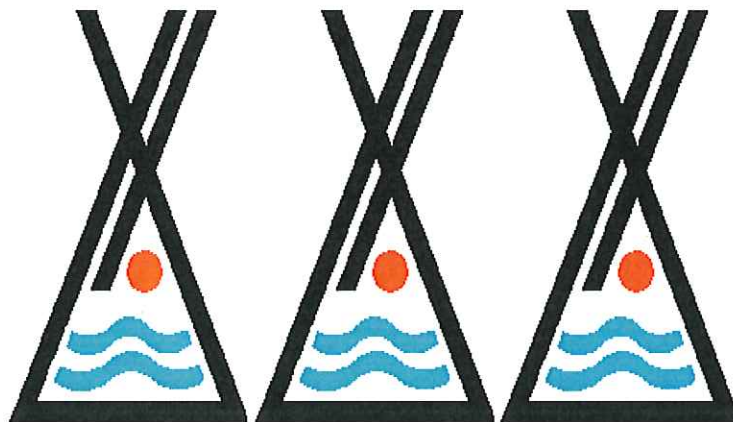


**Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
Branch of Natural Resources
Water & Soil Department**

2015-2017 Wetland Program Plan



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Preface

The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs (CTWS or “Tribes”) have utilized and maintained productive wetland ecosystems in Oregon since time immemorial. Due to a variety of historical and current pressures, wetlands and the cultural resources associated with them are under threat. The tribal community has expressed a concern regarding: the degradation of wetland locations, the decline of traditional wetland plants, and invasive species. The importance of wetland ecosystems to the Tribes and the aforementioned wetland issues are the underlying reasons for developing a wetland program.



Figure 1. Fawn Flats.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Overview

The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Wetland Program Plan provides a framework and direction over the next three years for the CTWS Branch of Natural Resources (BNR) to develop a wetland program. The document is organized into ten chapters. The first chapter describes the mission and goal of the CTWS Wetland Program Plan and describes the EPA Core Elements Framework for an effective wetland program. Chapter Two provides information on the communities and physiography of the Warm Springs Reservation (hereafter “the Reservation”). Chapter three lists the departments that are invested in the establishment of a wetland program. Chapter four provides a summary of the relevant CTWS wetland documents. Chapter Five describes existing wetland data. Chapters Six (Monitoring & Assessment), Seven (Restoration & Protection), and Eight (Regulatory) compile proposed actions for the CTWS Wetland Program Plan in the context of the EPA Core Elements Framework. Chapter nine is a compilation of wetland program funding sources. Chapter 10 concludes the document.

Mission and Goal:

Working within BNR, the Mission of the CTWS Wetland Program is:

“To increase wetland program capacity through increasing wetland science based knowledge, understanding the condition and extent of Reservation wetlands, and implementing wetland restoration projects.”

The goal of the CTWS Wetland Program Plan is to construct a roadmap that results in a diverse set of programmatic and environmental outcomes consistent with established community values over the course of this wetland program plan (2015-2017).

US EPA Core Elements Framework

The EPA identified four essential components of an effective wetland program: (1) Monitoring and Assessment; (2) Voluntary Restoration and Protection; (3) Regulation; and (4) Water Quality Standards for Wetlands. These components are collectively described as the “Core Elements Framework.” The CTWS Wetland Program Plan addresses three EPA Core Elements: (1) Monitoring and Assessment, (2) Voluntary Restoration and Protection, and (3) Regulation.

Chapter 2: People & Place

The Community

The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs are comprised of the Warm Springs, Wasco, and Paiute Tribes. Since time immemorial, these communities have lived and prospered in a wide range of environments in Oregon. Presently, tribal members live primarily within a portion of their ancestral land, the Warm Springs Reservation. The Treaty of 1855 defined

the Reservation boundaries, while preserving rights to traditional practices, including fishing, hunting, grazing, and harvesting of traditional foods on ceded lands and at usual and accustomed stations. Approximately 4,000 tribal members live within the Reservation, with a majority of the population located within the town of Warm Springs. The business sector within the Reservation includes: Indian Head Casino, Warm Springs Composite Products, Warm Springs Power and Water Enterprise, and the Ka-Nee-Tah Resort. Indian Head Casino, Warm Springs Forest Products Industries, and many other small businesses are located along U.S. Highway 26 as it passes through the city of Warm Springs.

