SHINGLE SPRINGS BAND OF MIWOK INDIANS
Shingle Springs Rancheria, (Verona) Tract, California
5281 Honpie Road, Placerville CA 95667
P.O. Box 1340, Shingle Springs CA 95682
(530) 676-8010 Office; (530) 676-8033 Fax

RESOLUTION 2016-46

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN.

WHEREAS, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians (the "Tribe") is a federally recognized Indian tribe eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians and is recognized as possessing powers of self-government; and

WHEREAS, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians' Tribal Council ("Tribal Council") is the duly-elected governing body of the Tribe and is authorized to act on behalf of the Tribe; and

WHEREAS, the Tribe applied for a the General Assistance Program grant from the United States Environmental Protection Agency, in order to develop its environmental program; and

WHEREAS, the grant requires the Tribe to develop an integrated solid waste management plan that will be carried out in accordance with the purposes and requirements of application provisions of law; and

WHEREAS, The Tribal Council has reviewed the attached Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan, and finds that it provides for the creation of rules and procedures necessary for the Tribe's participation in the General Assistance Program, and finds that enactment of the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan is in the interests of the Tribe.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Tribal Council hereby approves the attached "Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan," and authorizes the Chairman or his designee to execute any and all documents and agreements necessary as may be required to give effect to the transactions, herein contemplated, and to take such other actions as may hereby be necessary and appropriate to carry out the obligations there under.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution shall take effect immediately.

CERTIFICATION

As a duly-elected official of the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, I do hereby certify that, at a meeting duly called, noticed, and convened on the 2nd day of June, 2016 at which time a quorum of 7 was present, this resolution was duly adopted by a vote of 7 FOR, 0 AGAINST, 0 ABSTAINED, and said resolution has not been rescinded or amended in any form.

_____ *June 2, 2016*
Chairperson Date

ATTEST:
_____ *June 2, 2016*
Secretary Date

SHINGLE SPRINGS RANCHERIA INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

PREPARED FOR:

SHINGLE SPRINGS RANCHERIA
P.O. BOX 1340
SHINGLE SPRINGS, CA 95682

PREPARED BY:

ANALYTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVCIES
2021 "N" STREET, SUITE 200
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SHINGLE SPRINGS RANCHERIA SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1.0

PLAN PURPOSE

CHAPTER 1.0
PLAN PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to provide the Shingle Springs Rancheria (Rancheria) with practical direction for resolution of the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians' (Tribe) solid waste management issues. The plan details the existing waste management practices and regulations, identifies shortcomings and funding sources, and suggests a plan of action for environmentally responsible solid waste disposal.

As defined in the Tribe's Environmental Management Program, the Rancheria's goal for solid waste management is to "assure that solid waste generated by Tribal residences and businesses on the Rancheria is disposed of in an environmentally sound manner that achieves a high rate of recycle/reuse." This Solid Waste Management Plan will provide rationale and suggest methods for meeting this goal.

To achieve this goal, the Tribe has identified the following solid waste objectives:

- Develop a Shingle Springs Rancheria Recycling Program with assistance from El Dorado Disposal Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other Tribes. This recycling program will focus not only on the typical recycled material (i.e. aluminum cans, paper, glass), but will also include used hazardous waste, used tires, appliances, abandon vehicles;
- Develop a plan that addresses the location of open dumpsites on tribal lands, steps to remediation, and prevention.
- Develop a Shingle Springs Rancheria Recycling/ Composting program for the tribal offices located on the Rancheria. This will include the Tribal Administration Offices, Tribal Elders Program, Cultural Recourses Offices, Tribal Youth Program, Tribal Services Offices, Tribal Court Building, Facilities Department, and the Health and Wellness Center.
- Evaluate the need to develop and implement an Environmental Ordinance element that mandates open pit burning to only during burn days as dictated by the Air Pollution Control District (APCD);
- Evaluate the need to develop and implement an Environmental Ordinance element that outlines tribal regulations related to the proper location of open pits used for burning;
- Develop a tribal educational outreach program that teaches tribal residents and tribal youth about materials that can be recycled, placed into trash containers, burned during proper burn days, and health consequences of not following sound disposal principles; and,

- Offer composting workshops, supplies and support to residents, as well as chippers and/or grinders to reduce the volume of yard waste being burned.
- Develop a Shingle Springs Rancheria Air Program with assistance from U.S. EPA as well as other Tribes that will focus on improving the air quality of the Shingle Springs Rancheria as well as educating the membership on air quality concerns.

CHAPTER 2.0

RANCHERIA DESCRIPTION

CHAPTER 2.0
RANCHERIA DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location

The Rancheria is located in the Sierra Nevada foothills of northern California in western El Dorado County. The Rancheria is one mile northeast of the town of Shingle Springs, six miles southwest of the City of Placerville, and 35 miles east of Sacramento. Highway 50 passes just south of the Rancheria.

The Rancheria was established under the authority of the Indian Homeless Acts of June 21, 1906, and April 30, 1908. In 1916, eighty acres were purchased for the Homeless Indians living in and near El Dorado County. In 1920, under the same congressional authority, 160 acres were purchased for the Sacramento Verona Band of Homeless Indians. Collectively, this land became known as the Shingle Springs Rancheria. As of 2016 the tribe has accumulated over 430 acres.

2.2 Natural Resources

2.2.1 LAND RESOURCES

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the Rancheria is hilly and ranges in elevation from approximately 1,400 feet to approximately 1,600 feet above sea level. Slopes on the Rancheria vary from twenty percent to approximately fifty percent.

REGIONAL SETTING

The basic geologic framework of the Sierra Nevada foothills is a series of long belts of metamorphic rocks formed through prolonged heating and re-crystallization of sedimentary rocks. These formations were then intruded by molten magma that crystallized as enormous masses of granite. Specifically, the Rancheria is located on altered volcanic rocks. These rocks are recognized as part of a chaotically inter-mixed rock body that was once part of a Jurassic age island chain. The parent geologic material consists of massive, fractured, and generally un-weathered rock.

The surficial deposits covering the Rancheria are comprised of mixed alluvial sediments of varying depths. Under these surficial deposits lie volcanic rocks that were converted, through metamorphism, into rocks such as greenstone schists. The pressure and stress of metamorphism has resulted in numerous fractures and joints that tend in a nearly north direction and can be tilted vertically.

SOILS

El Dorado County soils consist of well-drained silt and sandy and gravelly loams divided into two physiographic regions, the Lower/Middle Foothills and the Mountainous Uplands. The soils on the Rancheria belong to the Auburn series, which generally consist of well-drained soils underlain by metamorphic rock. Surficial soils overlying the site consist of Auburn very rocky, silt loam (AxD) on two to thirty percent slopes and Auburn very rocky, silt loam (AxE) on thirty to fifty percent slopes. These soils have a slight to moderate erosion hazard, low expansive potential, and low corrosivity. Soils surrounding the Shingle Springs Rancheria include Serpentine Soil, Diamond Springs, and Auburn Silt Loam.

