. Lee, U.S. EPA, Indian Programs Office, Southern California Project Officer, San Francisco, California, July 24, 2003.
- ¹⁶Personal communication with C. Patterson, La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians' Environmental Director, Pauma Valley, California, July 11, 2003.
- ¹⁷Personal communication with C. Piroosko, Pit River Tribe, Water Resource Coordinator, Burney, California, July 24, 2003.
- ¹⁸Personal communication with T. Whillhite, U.S. EPA, Indian Programs Office, Northern California Project Officer, San Francisco, California, July 14, 2003.
- ¹⁹Personal communication with T. Whillhite, U.S. EPA, Indian Programs Office, Northern California Project Officer, San Francisco, California, July 14, 2003.
- ²⁰Personal communication with R. Rogers, United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services, American Indian Liaison, Greenville, California July 29, 2003.
- ²¹Personal communication with J. Flichter, U.S. EPA, Southern California Water Quality Pollution Control Officer, San Diego Boarder Office, California, July 24, 2003.
- ²²Personal communication with B. Lee, U.S. EPA, Indian Programs Office, Southern California Project Officer, San Francisco, California, July 24, 2003.

APPENDIX B: LIST OF CALIFORNIA TRIBES AND KEY CONTACTS

Federally recognized California tribes

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Richard M. Milanovich (Chairman)
600 East Tahquitz Canyon Way
Palm Springs, CA 92262
(760) 325-3400
Fax: 325-4954

Tyme Maidu Tribe-Berry Creek Reservation

Jim Edwards (Chairman)
5 Tyme Way
Oroville, CA 95966
(530) 534-3859
Fax: 534-1151

Alturas Rancheria

Wendy Del Rosa (Chairwoman)
Pit River
Post Office Box 340
Alturas, CA 96101
(530) 233-5571
Fax: 233-4165

Big Lagoon Rancheria

Virgil Moorehead (Chairman)
Yurok and Tolowa
Post Office Drawer 3060
Trinidad, CA 95570
(707) 826-2079
Fax: 826-0495

Auburn Rancheria

Jessica Tavares, (Chairwoman)
661 Newcastle Road, Suite 1
Newcastle, CA 95658
(916) 663-3720
Fax: (916) 663-3727

Big Pine Band of Owens Valley

Jessica Bacoch (Chairwomen)
Paiute-Shoshone
Post Office Box 700
Big Pine, CA 93513
(760) 938-2003
Fax: 938-2942

Barona Rancheria

Kumeyaay (Diegueño)
Clifford LaChappa (Chairman)
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040
(619) 443-6612
Fax: 443-0681

Big Sandy Rancheria

Connie Lewis (Chairwoman)
Western Mono (Monache)
PO Box 337
Auberry, CA 93602
(559) 855-2103
Fax: 855-4640

Federally recognized California tribes

Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation

Rose Marie Salque (Chairwoman)
567 Yellow Jacket
Benton, CA 93512
(760) 933-2321
Fax: 933-2412

Big Valley Rancheria

Anthony Jake (Chairman)
Pomo and Pit River
2726 Mission Rancheria Road
Lakeport, CA 95453
(707) 263-3924
Fax: 263-3977

Bishop Reservation

Dough Vega (Chairman)
Paiute-Shoshone
Post Office Box 548
50 Tu Su Lane
Bishop, CA 93515
(760) 873-3584
Fax: 873-4143

Cahuilla Band of Mission Indian

Eugenia Nogales (Chairwoman)
Post Office Box 391760
Anza, CA 92539-1760
(909) 763-5549
Fax: 763-2808

Blue Lake Rancheria

Claudia Brundin (Chairwoman)
Wiyok, Yurok, Hupa
Post Office Box 428
Blue Lake, CA 95525
(707) 668-5101
Fax: 668-4272

Campo Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Ralf Goff (Chairman)
Kumeyaay (Diegueño)
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906
(619) 478-9046
Fax: 478-5818

Bridgeport Indian Colony

Jerald Sam (Chairman)
Paiute
Post Office Box 37
Bridgeport, CA 93517
(760) 932-7083
Fax: 932-7846

Cedarville Rancheria of Northern Paiute Indians

Virgina Lash (Chairwoman)
200 South Howard Street
Alturus, CA 96101
(530) 233-3969
Fax: 233-4776

Federally recognized California tribes

Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians

Donna W. Marie Potts
4650 Coal Mine Road
Ione, CA 95640
(209) 274-6512
Fax: 274-6514

Chicken Ranch Rancheria

Lloyd Mathiensen (Chairman)
Miwok (Me-wuk)
Post Office Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327
(209) 984-4806
Fax: 984-5606

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

John James (Chairman)
Cahuilla
84-245 Indio Springs Pkwy.
Indio, CA 92203
(760) 342-2593
Fax: 342-7880

Chico Rancheria

Steve Santos (Chairman)
125 Mission Ranch Blvd.
Chico, CA 95926
(530) 899-8922
Fax: 899-8517

Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians

Patricia Hermosillo (Chairwoman)
555 S. Cloverdale Blvd., #1
Cloverdale, CA 95425
(707) 894-5775
Fax: 894-5727

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Harlan Pinto (Chairman)
P. O. Box 2250
Alpine, CA 91903-2250
(619) 445-6315
Fax: 445-9126

Cold Springs Rancheria

Lonni Bill (Chairman)
Post Office Box 209
Tollhouse, CA 93667
(559) 855-5043
Fax: 855-4445

Dry Creek Rancheria

Liz DeRoen (Chairwomen)
Pomo
Post Office Box 607
Geyserville, CA 95441
(707) 431-2388
Fax: 431-2615

Federally recognized California tribes

Colusa Rancheria

Wayne R. Mitchum (Chairman)
Colusa, CA 95932
(530) 458-8231
Fax: (916) 458-3866

Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians (Sulphur Bank Rancheria)

Delbert Thomas, Jr. (Chairman)
P.O. Box 989
Clearlake Oaks, CA 95423
(707) 998-4100
Fax: 998-1900

Cortina Rancheria

Elaine Patterson (Chairwoman)
Wintun
P.O. Box 1630
Williams, CA 95987
(530) 473-3274
Fax: 473-3301

Elk Valley Rancheria

Dale A Miller (Chairman)
Tolowa
Post Office Box 1042
375 Wyentae Street
Crescent City, CA 95531
(707) 464-4680
Fax: 464-4519

Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians

Pricilla Hunter (Chairwomen)
Post Office Box 39
Redwood Valley, CA 95470-0039
(707) 485-8723
Fax: 485-1247

Fort Bidwell Indian Community of Paiute Indians

Francis Benally (Chairwomen)
Post Office Box 129
Fort Bidwell, CA 96112
(530) 279-6310
Fax: 279-2233

Fort Independence Reservation

Richard Wilder (Chairman)
Paiute
Post Office Box 67
Independence, CA 93526
(760) 878-2126
Fax: 878-2311

Hopland Band of Pomo Indians

Sandra Sigala (Chairwoman)
Post Office Box 610
Hopland, CA 95449
(707) 744-1647
Fax: 744-9101

Federally recognized California tribes

Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians

Lorie Jaimes (Chairwomen)
Post Office Box 279
Greenville, CA 95947
(530) 284-7990
Fax: 284-6612

Inaja & Cosmit Band of Mission Indians

Rebecca Maxcy-Osuna (Chairwoman)
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
1040 East Valley Parkway, Suite A
Escondido, CA 92025
(760) 747-8581
Fax: 747-8568

Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki

Kenneth Swearinger (Chairman)
Post Office Box 63
Elk Creek, CA 95939
(530) 968-5365
Fax: 968-5366

Jackson (Rancheria) Band of Mewuk Indians

Margret Dalton (Chairwoman)
P.O. Box 1090
16070 Miwuk Drive
Jackson, CA 95642
(209) 223-1935
Fax: 223-5366

Guidiville Rancheria

Marlene Sanchez (Chairwoman)
Post Office Box 339
Talmage, CA 95481
(707) 462-3682
Fax: 462-9183

Jamul Band of Mission Indians

Kenneth Meza (Chairman)
Kumeyaay (Diegueño)
Post Office Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935
(619) 669-4785
Fax: 669-4817

Hoopla Valley Indian Reservation

Clifford L. Marshall (Chairman)
Hupa
Post Office Box 1348
Hoopa, CA 95546
(530) 625-4211
Fax: 625-4594

Karuk Tribe of California

Alvis Johnson (Chairman)
Post Office Box 1016
Happy Camp, CA 96039
(530) 493-5305
Fax: 493-5322

Federally recognized California tribes

La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians

Wendy Schlater (Chairwoman)
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92061
(760) 742-3771
Fax: 742-1704

Lytton Rancheria

Margie Mejia (Chairwoman)
1250 Coddington Center, Suite 1
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
(707) 575-5917
Fax: 575-6974

La Posta Band of Mission Indians

Gwendolyn Parada (Chairwoman)
Kumeyaay (Diegueño)
P.O. Box 1120
Boulevard, CA 91905
(619) 478-2113
Fax: 478-2399

Manchester/Point Arena Rancheria

Jose' Oropeza (Chairman)
Pomo
Post Office Box 623
Point Arena, CA 95468
(707) 882-2788
Fax: 882-3417

Laytonville Rancheria - Cahto Indian Tribe

Vernon Wilson (Chairman)
Post Office Box 1239
Laytonville, CA 95454
(707) 984-6197
Fax: 984-6201

Manzanita Band of Mission Indian

Leroy Elliot (Chairman)
Kumeyaay (Diegueño)
Post Office Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905
619-766-4930
Fax: 766-4957

Lone Pine Community of Paiute-Shoshone Indians

Racheal Joseph (Chairwoman)
P.O. Box 747
Lone Pine, CA 93545
(760) 876-1034
Fax: 876-8302

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians

Charlene Siford (Chairwoman)
Kumeyaay (Diegueño)
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
(760) 782-3818
Fax: 782-9029

Federally recognized California tribes

Los Coyotes (Rancheria) Band of Mission Indians

Catheryn Saubel (Chairwoman)
Cahuilla & Cupeño
Post Office Box 189
Warner Springs, CA 92086
(760) 782-0711
Fax: 782-2701

Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians

Joe' Simon III. (Chairman)
Post Office Box 1035
Middletown, CA 95461
(707) 987-3670
Fax: 987-9091

Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians

Gary Archuleta (Chairman)
1 Alverda Drive
Oroville, CA 95966
(530) 533-3625
Fax: 533-3680

Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indian

Everitt Freeman (Chairman)
P.O. Box 398
Orland, CA 95963
(530) 865-2010
Fax: 865-1870

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Morice Lyons (Chairman)
Cahuilla, Serrano & Cupeño
11581 Potrero Road
Banning, CA 92220-2965
(909) 849-4697
Fax: 849-4425

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians

Mark Maccro (Chairman)
Luiseño
Post Office Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593
(909) 676-2768
Fax: 695-1778

North Fork (Rancheria) Band of Mono Indians

Judy E. Fink (Chairwoman)
P.O. Box 929
North Fork, CA 93643-0929
(559) 877-2461
Fax: 877-2467

Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians

Dixie Jackson (Chairwoman)
46575 Road 417
Coarsegold, CA 93614
(559) 683-6633
Fax: 683-0599

Federally recognized California tribes

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Robert Smith (Chairman)
Luiseño - Cupeño
Post Office Box 50
Pala, CA 92059
(760) 742-3784
Fax: 742-1411

Pinoleville of Pomo Indians

Leona Williams (Chairwoman)
367 N. State Street Suite 204
Ukiah, CA 95482
(707) 463-1454
Fax: 463-6601

Pauma/Yuima Band of Mission Indians

Chris Devers (Chairman)
Luiseño
Post Office Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061
(760) 742-1289
Fax: 742-3422

Pit River Tribal Council

Gene Preston (Chairman)
37014 Main Street
Burney, CA 96013
(530) 335-5421
Fax: 335-3140

Potter Valley Rancheria

Salvador Rosales (Chairman)
112 North School Street
Ukiah, CA 95482
(707) 462-1213
Fax: 462-1240

Risighini Rancheria

Rick Dowd (Chairman)
P.O. Box 529
Klamath, CA 95548
P:707-482-2431
F:707-482-3425

Quartz Valley Reservation

Roy Lincoln (Chairman)
Post Office Box 24
Fort Jones, CA 96032
(530) 468-5907
Fax: 468-5908

Rincon San Luiseño Band of Mission Indians

John Currier (Chairman)
Post Office Box 68
Valley Center, CA 92082
(760) 749-1051
Fax: 749-8901

Federally recognized California tribes

Ramona (Cahuilla) Band of Mission Indians

Manuel Hamilton
P.O. Box 391372
Anza, CA 92539
(909) 763-4105
Fax: 763-4325

Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians

Clara Wilson (Chairwoman)
1545 E Highway 20
Nice, CA 95464
(707) 275-0527
Fax: 275-2151

Redding Rancheria

Tracy Edwards (Chairman)
Wintun, Pit River & Yana
2000 Redding Rancheria Road
Redding, CA 96001
(530) 225-8979
Fax: 241-1879

Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria

James Moon Jr. (Chairman)
32 Bear River Drive
Loleta, CA 95551
(707) 733-1900
Fax: (707) 733-1972

Redwood Valley Rancheria

Elizabeth Hansen (Chairwoman)
Little River Band of Pomo Indians
3250 Road I
Redwood Valley, CA 95470- 9526
(707) 485-0361
Fax: 485-5726

Round Valley Reservation

Debra Oliver (Chairwoman)
Achomawi, Concow, Nomelaki, Wailaki,
Wintun, Yuki & Pomo
Post Office Box 448
Covelo, CA 95428
(707) 983-6126
Fax: 983-612

Rumsey Rancheria

Paula Lorenzo (Chairwoman)
Wintun
Post Office Box 18
Brooks, CA 95606
(530) 796-3400
Fax: 796-2143

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

Vincent Armenta (Chairman)
P. O. Box 517
Santa Ynez, CA 93460
(805) 688-7997
Fax: 686-9578

Federally recognized California tribes

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Darren Marquez (Chairman)
Serrano
P.O. Box 266
Patton, CA 92369
(909) 864-8933
Fax: 864-3370

Santa Ysabel Band of Mission Indians

Johnny Hernandez (Chairman)
Kumeyaay (Diegueño)
Post Office Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
(760) 765-0845
Fax: 765-0320

San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Indians

Allen E. Lawson (Chairman)
Post Office Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082
(760) 749-3200
Fax: 749-3876

