

**FY 2025 Request for Applications from Indian Tribes and Intertribal Consortia for Nonpoint Source Management Grants Under Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319 Funding Opportunity Number EPA-OW-OWOW-25-01**

**Selected Project Summaries:**

**Selections for the New Applicant Set-Aside:**

**Tribe: Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community**

**Project Title:** Protecting a sensitive waterbody and watershed by controlling chloride inputs  
**Abstract:** The main objective of the proposed project is to redirect salt laden stormwater to protect a tribally important waterbody that is used for the production of culturally significant resources and is habitat for sensitive aquatic organisms. The proposed BMP involves retrofitting existing stormwater infrastructure to reroute a significant portion of stormwater, and the pollutants it carries, away from the high quality lake. The proposed redirection of the stormwater will also restore the natural watershed boundaries for this area, which benefits the hydrologic regime for both the lake and new receiving water. The new receiving waterbody will be able to accommodate the increased stormwater, and the additional volume will be beneficial for the water reuse system downstream. The project timing will also be coordinated with a planned road construction project by Scott County to ensure minimal disruption to the public and maximize efficiency of implementation.

**Tribe: Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians**

**Project Title:** Poppet Creek Stormwater Infrastructure Project

**Abstract:** Through the Soboba Tribal Environmental Department (STED), Soboba will utilize grant funding to improve stormwater drainage systems on the Soboba Reservation. In combination of bioswales, retention areas, above ground inlets, underground piping, and native vegetation planting STED will ensure urban stormwater runoff will not discharge into Poppet Creek. Additionally, funding will be used to obtain the qualified contracting personnel to execute this project. Thus, improving resiliency of target areas and mitigating Nonpoint source pollution.

**Tribe: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes**

**Project Title:** Pitfalls to Preservation: Replacing Antiquated Toilets to Preserve Water Quality on the Flathead Indian Reservation

**Abstract:** This project aims to mitigate human waste leakage and pollution originating from outdated pit toilets, which present significant risks to water quality on the Flathead Indian Reservation. The primary objective is to remove the most problematic pit toilets and replace them with contained vaulted toilets to prevent future contamination. By enhancing waste infrastructure, the project will protect and enhance water quality, preserve designated uses, and safeguard the health of the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes membership.

**Tribe: Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians**

**Project Title:** Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Floating Wetlands Treatment Project

**Abstract:** The Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians ("SSBMI") proposes to construct approximately ten (10) floating wetlands; five (5) Tule floating wetlands and five (5) commercial floating wetlands to place within the Indian Creek water body in the Indian Creek Ranch owned by the Tribe. The Tribe proposes to utilize local tule to construct the floating wetlands modeled after the Aztec chinampas or "floating gardens". The Tribe's project is consistent with the BMPs in preserving and protecting water quality through unique and culturally relevant projects. The proposed project is consistent with the Tribes PPG and will provide an enhanced element of water protection by utilizing local tule and test samples for a future larger scale project for the Tribe. The Tribe has experienced the pollutant effects of wildfire related impacts to their water infrastructure and local wildlife.

**Tribe: Blackfeet Tribe**

**Project Title:** Reducing Nonpoint Source Pollution Using Best Management Practices in the Willow Creek, Two Medicine, and Milk River Watersheds of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation

**Abstract:** This funding would be used to help alleviate known nonpoint source pollution within the Willow Creek, Two Medicine, and Milk River Watersheds on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. It will allow us to carry out several targeted nonpoint source projects that were recommended within the Tribe's Willow Creek Watershed Management Plan and that have been identified by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). These projects include: Relocate 5 or 6 corrals in the floodplain or that potentially drain into streams; harden crossings and do offsite water for 2 range projects; sprig willows, install browse protection and implement improved grazing management for 3 projects; implement 2 wetland restoration projects in the upper reaches of Willow and Depot Creeks.

**Tribe: Big Sandy Rancheria Band Of Western Mono Indians Of California**

**Project Title:** Comprehensive Nonpoint Source Reduction and Community Education Program

**Abstract:** The CNPSR-CE program will reduce nonpoint source pollution, enhance streambed protection, improve water quality, and educate the community about how to maintain the success of the program going forward. This will be accomplished through several measures including road stabilization and implementing water quality improvement and erosion control measures. The program will entail also riparian planting and ongoing outreach and community education. The program goals will include restoring 1,500 linear feet of eroding streambank, stabilizing five miles of unpaved roads to reduce sediment runoffs, supporting 50 acres of riparian habitat by removing invasive species, and planting native vegetation to improve filtration of pollutants and enhance streambank stability. The program will implement erosion control measures across a mile-long firebreak in burn-scarred areas to minimize sediment runoff during significant rainfall events. The program will increase awareness by educating over 250 community members in their role of preventing nonpoint source pollution by participating in 12 outreach opportunities to increase awareness of NPS pollution sources and encourage best practices among community members.