MINERAL RESOURCES

The California Division of Mining and Geology classifies the significance of mineral resources in accordance with the California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975. Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ) have been defined to indicate the significance of mineral deposits. The El Dorado County General Plan Land Use Map does not identify the Rancheria as a MRZ area. Mineral resource areas along the Deer Creek drainage are classed MRZ-3 for Placer gold and chromite deposits (CDMG, 1984). Areas classified as MRZ-3 contain deposits of significance that cannot be evaluated from available data. Deer Creek is located approximately 6 miles to the southwest of the Rancheria.

2.2.2 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

DESCRIPTION OF HABITAT

Historic land uses in the region include: cattle grazing, mining, and farming. Some of these land uses persist; however, they are rapidly being replaced with residential, commercial and industrial uses. Historic and current land uses, coupled with fire suppression, have substantially altered the native plant communities in terms of species composition and structure. Cattle grazing and urban development have encouraged the spread of exotic species in the region, while fire suppression has encouraged the growth of dense, continuous stands of chaparral and oak woodland. These unnaturally dense stands are more susceptible to disease and infestation during stress conditions, such as drought. In addition, wildfires are more likely because vegetation is continuous and dead wood levels are high.

MIXED OAK SERIES / BLUE OAK - FOOTHILL PINE

The primary plant community associated with the Rancheria consists of mixed oak woodland. Structurally, most of the woodland is two-tiered, being composed of a dense overstory of interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*) and blue oak (*Q. douglasii*) and a well-developed understory of shrub species. Other dominant tree species that occur include valley oak (*Q. lobata*), black oak (*Q. kelloggii*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), and ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). The shrub understory is primarily composed of toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), California coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), whiteleaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos viscida*), coyotebrush (*Baccharis pilularis* var. *sanguinea*), buckbrush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). Common native and non-native grasses

within this community include blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*), timothy grass (*Phleum pratense*), medusahead (*Tainenantherum medusae*), and vulpia (*Vulpia macrostachys*). Intermixed within these species are several native and non-native forbs including bedstraw (*Galium nuttallii*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), fairy lanterns (*Calochortus alba*), mule ears (*Wyethia* spp.), and soaproot (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*). Riparian areas contain Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii fremontii*) and two species of willow: narrow-leaved willow (*Salix exigua*) and pacific willow (*S. lucida*).

Oak woodlands are important wildlife habitats that provide abundant cover, foraging, nesting, and resting opportunities. Species common to this habitat include acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), oak titmouse (*Parus inornatus*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), white-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), and black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus californicus*). Black-tailed deer use the woodland to forage and rest, and as a movement corridor to access other habitat types. Red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), and great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) may nest within this community and forage within it or adjacent grasslands. Bats, such as fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*), California myotis (*Myotis californicus*), and pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) are likely to occur in oak woodlands as well. Reptile and amphibian species common to blue oak woodland include western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), western rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis*), common kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getulus*), sharp-tailed snake (*Contia tenuis*), and California slender salamander (*Batrachoseps attenuatus*).

California Annual Grassland Series / Annual Grassland
California annual grasslands are interspersed throughout the Rancheria, especially in drier areas. Dominant species within this community include ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitalis*), paintbrush (*Castilleja* spp.), quaking grass (*Briza maxima*), and blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*).

California annual grasslands provide foraging and breeding habitat for many wildlife species. Grasslands are important foraging grounds for several species including California vole (*Microtus californicus*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), western harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), broad-footed mole (*Scapanus latimanus*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), black-tailed deer, and black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*). Small rodents attract birds of prey including red-tailed hawk, American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), red-shouldered hawk, and barn owl (*Tyto alba*). California quail (*Callipepla californica*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), savanna sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), and western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) may forage in these grasslands. Scrub jay, western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), white-throated swift (*Aeronautes saxatalis*) and mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottus*) may also use the habitat for foraging.

Due to the dry nature of this plant community, amphibian species are not usually found in this habitat. However, annual grasslands do provide suitable shelter, basking sites, and foraging habitat for reptiles such as western rattlesnake, common kingsnake, Pacific gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus catenifer*), striped racer (*Masticophis lateralis*), and western fence lizard.

WETLANDS / JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

Regulated wetlands and other waters of the United States fall under the jurisdiction of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Jurisdictional waters include lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, sloughs, wet meadows, and natural ponds. Wet areas that are not regulated include stock watering ponds and agricultural ditches created in upland areas.

One intermittent channel has been identified on the Rancheria. This channel meets the requirements of jurisdictional waters by having a defined channel and ordinary high water mark. The channel is ephemeral at its upper reaches (near Honpie Road on the Rancheria); it becomes intermittent in its lower sections. The channel flows in a northeast direction, through a culvert under Koto Road, and eventually to Slate Creek. The channel banks are scoured and the channel bed is laden with cobbles. Riparian vegetation is sparse to non-existent, with most vegetation consisting of mixed oak woodland.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

A list of special-status plant and animal species reported to occur on the Rancheria was compiled with data from the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB, 2000), consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game, California Native Plant Society (CNPS) literature (Skinner and Pavlik, 1995), consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, rare plant surveys, and biological literature of the region. These species include: Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalu)*, California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii)*, Delta smelt (*Hypomesus transpacificu)*, Central Valley steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss)*, Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)*, Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)*, Sacramento splittail (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus)*, Valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*), Stebbin's morning-glory (*Calystegia stebbinsii)*, Pine Hill ceanothus (*Ceanothus roderickii)*, Pine Hill flannelbush (*Fremontodendron californicum* ssp. *Decumbens)*, El Dorado bedstraw (*Galium californicum ssp. Sierrae)*, and Layne's butterweed (*Senecio layneae*).

2.2.3 AIR QUALITY

REGIONAL SETTING

The Rancheria lies within the Mountain Counties Air Basin (MCAB). The climate of the MCAB is influenced by the foothill and mountainous terrain unique to the counties in the MCAB. El Dorado County is bordered by the Sacramento Valley to the west and the Nevada State line to the east. The western portion of the County consists of rolling Sierra Nevada foothills, and the central and eastern portions of the County consist of granite peaks reaching up to 10,000 feet in elevation. The climate of El Dorado County is characterized by hot dry summers and cool moist winters. Generally, the western portion

of the County has higher temperatures and lower annual rainfall, while the central and eastern portions of the County are characterized by lower temperatures and higher annual rainfall.

Air quality is affected by the rate, amount, and location of pollutant emissions and the associated meteorological conditions that influence movement and dispersal of these pollutants. Atmospheric conditions including wind speed, wind direction and air temperature, in combination with local surface topography, determine air pollutant impacts on local air quality.

Pollutants of Concern

The MCAB is primarily affected by ozone and particulate matter. Exposure to elevated levels of these pollutants poses health hazards and may also cause nuisance-type impacts. Nuisance type impacts include reduced visibility and dust settlement on nearby areas. In addition, heavily traveled corridors and congested intersections create carbon monoxide, also a pollutant of concern.

Ozone is a reactive pollutant. It is not emitted directly into the atmosphere, but is a secondary air pollutant produced in the atmosphere through a complex series of photochemical reactions involving volatile organic compounds (VOC) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_X). VOC and NO_X are known as precursor compounds for ozone. Significant ozone production generally requires ozone precursors to be present in a stable atmosphere with strong sunlight for approximately three hours. Short-term exposure to ozone can irritate the eyes and cause constriction of the airways. In addition to causing shortness of breath, ozone can aggravate existing respiratory diseases such as asthma, bronchitis, and emphysema.

