

Washington Tribal Conservation Advisory Council
Face-to-Face Meeting
June 14-15, 2012
Coeur d'Alene Casino, Worley, ID

MINUTES

NOTE: Highlighted items require action from the WATCAC.

The June meeting was facilitated by Ray Ledgerwood who also recorded the topic discussions.

June 14th Agenda

Welcome and Introduction
Greatest Accomplishments by 2015
Update on Practice Standards
Tribal Resource Assessment & Budget Framework
Criteria for Selecting a High Priority
Area Recommendations for Natural Resource Conservation Priorities for FY12-14
Statewide Tribal Natural Resource Conservation Priorities
Formulation of FY 13 Business Planning Priorities - Measurable Goals, Benchmarks,
Timeline, Budget & Details
Action Register
Closing Comments

Participants (some by teleconference)

Colville Confederated Tribes – James McCuen
Kalispel – Matt Berger
Lummi – Alan Chapman, Randy Kelley
Quinault – Nancy Eldridge
Samish – Christine Woodward
Snoqualmie – Cindy Spiry
Umatilla – Kathrine Minthorn
Yakama – Jonalee Squeochs, Dave Blodgett
NRCS – Roylene Rides at the Door, Rebecca Stuart, Robin Slate, Peter Bautista, Gina Kerzman, Harold Crose, Amanda Ettestad, Lisa Kissing Kucek, Jeff Kuhlmann, Patrice Beckwith, Bonda Habets, John Kendig, Martin Bales, Jeff Harlow, Mark Cottrell
Intertribal Ag Council – Mike Shellenberger

Session Notes

Strategic Thinking & Planning Work Session Washington Tribal Conservation Advisory Committee (WATCAC)

June 14, 2012 – 8:30 am to 5:00 pm
Coeur d'Alene Casino, Worley, ID

Session Objectives:

- Determine and identify WATCAC 3 year strategic goals based on State Resource Assessment resource based priorities.
- Develop FY 13 WATCAC plan goals and objectives of our resource based priorities.

Opening Comments

- Roylene Rides at the Door gave opening comments and welcome to the group.

Greatest Accomplishments by 2015

- All tribes in the state participating in NRCS programs
- Having the beginning farmers and ranchers coming back to the land in Indian country
- Redefine the land use categories to reflect tribal resources
- Be alive in 2015
- Programs are really available on reservations – on the ground
- Funding allocations match land use percentages
- See NRCS strengthen and expand in the area of forest health
- NRCS totally engulfed in the salmon recovery effort in the Puget Sound
- See the efficiency of how funds spread out among multi resource needs
- Recovering salmon will be accomplished throughout the state not just on reservation or trust lands
- Water quality and quantity both on reservation and watershed meet water standards and promote healthy, harvestable salmon population for salmon and shellfish
- Make sure programs are in line with the white paper developed on treaty rights at risk
- See the programs expanded to include alternative resource concerns – eg feral horse concerns
- More funds available on restoration projects – working with agricultural people especially restoration projects
- All USDA agencies leadership to support local staff decisions made in field with program delivery in Indian country
- See a significant increase in progress numbers (contracts and acres) for EQIP and CSP programs – proactive STC
- More funding available for salmon recovery...beyond NRCS funding...other ag agencies lend assistance for areas with non-listed species
- See strengthened partnership with coastal and Puget Sound tribes – salmon recovery through programs
- Have a strong tribal program in WA State that is nationwide model
- Have a more clear understanding of NRCS programs in Indian Country especially with tribal staff
- Programs expanded to non-traditional programs for agriculture especially those that work with tribes even off reservation with co-management responsibility
- Have two trainings with technical transfer back and forth with Tribal interests
- Resolutions from all 29 tribes in participation in the advisory council
- Simplify the complex requirements in our programs, reduce paperwork as a barrier

