Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
Watershed Restoration Support and Development Program
October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2008

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

I. BACKGROUND

The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (the Commission) was formed in 1977 by resolution of the Nez Perce Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. Under treaties with the United States signed in 1855, the Commission's member tribes reserved their sovereign rights to hunt and fish in areas ceded to the U.S. and at all usual and accustomed fishing stations. The tribes are recognized as co-managers of the fishery resources in the Columbia River Basin.

The Commission is a technical support and coordinating agency for the fisheries management policies of its member tribes. The fish and wildlife committees of these tribes govern the Commission. The Commission employs biologists, hydrologists, other scientists, public information specialists, policy analysts, and administrators who work in a variety of areas in support of the tribal salmon restoration efforts. These areas of expertise include fisheries harvest control and coordination, scientific support, watershed restoration, water quality, private fund raising, public outreach, advocacy and planning. The Commission also operates a fisheries enforcement program for the four tribes. Inter-tribal police officers protect treaty fishermen from harm and harassment and enforce tribal fishing regulations. Appendix A shows the organizational structure of the Commission.

The future of the tribal fishery depends on healthy watersheds. High quality water is critical to maintaining this watershed health. The importance of water quality to our member tribes cannot be overstated. As part of their tradition, water nourishes all life and as such, is treated with respect. Without this respect, the water cannot be protected from the myriad of human impacts that occur. Degraded water cannot nurture salmon or the humans who depend upon it for their physical and spiritual well being. Secured by trust and treaty, it is imperative that this precious resource meets the enduring needs of present and future generations.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Geographic Scope The Columbia River Basin encompasses nearly 260,000 square miles. The river drains most of Washington and Idaho, half of Oregon, Montana west of the Continental Divide, small portions of Wyoming, Utah and Nevada and 40,000 square miles of British Columbia. The 1,214-mile-long river begins at Columbia Lake, high in the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia, Canada. It initially flows northwest for 218 miles. After crossing the United States-Canada border into northeastern Washington, the Columbia River flows south, west and south again across central Washington in a broad curve commonly known as "Big Bend." Just below the mouth of the Snake River, the Columbia runs west for its remaining 210 miles. It cuts through the heart of

the Cascade Mountains, thus forming the Columbia River Gorge; flows into the Columbia River Estuary and finally empties into the Pacific Ocean at Astoria, Oregon.

The primary purpose of the Commission's Watershed Department work is to support and promote the water quality and watershed improvement efforts of its member tribes in the Columbia River Basin. The Commission provides technical assistance for the development of new programs and for the refinement of ongoing program activities. These program activities occur throughout the 23 Columbia River subbasins that lie within the ceded lands and usual and accustom fishing areas of Commission's member tribes. The subbasins include:

Washington: Yakima, Wenatchee, Entiat, Okanogan, Methow, Klickitat, Tucannon, Wind, Little White Salmon, Big White Salmon.
Oregon: Deschutes, Fifteenmile, John Day, Umatilla, Imnaha, Hood, and Willamette.
Idaho: Clearwater, Salmon.
Multi-State: Mid-Columbia Mainstem (OR, WA), Snake River Mainstem (OR, WA, ID), Walla Walla River (OR, WA), Grande Ronde Basin (OR, WA).

Water Quality Degradation Water quality in the Columbia River Basin continues to suffer as evidenced by ongoing efforts at the Portland Harbor Superfund site; new fish advisories, regional conflicts over surface temperature and total dissolved gas, PCB contamination at Bradford Island and numerous Clean Water Act 303 (d) listings for conventional and toxic pollutants. The loss and deterioration of the water resource has caused substantial harm to tribal people and their way of life.

Healthy populations of anadromous fish require cold, clean water in addition to well-connected habitat. These conditions are needed to fully support biological function throughout the salmonid life cycle. Large-scale consumptive uses in the basin however, have fragmented and destroyed much of the historical habitat resulting in degraded watersheds and water quality. The prevalence of toxic contaminants and other pollution present specific challenges to fisheries recovery and to other aquatic resource restoration efforts in the region due to the uncertainty associated with the lethal and sub-lethal impacts to fish survival and productivity. The Northwest Power and Conservation Council in a recent draft Columbia River Basin Research Plan highlights toxic contamination as an emerging issue in the Columbia River Basin.

The production and discharge of toxic contaminants and other pollutants into the environment also creates a substantial harm to tribal culture and traditional values. Salmon, water and other natural and cultural resources are critical to tribal culture, religion and economy. Consequently, the Commission's tribal members rely upon these resources in a manner that differs greatly from the non-tribal community. This unique relationship also places tribal members at a greater risk of exposure to toxic contaminants and other pollution.

Tribal Plan The four Columbia River treaty tribes have developed a plan, "*Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* (Spirit of the Salmon): The Columbia River Anadromous Fish Plan of the Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs and Yakama Tribes," which uses a basin-wide, ecosystem approach to halt the decline of Columbia River salmon and restore these once-abundant populations. *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* addresses the problems affecting each stage of the salmon's life cycle, providing recommendations in the areas of habitat (including water quality), hydropower operation, harvest, and hatchery management. The plan combines the best current science with traditional knowledge and wisdom about the Columbia Basin and its salmon populations to create a comprehensive, coordinated approach to salmon recovery. Specifically, *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* presents an approach for habitat restoration that addresses critical habitat needs. A key feature of this approach includes protecting Columbia River Basin watersheds and water quality from additional damage. Specifically, the plan

seeks to improve water quality by: 1) eliminating sources of toxic pollution that accumulate in fish and 2) reducing discharges of other contaminants to meet water quality criteria for anadromous fish.

General Assistance Program The Commission has received General Assistance Program (GAP) funding since the late 1990s. The Indian General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended (42 U.S.C. §4368b), authorized the GAP. GAP is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and is used to support the development of tribal environmental protection.

Through the GAP, the Commission has developed the Watershed Restoration Support and Development Program under the Watershed Department. Efforts of the Watershed Restoration Support and Development Program are carried out pursuant to *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit*, the tribal salmon restoration plan. Under the Watershed Restoration Support and Development Program, activities are conducted to promote tribal program development in support of tribal salmon restoration. The Watershed Department 1) provides ongoing coordination and technical support to tribal water quality programs of the Commission's member tribes; 2) promotes and facilitates outreach initiatives to advance *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* water quality goals; 3) advocates for stable funding sources and technical assistance for tribal water quality and watershed programs and 4) assists the member tribes in the refinement of ongoing, basin-wide water quality programs within a watershed framework.

Watershed Restoration Support and Development Program activities benefit our member tribes in several ways. First and foremost Watershed Department activities emphasize communication within the Commission and with our member tribes. These discussions are critical to ensure that Commission activities support tribal environmental program goals. The Watershed Department also facilitates outreach to other regional tribes, federal, state and private entities that share a concern for the health of the Columbia River Basin Watershed. This outreach enables the tribes and other parties to maximize the scarce resources needed to address complex watershed problems. Watershed and water quality conferences and workshops are an important vehicle for this outreach and the Watershed Department has sponsored numerous conferences and workshops. For example, fish contaminant workshops held in 2002 and 2003 provided the first opportunity for representatives from the Commission member tribes to join together in discussions on tribal fish contaminant program efforts.