Physiography

The Reservation spans approximately 640,000 acres of forest and rangelands in North-Central Oregon. The western boundary extends north and south along the High Cascades, with the highest elevation being the summit of Mt. Jefferson (10,495 ft.). Moving east, the land descends into the Columbia Plateau with deeply dissected streams that drain towards the eastern boundary along the Deschutes River (1,400 ft.).

Vegetation

Eight Level III Ecoregions are sequentially dispersed east to west across the Reservation. Higher elevation forests consist of Pacific silver fir, mountain hemlock, Douglas-fir, and lodgepole pine. The mid-elevation foothills are covered by Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine with an understory of bitterbrush, snowbrush, and manzanita. The remaining land is collectively described as rangeland, which is a mixture of grasslands, oak woodlands, and shrub-steppe communities.

Chapter 3: Organizational Structure

The Branch of Natural Resources is composed of a wide range of departments (Fig. 2). Wetlands are not only habitats of a variety of plant and animal species but also important natural flood-control mechanisms and water purification systems. Because wetlands are associated with terrestrial and aquatic systems, their conservation and restoration are of interest across all resource departments. Table 2 depicts the departmental association with wetlands.

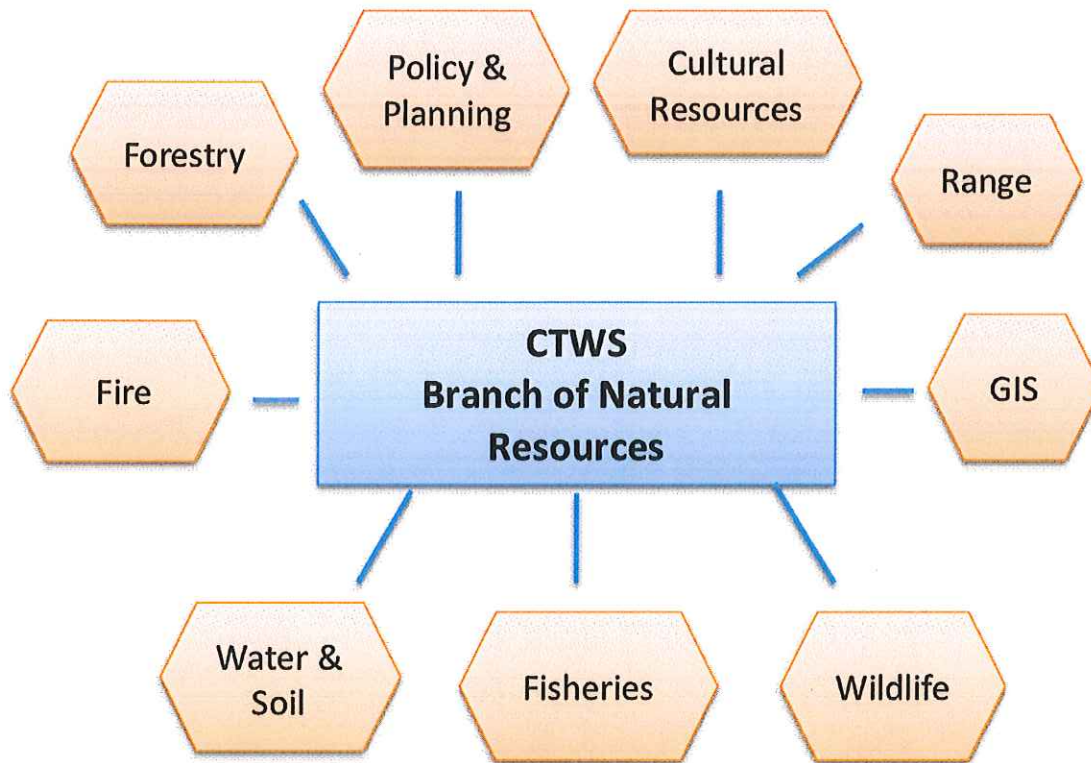


Figure 2. BNR organizational structure.

Table1. Departmental association with wetlands.

