

# **2013 CENTENNIAL ACCORD AGENCY HIGHLIGHTS**



Office of the Governor  
Governor's Office of Indian Affairs

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Greetings,

On behalf of the state of Washington, the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs is proud to present the "2013 Centennial Accord Agency Highlights." This report summarizes the great work that state agencies have made this past year to strengthen the government-to-government relationships with tribes. There are also many examples of successful collaboration which have led to positive benefits for all communities. While this report showcases the past year's efforts, there are still work and future successes to be achieved.

Thank you for your interest,

Craig A. Bill  
Executive Director  
Governor's Office of Indian Affairs

# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) serves all the people of Washington by supporting the agricultural community and promoting consumer and environmental protection. The agency accomplishes its mandate through programs that ensure the safety of the state's food supply, operate food assistance programs, regulate the use of farm chemicals, halt the spread of plant and animal pests and diseases, verify the quality of agricultural products and expand markets for Washington foods, both in the state and overseas.

The agency's main interactions with tribes fall into five categories:

- ◆ Management of food safety, animal health and pesticide and dairy nutrient regulatory programs within and across tribal reservation boundaries.
- ◆ Assistance to small and medium-sized agricultural businesses to develop domestic and international markets for farm products.
- ◆ Support of sustainable rural communities, agriculture and natural resources through a variety of outreach, education and technical assistance tools and projects.
- ◆ Food assistance programs that assist local and tribal organizations in providing emergency food to low-income and vulnerable individuals.
- ◆ Cooperative efforts to manage and eliminate invasive species that threaten environmental quality, native species and economic productivity.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ The Agricultural Investigations Program cooperates with tribal law enforcement authorities in conducting investigations and providing licensing information. The investigators regularly work with the Yakama Tribal Police and the Yakima County Sheriff on agricultural commodity and livestock theft cases.
- ◆ The Dairy Nutrient Management Program, which regulates nutrient management by dairies, reports to the tribes on water quality issues arising from dairies. These include discharges to surface water that could impact fish habitat and shellfish harvests. WSDA staff participates in watershed-based discussions on water quality issues that include the Chehalis Confederated Tribes, Lummi Nation, Muckleshoot Tribe, Nooksack Tribe, Samish Indian Nation and Tulalip Tribes. WSDA's technical staff continues to provide assistance (when requested) to tribal natural resource agencies in responding to nutrient management issues affecting tribal lands. WSDA's technical and policy staff continues to work with other state, federal and local governmental agencies to develop a groundwater management plan under the designated Groundwater Management Area in the Yakima Valley. This effort is being coordinated with a similar effort within the boundaries of the Yakama Nation.
- ◆ The Pesticide Management Program continues to provide the Yakama Nation with updates on requests for emergency exemptions for the use of pesticides on tribal lands, copies of emergency exemptions and approved labels granted by the Environmental Protection Agency and special local need registrations.

- ◆ The Surface Water Monitoring Program continues to coordinate with the Yakama Nation on environmental sampling activities on the Marion Drain. In recognition of the tribal declaration, WSDA and the Department of Ecology conduct environmental monitoring under agreement with the Yakama Nation, which allows sampling activities to continue under the supervision of a tribal representative. The purpose of the monitoring activities is to provide information critical to assess environmental exposure of endangered salmonids to pesticide residues.
- ◆ The Food Safety Program inspects, licenses and provides technical assistance and outreach to food processing businesses, including seafood handling facilities. These include tribal-owned businesses and businesses operated on tribal land.
- ◆ The Food Assistance Programs assist tribes in distributing federal commodities and using state funding in providing other food and food vouchers to low-income and vulnerable individuals. The Food Assistance Programs provided tribes with \$394,166 in state funds to distribute food and food vouchers. Using those state funds, tribal food banks then distributed 278,000 pounds of food to 783 families in state fiscal year 2012. In that same period, tribes also provided 3,446 families with food vouchers valued at \$328,000 that were exchanged for food at local grocery stores.
- ◆ WSDA, under its new Director Bud Hover, intends to significantly increase its availability to tribal officials to establish government-to-government relationships on agricultural issues and their impact on tribal lands and economies.

## **STAFF CONTACT**

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## DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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### SUMMARY

The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) is the state's sole agency with the mission to preserve and protect Washington cultural resources. The agency has project review authority under federal law and archaeological permitting authority under state law. Under state law, the agency is required to solicit comments from affected tribes prior to making a decision on archaeological and Native American burial excavation permits. Under federal law, it is the responsibility of the federal agency to consult with tribes, but DAHP considers it a state responsibility to ensure federal consultation occurs and is conducted in a meaningful way.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ Hosted a tribal summit for the east side tribes in May.
- ◆ Participated in SEPA negotiations pursuant to SB 6406 and continue to do so.
- ◆ Have included tribal representatives in work to revise and update the Washington State Historic Preservation Plan for 2014–19.
- ◆ Opened 61 new human skeletal remains cases in 2012, bringing the total number of cases opened and investigated since August 2008 to 253 cases.
- ◆ Have notified affected tribes of 215 non-forensic human skeletal remains cases.
- ◆ Have notified affected tribes of the state physical anthropologist's determination of ethnicity on 210 cases.
- ◆ Have repatriated or reburied in place 109 human skeletal remains cases and are temporarily holding 43 human skeletal remains cases for repatriation at the request of tribes. Remaining cases require repatriation outside of Washington, are non-Indian, are non-human or were handled by federal agencies under Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The majority of cases derive from the west side of the state, particularly King, Island, San Juan and Whatcom counties.
- ◆ Recorded a total of 2,753 cemeteries and burial sites in the state since August 2008.
- ◆ Created and distributed a public service announcement advocating for the protection of cultural, archaeological and historic places.
- ◆ There are now 460 active data-sharing users on the archaeological and architectural website:
  - › All archaeological users have signed confidentiality agreements. Twenty-seven data-sharing partners are tribal governments.
  - › Forty-seven excavation permits were issued in 2012. Of those, 89 percent were issued within the 60-day time frame.
- ◆ Participated in multi-agency and multi-tribal cultural work groups for the Columbia and Snake River systems, the Upper Columbia cleanup, Hanford cleanup and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission-licensed reservoirs.
- ◆ Participated in the Natural Resource Damage Assessments for Oil Spill Response. Assessed impacts to archaeological and cultural resources across the state and the Northwest region.

## **STAFF CONTACT**

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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### SUMMARY

The mission of the Department of Commerce is to grow and improve jobs in Washington. Commerce is the lead state agency charged with enhancing and promoting sustainable communities and economic vitality in Washington. The agency works with tribes in government-to-government relationships on a broad range of programs and services, including economic development, community development, social services and housing, energy and infrastructure.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ The Community Economic Revitalization Board (CERB) awarded the Tulalip Tribes a \$25,000 feasibility grant to determine whether dairy digester effluent can be successfully pre-conditioned to standards compatible with commercial nutrient recovery systems.
- ◆ Commerce is recruiting applicants for the CERB tribal position recently vacated by Terry Knapton, a representative of the Kalispel Tribe.
- ◆ Mary Verner of Spokane Tribal Enterprises served on the Broadband Advisory Council.
- ◆ The Broadband Office provided dynamic online mapping information for legislators that shows the availability of broadband services on tribal lands.
- ◆ The Washington State Tribal Technology Planning Team was awarded a \$94,000 grant for a broadband project expected to benefit 29 tribes in Washington. The project will include needs assessments, gap analyses and identification of barriers to broadband access and adoption issues on tribal lands. Solutions will be identified, including infrastructure, affordability, digital literacy and accessing universal service funds. Information will be shared with other tribes and communities.
- ◆ The Hoh, Makah and Quileute tribes are partners in a \$56,000 grant awarded to the Washington State University Extension Offices of western Clallam and Jefferson counties. The tribes and multiple other community stakeholders on the Olympic Peninsula will continue work to improve broadband access in the region.
- ◆ The Broadband Office participated in a celebration of the Kalispel Tribe's innovative use of videoconferencing and broadband services to improve its tribal court system, which has seen a huge increase in users.
- ◆ Commerce is encouraged to see the impressive progress in planning and development of tribal broadband being accomplished through a variety of private, federal, state and other funding sources. Congratulations to the Colville Confederated Tribes, the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, the Nisqually Tribe, the Quinault Nation and the Yakama Nation.
- ◆ Three tribal members serve on the Tribal Weatherization Group Advisory Committee, which works with Commerce staff to improve working relationships with Washington tribes. They are Debbie Gardipee-Reyes, South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency; Stephen Tsoodle, Spokane Indian Housing Authority; and Wade Porter, Yakama Nation Housing Authority.

- ◆ Four Washington tribes have contracts with Commerce that serve enrolled tribal members. These contracts maintained 16 jobs on reservations and ensured that more than 40 Native American households received weatherization.
- ◆ A Commerce contract with Northwest SEED funded home-based energy conservation education for Native American households and provided energy conservation education workshops in coordination with housing fairs for tribal communities. This included the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Housing Conference in Olympia that brought together representatives from more than 20 federally recognized tribes.
- ◆ The United Indians of All Tribes Foundation is currently drawing down an \$85,312 grant from the Building Communities Fund for design, engineering and installation of a new HVAC system for the repurposing Daybreak Star project in Seattle.
- ◆ The Cowlitz Indian Tribe, Kalispel Tribe and Lummi Nation have representatives serving on the Washington State Violence Against Women Coordinating Committee, a statewide planning group that provides input on our state's STOP (Services\*Training\*Officers\*Prosecutors) grant activities.
- ◆ The Lummi Nation currently receives \$43,284, a combination of federal and state funds, to provide legal advocacy for victims of domestic violence.
- ◆ The Lummi Nation, Nisqually Tribe and Swinomish Tribe will receive state funds to provide legal advocacy for victims of domestic violence, with grants beginning July 1, 2013.
- ◆ \$414,591 in Sexual Assault Program grants are continuing with these eight tribes:
  - Cowlitz Indian Tribe
  - Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
  - Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe
  - Lummi Nation
  - Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
  - Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe
  - Suquamish Tribe
  - Swinomish Tribe

## **STAFF CONTACT**

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## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

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### SUMMARY

The Department of Corrections (Corrections) makes every effort to collaborate with Indian tribes across a broad spectrum of activities, including developing agreements, services, policies and practices that incorporate the physical, mental, religious, transition and cultural needs of Native Americans who are under our jurisdiction. Corrections works extensively with multiple sovereign nations to address issues and concerns related to the impacts of corrections and correctional practices.

More than 700 individuals under Corrections jurisdiction have self-identified as Native American. Tribal representation is broad, and the cultural representation is inclusive of the people of the Pacific Northwest Coastal, Southwest, Plateau, Great Basin, Plains, Great Lakes, Northeast, Southeast, Canadian and Alaskan/Arctic areas. They include both urban (55 percent) and reservation Indians (33 percent), with some who identify as both. Because of diverse spiritual and cultural practice, coupled with the needs of particular sovereign nations, Corrections has identified a broad cross section of services and agreements to meet the needs of this diverse population.

### HIGHLIGHTS

**Policy and Practice.** Corrections worked diligently to accomplish the following:

- ◆ Squaxin Island agreement allowing streamlined process for death-bed visits and furloughs for Native American inmates.
- ◆ Continued endorsement and support allowing children to attend powwows in Department facilities.
- ◆ Ground-breaking work on sex offender-level determination and tribal law enforcement.

#### **Events and Activities.**

- ◆ Powwows were held at all prison facilities.
- ◆ November is Native American Heritage Month. Corrections celebrates by publicizing daily articles related to the cultural richness of the Native American people.
- ◆ Corrections staff helped support the Paddle to Squaxin Island event in Olympia to ensure the event was successful.
- ◆ Multiple meetings with Native American tribal leaders and department superintendents were held.

**Cultural Give Back Program.** Corrections allowed for Native American circles in their respective facilities to produce handmade, culturally significant items. These include decorative carved items, beadwork necklaces and stylized wooden boxes. All items were donated to local communities. Some gifts were donated during the December 2012 Squaxin Island signing ceremony.

**Contracts, Agreements or Memorandums of Understanding.** Corrections has entered into a contractual agreement with the Squaxin Island Tribe that allows Squaxin tribal members who are incarcerated in Corrections facilities death-bed visits and/or furloughs for up to 48 hours. This

agreement gives tribal inmates the opportunity to pay their respects and acknowledges the cultural relevance of this difficult time, without compromising security. Tribal law enforcement personnel were trained to perform this special duty.

Corrections has a contract with United Indians of All Tribes Foundation to provide religious/cultural activities for the spiritual growth of the Native American offenders at 12 prison facilities. These activities include supervision of sweat lodges, change of seasons and powwows.

Groundbreaking effort has begun between Corrections and tribal entities to establish an end-of-sentence review for Native inmates who have been convicted of sex offenses and other register-related offenses. The involvement will allow tribal law enforcement input on determining release levels for offenders who will be released in their local communities and jurisdictions.

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## DEPARTMENT OF EARLY LEARNING

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### SUMMARY

The tribes and the Department of Early Learning (DEL) are committed to achieving agreement whenever possible on issues of mutual concern. The tribes and DEL share a common interest in the early childhood development and education of Native children. Work by DEL and the tribes in 2013 builds upon existing communication and consultation protocols. Over the past year, DEL and the tribes have continued to engage in dialogue on DEL projects and initiatives, as well as planning for how DEL and the tribes can partner more effectively in the future through a more robust advisory structure. Key projects and initiatives of mutual interest include:

- ◆ Home visiting
- ◆ Early support for infant and toddlers
- ◆ Working Connections Childcare subsidies
- ◆ ECEAP
- ◆ Head Start
- ◆ WaKIDS
- ◆ Early Achievers
- ◆ Continuing to refine the DEL-tribes communication protocol

### HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ **Tribal Early Care and Education Conference.** Almost 200 early learning professionals working in programs that primarily serve Native children participated in the 2012 DEL-sponsored conference, which was planned and executed in close collaboration with tribal partners.
- ◆ **Home visiting.** DEL has a contract in place with the American Indian Health Commission to develop a plan for supporting maternal and child health needs and capacity in tribal communities for home visiting and other critical early learning services. The plan supports the health development of American Indian/Alaska Native children and families, as referenced in the federal Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program 2011 grant.
- ◆ **Tribal liaison.** As a result of dialogue between DEL and the tribes on ways to build a more effective partnership, DEL has created a part-time Tribal Liaison position in the agency to support the DEL Director in communication and consultation with the tribes.

### STAFF CONTACT

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## DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

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### SUMMARY

The Department of Ecology (Ecology) is Washington's principal environmental protection agency. Ecology works with tribes in partnerships to protect, preserve and enhance Washington's environment, and promote the wise management of our air, land and water for the benefit of current and future generations. Ecology and tribes consult and coordinate frequently on projects throughout the state in connection with water quality permits, water cleanup plans, water right actions, shoreline management, spill response, toxic cleanup and other important areas. Each reservation is effectively a neighboring state under federal environmental laws, and Ecology works with tribes and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to coordinate on cross-border flows, consistent with our respective authorities.