- Farm Bill would reflect input from tribes especially from Washington
- Build a program to address closed shellfish beds including targeting funds in those watersheds
- Help tribes have a better working relationship with Local Work Group
- Younger people, new producers that are interested in production
- NRCS relationship built deeper than just programs...including technical assistance, conservation planning, and conversation
- Integrate the tribal nations into the main stream venues...establishment of tribal conservation districts in state...more involvement in technical service providers, conservation activity plans,
- See integration of the long range planning process and annual planning processes into the all planning (long range and annual)
- Have an integrated budget that is integrated with Tribal Resource Assessment
- Achieve the number one priority identified by advisory council with implementation
- Increased participation by all producers
- Have technical capacity of the right kind in the right place to deliver programs
- Tribes working together with departments on the plan to natural resources and use for resource inventory

Update on Practice Standards

- Habets encouraged participants to look at practice standards when they are up for review at national level
- Committee formed to look at 590 Nutrient Management Standard...talking of phosphorus index and nitrogen index...wanting to get review done before October 1st
- Riparian forest buffer (391) practice standard being reviewed within the months
- Bonda Habets contact for above standards
- Irrigation / water consumptive use standard and guideline being worked on at present
- If a practice should be considered or recommended changes...who to contact – Bonda Habets would be contacted first and she can push for implementation
- 391 standard clarification for the state...working on in tribes

State Resource Assessment & Budget Framework

- See Bautista presentation ([SRA-WATCAC-2012.PDF](#))
- How is NRCS going to deal with ESA priority habitats with practices going on more than one year?

Criteria for Selecting a High Priority

- Must abide and respect treaties
- Does it solve the conservation issue/resource concern
- Amount of funding needed and available to fix the resource concern
- Tribal, cultural, regional importance and would protect and/enhance culturally important species
- Consider program activity in relation to acres needing addressed
- Must address tribal (or applicable) water quality standards
- Would address pest management and/or invasive species (plant and/or animal)
- Scope of the resource concern, level of threat, amount of tribes effected
- Number one priority for each tribe is considered
- The natural resource are becoming rare or limited
- Would consider water quantity needs

Overall

- Ability to monitor the effect of the work (should be in everything)
- Afford opportunities for tribal members (should be in all)
- Concern expressed on some NRCS practice standards

Other criteria

- Effect of work would move us closer to state and tribal water standards
- At least one resource concern addressed for each tribe
- Consideration of resource scope and scale
- Would significantly reduce erosion
- Should consider traditional ecological knowledge or native science

Do we want to consider the tribal resource assessment separate than state resource assessment...which more effective for tribes – STC says stand-alone based on this morning exercise on accomplishment...but draw on both

Stand-alone...that is why we formed the [Tribal Conservation] Advisory Council.

Area Recommendations for Natural Resource Conservation Priorities for FY 13-15

East Area – Rebecca Toupal, Jeff Kuhlmann

- Rebecca and Jeff met with tribal technical staff and/or WATCAC representatives from Coeur D’Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Spokane, and Yakama to present a consistent approach to compiling tribal resource concern/assessment data. Phone and email exchanges followed the meetings to meet the requested deadlines.
- Three broad areas noted across the state: water quality, wildlife habitat, and traditional foods.
- One obvious issue was differences in ranking a given resource concern. The example of sheet/rill/wind erosion on cropland was used: the five tribes ranked it 1, 2, High, 10, and 11. So how to reconcile that? Average? Rebecca provided an initial ranking based on the number of tribes identifying the resource concern – a ranking of 1 was assigned where all five tribes (East of the Cascades) identified the resource concern; a ranking of 2 was assigned where only four tribes identified the RC; and so on to a ranking of 5 where only one tribe identified the RC. Since all five tribes east of the Cascades identified sheet/rill/wind erosion on cropland, it was assigned a rank of 1.
- The resource concerns identified by all five tribes are:
 - SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION - Subsidence (crop)
 - SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION - Concentration of salts or other chemicals (crop)
 - INSUFFICIENT WATER - Inefficient use of irrigation water (forest)
 - DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Inadequate structure and composition (forest)
 - DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Excessive plant pest pressure (forest)
 - DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Wildfire hazard, excessive biomass accumulation (forest)
 - INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE - Habitat degradation (crop, pasture, range, forest)
- The resource concerns identified by four of the five tribes are:
 - SOIL EROSION - Sheet, rill, and wind erosion (crop)
 - SOIL EROSION - Concentrated flow erosion (crop)
 - SOIL EROSION - Excessive bank erosion from streams, shorelines, or water conveyance channels, Also from forest roads (range, pasture)

- WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters (crop, pasture)
- WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excessive sediment in surface waters (crop, forest)
- WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Elevated water temperature (crop, pasture, range, forest)
- DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Inadequate structure and composition (range, pasture)
- DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Excessive plant pest pressure (range, pasture)
- DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Wildfire hazard, excessive biomass accumulation (range)
- INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE - Habitat degradation (other assoc. ag lands)
- The resource concerns identified by three of the five tribes are:
 - SOIL EROSION - Concentrated flow erosion (range, pasture, forest)
 - SOIL EROSION - Excessive bank erosion from streams, shorelines, or water conveyance channels, Also from forest roads (crop, forest)
 - SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION - Compaction (crop)
 - SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION - Organic Matter Depletion (crop)
 - INSUFFICIENT WATER - Inefficient use of irrigation water (crop)
 - WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters (range)
 - WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, biosolids or compost applications (range, pasture)
 - WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excessive sediment in surface waters (range, pasture)
 - WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Elevated water temperature (other assoc. ag lands)
 - DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Undesirable plant productivity and health (forest)
 - DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Inadequate structure and composition (other assoc. ag lands)
 - DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Excessive plant pest pressure (crop, other assoc. ag lands)
 - DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Wildfire hazard, excessive biomass accumulation (pasture)
 - LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION LIMITATION - Inadequate livestock water (range)
 - AIR QUALITY IMPACTS - Emissions of particulate matter (PM) and PM precursors (crop, range, pasture, forest, other assoc. ag lands)

West Area – Robin Slate, John Kendig

- The tribal resource assessment data from the west side includes NRCS resource concerns, examples of tribal resource concerns, and examples of potential solutions.
- Limited tribal landbases on the west side contribute to a focus on non-tribal NRCS conservation activities, i.e. what resource concerns are being addressed on non-tribal lands that impact tribal lands and/or interests?
- See West TRA presentation ([DRAFT W Tribal resource concerns.pdf](#))

Statewide Tribal Natural Resource Conservation Priorities by Land Use by Working Groups

	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E
1	INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE - Habitat degradation - all	INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE - Habitat degradation - all	INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE - Habitat degradation - all	INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE - Habitat degradation - crop	WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excessive sediment in surface waters - all
2	DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Excessive plant pest pressure - all	DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Undesirable plant productivity & health - all	WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters - all	DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Excessive plant pest pressure - forest	INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE - Habitat degradation - all
3	WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excessive sediment in surface waters - all	WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excessive sediment in surface waters - all	SOIL EROSION - Excessive bank erosion from streams, shorelines, or water conveyance channels, forest roads - all	DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Excessive plant pest pressure - range	DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Excessive plant pest pressure - all
4	WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters - range, pasture, crop	INSUFFICIENT WATER - Inefficient use of irrigation water - crop, pasture	SOIL EROSION - Sheet, rill, and wind erosion - all	WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excessive sediment in surface waters - cropland	SOIL EROSION - Sheet, rill, and wind erosion - forest
5	SOIL EROSION - Excessive bank erosion from streams, shorelines, or water conveyance channels, forest roads - all	DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Wildfire hazard, excessive biomass accumulation - all	INSUFFICIENT WATER - Inefficient use of irrigation water - crop, pasture, range, other	WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters - cropland	WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters - all
6	INSUFFICIENT WATER - Inefficient use of irrigation water - crop	DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Excessive plant pest pressure - all	WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Elevated water temperature	DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Wildfire hazard, excessive biomass accumulation	WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, biosolids or compost applications - all

Statewide Tribal Natural Resource Conservation Priorities by Land Use Combined

Resource Concern	Land Use
INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE - Habitat degradation (1)	all
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excessive sediment in surface waters (3)	all
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters (3)	range, pasture, crop
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Excessive plant pest pressure (4)	all
SOIL EROSION - Excessive bank erosion from streams, shorelines, or water conveyance channels, Also from forest roads (4)	all
INSUFFICIENT WATER - Inefficient use of irrigation Water (5)	Crop, pasture
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Undesirable plant productivity and health	all
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Wildfire hazard, excessive biomass accumulation	all
<i>SOIL EROSION - Sheet, rill, and wind erosion</i>	<i>all</i>
<i>WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Elevated water temperature</i>	
<i>WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, biosolids or compost applications</i>	<i>all</i>