The Watershed Department also provides ongoing technical support for tribal environmental programs. These activities include technical analysis and updates to the Commission and tribal staff on regional water quality issues and regulatory processes. An example of this work includes the completion of the joint EPA/Commission Columbia River Basin Fish Contaminant Survey 1996-1998 (EPA 910-R-02-006). This study generated the largest fish contaminant database of its kind and created the foundation for numerous tribal program initiatives to address fish contaminants.

Additional technical support provided by the Commission includes the preparation of technical comments on regulatory processes such as the Clean Water Act programs administered by the states that may impact the treaty trust resources of the Commission's member tribes. Commission staff also participate in activities related to hazardous waste cleanup at the Portland Harbor Superfund site and Bradford Island as well as other forums that address toxic contaminants in the Columbia River Basin.

GAP funding has been used to support the development of a Water Quality Improvement (WQIP) and Fish Contaminant Action Plan (FCAP). These plans will create a strategic, unified tribal response to water quality contaminants consistent with the goals set forth in *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit*. A key feature of the WQIP is the coordination of Watershed activities with other Commission departments and tribal programs. Coordination of these water quality program activities maximizes limited staff resources, promotes consistency in tribal water

quality policy and ensures that the critical water quality issues are covered.

The FCAP is an important component of the WQIP. Completion of the EPA/Commission Columbia River Basin Fish Contaminant Survey 1996-1998 (EPA 910-R-02-006) alerted the Commission and its member tribes to the threat fish contaminants pose to tribal health and the treaty resources. The study findings have raised concern over the potential impacts to tribal people and the tribal fishery. Our FCAP is the tribal response to fish contaminants with goals to reduce exposure, understand the extent and nature of the problem and educate the tribal and non-tribal public. Key to this effort is the development of tools that can be used to educate tribal representatives and to inform policy. In addition, attention will be given to coordinate tribal efforts in agency planning.

A detailed discussion of these and past Watershed Department initiatives funded through the GAP is presented in Section III of this Program Narrative.

III. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Current Projects The Commission continues to demonstrate a commitment to tribal, water quality improvement efforts. In recognition of the mixed land ownership throughout the Columbia River Basin, (e.g., federal, state, tribal, private) the Commission and its member tribes emphasize cooperative partnerships and alliances to address water quality and watershed degradation issues. Productive working relationships such as these, characterized by frank and respectful communication between the tribes and other governments, help to ensure that long-term water quality and watershed improvement is realized.

Database Development We continue to work with and develop our partnerships with the Oregon Health Sciences University (OHSU) Center for Research on Occupational and Environmental Toxicology (CROET) and with the NOAA Northwest Science Center. Partnerships such as these are valuable as they promote the exchange of experience, expertise and resources, which benefit tribal programs. These relationships enable the tribes and their partners to move more quickly towards accomplishing the shared goal to reduce and eliminate the contaminants that harm humans and aquatic organisms.

One exciting initiative where we have partnered with OHSU is on database management. We continue to work with staff on the development of a tribal fish contaminant database. Completion of this database is expected in summer 2006. Once developed, the database will be used to help inform tribal program decisions related to fish contaminants.

In addition to our project with OHSU, we are working with tribal and Commission staff on the development of a tribal water quality/watershed database. Creation of this database is made possible through the EPA National Environmental Exchange Network (EPA NEIN) Readiness Grant. The Commission will use this grant to develop an Exchange Network Node. This node will be ready for use by Commission member tribes and other potential data exchange partners to gain real-time Internet access to datasets specific to the Commission. These datasets include water quality, riparian and in-channel parameters, and anadromous fish distribution and use. Most of these datasets have a geospatial component and can be used with GIS software to create useful management tools. Water quality and toxic contaminant information may eventually be used by the Commission member tribes to help manage risk to tribal members and fish.

There is a need to increase the internal capabilities of the Commission and its member tribes to handle and store

environmental data, to improve internal technical expertise and to provide access to these data. Improving access to and an understanding of the natural resource data will enhance environmental management decisions by the Commission and its member tribes. The Commission's Fish Science and Watershed departments have been working in coordination with staff from our member tribes to discuss the development of a tribal Geographic Information System (GIS) database. The purpose of this database is to centralize existing data on contaminants and other water quality parameters in the Columbia River Basins. These discussions are continuing with a goal to develop a joint funding program to further the creation of this tribal information network.

Fish Tissue Contaminants Completion of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Columbia River Fish Contaminant Survey in 2002 provided a first look at the extent of fish tissue contamination in Columbia River fish. In response to this report, the Commission directed the Watershed Department to draft a Fish Contaminant Action Plan to provide guidance on how the Commission and its member tribes will address fish contamination in the Columbia River Basin. The goals of the Fish Contaminant Action Plan are reflected in the October 2003 Resolution #03-84, "Protecting Columbia River Basin Fish from Toxic Contaminants and Other Pollution" passed by the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians at the October 2003 meeting in Pendleton, Oregon. The resolution calls for the need to strengthen existing laws and regulations that impact the discharge and cleanup of fish contaminants, the development of new initiatives to reduce fish tissue contaminants and long-term funding for tribal fish contaminant programs. This resolution was a cooperative effort between the Commission's Watershed Department and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

A Water Quality Improvement Plan, along with the Fish Contaminant Action Plan (WQIP/FCAP), was completed in 2005. Our goal for this plan is to enable the Commission and its member tribes to achieve water quality improvement success today while simultaneously developing infrastructure and strategies that address the longer-term water quality pollution problems such as toxic contaminants. The WQIP/FCAP provide a strategic, unified tribal response and presents the actions that the Commission will take to move towards improving water quality for the protection of the trust resources and tribal health. These actions will reflect decisions backed by credible science and will support tribal salmon restoration efforts and water quality improvement programs of the Commission and its member tribes.

A brochure that highlights the goals and objectives of these plans is currently being developed. This brochure will be used to educate the tribal and non-tribal community on the problems of fish contaminants and the tribal efforts to remedy this situation. Current and future efforts of the Water Quality Coordinator are focused on developing specific programs in support of the Fish Contaminant Action Plan and providing support to the Commission's tribes on other tribal water quality concerns.

The problem of toxic contaminants in the Columbia River Basin is a high priority for each of the Commission's member tribes. Improved coordination on this issue is desired and necessary to make the most of limited resources dedicated to the issue. As mentioned previously (see Database Development discussion), we continue our efforts with Commission staff to create an interactive, tribal fish contaminant database. We are also working with our federal and state government partners on this issue. As one example, the Water Quality Coordinator is participating in the EPA Region 10 effort to reduce toxic contaminants in the Lower Columbia River (i.e., EPA Toxic Reduction Strategy for the Lower Columbia River). With EPA as the lead, this multi-agency/group is attempting to coordinate ongoing efforts to identify priority toxic reduction efforts in the basin.