Scotts Valley (Rancheria) Band of Pomo Indians of the Sugar Bowl

Don Arnold (Chairman)
Soda Bay Road
Kelseyville, CA 954951
(707) 277-8870
Fax: 277-8874

Santa Rosa Rancheria

Michael Sisco (Chairman)
P.O. Box 8
Lemoore, CA 93245
(559) 924-1278
Fax: 924-3583

Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians

Alen J. Wright (Chairman)
190 Sherwood Hill Drive
Willits, CA 95490
(707) 459-9690
Fax: 459-6936

Santa Rosa Reservation

Christina Arzate (Chairwoman)
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082
(909) 763-5140
Fax: 763-9781

Shingle Springs Rancheria

Nicholas Fonseca (Chairman)
Maidu
Post Office Box 1340
Shingle Springs, CA 95682
(530) 676-8010
Fax: 676-8033

Federally recognized California tribes

Smith River Rancheria

Kara Miller (Chairwoman)
250 North Indian Road
Smith River, CA 95567-9525
(707) 487-9255
Fax. 487-0930

Table Bluff Rancheria

Cheryl A. Seidener (Chairwoman)
Wiyot
1000 Wiyot Drive
Loleta, CA 95551
(707) 733-5055
Fax: 733-5601

Soboba Band of Mission Indians

Robert Salgado Sr. (Chairman)
Luiseño
Post Office Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92583
(909) 654-2765
Fax: 654-4198

Table Mountain Rancheria

Leanne Walker-Grant (Chairwoman)
Mono
Post Office Box 410
Friant, CA 93626
(559) 822-2587
Fax: 822-2693

Stewart's Point Rancheria

Lester Pinola (Chairman)
Kashaya Pomo
3535 Industrial Dr., Suite B-2
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
(707) 591-0580
Fax: 591-0583

Timba-Sha Western Shoshone

Georgia Kennedy (Chairwoman)
P.O. Box 459
Death Valley, CA 92328
(760) 786-2374
Fax: 786-2376

Susanville Rancheria

Valerie Edwards (Chairwoman)
Paiute, Maidu, Pit River & Washoe
745 Joaquin St.
Susanville, CA 96130
(530) 257-6264
Fax: 257-7986

Torres-Martinez Band of Desert Cahuilla Indians

Raymond Torres (Chairman)
66-725 Martinez Road
P. O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274
(760) 397-8144
Fax: 397-8146

Federally recognized California tribes

Sycuan Band of Mission Indians

Daniel Tucker (Chairman)
Kumeyaay (Diegueño)
5459 Sycon Road
El Cajon, CA 92019
(619) 445-2613
Fax: 445-3016

Trinidad Rancheria

Carol Ervins (Chairwoman)
Yurok, Wiyot & Tolowa
Post Office Box 630
Trinidad, CA 95570
(707) 677-0211
Fax: 677-3921

Tule River

Neil Peyron (Chairman)
Yokuts
Post Office Box 589
Porterville, CA 93258
(559) 781-4271
Fax: 781-4610

Viejas Band of Mission Indians

Anthony R Pico
Post Office Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903
(619) 445-3810
Fax: 445-5337

Tuolumne Rancheria

Kevin Day (Chairman)
Miwok, Me Wuk, & Yokuts
Post Office Box 699
Tuolumne, CA 94379
(209) 928-3475
Fax: 928-1677

Yurok Tribe

Susan Masten (Chairwoman)
P.O. Box 1027
Kalmath, CA 95548
(707) 482-1350
Fax: 482-1377

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

Dean Mike (Chairman)
Chemehuevi
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA 92236
(760) 775-5566
Fax: 775-4638

Ione Band of Miwok

Kathryn Ramey (Interim-Chairwoman)
P. O. Box 1190
Ione, CA 95640
(209) 274-6753
Fax: 274-6636

Federally recognized California tribes

United Auburn Indian Community

Jessica Taveres (President)
661 Newcastle Road, Suite 1
Newcastle, CA 95658
(916) 663-3720
Fax: 663-3727

Augustine Band of Mission Indians

Maryann Martin, (Chairwoman)
1185 Hargrave Street
Banning, CA 92220-2633
(909) 922-9727
No Fax
(Central California)

Upper Lake Rancheria

Carmella Icaay-Johnshon (Chairwoman)
P.O. Box 516
Upper Lake, CA 95485
(707) 275-0737
Fax: 275-0757

Enterprise Rancheria

Harvey Angle (Chairman)
1940 Feather River Blvd., Suite B
Oroville, CA 95965
(530) 532-9214
Fax: 532-1768

California Valley Miwok Tribe

Silvia Burley (Chairwoman)
10601 Escondido Pl.
Stockton, CA 95212
(209) 931-4567
Fax: 931-4333

Colorado River Indian Tribes

Daniel Eddy Jr, (Chairman)
Route 1, Box 23-B
Parker, Arizona 85344
(928) 669-9211
Fax: (928) 669-1391

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California¹

A. Brian Wallace, (Chairman)
919 Hwy 395 South
Garnerville, Nevada 89410
(775) 265-41912
Fax: (775) 265-6240

Quechan Tribe-Fort Yuma¹

Mike Jacson, Sr, (President)
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366
(760) 572-0213
Fax: (928) 572-2102

Federally recognized California tribes

Fort Mojave¹

Nora McDowell, (Chairwoman)
500 Merriman Avenue
Needles, CA 92363
(760) 629-4591
Fax: (760) 629-5767

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe¹

Edward D. Smith, (Chairman)
P.O. Box 1976
Havasu Lake, CA 92363
(760) 858-4301
Fax: (760) 858-5400

¹ Tribe with land in two states

APPENDIX C: DETAILED RESEARCH RESULTS FOR TRIBES

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED CALIFORNIA TRIBES

Tribe	Priority Tribal Water Issues	Agriculture	Land	Pop	Economic Development	Environmental Department	Contacts
Hoop Valley Tribe	<p>A.) Determining the type of wastewater treatment plant to build (improve septic tanks or build a wastewater treatment plant)^(a)</p> <p>B.) In the process of placing a water system in the Trinity River, because water from the creeks are drying up (water supply)^(a)</p> <p>C.) Contamination from spills & solid wastes into river embankments^(a)</p>	No large scale farming; Small family gardens ^(a)	142 mi ^{2(c)}	2,633 ^(c)	Lucky Bear Casino; Timber sales; cellular tower (cell phones); saw mill development; modular housing plant; future tourist campground; future outdoor amphitheatre for concerts and summer fests ^(a)	Hoop Public Utility Dept Nolan Colegrove Natural Resource Director Phone: (530) 625-4284 Email: nolan@pcweb.net	Clifford L. Marshall Chairman Post Office Box 1348 Hoopa, CA 95546 Phone: (530) 625-4211 Fax: (530) 625-4594
Yurok Tribe	<p>A.) Concerned with the impacts from upstream mining, timber harvest, dams, agriculture and development^(a)</p> <p>B.) Issues with drinking water and waste water^(a)</p> <p>C.) No waste water treatment plants; currently using septic tanks^(a)</p>	No large scale farming; Small family gardens ^(a)	85 mi ^{2(c)}	4,584 ^(a)	Commercial fishery; future Interstate Travel Center Service; future Eco Lodge; contracts to harvest a portion of forested land ^(a)	Yurok Environmental Office Kevin McKernan Environmental Director Phone: (707) 488-0108 Email: kevin@yurok.com	Susan Masten Chairwoman Post Office Box 1027 Klamath, CA 95548 Phone: (707) 482-1350 Fax: (707) 482-1377
Round Valley Reservation	<p>A.) Contact the Tribal Chairwoman to request water issues^(a)</p> <p>B.) Stream restoration^(d)</p>	No info	36 mi ^{2(c)}	2,615 ^(b)	Potential economy lies in the rich soil, water, timber sales. Employment opportunities in the timber, tourism and recreation industries, agricultural projects and tribal government ^(b)	Natural Resources Department Charles Thompson Natural Resources Director	Debra Oliver Chairwoman Post Office Box 448 Covelo, CA 95428 Phone: (707) 983-6126 Fax: (707) 983-6128