Process of Review:

- Opportunity for all tribes to review the conservation priorities and respond in 10 days.
- Send the session notes for review process
- Last chance for input - Review any suggested revisions on next conference call or net meeting
- Move on FY13 recommendations

Formulation of FY 13 Business Planning Priorities - Measurable Goals, Benchmarks, Timeline, Budget & Details – Group Exercise

FY 2013 Conservation Priority Worksheet

Background

Washington has 11 resource priorities that were derived from the State Resource Assessment however we are in the developmental stage of determining priorities. Each priority must be evaluated to determine whether we will address it in FY 2012 and how. We need to quantify how much will be treated, where the focus of treatment will be, how focus area will be treated, when the treatment needs to occur, what resources will be needed (internal and partner), and how much it will cost. This worksheet will help us flesh out priorities, put a price tag on it, and mobilize the resources needed. We will need to define benchmarks, timelines, and outcomes in our performance goals and timelines.

Inadequate Habitat for Fish & Wildlife: Habitat degradation

Measure(s) of Success:

- Increase number of EQIP contracts by 20% per year specific to habitat development
- Increase acres b 20% for habitat development specific contracts

Measurable Goal(s):

- 460 acres of habitat developed restored, enhanced per year

Benchmarks & Timelines:

Benchmark (large piece of work completed)	Timeline
Wildlife assessments to determine quality and amount of habitat	
Determine reference condition for wildlife habitat types	
Monitor against reference condition above	

1. Acres to be treated:

- Within this priority, how many total acres need to be treated (from SRA)? *5496 acres*
- What is the highest priority for treatment in FY 2012? *Tribe specific*
- Where are the highest priority acres located? *Tribe specific*
- How many acres will be treated in the highest priority areas in next 3 years? *460/year*
- How many producers are impacted in the areas and acres to be treated in next 3 years? ---
- When should the work be performed (construction season, fish window)? ---

Water Quality: Sediment and nutrients

Measure(s) of Success:

- Fish presents, temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, conductivity, water quality standards

Measurable Goal(s):

- Removal off Washington State 303d list
- Improvement in water quality standards

Benchmarks & Timelines:

Benchmark (large piece of work completed)	Timeline
Weekly water quality monitoring	weekly
Check 303d list	quarterly
Fish monitoring (local/tribal) (seasonal based)	Semi-annually

2. Acres to be treated:

- Within this priority, how many total acres need to be treated (from SRA)? *3.1 million*
- What is the highest priority for treatment in next 3 years? *All - \$50,000 per year*
- Where are the highest priority acres located? *Riparian areas*
- How many acres will be treated in the highest priority areas in next 3 years? *150,000 over next 3 years*
- How many tribes are impacted in the areas and acres to be treated in FY 2012? ---
- When should the work be performed (construction season, fish window)? *Habitat restoration projects with planting (October through March)*

Degraded Plant Condition

Measure(s) of Success:

- Number of acres adequately treated

Measurable Goal(s):

- Rangeland – 10% acres treated
- Forestland – 1% acres treated
- Cropland/hayland 2% acres treated

Benchmarks & Timelines:

Benchmark (large piece of work completed)	Timeline
Analysis of work to be done	1 year
CRMP – review to determine acres to be treated	3 year
Monitor success of controlling pests	

3. Acres to be treated:

- Within this priority, how many total acres need to be treated (from SRA)? *13% of listed acres*
- What is the highest priority for treatment in the next 3 years? ---
- Where are the highest priority acres located? ---
- How many acres will be treated in the highest priority areas in FY 2012? ---
- How many producers are impacted in the areas and acres to be treated in FY 2012? ---
- When should the work be performed (construction season, fish window)? ---

Soil Erosion: Bank & Shoreline Erosion

Measure(s) of Success:

- Miles of forest roads stabilized and/or abandoned
- Miles of streambank threatened ecologically and structurally
- Miles of unlined conveyance systems lined