"Respirable" particulate matter (PM_{10}) and "fine" particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) consist of particulate matter that is 10 microns or less in diameter and 2.5 microns or less in diameter, respectively. Particulate matter in the atmosphere results from many kinds of dust- and fume-producing industrial and agricultural operations, fuel combustion, and atmospheric photochemical reactions. Some sources of particulate matter, such as demolition and construction activities, are more local in nature, while others, such as vehicular traffic, have a more regional effect. Very small particles of certain substances (e.g., sulfates and nitrates) can cause lung damage directly, or can contain absorbed gases (e.g., chlorides or ammonium) that may be deleterious to health.

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a non-reactive pollutant that is a product of incomplete combustion. Carbon monoxide concentrations generally follow the spatial and temporal distributions of vehicular traffic. Concentrations are also influenced by meteorological factors such as wind speed and atmospheric mixing. When inhaled at high concentrations, carbon monoxide combines with hemoglobin in the blood and reduces the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood. This results in reduced oxygen reaching the brain, heart, and other body tissues. This condition is especially critical for people with cardiovascular diseases and chronic lung disease or anemia.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

Air pollution is regulated by national and state ambient air quality standards, and emission limits for individual sources of air pollutants. The federal Clean Air Act requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identify National Ambient Air Quality Standards (national standards) to protect public health and welfare. National standards have been established for ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, and lead. These pollutants are called "criteria" air pollutants because individual standards have been established to meet specific public health and welfare criteria. California has adopted more stringent ambient air quality standards for most of the federal criteria air pollutants, referred to as State Ambient Air Quality Standards (SAAQS), and has adopted air quality standards for some pollutants for which there is no corresponding national standard.

TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS

Toxic air contaminants are pollutants that are associated with acute, chronic, or carcinogenic effects but for which no ambient air quality standard has been established or, in the case of carcinogens, is appropriate. Serpentine rock is found in western El Dorado County, and occurs on the Rancheria. Some types of serpentine rock contain asbestos fibers, which are considered a toxic air contaminant.

EXISTING AIR QUALITY

El Dorado County has been designated "unclassified" for state carbon monoxide standards, and "unclassified/attainment" for federal standards. The CO monitoring station has not exceeded the CO air quality standard for the three-year period.

El Dorado County is considered a non-attainment area for ozone because concentrations of this pollutant sometimes exceed both federal and state standards. State and federal ozone standards are also exceeded on portions of the Rancheria.

El Dorado County is designated "unclassified" for PM_{10}. The state daily PM_{10} standard was exceeded once during the three-year period. Other federal and state PM_{10} standards have not been exceeded on the Rancheria.

CHAPTER 3.0

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ON THE RANCHERIA

Chapter 3.0

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ON THE RANCHERIA

3.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Solid waste generated by Rancheria land uses is primarily disposed in three ways: (1) solid waste disposal service by El Dorado Disposal Service (EDDS); (2) open pit burning; and (3) Dumpsites. All of the households on the Rancheria contract with EDDS to dispose solid waste and recyclable materials on a weekly basis. Additionally, the Tribal Government uses EDDS to provide service for Tribal offices. Solid waste handled by EDDS is ultimately hauled and disposed at the Lockwood Landfill in Nevada.

The Tribal Government also rents a twenty to thirty yard dumpster, on a quarterly basis. Additional rentals are concentrated around Big Time and Conferences, which are the largest single "event" generators of solid waste for the Rancheria.

Many of the Rancheria residents also burn household and garden waste on their properties (Murray, 2002). Although not required to do so, some residents voluntarily comply with "Burn Days" as identified by the APCD. The APCD has a call-in recording that informs residences of acceptable days for burning. There have been some instances where Burn Days were not followed, as well as some nighttime burning. These practices have resulted in localized air quality problems for Rancheria residents. Additionally, the location of some of the open pit burns has created temporary air quality problems for nearby residences.

Currently there is one location where trash has been dumped on a consistent basis. This location is referred to as Lot 40. The Tribe cleans up this location at least once a quarter. This site is an unofficial dump location for household trash, tires, hazardous waste, green waste, and construction debris.

3.2 SHORTCOMINGS

The Tribe's Environmental Ordinance is currently in revision. Options are provided in the Action Plan section of this document (Section 6.0). Additionally, there are no bans on open pit burning or regulations that dictate what items can be burned.

CHAPTER 4.0

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

CHAPTER 4.0

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

On the Rancheria, health and environmental issues associated with solid waste disposal are primarily related to open pit burning activities, and open dump sites. From an environmental standpoint, open pit burning degrades air quality and can indirectly pollute the soil and ground water. These environmental problems create human health and nuisance concerns associated with dust, smoke, and other pollutants.

4.1 HEALTH RELATED ISSUES

Emissions from open pit burning generate a variety of gases and pollutants, including: oxygen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitric oxide, hydrocarbons, volatile organic compounds, semivolatile organic compounds, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), hydrogen cyanide, metals, dioxin and particulate matter (Lemieux, 1998). Because refuse is burned in pits, the resultant emissions are released at ground level and are not diluted. This makes the pollutants more available for direct inhalation. Open pit fires burn at lower combustion temperatures than commercial facilities and, therefore, release more pollutants. Open pit burning produces 310 times the amount of organic gases, 12,000 times the amount of carbon monoxide, 30 times the amount of carbon dioxide, and 40 times the amount of particles than commercial incinerators produce for the same amount of refuse burned (Seymour, 1998). The health related effects of carbon monoxide and particulate matter are discussed in Section 2.2.3.

Most garbage creates pollution when burned. Plastics, rubber, paper and organic materials all release some type of dangerous pollutant. The pollutants and particulate matter can create a variety of immediate health problems including: eye and nose irritation, breathing difficulty, coughing, and headaches (State of Wisconsin, 2002). Long term health effects include: learning disorders, behavioral problems, cancer, reproductive difficulties, diabetes, problems of the immune, endocrine, nervous and gastrointestinal systems, asthma, lung disease, sudden elderly heart attack and sudden infant death syndrome (State of New Hampshire, 2001).

Studies have shown that nearly 60,000 American die each year from the inhalation of soot and ash. The particles or ash attach to the lungs and scar the tissue. This problem is a large factor in children who develop asthma. Children develop these problems more quickly because they have higher breathing rates than adults. Pregnant mothers can infect their unborn children each time they breathe in contaminated air; this can alter the child's DNA in the early months of pregnancy (Seymour, 1998).

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

A number of the aforementioned human health pollutants also degrade the environment. An excellent example is dioxin. Dioxin is a toxic compound that is produced when PVC plastic and wood are burned. It is classified by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as a known human carcinogen. Dioxin is released in the atmosphere during combustion. It returns to the ground during rainfall and pollutes our soil and ground water. Dioxin builds up in soils, water, plants and animal tissue and is again passed up the food chain to humans.