## **General Pool Selections:**

### **Tribe: Nez Perce Tribe**

**Project Title:** Upper Lapwai Creek Watershed Restoration Project: Phase II

**Abstract:** The Nez Perce Tribe (NPT or Tribe) has successfully completed several restoration projects in the greater Lapwai Creek watershed over the past several years. Building on these efforts, the NPT Water Resources Division (WRD) is proposing the implementation of targeted Best Management Practices (BMPs) at a site within the HUC 12 upper Lapwai Creek (ULC) watershed. These BMPs will complement the watershed-scale approach established by previous projects and focus on tribally owned property fully contained within the watershed. Livestock exclusion fencing (removed, replaced, and repaired) and riparian planting will be installed in an effort to reduce macronutrient and bacterial inputs into Lapwai Creek and, ultimately, the Clearwater River. In addition, these efforts are intended to enhance habitat heterogeneity, decrease stream temperatures, and raise the local water table to benefit all organisms. Of particular cultural significance to the Tribe are tule (*Schoenoplectus acutus*), which thrives in standing and streamside wetlands, and salmon, which rely on streams in the greater Lapwai Creek Watershed for spawning and rearing.

### **Tribe: Havasupai Tribe**

**Project Title:** Stabilization and Restoration of Three Spring Sources Degraded by Flooding on the Havasupai Reservation

**Abstract:** The proposed project will address three natural spring sources along Havasu Creek that were impacted by flooding and are discharging sediment-laden water to Havasu Creek. Flooding has caused considerable damage to springs located along Havasu Creek through soil erosion (Manakaja Spring and Uqualla Springs) and floodwater-transported sediment deposition (Fern Springs). Havasu Creek has experienced increased flooding that has impaired water quality, habitat, and aquatic life associated with Havasu Creek and springs located along Havasu Creek. NPS BMPs are designed to stabilize the three springs with native plant cuttings and to eliminate or significantly reduce sediment-laden spring flows from entering Havasu Creek by installing culverts at each spring to transport very-low turbidity (low sediment levels) spring water underneath foot trails and into Havasu Creek.

### **Tribe: Cedarville Rancheria**

**Project Title:** Protection of the Fishery and Natural Lake Functions through Expansion of Little Pau Pond

**Abstract:** The primary objective of this proposed project is to restore lake functions and protect the water quality in NPS-degraded Little Pau Pond. Little Pau Pond is impacted by phosphorus nutrient loading from supplemental well water causing highly eutrophic conditions in the lake associated with 100% lake surface-covered algal blooms, extremely low dissolved oxygen levels, fish kills, and reduced water column depth from decaying algal biomass. NPS BMPs to be implemented for Little Pau Pond are replacement of the high-phosphorus supplemental well water source with a low phosphorus well water source through installation of a new underground pipeline and expansion of the pond area to create a deeper and larger pond to

meet the goals of swimmable and fishable for Little Pau Pond. Anticipated outcomes after NPS BMP implementations are restored and protected water quality conditions, improved fishery habitat, and maintained water column depth for Little Pau Pond.

**Tribe: Cher Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria**

Project Title: Trinidad Rancheria Site #4 Low-Impact Development Project – Phase II

Abstract: The Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria (Trinidad Rancheria) will reduce nonpoint source (NPS) pollution in the McConnahas-Mill Creek watershed through the deployment of Low Impact Development (LID) and Green Infrastructure Best Management Practices (BMPs). Design features include: 1) Gutters and catchment tanks; 2) Slotted-drains and an oil-water separator; 3) Flow-through planters; 4) A vegetated swale along the Site's northern perimeter, and; 5) Removal of invasive plants and deployment of site stabilization BMPs. The Project, initially funded under an FY23 Tribal Clean Water Act Competitive Grant, requires additional funding to complete the construction phase of the Trinidad Rancheria Site #4 Low-Impact Development Project.

**Tribe: Yurok Tribe**

Project Title: Wetland Restoration and Riparian Enhancement on Panther Creek at Klamath Food Village

Abstract: The Yurok Tribe Environmental Department seeks funding to restore wetland habitat and enhance the riparian corridor in South Fork (SF) Panther Creek within the Lower Klamath River Basin. Historically, this ephemeral tributary ran off the steep gradient of Tepo Ridge and shifted from a defined stream channel to a complex mosaic of dynamic wetland habitat, serving as non-natal rearing habitat for federally listed coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*). During 20<sup>th</sup> century land development, these wetlands were filled and the stream channelized to rapidly transport water away from developed areas. The primary land uses in the SF Panther Creek Watershed today are commercial, residential, cultural, and ceremonial. Currently, SF Panther Creek is inundated with Himalayan blackberry and reed canary grass, reducing water storage capacity and flooding the Klamath Food Village area during large storm events. These changes in geomorphology disrupt nutrient dynamics as well as hydrologic processes cause an imbalance in natural, native plant community. This project will rehabilitate 48,000 square meters of wetlands and riparian corridor to restore catchment and depositional area for reduction of organic and inorganic pollutants through physical, chemical, and biological processes. The added water volume storage capacity will increase flood resilience and enhance biological habitat. The types of activities involved with this project are categorized as natural channel restoration, wetland restoration, and stormwater management practices.

