

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
2007 ANNUAL GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT REPORT  
ON TRIBAL RELATIONS

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3. **Agency Interest Areas:** As the State’s environmental protection agency, the DEQ coordinates with the nine federally-recognized tribal governments in Oregon on air quality, water quality and land quality issues. The federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) works closely with tribal naions in these same areas.

4. **Department Statement:** The DEQ developed an agency “Statement of Intent” (attached) to honor the directives in Executive Order 96-30 and the requirements of Senate Bill 770 (ORS 182.162-168). All tribal Chairs and designated tribal contacts have been provided with a copy of the Statement of Intent. DEQ implements the Statement of Intent through regular meetings with tribal representatives at the staff, manager and leadership level, and seeking opportunities to collaborate with tribes on issues that are important to tribal members.

5. **Participation in the Government-To-Government Process:** This past year, DEQ participated in the following statewide government-to-government activities.

- In November 2006 and June 2007, DEQ Director Stephanie Hallock sent letters to the Chairs of each federally-recognized Tribe in Oregon expressing DEQ’s interest in

developing stronger working relationships with each tribal nation, and offering to visit with tribal leaders to discuss potential opportunities.

As a result, Director Hallock, DEQ Executive Managers and DEQ's Tribal Liaison met with the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Tribal Council in January 2007, leaders of the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians in August 2007, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Board of Directors in October 2007, and the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Tribal Council in November 2007. A meeting with the Coquille Indian Tribal Council is scheduled for January 2008.

All of these meetings have been very productive and positive, leading to areas of greater collaboration and partnership between the tribal nations and DEQ, and DEQ greatly appreciates the willingness of tribal governments to work more closely with us on issues of common interest.

- DEQ managers and staff participating in the May 18 Oregon Tribal Information Day and DAS-sponsored Tribal relations training at the State Capitol.
  - DEQ's Deputy Director and Tribal Liaison participated in the November 8 Annual Tribal-State Summit, hosted this year by the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.
  - DEQ's Tribal Liaison attended all of the tribal-state Natural Resources Workgroup meetings and Cultural Resources Cluster meetings held in 2007, as an important part of government-to-government relations under Senate Bill 770.
  - Members of the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission (EQC), which serves as DEQ's policy-making body, sought input from and communicated with tribal leaders and staff on state water quality toxics standards and the fish consumption rate that was adopted by the EQC in 2004. Tribal leaders and EQC members discussed the issue during formal EQC meetings and workshops held to gather information to support a revision of the standards and increase of the fish consumption rate. Tribal leaders from many Oregon Tribes have provided comments to the EQC on this issue, and the Commission greatly appreciates the involvement of Tribes in this important process.
  - In November, the EQC sent letters to the Chairs of each federally-recognized Tribe in Oregon seeking suggestions from tribal leaders on the hiring of a new DEQ Director. DEQ Director Hallock is retiring in January 2008, and the EQC invited each tribal nation to provide guidance on important qualities they should look for in hiring the next Director.
6. **Internal Tribal Relations Action/Training:** DEQ's internal tribal relations activities are focused on improving communications and consultation between agency and tribal managers and staff, as well as providing training to DEQ employees on tribal government, sovereignty and issues of interest to tribal nations.
- Throughout the year, DEQ's Tribal Liaison advised and assisted DEQ managers and staff statewide on issues of interest to tribal nations and activities that could potentially affect tribes.

- DEQ maintains a Tribal Government Relations web page (see [www.deq.state.or.us/programs/tribal/index.htm](http://www.deq.state.or.us/programs/tribal/index.htm)) that provides information on the government-to-government process, federally-recognized Tribes and DEQ tribal relations activities. DEQ employees regularly use this site in learning about tribes and tribal interests.
- In early October, twelve DEQ managers and staff participated in a four-day Archaeology Training Conference in The Dalles that provided valuable information on protecting tribal cultural resources. DEQ participants benefited greatly from this training and appreciated the opportunity to interact with and learn from tribal leaders and staff. DEQ's Tribal Liaison worked with the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department to develop the training agenda in early 2007.
- In late October, DEQ's Tribal Liaison provided tribal relations training to approximately 150 DEQ managers and staff who work to protect the quality of Oregon's waters across the state. The training presented information about the history of tribal-state relations in Oregon, tribal sovereignty, the importance of building and maintaining strong government-to-government relations with each tribal nation, and potential opportunities for greater collaboration with tribes.

**7. Summary of Program Related Issues/Activities:** DEQ staff in Water Quality, Land Quality and Air Quality programs interact with tribal managers and staff on a broad range of activities and issues. Some of the program activities and issues that involved collaboration between tribal nations and DEQ over the past year are described below.