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED CALIFORNIA TRIBES

Tribe	Priority Tribal Water Issues	Agriculture	Land	Pop	Economic Development	Environmental Department	Contacts
Bishop Reservation	A.) Water quality monitoring for benthic macroinvertebrates, <i>E. Coli</i> , Total Coliform ^(a) B.) Have a couple of years of collecting base line water quality data, now what? ^(a) C.) Water lab is being used by other tribes in the Owens Valley ^(a)	No large scale farming ^(a)	1.4 mi ^{2(c)}	1,351 ^(a)	Paiute Palace casino; other economic development projects in the planning stages ^(a)	Environmental Management Office	Dough Vega, Chairman Post Office Box 548 Bishop, CA 93515 Phone: (760) 873-3584 Fax: (760) 873-4143
Karuk Tribe of California	A.) No drinking water system ^(a) B.) High water contamination (<i>E Coli</i> and Total Coliform) ^(a) C.) Recently submitted a draft of their water control plan ^(a)	No large scale farming ^(a)	1 mi ^{2(c)} very small parcels along river	3,222 ^(a)	Timber sales; employment within the U.S. Forest Service ^(a)	Department of Natural Resources P.O. Box 282 Orleans, CA 9556	Alvis Johnson Chairman Post Office Box 1016 Happy Camp, CA 96039 Phone: (530) 493-5305 Fax: (530) 493-5322
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	A.) Occasionally hit with <i>E Coli</i> and Total Coliform contaminants ^(a) B.) Upstream animals that pollute the water ^(a) C.) They test for nitrate, nitrites, lead, copper in their own tribal lab, other pollutants are sent to outside labs ^(a)	No large scale farming; Small family gardens ^(a)	14 mi ^{2(c)}	390 ^(c)	Sengme Oaks Water Park since 1984; campground ^(a)	Water and Natural Resources Dept	Wendy Schlater Chairwoman 2200 Highway 76 Pauma Valley, CA 92061 Phone: (760) 742-3771 Fax: (707) 482-1377
Colorado River Indian Tribes	A.) Finding adequate clean drinking water ^(a) B.) As a result of the drought on the Colorado River system, a concern is the preparedness for future water shortages ^(a) C.) Efficient use of irrigation water ^(a)	Approx. 84,500 ac of fertile land for cotton, alfalfa, wheat, feed grains, lettuce and melons. ^(b)	269,921 ac ^(b) (42,696 ac in CA)	3,098 ^(b)	Blue Water Resort and Casino; Blue Water Marine Park; Avi Suquilla Airport; agriculture; plastics manufacturer ^(b)	Environmental Protection Office Gary Handson Water Resource Director Phone: (928) 669-1381 Email: crith20@rraz.net	Daniel Eddy, Jr. Chairman P.O. Box 23-B Parker, AZ 85344 Phone: (928) 669-9211 Fax: (925) 669-1391

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED CALIFORNIA TRIBES

Tribe	Priority Tribal Water Issues	Agriculture	Land	Pop	Economic Development	Environmental Department	Contacts
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians	A.) Concern regarding groundwater contamination from neighboring farmers' pesticides ^(a) B.) Surface water bacteria a mild problem ^(a)	No large scale farming; Small family gardens ^(a)	7 mi ^{2(c)}	420 ^(c)	Pechanga Gaming Center ^(e)	Pechanga Water Systems	Mark Maccrro Chairman P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA 92593 Phone: (909) 676-2768 Fax: (909) 676-1778
Tule River	A.) Dan Schultz will try to call back with information ^(a)	No large scale farming; Small family gardens ^(a)	85 mi ^{2(c)}	850 ^(b)	Eagle Mountain Casino ^(e) ; Abundant timber resources for revenue & employment ^(b)	Dan Schultz Water Resource Director Phone: (559) 781-4271, x114 Email: tule_naturalresources@yahoo.com	Neil Peyron Chairman P.O. Box 589 Porterville, CA 93258 Phone: (559) 781-4271 Fax: (559) 781-4610
Jackson Rancheria Band of Mewuk Indians	A.) Mike Fuentes recommended letter addressed to the Chairwoman requesting top water issues ^(a)	No info	0.49 mi ^{2(c)}	30 ^(a)	Jackson Casino ^(e)	Water Distribution Systems Mike Fuentes, Manager Water Treatment Systems	Margret Dalton Chairwoman P.O. Box 1090 Jackson, CA 95642 Phone: (209) 223-1935 Fax: (209) 223-5366
Agua Caliente Band of Chauilla Indians	A.) The tribe is focusing on testing their groundwater, funded by EPA grants ^(a) B.) Establishing a water code ^(a) C.) Searching for a method to maintain water records and measurements of groundwater and surface water ^(a)	No large scale farming ^(a)	49 mi ^{2(c)}	385 ^(a)	Spa Hotel & Casino ^(e) ; Canyon Park for hiking and trails; trading post ^(b)	Natural Resources Department Tom Davis, Chief Planning Officer Phone: (760) 325-3400 Email: tdavis@aguacaliente.net	Richard M. Milanovich Chairman 600 East Tahquitz Canyon Way Palm Springs, CA 92262 Phone: (760) 325-3400 Fax: (760) 235-4954

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED CALIFORNIA TRIBES

Tribe	Priority Tribal Water Issues	Agriculture	Land	Pop	Economic Development	Environmental Department	Contacts
Pit River Tribe	<p>A.) Facing a problem of geothermal wells with a high concentration of iron and magnesium for drinking water^(a)</p> <p>B.) Need process for developing water quality standards^(a)</p> <p>C.) Drinking water contamination (issues with <i>E Coli</i>, temperature, dissolved oxygen, nutrients, and bacteria)^(a)</p>	No large scale farming ^(a)	41 mi ^{2(c)} 11,526 ac ^(a)	2,300 ^(a)	Pit River Casino; sub-lease land to ranchers ^(a)	Pit River Environmental Office Chris Pirosko Water Resources Coordinator/Hydrologist Phone: (530) 335-5062	Gene Preston, Chairman 37014 Main Street Burney, CA 96013 Phone: (530) 335-5421 Fax: (530) 335-3140
Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria	<p>A.) Developing their water quality standards^(a)</p> <p>B.) Researching a wastewater treatment plant^(a)</p> <p>C.) Wrote a proposal for groundwater grant, high sodium in drinking water</p> <p>D.) Wrote a proposal for surface water grant to begin monitoring their water^(a)</p>	No large scale farming ^(a)	62 ac ^(a)	98 ^(c)	Federal government grants (EPA, IHA BIA, etc); proposing to build a casino and restaurant	Tribal Environmental Dept Ed Smith Environmental Coordinator	James Moon, Jr. Chairman 32 Bear River Drive Loleta, CA 9551 Phone: (707) 733-1900 Fax: (707) 733-1972
Benton Paiute Reservation	A.) A tribal spokesperson would not release any information, except that they do not have a water department ^(a)	No farming ^(b)	0.23 mi ^{2(c)}	75 ^(b)	Service station; commercial trailer park ^(b)	No water department	Joseph Salt, Chairman 567 Yellow Jacket Benton, CA 93512 Phone: (760) 933-2321 Faz: (760) 933-2412