Department	Association with Wetlands
Water & Soil	Protect and improve water quantity and quality. Determine boundaries and buffer requirements for wetlands, streams, and springs. Assess wetland condition for watershed assessments and develop wetland associated projects in watershed action plans.
Wildlife	Restore birthing grounds of culturally important mammal species.
Cultural Resources	Preserve traditional plants and gathering practices associated with wetlands.
Forestry	Preserve wetland resources by following buffer designations during harvest activities. Identify wetlands, springs, and seeps needing buffer protections when designating timber sales.
Fisheries	Preserve and restore riverine wetlands habitats that support culturally important fish populations. Protect and restore wetlands that provide water quality filtration and stream shading.
Range	Preserve wetlands and culturally important plants within rangelands and associated habitats. Balance rangeland water sources with wetland conservation.
Fire and Roads	Minimize and lessen impacts to wetland ecosystems in managing roads and fire management operations.

Chapter 4: Relationship to Established Ordinances and Plans

Water has been central to the culture, religion, and subsistence of CTWS since time immemorial. This value is evident in the adoption of the first federally approved water code by an Indian Tribe, the adoption of instream flows a quarter century ago, and the adoption of an integrated resource management plan that is among the most advanced in the world. Below is a summary of CTWS resource management documents pertinent to wetlands.

Ordinance 45 (1968)

Ordinance 45, the “Warm Springs Indian Reservation Water Management Plan,” established water policy for the Reservation. The ordinance also established the CTWS Water Control Board, whose primary function is to review all matters pertaining to water resources. The Water Control Board gives recommendations to Tribal Council pertaining to projects that have the capacity to affect water quality and water quantity. Though wetlands are not specifically mentioned in Ordinance 45, the groundwork was prepared for future consideration.

Ordinance 80-81 (1998)

Ordinance 80, titled “Water Quality Standards, Beneficial Uses, and Treatment Criteria,” places wetlands under the term “Waters of the Reservation.” Waters of the Reservation are defined as “lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, wetlands, inlets, canals, and other bodies of surface or underground water, natural or artificial, inland, fresh, public or private, which are within the Reservation, located in the State of Oregon.” Ordinance 81, titled “Implementing Provisions for Tribal Water Quality Standards, Beneficial Uses and Treatment Criteria,” delineates implementation standards.

Integrated Resource Management Plan (1992)

In 1987, Tribal Council adopted Resolution 7410, calling for the use of an integrated planning approach in the development of all future resource management plans. The Resolution resulted in the creation of the first CTWS Integrated Resource Management Plan (1992). The document provides “guidelines for the stewardship of all forest and rangeland resources, and serves as the basis for making management decisions on the Warm Springs Reservation” (IRMP, 2012). The document represents one of the first Integrated Resource Management Plans developed by a tribal or non-tribal entity in the U.S. The Integrated Resource Management Plan is reviewed and updated every five years.

The Integrated Resource Management Plan describes 25 resource management issues in a question and answer format. Each issue is accompanied by a set of goals, objectives, and standards that help resolve the issue. Under the management of water resources, IRMP sets forth two goals pertinent to wetlands: (1) Manage, protect, and enhance watersheds for the production of perennial, high-quality water; and (2) Manage, protect, and enhance the unique and valuable characteristics of wetlands. An objective under water resources is to “manage wetland communities for the sustainable production of cultural plants and foods.”

The Integrated Resource Management Plan contains standards and best management practices for streams and wetlands. All streams within the Reservation are designated as Class I, II, or III. The classification system is hierarchical, based on biologically and culturally important characteristics, with Class I corresponding to streams of the highest value. Class I designated streams receive more stringent protective measures, than lesser streams, to ensure culturally and biologically important functions are not degraded. The Integrated Resource Management Plan states that “wetlands, springs, seeps, bogs, and any other designated wet area will be given the same protection as Class I designated streams.” The next mid-course review of IRMP is scheduled for 2017.

Watershed Assessments

The Branch of Natural Resources began conducting watershed assessments in 2011. One important finding was a significant wetland data gap. The data gap was associated with an incomplete understanding of the function, status, and extent of wetlands within assessed watershed. The data gap is anticipated to be a consistent feature in subsequent watershed assessments and is one of the main motivations behind the development of a wetland program.