**Tribe: Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation**

Project Title: Stabilization and Restoration of a Tribal Spring and Two Road Crossings of Streams

Abstract: The proposed watershed project will reduce or eliminate NPS impairments at two road crossings along Johnson Canyon Creek that support Bonneville Cutthroat Trout and a spring that flows into the headwaters of Johnson Canyon Creek. Vehicle use in the high country

causes erosion and sedimentation at the two stream crossings, while non-tribal livestock have severely damaged the spring. Our Tribally-approved Water Quality Standards list Johnson Canyon Creek as “Unique Waters” because of its Bonneville Cutthroat Trout fishery for which “no changes in natural levels of sedimentation from point or nonpoint sources are allowed” and there can be “No Net Loss of Wetlands for Unique Waters.” These tribal water quality standards are exceeded at the spring and the two stream crossings. BMPs to be implemented include exclusion fencing, cobbling the crossings, and replanting degraded vegetation.

**Tribe: Lummi Indian Business Council**

**Project Title:** Skookum Edfro Phase 3 South Fork Nooksack River Restoration

**Abstract:** Lummi Nation will restore instream habitat in the South Fork (SF) Nooksack River, in Skagit County, WA. The goal is to restore SF Nooksack early Chinook spawning, rearing and holding habitat to recover self-sustaining runs to harvestable levels by addressing limiting factors of temperature, habitat diversity, and lack of key habitat. This project is needed to address a major pre-spawn mortality of over 2,400 adult SF Chinook due to high water temperatures, poor instream habitat, and low flows in September 2021. The project will use engineered log jams (ELJs) modeled after historical SF log jams to restore geomorphic and habitat-forming processes. Funding will be used to construct 46 ELJs, create 2,275 feet of side channels, remove 250 feet of riprap, cover 1,350 feet of riprap with wood, and plant 5.4 riparian acres. Like other successful Upper SF projects completed by Lummi Nation, the project will combat incision, aggrade the channel, increase side channel habitat and floodplain connectivity, create thermal refugia and low flow pool habitat, and provide shade and wood recruitment. The WRIA 1 Recovery Plan identified SF early Chinook as one of the highest priority populations; it is essential for recovery of the threatened Puget Sound ESU. The project enhances benefits of the SF Chinook Rescue Program, a native broodstock hatchery program supporting recovery, and addresses a temperature TMDL on a river threatened by climate change. The project will also benefit ESA-listed steelhead and bull trout; coho, sockeye, and pink salmon; and the Southern Resident Killer Whale.

**Tribe: Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California, and Nevada**

**Project Title:** Long-term Protection and Restoration of Long Lake and the Bay of Tears Wetland

**Abstract:** The Fort Mojave Indian Reservation is located within and adjacent to the Mohave Valley of Arizona, California and Nevada along the lower Colorado River. The channelized Colorado River eliminated annual spring floods and the natural meandering of the Colorado River channel that had supported many lakes and thousands of acres of wetland habitat. Today there remains only three lakes and considerably less wetlands habitat on the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation and this proposed NPS watershed project is designed to restore and protect an open water/wetland and one of the remaining lakes. The proposed management measures for the Bay of Tears Wetland site involve exclusion fencing thereby removing off-road recreational vehicle use roads and a Tribal Preserve Ordinance. The proposed management measures for Long Lake are reseeding and planting native riparian trees along the fire-damaged lake shoreline at areas where erosion surfaces from adjacent croplands have been identified.

**Tribe: Santa Clara Pueblo**

Project Title: Santa Clara Pueblo Non-Point Source Best Management Practice Structure Water Quality Improvement Project

Abstract: The main objective of this application is to support designated uses of water quality by addressing impacts of NPS pollution on the tribal surface waters within the Santa Clara Creek Watershed through implementation of NPS Best Management Practice Structures. BMPS proposed for this project are rock check dams, log barrier dams, log mattresses to reduce sediment loading into the Santa Clara Creek, reduce flows to control erosion and capture debris in the drainages to the creek. In addition to the BMP field projects, the Pueblo will present NPS work at a water training/conference and present on NPS concepts and work to the local elementary school. Information on NPS work will also be written and added to the community newsletter. Anticipated environmental outcomes are reduction of channelization, altering water flow patterns and flow rate to reduce erosion of the tributaries and creek. Non field work outcomes are increased knowledge by the Pueblo community, technical partners and government officials of NPS impacts and BMPs implementation within the Santa Clara Canyon.