The lack of recycling and reuse of materials contributes to the depletion of the earth's natural resources. Disposable products and packaging exacerbate this depletion. Americans generated approximately 218 million tons in 2000; 152 million tons went to landfills or was burned in incinerators. Recycling allows materials to be reprocessed instead of using virgin natural resources. For example, "every ton of recycled steel saves 2,500 pounds of iron ore, 1,000 pounds of coal and 40 pounds of limestone" (El Dorado County, 2002). In addition to preserving our natural resources, recycling reduces the risks of air and water pollution from manufacturing. The use of scrap steel instead of virgin materials reduces air pollution by 85% and water pollution by 75%.

CHAPTER 5.0

EXISTING REGULATIONS

Chapter 5.0

EXISTING REGULATIONS

5.1 TRIBAL REGULATIONS

The Shingle Springs Land Use Ordinance provides for the following provision that relates to residential debris:

> Each individual assignee will be responsible for the appearance of their land. It is a public nuisance for any assignee to keep deposit, or scatter over their premises any of the following:
> - Lumber, junk, trash or debris;
> - Abandoned, discarded, or unused objects or equipment such as automobiles, furniture, stoves, refrigerators, freezers, cans or containers.

Section 9(f) of the Shingle Springs Land Assignment Ordinance also contains provisions that regulate the storage and disposal of debris:

> Assignments shall not be used for any unlawful purpose. The assignee shall maintain the assignment and any improvements thereon in a state of good repair at all times, and in a neat and sanitary condition. There can be no junk cars or old appliances strewn about and personal garbage must be removed at regular intervals.

The Shingle Springs 2012 Environmental Code includes the following provisions:

ARTICLE IV. WASTE.

(B) SOLID WASTE.

1. Each Resident living on Tribal Lands will be responsible for keeping their parcel, in a neat and sanitary condition which includes, but is not limited to, keeping said parcel free from solid waste.
2. Solid waste must be disposed of appropriately. No person, employee, firm, or corporation or enterprise shall dispose of Solid Waste on Tribal Land.

(C) HAZARDOUS WASTE.

1. No person, employee, firm, or corporation or enterprise shall throw or dispose of Hazardous Waste on Tribal Lands.
2. The Tribal Environmental Department strongly encourages those living on Tribal Lands to try and find ways to reduce the amount of household hazardous waste used including, but not limited to, using safer organic alternatives when available, using all of the material before disposing of an empty container and/or

contacting the Tribal Environmental Department to assist in disposing of hazardous materials.

(D) GREEN WASTE.

Composting is encouraged and the Tribal Environmental Department will make available for Residents information on composting. No Resident may scatter green waste on their premises unless it has undergone the composting process.

(E) RECYCLING.

The Tribal Environmental Department shall develop a recycling program with assistance from local disposal companies, the EPA and other tribes. This recycling program may include, but is not limited to having, a plan for recycling aluminum cans, paper (newspaper, typing, etc.), glass, motor oil, oil filters, tires, plastics, batteries and any other products as deemed necessary.

ARTICLE V. AIR.

(A) BURNING.

1. Residents may burn non-toxic waste in open pits provided all burning does not interfere with the health or peaceful enjoyment of other Residents.
2. The following is a list of safety precautions to employ which will reduce the chances that an uncontrolled fire will occur:
   - **i.** For maximum safety, pile size should be four (4) foot in diameter or less;
   - **ii.** Flammable materials and vegetation should be cleared away within a ten (10) foot radius of the pile;
   - **iii.** Only burn close to a water supply;
   - **iv.** Only burn when an adult is in attendance;
   - **v.** Ensure that the fire is completely extinguished before leaving the area.
3. At times larger fires may occur in traditional structures or areas such as a round houses, sweat lodges or dance arbors. The leader of the ceremony, dance, etc. is responsible for exercising good judgment as it pertains to fire safety.
4. In the performance of their regular duties, the Tribal Facilities Department may have larger fires or burn piles. The Tribal Facilities Department Director is responsible for exercising good judgment as it pertains to fire safety.

(B) AIR QUALITY EDUCATION.

The Tribal Environmental Department shall make available information for Tribal Members about the air quality effects of land use/transportation on Tribal Lands. The information may include flyers, community workshops, brochures and articles in the monthly newsletter.

(C) DUST.

All construction activities taking place on Tribal Lands shall perform all the following practices to reduce dust when applicable:

1. Water all active construction areas as needed;
2. Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials or require all trucks to maintain at least two (2) feet of space below the top of the truck bed;
3. Pave, apply water, or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers on all unpaved areas and staging areas at construction sites;

4. Hydroseed or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers to inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for ten (10) days or more);
5. Enclose, cover, water, or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers to exposed stockpiles (dirt, sand, etc.);
6. Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways;
7. Replant vegetation in disturbed areas as quickly as possible.

5.2 GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS

5.2.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C et seq. creates a comprehensive federal regulatory program for the management of hazardous and solid waste.

Part 257 and Part 258 of Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations provides guidelines for the disposal of solid waste and construction and operation of solid waste facilities. Implementation and enforcement of these regulations was delegated to the States and Tribes. The EPA does not currently have permitting or enforcement authority over solid waste practices on Indian lands. Instead, they encourage Tribes to take responsibility for implementing and regulating solid waste programs. Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 258 requires that owners/operators ensure compliance with these federal regulations.

5.2.2 STATE REGULATIONS

Although State regulations do not apply on the Rancheria, they provide guidance on proper solid waste management.

TITLE 14, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

Section 17331. Frequency of Refuse Removal.

The owner or tenant of any premises, business establishment or industry shall be responsible for the satisfactory removal of all refuse accumulated by him on his property or his premises. To prevent propagation, harborage, or attraction of flies, rodents or other vectors and the creation of nuisances, refuse, except for inert materials, shall not be allowed to remain on the premises for more than seven days, except when:

a) disruptions due to strikes occur, or

b) severe weather conditions or "Acts of God" make collection impossible using normal collection equipment, or

c) official holidays interrupt the normal seven day collection cycle in which case collection may be postponed until the next working day. Where it is deemed necessary by the local health officer because of the propagation of vectors and for the protection of public health, more frequent removal of refuse shall be required.

Section 17353. Vector Control Measures

a) All waste tires shall be stored in a manner which prevents the breeding and harborage of mosquitoes, rodents, and other vectors by any of the following means:

(1) Cover with impermeable barriers other than soil to prevent entry or accumulation of precipitation; or

(2) Use of treatments or methods to prevent or eliminate vector breeding as necessary, provided the control program is approved as appropriate and effective by the local vector control authority, if such authority exists. If no local vector control authority exists, the local health department and the State Department of Health Services shall approve the vector control plan. Any control program approved by the local vector control authority shall be subject to Board concurrence at the time of issuance or renewal of the permit.

CHAPTER 6.0

ACTION PLAN

CHAPTER 6.0

ACTION PLAN

6.1 ACTION PLAN

EDUCATION

To promote awareness, the information in this document should be made available for review by all tribal members. The Tribe's Environmental Department may consider holding meetings to discuss these issues, distribute flyers detailing this information and/or create an environmental education program for solid waste management. The EPA and IHS may provide assistance with the proper dissemination of this information.