The Ecology/Tribal Environmental Council, established under the Centennial Accord in 2005, provides a quarterly forum for dialogue on emerging statewide issues, including water quality standards, implementation of the Forests and Fish Agreement, Puget Sound restoration, and water resource and legislative issues. The council is composed of natural policy representatives of tribes and Ecology and co-chaired by Stillaguamish Tribe Chairman Shawn Yanity and Ecology Director Maia Bellon.

### HIGHLIGHTS

In fulfillment of Ecology's mission and with respect for the government-to-government relationship between the state and individual tribes, each of Ecology's programs has ongoing interactions with tribal governments.

**Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program (TCP)** works with tribes in environmental cleanup and restoration through periodic site updates and discussion as well as early review of site plans. TCP funds a tribal liaison through the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission to help Ecology identify and engage with tribes interested in Puget Sound initiative priority bay-wide cleanup and restoration. During the course of the year, TCP has offered numerous briefings and opportunities for early review and feedback on cleanup and restoration projects, including:

- ◆ Partnering with the Colville Confederated Tribes to address cleanup and damages to the Columbia River stemming from Teck Cominco smelting operations in Trail, British Columbia. In late 2012, the tribes and the state won phase 1 of this trial, successfully arguing in federal court that Teck was liable under federal Superfund laws.
- ◆ Working closely with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe and Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe on the cleanup and assessment of natural resources damages for the Port Angeles Harbor/Western Harbor sites and on a larger sediment investigation of contamination in Port Angeles Harbor.
- ◆ Conferring with the neighboring Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe and four other area on cleanup and restoration of historic mill operations in Port Gamble Bay. As Ecology proceeds with making the decision, it continues working with tribes and others to identify acquisition/restoration proposals for the disbursement of \$5 million in legislatively appropriated acquisition/restoration funds.

**Ecology's Environmental Assessment Program** provides a range of services, including scientific assessment, monitoring, laboratory analysis and quality assurance services. Tribal highlights include:

- ◆ An interagency agreement with the Squaxin Island Tribe to collect and deliver samples to Ecology's Manchester Laboratory, which analyzes the samples and reports results for fecal coliform, general chemistry and solids.
- ◆ Worked with the Kalispel Tribe under the Washington State Toxics Monitoring Program on concerns with toxics in fish from the Pend Oreille River. The Kalispel Tribe provided historical fish tissue data used to guide sampling and analyses, and helped with new fish collections.
- ◆ The Yakama Nation assisted in conducting a study of fish and sediments in the Wenatchee River and contributed to PCB-source identification efforts by sampling river sediment. We will again be working with the Yakama Nation in the next year on PCBs in the Wenatchee River.
- ◆ In conjunction with the Makah Tribe, operated a mercury deposition network monitoring site located at the Makah Fish Hatchery. The Persistent, Bioaccumulative Toxics Monitoring Program provided funding for three years for analyses of samples. Staff from the Makah Tribe collected and shipped samples.
- ◆ Collaborating with the Spokane Tribe for toxics monitoring in the Spokane River in 2012–13. The Spokane Tribe assisted by collecting fish from two additional reaches of the river and provided \$21,000 for additional analyses of toxics in fish tissue and surface water through an interagency agreement with Ecology.
- ◆ Working with the Lummi Nation on the Squalicum Creek stormwater pilot Total Maximum Daily Load Study (under the Clean Water Act).
- ◆ Ecology's Freshwater Monitoring Unit currently has three contracts with the Makah, Nooksack and Quileute tribes to support the operation and maintenance on four stream flow gauges on the South Fork Nooksack, Sol Duc, Sekiu and Clallam rivers.
- ◆ Collaborating with the Skagit River System Cooperative for the Salmon Recovery Funding Board's Intensively Monitored Watershed project and continued monitoring and research to assess the impacts of estuary restoration across the region.
- ◆ Working with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe in the Strait of Juan de Fuca Intensively Monitored Watershed on the extensive habitat restoration in the East Twin River and Deep Creek.
- ◆ Ecology worked with and accredited the following tribal labs over the past year:
  - › Cowlitz Indian Tribal Housing Waste Water Treatment Plant
  - › Lummi Tribal Sewer and Water District Laboratory
  - › Muckleshoot Tribe Water Quality Lab
  - › Skokomish Water Quality Laboratory
  - › Tshimakain Creek Laboratories
  - › Tulalip Tribes Water Quality Laboratory
  - › Yakama Nation Legends Casino Waste Water Treatment Plant
- ◆ With the Squaxin Island Tribe, Ecology co-organized the South Sound Science Symposium. The 2012 event drew about 300 attendees from the region.
- ◆ Ecology is collaborating with the Muckleshoot Tribe on the Lower White River total maximum daily load for pH work.

- ◆ The Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe provided a peer review of project plans for assessing stream flow gauges in the Quilcene-Snow watershed planning area.
- ◆ Ecology’s beach health program has a memorandum of understanding with the Makah Tribe that Ecology will house the tribe’s data from bacteria monitoring from swimming beaches and submit it to EPA. This program also uses a volunteer from the Stillaguamish Tribe to sample Kayak Point Beach in Snohomish County weekly during the summer monitoring period.
- ◆ The marine monitoring group has an ongoing collaboration with the Squaxin Island Tribe to better understand factors that may contribute to salmonid mortality in South Sound. When the monthly marine flight sees an algae bloom, the tribe is alerted so it can sample the bloom for phytoplankton identification. The Squaxin Island Tribe made a guest contribution to “Eyes over Puget Sound.”

**Ecology’s Hazardous Waste Program** works to reduce toxic threats, prevent waste, foster sustainability, prevent pollution and ensure safe waste management of the millions of pounds of hazardous substances used and disposed of each year by businesses and households in Washington. Tribal highlights include:

- ◆ Ecology works with tribal governments, the Washington State Patrol and the Department of the Military’s Emergency Management Division to help ensure the State Emergency Response Commission has tribal membership, perspective and participation. Throughout 2012, the Shoalwater Bay Tribe has had a member on the commission. The program helped many tribes interested with emergency management planning and reporting.
- ◆ All tribal governments are notified of permit activities, including cleanup milestones and rules.
- ◆ Ecology and EPA entered into a memorandum of agreement with the Puyallup Tribe in 1989 which describes communication for activities on trust and historic trust lands. Ecology routinely provides updates on significant workload milestones for hazardous waste permits and corrective action, notice of enforcement and at least yearly check-ins. This has helped with complicated communications with key stakeholders, including the Puyallup Tribe, EPA and the Port of Tacoma, associated with remediation of the Occidental Chemical site.
- ◆ The program works with representatives from the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Commission on chemical policy reform in connection with EPA’s National Tribal Toxics Committee.
- ◆ Ecology continues to consult on environmental justice-related issues with tribal members, representatives of tribal organizations and governing bodies.

**Ecology’s Waste 2 Resources Program** works to prevent waste, reduce toxic chemicals, increase recycling and manage solid waste and organic materials and regulates air, water, hazardous waste, and cleanup activities at pulp and paper mills and aluminum smelters and water, hazardous waste, and cleanup activities at oil refineries.

- ◆ Representatives from the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Commission participated in Ecology’s Toxic Reduction Strategy Workgroup, which made recommendations to the Governor and Legislature for toxics policy reform.
- ◆ Ecology is working with the Yakama Nation on a government-to-government basis while drafting an agreed order to require the potentially liable persons to complete a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study for a Columbia Gorge aluminum smelter site in Goldendale.



**Ecology's Water Resources Program** manages water resource uses to meet current water needs and ensure future water availability for people, fish and the natural environment. The program works with tribal governments at many levels, including:

- ◆ Worked closely with the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe to develop final rule language for the Dungeness in-stream flow rule adopted Nov. 16, 2012. This rule, which protects critical aquatic habitat, was the culmination of years of planning and local negotiations with local governments and stakeholders, and technical, policy and government-to-government work with the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe.
- ◆ Working closely with the Swinomish Tribe on such activities as site visits and hydrological studies to explore water solutions and habitat improvement projects in the Carpenter/Fisher sub-basin of the Skagit Watershed.
- ◆ Courts have held that the Yakama Nation has the right to hunt and fish at its usual and accustomed hunting and fishing grounds, and holds time immemorial water rights related to stream flows supporting those fisheries. Stream flows must be maintained at a level to support fish, as ordered by state and federal courts and as mandated by congressional act. Ecology has been consulting with the Yakama Nation as it develops tools for providing the mechanism to make water available through mitigation that is consistent with the jointly chartered U.S. Geological Survey Yakima Basin Groundwater Study. At this time, seven water banks have been established in the Upper Kittitas water exchange, five water banks in the Lower Kittitas water exchange and one water bank in the Central and Lower Yakima water exchange.

**Ecology's Office of the Columbia River** was created to implement the purposes of the Columbia River Basin Development Account to develop new water supplies using storage, conservation and voluntary regional water management agreements while augmenting in-stream flows. Tribes play a key role on policy development with an advisory group composed of representatives from federal, state and local governments; business and environmental groups; and water users.

- ◆ The core approach of this program was developed with government-to-government consultation between the state and the tribal governments of the Columbia Basin, and incorporates the dual goals of enhancing in-stream flows while providing more water for out-of-stream uses. Per consultation with tribes, the enabling legislation hard-wires the link between the two goals by requiring both outcomes. Agreements with the Colville Confederated Tribes and the Spokane Tribe on the management and operation of Lake Roosevelt set the stage for this successful program.
- ◆ A 2013 Government-to-Government agreement in principle between the Colville Confederated Tribes and Ecology continues the partnership with respect to the Odessa Subarea Special Study.
- ◆ The Yakama Nation was a critical partner in developing the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan, which became the first legislation to be requested by Governor Inslee in 2013. This cooperative water management plan was developed and supported by the Yakama Nation, local government, and environmental and agricultural stakeholders. It will create jobs and provide water for people, farms and fish. The plan will help fish, including the restoration of what was once the largest sockeye run in the lower 48 states, by building fish passages and protecting and enhancing habitat.

**Ecology's Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program** helps communities manage shorelands and wetlands.

- ◆ More than 260 local shoreline master programs must be updated by 2014. As each plan is prepared and submitted to Ecology for approval, tribes in the region are notified and solicited for comments and consultation.
- ◆ Ecology is consulting with tribes to ensure that tribal rights, interests and perspectives are properly represented in the implementation of marine spatial planning and coastal marine advisory councils.
- ◆ Ecology is coordinating and participating in a Historical/Cultural Resources Workgroup that involves tribes and local government in finding solutions to ensure that resources are identified and preserved while the State Environmental Protection Act is updated and streamlined.

**Ecology's Water Quality Program** goals are to prevent and clean up water pollution and to help communities make sustainable choices that reduce and prevent water quality problems. It conducts water quality assessments, develops water quality improvement plans and manages point-source discharge permits and stormwater permits.

- ◆ Ecology has participated in a number of government-to-government consultations with tribes as it updates the state water quality standards to incorporate human health criteria, including fish consumption. Ecology also participates in leadership meetings with tribes and the EPA on this issue.
- ◆ Working with the Spokane Tribe, Ecology created the Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force to reduce toxics in the Spokane River to meet both state and downstream tribal water quality standards.
- ◆ Ecology regularly works with tribes in the timber, fish and wildlife process on state and private forest lands.

**Ecology's Nuclear Waste Program** works to ensure the effective and efficient cleanup of the U.S. Department of Energy's Hanford site, the sound management of mixed hazardous wastes in Washington and the protection the state's air, water and land at and adjacent to the Hanford site.

- ◆ Ecology held formal and informal discussions with the Yakama Nation and the Nez Perce Tribe on the draft Hanford site-wide dangerous waste management permit prior to and during public comment.
- ◆ Ecology works with the Nez Perce Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Yakama Nation on the Hanford Natural Resources Trustee Council.

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENTERPRISE SERVICES

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### SUMMARY

The Department of Enterprise Services was created in 2011 with the consolidation of the former departments of General Administration and Printing, parts of the former departments of Information Services and Personnel, and part of the Office of Financial Management. The mission of the agency is to deliver innovative business solutions and services. Enterprise Services is committed to values of openness, integrity, collaboration, respect, excellence and innovation.

The department is also committed to the principles of the Centennial Accord and achievement of the following goals:

1. Improve services provided to tribes. Identify and seek remedies for barriers to accessing these services;
2. Recognize and respect tribes as sovereign governments, with distinct cultures, governmental structures and statutory federal guidelines; and
3. Identify matters of mutual concern, allowing for early discussion and collaboration.

### HIGHLIGHTS

**Procurement and Use of State Master Contracts.** Tribes are eligible to use state master contracts. This provides opportunities to save time and money and to comply with federal grant requirements by using competitively awarded contracts. Participating tribes are the Chehalis Confederated Tribes, Lummi Nation, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Quinault Nation, Stillaguamish Tribe, Suquamish Tribe and Swinomish Tribe.

In addition, tribal members have access to the Washington Electronic Business Solution (WEBS) system, an internet-based tool for posting sole-source and competitive solicitations to registered vendors interested in doing business with state and local governments and tribes. The Makah, Skokomish and Tulalip tribes are registered to post to WEBS.

Enterprise Services continues its commitment to expanding supplier diversity through the development of statewide contracts as well as its own purchasing activity.

Enterprise Services included members of the Squaxin Island Tribe business office on a Procurement Reform Advisory Committee and staff from the Native Purchasing Technical Assistance Center in the Procurement Reform Small Business Work Group.

**Printing and Imaging Services.** Enterprise Services offers printing and related services to tribes and their affiliated nonprofit organizations. Information and service overviews are provided at state-tribal meetings and Native procurement conferences. Printing partnerships are being explored with the Native Procurement and Technical Assistance Center.

**Cross-Commission Law Enforcement Agreements.** Pursuant to RCW 10.92.020, the Office of Risk Management in Enterprise Services received cross-commission documents from the Kalispel, Nisqually, Port Gamble S'Klallam, Shoalwater Bay, Stillaguamish, Suquamish, Swinomish and Tulalip tribes. Tribal police officers recognized and authorized to act as general authority Washington peace officers under this statute have the same powers as any other general authority Washington peace officer to enforce state laws in Washington.

**Capitol Campus Story Pole.** Carved by Chief William Shelton and installed in 1940, the story pole stood on the State Capitol grounds for more than 70 years as a symbol of peace among nations and representative of Native cultures in the state. Because of extensive decay, the former Department of General Administration removed the story pole in November 2010 in careful coordination with the Tulalip Tribes. Sections of the pole remain stored in the Capitol Campus conservatory, which is closed to the public. Enterprise Services has researched and documented the historic, cultural and artistic value of the story pole. The agency had careful analysis done of the story pole's overall condition and painted surfaces. In summer 2013, the stored sections of the story pole will receive stabilizing treatment and be relocated to environmentally controlled storage. Options and cost estimates for preservation and indoor display of this important and symbolic artifact are being developed.

**Capitol Lake.** Enterprise Services oversees Capitol Lake as part of its management of the Capitol Campus. In 2011, the Legislature appropriated \$200,000 solely to begin the process of seeking necessary permits to dredge and spot dredge excess sediments as required under the proposed long-range management strategies. The department awarded a contract in 2012 to an environmental consulting firm, Floyd/Snider, to develop a permitting road map and data gap analysis. Floyd/Snider reviewed extensive documentation and received input from various permitting agency staff. Floyd/Snider's report is expected in June 2013.