Measurable Goal(s):

- Reduced temperature sedimentation, turbidity – water quality improvements
- Stabilization of shorelines and two miles of streams restored
- Water habitat improved

Benchmarks & Timelines:

Benchmark (large piece of work completed)	Timeline
50 miles water conveyance lining	3 years
20 installed log jams	3 years
5 miles of streambank stabilized	3 years
50 miles of forest road stabilized	3 years
1000 acres of riparian plantings	3 years

Insufficient Water – Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water

Measure(s) of Success:

- Assume 50% treated
- Number of acres treated (5% current irrigated areas per year)

Measurable Goal(s):

- New systems installed

Benchmarks & Timelines:

Benchmark (large piece of work completed)	Timeline
Baseline inventory of treatments (outreach)	
Priority rankings (system efficiency)	
Engineering design, permitting, irrigation history	

4. Acres to be treated:

- a. Within this priority, how many total acres need to be treated (from SRA)? *5% of total untreated acres*
- b. What is the highest priority for treatment in the next 3 years? *croplands*
- c. Where are the highest priority acres located? *Eastern Washington*
- d. How many acres will be treated in the highest priority areas in the next 3 years? *5% of total untreated acres*
- e. How many producers are impacted in the areas and acres to be treated in the next 3 years? *N/A*
- f. When should the work be performed (construction season, fish window)? *Off-growing season*

June 15th Agenda

Opening Comments, Introductions, Objective & Agenda Review
Purpose of Meeting
Review WA Resource Assessment
FY11 Accomplishments & FY12 Applications
WATCAC Priorities
Land Use / Resource Concern Funding Pools
Conservation Practices & Systems
Treatment Acres by Land Use & Resource Concern
Ranking Questions, Eligible Practices, Practice Hold Downs
Next Steps & Closing Comments

Participants (some by teleconference)

Coeur D'Alene – Chiarpah Matheson
Colville Confederated Tribes – James McCuen, Jackie Richter
Kalispel – Matt Berger
Lummi – Alan Chapman
Makah – Stephanie Martin
Quinault – Nancy Eldridge
Snoqualmie – Cindy Spiry
Yakama – Jonalee Squeochs, Tom Elliot
NRCS – Roylene Rides at the Door, Rebecca Stuart, Robin Slate, Peter Bautista,
Harold Crose, Jeff Kuhlmann, Patrice Beckwith, John Kendig, Martin Bales, Jeff
Harlow, Janice Monk

Session Notes

FY 13 Program Development Work Session Farm Bill Program Review, Estimates of Treatment & Local Priorities Washington Tribal Conservation Advisory Committee (WATCAC)

June 15, 2012 – 8:00 am to noon
Coeur d'Alene Casino – Worley, Idaho

Session Objective:

- Review FY11 Farm Bill accomplishments and FY12 applications, review natural resource data, identify natural resource priorities by land use and resource concerns, priority treatment watersheds, conservation practices and systems to treat resource concerns, treatment acres by land use and resource concern, ranking questions, and funding pools for the FY13 Farm Bill Programs.

Review WA Resource Assessment & WATCAC Input:

See [WATCAC Programs FY 2013.pdf](#)

FY11 Accomplishments & FY12 Applications:

See [FY11 Applied Practices on Tribal Land.pdf](#), [ProTracts FY11 Tribal Participant Summary Report.pdf](#), [ProTracts FY12 Tribal Participant Summary Report.pdf](#)

WATCAC Priorities & Funding Pools (Combined): (Approved)

Resource Concern	Land Use
INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE - Habitat degradation	all
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excessive sediment in surface waters (3)	all
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters (3)	all
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Excessive plant pest pressure (4)	all
SOIL EROSION - Excessive bank erosion from streams, shorelines, or water conveyance channels, Also from forest roads (4)	all
INSUFFICIENT WATER - Inefficient use of irrigation Water (5)	crop, pasture, other
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Undesirable plant productivity and health	all
DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Wildfire hazard, excessive biomass accumulation	all
SOIL EROSION - Sheet, rill, and wind erosion	all
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Elevated water temperature	all
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, biosolids or compost applications	all