ENFORCEMENT

OPEN PIT BURNING

Once this information is disseminated, the Tribe should require compliance with its Environmental Code regarding burn days. Burning will only be allowed on days designated by the El Dorado County Environmental Management Department (EMD). Proper burn day information is available at (530) 621-5897. The following provisions are required by the EMD. The Tribe should consider including these provisions in the Environmental Code:

- Air pollution burn permits for residential burning are not required if all the following requirements are met: burn pile is 100 feet from a family dwelling; vegetation to be burned is on the premises it originated from; burn pile is approximately 4 feet by 4 feet.
- California Department of Forestry (CDF) requires a CDF residential burn permit from May 1st until the end of the declared Fire Season. The CDF residential burn permit is obtainable from your local fire or CDF or United States Forest Service station.
- Vegetation such as waste from trees, vines, brush, leaves, lawn clippings and dry plants may be burned. It is illegal to burn anything other than vegetation.
- Your local fire agency shall be notified prior to each burn.
- The fire must be hot to reduce smoke. To minimize smoke from your outdoor fire, the following smoke management is required: vegetation to be burned shall be arranged so that it will burn with a minimum amount of smoke; only the amount that will burn within the following 24 (twenty-four) hours should be ignited in any one day, except for large trees (diameter of six or more inches); all outdoors fires shall be ignited only with approved ignition devices; vegetation to be burned shall be ignited as rapidly as practicable within applicable fire control restrictions; burning shall be curtailed when smoke drifting into a nearby-populated area becomes a public nuisance; no vegetation shall be burned unless it is free of tires, household rubbish, tar paper, and construction

debris; vegetation should be free of dirt, soil and moisture; and, vegetation is loosely stacked in such a manner to promote drying and insure combustion with a minimum of smoke.

WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING PROGRAM

The Tribe should promote an extensive recycling and composting program. All residents should be encouraged to participate in the curbside, recycling program provided by EDDS. The El Dorado Disposal Service also has several drop-off locations. **Table 6-1** shows drop off locations and items that are accepted.

Old and used tires will be disposed during Tire Amnesty Days for El Dorado County residents when available. Tires will be transported to the El Dorado Material Recovery Center. State law limits the transportation of tires to nine (9) per vehicle. In subsequent years, the Tire Amnesty Day should be determined and this information disseminated to tribal members. Individual tribal members will be strongly encouraged to dispose of all old and used tires on their property. The Tribal Government should sponsor the removal of old and used tires that are not on an individual assignment.

El Dorado Disposal accepts Household Hazardous Waste every Friday. Most products labeled "caution, warning, danger or poison" are accepted at these facilities. All items should be placed in the trunk and away from all passengers during transport. In addition, items should be in their original containers and should not be commingled with other household hazardous waste products. Items that are not accepted include: radioactive materials, infectious medical wastes, tires, explosives, compressed gas cylinders, PCBs, or appliances. The Tribal Government should sponsor the removal of household hazardous waste that exists on the Rancheria. **Table 6-2** shows the locations of Household Hazardous Waste facilities and the items that are accepted.

TABLE 6-1
DROP OFF RECYCLING LOCATIONS

Location	Hours Accepted	Items Accepted
El Dorado Disposal Service Recycling 3510 Palmer Cameron Park, California (530) 626-4141	Tuesday through Saturday 10am to 4pm	Aluminum; Bi-metal Cans; Corrugated Cardboard, flattened; PETE #1 Plastic; Glass CRV; Glass Other; HDPE #2 Plastic, frosted/clear; Junk Mail; Magazines; Newsprint; Office Grade Paper; Telephone Books; White Office Grade Paper; Plastics #1 through #7, sorted
El Dorado Disposal/Western El Dorado Recovery Systems 4100 Throwita Way Diamond Springs, California (530) 626-4141	Tuesday through Saturday 8am to 3:30pm (closed for lunch from 11:30 to 12:00)	Aluminum; Bi-metal Cans; Corrugated Cardboard, flattened; Tin Cans; PETE #1 Plastic; Glass CRV; Glass Other; HDPE #2 Plastic, frosted/clear; Junk Mail; Magazines; Newsprint; Office Grade Paper; Telephone Books; White Office Grade Paper; Plastics #1 through #7, sorted; Green Waste; Wood Waste Scrap Metal
El Dorado Disposal Service	Tuesday through Saturday	Aluminum; Bi-metal Cans;

Recycling 4600 Missouri Flat Road Placerville, California (530) 626-4141	10am to 4pm	Corrugated Cardboard, flattened; PETE #1 Plastic; Glass CRV; Glass Other; HDPE #2 Plastic, frosted/clear; Junk Mail; Magazines Newsprint; Office Grade Paper; Telephone Books; White Office Grade Paper; Plastics #1 through #7, sorted

TABLE 6-2
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL LOCATIONS

Location	Hours Accepted	Items Accepted
El Dorado Hills Station 990 Lassen Lane El Dorado Hills, California (530) 677-7622	1st and 3rd Saturday of the month 9am to 12pm	Aerosols; Batteries; Corrosives; Antifreeze; Fluorescent Lights; Oil Filters; Household Chemicals; Latex Paint; Mercury Containing Devices; Pesticides/Herbicides; Sealants/Adhesives; Thinners/Solvents; Propane Tanks (5 gallon maximum size)
El Dorado Disposal Materials Recovery Systems 4100 Throwita Way Diamond Springs, California (530) 626-4141	Friday through Saturday 9am to 4pm	Aerosols; Batteries; Corrosives; Antifreeze; Fluorescent Lights; Oil Filters; Household Chemicals; Latex Paint; Mercury Containing Devices; Needles; Pesticides/Herbicides; Sealants/Adhesives; Thinners/Solvents

The EMD also sponsors Temporary Household Hazardous Waste Events at remote country locations. The schedule of these events varies; the locations and dates can be found at http://www.co.el-dorado.ca.us/emd/events.html. **Table 6-3** lists businesses or agencies that accept automotive-related items (some may charge a fee for service).

TABLE 6-3
AUTOMOTIVE-RELATED RECYCLING LOCATIONS

Location	Hours Accepted	Items Accepted
Catterlin Kit Truck & Auto Dismantlers 4468 Forni Road El Dorado, California (530) 622-1721	Monday through Saturday 9am to 5pm	Cars
El Dorado Disposal Materials Recovery Systems 4100 Throwita Way Diamond Springs, California (530) 626-4141	Friday through Saturday 9am to 4pm – Household Wastes Monday through Sunday 10am to 4pm – Batteries and Tires	Antifreeze, Batteries, Brake Fluid, Oil Filters, Used Oil, Tires
El Dorado Hills Fire Station 990 Lassen Lane El Dorado Hills, California (530) 677-7622	1st and 3rd Saturday of the month 9am to 12pm	Antifreeze, Batteries, Oil Filters, Used Oil

COMPOSTING PROGRAM

The Tribal Government should promote a composting program that includes the following information:

What is Compost? Composting is the decomposition of plant remains to make an earthy, dark, crumbly substance. This substance is excellent for adding to houseplants or gardens. Composting is an excellent way to reduce garbage and recycle yard and kitchen wastes.