The Squaxin Island Tribe participated on the Capitol Lake Adaptive Management Plan Steering Committee from 1997 through submittal of recommendations in 2009. Enterprise Services will continue to work with the Squaxin Island Tribe on issues relating to Capitol Lake.

**Interagency Information Technology Initiative.** Enterprise Services provides information systems support to the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs as part of the small agency information technology initiative.

## **STAFF CONTACT**

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## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

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### SUMMARY

The mission of the Employment Security Department (ESD) is to help workers and employers succeed in the global economy by delivering superior employment services, timely benefits and a fair and stable unemployment insurance system. ESD is an active partner in the statewide career-service delivery system, known as WorkSource, which includes partners from nonprofit organizations, community colleges, local governmental entities and other state agencies. WorkSource services are available online ([go2worksource.com](http://go2worksource.com)) and at more than five dozen offices across the state. WorkSource services target individuals who historically need the most help finding work. The system focuses attention and services on veterans, dislocated workers, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, welfare recipients, people with disabilities and businesses.

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### Veterans Outreach

- ◆ ESD veterans specialists are out-stationed one day a week at the Quinault Nation and Suquamish Tribe.
- ◆ Outreach for job fairs and hiring events was conducted for the Colville Confederated Tribes, Kalispel Tribe, Snoqualmie Tribe, Spokane Tribe, Swinomish Tribe and Tulalip Tribes.
- ◆ The customized workshop “How to Apply for Federal Jobs” was conducted for Colville Confederated Tribes. Planning meetings are underway with the federal Department of Energy to participate in its tribal career fair scheduled for the summer of 2013.
- ◆ ESD staff coordinates with a veterans specialist in Oregon to jointly serve the members of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

#### WorkFirst (welfare-to-work program)

- ◆ ESD WorkFirst staff collaborated with Skokomish Educational Center to enroll 28 pre-GED students in the Key Train online skill-building program to improve their basic skills prior to test taking.
- ◆ The WorkFirst program has continued to hold planning meetings with local WorkFirst stakeholders, including the Lummi Nation, Quinault Nation, Samish Nation and Tulalip Tribes. The Samish Nation hosts the combined eastside/westside WorkFirst meeting at its administrative offices in Anacortes.
- ◆ ESD is continuing its collaboration with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe to jointly sponsor a series of career soft skills-focused workshops (interpersonal, time management, communication skills, etc.), which has a more than 60 percent completion rate. Plans are underway to establish similar soft skills-focused workshops for the Makah Tribe and the Colville Confederated Tribes.

## **Businesses Services**

- ◆ ESD staff attended the Tribal Employment Rights Office (TERO) training sponsored by the Puyallup Tribe. Staff in Grays Harbor also works closely with the Quinault Indian Nation's TERO office.
- ◆ ESD has expanded access to tribal job listings under the government jobs tab on our electronic job website ([go2worksource.com](http://go2worksource.com)) to include job announcements from the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and Nez Perce Tribe, along with the 29 federally recognized tribes in Washington.
- ◆ ESD helped the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe's 7 Cedars Resort recruit, screen and refer qualified job seekers to 18 job openings, resulting in 23 hires. Staff also assisted the Stillaguamish Tribe with labor-market information and writing new job descriptions; provided on-site unemployment insurance orientations to the Spokane Tribe's 7 Bays Marina/Casino employees when the operations closed; and assisted the Colville Confederated Tribes to file a Trade Act adjustment petition with the U.S. Department of Labor for laid-off workers.

## **STAFF CONTACT**

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## DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

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### SUMMARY

The mission of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is to preserve, protect and perpetuate fish, wildlife and ecosystems while providing sustainable fish and wildlife recreational and commercial opportunities.

WDFW implements this mission by managing fishing and hunting activities in concert with the Northwest Indian tribes through a cooperative, government-to-government relationship. Federal case law (U.S. v Washington and U.S. v Oregon) and executive orders provide the foundation for this relationship. Consultations or negotiations may take the form of long-term management plans, annual agreements or less formal or short-term understandings.

WDFW and the tribes consult and negotiate through a variety of forums involving a large number of WDFW staff. Director Phil Anderson holds the primary responsibility for sustaining WDFW's participation in these forums and this agency's role in successful state-tribal, government-to-government relationships. Director Anderson formally delegates authority to senior staff to represent him in certain tribal-state management forums.

### HIGHLIGHTS

During 2012, WDFW staff worked with tribes on numerous fish, shellfish and hunting management plans and agreements. WDFW also collaborated with tribes in forums on shellfish aquaculture, Pacific Coast ecosystem management, Columbia River management, salmon recovery planning, forest practices rules, environmental permitting, hydro license agreements, enforcement and Puget Sound recovery.

#### Fish/Shellfish Management

- ◆ WDFW worked with 24 treaty tribes to successfully develop salmon fishing seasons and management measures consistent with agreed conservation and allocation objectives for fisheries in waters of the Columbia River, ocean, Washington coast and Puget Sound.
- ◆ WDFW worked with Puget Sound tribes and the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission to renew and update 25 annual shellfish harvest management plans. Species covered by the plans include Dungeness crab, shrimp, geoduck clam, sea urchins, sea cucumbers, and intertidal clams and oysters.
- ◆ WDFW worked with the Puget Sound and coastal Washington tribes to develop hatchery and genetic management plans that match hatchery production and operations with objectives for natural stocks for each hatchery facility.
- ◆ WDFW police collaborated with Columbia River tribal law enforcement representatives to identify inconsistent regulations in the Zone 6 tribal fishery between Bonneville and McNary dams. A regulatory reform package was introduced to policy leads engaged in US. v. Oregon policy negotiations for consideration.

## **Wildlife Management**

- ◆ WDFW and nine tribes, signatory to the Treaty of Point Elliott, renewed a regional hunting agreement that stretches from eastern Puget Sound to the crest of the Cascades. The 2008 landmark agreement specifies provisions for harvest sharing and reporting, and establishes a process to reach agreement on permit levels for the North Cascades elk herd.
- ◆ The Point Elliott treaty tribes and WDFW continued coordination on Nooksack elk herd management and collectively agreed to increase harvest to 50 surplus bulls.
- ◆ WDFW and the Skokomish Tribe renewed a 2011 co-management agreement on hunting on private industrial timberlands, sharing regulations and harvest data.

## **Habitat**

### **WDFW and tribes worked together to improve fish passage:**

- ◆ WDFW worked collaboratively with Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Yakama Nation, private landowners, federal agencies and irrigation districts to remove fish passage barriers, install and upgrade fish screens on irrigation diversions, and restore in-stream and riparian habitat. Prior to completing these projects, many thousands of juvenile salmon and steelhead were lost annually.
- ◆ The Yakama Nation, WDFW, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and conservation and local irrigation districts continued work through the Yakima Tributary Access and Habitat Program to restore access for salmon and steelhead to spawning habitat in tributaries of the upper Yakima River basin. Adult steelhead have recently been found migrating into Taneum, Manastash and Reecer creeks for the first time in more than 100 years, and juvenile steelhead and Chinook were found rearing in Coleman and Cooke creeks above previous passage barriers.

### **WDFW and tribes worked together to restore habitat:**

- ◆ WDFW provided assistance and grant funding to the Skokomish Tribe for the Skokomish Estuary Restoration Project. The project included removing a dike to improve fish passage and restoring habitat for federally protected summer chum and Chinook salmon.
- ◆ WDFW provided Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program grant funding to the Skagit River System Cooperative for removing a dike on Milltown Island, monitoring salmon restoration sites in Puget Sound, evaluating damage to tide gates, developing alternatives for repair and purchasing a new pump to address flooding.
- ◆ WDFW assisted the Stillaguamish Tribe with the submission of an Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program application to complete feasibility and restoration design work in the Stillaguamish River delta.
- ◆ WDFW assisted the Tulalip Tribes in the feasibility of removing shoreline armoring material along Mission Beach near the Snohomish River.
- ◆ The Yakama Nation and WDFW worked collaboratively with federal agencies to relocate flood-damaged roads, provide alternative access away from streams, and recover critical salmon and steelhead habitat of the Naches and Yakima rivers.



- ◆ WDFW partnered with state and federal agencies and the Muckleshoot and Suquamish tribes as part of the Elliott Bay Trustee Council to develop a conservation approach to restore the lower Duwamish River from activities that have degraded the estuary.
- ◆ WDFW Puget Sound Marine and Nearshore Grant Program staff worked with Puget Sound tribes and the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission to advance shared interests in habitat protection and restoration.
  - › Awarded a grant to the Skagit River System Cooperative to quantify the impacts of shoreline armoring on habitat and species.
  - › Awarded a grant to the Swinomish Tribe to increase preparedness and response to oil spills affecting high-value fish and wildlife habitat.
  - › Met with the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission to discuss plans for federal fiscal year 2013 funds from EPA to continue the grant program and accommodate more projects that provide permanent protection of critical habitat.
- ◆ The Yakama Nation and WDFW worked collaboratively on a beaver relocation program to improve in-stream flows and ecosystem health in tributaries of the upper Yakima River basin. The program captures and holds family groups of “problem” beavers, relocates them in carefully selected habitat and then monitors success.
- ◆ WDFW worked with Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission staff to build support for a project to update the 1997 Riparian Management Guidelines, a source of best available science for the protection of riparian areas. This led to increased support and tribal participation on the project’s Technical Advisory Group.

**WDFW worked with the tribes to improve the Hydraulic Project Approval Program:**

- ◆ WDFW worked with Snohomish County Public Works and affected tribes to develop a memorandum of agreement that assures the tribes are notified and have the opportunity to review and comment on all road maintenance projects that potentially impact fish life.
- ◆ WDFW and the affected tribes worked with the Western Washington Agriculture Association and the local drainage districts in Skagit County to update and continue the drainage maintenance plans that assure efficient management and protection of fish life.

**STAFF CONTACT**

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## GAMBLING COMMISSION

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### SUMMARY

Of the 29 federally recognized tribes in Washington, 28 have compacts for Class III gaming and 22 operate 28 casinos. In 2012, the tribes had more than \$2.1 billion in net receipts (or the amount wagered less prizes paid).

This report highlights some of the activities and changes that the Gambling Commission has implemented to better enhance the co-regulatory relationship between the state and tribal gaming agencies and to support our agency's mission to protect the public by ensuring gambling is legal and honest.

### HIGHLIGHTS

**Communication.** Our regulatory information is available to the tribal gaming agencies in many ways. We share new equipment approval information through our agency website so that tribes are aware of any regulatory requirements associated with the use of gambling equipment. We also share information about those vendors no longer actively licensed in the state. In 2012, we began sending a bi-monthly newsletter to the tribal gaming agency directors to update them on issues and trends in tribal lottery systems and other electronic gambling equipment in Washington. We also provide notification on the most recently approved proprietary Class III games.

**Cooperative Roles.** The agency's Tribal Gaming Unit continued working with each tribe's tribal gaming agency staff to set casino review parameters based on an assessment of each respective tribal gaming operation. Once the joint assessment was completed, staff from both agencies determined the best ways to complete the review. Some tribes request the review to be spread out over the entire year; others request a short one-to-two month schedule; others want the review completed in two-to-three smaller reviews. In addition, the tribal gaming agency had the option to have its staff work with our staff to improve the reviews through better communication and increased efficiency.

As provided for in Tribal-State Compact Appendix X2, at the request of a tribe, through good faith negotiations, regulatory fees may be set by agreement between the tribe and the state. In 2012, we reached new agreements with two tribes to set regulatory fees. With these agreements, we have now reached agreements with eight tribes.

In the fall of 2012, our staff worked with the Squaxin Island Tribal Museum Director Charlene Krise to jointly provide a tribal history course to state and tribal regulators at the Squaxin Island Casino. Courses that provide unique tribal perspectives assist our non-tribal regulators in understanding the culture and history of Washington tribes.

During 2012, we jointly agreed to 17 clarifications to the Compact Appendices through Appendix A revisions and Appendix X2 revisions, and concurred with 350 internal control and games rule submissions.

**Tribal Certification/Eligibility.** Since 2007, we have progressed from one certification process and fee for the tribes operating casinos under compact to having a different certification process and fee for each tribe. These different processes and fees are based on the amount of information provided by the tribe during the application process. We continue to explore new processes for efficiencies with tribes and have implemented online renewals for tribal employees.

The specific improvements made in consultation with our tribal regulatory partners in 2012 include organized, led and provided updates and training for two tribal gaming agency and state gaming agency licensing meetings for 56 attendees representing 14 tribes; continually communicated with tribes when vendors made ownership changes so those required by compact to be licensed were licensed properly; and posted information on our website that was previously available on a limited basis. In consultation with tribes, we made changes to certification renewal applications to ensure information was clear and shared updated fingerprint cards with tribes that included Federal Privacy Act information.

## **STAFF CONTACT**

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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### SUMMARY

The Department of Health (Health) works with tribal partners to develop programs and services to help prevent illness and injury, promote healthy places to live and work, and ensure our state is prepared for emergencies. The agency consults with individual tribes, the American Indian Health Commission, Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board and Northwest Tribal Emergency Management Council to identify priorities.

### HIGHLIGHTS

**Establishing Government-to-Government Relationships between State Government and Tribes.** Implementation of SB 6175, Government-to-Government Relationships, required updates to Health's tribal consultation policy established in 2008. An updated "Tribal Consultation Policy and Guidelines" document has been created and is undergoing review by tribal and agency staff. Before being finalized, the final draft will be sent to tribal leaders for consultation and concurrence.

**Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response (PHEPR).** Health has contracted with the American Indian Health Commission and is working directly with tribes to develop a scope of work addressing unique needs to strengthen tribal PHEPR capabilities in each tribal nation. Meetings were held around the state with three primary objectives:

- ◆ Sharing the "15 Federal Public Health Emergency Preparedness Capabilities"
- ◆ Reviewing the current tribal funding formula used by the state to allocate PHEPR funding
- ◆ Assisting tribes with developing a community-specific, self-determined statement of work for the 2013–14 Department of Health/PHEPR contract

**Pacific Northwest Border Health Alliance (PNWBHA) Indigenous Workgroup.** Created in 2010, the Indigenous Health Workgroup continues to be an important focus of PNWBHA work. The Indigenous Workgroup enhances the relationship among tribes of the Pacific Northwest and Canada to ensure they are adequately equipped and prepared to respond to a public health event or other emergencies. The group provides leadership in the integration of health sector preparedness and response initiatives at all levels of government, including tribal and First Nations, throughout the Pacific Northwest.

**Emergency Vaccine Distribution.** Health has worked with tribal representatives in developing a process for vaccine distribution to tribes during emergencies. A consensus among tribes, tribal health directors and leaders was that tribes would be recognized as a separate jurisdiction for vaccine distribution or be considered a provider within the local health jurisdiction where the tribe is located. During the 2012 pertussis epidemic, Health identified tribes wanting to be treated as independent jurisdictions for vaccine distribution. A total of 18 tribal clinics were identified as independent health jurisdictions, and now the agency is working with the American Indian Health Commission to gather information from tribes about their experience with communication, technical assistance and vaccine distribution during the pertussis epidemic response. This information will be used to inform and improve work with tribes on vaccine distribution during future emergency responses.