Chapter 5: Existing Wetland Data

A Reservation wide wetland survey was conducted in 1995. The survey contained a minimum wetland size of five acres and disregarded wetlands associated with streams. Acreage and units of Cowardin wetland classes are presented in Figure 3. Figure 3 contains additional wetlands identified by BNR independent of the 1995 survey. The Cowardin class with the largest acreage was Palustrine Scrub-Shrub (2,454 acres), while the class with the most wetland units was Palustrine Emergent (419 units). Due to the minimum wetland size of the 1995 survey, Figure 3 does not represent a complete inventory of CTWS wetlands. One of the first tasks of the CTWS Wetland Program will be to conduct a more comprehensive wetland inventory.

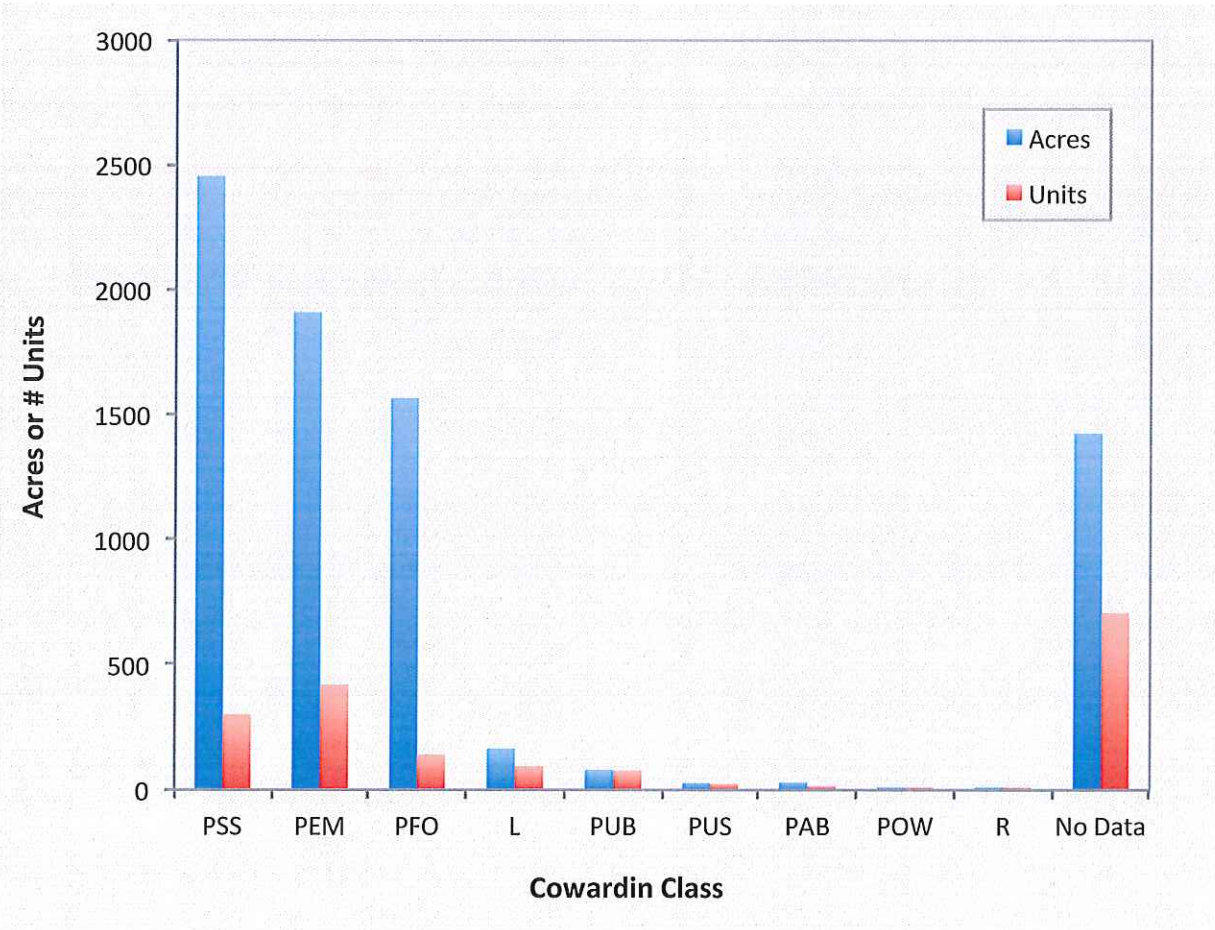


Figure 3. Acres and number of Wetland Units by Cowardin class within the Warm Springs Reservation. Abbreviations are as follows: PSS = Palustrine Shrub-Scrub, PEM = Palustrine Emergent, PFO = Palustrine Forest, L = Lacustrine, PUB = Palustrine Unconsolidated Bottom, PUS = Palustrine Unconsolidated Shore, PAB = Palustrine Aquatic Bed, POW = Palustrine Open Water, R = Riverine, No Data = No Data. The figure includes some acres and units not identified in the 1995 aerial survey.

Chapter 6: EPA Core Element - Monitoring & Assessment

Goal: Implement a pilot Monitoring and Assessment Program (MAP).

Objective 1: Develop an interdepartmental wetland science team.

Objective 2: Implement a pilot MAP.

The Branch of Natural Resources will develop and then implement a pilot MAP to address the wetland data gap. The data collected from the MAP will provide our department with a better understanding of the condition and extent of Reservation wetlands. Listed below are actions and activities associated with the CTWS Wetland Plan component: Monitoring and Assessment (Table 2).

Table 2. Actions and Activities Associated with Monitoring & Assessment.

Action	Activity	Period of Activity		
		FY	FY	FY
		15	16	17
a. Increase wetland science capacity	• Identify core wetland team	X		
	• Identify trainings and skills needed for team	X		
	• Participate in relevant workshops	X	X	X
	• Consult with regional wetland experts	X	X	X
	• Obtain wetland science resources	X	X	X
	• Apply for funding to support Wetland Program	X	X	X
	• Review and update wetland program plan		X	
b. Investigate existing data	• Use existing datasets and other geospatial tools to identify unmapped wetlands	X		
	• Perform level 1 wetland assessment	X		