Clean Water Act (CWA) Regulatory Processes The Water Quality Coordinator closely follows State water quality standards triennial review processes in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Working closely with Commission and tribal staff, the Water Quality Coordinator prepares comprehensive comments on proposed

rule changes and provides regular project updates to tribal staff and the Commissioners. The Water Quality Coordinator also continues to work with EPA on these processes.

In addition to the state of Oregon's triennial review, the Water Quality Coordinator provides technical support to the Commission tribes on other CWA regulatory processes. Of particular importance to our member tribes is the NPDES Permitting process. The Water Quality Coordinator recently completed an EPA sponsored NPDES Permit Writers' Training Course and is exploring avenues to provide technical and administrative training for tribal staff in the NPDES permitting process. An active and continuous role by the Commission in these CWA processes ensures that tribal water quality interests are considered and addressed in these regulatory processes.

Public Outreach and Education The Water Quality Coordinator has participated in numerous outreach activities (e.g., conferences, workshops, community advisory groups) and uses the opportunities to educate tribal members, federal agencies, state agencies, and the general public on the importance of tribal efforts to restore salmon and salmon habitat. This outreach results in cooperative partnerships and alliances that create an environment where opportunities for improvements in watershed and water quality health are realized. A fish contaminant workshop co-sponsored by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Oregon Health & Science University, the Yellowhawk Tribal Health Center and the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board is an example of the type of outreach promoted by the Watershed Department. The Water Quality Coordinator provided technical and coordinating support for this November 2004 event. The purpose of the workshop was to educate and share current knowledge about contamination in fish in the Columbia basin that pose risk to tribal people.

More recent examples include a presentation given at an EPA sponsored Lower Columbia River Toxic Contaminants Meeting held in Portland, OR on September 7, 2005. The Water Quality Coordinator also participated on a Tribal Panel at the *EJ-ACT: Environmental Justice-Action Communities, and Topics* Conference held at the Center for Social and Environmental Justice at Washington State University in Vancouver, Washington on February 26, 2005. The title of the presentation was *Fish Contaminants and Environmental Justice.*

Tribal Governments As in previous years, the Watershed Department continues to foster a collaborative working relationship with our member tribes. Towards this end, the Water Quality Coordinator meets regularly with tribal staff to discuss watershed and water quality issues and program development. On-going communication with tribal staff is essential to ensuring that Watershed Department activities support and reflect tribal program needs and goals. Maintaining and building this communication will continue as a priority of the Watershed Department. In addition, the Watershed Department outreach efforts have included increasing communications and collaboration with other tribal governments and organizations on watershed and water quality improvement initiatives in the region. As an example, in September of this year the Watershed Department hosted a meeting with the Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council.

Non-Tribal Governments The Water Quality Coordinator also expands outreach efforts to the non-tribal community. As co-managers of the salmon resource in the Columbia River Basin, tribal and Commission staffs work closely with representatives of local, regional and national governments on water quality and watershed restoration issues. Respectful and positive working relationships between these governments, the tribes and the Commission are key to moving forward the mutual goal of salmon restoration in the Columbia River Basin. Further, an improved understanding of tribal culture and the importance of salmon to the Commission member tribes enables regulatory, policy and management decisions to better reflect the tribal goals of watershed and water quality health.

The Water Quality Coordinator was honored to receive an invitation to and participate in the White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation, which presented many opportunities to speak with others involved in watershed and water quality improvement efforts across the nation. The White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation was held in St. Louis, MO August 28-August 31, 2005.

The Watershed Department continues the Commission's participation in several regional processes including the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority, Northwest Power Planning Council, the Columbia River Mainstem Review, environmental cleanup activities, the City of Portland Watershed Science Advisory Group and CWA regulatory processes. Participation in these regional processes continues to advance the water quality and watershed improvement efforts of the Commission's member tribes. This participation increases funding support to the member tribes, increases program capacity, and promotes tribal water quality and watershed improvement programs.

Professional Presentations In August 2003, the Water Quality Coordinator presented a poster titled *A Columbia River Basin Fish Contaminant Survey 1996-1998* at the annual American Fisheries Society Meeting held in Quebec City, in Quebec, Canada. The poster was awarded the Best Professional Poster Award in the Water Quality Section. The meeting was attended by scientists representing numerous countries and provided an excellent forum for discussion with international scientists on salmon restoration goals.

Other forums continue to provide opportunities to highlight the scientific basis of the tribal salmon restoration plan. Presentations given by the Water Quality Coordinator at these forums include:

- EPA sponsored Lower Columbia River Toxic Reduction Strategy Meeting held in Portland, OR on September 7, 2005,
- Tribal Panel at the *EJ-ACT: Environmental Justice-Action Communities, and Topics* Conference held at the Center for Social and Environmental Justice at Washington State University in Vancouver, Washington on February 26, 2005. The title of the presentation was *Fish Contaminants and Environmental Justice*
- American Society for Public Administration's 2004 National Conference 2004, Invited Speaker for Section on "Cultural Consideration for the Development of Environmental Policy,"
- Association of Women in Environmental Professions (February 2003 in Seattle, WA),
- Guest Lecturer at Portland Community College (January 2003),
- EPA Ag Sector Contacts Meeting (June 2003 in Dalles, OR),
- American Fisheries Society Poster Presentation (August 2003 in Quebec City, Canada), and
- Native American Fish and Wildlife Panel Presentation (October 2003 in Quinalt, WA).

Funding Support The Watershed Department's continued involvement locally and nationally in the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) process has resulted in increased funding for the Columbia River Tribes under this fund. There are ongoing PCSRF Commission tribal projects throughout the Columbia River Basin addressing salmon habitat, salmon enhancement, salmon research and monitoring and salmon outreach and education issues.

The Commission established a program in the Watershed Department to solicit and review proposals from member tribes, and present these proposals for Commission approval. The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund will continue to be used to plan and implement tribal projects and for future funding. A project database/GIS system of all Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund and Bonneville Power Authority projects has been created for meticulous tracking of all projects.

The Watershed Department, in cooperation with the Commission's Operations and Fish Science Departments, recently received funding for a NEIN Readiness grant. This grant will be used to establish an Internet node to participate in the EPA data exchange network. We are currently working with tribal staff to develop a cooperative program whereby the Commission will work with the tribal programs to implement data management and integration across several departments and programs. To support this effort we will need to identify additional funding sources.

IV. PURPOSE AND NEED

With the completion of the EPA Columbia River Basin Fish Contaminant Survey (1996-1998) in 2002, the Commission's member tribes identified an urgent need to develop program infrastructure to address environmental contaminants. Since the report's release, the Watershed Department has worked with the Commission tribes to develop workshops and a tribal database for the purpose of sharing current knowledge on fish contamination. These efforts represent first steps towards creating a tribal information base that will help define the risk to tribal people and their resources. From this knowledge strategic actions can be realized that address the unique needs and concerns of each tribe.