**Tribal Maternal-Infant Health Strategic Plan.** In Washington, infant mortality rates are more than twice as high for American Indians compared to the population as a whole. The American Indian Health Commission’s “Healthy Communities: Tribal Maternal-Infant Health Strategic Plan” identifies the most significant problems where interventions can make the greatest difference in the next five years. Associated efforts:

- ◆ **The Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Nutrition Program.** Health is collaborating with the American Indian Health Commission to identify barriers and challenges with participation in WIC. This collaboration has resulted in tribally driven strategies that will enhance WIC services and support the program in tribes and urban Indian health organizations. This tribally driven process is crucial to the work because it provides a safe environment for tribes to find their own solutions and ensure success.
- ◆ **The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) Flu Grant.** With the goal of increasing flu immunization of pregnant American Indian/American Native women, a Tribal Steering Committee has produced a work plan that conducts flu outreach to tribes, tribal health centers and other stakeholders. The committee developed outreach materials (a poster and a postcard). The tribes value the importance and uses of PRAMS data to document and find funding to correct disparities with flu immunizations of expectant mothers in tribal communities, and will present final recommendations about increasing the use of PRAMS data and increasing PRAMS response rates to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and our agency at the end of May.
- ◆ **Immunizations and Health Care Worker Attitudes.** PRAMS data demonstrate that health care provider recommendations play a big part in patient acceptance of flu shots. Data on tribal health care worker attitudes and acceptance of immunizations (vaccine hesitancy) have been gathered, and tribes plan to release a report soon with some significant findings.

**Healthy Communities.** Health is developing a healthy tribes and urban Indian communities framework with the American Indian Health Commission. The primary goal of this culturally tailored approach is to address chronic disease by creating healthier environments. The plan is to reduce tobacco use and improve nutrition and physical activity by making the healthy choice the easy choice. The framework helps increase the capacity of the commission and tribes to compete for grants and other funding opportunities to plan, conduct and evaluate this model for their communities.

## **STAFF CONTACT**

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# HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY

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## SUMMARY

The Washington State Health Care Authority (HCA) seeks to make affordable, high-quality health care more accessible while decreasing health disparities for American Indians and Alaska Natives through its health care purchasing activities. HCA acknowledges the importance of state-tribal government-to-government relations and has increasingly made agency programs and systems accessible to tribal governments with more opportunities for collaboration.

HCA is engaging with tribes on a variety of issues related to health care reform. Current estimates are that 10,000 American Indians and Alaska Natives are currently eligible but not enrolled, and another 10,000 will be newly eligible for Medicaid once the Affordable Care Act Medicaid eligibility guidelines take effect Jan. 1, 2014. Coordinated outreach and enrollment activities with tribes and tribal health programs are underway to ensure maximum take-up of new coverage opportunities, both through Medicaid expansion and the Washington Health Benefit Exchange (WHBE). Washington tribes continue to be active partners in planning for this coverage expansion and are critical to its statewide success.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ In December 2012, the American Indian Health Commission (AIHC) and the HCA sponsored a joint Tribal Medicaid Expansion Retreat. More than 50 tribal attendees provided input on a variety of policy issues and options. This discussion rekindled monthly AIHC-HCA meetings in webinar format to expand opportunities for tribal engagement. Nearly 25 participants from Washington tribes regularly participate.
- ◆ HCA has partnered with current tribal Basic Health sponsors and WHBE to plan for the successful transition of tribal members from Basic Health to Medicaid or a new sponsorship arrangement in the WHBE. Tribes that don't currently sponsor Basic Health are considering WHBE sponsorship.
- ◆ The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe piloted a wrap-around payment process for Basic Health, tribally sponsored enrollees served in tribal clinics. All sponsoring tribes are now being paid the encounter rate for eligible members via this process.
- ◆ Work continues to strengthen and refine the 2012 Tribal Consultation and Communication Policy. This is essential for ongoing health care reform efforts.
- ◆ Opportunities for a Washington Uncompensated Care Payment Program are being explored. This would allow tribes to receive payment for Medicaid-eligible services excluded from the current Medicaid State Plan.
- ◆ HCA received a compressed six-month federal grant to develop a State Health Care Innovation Plan to lay out a five-year road map for accelerating health system transformation. Tribes are integral to this entire process.
- ◆ HCA, the Department of Social and Health Services and tribes are working on the tribal mental health system redesign.

## STAFF CONTACT

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## OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

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### SUMMARY

The Office of the Insurance Commissioner (OIC) represents a statewide-elected official. Under the direction of the Insurance Commissioner, agency staff members regulate the insurance business in Washington under authority granted by the state's insurance laws. Our mission is to protect consumers, the public interest and our state's economy through fair and efficient regulation of the insurance industry.

OIC consumer assistance services, including our Insurance Consumer Hotline and Statewide Health Insurance Benefits Advisors (SHIBA) program, provide free, unbiased information about health care access and coverage to help improve the lives of all Washington residents. We cultivate community commitment through partnership, service and volunteering. SHIBA's trained volunteers are located statewide. Volunteers counsel people of all ages about their choices and options with private health insurance, public health care programs, prescription drugs, fraud and abuse and more.

By working in partnership with Washington tribes, we hope to better understand and respect the rights and interests of tribal members and create long-term relationships. We are working with American Indians and Alaska Natives through state-tribal partnerships to reduce health care disparities and make high-quality health care more accessible.

We also continue to explore new opportunities to work with Washington tribes in all areas of insurance. Our Consumer Advocacy program offers experienced insurance counselors who advocate on behalf of Washington consumers on many types of insurance, including health, auto and homeowner coverage. Counselors investigate consumer complaints against insurance companies and make sure they comply with state laws. They also provide counseling and insurance education to consumers via our hotline, the Web, email or in person at our Tumwater office.

These services are available through our Insurance Consumer Hotline at 1-800-562-6900 and our website at [www.insurance.wa.gov](http://www.insurance.wa.gov).

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### Meetings, Summits, Conferences and Outreach Events

SHIBA provided information about its services, Medicare benefits and subsidies, income and asset levels for American Indians and Alaskan Natives, fraud education and kids' health care access. It held Medicare and health care coverage enrollment events for the following tribes and programs:

- ◆ Chehalis Confederated Tribes
- ◆ Colville Confederated Tribes
- ◆ Cowlitz Indian Tribe
- ◆ Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
- ◆ Kalispel Tribe
- ◆ Lummi Nation
- ◆ Muckleshoot Tribe
- ◆ NATIVE Project of Spokane
- ◆ Nisqually Tribe
- ◆ Nooksack Tribe
- ◆ Quileute Tribe
- ◆ Quinault Nation
- ◆ Shoalwater Bay Tribe
- ◆ Skokomish Tribe
- ◆ Snoqualmie Tribe
- ◆ Spokane Tribe
- ◆ Squaxin Island Tribe
- ◆ Swinomish Tribe
- ◆ Upper Skagit Tribe
- ◆ Yakama Nation

### Current Memorandum of Agreements with Tribes

- ◆ Colville Confederated Tribes
- ◆ Kalispel Tribe
- ◆ Spokane Tribe
- ◆ Yakama Nation

### SHIBA Program Demographics Served.

#### American Indian or Alaska Native

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Percent of client contact reports marked as American Indian/Alaska Native*	0.91%	1.08%	1.20%	1.30%	1.60%	1.20%	0.97%
Percent of state population American Indian/Alaska Native**	1.60%	1.60%	1.70%	1.70%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%

\* Data taken from SHIBA client database tracking system

\*\* Data taken from U.S. Census

### STAFF CONTACT

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## **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES**

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### **SUMMARY**

The Department of Labor and Industries works with tribal governments, employers and workers in areas relating to worker compensation, workplace safety and health, building trades licensing and inspection, apprenticeship, and wage and hour matters. These interactions are typically educational in nature and our goal is to inform customers of their rights and responsibilities.

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

We continue to collaborate with the tribes through our apprenticeship program on workforce development. In October 2012, we partnered with the Washington State Apprenticeship and Training Council and various tribal employment rights offices to convene a workforce development summit. At the summit, we discussed strategies to improve communication among construction employers and tribal members and increase workforce development opportunities.

Our interactions with the tribes on regulatory matters are on a case-by-case basis and geared toward education and outreach.

### **STAFF CONTACT**

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## DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING

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### SUMMARY

The Department of Licensing (DOL) serves Washington residents by licensing drivers, vehicles, vessels and 44 professions. We protect the security of Washingtonians' primary identification document. We also provide real-time driver and vehicle information to law enforcement agencies across the state.

DOL collects more than \$2.7 billion in fuel taxes and licensing fees each year that fund the state's transportation network. The agency maintains Uniform Commercial Code filings and the state's firearms database for law enforcement.

### HIGHLIGHTS

**Tribal Liaison.** Staff met with the Tribal Transportation Planning Organization on tribal fuel tax agreements. Staff also provided consultation services on behalf of DOL for tribes and tribal members.

**Fuel Tax Agreements.** DOL is party to 23 fuel tax agreements and one consent decree. The agency renegotiated one per-capita agreement to a 75 percent refund/25 percent state tax agreement.

The fuel tax revenue retained by Washington for fuel purchased by the tribes for calendar year 2012 is \$10.5 million. The annual refund total for all tribal agreements for calendar year 2012 is \$34 million.

**Professional Athletics.** DOL provided information and offered assistance to tribes on new mixed martial arts safety regulations for off-reservation matches as a result of legislation passed in 2012. The new regulations could have impacts to the safety of on-reservation participants.

**Court Reporting.** DOL worked with the Kalispel Tribe court system to provide traffic infraction information to ensure efficiencies for both the state and the tribe.

### STAFF CONTACT

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# LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

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## SUMMARY

The Washington State Liquor Control Board (WSLCB) serves the public by promoting public safety through consistent and fair administration of liquor and cannabis laws through education, voluntary compliance, responsible sales and preventing the misuse of alcohol, cannabis and tobacco.

WSLCB supports the principles of the Centennial Accord and seeks to improve its working relationships with tribes as we deal with alcohol, tobacco and now cannabis regulation. The agency has a government-to-government consultation policy in place. WSLCB is committed to implementing better communication between the agency and tribal governments and expanding on opportunities to identify mutual concerns and develop mutual solutions.

## HIGHLIGHTS

**Memorandums of Agreement.** Since Initiative 1183 (privatization of liquor) was passed by voters in 2011, the regulation of liquor has necessitated discussion between individual tribes and the WSLCB on issues of mutual concern, including the revenue-generating 17 percent fee on retail sales prescribed by the initiative. Under federal law, state and local governments are prohibited from imposing revenue-generating fees on tribes.

In lieu of new fees imposed on distributors and retailers by I-1183, WSLCB entered into memorandums of agreement (MOAs) with certain tribes to collect the average state costs associated with regulating a liquor license. The individual tribes and/or their tribal enterprise now pay an annual fee for services related to licensing and enforcement. Thus far, 14 tribes have signed the MOAs and three are pending.

In the spirit of a 2008 WSLCB consultation policy that established a government-to-government relationship with tribes, WSLCB has also entered into umbrella MOAs with two tribes — the Kalispel and Squaxin Island — that will govern cooperative liquor regulation on those tribes' lands. In a single agreement, the umbrella MOAs cover the tribal businesses that have multiple liquor licensed locations in Indian Country. The Suquamish Tribe and Tulalip Tribes umbrella MOAs are in progress.

**Tax Refund Requests.** Under the former state-controlled system of liquor distribution and retail, WSLCB contracted with tribes to provide liquor using a tax-free allocation based on population. Since passage of I-1183, five tribes have requested refunds for taxes they believe the state wrongfully applied to sales under the former system. WSLCB is currently in discussions with the tribes.

**Yakama Nation and City of Wapato.** In August 2012, the Yakama Nation and city of Wapato contacted WSLCB about problems related to alcohol within the Yakama reservation and the cities of Wapato and Toppenish. WSLCB staff met with representatives of the tribe and cities to share information, answer questions and brainstorm ways to collectively work together to address the problems. The meeting was very productive and has resulted in collaboration among all concerned parties. The Yakama Nation and the cities are considering adopting an alcohol impact area.

An alcohol impact area is a tool local governments can use to work with WSLCB to prohibit certain alcohol products within a defined area.

### **STAFF CONTACT**

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# WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT

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## SUMMARY

The Washington Military Department's (WMD) mission is to minimize the impact of emergencies and disasters on people, property, environment and the economy of Washington state and the region; provide trained and ready forces for state and federal missions; and provide at-risk youth the values, self discipline, education and life skills training necessary to succeed as productive citizens.

## HIGHLIGHTS

**Emergency Management Division (EMD).** EMD offers tribal nations assistance and services to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters. EMD's 24-hour Alert and Warning Center provides timely notification to tribes affected by natural or manmade emergencies and incidents, and regularly tests and activates systems used to alert tribal communities at risk to tsunami and other hazards.

### Federal Grant Funding

- ◆ Eleven tribes received \$273,879 in homeland security funding.
- ◆ The Shoalwater Bay Tribe received an \$8,000 HAZMAT Emergency Preparedness grant.
- ◆ Two tribes received mitigation grants: Quileute Tribe, hazard mitigation plan, \$74,925; and Quinault Nation, emergency generator for a community emergency shelter, \$127,006.
- ◆ EMD staff met with tribal partners on proposed changes in funding methodology for the Emergency Management Performance Grant.
- ◆ EMD provided information on grant opportunities and other emergency management issues at the annual Northwest Tribal Emergency Management Conference in August 2012.

### Training/Exercises

- ◆ Members of five tribes attended a Hazardous Materials Workshop. Members of four tribes attended a mobile course on Emergency Operations Center (EOC) management and operations, and two tribes participated in the state EOC orientation course at Camp Murray. Tribal representatives attended courses on crisis management, school-based incidents and emergency management topics delivered at the Muckleshoot Tribal School.
- ◆ Six tribes participated in the Evergreen Quake Functional Exercise and two tribes participated in the Evergreen Quake Logistics Exercise in June 2012.
- ◆ Coastal tribes participated in a Tsunami Marine Debris Workshop in LaPush and in a marine debris tabletop exercise in Sequim.

**Seismic Program.** Six coastal tribes are members of the state/local tsunami work group and have received warning sirens. Current work group projects include a pilot on supplies for use in tsunami evacuation assembly areas, a Train-the-Trainer course on tsunami hazards and a NOAA weather radio program workshop.

## **Disaster Assistance and Mitigation**

- ◆ All 29 federally recognized tribes were contacted about tribal damages from the January 2012's severe winter storm. Outreach teams provided technical expertise and disaster relief information to affected tribal communities.
- ◆ Reviews were completed on four tribal hazard mitigation plans and technical assistance was provided to tribes on mitigation grant programs, project eligibility and applications.

## **External Affairs**

- ◆ Representatives from tribes attended two statewide workshops that provided public information training and networking opportunities in September 2012 and April 2013.
- ◆ Representatives from four tribes and the Northwest Tribal Emergency Management Council participated in the launch of an external affairs liaison program. It is designed to connect tribes with the EOC to help them address disaster-related issues and resource shortages. An opportunity to participate in the External Affairs Tribal Liaison program will be offered to every federally recognized tribe.
- ◆ The Suquamish Tribe received technical assistance on implementing the Map Your Neighborhood preparedness program.