	• Update watershed plans with assessment data	X		
C. Develop Monitoring & Assessment Program (MAP)	• Examine regional monitoring programs	X		
	• Center MAP objectives on restoration potential	X		
	• Draft MAP protocol	X		
	• Obtain internal approval of MAP	X		
	• Develop Quality Assurance Project Plan	X		
	• Submit to EPA	X		
	• Create field datasheets, obtain equipment and construct geodatabase to store pilot data	X		
	• Hire and train wetland technicians	X	X	X
	• Conduct pilot MAP study	X	X	X
	• Summarize pilot data in yearly report	X	X	X

Chapter 7: EPA Core Element - Restoration & Protection

Goal: Protect and enhance wetland ecosystems.

Objective 1: Develop a wetland restoration and protection prioritization criteria.

Objective 2: Establish partnerships with external organizations.

Objective 3: Continue to advance wetland restoration projects.

The Integrated Resource Management Plan supports the planning and implementation of habitat restoration projects that increase the quantity, quality, and overall condition of wetland areas. Listed below are the actions and activities associated with the CTWS Wetland Plan component: Restoration and Protection (Table 3).

Table 3. Actions and Activities Associated with Restoration & Protection.

Action	Activity	Period of Activity		
		FY	FY	FY
		15	16	17
a. Develop a Restoration & Protection prioritization criteria	• Develop a selection criteria that centers cultural plants and accessibility		X	X
	• Obtain internal approval of prioritization criteria		X	X
b. Develop Restoration & Protection strategies	• Collaborate with other departments to identify restoration sites		X	X
	• Advance existing wetland restoration projects (e.g. Fawn Flats, Log Springs)		X	X
	• Establish external partnerships to leverage additional protection of CTWS wetlands on and off reservation (i.e. Big Meadows)		X	X

Chapter 8: EPA Core Element – Regulatory

Goal: Evaluate and standardize wetland regulatory parameters.

Objective 1: Increase staff capacity to delineate wetlands.

Objective 2: Create wetland delineation field protocol.

Objective 3: Review and recommend updates to wetland standards and BMPs.

The information gained from attending wetland trainings, implementing a pilot monitoring and assessment program, and conducting wetland restoration projects will allow for a thoughtful review of wetland standards and BMPs. Listed below are actions and activities associated with the CTWS Wetland Plan component: Regulatory (Table 4).

Table 4. Actions and Activities Associated with Regulatory.