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED CALIFORNIA TRIBES

Tribe	Priority Tribal Water Issues	Agriculture	Land	Pop	Economic Development	Environmental Department	Contacts
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians	A.) In the process of analyzing their water system for approval of a public drinking water system ^(a) B.) Seeking grants to replace system that is currently leaking ^(a) C.) Researching how to protect their water source ^(a)	No large scale farming; tribal land has 17% slopes ^(a)	25,050 ac ^(b) 39 mi ^{2(c)}	212 ^(b) 70 ^(c)	Federal government grants; campground ^(a)	Environmental Office Melody Sees EPA Director	Catheryn Saubel Chairwoman P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA 92086 Phone: (707) 575-5917 Fax: (707) 575-6974
Santa Ysabel Band of Mission Indians	A.) Max Baay is on travel, returns 8/4/03. He's recovering from an accident ^(a)	No info	24 mi ^{2(c)} 1,500 ac ^(a)	750 ^(a)	Federal government grants; negotiating with state for a casino compact ^(a)	Max Baay Water Personnel	Johnny Hernandez Chairman P.O. Box 130 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070 Phone: (760) 765-0845 Fax: (760) 765-0320
Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians	A.) Better understanding of how to run small drinking water treatment plant and capacity to train staff to operate the plant ^(a) B.) Seeking to improve and enlarge their water storage tank ^(a) C.) Researching wastewater treatment plants, as opposed to septic tanks ^(a)	No large scale farming; only walnut groves, but not harvesting them ^(a)	85 ac ^(a)	225 ^(b) 104 ^(c)	Shodakai Casino ^(a) ; cabinet shop ^(b)	Tribal EPA Jeff Harris EPA Teacher	Pricilla Hunter Chairwoman P.O. Box 39 Redwood Valley, CA 95470 Phone: (707) 485-8723 Fax: (707) 485-1247
Trinidad Rancheria	A.) Wastewater issues of their decentralized treatment system, some problems with septic tanks and leach fields ^(a) B.) Monitoring & detecting sewage water in surface water ^(a) C.) They do not conduct ocean	No large scale farming ^(a)	47 ^(b)	106 ^(a)	Cher-Ae Heights Casino; motel; restaurants; harbor ^(a)	Greg Nesty Trinidad Environ Coordinator	Carol Ervins, Chairman P.O. Box 630 Trinidad, Ca 95570 Phone: (707) 677-0211 Fax: (707) 677-3921

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED CALIFORNIA TRIBES

Tribe	Priority Tribal Water Issues	Agriculture	Land	Pop	Economic Development	Environmental Department	Contacts
	monitoring for contaminants ^(a)						

Notes

- (a) Data from tribe
- (b) Data from Tiller's Guide to Indian Country*
- (c) Data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2000
- (d) Data from Reina Rogers, USDA American Indian Liaison
- (e) Data from CA Gaming Control Commission

(*) Tiller, Veronica E. Velarder. Tiller's Guide to Indian Country: Economic Profiles of American Reservations. BowArrow Publishing Company. Albuquerque, NM. 1996.

APPENDIX D: PRESENTATION OF TRIBAL REPORT



California Tribal Nations Technical Water Round Table

August 13, 2003

Primary Investigator: Colin Ben, *Summer Research Intern*
Co-Investigator: Jessie Coty, *Environmental Scientist*



About My Background



- ✦ **Bachelors of Arts, Fort Lewis College, Colorado**

- Graduated: 5/2002, GPA: 3.1
- Major: Southwest Studies, focus in Native American Studies

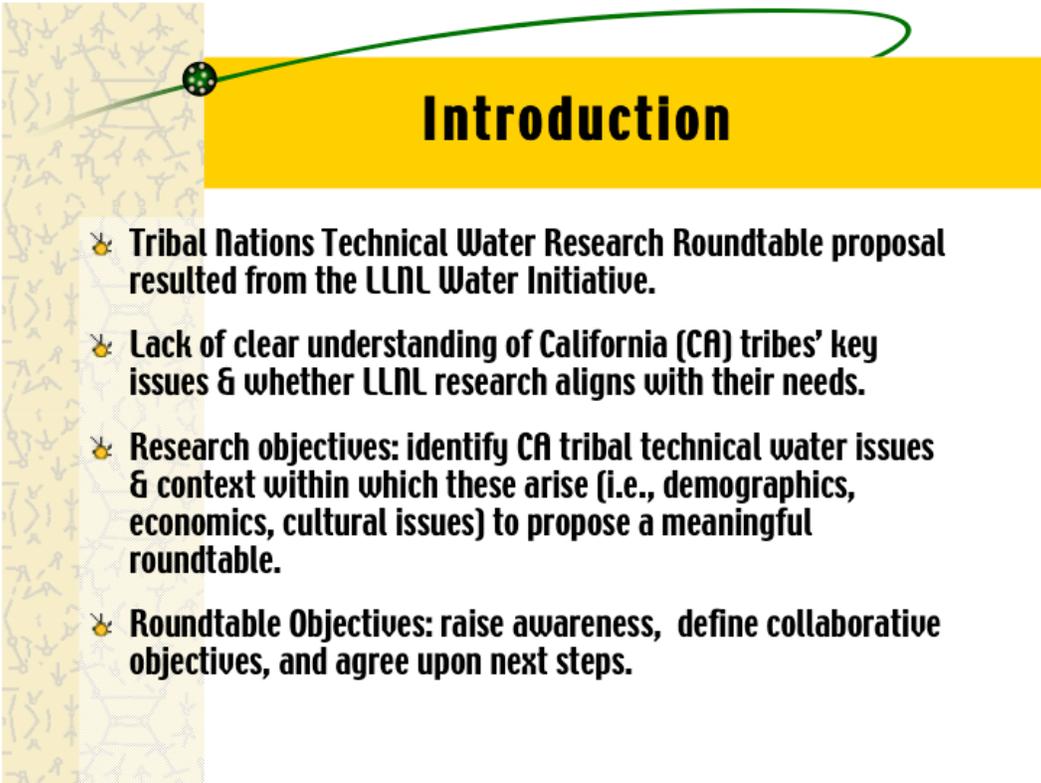
- ✦ **Masters of Arts, University of Arizona, Begin Fall 2003**

- American Indian Studies Program

- ✦ **Professional Objective**

- Work to improve Native American Tribes' lifestyle
- Interested in tribal water issues & environmental remediation

- ✦ **Navajo Tribal Member**



Introduction

- ✦ **Tribal Nations Technical Water Research Roundtable proposal resulted from the LLNL Water Initiative.**
- ✦ **Lack of clear understanding of California (CA) tribes' key issues & whether LLNL research aligns with their needs.**
- ✦ **Research objectives: identify CA tribal technical water issues & context within which these arise (i.e., demographics, economics, cultural issues) to propose a meaningful roundtable.**
- ✦ **Roundtable Objectives: raise awareness, define collaborative objectives, and agree upon next steps.**



Research Constraints

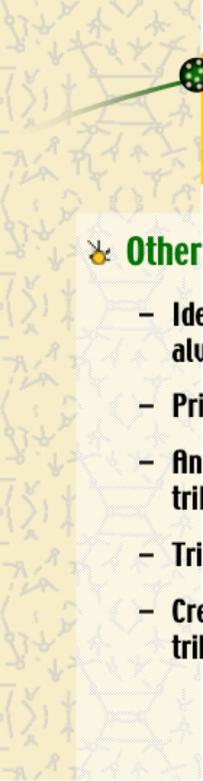


Issues impacting research:

- Trust issues between tribes and federal agencies (e.g., LLNL=Dept. of Energy)
- Cultural issues
- Political issues & litigation (will sharing tribal info negatively impact tribes, thus reluctance)
- Lack of info readily available in literature or with agencies
- Lack of tribal environmental or water staff
- Overall, little organized information available for water issues with tribes & tribal demographics/economic base



And there's more!!