Landuse Acres

How to determine the at-risk acres needed for mapping resource concerns by landuse was discussed. Some tribes are not comfortable providing GIS files that detail reservation characteristics. The suggestion was made to overlay NRCS's existing GIS landuse files with reservation boundaries to provide a uniform approach and protect sensitive information. Example maps were provided to illustrate the outcome. The group agreed to this strategy pending reviewing it with data they had already provided in Powerpoint or Acrobat format. ([TRA-Spokane Tribe Priority Area Examples.pdf](#))

Funding Pools – FY13 (approved % and process)

	A	B	C	D	FY13
Range	40	25	30	25	30
Cropland	10	5	6	25	15
Pasture	5	5	30	12.5	10
Forestry	40	50	30	25	35
Other	5	15	4	12.5	10

Process for Unspent Pool Funding:

- Funds not spent in a land use pool will be used to fund the next highest ranked not-fully-funded application (regardless of land use)
- Then...fund next highest ranked viable application(s)
- Then...discretion of Advisory Council

Other options:

- Consider a question or method of funding the next application in tribe that has not had an application funded
- Use a screening tool before ranking process...(questions to be determined)

Action: Send Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Partnership screening tool

Eligible Practices:

Leave all practices as eligible

Practice Code	Practice Name	Practice Hold Down 1/	Expected Life (years)
472	Access Control		1
560	Access Road	\$175,000	10
371	Air Filtration and Scrubbing		
311	Alley Cropping		1
309	Agrichemical Handling Facility		
591	Amendments for Treatment of Agricultural Wastes		
366	Anaerobic Digester		
316	Animal Mortality Facility		15
575	Animal Trails and Walkways		10

Practice Code	Practice Name	Practice Hold Down 1/	Expected Life (years)
370	Atmospheric Resource Quality Management		
310	Bedding		20
314	Brush Management		10
322	Channel Bank Vegetation		10
584	Channel Stabilization		10
326	Clearing and Snagging		1
360	Closure of Waste Impoundments		1
372	Combustion System Improvement		
317	Composting Facility		15
327	Conservation Cover		10
328	Conservation Crop Rotation		1
656	Constructed Wetland		20
332	Contour Buffer Strips		10
330	Contour Farming		1
340	Cover Crop		1
342	Critical Area Planting		10
589A	Cross Wind Ridges		1
324	Deep Tillage		1
356	Dike		20
362	Diversion		10
554	Drainage Water Management		1
432	Dry Hydrant		15
375	Dust Control from Animal Activity on Open Lot Surfaces		
647	Early Successional Habitat Development/Mgmt		15
382	Fence		20
386	Field Border		10
393	Filter Strip		10
394	Firebreak		10
396	Fish Passage		15
384	Forest Slash Treatment		
666	Forest Stand Improvement		10
655	Forest Trails and Landings		5
383	Fuel Break		
410	Grade Stabilization Structure		15
412	Grassed Waterway		10
548	Grazing Land Mechanical Treatment		5
561	Heavy Use Area Protection		10

Practice Code	Practice Name	Practice Hold Down 1/	Expected Life (years)
422	Hedgerow Planting		15
603	Herbaceous Wind Barriers		5
441	Irrigation System: Micro irrigation		10
442	Irrigation System: Sprinkler		15
430DD	Irrigation Water Conveyance - Pipeline: High-Pressure, Underground Plastic		25
430EE	Irrigation Water Conveyance - Pipeline: Low-Pressure, Underground Plastic		25
430FF	Irrigation Water Conveyance - Pipeline: Steel		25
449	Irrigation Water Management		1
484	Mulching		1
379	Multi-Story Cropping		
590	Nutrient Management		1
315	Noxious Weed Control		
500	Obstruction Removal		10
582	Open Channel		10
512	Pasture and Hay Planting		10
595	Pest Management		1
516	Pipeline		20
378	Pond (Wildlife Ponds will be excluded from Cost Sharing)		20
521C	Pond Sealing or Lining: Bentonite Sealant		15
521A	Pond Sealing or Lining: Flexible Membrane		20
528	Prescribed Grazing		5
533	Pumping Plant		15
550	Range Planting		10
344	Residue Management: Seasonal		1
345	Residue Management: Mulch Till		1
329	Residue Management: No-Till, Strip Till, & Direct Seed		1
643	Restoration & Mgmt of Declining Habitats		15
391	Riparian Forest Buffer		15
390	Riparian Herbaceous Cover		15
722	Road/Landing Decommissioning		
654	Road/Trail/Landing Closure and Treatment		
555	Rock Barrier		10
558	Roof Runoff Structure		15
350	Sediment Basin		20
646	Shallow Water Management for Wildlife		15
381	Silvopasture Establishment		