How to Compost? Proper composting requires three simple elements: air, water and food. These elements provide the ideal environment for the microbial life that breaks down the food items. The microbes that decompose the food items need air. If the compost pile does not have enough air, the pile will tend to smell like decaying garbage. Ingredients like straw are light-weight and do not mat down the compost pile. It is important to turn the compost pile to ensure proper air circulation.

The compost pile should be as moist as a "wrung-out sponge." In addition to air, composting microbes need water. Green grass clippings and fruit and vegetable wastes are an excellent way to add water to the compost pile. If these items are not available, the pile should be watered periodically. Too much water, however, can weigh down the pile and significantly slow down decomposition rates (see above regarding air circulation). It may also be necessary to cover compost piles during rainy seasons.

There are two major food sources for composting microbes: browns and greens. "Browns" are dry and dead plant material (straw, dry weeds, leaves, wood chips or sawdust. "Greens" consist of green weeds, kitchen scraps (fruits and vegetables), green leaves, coffee grounds, tea bags, and horse manure. An equal mixture of brown and green items generally produces a perfect environment for composting microbes.

When Is My Compost Finished? Composting is complete when the material is dark and smells like soil. The original ingredients of the compost pile are indistinguishable.

What to Compost? Items that can be composted include: grass clippings, hay, kitchen wastes (fruits and vegetables), leaves, manure, straw, weeds and garden wastes, wood chips and sawdust.

What Not to Compost? The following items should never be composted: chemically-treated wood products, diseased plants, human or pet wastes, meat, bones, and fatty kitchen wastes. These items can introduce disease, chemicals or pests to the compost pile.

Where to Compost? Composting can be done in the backyard. One composting bin is all that is necessary. This bin should be sized to fit a compost pile of at least 3 feet by 3 feet by 3 feet. Pressure-treated wood should never be used when constructing compost bins.

CHAPTER 7.0

FUNDING

CHAPTER 7.0

FUNDING

The following is a list of potential funding sources, the type of funding or assistance that they provide, and an outline of the application process for that agency.

7.1 UNITED STATES CONGRESS

HOUSE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

Available Assistance: Financial.

Eligible Recipients: Federally recognized Tribes.

Application Process: *Oral Testimony*: In early March the House Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee usually hears oral testimony from Tribes requesting funds. Tribes are limited to five (5) minutes of oral testimony but may submit their entire written testimony for the record and for funding consideration. As an example, if a Tribe has ten prioritized funding requests, the tribal chairman or spokesperson may summarize the most important tribal priorities rather than discussing all ten. However, all ten will be considered for funding since they were submitted as written testimony. When preparing written or oral testimony for Congress, Tribes should try to incorporate all the positive benefits to the Tribe that will occur if funding is provided for the program. For example, what resources will be protected, the importance of the resources to the Tribe, how many people will be employed, etc. To get the exact dates when the Subcommittee will be taking tribal testimony, contact the Subcommittee staff office (202-225-3081) and request to be placed on their tribal witness list. Call by early January or their schedule may be filled.

Written Testimony: Tribes may also submit written testimony in place of or in addition to oral testimony by writing to the Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee. The written statement will be given the same importance as the Tribe's oral testimony. All letters should be signed by the tribal chairman. If the Tribe sends a written request for funds from Congress, it should be addressed to: The Honorable Joe Skeen, Chairman House Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee, B-308 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-6023

Support from Senators and Congressmen: Tribes should notify their Senators and Representatives of their funding requests and ask for their support. If tribal representatives are in Washington, they should make an appointment with their Senators and Representatives to explain their program needs and solicit support for the tribal requests. Often the Senators and Representatives will send a letter to the Subcommittee Chairman requesting funds for their Tribes or supporting the tribal requests.

Contact: House Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee, B-308 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-6023; (202) 225-3081; Fax (202) 225-9069. After national elections, the Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee and the staff may change. The addresses and phone numbers will stay the same but the Tribe should contact the Subcommittee to confirm the identity of the

Subcommittee Chairman and the key staff person. See also http://legislators.com/rollcall/congdir.html for a current list of Subcommittee members and contact information.

SENATE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE
Available Assistance: Financial.
Eligible Recipients: Federally recognized Tribes.
Application Process: Tribes may submit written testimony by writing to: Attention: Outside Witness Testimony, Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, United States Senate, SD-131, Washington, D.C. 20510. For instructions on the format of the written testimony, see http://www.senate.gove/~appropriations/interior/inttest.htm
Contact: Senate Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee, 131 Dirksen, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; (202) 224-7233; Fax (202) 228-4532. After national elections, the Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee and the staff may change. The addresses and phone numbers will stay the same but the Tribe should contact the subcommittee to confirm the identity of the Subcommittee Chairman and the key staff person. See also http://www.senate.gov/~appropriations/interior.

7.2 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE, RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

Solid Waste Management Grants

Available Assistance: Financial.
Purpose of Assistance: Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations to provide technical assistance and training to associations located in rural areas and to cities and towns with a population of 10,000 or less to reduce or eliminate pollution of water resources and improve planning and operations of solid waste facilities. Assistance may be provided to enhance operator skills in operations and maintenance, identify threats to water resources, and reduce the solid waste stream.
Eligible Recipients: Public and nonprofit organizations, including Indian Tribes.
Application Process: Applicants must prove capability to provide technical assistance and training. Priority is given to those projects to be completed within 12 months. Pre-applications may be filed between October 1 and December 31 of each year.
Contact: Local USDA Rural Development office.

Technical Assistance and Training Grants

Available Assistance: Grants to provide technical assistance and training.
Purpose of Assistance: To provide technical assistance and training to associations located in rural areas and to cities and towns with populations of 10,000 or less. Assistance may be provided to identify and evaluate solutions to water and waste disposal problems, to improve the operation and maintenance of existing water and waste disposal facilities, and to assist associations in preparing applications for water and waste disposal facilities.
Eligible Recipients: Private nonprofit organizations. Recipient organizations provide technical assistance and training to rural entities including Indian Tribes.

Application Process: Pre-applications may be filed between October 1 and December 31 of each year.
Contact: Local USDA Rural Development office.

7.3 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR NATIVE AMERICANS (ANA)

Indian Environmental Regulatory Enhancement Projects

Available Assistance: Financial.
Purpose of Assistance: To strengthen Tribal governments through building capacity within the Tribes in order to identify, plan, develop, and implement environmental programs in a manner that is consistent with Tribal culture. Financial assistance is available for developmental projects to assist Tribes in advancing their capacity and capability to plan for and:

- Develop or enhance the Tribal environmental regulatory infrastructure required to support a Tribal environmental program, and to regulate and enforce environmental activities on Indian lands pursuant to Federal and Indian law;
- Develop regulations, ordinances and laws to protect the environment;
- Develop the technical and program capacity to carry out a comprehensive Tribal environmental program and perform essential environmental program functions;
- Promote environmental training and education of Tribal employees;
- Develop technical and program capability to meet Tribal and Federal regulatory requirements;
- Develop technical and program capability to monitor compliance and enforcement of Tribal environmental regulations, ordinances, and laws; and
- Ensure the Tribal court system enforcement requirements are developed in concert with and support the Tribe's comprehensive environmental program.