Other Key Hurdles:

- Identifying key federal agency contacts for tribal information not always straightforward
- Privacy rules for releasing tribal info by EPA staff
- Answering tribal staff question, “How can LLNL work with our tribe?” such that tribes comfortable in releasing info
- Tribal staff refusal to release info, especially without formal letters
- Creating an equitable & appropriate criteria for recommending tribal invitees for the round table



General Tribal Nations Info

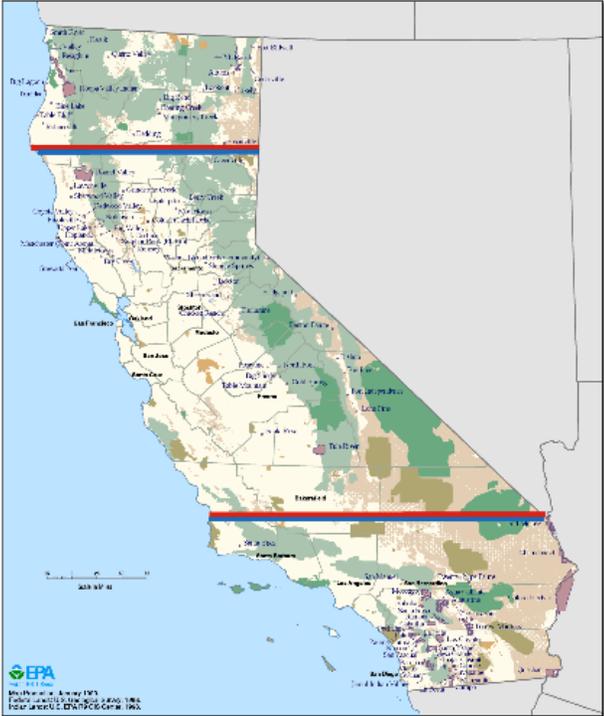
- ✦ **Federally Recognized Native American Tribes have a unique government-to-government relationship with U.S.**
- ✦ **Tribes work directly with Federal Departments including:**
 - **Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)**
 - **Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)**
 - **Indian Health Services (IHS)**
 - **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**
 - **U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)**

A graphic featuring a vertical yellow bar on the left with a pattern of small, light-colored symbols. A green line starts from a black dot on the bar, curves over a yellow horizontal bar, and ends with a small circle. The yellow horizontal bar contains the title "California Tribal Nations" in bold black text.

California Tribal Nations

- ✦ **Federally Recognized Tribes-106**
- ✦ **Smallest population of tribal members-3**
- ✦ **Largest population of tribal members-4,584**
- ✦ **Smallest land base trust lands-0 square miles**
- ✦ **Largest land base trust lands-141.69 square miles**
- ✦ **Number of Gaming Tribes-53**

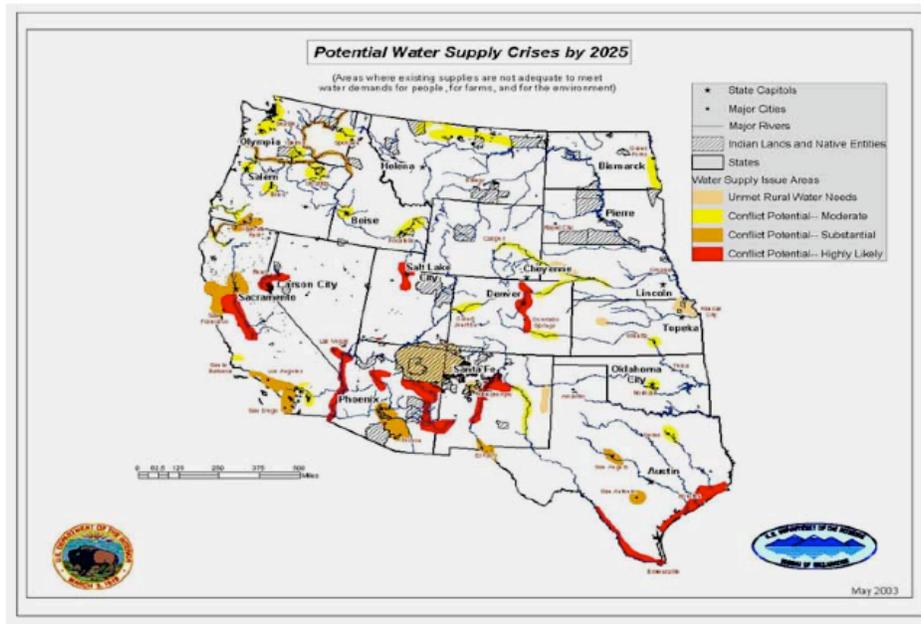
EPA Map of Federally Recognized Tribes



**CALIFORNIA
Tribal & Federal Lands**

- BIA: Bureau of Indian Affairs (Tribal Lands)
- BLM: Bureau of Land Management
- BOR: Bureau of Reclamation
- Private Land
- FS: Forest Service
- FWS: Fish and Wildlife Service
- NPS: National Park Service
- DOD: Department of Defense
- BIA Geographic Region Boundary
- EPA Geographic Region Boundary

Projected Water Crises by 2025





Key Resources & Contacts

- ✦ **BIA–Pacific Regional Office;**
- ✦ **EPA–Water Division;**
- ✦ **IHS– Environmental Health Services & Sanitation Facilities Construction;**
- ✦ **DOR–Native American Affairs Office;**
- ✦ **USDA–Natural Resources Conservation Services.**
- ✦ **Tribal Staff in the Environmental, Enrollment, Economic Development, & Tribal Administration;**
- ✦ **Native American Environmental Protection Agency;**
- ✦ **Council of Energy Resources Tribes;**
- ✦ **National Tribal Environmental Council.**



Constraints Drove Research



Constraints

- Time limited capacity to research each of 106 tribes
- Focused on selecting equal number of representative regional tribes



Geographic Regions

- Mirrored BIA & EPA jurisdictional boundaries
- Northern, Central, Southern areas



Criteria: Categories of Water Programs

- Tribes with more established water programs & departments
- Tribes with a water department and fair understanding of water issues
- Tribes with a newly established water department & learning about water issues

Applying Criteria for Tribal Selection and Research

- ✦ **Number of Tribes Per Region**
 - 6 for each Northern, Central, Southern areas per region
- ✦ **Number of Tribes Per Water Program Category**
 - 2 for each Northern, Central, Southern areas per water category
- ✦ **Selection of Tribes Per Region & Water Program Category**
 - Received recommendations of tribes from Federal Agencies water personnel and used research information to also inform decision
 - Followed up by calling each recommended tribe's water department/personnel to further justify appropriate recommendation