### Water Quality

#### Developing DEQ's 2007 water quality budget proposals

DEQ worked closely with tribal nations in developing the agency's 2007 budget proposals and in supporting the 2007 legislative session. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) were especially helpful in shaping proposals for water quality toxics monitoring, reducing persistent bioaccumulative toxins (PBTs), reducing pollution from stormwater and strengthening water quality standards. The CTUIR participated in the development of Senate Bill 737 related to PBT reduction, and CTUIR representatives provided testimony to the State Legislature in support of the bill. DEQ will continue working with the CTUIR and other tribal nations as we work to implement these new programs over the coming year.

In addition, DEQ worked with the Coquille Indian Tribe on a budget proposal to reduce pollution from stormwater and runoff from development projects, which have affected tribal lands and waters.

#### Working with the Coquille Indian Tribe on stormwater concerns

DEQ worked with the Coquille Indian Tribe over the past year to understand and address concerns relating to stormwater from development projects near tribal lands. Stormwater runoff is affecting the Tribe's lands and waters, and hampering efforts to restore creeks on the reservation. DEQ managers toured areas of concern with tribal managers and

helped organize a meeting between tribal representatives, City managers and DEQ to discuss stormwater and land use permits. In January 2008, DEQ's Executive Managers will meet with the Coquille Indian Tribal Council to further explore opportunities to reduce pollution from stormwater that is affecting tribal lands.

#### Developing and implementing water quality improvement plans

Many tribal nations have worked collaboratively with DEQ over the past year to develop and implement plans to reduce pollution in waters across the state that currently do not meet water quality standards. Some progress made on these clean water plans, also known as Total Maximum Daily Loads or TMDLs, is summarized below.

- Willamette River TMDLs – In September 2006, DEQ issued a TMDL for the Willamette River watershed that requires pollution sources, including urban, municipal, agricultural, forest and other sources, to take actions to improve water quality. The plan is required because portions of the Willamette River and its tributaries do not meet water quality standards for mercury, temperature and bacteria. Through this TMDL, DEQ expects to reduce mercury with a goal of removing fish consumption advisories, protect people from bacteria during water contact recreation, and protect threatened and endangered fish species. The plan will be implemented in partnership with Oregon residents, businesses, local governments, tribal nations and state and federal agencies, and DEQ has already begun working with some of these entities to reduce mercury, temperature and bacteria pollution in the watershed. As implementation continues, DEQ will continue reaching out to tribal nations and welcome tribal involvement in developing riparian and wetland restoration projects that will help reduce the pollutants identified in the TMDL.
- Yamhill River Basin TMDL – This year, DEQ began collecting water quality information in the Yamhill River Basin to support the development of TMDLs to reduce water temperatures and bacteria levels. DEQ is still in the information gathering stage, and we expect to begin analyzing data in mid-2008 to determine how to reduce pollution levels in the basin. At that time, DEQ hopes to engage many other partners, including tribal nations, to foster collective learning about water quality problems and development of cooperative strategies to address them. In 2008, DEQ will invite tribal nations to work with us in reviewing and analyzing the water quality data and developing a pollution reduction plan for the basin.
- Malheur River TMDL – The Burns Paiute Tribe and DEQ signed an agreement allowing TMDL-related water sampling and temperature monitoring on the Tribe's property on the Malheur River. DEQ completed the monitoring in October and will share the data with the Tribe as soon as it is available.
- John Day River TMDL – The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Burns Paiute Tribe have collaborated with DEQ on the development and monitoring of the John Day River TMDL. The Tribes have provided data, researchers and watershed restoration planners for the project. Development of this TMDL will continue through 2008.

- Umatilla and Walla Walla Rivers TMDL – DEQ and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) have collaborated on the development, implementation and monitoring of the Umatilla and Walla Walla River TMDLs (under a formal Memorandum of Agreement for the Umatilla TMDL). The Tribes have provided data, researchers, monitoring and watershed restoration planners for the project. In addition, the CTUIR, DEQ and other organizations collaboratively sought grant funding for project activities on the Umatilla River.
- Deschutes River Basin TMDL – The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs (CTWS), DEQ and the EPA signed a formal Memorandum of Understanding in November 2006 for the development and implementation of TMDLs for the Deschutes River Basin. This year, DEQ initiated some modeling for the Upper Deschutes and held a meeting with a representative of the CTWS and others in October to discuss preliminary results. DEQ has had to delay development of the Deschutes River TMDLs due to limited staff resources, but we look forward to working with the CTWS and EPA on planning for the TMDL over the coming year.
- Crooked River TMDL – The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs is helping the Crooked River Watershed Council with water quality monitoring in the Lower Crooked River Subbasin, and DEQ awarded a clean water grant to the Council for development of a long-term monitoring program to augment past TMDL monitoring. The CTWS may do some of the analytical work for the Council on this project, and DEQ's laboratory may assist with quality assurance for the data.
- This summer, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz sponsored an open house meeting on water quality and invited DEQ involvement. DEQ staff gave a presentation on TMDLs.