Action	Activity	Period of Activity		
		FY	FY	FY
		15	16	17
a. Evaluate & Standardize Wetland Regulatory Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attend wetland delineation training(s) with team Develop interdepartmental wetland determination process Provide interdepartmental wetland identification trainings Work with GIS department to integrate delineation data Review wetland standards and BMPs for IRMP mid-course review (2016-2017). 		X	
				X
				X
			X	X

Chapter 9: Program Funding

A consistent and appreciable funding stream is viewed as one of the major hurdles in sustaining tribal wetland programs. The long-term viability of the CTWS wetland program will be predicated on an aggressive and diverse grant writing plan. The following programs provide funding for CTWS Wetland Program Plan activities. Information detailed under each funding source was obtained from the associated website.

- *Wetland Program Development Grants (EPA)*

Description: The Wetland Program Development Grants (WPDGs), provide eligible applicants an opportunity to conduct projects that promote the coordination and acceleration of research, investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys, and studies relating to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, reduction, and elimination of water pollution. While WPDGs can continue to be used by recipients to build and refine any element of a comprehensive wetland program, priority will be given to funding projects that address the three priority areas identified by the EPA: Developing a comprehensive monitoring and assessment program; improving the effectiveness compensatory mitigation; and refining the protection of vulnerable wetlands and aquatic resources. States, tribes, local governments, interstate associations, intertribal consortia, and national non-profit, non-governmental organizations are eligible to apply.

Eligible Activities: planning

Award Amounts: variable

Match Requirements: N/A with waiver or 25%

http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/wetlands/grantguidelines/

- *Clean Water Act Section 106 (EPA)*

Description: Grants under Section 106 of the CWA are intended to assist Indian Tribes in carrying out effective water pollution control programs. Federally-recognized Indian Tribes or Intertribal Consortia meeting the requirements for Treatment as a State (TAS), as set forth under Section 518 (e) of the Clean Water Act are eligible for these grants. Each member of an Intertribal Consortium must meet the requirements for TAS. Section 106 grants may be used to fund a wide range of water quality activities including: water quality planning and assessments; development of water quality standards; ambient monitoring; development of total maximum daily loads; issuing permits; ground water and wetland protection; nonpoint source control activities (including nonpoint source assessment and management plans); and Unified Watershed Assessments (UWA) under the Clean Water Action Plan (CWAP). Where a Tribe already has an established water pollution control program, it is encouraged to begin implementing specific program elements, e.g., developing nonpoint source controls, developing and revising Tribal water quality standards, or developing and implementing ground water programs. Section 106 funds may be used to fund UWA

activities under a Section 106 grant agreement, as approved by the Regional Administrator. A Tribe need not have an approved UWA to apply and receive a Section 106 grant.

Eligible Activities: planning

Award Amounts: variable, currently used for water quality monitoring

Match Requirements: 5% non-federal match of approved grant work plan costs.

http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/cwf/Clean-Water-Act-Section-106-Tribal-Water-Pollution-Control-Grant-Program.cfm

○ *Clean Water Act Section 319 (EPA)*

Description: The 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act (CWA) established the Section 319 Nonpoint Source Management Program. Section 319 addresses the need for greater federal leadership to help focus state and local nonpoint source efforts. Under Section 319, states, territories and tribes receive grant money that supports a wide variety of activities including technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, demonstration projects and monitoring to assess the success of specific nonpoint source implementation projects.

Eligible Activities: all

Award Amounts: variable, currently used for watershed planning

Match Requirements: cost-share program required

<http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/nps/cwact.cfm>

○ *Indian General Assistance Program grants (EPA)*

Description: In 1992, Congress passed the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act (42 U.S.C. 4368b) which authorizes EPA to provide General Assistance Program (GAP) grants to federally-recognized tribes and tribal consortia for planning, developing, and establishing environmental protection programs in Indian country, as well as for developing and implementing solid and hazardous waste programs on tribal lands.

Eligible Activities: all, except the implementation of environmental programs.