Eligible Recipients: Federally recognized Tribes, incorporated non-federally and State recognized Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages as defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and/or nonprofit village consortia, nonprofit Alaska Native Regional Corporations/Associations with village specific projects, Tribal governing bodies (Indian Reorganization Act or traditional councils) as recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other Tribal or village organizations or consortia of Indian Tribes.
Application Process: See contact below.
Contact: Administration for Native Americans (ANA); 370 L'Enfant Promenade, Mail Stop HHH 348F; Washington, DC 20447. Telephone: (202) 690-7776. See ANA home page at http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ana. Department of Health and Human Services home page http://www.hhs.gov.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

Public Health Assessments/Consultations

Available Assistance: Technical.
Purpose of Assistance: To provide public health assessments and consultations for Superfund hazardous waste sites and, when requested, for non-Superfund sites if Tribes and communities petition for ATSDR's involvement. These documents are prepared in collaboration with the affected Tribes/communities to address public health concerns related to exposures from hazardous waste or unplanned releases of chemicals. ATSDR

has assisted Tribes at over 25 sites with public health concerns such as exposure to radiation from uranium mines or nuclear test sites, arsenic from mine tailings, PCBs releases from transformers and other industrial waste, and pesticides from sheep dipping vats.
Eligible Recipients: Federally recognized Tribes.
Application Process: See contact below.
Contact: Leslie Campbell, Native American Coordinator, ATSDR, Division of Health Assessment and Consultation (DHAC), MS E32, 1600 Clifton Road, Atlanta, GA, 30333, (404) 639-6337 or (888) 42ATSDR.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE (IHS), OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND ENGINEERING
Sanitation Facilities Construction Program (SFC)
Available Assistance: Technical and financial. The SFC Program funding distribution to IHS Areas is based on need and in accordance with established program formulas and priority systems.
Purpose of Assistance: To provide assistance for the cooperative development and continued operation of safe water, wastewater, and solid waste systems, and related support facilities for American Indian and Alaska Native homes and communities. Services provided by the program include: 1. Maintaining sanitation deficiency inventories. 2. Providing environmental engineering services. 3. Project development. 4. Funding water, wastewater, and solid waste projects. 5. Providing professional design and construction services. 6. Providing O&M training and technical consultation. 7. Advocating for Indian people on environmental issues. 8. Providing emergency response services.
Eligible Recipients: Federally recognized American Indians and Alaska Natives.
Application Process: Tribes and Tribal Designated Housing Entities should coordinate with IHS Area offices when applying for SFC Program Assistance. Individual homeowners should apply through their respective Tribes.
Contact: Local IHS Area office.

Environmental Health Program
Available Assistance: Environmental health services.
Purpose of Assistance: To coordinate the development and implementation of community-based environmental health services and programs in areas such as hazard evaluation, air pollution, epidemiology, emergency operations, hazardous materials, operation and maintenance, occupational health, radiation, waste disposal, water supply, infection control, industrial hygiene, radiation protection, food safety, injury prevention and fluoridation.
Eligible Recipients: Federally recognized Tribes.
Application Process: See contact below.
Contact: Local IHS Area office

7.4 NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES (NIEHS)
Environmental Justice: Partnerships for Communication

Available Assistance: Financial.
Purpose of Assistance: To stimulate investigation of the influence of economic and social factors on the health of people exposed to environmental toxicants. For example, the University of Oklahoma trains Tribal members to be lay health advisers who can teach and show the Native American population how to minimize health problems from severe lead contamination resulting from mining. See http://www.niehs.nih.gov for more information.
Eligible Recipients: Applications may be submitted by domestic for-profit and non-profit organizations, public and private, including predominantly minority institutions, individually or as joint efforts of minority institutions and majority institutions. Usually, only one award under this RFA will be funded at an institution or organization. Although a single institution or organization must be the applicant, a multi-institutional arrangement (consortium) is possible. Such consortia, entailing active participation by more than one organization, are encouraged if there is clear evidence of close interaction and responsible partnership among the participants.
Application Process: See http://www.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-ES-98-006.html for more information.
Contact: Allen Dearry, Ph.D.; Division of Extramural Research and Training; Mail Drop 3-04, NIEHS; Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; (919) 541-4943 or dearry@niehs.nih.gov.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Office of Public Health and Science, Office of Minority Health Resource Center
Available Assistance: Technical.
Purpose of Assistance: To provide customized database searches, publications, mailing lists, referrals, and more to American Indian and Alaska Native, African American, Asian American and Pacific Islander, and Hispanic populations regarding human and environmental health issues. The center collects and distributes information on a wide variety of health topics, including cancer, heart disease, diabetes, and infant mortality.
Eligible Recipients: Anyone.
Application Process: The center's services are free, and can be obtained by calling toll-free 1-800-444- 6472 or send an e-mail request to info@omhrc.gov.
Contact: See http://www.omhrc.gov for more information.

7.5 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORATION

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION
Office of Hazardous Materials Safety, Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grant Program
Available Assistance: Financial and technical.
Purpose of Assistance: To provide assistance for training local hazardous materials responders and development of local hazardous materials response plans.
Eligible Recipients: Indian Tribes, Territories, and States.
Application Process: See contact below for an application. Applications are due in June of each fiscal year.
Contact: HMEP grants manager (202) 366-0001.

7.6 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATION, AND MEDIA RELATIONS

Environmental Education and Training Program

Available Assistance: Grants

Purpose of Assistance: To train educational professionals in the development and delivery of environmental education and training programs and studies. Grant funds must be used to establish an education and training program including, at a minimum:

- Classroom training in environmental education and studies including environmental sciences and theory, educational methods, and practices, environmental career or occupational education, and topical environmental issues;
- Demonstrations of the design and conduct of environmental field studies and assessments;
- Development of educational programs and curriculae, including programs and curriculae to meet the needs of diverse ethnic and cultural groups;
- Sponsorship and management of international exchanges of teachers and other educational professionals between the United States, Canada, and Mexico involved in environmental education materials, evaluation and dissemination of environmental education materials, training methods, and related programs;
- Sponsorship of conferences, seminars, and related forums for the advancement and development of environmental education and training curricula and materials, including international conferences, seminars, and forums;
- Supporting effective partnerships and networks and the use of distant learning technologies; and
- Such other activities as the Administrator determines to be consistent with the policies of the Act.

No funds made available for this program shall be used for the acquisition of real property (including buildings) or the construction or substantial modification of any building. The grantee must provide 25% matching funds for the project.

Eligible Recipients: Institutions of higher education or other institutions which are nonprofit (or consortia of such institutions).

Application Process: See contact below.

Contact: The Local EPA Regional Office, or the EPA Headquarters Office of Environmental Education, EPA, 401 M Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Telephone: 202-260-4951.

Air Pollution Project Grants (CAA Section 103 Grants)

Available Assistance: Financial.

Purpose of Assistance: To support research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, and studies, as well as training, related to air pollution. Most Regions use this grant authority to support Tribes for hiring and training staff, assessing air quality issues, and planning future monitoring or regulatory development. These grants are project grants with limited terms and do not provide continued financial support.

Eligible Recipients: Any Tribal, municipal, inter-municipal, State, or inter-State agency.

Application Process: See contact listed below.