Program development on the scale needed to achieve the technical capacity to understand and solve these complex, scientific issues demands a long-term financial investment. In order to ensure accountability, the tribal infrastructure must exist to plan, assess, coordinate, implement, monitor and publicize the water quality efforts of the tribes and their partners. The challenge for our member tribes is to maximize this tribal capacity while providing protection for tribal members and the treaty secured resources from existing environmental harm. For the short term, the Commission's member tribes require technical assistance to understand the health risk fish contaminant exposure (and other pollution) creates for tribal members, the salmon, lamprey and sturgeon.

When the Commission started with the EPA Indian General Assistance Program (GAP), we provided assistance to our member tribes to build tribal capacity for on-reservation fishery programs directed towards physical habitat improvements. These efforts met with great success. We continue to work with our tribes to build programs that directly address critical water quality issues in the Columbia River Basin such as fish contaminants, surface temperature, and regulatory and cleanup processes. To further this goal, we continue to enter into new relationships with other tribal and non-tribal environmental programs. We also promote a diversified funding base that requires no federal cost shares.

Water Quality Coordinator Position There remains a strong need within the Commission's existing Watershed Restoration Support and Development Program Team for sustained scientific and technical capacity, particularly in the area of fish contaminants, regulatory processes and overall water quality. In September 2000, the Commission established a Water Quality Coordinator position to provide this expertise to its member tribes. The Water Quality Coordinator provides on-going coordination, scientific and technical assistance to the Commission's member tribes on water quality issues related to watershed restoration. The Water Quality Coordinator further supports the tribes' salmon restoration program by ensuring that the water quality goals identified in *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* are part of the regional and local water quality processes.

Another key role of the Water Quality Coordinator is to provide, as the job title suggests, on-going coordination assistance to the Commission and the Commission tribes. This function may take the form of liaison between

tribal and non-tribal governments. Alternatively, the Water Quality Coordinator may bring together the appropriate tribal and Commission staffs for the purpose of addressing new and emerging water quality issues. The desired outcome of both activities is to facilitate positive, constructive and open dialogue among all interested parties. In addition, these activities help to ensure that that tribal government and staff are kept apprised of policy and regulatory changes that may impact their treaty resources and interests.

The GAP funding will enable the Commission to maintain staff for the Water Quality Coordinator position located at the Commission office in Portland, Oregon. This staff will operate as part of the Watershed Restoration Support and Development Program Team and will continue to provide on-going technical support to the four Commission member tribes.

IV. GOALS AND COMPONENTS

Goals To provide technical, coordinating and funding support to the tribal environmental programs of the Commission's member tribes. To support tribal program development to achieve water quality improvement in the Columbia River Basin and for Columbia River Basin fish pursuant to *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit*.

Our components given this goal are to:

1. Provide technical support in response to tribal program needs (e.g., NPDES training and review, fish contaminant, regulatory review, GIS tools, database development and management, incorporation of scientific guidelines into tribal water quality and watershed restoration activities).

2. Pursue funding sources to support tribal environmental programs.

3. Promote partnerships with tribes, universities, agencies, local governments, nonprofit groups and the public for the purpose of collaboration, education and outreach.

4. Develop and coordinate technical comments on regulatory processes in cooperation with Commission and tribal staff.

5. Represent tribal interests in regional processes that impact water quality and watershed health.

6. Develop programs in support of the tribal Water Quality Improvement and Fish Contaminant Action Plan.

VI. FUNDING NEEDS

Funding for Water Quality Coordinator Successful salmon restoration in the Columbia River Basin depends upon meaningful water quality improvement. Funding of the Water Quality Coordinator position is critical to effective coordination of tribal management responsibilities. The Commission's member tribes are developing a unified tribal approach to water quality restoration that requires a commitment to fund the institutional structure necessary to coordinate tribal efforts. Without staff dedicated to the coordination and technical support, salmon restoration efforts will be seriously compromised.

The Commission continues to provide support to its member tribes on the technical and policy issues held in common, which impact their treaty-reserved resources. GAP funding is essential to this effort. The Water Quality Coordinator has demonstrated an ability and enthusiasm to provide the required technical and coordinating assistance in support of the Commission member tribes' regional water quality and watershed improvement goals.

VII. BUDGET NARRATIVE

This grant will be administered through the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission Watershed Department. The Water Quality Coordinator will be based out of this department. Accountability will be maintained through the Commission's Department of Finance accounting procedures. The budget emphasis is to: 1) provide technical support to the Commission member tribes' water quality programs; 2) promote tribal water quality programs; 3) promote and facilitate outreach initiatives; and 4) assist the member tribes in the refinement of ongoing, basin-wide tribal water quality programs within a watershed framework. Schedules and reports for project deliverables will be developed on a quarterly basis.

This grant will be in effect for the Fiscal Years 2007 and 2008. The Water Quality Coordinator will contribute 160 hours per month towards fulfillment of work plan commitments. Specifically, this grant will be used to support 100% of the Water Quality Coordinator's salary. The hours allocated to each work plan task reflect this distribution of funds. Budget details are presented in the Proposed Budget and associated Work Plan. A small portion of the GAP funding will also be used to defray travel costs associated with work plan tasks (e.g., travel to tribal reservations, training and conferences).

VIII. PROPOSED BUDGET

Salary and Fringe Benefits and Supplies

Salary: Water Quality Coordinator (1.00 FTE):	$ 114,000.00
Fringe Benefits @ 32.5%: (Retirement, Health Insurance, FICA, SUTA, & FUTA)	$ 37,050.00
Supplies: (Scientific Journal Membership: Science and Environmental and Toxicology and Chemistry @ $250.00/yr)	$ 500.00
(Laptop Computer)	$ 1852.00
Total	**$ 153,402.00**

Laptop Computer:
The age of the current laptop computer (i.e., purchased on September 21, 2001) used by the Water Quality Coordinator makes the computer vulnerable to increasing hardware failures. These failures are most likely to occur to the hard disk drive at a significant cost in both parts and labor. A new computer with increased capacity will greatly facilitate the work of the Water Quality Coordinator and be compatible with the computer capabilities of colleagues.

Travel

- **One or trips to each member tribe's reservation**

These trips are for the Water Quality Coordinator and Department Manager to meet with tribal staff to discuss and review at length, on and off reservation water quality issues. On-site reservation meetings ensure that the work conducted by the Water Quality Coordinator supports tribal efforts. To improve efficiencies, the Water Quality Coordinator has combined these meetings with the on-site Commission meetings. This efficiency is reflected in the travel costs. The costs presented below are based on previous travel to the member tribe's reservations. Each trip requires three days of travel. The estimated cost is for the Water Quality Coordinator as expenses for the Department Manger are paid through other funds.