## **Meetings and Networking**

- ◆ Tribal members attended four State Emergency Response Commission meetings last year. The Shoalwater Bay Tribe is a commission member.
- ◆ EMD attends Northwest Tribal Emergency Management Council monthly meetings, with a staff representative appointed as an ex-officio board member. EMD plans to send staff members to the council's annual conference in August 2013.
- ◆ Two representatives from each tribe/tribal nation were invited to attend the May 14–16, 2013, local/tribal Emergency Planning Committee Conference.

**Washington Youth Academy (WYA).** WYA conducted outreach presentations with numerous tribes, schools and tribal organizations and participated in the Northwest Tribal Emergency Management Council Conference; The Native Circle, Seattle; Colville Confederated Tribes Attendance Program Officers meeting, Okanogan County; Nisqually Tribe K-12 Educators meeting; and the Washington State Indian Education Association's 27<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference. WYA participates with tribal organizations, including the Indian Child Welfare Office, the OSPI Indian Education Supervisor and the Western Washington Native American Education Consortium. Since WYA conducted its first class in January 2009, 118 (13 percent) Native American/Native Hawaiian youth completed the 22-week residential phase of the program. The current class has five enrolled Native American and three Native Hawaiian cadets, or 5.8 percent of the 138 cadets. Current and past enrollment of Native American/Native Hawaiian cadets (12 percent) far exceeds the average state demographic (1.9 percent).

**Evergreen Starbase Program.** The Evergreen Starbase Program is focused on elementary school students and provides socioeconomically disadvantaged 5<sup>th</sup> grade (Title I Schools) an intensive, focused experience that motivates youth to explore science, technology, engineering and math as they continue their education and choose career paths. In the first year of operation, the program included the 5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> grade classes from the Chief Leschi School District.

**Washington National Guard Recruiting.** The Washington Air National Guard provided briefers, made displays and conducted classes at the following events to provide outreach and ensure every citizen in Washington is familiar with the Washington Air Guard and what it does for their community, state and nation: University of Washington's 41<sup>st</sup> Annual Spring Powwow, Evergreen State College Spring Powwow and University of Washington's (Tacoma and Seattle) Native American Student organizations.

### **STAFF CONTACT**

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## OFFICE OF MINORITY AND WOMEN'S BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

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### SUMMARY

The Office of Minority and Women's Business Enterprises (OMWBE) works to increase certification for Native American-owned businesses. Currently, OMWBE has 65 certified Native American firms in the agency database. State and federal certifications offer increased visibility and potential public and private contracting opportunities. Our agency certifies firms for contracting opportunities with the Washington State Department of Transportation and other state agencies. We also coordinate with the Native Procurement Technical Assistance Center to increase awareness about public contracting opportunities.

Federally funded projects have certified diversity goals and encourage Native American-owned businesses to participate. Private companies and public institutions also look to contract with certified businesses.

To learn more about the certification process for small, minority- and women-owned businesses, please visit our website at <http://omwbe.wa.gov/> or contact OMWBE at 360-664-9750.

### HIGHLIGHTS

OMWBE is engaged in outreach to Native American-owned businesses and regularly attends a number of Tribal Employment Rights Office and Native events. Our agency continues to meet with Native American-owned businesses and tribal leaders at various outreach events throughout Washington, including those in Spokane, Vancouver/Portland, Puyallup, Quil Ceda, Port Gamble, Federal Way, Shelton, Pasco and Anacortes in support of Native American-owned businesses and apprenticeship programs.

In the coming months, OMWBE will continue to expand its outreach to all Native American-owned businesses and will be supporting the Centennial Accord.

### STAFF CONTACT

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# STATE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) is strongly supportive of forging mutually beneficial partnerships and agreements with tribes throughout the state which support the agency's mission and the Centennial 2013 Vision. In 2012, the Commission and tribes continued to find partnership opportunities.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ **Communications, Celebrations and Events.** Director Don Hoch met with Makah tribal leaders to discuss stewardship and partnership at Hoko River State Park. Agency staff continued to participate in Centennial Accord, GOIA, Canoe Journey and other meetings and events. Events celebrating Native American heritage and current cultural practices took place with tribal involvement at Deception Pass, Riverside and several other state parks.
- ◆ **Planning Processes.** During the Camano Island State Park long-term planning process called Classification and Management Planning, the Skagit River System Cooperative was instrumental in analyzing the potential to re-establish an estuary environment in a portion of the park; local tribes were consulted.
- ◆ **Policy Development and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Compliance.** There continued to be significant outreach to the tribes on Discover Pass Program implementation. Most tribes now have agreements for free tribal access on state recreation lands for members who are carrying out their treaty and other usufructory rights. The agency continued to implement Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act procedures with several tribes.
- ◆ **Capital Improvements.** The agency carried out capital projects to eliminate fish passage obstructions in several state parks. Overall, tribal consultation and outreach occurred on 31 capital project throughout Washington.
- ◆ **Forest Management.** In 2012, the Commission coordinated multiple forest health projects to address tree disease in developed areas of parks. At Schafer State Park, the agency worked closely with the Quinault Indian Nation to design a forest treatment that minimized riparian impacts to the East Fork of the Satsop River.
- ◆ **Management Agreements.** The Commission continues to develop and implement joint management agreements with certain tribes. In 2012, the Commission and Swinomish Tribe approved a management plan for the Kukutali Preserve. The agency continues working on developing a memorandum of understanding with the Nisqually Tribe for stewardship and management of Nisqually State Park.

## STAFF CONTACT

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## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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### SUMMARY

The Commissioner of Public Lands and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) recognize that Native American culture is characterized by an intimate relationship with natural areas and resources. In order to sustainably steward the habitats entrusted to us, DNR seeks to maintain and build strong inter-governmental relationships with the tribes based on trust, mutual respect and shared principles of stewardship.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ Sept. 13, 2012: Tribal Summit co-hosted with the Suquamish Tribe. Topics discussed included habitat conservation planning, adaptive management and forest practices, aquatic reserves, marine spatial planning, ocean acidification, annual/Discover Passes and vehicle access to DNR-managed trust lands.
- ◆ Tribal consultation ongoing for:
  - › The Aquatics Habitat Conservation Plan, which covers 2.6 million acres of submerged aquatic lands. The standards will protect aquatic habitat from further degradation and result in restoration of adversely impacted areas.
  - › Naneum to the Columbia River Project, which involves planning the future of recreation in DNR-managed state forest and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife wildlife areas.
  - › Marbled murrelet long-term conservation strategy. DNR made commitments to protect this sea bird's habitat in the Trust Lands Habitat Conservation Plan.
  - › Coastal marine spatial planning, a collaboration that creates a comprehensive and integrated approach to managing human uses, activities and natural resources in the coastal marine environment. Involvement from the Hoh Tribe, Makah Tribe, Quileute Tribe, Quinault Nation and the Northwest Indians Fisheries Commission resulted in one-third of this year's funding being dedicated to projects with high tribal significance, including high-resolution coastal bathymetry, forage fish distribution, and mapping tribal commercial marine catches and traditional cultural areas.
- ◆ Memorandums of understandings to provide annual passes established with Colville Confederated Tribes, Hoh Tribe, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, Makah Tribe, Muckleshoot Tribe, Nooksack Tribe, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Puyallup Tribe, Quileute Tribe, Sauk-Suiattle Tribe, Skokomish Tribe, Squaxin Island Tribe, Stillaguamish Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and Upper Skagit Tribe.
- ◆ Forest Practices Board rule changes and benefits:
  - › Amended rules to improve notification to tribes of forest practice applications that potentially contain a cultural resource and required that a landowner-tribe consultation meeting occur prior to application approval.
  - › Initiated rule making to apply existing fish protection standards from the state Hydraulic Code to an integrated application process under forest practices rules for forest road culverts, bridges and other road crossings on fish-bearing streams (implementing SB 6406, 2012 session).

- ◆ Puget Sound eelgrass protection and recovery strategy in development that will benefit salmon recovery.
- ◆ DNR enabled harvesting of first foods, native plants and herbs with several tribes, including the Chehalis Confederated Tribes, Colville Confederated Tribes, Puyallup Tribe, Skokomish Tribe, Squaxin Island Tribe and Wanapum Tribe.
- ◆ Strategy initiated to reduce the number and impact of outfalls to state-owned aquatic lands on Puget Sound. Benefits include a reduction of toxins and pathogen pollutions.
- ◆ Grants awarded to:
  - › **Quinault Nation, Upper Quinault River salmon habitat restoration project.**
    - State-owned aquatic lands “Right of Entry” agreement issued for the construction of engineered logjams (ELJ) to restore large-scale riparian processes to benefit salmonids and provide broader ecosystem benefits.
    - Issued two inter-governmental agreements supplying restoration funds in the amounts of \$20,000 (2009) and \$30,000 (2012–13), the latter of which funded ELJ construction to facilitate the restoration of riparian forest regeneration.
    - Developing a long-term, inter-governmental agreement for the implementation of the next phases of the Upper Quinault River salmon habitat restoration project.
  - › **Cowlitz Indian Tribe.**
    - North Fork of the Lewis River: developing a state-owned aquatic lands “right of entry” agreement for a salmon habitat restoration project at Eagle Island.
    - Abernathy Creek: consulting on the implementation of a project on state trust lands for a channel reconfiguration and ELJ construction.
  - › **Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; Methow River.**
    - State-owned aquatic lands “right of entry” agreement issued for construction of salmonid habitat restoration on the Middle Methow reach above Twisp.
    - Developing a second state-owned aquatic lands “right of entry” agreement for salmonid habitat restoration on the Middle Methow reach above Twisp.
    - Partnering with the Yakama Nation to design and implement a reach-level aquatic habitat restoration project on the Methow River and adjacent DNR-managed riparian area in the Big Valley reach above Winthrop. Finalizing an inter-governmental agreement to contribute \$10,000 by the end of this biennium for the completion of a recreational use and public safety assessment for project planning.
    - Developing a long-term, inter-governmental agreement for the implementation of the next phases of the Big Valley Reach habitat restoration project.

## STAFF CONTACT

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## PUGET SOUND PARTNERSHIP

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### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Puget Sound Partnership (Partnership) is the state agency created by the Governor and Legislature in 2007 to restore the health of Puget Sound by 2020. The Partnership leads this effort by bringing people together to develop and implement the Action Agenda, which directs resources to the highest-priority projects to protect and restore Puget Sound. The agency advises Washington's Governor and Legislature on key budget priorities and policy initiatives critical to Puget Sound restoration and recovery. Working with tribes is essential to these efforts.

The Partnership works with tribes to coordinate on recovery work in many ways:

- ◆ Billy Frank Jr., chair of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, serves on the Leadership Council, the Partnership's governing board.
- ◆ Tribal representation is a key part of the Ecosystem Coordination Board and Salmon Recovery Council.
- ◆ The Partnership Tribal Co-management Council (PTCC) serves as a communication channel between the tribes and the Partnership on issues of mutual concern. PTCC is intended to enhance government-to-government communication and is not intended to supplant the individual government-to-government relationship between the state and tribal governments. Members of the PTCC are the three tribal representatives on the Partnership's Ecosystem Coordination Board, three representatives of the Partnership's Leadership Council and the Partnership's Executive Director.
- ◆ Partnership staff members work with individual tribes throughout Puget Sound to coordinate with them on local and regional Puget Sound recovery work.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ The Partnership worked closely with all the tribes of Puget Sound to reference tribal treaty rights and include tribal habitat priorities in the 2012 Puget Sound Action Agenda.
- ◆ The Partnership is increasing protection for habitat by involving tribal representatives in the Ecosystem Coordination Board's and Salmon Recovery Council's work to address regulatory exemptions. This was one of the highest-priority actions identified by the tribes in the Action Agenda.
- ◆ The Partnership convenes the Salmon Recovery Council, which brings together people from all over Puget Sound working on salmon recovery to oversee implementation of the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan. Tribal representation is a critical part of the council's structure, and all tribes have a seat at the table. Salmon Recovery Council leadership includes Chair David Troutt, who represents the Nisqually Tribe, and Vice-Chair Dave Herrera of the Skokomish Tribe.

Examples of 2012 work include:

- Working with the Salmon Recovery Council and the salmon recovery watersheds to develop and prioritize a Puget Sound-wide list of 30 regionally significant protection and restoration projects. This list was the basis for the \$80 million state budget request for the Puget Sound acquisition and restoration fund.
  - Creating a common framework for developing monitoring and adaptive management plans in all 14 watersheds. The intent is to consistently communicate priorities for action and how success can be measured.
  - Working with salmon recovery watersheds to identify barriers to recovery and creating a work plan for the Salmon Recovery Council to help watersheds address problem areas.
- ◆ The Partnership continues to offer assistance to resolve conflicts for tribally supported estuary and other high-priority habitat restoration projects around Puget Sound. Examples in 2012 include engagement and assistance for the:
- Lummi Nation and Nooksack Tribe – Whatcom Water Quality Program
  - Tulalip Tribes – Qwuloolt Estuary Restoration
  - Stillaguamish and Tulalip tribes – Sustainable Lands Strategy
  - Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe – Port Gamble Bay cleanup project
  - Hood Canal tribes – Hood Canal Coordinating Council, In-Lieu Fee mitigation program
  - Puget Sound tribes – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Levee Vegetation issues and Nearshore Ecosystem Restoration Project General Investigation

## **STAFF CONTACT**

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# RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The state's Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) manages grant programs that help recover salmon, create outdoor recreation opportunities, protect the best of the state's wildlife habitat and preserve farmland.

## HIGHLIGHTS

**Grants.** In fiscal year 2012, RCO administered more than \$8.5 million in grants to 13 tribes for 31 projects to restore habitat for salmon, improve fish passage, extend an historic bridge over the Dungeness River and expand a waterfront park.

Since 1972, when the agency first assisted a tribal project with \$70,000 for the Wellpinit Playfield near Spokane, RCO has administered nearly 340 grants to Washington's Indian tribes. Totalling nearly \$70 million, these projects have assisted with:

- ◆ Waterfront access and restoration
- ◆ Boating facility construction
- ◆ Salmon habitat restoration and salmon monitoring
- ◆ Fish hatchery improvements
- ◆ Trail development
- ◆ Local park development

Examples of tribal projects that were completed or nearly completed in 2012 include the following:

- ◆ **Stillaguamish Tribe.** The Stillaguamish Tribe used four grants totaling \$1.7 million to buy the Brenner Hatchery in Granite Falls in Snohomish County to keep fall Stillaguamish Chinook from going extinct. The tribe rebuilt the 1940s-era trout hatchery and collected wild adult Chinook, spawned them and released their offspring into the South Fork Stillaguamish River. The Stillaguamish Tribe's program aimed to produce up to 500,000 second-generation smolts for release each spring into the river.
- ◆ **Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe.** The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe used a \$1.3 million grant to place logjams in the Elwha River to restore the floodplain of the river before the historic removal of two dams. The tribe added hundreds of logs and tree root wads to side channels, removed three dikes, corrected fish-blocking culverts, planted 30,000 trees and controlled exotic vegetation. Its work slowed the river, created spawning and rearing habitats, and connected the river to its floodplain.
- ◆ **Skokomish Tribe:** The Skokomish Tribe used a \$2.3 million grant to restore natural tidal hydrology to 214 acres of the Skokomish estuary in Hood Canal. Crews removed fill material, obliterated 2.12 miles of island dikes and removed 1.3 miles of roads and 2.7 miles of borrow ditches. These actions improved habitat and water quality and reduced flooding in the Nalley Island area.