Award Amounts: Awards for base funding will not be less than \$75,000 for new grantees and may be up to \$115,000 per year. Tribes with large reservations may receive up to \$165,000 base funding based on national funding criteria. For Umatilla, Spokane, and Quinault, base funding is up to \$145,000; for Coeur d'Alene, Nez Perce, Shoshone-Bannock, and Warm Springs, base is up to \$155,000; and for Colville and Yakama, base is up to \$165,000. Multi-year proposals for up to four years may be accepted from GAP recipients with a strong record of achieving outputs and outcomes and grants management experience. Multi-year proposals are encouraged, but please discuss this option with a Project Officer before submitting a proposal. Currently used for HAZMAT and water quality and sediment monitoring.

Match Requirements: N/A

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/tribal.nsf/grants/igap>

- *Five Star Restoration Grant Program (EPA)*

Description: The Five Star Restoration Program brings together students, conservation corps, other youth groups, citizen groups, corporations, landowners and government agencies to provide environmental education and training through projects that restore wetlands and streams. The program provides challenge grants, technical support and opportunities for information exchange to enable community-based restoration projects.

Eligible Activities: on-the-ground restoration

Award Amounts: up to \$20,000

Match Requirements: N/A

<http://www.nfwf.org/fivestar/Pages/home.aspx> - .VBxncL-Qaf0
- *Science To Achieve Results program (EPA)*

Description: NCER's Science to Achieve Results or STAR program funds research grants and graduate fellowships in numerous environmental science and engineering disciplines through a competitive solicitation process and independent peer review. STAR is focusing on the health effects of particulate matter, drinking water, water quality, global change, ecosystem assessment and restoration, human health risk assessment, endocrine disrupting chemicals, pollution prevention and new technologies, children's health, and socio-economic research.

Eligible Activities: all

Award Amounts: up to \$75,000

Match Requirements: N/A

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer/abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/recipients.welcome/displayOption/grants>
- *Oregon Governor's Fund for the Environment (NFWF)*

Description: The program is designed to benefit the state's rivers, streams and near-coastal waters. It provides funds to identify and reduce sources of water pollution, restore fish and wildlife habitat, and improve enforcement of environmental laws to protect and restore Oregon rivers, streams and coastal areas. It also helps to implement conservation measures and makes a significant contribution to protecting and enhancing fish, wildlife and habitat resources in Oregon. Eligible projects will be directed towards on-the-ground habitat improvements and programmatic activities that seek to prevent the continued loss and degradation of habitats.

Eligible Activities: all

Award Amounts: up to \$75,000

Match Requirements: N/A

<http://www.nfwf.org/orgovfund/Pages/home.aspx> - .VBxlOL-Qaf3
- *Healthy Forest Reserve Program (USDA)*

Description: The Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFRP) helps landowners restore, enhance and protect forestland resources on private lands through easements and financial assistance. HFRP aids the recovery of

endangered and threatened species under the Endangered Species Act, improves plant and animal biodiversity and enhances carbon sequestration. HFRP provides landowners with 10-year restoration agreements and 30-year or permanent easements for specific conservation actions. For acreage owned by an Indian tribe, there is an additional enrollment option of a 30-year contract. Land enrolled in HFRP easements must enhance or measurably increase the recovery of threatened or endangered species, improve biological diversity or increase carbon storage.

Eligible Activities: on-the-ground restoration

Award Amounts: N/A

Match Requirements: N/A

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/easements/forests/>

○ *Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (USDA)*

Description: The Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) provides financial and technical assistance to help conserve agricultural lands and wetlands and their related benefits. Under the Wetlands Reserve Easement, NRCS helps to restore, protect and enhance enrolled wetlands. To enroll land through agricultural land easements, eligible partners may submit proposals to NRCS to acquire conservation easements on eligible land. To enroll land through wetland reserve easements, landowners may apply at any time at the local USDA Service Center.

Eligible Activities: on-the-ground restoration

Award Amounts: N/A

Match Requirements: N/A

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/easements/acep/>

○ *Partners for Fish & Wildlife Program (USFWS)*

Description: The Partners for Fish & Wildlife program restores, improves, and protects fish and wildlife habitat on private lands through alliances between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, other organizations, and individuals, while leaving the land in private ownership. Individual landowners can become involved by contacting the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A biologist will contact you to discuss your needs, the opportunities available, and assist you as possible. If your project meets certain criteria, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may share or pay certain costs.