Auto Rental:	$ 103 x 6 total trips per year =	$ 618 x 2 years =	$1236.00
Lodging:	$ 156 x 6 total trips per year =	$ 936 x 2 years =	$1872.00
Per Diem:	$ 75 x 6 total trips per year =	$ 450 x 2 years =	$ 900.00
Total =			***$ 4008.00***

- **Off-site Commission Meetings**

Off-site Commission meetings are held at a member tribe's Reservation. It is necessary for the Water Quality Coordinator to attend these meetings in order to present action items and updates to the Commissioners related to water quality issues. Costs are based on previous travel to member tribe's reservation for off-site meetings. The estimated cost is for the Water Quality Coordinator as expenses for the Department Manger are paid through other funds.

Auto Rental:	$ 103 x 1 trip per year =	$ 103 x 2 years =	$ 206.00
Lodging:	$ 156 x 1 trip per year =	$ 156 x 2 years =	$ 312.00
Per Diem:	$ 75 x 1 trip per year =	$ 75 x 2 years =	$ 150.00
Total =			***$ 668.00***

- **Workshop/Conference**

The annual workshop and meeting presented below are forums where policy, legal, and technical updates on Clean Water Act regulatory processes and fish contaminants are presented. The Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) is a worldwide professional society that promotes the advancement and application of scientific research related to contaminants and other elements that cause stress to environmental systems. Work conducted by the Water Quality Coordinator has seen an increased emphasis on technical issues related to environmental contaminants. SETAC provides a forum where scientists, managers and other professionals can exchange information on these technical issues. An annual meeting in held in the United States although the 2007 and 2008 locations have not been determined. The Water Quality Coordinator plans to attend for three to four days depending upon the program at each meeting. Costs for the Environmental Law Center workshop and the SETAC conference are based on previous attendance at these or similar events. The Water Quality Coordinator is the designated attendee.

Annual Environmental Law Education Center
Clean Water Conference: Portland, Oregon

Registration: $ 300 x 2 years = ***$600.00***

Conference: Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry Annual Meeting

Air Fare:	$ 550 per year
Lodging:	$ 473 per year
Registration:	$ 200 per year
Per Diem:	$ 350 per year
Subtotal:	$1573x 2 years = ***$3146***

Travel Total
($4,008 + $668+ $600 + $3146) = **$8422.00**

TOTAL BUDGET
FISCAL YEARS 2007 & 2008

Salary, Fringe Benefits, Supplies (See previous page)	$ 153,402.00
Travel (See previous page)	$ 8,422.00
Equipment:	$ 0
Indirect @ 35.95% *($163,824.00 * 0 .3595)*	$ 58,176.00
Contractual:	$ 0
GRAND TOTAL	**$ 220,000.00**

IX. PROPOSED WORK PLAN

Indian Environmental General Assistance Program funds will be used to assist and promote tribal program development efforts to improve the environmental health of watershed water quality in support of tribal salmon restoration. These watersheds are located throughout the Columbia River Basin on the reservations, within the ceded territories and throughout the usual and accustomed fishing areas of the Commission's member tribes. The Components and tasks described below support the tribal salmon restorations goals of *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit (Spirit of the Salmon) "The Columbia River Anadromous Fish Plan of the Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs and Yakama Tribes"*; by providing critical scientific, technical, and coordinating support and expertise to further the capacity of tribal water quality programs.

Component 1:Develop and provide technical support for tribal water quality programs within a watershed framework.

Task 1.1: **Description:** Develop programs and initiatives consistent with the *Water Quality Improvement Plan* and *Fish Contaminant Action Plan*.

Personnel: This task will be the responsibility of the Water Quality Coordinator (.30/FTE) at $66,000.

Outputs:

1. Explore technical and policy options to develop the infrastructure, including GIS capabilities, for a tribal fish contaminant database. This activity will be incorporated into the monthly activities of the Water Quality Coordinator.
2. Contact tribal staff at least monthly and conduct at least one reservation visit per tribe

per year to discuss tribal-specific water quality initiatives.

3. Attend the annual Oregon Water Quality Conference sponsored by the Environmental Law and Education Center.
4. Attend training (e.g., water quality issues, regulatory processes, toxic contaminants, and computer) at a minimum of once per year.
5. Present a minimum of three Commission updates each year to the Commissioners.
6. Facilitate information exchange between the Commission tribes, other tribal governments and federal and state agencies. This activity will be incorporated into the daily and weekly activities of the Water Quality Coordinator.
7. Develop or facilitate, on an as-need basis, technical training for tribal staff on the issue of fish contaminants. Meet with EPA, State and tribal staff to outline a technical workshop on NPDES permits directed towards tribal staff.

Expected Outcome: These activities will increase tribal program capacity to analyze and assess water quality problems, particularly fish contaminants. The improved communication between government partners creates an environment where potential solutions to fish contaminants and other water quality pollutants can be developed and discussed. Coordination of program activities and initiatives between the tribes promotes a unified, tribal response to water quality pollution in the Columbia River Basin. Collectively, these activities maximize limited resources and increase the efficiencies and effectiveness of tribal, water quality improvement programs and realization of the water quality goals set forth in *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit*. The result is long-term water quality improvement that is protective of human and ecological health, including tribal members and their treaty-secured resources, by reducing fish tissue contaminants and other pollutants.

Time Frame: Ongoing October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2008

Milestones: Incorporation of the tribal water quality goals set forth in *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* into a policy or regulatory decision that impacts water quality or watershed health.

Task 1.2: **Description:** Continue work with the Commission development coordinator to track new funding opportunities for tribal programs through federal, state and private sources. Meet with tribal staff to help identify these opportunities.

Personnel: This task will be the responsibility of the Water Quality Coordinator (.05/FTE) at $11,000. This individual will advise tribal staff of funding opportunities and also submit grants, as requested, on behalf of tribal water quality and watershed improvement goals.

Outputs:

1. Submit grant applications on behalf of or provide support to tribal efforts to procure project-specific program funding. This activity will be pursued annually and is dependent upon tribal approval and support.
2. Meet with the Development Coordinator and the Watershed Department Manager quarterly to discuss potential funding opportunities and the development of potential

grant applications.

3. Pursue funding to develop a tribal fish contaminant database. This activity will include monthly updates to tribal staff on available funding opportunities.

Time Frame: Ongoing through October 1, 2006- September 30, 2008

Expected Outcome: Increased funding of tribal water quality programs increases tribal participation in processes that target water quality issues and watershed restoration where the goals of *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* are realized.

Milestones: Funded water quality improvement grants.

Deliverables for Task 1:
1) Four, quarterly reports that summarize Tasks 1.1-1.2 activities.

Component 2: ***Provide on going technical support for the tribal approach to water quality restoration and management within a watershed framework.***

Task 2.1: **Description:** Continue to provide regular technical support to tribal staff on regional and national water quality issues and Clean Water Act regulatory processes.

Personnel: This task is the responsibility of the Water Quality Coordinator (.30/FTE) at $66,000.