- ◆ **Yakama Nation:** The Yakima Nation used a \$128,000 grant to restore Hancock Springs, opening about 1 mile of critical rearing and spawning habitat in the upper Methow River basin. Eight miles north of Winthrop, Hancock Creek has the highest density of spawning spring Chinook and steelhead — both of which are endangered — in the basin and nearby tributaries have ample populations of bull trout. The tribe planted native vegetation, reformed degraded banks, built structures in the creek to stabilize the banks and reduced brook trout populations, an invasive species that compete with endangered fish for limited food and space.

**Outreach and Communications.** RCO routinely and actively consults with tribal governments about requests for grants. RCO's new Cultural Resources Coordinator has contacted most tribes to introduce RCO and consult with tribes about the agency's grant-funded projects and potential impacts to cultural resources. The Coordinator also is scheduling meetings at tribal offices to further enhance the government-to-government consultation process. RCO's website displays summary and detailed information about every grant proposal. Maps, design plans and detailed project descriptions are all available online. Sensitive information, such as cultural resource assessments, is not made available to the public.

## **STAFF CONTACT**

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## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

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### SUMMARY

The Department of Revenue (Revenue) is the state of Washington's primary tax agency. Revenue's vision is to establish "an open and collaborative environment that maximizes service delivery and achieves the highest levels of voluntary compliance." Its slogan is "Working together to fund Washington's future." This requires a commitment to work with all sectors of the public, including tribes, tribal citizens and entities that do business in Indian Country. The Centennial Accord and newly enacted 43.376.010 RCW establish a spirit and framework for working with tribes on a government-to-government basis.

Revenue, in compliance with RCW 43.376.020(2) has a full-time tribal liaison, Shana Barehand, with more than 20 years of Indian law and tribal experience. Barehand understands the complex jurisdictional issues in Indian Country and the inherent sovereignty of each tribe. She works directly with Revenue's executive team and a tribal agency team to develop and implement its tribal policies, which include resolving tribal issues, conducting educational outreach programs for the public and providing training as requested. It is in this spirit that the agency presents its 2013 Centennial Accord highlights.

### HIGHLIGHTS

During the past year, Revenue:

- ◆ Began implementation of Chapter 43.376 RCW on government-to-government relationship with Indian tribes.
- ◆ Provided guidance to Indian and non-Indian businesses that do business with tribes and their citizens. This included responding to more than 200 tribal-related inquiries involving public utility and other excise taxes in Indian Country and the treaty fishing exemption.
- ◆ Executed three cigarette compacts and continued to administer existing compacts.
- ◆ Advised utility companies that tribes and their citizens are exempt from state and local taxes when the services are provided in their Indian Country.
- ◆ Attended and spoke at seven local and three national tribal events.
- ◆ Hosted two tribal meeting attended by 20 participants representing 14 tribes to discuss current issues, such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs' new leasing regulation.
- ◆ Worked with the Liquor Control Board and tribes to implement Initiative 1183 on the privatization of spirits sales.
- ◆ Launched a new tribal [webpage](#) to educate tribes and their citizens about Washington taxes.
- ◆ Provided exemption under Chapter 84.36.010 RCW to approximately 271 parcels owned in fee by tribes and used exclusively to provide an essential government service.

### STAFF CONTACT

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## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

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### SUMMARY

The Office of Secretary of State (Office) partners with all residents to capture Washington's heritage and preserve our historical records. Its vast collections of documents and educational materials include public exhibitions and a book series of influential people who've shaped our history.

### HIGHLIGHTS

The Secretary of State recognizes the long history of Indian tribes and their vital role in our continuing story. In 2012, the Office launched the first exhibit on Washington Indians ever installed in the Legislative Building. The same year it released a noteworthy biography on a tribal leader acknowledged worldwide for his contributions to our environment.

"We're still here. The Survival of Washington Indians" is told in four major stories: the battle for land; the struggle for identity; the fight for treaty fishing rights; and the revival of culture. Visitors gain an understanding of the role of 19<sup>th</sup> century treaties in Northwest history and their continuing impact on Washington Indians. Raw footage depicts the brawls that were ignited decades after the treaties were brokered over Native rights to hunt and fish. Visitors meet key historic figures Chief Joseph (Nez Perce) and Chief Meninock (Yakama). They hear Lushootseed, a near-extinct language once spoken by the tribes of Puget Sound. Visitors see rare artifacts, such as a basket that belonged to Hazel Pete, a Chehalis weaver in an Indian boarding school once forced to cut her hair and dress like whites.

At the launch, held inside the Legislative Building, the privately funded exhibit was hailed as an important contribution to Native education. Tribes from all over the state attended, including major Native leaders, as well as the Governor and the Secretary of State. The Chief Leschi Schools Drum and Dance Group and the Chehalis Canoe Family performed in full regalia. The Heritage Center team has hosted two informative presentations for employees and the Western Washington Native American Education Consortium. Beginning the summer of 2013, the exhibit will travel to various heritage centers around the state.

"Where the Salmon Run, the Life and Legacy of Billy Frank Jr." documents the rise of a Nisqually Indian leader and other Northwest Indian activists as they fought for treaty fishing rights. "I hope this book finds a place in every classroom and library in Washington state. The conflicts over Indian treaty rights produced a true warrior/statesman in the person of Billy Frank Jr., who endured personal tragedies and setbacks that would have destroyed most of us," noted Tom Keefe, former legislative director for Sen. Warren Magnuson.

The 322-page book chronicles the century-old feud between the tribe and Native leaders that escalated in the 1960s. Frank — roughed up, belittled and handcuffed on the banks of the Nisqually River — emerged as one of the most influential Indians in modern history. Inspired by his father and his heritage, the elder united rivals and survived personal trials in his long career to protect salmon and the environment.

The book was first released June 9 at The Evergreen State College with dignitaries from across the state, tribal members and students in attendance. Numerous educational programs with the Office and Indian tribes have followed, including multiple presentations for the Western Washington Native American Education Consortium, a Native symposium sponsored by Yelm Community schools, a signing with the Nisqually Tribe, multiple book events at the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission and an event for the Washington Attorney General.

A video produced by Northwest Indian News at the Tulalip Cultural Center and Natural History Preserve aired across the region.

“Where the Salmon Run” is nominated for a Washington State Book Award. The book is in its third printing and will be released in paperback this fall.

### **STAFF CONTACT**

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## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

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### SUMMARY

The Department of Social and Health Services' (DSHS) vision of "Transforming Lives" means that we value honesty and integrity, open communication and the pursuit of excellence. We are committed to working with tribes on a government-to-government level. The DSHS Secretary and leadership team continue to visit each tribe to build and maintain strong working relationships. If you would like to schedule a visit, please contact Colleen F. Cawston.

### HIGHLIGHTS

DSHS continues to support the Indian Policy Advisory Committee (IPAC). We are fortunate to have this forum to meet with the tribes and recognized American Indian organizations (RAIO) on a quarterly basis. These meetings continue to provide the opportunity for meaningful dialogue with the delegates from the tribes and RAIOs on areas of common interest and concern. To address issues across DSHS, the IPAC subcommittees meet either monthly or quarterly. We have held nine consultations since the last Accord meeting and moved to scheduling consultations quarterly on the Friday following IPAC.

**Conferences and Training.** We remain committed to offering the tribes training opportunities that are provided to state employees and contractors.

On October 9–11, 2012, the Indian Child Welfare conference was held, with more than 350 attendees from Washington, Oregon and Oklahoma tribes, DSHS staff, prosecutors and judges. The focus of the conference was to increase awareness of both the federal and state Indian Child Welfare acts. The event brought together all parties who affect Indian children and families who come into either state or tribal child welfare services. The success of this conference was achieved through collaboration with multiple partnerships.

A tribal leader's summit was held on April 11, 2013, with representatives from 24 tribes attending. The summit's purpose was to provide an overview of major goals and initiatives in DSHS at the beginning of the Quigley tenure.

**Administrative updates.** I've provided below the updates for each of the administrations in DSHS.

### STAFF CONTACT

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## Aging and Long Term Services Administration

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### SUMMARY

The Aging and Long Term Services Administration (ALTSA) continues to work with tribes throughout Washington to promote and provide high-quality services to tribal elders and members with disabilities. ALTSA administers a range of programs to assist in meeting individual care needs. Developing strong working relationships between the tribes and field staff continues to be a primary goal.

### HIGHLIGHTS

Development of the grant proposal for the Money Follows the Person Tribal Initiative was completed. Notice was received that the submission date would be delayed. The advantage for Washington and tribes is that we have a comprehensive grant ready for submission when the announcement is received. Formal consultation on this proposal was held March 5.

ALTSA continues to work with tribes on the assessment and evaluation for potential services. Where ALTSA staff has developed these relationships with the tribes, a marked increase is achieved in completion of the assessment so services can be provided.

ALTSA helps individuals with disabilities, foster children and the elderly, with priority attention given to people who are low-income. Programs provide long-term care and support services to maximize independence, respect human dignity and increase quality of life.

### STAFF CONTACT

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## Behavioral Health and Services Integration Administration

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### SUMMARY

With community, state and federal partners, the Behavioral Health and Services Integration Administration (BHSIA) provides evidence-based and cost-effective prevention, intervention, treatment and recovery services for mental health conditions, alcohol and other drug dependency, and problem gambling. Prevention services are available to youth and families regardless of financial status. Treatment and recovery services are available to those who are low-income or Medicaid-eligible. BHSIA provides resources to tribes to serve their communities.

### HIGHLIGHTS

In coordination with tribal representatives, the Indian Policy Advisory Committee, the American Indian Health Commission and the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board, work progresses on the development of a Tribal-Centric Behavioral Health Program. Passage of SB 5732 includes language specific to this project. The legislative report will be developed from June–September 2013, with a consultation planned for October 2013.

Development of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) block grant was completed in 2013. Formal consultation was completed March 5, 2013. Notice was received from SAMHSA that submission for the grant will be delayed until September due to the budget sequester.

The federal Affordable Care Act has brought opportunities to integrate services. In April 2013, the Health Care Authority, in partnership with DSHS, submitted a state plan amendment for geographic health home development. Health homes are a new Medicaid and Medicare/Medicaid care management model, composed of six distinct care coordination services. In February 2013, notice was sent to all tribes seeking input and sharing anticipated impacts. Implementation will continue through 2013.

## **STAFF CONTACT**

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## **Children's Administration**

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### **SUMMARY**

Children's Administration (CA) recognizes a government-to-government relationship between Washington and federally recognized Indian tribes in accordance with the Washington State Centennial Accord, the Washington State Tribal State Agreement, the Department of Social and Health Services 7.01 Policy and Local Tribal State Agreements. CA is committed to complying with all requirements of the state and federal Indian Child Welfare acts (ICWA) and improving practice and outcomes for Indian children and families in Washington.

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

The Central Case Review Team collaborated with tribes and recognized American Indian organizations (RAIOs) to conduct ICWA case reviews in 2007, 2009 and 2012. More than 200 cases were reviewed by a team of 13 tribal/RAIO representatives, four Office of Indian Policy Program managers, 14 CA regional ICW staff and the CA central case review team.

The team used the ICWA case review tool updated in 2012. This tool improves the reviewer's ability to assess compliance with both the state and federal ICWA laws in the areas of early identification of Indian children, early engagement of tribes, engagement of fathers and timely legal notice.

The ICW Case Review Report identified areas needing improvement. CA ICW staff is drafting a quality assurance and development plan in response. CA will use this plan as a foundation to improve services for Indian children and families, and use data to continue to identify areas for further improvement. CA expects to complete the plan by September 2013.

Several Washington tribes participated in a four-day family team decision-making (FTDM) facilitator training. FTDMs held for Indian children have resulted in less-restrictive placements for more children when this can be done safely and in lower rates of re-entry for Indian children.

Representatives of many tribes attended this training. The feedback from those who implemented FTDMs in their tribal family services has been very positive.

CA has also given tribes access to FamLink data to continue to improve services and outcomes. Data-share agreements between CA and tribes are used to provide expanded, read-only access to the database. To date, CA has signed agreements with 23 of 29 tribes.

CA is also expanding the use of permanency round tables (PRT) for Indian youth and tribes. During 2012, the administration conducted PRTs for Indian youth in the custody of CA. The PRTs take a critical and open-minded approach to permanent placement for children and youth who have had challenges in achieving permanency. IPAC appointed a representative to the PRT Design Committee, who will attend the Train-the-Trainers program in May 2013. CA will work with tribes to develop tribal PRTs for youth under tribal jurisdiction.

### **STAFF CONTACT**

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## **Developmental Disabilities Administration**

### **SUMMARY**

The Developmental Disability Administration (DDA) provides service to individuals with an intellectual disability, cerebral palsy, epilepsy and autism, or neurological or similar conditions. Individuals may be eligible for services if the developmental disability occurs before the age of 18, is expected to continue indefinitely and results in substantial limitations to the individual's adaptive functioning.

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

DDA has enhanced delivery of information about services and supports to all tribal members. This works to increase awareness of clients with autism. Information about this diagnosis and strategies is successfully assisting individuals in meeting their potential.

DDA is becoming aware of the number of the aging population with developmental disabilities. Individuals with developmental disabilities are living longer, and most will outlive their parents because of better health care. As of Oct. 23, 2010, there were 1,316 individuals age 40 and older living with their parents; many were between 60 and 80 years of age. Many families have not made plans for their future. DDA has teamed with advocacy groups and informing tribal members to help families consider plans.

DDA is working to increase knowledge of employment opportunities for tribal members and with schools to help students who graduate from school to leave the classroom with a job.

### **STAFF CONTACT**

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## Economic Services Administration

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### SUMMARY

Through the Economic Services Administration (ESA), the department provides, cash, medical and food assistance to low-income individuals and families, and ensures that parents provide financial and medical support for their children through child support enforcement services. ESA staff also determines eligibility for Medicaid and child care subsidy programs. In addition to programs and services that help people in need, ESA manages the administrative collection of debts owed to the department and other state agencies.

ESA promotes and supports government-to-government relationships with tribes, recognizing Indian sovereignty in the development and delivery of programs and services that best meet the needs of Native Americans.

### HIGHLIGHTS

In January 2013, the collaborative work of a tribal-state work group to develop regulations in Washington Administrative Code relating to tribal TANF was completed. The regulations provide guidance on the uses of state maintenance-of-effort funds (MOE) and MOE reporting requirements by a tribal TANF program. Formal consultation with the tribes in Washington on the regulations was held in 2012.

ESA coordinated with the DSHS Office of Indian Policy, DSHS Aging and Long-Term Support Administration, Health Care Authority and Department of Early Learning to research payments to tribal members from two types of federal tribal trust settlements during 2012 and early 2013. The first was Salazar per-capita payments distributed by some tribes to their members. The second was the Cobell settlement, which involved payments made directly by the federal government to individual tribal members. It was determined that both types of tribal trust settlement payments were exempt for cash, medical, child care and food assistance. ESA and its state agency partners are using various methods (including tribal income training, staff memos, online newsletters and teleconferences) to ensure state staff is aware of these payments and exemptions. ESA also worked at quarterly tribal-state meetings to reach a common understanding with tribal administrations of how these payments affected public assistance benefits.