Contact: Regional Tribal Coordinator or Planning, Resources and Regional Management Staff, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Office of Air and Radiation, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

Air Pollution Control Program Grants (CAA Section 105 Grants)
Available Assistance: Financial. A Tribal cost share is required. Although the statute requires a 40% cost share, Tribes with eligibility under section 301(d) of the Clean Air Act may be provided up to 95% of the cost of developing and implementing a CAA program.
Purpose of Assistance: To assist Tribal, State, municipal, inter-municipal, and inter-State air pollution control agencies in planning, developing, establishing, improving, and maintaining adequate programs for prevention and control of air pollution or implementation of national primary and secondary air quality standards.
Eligible Recipients: Any municipal, inter-municipal, State, inter-State or Tribal agency with legal responsibility for appropriate air pollution planning development and establishment of air pollution control activities and operation of activities for grant support. The determination of expenditures is subject to decisions based on provisions of the CAA and applicable grant regulations.
Application Process: Requests for application forms and completed applications must be submitted to the appropriate EPA Regional Grants Administration Branch. Application must meet the requirements of the grant regulations and will be reviewed to determine merit and relevance of the proposed project. The application must supply:
evidence of legal authority for air pollution control;
evidence of the availability of non-federal matching funds; and
a workable program officially adopted by the agency.
Principles for determining allowable costs are set forth in applicable federal management circulars described in the general grant regulations and procedures, Title 40, Part 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
Contact: Regional Tribal Coordinator or Planning, Resources and Regional Management Staff, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Office of Air and Radiation, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCEASSURANCE (OECA)
Tribal Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Programs
Available Assistance: Financial. EPA Headquarters provides funds to the nine EPA Regions where Federally recognized Tribes exist. The EPA Regions may provide the funds directly to Tribal governments or use the money to support EPA programs that support Tribal municipal solid waste activities.
Purpose of Assistance: To assist Tribal governments in addressing existing solid waste programs and/or designing new ones. The funds provide Tribal governments the opportunity to adopt or integrate existing solid waste management programs or try innovative approaches to establishing deterrents to pollution and greater compliance with the solid waste requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. In the past, the EPA Regions have used the money to develop Tribal educational programs involving solid waste reduction and recycling and sponsor solid waste circuit riders that provide hands-on assistance and training to Tribes on solid waste management issues. The EPA

Regions review, approve, and track individual projects. The EPA Regions submit descriptions of the projects to EPA Headquarters via the P2 Grant Tracking System.
Eligible Recipients: Federally-recognized Tribes.
Application Process: See contact below.
Contact: The appropriate EPA Regional Solid Waste Indian Coordinator or the Chemical, Commercial Services and Municipal Division, Office of Compliance, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (Carolyn Young at 202-564-7062).
For general information about OECA's Tribal program, and OECA Grants available to Tribes, see http://es.epa.gov/oeca/tribal/grant.html.

CHAPTER 8.0

THE DECISION PROCESS

CHAPTER 8.0

THE DECISION PROCESS

8.1 Recommendations

The Action Plan presented in Section 6.0 of this document is the recommended course of action.

8.2 Tribal Council Approval

CERTIFICATION

As a duly-elected official of the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, I do hereby certify that, at a meeting duly called, noticed, and convened on the 2nd day of June, 2016 at which time a quorum of 7 was present, this plan was duly adopted by a vote of 7 FOR, 0 AGAINST, 0 ABSTAINED, and said plan has not been rescinded or amended in any form.

Tribal Chairperson — June 2, 2016 Date

ATTEST:

Tribal Secretary — June 2, 2016 Date

CHAPTER 9.0

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 9.0

Bibliography

Analytical Environmental Services, 2001. *Final Environmental Assessment, Shingle Springs Rancheria, Hotel and Casino Project, El Dorado County, California.* December 2001.

Analytical Environmental Services, 2001. *Shingle Springs Rancheria Environmental Program.* August 2001.

California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG), 1984. *Mineral Land Classification of the Shingle Springs 15-Minute Quadrangle.*

California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB), 2000. Records for El Dorado County and Shingle Springs Quadrangle. California Department of Fish and Game. Sacramento, CA.ESA, 1998.

Dickerson, 2002. Rhonda Dickerson, Community Development Officer/EPA Coordinator, Shingle Springs Rancheria. Personal communication, September 2002.

El Dorado County, 2002. El Dorado County, Environmental Management Department website. "Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle." Internet address: http://www.co.el-dorado.ca.us/emd/solidwaste/recycle.html. Accessed September 17, 2002.

Jennings, C. W., 1994. *Fault Activity Map of California and Adjacent Areas*, California Division of Mines and Geologic Data Map No. 6, 1:750,000, 1994

Konijn, Jean. *Trash Burning Tips.* http://www.humboldt.edu/~recycle/htmls/news/octnov96/pg1.htm. Accessed August 16, 2002.

Lemieux, Paul M., 1998. *Environmental Protection Agency Project Summary: Evaluation of Emission from the Open Burning of Household Waste in Barrels.* EPA/600/SR-97/134. March 1998.

Lindeburg, M., *Seismic Design of Building Structures: A Professional's Introduction to Earthquake Forces and Design Details*, Professional Publications Inc., 1998.

Loyd, R.C., and others, (1983): "Mineral Land Classification of the Placerville 15-Minute Quadrangle, El Dorado and Amador Counties, California", California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, Open-file report 83-29.

Mayer, K.E. and W.F. Laudenslayer, Jr. 1988. *A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California.* California Department of Fish and Game Sacramento, CA.

Murray, 2002. Susan Murray, Secretary, Shingle Springs Rancheria.

Sargent, Dwight, 1994. *Solid Waste Management Plan for the Hannahville Indian Community.* February 1994.

Seymour, Rae and Tom Pogel, 1998. *Backyard Burning.* http://humber.northnet.org/earth/brnbrrl.htm. Accessed April 11, 2002.

Shingle Springs Rancheria, 2001. *Shingle Springs Rancheria Solid Waste Management Plan.* Prepared by Shingle Springs Rancheria Environmental Department. October 16, 2001.

Shingle Springs Rancheria, 2012. *Environmental Code.* The Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians.

Skinner, M.W. and B.M. Pavlik, eds. 1994. *California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California.* California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, CA.

State of Maine, Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), 2001. *Toxic Dioxin Emissions Cause Maine Legislators to Ban Back Yard Trash Burning.* Winter 2001/2002.

State of New Hampshire, Office of the Governor, 2001. *Governor Announces First-in-the-Nation Strategy to Reduce Emissions of Dioxin in New Hampshire.* http://www.des.state.nh.us/ard/dioxin/press_dioxinstrategy.htm. Accessed August 16, 2002.

State of New Mexico. Air quality Bureau, Backyard Burning Brochure. http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/aqb/openburn.html. Accessed August 16, 2002.

State of Wisconsin, Department of Health and Family Services, 2002. *Trash and Wood Burning.* http://www.dhfs.state.wi.us/eh/hlthhaz/fs/woodbrn.htm. Accessed August 16, 2002.

Tribal Data Resources, 1999. *Shingle Springs Rancheria Tribal Demographics Summary.* November 1999.