#### Relicensing Hydroelectric Projects

Tribal nations and DEQ have worked together on the following hydroelectric relicensing projects over the past year.

- Klamath Basin Settlement Project – DEQ worked with the Klamath Tribes, Karuk Tribe, Yurok Tribe and Hoopa Valley Tribe on this project, and expects to continue working with these tribal nations on water quality improvements for the Klamath Basin in 2008.
- Clackamas PGE Project – DEQ worked with the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of Siletz, and Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs on this project. DEQ and the Tribes were signatories to a Settlement Agreement for a new project license, with a total of 33 parties.
- Willamette Falls PGE Project – DEQ worked with the Confederated Tribes of Siletz, the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs to oversee implementation of the Settlement Agreement for this project.

- Carmen Smith Project – DEQ worked with the Confederated Tribes of Siletz and the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde in settlement negotiations for this project.
- Hells Canyon Hydroelectric Project – DEQ participated in settlement and re-licensing discussions with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Burns Paiute Tribe, Nez Perce Tribe, Yakama Nation, Shoshone Bannock Tribes, Shosone Paiute Tribes and the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.
- Pelton Round Butte Hydroelectric Project – DEQ and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs worked with other stakeholders to implement the hydroelectric license for this project, which requires reintroduction of anadromous fish above the Pelton Round Butte project.

#### Increasing the Oregon Fish Consumption Rate for state Water Quality Standards

DEQ continued working with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) to address tribal concerns about state water quality toxics standards and the fish consumption rate that was adopted by the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission (EQC) in 2004. This year, DEQ, EPA and the CTUIR hosted series of facilitated workshops to gather the information needed to review the human health criteria, with a particular focus on the fish consumption rate, in preparation for initiating rulemaking in late 2008 to revise the standards.

In October, the EQC received an in-depth report on the progress of the fish consumption rate project and heard directly from representatives of the CTUIR, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Klamath Tribes, Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs and Confederated Tribes of Siletz. The EQC and DEQ are committed to increasing the FCR to better protect tribal members and other Oregonians, and we appreciate the strong participation of these tribal nations in this important project. More information is available on DEQ's web site at [www.deq.state.or.us/wq/standards/toxics.htm](http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/standards/toxics.htm).

#### Reducing gasoline pollution to the Siletz River

The Confederated Tribes of Siletz and DEQ are working with the City of Siletz, the City of Newport, the Siletz Watershed Council, and the Midcoast Watershed Council to address potential contamination from gasoline outboard motors on the Siletz River directly above the drinking water intake for the City of Siletz. The Confederated Tribes of Siletz obtains their drinking water from the City of Siletz and the intake on the Siletz River is the sole source of drinking water for the area's population. DEQ expects to continue working with the Siletz Tribes, the Cities of Siletz and Newport, and the two watershed councils on this issue in 2008.

#### Exploring water recycling with the Cow Creek Tribe and Canyonville

DEQ is working with the Cow Creek Tribe and the City of Canyonville on a proposal to enable the Tribe to receive treated wastewater from the City's wastewater treatment plant, provide additional treatment and use the recycled water on tribal lands. If the Tribe

and the City can reach an agreement on this proposal, it would provide a cost-effective solution to the City's need to comply with requirements of the South Umpqua TMDL. DEQ expects to continue working with the Tribe and the City in 2008 on this opportunity.

#### Developing a Pesticide Stewardship Partnership for the Yamhill Basin

Since 1999, DEQ has been using a voluntary, collaborative approach called Pesticide Stewardship Partnerships (PSPs) to identify problems and improve water quality associated with pesticide use. The PSP approach uses local expertise in combination with water quality sampling and DEQ's toxicology expertise to encourage and support voluntary changes that cause measurable environmental improvements. Two initial pilot projects using the PSP approach in Hood River and The Dalles have shown exciting improvements in water quality associated with changes in pesticide management practices. Most recently, significant pesticide reductions were observed between 2006 and 2007 in Walla Walla River tributaries after growers implemented a number best management practices in the Milton-Freewater area. This year, DEQ initiated a PSP in the Yamhill Basin focused on streams in agricultural areas and the City of McMinnville. DEQ, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz and others are now considering expansion of the Yamhill Basin PSP to encompass forest, agriculture and urban land uses from the foothills of the Coast Range west of Grand Ronde to the agricultural land and small cities near the South Yamhill River and its tributaries. In addition to ambient stream monitoring, this project may also include runoff monitoring.