In December 2012, the Bureau of Indian Affairs began using a new computer system, and its linkage to the Treasury Department inadvertently resulted in child support payments being deducted from tribal general assistance benefits. In Washington, 40 tribal members had payments sent in error to ESA, and ESA refunded them. At a national level, ESA initiated contact with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement, which led to the development of policy to exempt tribal member general assistance payments from intercept.

New enhancements continue to be made to the web-based “Washington Connection” benefit portal to improve its functionality based on user feedback. Implemented in December 2010, “Washington Connection” makes it easier for low-income families and individuals to learn about and apply online for a variety of state, federal and local services and benefits, including food, cash and medical assistance, child care subsidies and long-term care services. More than 600 community-based organizations have registered as “Washington Connection” partners to provide clients with



information, computer or assistance in applying for benefits. The Skokomish and Squaxin Island tribes are participating in a three-year pilot outreach program to increase participation in Basic Food, Washington's food assistance program. Funded by a federal Reaching the Underserved and Working Poor grant from USDA's Food and Nutrition Services, the pilot will provide tribal members with local access of a computer kiosk linked directly to "Washington Connection" where they can apply for services offered through the state and the city of Seattle.

ESA's two Mobile Community Services Offices continue to provide services and outreach to remote, underserved communities and areas hit by disasters. Since their debut in June 2010, the mobile offices have participated in more than 700 community events throughout the state; 25 of those events involved partnerships with tribes. Recent events included the Chehalis Tribal Health Fair and Nisqually Elder Abuse Summit with the Squaxin Island Tribe.

Sharing information with tribes continues to be an important focus area for ESA. Tribal-state data sharing helps in coordinating services to tribal members, increases efficiencies in program operations and helps avoid duplication of services. ESA partnered with tribes to renew one and monitor 12 current data-sharing agreements that provide tribal TANF and child support programs with access to two major state computer systems (Automated Client Eligibility System and Support Enforcement Management Systems), and earnings information from the Employment Security Department. ESA also entered into three agreements with tribes operating food commodities programs to share information on clients receiving state food assistance.

## **STAFF CONTACT**

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## **Juvenile Justice and Rehabilitation Administration**

### **SUMMARY**

The Juvenile Justice and Rehabilitation Administration (JJ&RA) serves Washington's highest-risk juvenile offenders, individuals with disabilities who want to work yet face substantial barriers and adults who need specialized mental health treatment for sexually violent crimes.

JJ&RA values relationships with tribes in Washington and is committed to partnering to examine how we can work together to enhance treatment and rehabilitation opportunities for the youth and adults we serve.

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

JJ&RA is implementing a re-entry and transition process to complement services and programs that support a youth while incarcerated. With the implementation of the re-entry and transitions process, identification of programs and services to maintain a youth's success after release to his or her community will begin immediately upon a youth arriving at a JJ&RA facility. Engaged communities will be necessary for the initiative to be successful. A plea is made for tribal communities to mentor youth in JJ&RA to provide sustained support so a youth can take advantage of these programs after release from incarceration. This initiative is critical in addressing key factors that contribute to recidivism in the Native American communities.



JJ&RA honors intergovernmental agreements with the Chehalis Confederated Tribes, Colville Confederated Tribes, Quinault Nation and Skokomish Tribe. These agreements allow the tribes to access residential programming for tribal youth in JJ&RA facilities.

Through the Community Juvenile Accountability Act, 16 tribes and two RAIOS receive grants that assist them with providing culturally relevant, evidence-based programs and promising practices to court-involved tribal youth.

JJ&RA and the University of Washington will continue work with tribes to support implementation of evidence-based programs. JJ&RA continues to identify tribal youth for services through the use of the Indian Heritage Questionnaire. JJ&RA continues to offer activities and celebrations across facilities, including cultural groups meeting under local tribal leadership, participation in local tribal events in the community and heritage celebrations.

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation has a memorandum of understanding with eight tribal vocational rehabilitation programs in Washington and the Department of Services for the Blind at the Chehalis Tribe. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Samish Nation created culturally accessible information and outreach tools that speak personally to the vocational rehabilitation experience.

## **STAFF CONTACT**

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# WASHINGTON STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

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## SUMMARY

The mission of the Washington State Conservation Commission (WSCC) is to lead Washington citizens in the wise stewardship, conservation and protection of soil, water and related natural resources. We do this in close cooperation and coordination with the 45 conservation districts across the state. WSCC and districts work with landowners to implement incentive-based projects to address agricultural impacts to our state's natural resources. WSCC is most recently emphasizing ways in which incentive programs can be more targeted to address regional or watershed-scale resource issues. We are also working to address issues in the implementation of incentive programs to improve on-the-ground performance.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ In fiscal year 2012 (most recent data), conservation districts statewide:
  - › Assisted 12,189 landowners
  - › Implemented projects protecting 5,626 miles of streams
  - › Protected 192,549 acres through projects
  - › Installed 3,061 best management practices
  - › Implemented water projects saving 429 acre feet of water
  - › Planted 244,253 trees and shrubs in conservation projects
- ◆ WSCC staff continues to implement the Voluntary Stewardship Program to address agricultural activity impacts to critical areas under the state Growth Management Act. Passed by the Legislature in 2011, 28 counties across the state opted in the program.
- ◆ The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) implemented by WSCC and conservation districts recently achieved a milestone with the 1 millionth CREP tree planted in Whatcom County. Statewide, more than 5 million trees have been planted in riparian areas through the program. Studies in the Tucannon River show that 79 percent of the riparian area has been restored and stream water temperatures have dropped about 10 degrees. Young salmon are returning to the Tucannon River in areas that were previously too warm.
- ◆ WSCC participates in a number of regional entities addressing natural resource concerns, including the Salmon Recovery Council, Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Stormwater Work Group, Office of Columbia River, Yakima Basin Clean Water Partnership, Snohomish Sustainable Lands Strategy, Clean Samish Initiative and Natural Resources Conservation Service's State Technical Advisory Committee, among other groups.
- ◆ WSCC's Office of Farmland Preservation (OFP) is tasked by statute to identify factors leading to the loss of farmland in the state and implement strategies to address those factors. OFP staff participates with other agencies on issues such as food policy, water quantity for farms and farm succession planning to ensure farms can stay in active production.
- ◆ WSCC staff is participating with the Chehalis Flood Authority on issues relating to flood mitigation and control.

- ◆ WSCC works closely with, and helps with coordination of, the 12 Puget Sound conservation districts. These districts coordinate their annual plans of work to address the threats identified by the Puget Sound Partnership’s Science Panel and the actions needed as identified in the Partnership’s 2020 Action Agenda.

## **STAFF CONTACTS**

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## OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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### SUMMARY

In collaboration with educators, Native organizations, schools (tribal and public), students, families, local communities, business leaders, labor, tribes and government, the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) leads, supports and oversees K-12 education, ensuring the success of all learners.

The OSPI Office of Native Education (ONE) was established in the mid-1960s as the OSPI Indian Education Office and continues to serve as a liaison between OSPI and school districts, tribal governments, tribal schools, Native communities, parents/guardians of Native children and other groups and individuals. The primary goal of the ONE is to provide assistance to school districts in meeting the educational needs of American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) students.

Additional duties include facilitating the development and implementation of curricula and instructional materials in Native languages, culture and history, and the concept of tribal sovereignty, pursuant to RCW 28A.320.170; providing assistance to districts in the acquisition of funding to develop curricula and instructional materials in conjunction with Native language practitioners and tribal elders; coordinating technical assistance for public schools that serve AIAN students; implementing support services for the purposes of both increasing the number of AIAN teachers and principals and providing professional development for educational assistants, teachers and principals serving AIAN students; facilitating the instruction of Native language programs in districts; working with all relevant agencies and committees to highlight the need for accurate, useful data that are appropriately disaggregated to provide a more accurate picture of AIAN students; and reporting to the Governor, the Legislature and the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs annually on the status of Native education in Washington. ONE does all it can to meet the unique educational needs of Native students and communities to support educational success.

### HIGHLIGHTS

**New Program Supervisor for Office of Native Education.** Robin Butterfield, the new ONE Program Supervisor, started in February and has been meeting with as many groups as possible to establish focus and priorities for Native education. She has more than 40 years of experience in Indian education, including 15 years as a board member and President of the National Indian Education Association; presidential appointee to the National Advisory Council on Indian Education; and former staff member of the National Education Association, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Indian Education and Oregon Department of Education.

**“Since Time Immemorial (STI): Tribal Sovereignty in Washington State” Online Curriculum Project.** HB 1495 passed by the Washington Legislature in 2005 encourages school boards to identify and adopt curricula that includes tribal experiences and perspectives so Native students are more engaged and learn more successfully, and so all students learn about the history, government and experiences of their Indian peers and neighbors. In response to the legislation and the subsequent memorandum of understanding among the Tribal Leaders Congress on Education, the Washington State School Directors' Association, the Washington State Board of Education and OSPI, a model online curriculum for elementary, middle and high schools was developed.

The intent is to imbue the history of tribal sovereignty and inter-governmental responsibilities in our state's classrooms so all citizens understand the unique relationships of tribes and tribal citizens in Washington.

The STI curriculum has a menu of tribal sovereignty information, short lessons and entire units for every U.S. history, Washington state history and contemporary world problems unit that OSPI recommends. In each unit, teachers choose from three levels of instruction based on curricular needs and time constraints so districts may choose how much information to include in selected units. This Web-based curriculum for grades 4–12 is aligned with Washington's standards, grade level expectations and Common Core state standards in English language arts. It is available free online at [www.indian-ed.org](http://www.indian-ed.org).

In 2012, there were 19 STI trainings conducted through all-day, in-service workshops, conference workshops, district-coordinated staff trainings, etc. To date, participants from 67 school districts, three private schools, nine tribal schools, 24 tribes and many other organizations, universities, museums, government agencies, etc., from inside and outside Washington have participated in STI trainings. In the spring/summer/fall of 2013, ONE will conduct four introductory, two intermediate and two training-of-trainer workshops around the state.

**University of Washington Indian Education Certificate Program.** This online class offered spring quarter 2013 is designed to help pre-service and in-service teachers, informal educators and others interested in building relationships with tribal leaders and communities and teaching Native American history and cultures of the Pacific Northwest. Participants will gain critical instructional resources through supported engagement and incorporation of the STI curriculum. Further, this class will examine the historical policies and practices that create barriers for the educational achievement of Native American children and explore effective instructional strategies for engaging Native children, and their families and communities.

**Partnership with OSPI Environment and Sustainability Office.** In 2011, OSPI's Education for Environment and Sustainability office received a two-year grant from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 10 to implement key strategies of the Washington State Environmental and Sustainability Literacy Plan. As part of the EPA grant, OSPI and the Washington State Leadership and Assistance for Science Education reform work upgraded three commonly used elementary science instructional materials with environmental and sustainability concepts. The upgraded lessons incorporate Native American stories on science and sustainability. The target is teachers who teach in schools with high Native American student populations. The lessons can be accessed at <http://www.wastatelaser.org/support/ESEL/index.asp>.

ONE's participation in the grant was instrumental in developing the Native American story connections to the science instructional materials. This included recording 12 Native American stories told by Roger Fernandes, a storyteller from the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe. In addition to the audio recordings, a video was created of Fernandes discussing the importance of story in Native American culture and its relationship with science. A guide is also included with information and lesson ideas for incorporating Native American stories into science and sustainability lessons. The stories and video were recorded at the Tulalip Tribal Media Center. The recordings are available online at <http://www.indian-ed.org/resources/roger-fernandes-storytelling/>.

## Collaborations:

- ◆ **Western Washington Native American Education Consortium's 2013 Educator Conference.** ONE collaborated with the consortium in planning and co-hosting its 2013 Educator Conference which focused on Native students and science February 21–22 at the Emerald Queen Hotel in Fife. Approximately 165 attendees participated in eight sessions relative to science from a Native American perspective. The consortium is composed primarily of Indian education formula grant directors/coordinators/etc., in Western Washington.
- ◆ **Washington State Indian Education Association 2013 Conference.** Our office also collaborated with the association in planning and co-hosting its 29<sup>th</sup> annual conference April 8–10 at the Little Creek Hotel. The theme of this year's event was "Embracing Literacy in Indian Country" and featured such keynote speakers as noted Native authors Joseph Bruchac and Gyasi Ross.
- ◆ **Washington State Indian Education Association Native Student College/Postsecondary Opportunities Fair.** The second day of each year's conference features a parallel conference featuring topics for Native students. We decided to plan our first Native student college fair, which morphed into a college/career/opportunity fair. ONE staff, along with members of the Western Washington Native American Education Consortium and the association, composed the planning committee and collaborated in the development and execution of this event. A total of 156 Native students and 41 colleges, universities, community/technical colleges, scholarship programs, apprenticeship programs, businesses and other organizations participated.

**Stakeholder Involvement in Indian Education Planning.** To support a continuous improvement process in ONE, a series of planning activities have occurred.

- ◆ The National Congress of American Indians received a grant from the Gates Foundation to partner with tribes to develop cooperative agreements with the state to allow tribal operations of Elementary and Secondary Education Act title programs. An initial meeting with the Tribal Leaders Congress on Education focused on documenting the benefits of tribal control; describing how tribes can expand their involvement and control; exploring the accountability of what funding authority might require; and identifying next steps. ONE will continue to collect and disseminate best practices.
- ◆ During the Washington Indian Education Association Conference, educators engaged in an initial planning process to gather input on setting priorities for Indian education statewide. This group was also encouraged to collect best practices for improving Indian student outcomes.

## STAFF CONTACT

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## WASHINGTON TRAFFIC SAFETY COMMISSION

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### SUMMARY

The Washington Traffic Safety Commission (WTSC) Centennial Accord mission is to work proactively with tribal governments statewide to reduce deaths and serious injuries resulting from traffic crashes on tribal lands. Traffic crashes remain a leading cause of death and serious injury for Native Americans. The Washington traffic fatality rate (per 100,000 of population) by ethnicity from 2002–11:

- ◆ Asian/Pacific Islander = 3.93
- ◆ African American = 8.15
- ◆ White = 7.9
- ◆ Hispanic = 10.23
- ◆ Native American = 30.62

Native Americans are dying at a rate almost four times higher than other ethnic groups. Therefore, WTSC is committed to working with the tribes on this important public safety and health issue.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ The WTSC-produced documentary “Traffic Safety Successes on the Colville Reservation” was selected as an official nominee for the American Indian Film Festival in San Francisco, where it was screened in November 2012. On the final evening of the festival, the documentary won the award for Best Industrial film. WTSC presented the impressive award to the Colville Confederated Tribes in January 2013. The video is available for viewing through our website, [www.wtsc.wa.gov](http://www.wtsc.wa.gov) (Resources > Videos > Tribal) or directly through this link: <http://vimeo.com/40528456>.
- ◆ Target Zero is Washington’s Strategic Highway Safety Plan. It includes a section, “Native Americans and Target Zero.” Tribes participated at all levels of the 2013 Target Zero update structure: steering committee, project team and writing team, with three tribal members on the official writing team and additional tribal representatives reviewing drafts. Twelve tribal members attended the 2013 Target Zero Partners meeting; six tribes were represented. A preliminary version of the plan will be released for formal tribal consultation before presentation to Governor Inslee’s office for endorsement
- ◆ The Northwest Association of Tribal Enforcement Officers has been approved for a \$40,000 equipment block grant from WTSC effective Oct. 1, 2013. This grant will enable tribal police departments to purchase enforcement equipment to assist with increased patrols to reduce fatal and serious injury crashes on reservation roads.
- ◆ WTSC provided a grant to the Colville Confederated Tribes to implement traffic safety improvements on the Colville reservation. This grant will fund a Target Zero Traffic Safety Program Manager who coordinates traffic safety initiatives on the reservation. Previous WTSC grants to the Colville Confederated Tribes provided equipment for the police department’s patrol vehicles, including laptop computers, associated hardware and SECTOR software.