Feedback On Formula

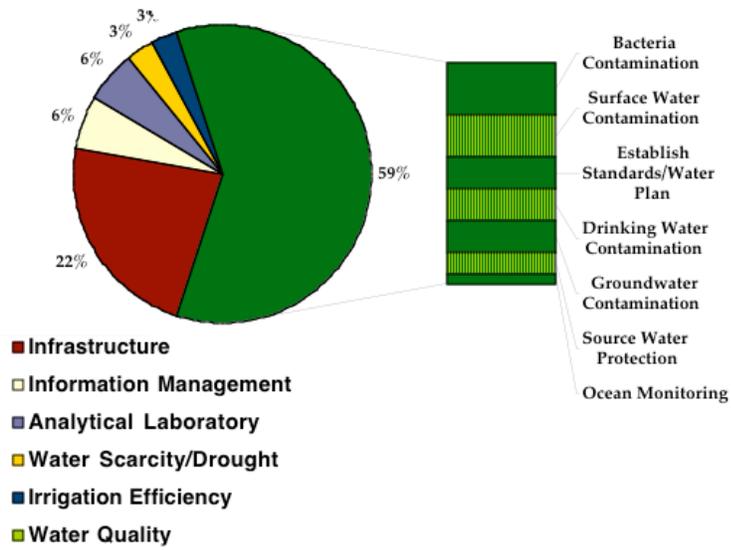
- ✦ Dr. Patterson, Tribal Environmental Director, La Jolla Tribe: *“I think that formula would be the best way...”*.
- ✦ Frank Fryman, State Water Rights Specialist, BIA: *“It sounds pretty good.”*
- ✦ Ron Thompson, Director of Water Programs, National Tribal Environmental Council: *“It’s a good approach for a vast variety of tribes.”*
- ✦ Bessie Lee, Project Officer, EPA Indian Programs Office: *“Tribal participation may be greater if your discussion was a break-out session at an annual tribal conference.”*



Research Results & Conclusions

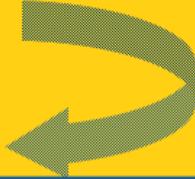
**A lot learned despite
many research constraints!!**

California Tribal Water Issues



Tribal Land Use & Ownership

Land Use



No farming	9
Only family gardening	5
Large scale farming	1
No information	3

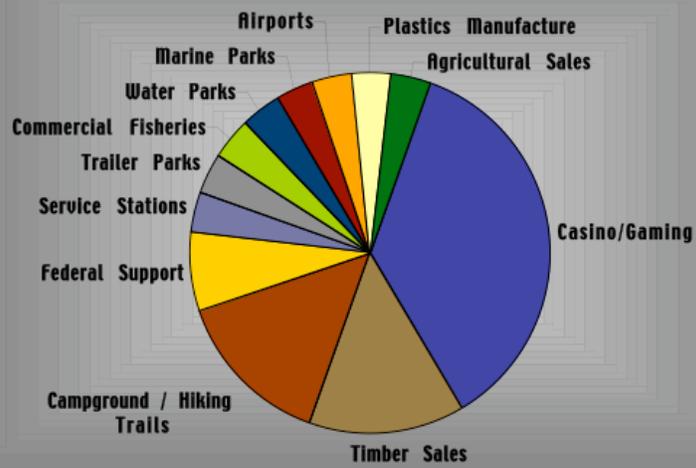
Land Ownership



Median	18 sq mi
Average	33 sq mi
Range	.07-142 sq mi

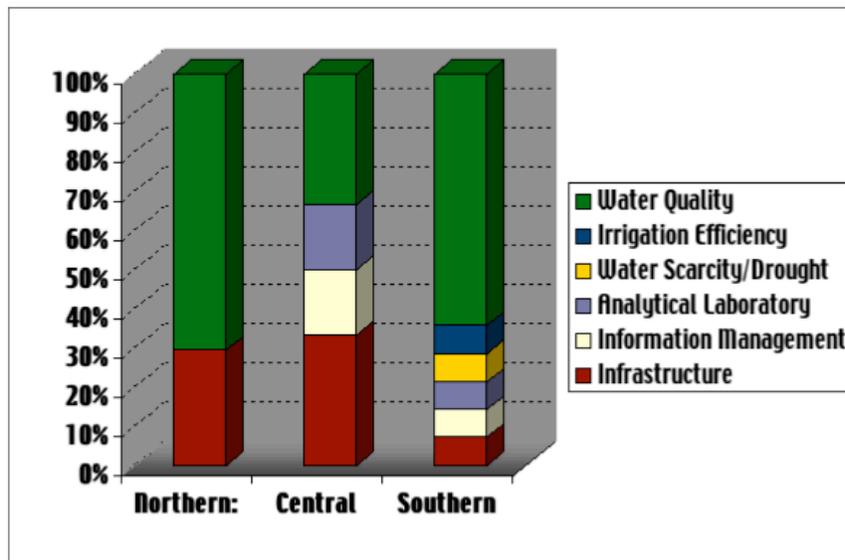
California Tribal Populations





Tribal Economic Development

Regional Tribal Nations Water Issues (CA)