#### Developing a Fish Management Plan for the Hood River watershed

DEQ and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs worked together on an interagency advisory group to assist the Middle Fork Irrigation District with development of a Fish Management Plan for their operations in the Middle Fork Hood River watershed. The plan may also serve to reduce temperatures in the Middle Fork Irrigation District to help fish. The Warm Springs Tribes co-manage fisheries in the Hood with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

#### Coordinating Clean Water Act 401 Certifications with Tribal Nations

DEQ incorporated comments from the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) in doing a Clean Water Act Section 401 Certification review of a controversial project at the Port of Arlington Barge Dock that was partially permitted by the Corps of Engineers without appropriate consultation with tribal nations. The project would result in limited access to traditional tribal fishing areas and threaten the environmental integrity of the area. DEQ also coordinated 401 Certification review with the West Fork Birch Creek fish passage improvement project to assist work of the CTUIR to improve fish passage and habitat conditions in the basin. In addition, DEQ also coordinated issuance of a DEQ 401 Certification with a Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs 401 Certification for the Pelton-Round Butte Dam Selective Water Withdrawal Facility.

### Communications on wastewater for casino expansion

DEQ staff met with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians to discuss and offer assistance with wastewater treatment associated with the Tribes' expansion of their casino.

### Comments on Hermiston wastewater permit renewal

DEQ sought and received comments from the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation on a permit renewal for the City of Hermiston's wastewater treatment plant.

## **Land Quality**

### Protecting cultural resources while cleaning up contaminated lands

Based on suggestions from Tribal Cultural Resource Managers, DEQ developed new guidance for ensuring the protection of cultural resources during state-led projects to clean up contaminated lands. With input and review from Tribal Cultural Resources Managers, DEQ finalized the guidance in October and will provide training to DEQ employees and consultants in January. The guidance includes notification to tribal nations of projects that involve significant ground-disturbing work to determine the whether cultural resources are known to exist at a site and whether a cultural resources survey or monitor is needed before work begins. The guidance can be found at [www.deq.state.or.us/pubs/reports.htm](http://www.deq.state.or.us/pubs/reports.htm), under the "Site Investigation" section.

### Notifying tribal nations of hazardous material spills

In response to requests from Tribal Cultural Resource Managers, DEQ developed new protocols for notifying tribal nations of significant hazardous material spills that can occur near highways, railways, waterways or in other areas of the state. Although EPA, first-responders, or others may be required to notify tribes during certain spill events, DEQ also notifies tribes when the event involves a significant threat to the environmental so that each tribal nation can determine how to be involved in the clean up effort and DEQ can ensure that cultural resources are protected.

### Investigating and cleaning up contaminated sites

DEQ and tribes have collaborated on a number of projects over the past year to investigate and clean up contaminated lands across the state. Significant projects are described below.

- Coos Head Air National Guard Clean-up Site – DEQ is working with the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians (CTCLUSI) to clean up the Coos Head site, which was acquired by the Tribes in 2005. The site was formerly owned by the Military Department, which is responsible for paying costs associated with cleaning up the site to industrial standards. DEQ is working under a agreement with the Tribes to do cleanup work at the site as quickly as possible.
- Bradford Island – DEQ worked with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Yakama Nation, Nez Perce Tribe and the Cowlitz Indian Tribe on investigating contamination and planning cleanup activities at Bradford Island in the

Columbia River. Toxic chemicals were dumped at the river decades ago, and the Tribes, DEQ and other are now working to remedy the contamination.