With this equipment, the Colville Tribal Police Department submits electronic collision reports in their entirety directly to WSDOT and manually to its tribal court, allowing collection and analysis of more specific traffic crash data on reservation roadways.

- ◆ WTSC provided \$7,000 in grant funds for the very successful 2012 WSDOT Tribal Transportation Conference at the Northern Quest Resort in Airway Heights. The theme of the conference was “Building a Successful Project with a Little Help from Your Friends.” More than 185 people attended, representing 20 tribes and eight state and federal agencies.
- ◆ Tribal police agencies participated in WTSC-sponsored traffic safety emphasis patrols, including “Drive Sober Get Pulled Over,” nighttime seat belt patrols and school zone speed patrols.
- ◆ WTSC continued to provide funding to the Tulalip Tribal Police Department to participate in the 24-month Target Zero Teams Demonstration Project as part of a multi-jurisdictional, highly visible DUI team.
- ◆ The Colville Confederated Tribes were awarded a grant for more than \$4,000 for child passenger safety, including purchase of child restraints for families in financial need, travel costs for technicians to provide education in Omak, Keller, Inchelium and Nespelem districts, teaching materials and noodles to assist with correct car seat installation.
- ◆ Mt. Baker School District applied for a flashing beacon grant for \$10,891 for Kendall Elementary School. Keri Shephard of the Nooksack Indian Tribe supported this submission. Grant awards will be determined in June 2013.
- ◆ Nespelem Elementary School, a rural school on the Colville Reservation, submitted a grant proposal for \$5,000 for upgrades to school zone flashing beacons. This request was supported by Superintendent John M. Adkins. Grant awards will be determined in June 2013.

## **STAFF CONTACT**

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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### SUMMARY

The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) is the steward of a large and robust transportation system, and is responsible for ensuring that people and goods move safely and efficiently. In addition to building, maintaining and operating the state highway system, WSDOT is responsible for the state ferry system, and works in partnership with others to maintain and improve tribal and local roads, railroads, airports and multi-modal alternatives to driving.

WSDOT collaborates with tribes on a variety of transportation issues, including project development and administration, safety, planning and workforce development. Consultation with tribes about the effects of WSDOT projects on natural resources, cultural resources and other tribal interests is a key element of this work. The highlights below represent a small sample of the accomplishments and day-to-day coordination and collaboration between tribes and WSDOT.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ WSDOT and the Kalispel Tribe co-hosted the 2012 Tribal/State Transportation Conference in October. The theme of the conference was “Building a Successful Project with a Little Help from Your Friends.” More than 185 people attended, representing 20 tribes and eight state and federal agencies.
- ◆ Representatives from the Nisqually Tribe were instrumental in working with WSDOT to expedite the review and approval process for the State Route 510/Reservation Road vicinity – intersection improvements project. As a result, construction of this important safety project will begin a year early.
- ◆ WSDOT’s Olympic Region is partnering with the Suquamish Tribe to combine two separate projects in the same area near SR 3. The Chico Creek estuary restoration project will improve fish passage and habitat in a significant stream in Kitsap County.
- ◆ The Cultural Resource Office consulted with tribes on a programmatic agreement among the U.S Forest Service, Federal Highway Administration and the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The agreement addresses cultural resource compliance for federally funded transportation projects on highways that cross Forest Service lands.
- ◆ The Transportation Planning Office coordinated the submittals of required documentation necessary for tribes to update Indian reservation roads (IRR) inventories. Documentation was provided to add sections of state highways to the IRR inventories of the Kalispel Tribe, Samish Nation, Sauk-Suiattle Tribe, Shoalwater Bay Tribe and Tulalip Tribes.
- ◆ The Office of Equal Opportunity and Construction Office participated in quarterly meetings with tribal employment rights offices to improve coordination and compliance for transportation projects on or near Indian reservations. WSDOT also participated in career fairs hosted by the Makah Tribe and Lummi Nation.

- ◆ The Transportation Planning Office continues to support the Tribal Transportation Planning Organization (TTPO), one of the few organizations of its kind in the nation. The TTPO is a technical forum to explore tribal, state and federal transportation planning issues and programs. Quarterly meetings are held at Colville, Kalispel and Quinault facilities.
- ◆ WSDOT traffic offices worked with several tribes, including the Colville Confederated Tribes, Nisqually Tribe and Puyallup Tribe, to install reservation guide signs on state highways.
- ◆ The Tulalip Tribes worked closely with WSDOT's Northwest Region on the Tulalip water pipeline project, which included the placement of 2.5 miles of pipeline in state right of way.
- ◆ The South Central Region coordinated with Yakama Nation staff to organize an annual WSDOT project review meeting. The meeting included all WSDOT regions in the state with projects affecting Yakama Nation lands and resources. Tribal staff then reciprocated by convening a meeting to present Yakama Nation transportation projects to WSDOT South Central Region staff.
- ◆ The Lummi Nation and WSDOT's Northwest Region are coordinating on the use of credits from the Lummi Wetland and Habitat Mitigation Bank.
- ◆ Consultation continues on several statewide plans, including the Statewide Freight Mobility Plan, Statewide Rail Plan and the Human Services Transportation Plan. Tribes were invited to participate in steering committees and will have the opportunity to review and comment on draft plans.
- ◆ Northwest Region continues to work closely with the Tulalip Tribes on the final design of the final phase of the I-5/116th Street interchange modification. This project has been underway for several years, and previous stages have been constructed to realign local roads and install a large culvert to accommodate the revised ramp configuration. While the final construction phase is unfunded, WSDOT and the tribe are seeking funding from the Legislature, the Puget Sound Regional Council and through a federal TIGER grant.
- ◆ The North Central Region coordinated emergency response with the Colville Tribes on US 97 flash-flood damage on the reservation near Malott. The tribe provided staff to conduct monitoring and assess possible damage to cultural resource sites.
- ◆ WSDOT's Highway and Local Programs staff worked with the Swinomish Tribe to administer the tribe's Federal Highway Administration funds for the marina access road project. The project will construct a new roadway from the existing roundabout on March Point Road to the new marina development.
- ◆ WSDOT's Southwest Region Office is coordinating with the Cowlitz Tribe on the development of an interchange justification report that will identify the transportation impacts and mitigations as a result of the tribe's proposed casino development adjacent to Interstate 5.

## **STAFF CONTACT**

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## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

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### SUMMARY

The Washington Department of Veterans Affairs (WDVA) and tribal veterans representatives from across the Northwest participated in the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Office of Tribal Government Relations Western Region Conference at the Spirit Mountain Resort and Casino in Grand Ronde, Oregon, in July 2012.

WDVA also worked closely with the Joint American Indian Veterans Advisory Council, facilitated by the VA Puget Sound Health Care System, to enhance communication among the VA, WDVA and tribal leaders; promote, educate and increase awareness of VA and WDVA staff to the traditional cultural needs of American Indian veterans; and provide appropriate access to veteran resources. The Joint American Indian Veterans Advisory Council meets on a quarterly basis.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ WDVA developed and delivered a panel session on the history and benefit of the tribal veterans representatives program in cooperation with tribes in Washington and the VA Regional Offices in Seattle and Boise.
- ◆ WDVA partnered with the VA to provide education and assistance to increase use of the VA's Native American Direct Home Loan Program.
- ◆ WDVA hosted tribal veterans representatives at the 2013 Veteran Service Organization Conference in March to provide training on developing and filing veterans disability claims, accessing VA health care services, and explaining veterans education benefits and employment programs.
- ◆ WDVA participated in the Affiliated Tribes of the Northwest Indians Winter Conference to provide information on the agency's Veterans Estate Management Program, its annual Women Veterans Summit and the VA's waiver of the eligibility verification reports for VA pension recipients.
- ◆ WDVA partnered with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation for a site dedication and blessing on the land where the Walla Walla Veterans Home is to be constructed.

### STAFF CONTACT

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## UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

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### SUMMARY

The Utilities and Transportation Commission (Commission) regulates many utilities that directly affect the tribal communities, including electricity, natural gas, water and solid waste services. The Commission also inspects the safety of pipelines and railroad crossings on tribal lands.

The Commission supports the Centennial Accord between the federally recognized Indian tribes in Washington state and the state of Washington through collaboration and information sharing. Our mission is to strengthen the partnership between the tribes and the Commission to ensure understanding, cooperation and trust. Below are examples of our efforts.

### HIGHLIGHTS

**Trained Agency Managers on Tribal Collaboration.** All Commission managers participated in a tribal collaboration and government-to-government training offered through the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs. This training provided the Commission's management team with a tribal historical perspective on legal issues, tribal sovereignty and tribal government. The course was added to our core training curriculum as required training for all managers of Commission regulatory programs. *January 2013*

**Developed and Implemented a Tribal Outreach Plan.** Commission staff developed and is currently implementing an outreach plan to interact with tribes. These outreach efforts include telephone conference calls, emails, direct correspondence with tribal officials, online information, presentations at tribal events on subjects of interest and meetings with tribal leaders. Through this plan, the Commission will continue to inform tribes of pending matters and issues that may affect the tribes and their members. *May 2013*

**Tribal Crossing Petition.** In 2012, Yakima County commissioners filed petitions with the Commission to close two railroad crossings located on Yakama Nation tribal lands. Commission staff shared information with tribal leaders, providing guidance for leaders to make informed comments on the impact of the closures on their community. As a result, the petitions were withdrawn and the crossings remain open. *October 2012*

**Collaborated on CenturyLink Merger Proceeding.** During a recent merger proceeding involving Qwest and CenturyLink, the Commission received input on service quality for telephone and broadband services in Colville tribal areas. In its final order approving the merger, the Commission required the merged company to submit a report on service quality in the area, including steps being taken to resolve tribes' concerns that arose during the proceeding. The Commission's telecommunications policy adviser and the state Broadband Policy and Program Director meet regularly to discuss broadband issues in Washington, including deployment on tribal lands. The Commission also approved a broadband improvement plan that included specific investment on tribal lands completed in 2011. *April 2011*

**Provided Guidance on Energy Assistance Issues.** A Commission investigation revealed that tribal agencies were not properly informed of their rights and responsibilities for outstanding energy bill debts. Commission staff provided information to tribes to clarify consumer protection rules on energy accounts that have been disconnected for non-payment. *August 2011*

**Conducted Pipeline Infrastructure Inspections.** Three major transmission pipelines, owned by Williams-Northwest Pipelines, BP-Olympic Pipeline and McChord Pipeline, are located on tribal lands. The Commission inspects the safety and integrity of these pipelines on a regular basis. The Commission also conducts two types of inspections: field inspections involving physical testing and visual inspections of pipeline facilities, and audit inspections reviewing the records maintained by a pipeline company to make sure that scheduled maintenance is being performed and that operator training and certification are current. *Ongoing*

## **STAFF CONTACT**

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# WASHINGTON STATE PATROL

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## SUMMARY

The mission of the Washington State Patrol (WSP) is “Service with Humility” to make a difference every day enhancing the safety and security of our state by providing the best in public safety services. The goals of the agency are to make Washington roadways and ferries safe for the efficient transit of people and goods, reduce our citizens’ vulnerability to fire, crime, terrorism and natural hazards, and meet the growing need of law enforcement, forensic, investigative and other public safety services statewide. WSP strives to achieve these goals through the dedicated work of agency professionals and our successful collaborative partnerships with other local, state, tribal and federal public service agencies.

## HIGHLIGHTS

WSP regularly attends collaborative meetings to discuss, address and promote public safety with representatives from the Governor’s Office of Indian Affairs, local tribes and coalitions, other state and public service agencies from across Washington.

In 2012, four WSP officers participated in the government-to-government training coordinated through the Governor’s Office of Indian Affairs. As a result, and working through the WSP Academy, next year all employees will receive online government-to-government training to increase understanding and enhance the working partnerships with their local tribal leadership, which will be pivotal in providing the best in public safety services.

Programs and services that WSP makes available to tribes and other highlights from 2012 include:

### WSP Field Operations Bureau

- ◆ Provided a safety booth for the Yakama Nation at its spring Jam Health Fair, traffic control for Treaty Days and coordination of safety emphasis patrols during its basketball tournament.
- ◆ In partnership with the Chehalis Confederated Tribes Police Department, conducted a workshop on distracted driving and the dangers of driving while under the influence.
- ◆ Provided traffic enforcement on roadways designated as state routes.
- ◆ Provided officer assistance and backup to tribal police officers upon request.

### WSP Fire Protection Bureau

- ◆ Assisted the Yakama Nation by completing a construction plan review and acceptance testing of fire sprinkler systems in 68 new homes on tribal land.
- ◆ Provided training on fireworks and explosives recognition to the Puyallup Tribe and Chehalis Confederated Tribes, along with sharing of critical safety information by providing notification when fireworks wholesalers indicated storage of fireworks on tribal lands.
- ◆ Provided fire investigation, fire and life-safety code consultation, fire prevention and public education, Firefighter 1 training, live-fire training and hazardous materials training upon request.

**WSP Forensic Laboratory Services Bureau.** Provides laboratory and crime scene response services, and toxicology, drug and other criminal case analysis, along with crime scene response upon request.

### **WSP Investigative Services Bureau**

- ◆ Provided investigative and criminal justice services upon request.
- ◆ Criminal Records Division (CRD) provided access to the Central Computerized Enforcement Service System that tribal police can use to identify stolen property, guns, missing/wanted persons, etc. In addition, a person of interest file was made available as an officer safety tool.
- ◆ CRD assisted tribal law enforcement throughout the state with fingerprint identification.
- ◆ CRD requested and received criminal history information from tribes so information could be shared with other state and federal law enforcement agencies upon request. Six tribes regularly submit criminal history record information to WSP.
- ◆ CRD, ACCESS Section provides terminals for ACCESS/Washington Crime Information Center/National Crime Information Center training and audits.
- ◆ Homeland Security Division, Bomb Unit disables and renders safe, and safely disposes of, explosive devices and materials upon request.
- ◆ Investigative Assistance Division, SWAT Response provides SWAT tactical and clandestine methamphetamine laboratory response upon request.

### **WSP Technical Services Bureau**

- ◆ Provided emergency vehicle operation instruction and collision investigation training at the WSP Academy through the Criminal Justice Training Commission upon request.
- ◆ Operates a 24-hour, year-round statewide emergency communications system from eight WSP communications centers.

**Funding.** WSP does not charge tribes if its services are requested on tribal lands.

### **STAFF CONTACTS**

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