Regional Key Water Issues



18 Northern Area Tribes

- Water Quality
- Infrastructure



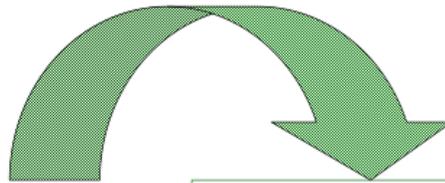
55 Central Area Tribes

- Water Quality
- Infrastructure

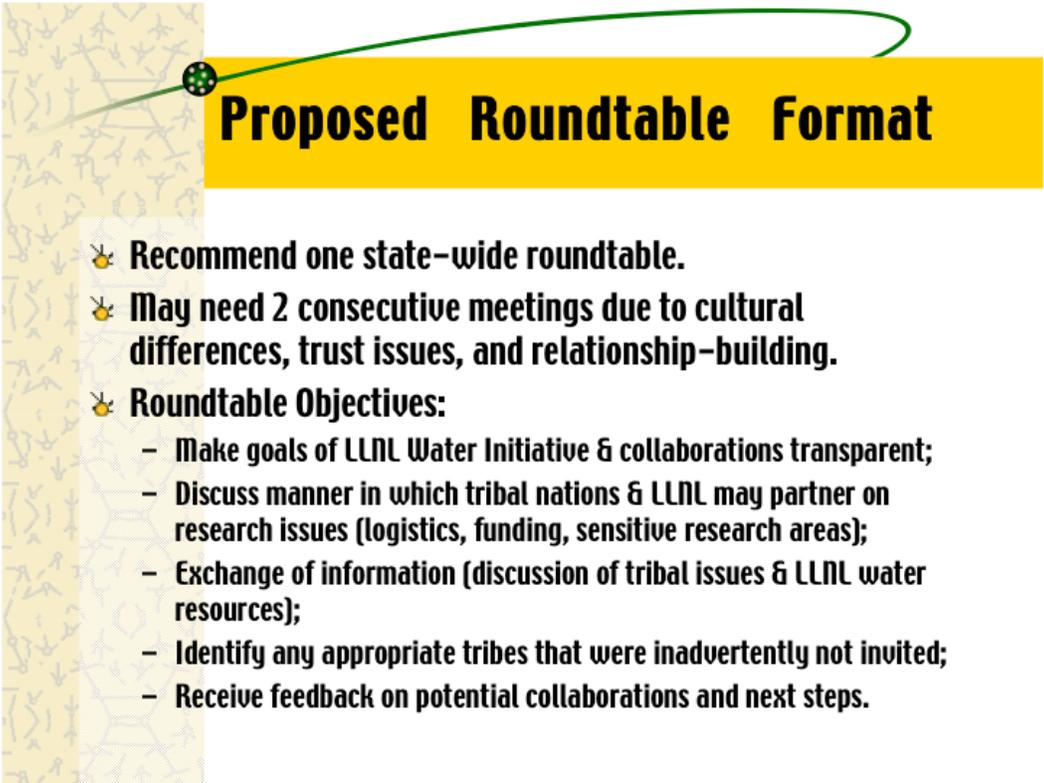


33 Southern Area Tribes

- Water Quality
- Diverse number of equally important water issues

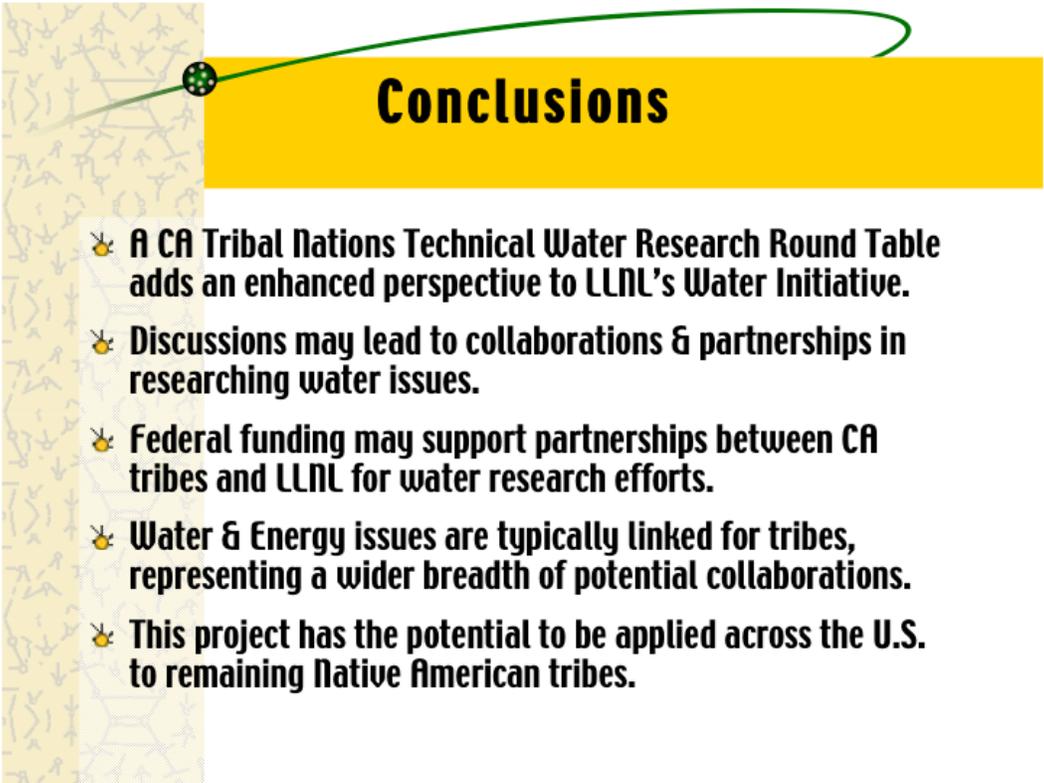


- Pattern of water issues within regions influenced roundtable format proposal;
- Need equal participation rather than tribes subject of roundtable.



Proposed Roundtable Format

- ✿ **Recommend one state-wide roundtable.**
- ✿ **May need 2 consecutive meetings due to cultural differences, trust issues, and relationship-building.**
- ✿ **Roundtable Objectives:**
 - **Make goals of LLNL Water Initiative & collaborations transparent;**
 - **Discuss manner in which tribal nations & LLNL may partner on research issues (logistics, funding, sensitive research areas);**
 - **Exchange of information (discussion of tribal issues & LLNL water resources);**
 - **Identify any appropriate tribes that were inadvertently not invited;**
 - **Receive feedback on potential collaborations and next steps.**



Conclusions

- ✦ **A CA Tribal Nations Technical Water Research Round Table adds an enhanced perspective to LLNL's Water Initiative.**
- ✦ **Discussions may lead to collaborations & partnerships in researching water issues.**
- ✦ **Federal funding may support partnerships between CA tribes and LLNL for water research efforts.**
- ✦ **Water & Energy issues are typically linked for tribes, representing a wider breadth of potential collaborations.**
- ✦ **This project has the potential to be applied across the U.S. to remaining Native American tribes.**



Thank You for Your Attention

Questions?

APPENDIX E: SUGGESTED RESOURCES

American Indian Resources Institute. Tribal Water Management Handbook: Building Homelands on 19th Century Promises. Oakland, California.

Canbey, W.C. 1988. American Indian Law in a Nutshell, 2nd edition. West Wadsworth.

Eargle, D. 2000. Native California Guide: Weaving the Past and the Present. Trees Company Press.

Helperin, A.N., et. al. 2001. California's Contaminated Groundwater: Is the State Minding. Natural Resources Defense Council.

Hundley, N. 2001. The Great Thirst: Californians and Water - A History, revised edition. University of California Press.

Johnson, M. 2001. Encyclopedia of Native American Tribes of North America. Gramercy.

Lewis, S.A. 1996. Sierra Club: Guide to Safe Drinking Water. Sierra Club Books.

Malinowski, S. and A. Sheets. 1998. The Gale Encyclopedia of Native American Tribes Vol. I-IV. Gale Group.

McCool, Daniel. 2002. Native Waters Contemporary Indian Water Settlements and the Second Treaty Era. University of Arizona Press.

Tribal Water Management Handbook: Building Homelands on 19th Century Promises. Oakland, California: American Indian Resources Institute.

APPENDIX F: KEY WEBSITES

California Environmental Protection Agency. State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality. Available at: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/nps/protecting.html>.

California Gambling Control Commission. Available at: <http://www.cgcc.ca.gov/tribalcasinos.html>.

Indian Gaming Links. Gaming Floor- Casino Trade and Industry News. Available at: http://www.gamingfloor.com/Indian_links.html.

U.S. Census Bureau. Department of Commerce. Geographic Area: California - American Indian Area. Available at: http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/GCTTable?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&geo_id=04000US06&_box_head_nbr=GCT-PH1&format=ST-8.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Services. Available at: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov>.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Indian Health Services. Available at: http://www.ihs.gov/PublicInfo/PublicAffairs/Welcome_Info/ThisFacts.asp.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Region IV: Indian Programs. Available at: www.epa.gov/region09/cross_pr/indian/index.html.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Region IV: Grants. Available at: <http://www.epa.gov/region09/funding/index.html>.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. American Indian Environmental Office. Tribal Grants. Available at: <http://www.epa.gov/indian/tgrant.htm>.

U.S. Department of Interior. Bureau of Reclamation. Water 2025 Conference- Preventing Crisis and Conflict in the West. Available at: <http://www.doi.gov/water2025/conference/index.html>