- Kô-Kwel Wharf redevelopment – DEQ worked with the Coquille Indian Tribe on the Kô-Kwel Wharf redevelopment project to expedite a review of contaminant data at the project site. By working closely with Tribe’s consultant to get a report that DEQ could easily approve, DEQ was able to issue a “No Further Action” determination for the site within one day of receiving the final report. DEQ also worked with the Coquille Indian Tribe and Coquille Economic Development Corporation on some underground storage tank cleanup projects over the past year.
- Santosh Landfill – DEQ invited the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, and Confederated Tribes of Siletz to review plans for construction work to address pollution seeps from the Santosh Landfill in Columbia County, as well as associated wetland mitigation for the cleanup project. Based on a request from the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, DEQ conducted a cultural resource survey before beginning work.
- Portland Harbor – DEQ works closely with six tribal governments on the Portland Harbor Superfund Site and the McCormick & Baxter Superfund Site (described below). The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of Siletz, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Yakama Nation, and Nez Perce Tribe are partners in these projects. DEQ interacts regularly with tribal consultants working for these tribal governments and maintains a constructive, supportive working relationship.
  - Portland Harbor Superfund Site: The Portland Harbor Superfund Site is located in the Lower Willamette River, stretching approximately six miles from Swan Island to Sauvie Island. EPA is the lead agency working on investigating and cleaning up pollution in the river itself, primarily in the sediments of the river bed. DEQ is the lead agency working with property owners alongside the river to identify, control and eliminate sources of pollution that are moving or could move toward the river from contaminated lands.
  - McCormick & Baxter Superfund Site: The McCormick & Baxter Superfund Site is located on the east bank of the Lower Willamette River, within the bounds of the larger Portland Harbor Superfund Site. DEQ is the lead agency for cleaning up this site, working in partnership with EPA, the tribal governments and others.

#### Natural Resource Damage Assessment

DEQ’s also works with tribal representatives on the Portland Harbor Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) effort, which seeks to restore the natural resources (e.g., fish populations, wildlife, habitat, etc.) that are damaged by contamination. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) is the state’s lead Natural Resource Trustee in the NRDA effort, and DEQ is supporting ODFW in this role. DEQ and the Tribes maintain a constructive, supportive working relationship on this effort.

### Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility

Throughout 2007, the staff of DEQ's Chemical Demilitarization Program in Hermiston, continued to work with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) on DEQ's oversight of the Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility. Pursuant to a Memorandum of Agreement between DEQ and CTUIR, the two parties consult, coordinate and communicate on a government-to-government basis on matters related to state permitting activities that apply to the U.S. Army's program to destroy chemical weapons and munitions at the facility.

### **Air Quality**

#### New air monitoring station in Hermiston

DEQ worked with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), the EPA and Ash Grove Cement to establish a particulate matter (PM) 2.5 monitoring station at the Hermiston Airport on property upwind and adjacent to CTUIR land. Funding was provided by Ash Grove Cement as part of a Supplemental Environmental Project and the CTUIR is running the monitoring site.

In addition, John Cox, PhD, representing the CTUIR, was appointed to serve on DEQ's Ash Grove Mercury Reduction Advisory Committee, which met in 2007.

#### Reducing emissions from tugboats

DEQ worked with the Yakama Indian Nation on a project to retrofit tugboats with cleaner-burning engines to reduce diesel emissions on the Columbia River. The Yakama Nation continues to be a leader in protecting and improving air quality in the Columbia River Gorge, and DEQ looks forward to continuing collaboration with the Yakama Nation and other tribes on this work. In September, DEQ organized a public celebration to recognize progress on this project and Yakama Nation leaders spoke in support of what was accomplished.

#### Air Quality in the Columbia River Gorge

DEQ sought guidance from the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Yakama Nation, Nez Perce and Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs on monitoring and strategies for reducing air pollution in the Columbia River Gorge and its impacts on the natural, cultural and medicinal resources that tribal nations value. DEQ will continue working closely with these tribal nations over the coming year to identify projects and actions we can take to reduce air pollution in the Gorge.

#### Electrifying truckstops on the I-5 corridor

DEQ and others helped coordinate the electrification of truckstops along the I-5 corridor to allow trucks to shut off their engines during overnight and other rest periods, reducing diesel emissions and saving fuel. The truck stop operated by the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians was one of those retrofitted with new electrification systems, and the Cow Creek Tribe has been an important partner in this project to improve air quality.

### Open burning presentation to enforcement symposium

DEQ staff gave a presentation on air quality and open burning enforcement at a Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) enforcement symposium this past spring. The presentation provided information to the CTUIR on how the state enforces open burning rules, to assist the CTUIR in developing enforcement procedures for its newly established air quality program under the new Federal Air Rules for Reservations.

### Information Systems

Over the past year, DEQ continued to advise and assist the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) in developing and implementing an “Exchange Network Node” as part of the National Environmental Information Exchange Network. DEQ assists many tribal nations and tribal associations nationwide in their development of network nodes and data flows. This summer, DEQ successfully concluded a project to help the Samish Indian Nation in Washington deliver data to the Pacific Northwest Water Quality Data Exchange, which is hosted by DEQ, and we continue working with other tribal nations that are interested in connecting to this Data Exchange, including the CTUIR, the Stillaquamish nation in Washington and the Tlingit and Haida nations in Alaska.