Practice Code	Practice Name	Practice Hold Down 1/	Expected Life (years)
632	Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility		
574	Spring Development		10
578	Stream Crossing		
395	Stream Habitat Improvement and Management		10
580	Streambank and Shoreline Protection		10
587	Structure for Water Control		20
606	Subsurface Drain		20
600	Terrace		10
612	Tree/Shrub Establishment		15
660	Tree/Shrub Pruning (for fire hazard reduction)		10
620	Tree/Shrub Site Preparation		1
620	Underground Outlet		20
645	Upland Wildlife Habitat Management		1
601	Vegetative Barrier		10
635	Vegetative Treatment Area		10
367	Waste Facility Cover		
313	Waste Storage Facility		15
634	Waste Transfer		15
629	Waste Treatment		
633	Waste Utilization		1
638	Water and Sediment Control Basin		10
636	Water Harvesting Catchment		10
642	Water Well		20
614	Watering Facility		15
351	Water Well Decommissioning		1
640	Waterspreading		15
355	Well Water Testing		
658	Wetland Creation		15
659	Wetland Enhancement		15
657	Wetland Restoration		15
644	Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management		1
380	Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment		15
	*If on payment schedule		

Estimated Acres of Treatment, Geographic Areas & Practices:

Land Use	Resource Concern	Funding Pool %	Conservation Systems & Practices (priority)	Estimated Acres
Cropland	<p>INSUFFICIENT WATER - Inefficient use of irrigation water</p> <p>INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE - Habitat degradation</p> <p>WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters sediment in surface waters</p> <p>WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excessive sediment in surface waters</p> <p>WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Elevated water temperature</p> <p>WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids or compost applications</p> <p>SOIL EROSION - Excessive bank erosion from streams, shorelines, or water conveyance channels, Also from forest roads</p> <p>DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Excessive plant pest pressure</p> <p>DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Undesirable plant productivity and health</p> <p>DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Wildfire hazard, excessive biomass accumulation</p> <p>SOIL EROSION - Sheet, rill, and wind erosion</p>	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practices and systems that promotes fish and wildlife habitat especially field borders • Irrigation efficiencies practices systems • Nutrient and pest management systems (especially beginning farmers) • Riparian area buffers to help with nutrients and temperature • Direct seed and residue 	
Forestry	See above	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access roads (culverts, erosion control) • Riparian forest buffer • Thinning and management • Woody residue treatment 	
Range	See above	30		
Pasture	See above	10		
Other	See above	10		

Comments from Tribes:

13 resolutions into the WATCAS – 10 indicated by email...good to go with priorities as listed above

Action Items

- Notes to WATCAC members (Ray to complete & send to state office)
 - Send travel receipts (one person from each nation)
 - Working team for development of draft work on eligible practices & systems, hold downs, ranking questions per land use (tribal liaisons and area resource conservationists with tribes) using the tribal resource assessment information (bring to next meeting) – staff develops a packet, work with tribes,
 - Next netmeeting is July 10th
 - Next face to face meeting is January 12th, 2013
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July WATCAC Meeting

The July meeting will be a teleconference, webinar, or video teleconference. Agenda and connection/call-in details will be sent out.

WA-NRCS has received WATCAC Resolutions from:

Coeur D'Alene Tribe of Indians
Colville Confederated Tribes
Kalispel Tribe
Makah Indian Tribe
Quinault Indian Nation
Samish Indian Nation
Shoalwater Bay Tribe
Snoqualmie Nation
Spokane Tribe
Squaxin Island Tribe
Stillaguamish Tribe
Suquamish Tribe
Yakama Indian Nation

DON'T FORGET YOUR WATCAC RESOLUTIONS !!!!