Outputs:

1. Provide at a minimum, monthly updates, analyses and technical recommendations to the Commission member tribes on regional and national regulatory processes that impact water quality.
2. Review and/or prepare technical comments on proposed rules or guidance (minimum of two per year).
3. Conduct annual visits to tribal reservations (minimum of one visit per tribal reservation per year).
4. Present technical updates at Commission meetings (minimum of three times per year).
5. Attend meetings on regional water quality programs and processes (four to ten meetings per month).
6. Complete a comparison of state water quality standards for the states of Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

Time Frame: Ongoing through October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2008

Expected Outcome: An in-depth understanding of the regional and national processes that impact water quality increases tribal capacity to respond to proposed rule changes or other actions that impact water quality and the treaty-reserved resources. Their increased participation as co-managers will lead to improved water quality through the incorporation of *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* into the decision-making process.

Milestones: Increased tribal participation in and response to regional and national water quality processes. Comparison of the State Water Quality Standards completed.

Task 2.2: **Description:** Provide technical consultation to the Commission's member tribes on an "as needed basis" in support of their water quality program needs.

Personnel: This task will be the responsibility of the Water Quality Coordinator (.05/FTE) at $11,000.

Outputs:

1. Meet with tribal staff (in person, by phone or video conferencing) as needed to discuss project-specific technical issues.
2. Provide technical assistance to tribal staff as requested.

Time Frame: Ongoing through October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2008

Expected Outcome: Increased ability for the member tribes to respond to specific water quality issues such as a proposed rule change or a contaminated site. Application of Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit to a particular process resulting in long-term water quality improvement that is protective of human and ecological health, including tribal members and their treaty-secured resources, through the reduction of fish tissue contaminants.

Milestones: Increased tribal involvement in specific water quality issues and incorporation of *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit*, into the decision-making process.

Deliverables for Component 2:
1) Quarterly reports that summarize Tasks 2.1-2.2 activities.

Component 3: ***Promote and advance the goals and components of the tribal Water Quality Improvement Plan and Fish Contaminant Action Plan.***

Task 3.1: **Description:** Act as a technical liaison to regional processes and forums addressing water quality management, protection and restoration. Promote tribal programs and successes through these venues.

Personnel: This task will be the responsibility of the Water Quality Coordinator (.10/FTE) at $22,000.

Outputs:

1. Participate on regional water quality processes. Currently the Water Quality Coordinator is participating in six regional water quality processes.
2. Provide updates to the Commission (a minimum of three Commission updates each year) and its member tribes.
3. Explore and facilitate partnerships with the non-Commission member tribes,

universities, agencies, local government and other entities. This activity will be incorporated into the daily and weekly activities of the Water Quality Coordinator.

Time Frame: Ongoing through October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2008

Expected Outcome: Increased cooperation and coordination between tribal and other government entities. Increased understanding by government entities of tribal water quality goals. Collectively, the promotion of the tribal Water Quality Improvement Plan and Fish Contaminant Action plan will increase the ability of the Commission member tribes to realize their water quality improvement goals as set forth in *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit*. Achievement of these goals will result in the long-term protection of human and ecological health, including that of tribal members and their treaty-secured resources.

Milestones: Increased partnerships between the Commission's member tribes and other government and non-government entities to improve water quality and watersheds. Incorporation of the tribal water quality goals set forth in *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* into a policy or regulatory decision that impacts water quality or watershed health.

Task 3.2: **Description:** Facilitate technical exchange between tribal governments by conducting inter-tribal meetings on water quality issues.

Personnel: This task will be the responsibility of the Water Quality Coordinator (.10/FTE) at $22,000.

Outputs:

1. Hold and/or facilitate the development of inter-tribal technical meetings or workshops as requested.

Time Frame: Ongoing through October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2008

Expected Outcome: Increased coordination of tribal water quality restoration and management programs will result in more timely, on-the-ground restoration activities of watersheds and water systems.

Milestones: Tribal workshops and/or meetings held during Fiscal Years 2007-2008

Deliverables for Component 3:
1) Quarterly reports that summarize Tasks 3.1-3.2 activities conducted under this grant.

Component 4: ***Provide education and outreach to the non-tribal community to advance Wy-Kan-Ush -Mi Wa-Kish-Wit water quality goals in watershed planning and restoration.***

Task 4.1: **Description:** Continue ongoing efforts to educate other agencies, organizations, and

individuals on the scientific basis of the tribal salmon restoration plan. Give presentations, participate in forums, and conduct poster sessions at conferences to bring broader exposure to tribal, water quality restoration efforts.

Personnel: This task will be the responsibility of the Water Quality Coordinator (.08/FTE) at $17,600.

Outputs:

1. Attend relevant conferences, scientific meetings and workshops at a minimum of twice per year.
2. Give presentations on tribal water quality topics at conferences, scientific meetings, workshops and other forums. Presentation opportunities are extended to the Water Quality Coordinator by invitation and have occurred at a rate of one to two per year since 2001.
3. Facilitate cooperative partnerships and alliances with other government and non-government entities. This activity will be throughout the year.
4. Promote tribal water quality programs at Commission-sponsored outreach events such as the Gala and Ox Bow Festival (one event per year).

Time Frame: Ongoing through October 1, 2006- September 30, 2008

Expected Outcome: An understanding of and action taken on the tribal water quality goals set forth in *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* will result in a different approach to water quality restoration and protection, one that realizes long-term improvements that are protective of human and ecological health, including tribal members and their treaty-secured resources.

Milestones: Incorporation of the tribal water quality goals set forth in *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* into a policy or regulatory decision that impacts water quality or watershed health.

Deliverables for Component 4:
1) Quarterly reports that summarize Task 4.1 activities conducted under this grant.

X. REPORTING SCHEDULE AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Description: Each identified project component and task will be addressed in the report.
The progress report will contain the following elements:

1) Project accomplishments and how they address work plan commitments,
2) Cumulative effectiveness of work plan accomplishments on tribal water quality programs,
3) Identification of potential problem areas and proposed remedies for program improvement, and
4) Suggestions for improving overall project performance and work commitments to tribal water quality programs.

Outputs and Deliverables:

1. Progress reports will be submitted to the EPA Project Officer on a quarterly basis. Quarterly reports are due within four weeks of the end of the previous quarter, for a total of four reports per year.

Personnel: This work is the responsibility of the Water Quality Coordinator.

Staff Time: (.02/FTE).

%Cost to Accomplish: $4,400.

Milestones: Completion of four, quarterly reports per year of grant cycle.

$220K
1 FTE

XI. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMISSION AND EPA

The program budget will be administered through the Commission's Watershed Department. This responsibility includes the fiscal and personnel administration and maintenance of the Commission's commitments under this grant. Quarterly progress reports and the final program report will be prepared by the Commission and submitted to EPA for review within 30 days of the end of each fiscal quarter. EPA will work with the Commission to address and resolve any unanticipated program difficulties encountered during the course of this funding cycle. It is understood that the successful accomplishment of work plan commitments is the responsibility of the grantee.