Eligible Activities: on-the-ground restoration

Award Amounts: N/A

Match Requirements: N/A

<http://www.fws.gov/partners>

○ *North American Wetlands Conservation Act – U.S. Standard Grants (USFWS)*

Description: The U.S. Standard Grants Program is a competitive, matching grants program that supports public-private partnerships carrying out

projects in the United States that further the goals of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act ([Act](#)). These projects must involve long-term protection, restoration, and/or enhancement of wetlands and associated uplands habitats for the benefit of all wetlands-associated migratory birds.

WPP Eligible Activities: on-the-ground restoration

Award Amounts: variable

Match Requirement: 1:1

<http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/Grants/NAWCA/index.shtm>

○ *North American Wetlands Conservation Act – Small Grants (USFWS)*

Description: The Small Grants Program is a competitive, matching grants program that supports public-private partnerships carrying out projects in the United States that further the goals of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (Act). These on-the ground projects must involve long-term protection, restoration, and/or enhancement of wetlands and associated uplands habitats for the benefit of all wetlands-associated migratory birds.

WPP Eligible Activities: on-the-ground restoration

Award Amounts: up to \$75,000

Match requirement: 1:1 (nonfederal)

www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/grants/NAWCA/files/nawca-us-small.pdf

○ *Legacy Resource Management Program (DOD)*

Description: Three principles guide the Legacy program: stewardship, leadership, and partnership. The program assists DoD in protecting and enhancing resources while supporting military readiness. A Legacy project may involve regional ecosystem management initiatives, habitat preservation efforts, archaeological investigations, invasive species control, Native American consultations, and/or monitoring and predicting migratory patterns of birds and animals.

WPP Eligible Activities: on-the-ground restoration

Award Amounts: up to \$6,500

Match requirement: N/A

Next Deadline: 7/15

<https://www.dodlegacy.org/legacy/intro/guidelines.aspx>

○ *Planning Assistance to States Program, Section 22 (CORPS)*

Description: Section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1974, as amended, provides authority for the Corps of Engineers to assist the States, local governments, Native American Tribes and other non-Federal entities, in the preparation of comprehensive plans for the development and conservation of water and related land resources. Typical studies are only undertaken at the planning level of detail; they do not include detailed design for project construction. The studies generally involve the analysis of existing data for planning purposes using standard engineering techniques although some data collection is often necessary. Most studies become the basis for State or Tribal and local planning decisions. The program can encompass

many types of studies, dealing with water resources issues. Types of studies conducted in recent years under the program include the following: Water Supply and Demand studies, water quality studies, environmental conservation/restoration studies, wetland evaluation studies, dam safety/failure studies, flood risk management studies, flood plain management studies.

WPP Eligible Activities: studies

Award Amounts: The Planning Assistance to States program is funded annually. Federal allotments for each State or Tribe from the nation-wide appropriation are limited to \$2,000,000 annually, but typically are much less. Individual studies, of which there may be more than one per State or Tribe per year, are cost shared on a 50 percent Federal - 50 percent non-Federal basis (may include 100% work in kind).

Match requirement: 1:1

http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/Portals/70/docs/frmp/PAS_Factsheet_13SEP12.pdf

○ *Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) Wildlife Mitigation*

Description: BPA is responsible under the Northwest Power Act for mitigating the impact to wildlife caused by the development and operation of the dams of the Federal Columbia River Power System. BPA accomplishes this mitigation by funding projects consistent with the fish and wildlife program developed by the Northwest Power and Conservation Council. Project proposals are submitted to the Council from Tribal governments, state agencies, and property owners. BPA supports a wide range of actions to achieve wildlife mitigation. BPA emphasized the achievement of biological objectives in the least costly manner and encourages projects with an ecosystem-based approach so both fish and wildlife are integrated simultaneously with habitat protection and improvement projects.

WPP Eligible Activities: all

Award Amounts: variable

Match requirement: N/A

<http://efw.bpa.gov/IntegratedFWP/wildlife.aspx>

Chapter 10: Conclusion

The Branch of Natural Resources has undertaken the development of an EPA approved wetland program plan because of the urgent need to understand the nature and extent of the wetlands within the Reservation. The successful development and implementation of a CTWS Wetland Program will depend on interdepartmental support and funding. An EPA approved wetland program plan represents the first step of this process.