XII. SUMMARY OF FTE% AND COST PER OBJECTIVE/COMPONENT

Table 1. Summary of Component 1 for the 2006-2008 Work Plan.

Work Plan Objective/Component 1: Develop and provide technical support for tribal water quality programs within a watershed framework.

Expected Outcomes: 1.1 These activities will increase tribal program capacity to analyze and assess water quality problems, particularly fish contaminants. The improved communication between government partners creates an environment where potential solutions to water quality problems can be developed and discussed. Coordination of program activities and initiatives between the tribes promotes a unified tribal response to water quality pollution in the Columbia River Basin. Collectively, these activities maximize limited resources and increase the efficiencies and effectiveness of tribal, water quality improvement programs and realization of the water quality goals set fort in *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit*. The result is long-term water quality improvement that is protective of human and ecological health, including tribal members and their treaty-secured resources, by reducing fish tissue contaminants and other pollutants. 1.2 Increased funding of tribal water quality programs increases tribal participation in processes that target watershed restoration where the goals of *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* can be realized.

Estimated Cost: $77,000			
	Tasks	**Time Frame**	**Outputs and Deliverables**[1]
1.1	Develop programs and initiatives consistent with the *Water Quality Improvement Plan* and *Fish Contaminant Action Plan*.	Ongoing October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2008	1. Explore technical and policy options to develop the infrastructure, including GIS capabilities, for a tribal fish contaminant database. This activity will be incorporated into the monthly activities of the Water Quality Coordinator. 2. Contact tribal staff at least monthly and conduct at least one reservation visit per tribe per year to discuss tribal-specific water quality initiatives. 3. Attend the annual Oregon Water Quality Conference sponsored by the Environmental Law and Education Center. 4. Attend Training (e.g., water quality issues, regulatory processes, toxic contaminants, and computer) at a minimum of once per year. 5. Present a minimum of three Commission updates each year to the Commissioners. 6. Facilitate information exchange between the Commission tribes, other tribal governments and federal and state agencies. This activity will be incorporated into the daily and weekly activities of the Water Quality Coordinator. 7. Develop or facilitate, on an as-need basis, technical training for tribal staff on the issue of fish contaminants. Meet with EPA, State and tribal staff to outline a technical workshop on NPDES permits directed towards tribal staff.

Work Plan Objective/Component 1: Develop and provide technical support for tribal water quality programs within a watershed framework.

Expected Outcomes: 1.1 These activities will increase tribal program capacity to analyze and assess water quality problems, particularly fish contaminants. The improved communication between government partners creates an environment where potential solutions to water quality problems can be developed and discussed. Coordination of program activities and initiatives between the tribes promotes a unified tribal response to water quality pollution in the Columbia River Basin. Collectively, these activities maximize limited resources and increase the efficiencies and effectiveness of tribal, water quality improvement programs and realization of the water quality goals set fort in *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit*. The result is long-term water quality improvement that is protective of human and ecological health, including tribal members and their treaty-secured resources, by reducing fish tissue contaminants and other pollutants. **1.2** Increased funding of tribal water quality programs increases tribal participation in processes that target watershed restoration where the goals of *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* can be realized.

Estimated Cost: $77,000			
Tasks		**Time Frame**	**Outputs and Deliverables[1]**
1.2	Continue work with the Commission development coordinator to track new sources of funding to tribes through federal, state and private sources. Meet with tribes to help them identify funding sources.	Ongoing October 1, 2006 – September 30, 2008	1. Submit grant applications on behalf of or provide support to tribal efforts to procure project-specific program funding. This activity will be pursued annually and is dependent upon tribal approval and support of this Commission activity. 2. Meet with the Development Coordinator and the Watershed Department Manger quarterly to discuss potential funding opportunities and the development of potential grant applications. 3. Pursue funding to develop a tribal fish contaminant database. This activity will include monthly updates to tribal staff on available funding opportunities.

Milestones for Task 1.1: Incorporation of the tribal water quality goals set forth *in Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* into a policy or regulatory decision that impacts water quality or watershed health..

Milestones for Task 1.2: Funded, water quality improvement grants.

Table 2. Summary of Component 2 for the 2006-2008 Work Plan.

Work Plan Objective/Component 2: Provide on going technical support for the tribal approach to water quality restoration and management within a watershed framework.

Expected Outcomes: 2.1 An in-depth understanding of the regional and national processes that impact water quality increases tribal capacity to respond to proposed rule changes or other actions that impact water quality and the treaty-reserved resources. Their increased participation as co-managers will lead to improved water quality through the incorporation of *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* into the decision-making process. **2.2** Increased ability for the member tribes to respond to specific water quality issues such as a proposed rule change or a contaminated site. Application of Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit to a particular process resulting in long-term water quality improvement that is protective of human and ecological health, including tribal members and their treaty-secured resources, through the reduction of fish tissue contaminants.

Estimated Cost: $77,000			
Tasks		**Time Frame**	**Outputs and Deliverables**[1]
2.1	Continue to provide regular technical support to tribal staff on regional and national water quality issues and Clean Water Act regulatory processes.	Ongoing October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2008	1. Provide at a minimum, monthly updates, analyses and technical recommendations to the Commission member tribes on regional and national regulatory processes that impact water quality. 2. Review and/or prepare technical comments on proposed rules or guidance (minimum of two per year). 3. Conduct annual visits to tribal reservations (minimum of one visit per tribal reservation per year). 4. Present technical updates at Commission meetings (minimum of three times per year). 5. Attend meetings on regional water quality programs and processes (four to ten meetings per month). 6. Complete a comparison of state water quality standards for the states and Idaho, Washington and Oregon.
2.2	Provide technical consultation to tribes for water quality programs on an "as needed basis."	Ongoing October 1, 2006 – September 30, 2008	1. Meet with tribal staff (in person, by phone or video conferencing) as needed to discuss project-specific technical issues. 2. Provide technical assistance to tribal staff as requested.

Milestones for Task 2.1: Increased tribal participation in and response to regional and national water quality processes. Comparison of the State Water Quality Standards completed.

Milestones for Task 2.2: Increased tribal involvement in specific water quality issues and incorporation of *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* into the decision-making process. This plan will result in long-term water quality improvement that is protective of human and ecological health, including tribal members and their treaty-secured resources, through the reduction of fish tissue contaminants.

Table 3. Summary of Component 3 for the 2006-2008 Work Plan.

Work Plan Objective/Component 3: Promote and advance the goals and objectives/components of the tribal Water Quality Improvement Plan and Fish Contaminant Action Plan.

Expected Outcomes: 3.1 Increased cooperation and coordination between tribal and other government entities. Increased understanding by government entities of tribal water quality goals. Collectively, the promotion of the tribal Water Quality Improvement Plan and Fish Contaminant Action Plan will increase the ability of the Commission member tribes to realize their water quality improvement goals as set forth in *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit.* Achievement of these goals will result in the long-term protection of human and ecological health, including that of tribal members and their treaty-secured resources. **3.2** Increased coordination of tribal water quality restoration and management programs will result in more timely on-the-ground restoration activities of watersheds and aquatic systems.

Estimated Cost: $44,000			
	Tasks	**Time Frame**	**Outputs and Deliverables[1]**
3.1	Act as a technical liaison to regional processes and forums addressing water quality management, protection and restoration. Promote tribal programs and successes through these venues.	Ongoing October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2008	1. Participate in regional water quality processes. Currently the Water Quality Coordinator is participating in six regional water quality processes. 2. Provide updates to the Commission (a minimum of three Commission updates each year) and its member tribes. 3. Explore and facilitate partnerships with non-Commission member tribes, universities, agencies, local government and other entities. This activity will be incorporated into the daily and weekly activities of the Water Quality Coordinator.
3.2	Facilitate technical exchange between tribes by conducting inter-tribal meetings on water quality issues.	Ongoing October 1, 2006 – September 30, 2008	1. Hold and/or provide support for inter-tribal technical meetings or workshops as needed.

Milestones for Task 3.1: Increased partnerships between the Commission's member tribes and other government and non-government entities to improve water quality and watershed. Incorporation of the tribal water quality goals set forth in Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit into a policy or regulatory decision that impacts water quality or watershed health.

Milestones for Task 3.2: Tribal workshops and/or meetings will be held during Fiscal Years 2007-2008.

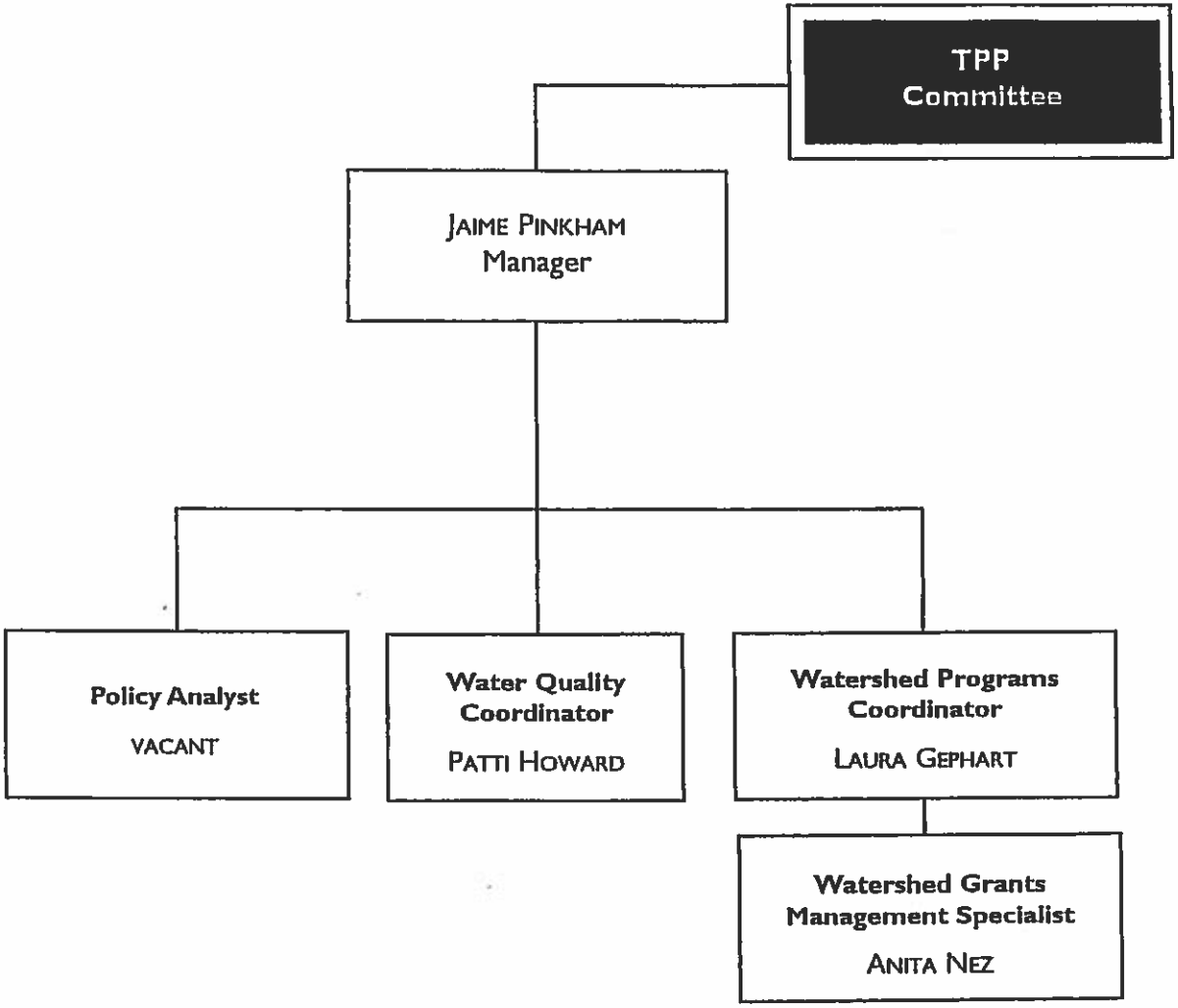
Table 4. Summary of Component 4 for the 2006-2008 Work Plan.

Work Plan Objective/Component 4: Provide education and outreach to the non-tribal community to advance *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* water quality goals in watershed planning and restoration.

Expected Outcomes: 4.1 An understanding of and action taken on tribal water quality goals set forth in *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* will result in a different approach to water quality restoration and protection, one that realizes long-term improvements that are protective of human and ecological health, including tribal members and their treaty-secured resources.

Estimated Cost: $17,600			
	Tasks	**Time**	**Outputs and Deliverables**[1]
4.1	Continue ongoing efforts to educate agencies, organizations, and individuals on the scientific basis of the tribal salmon restoration plan. Give presentations, participate in forums and conduct poster sessions at conferences to bring broader exposure to tribal, water quality restoration efforts.	Ongoing October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2008	1. Attend relevant conferences, scientific meetings and workshops at a minimum at twice per year. 2. Give presentations on tribal water quality topics at conferences, scientific meetings, workshops and other forums. Presentation opportunities are extended to the Water Quality Coordinator by invitation and have occurred at a rate of one to tow per year since 2001. 3. Facilitate cooperative partnerships and alliances with other government and non-government entities. This activity will occur throughout the year. 4. Promote tribal water quality programs at Commission-sponsored outreach events such as the Gala and Ox Bow Festival (one event per year).

Milestones for Task 4.1: Incorporation of the tribal water quality goals set forth in *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit* into a policy or regulatory decision that impacts water quality or watershed health.

APPENDIX A

WATERSHED DEPARTMENT