**Tribe: San Carlos Apache Tribe**

Project Title: NPS Watershed Project to Stabilize and Restore Two Beach Access Sites along Seneca Lake

Abstract: The work plan and budget proposed in this application are designed to implement an on-the-ground NPS watershed project involving stabilization and restoration of two erosive beach access parking areas that transport sediment during stormwater runoff events into Seneca Lake by implementing BMPs of abandoning erosive parking areas and trails, installing waterbars, developing new stable trails, native grass reseeding, and installing exclusion fencing to provide significant water quality improvements in Seneca Lake.

**Tribe: Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation**

Project Title: Exclusion fencing and tribal preserves for a vernal pool and pond to eliminate non-tribal overgrazing

Abstract: The proposed watershed project will eliminate NPS impairments of non-tribal livestock overgrazing/trampling of the shoreline and shallows and defecation at a vernal pool (Aspen Grove Vernal Pool) and a pond (Upper Pond at Twin Lakes) through livestock exclusion fencing. To further protect the vernal pool and pond, each waterbody will be designated as a Tribal Preserve through a Tribal ordinance together with preserve-designation signs as part of education/outreach. Polluted water quality and degraded riparian vegetation/ open-water habitat associated with the vernal pool and pond are anticipated to improve significantly after these protected waterbodies are fenced.

**Tribe: South Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe**

Project Title: Protection and Restoration Two Degraded Springs and a Road Crossing of a Stream

Abstract: The proposed on-the-ground nonpoint source watershed project has been developed to stabilize two degraded springs (Meadow Spring and Boho'Beh Spring) and a dirt road

crossing of a stream channel of Upper Chimney Creek that flows into the South Fork Humboldt River. NPS BMPs proposed to restore the two springs are to install livestock exclusion fencing to allow the springs to reestablish wetland vegetation, spring flows, and wildlife habitat while also providing livestock watering outside of exclusion fencing. NPS BMPs proposed to stabilize the stream channel crossing of Upper Chimney Creek are reseeding the streambank riparian areas, rock armoring the stream channel along the area where vehicles cross, and placing large woody debris in the stream channel. These NPS BMPs are anticipated to restore the two springs and the dirt road crossing to stable conditions.

**Tribe: Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians**

**Project Title:** Cattle Exclusion Project in ULRL Watershed

**Abstract:** Pastureland often intersects with streams and is, in fact, intentionally placed along streams as they are natural sources of drinking water for livestock. The ecological damage caused by cattle that near the maximum holding capacity of a pasture can be greatly mitigated through well designed rotational grazing that prevents stream access. However, the drinking water requirement of livestock greatly increases the cost of this BMP. EPA funding under this project will cover the cost of livestock exclusion fencing and a watering system for cattle, as well as the supplies/materials and possible contract work required to complete the project. It is expected that this work will reduce the sediment and nutrient load in the ULRL watershed, as well as increase the fish and invertebrate biodiversity of the watershed. The watersheds listed above are considered priority for land protection and management in the ULRL Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan. Grazing (off reservation) and its impacts are identified as one of three main water quality issues for the tribe in the 2020 NPS management plan. Outreach funded by this project will increase NPS pollution prevention knowledge of community members. The value provided outside the Reservation will be recognized not only by landowner/producers who may become future partners but by local governmental partners who are working with Red Lake Nation on the 1W1P efforts. Matching efforts in the 1W1P will increase the likelihood of finding additional or matching funds to complete more projects of the same type.

**Tribe: Penobscot Indian Nation**

**Project Title:** FY2025 Competitive Grant - NPS Management on Penobscot Lands

**Abstract:** The goal of this project is to protect water quality and aquatic life in Penobscot River Reservation waters. The objective is to control and reduce sediment and nutrient input into the Penobscot River by implementing bank stabilization on Indian Island that will prevent approximately 275 tons/year of soil from entering tribal waters. We propose to stabilize ~550 feet of shoreline bank and restore ~6,875 feet<sup>2</sup> of riparian vegetation.

**Tribe: Houlton Band Of Maliseet Indians**

**Project Title:** Installing boulder/log BMPs along 0.5 miles of the North Branch Meduxnekeag Watershed and planning another 2.4 miles of these BMPs further downstream to address water quality impairment due to hydro-modification

Abstract: This Project:

1) installs log and boulder structural BMPs in 0.5 miles of the North Branch Meduxnekeag River downstream from 1.7 miles of previous restoration (just west of Route 1) and adjacent to 0.8 miles of restoration (just east of Route 1) planned for 2025. It continues an established and long term effort by HBMI to restore aquatic habitat and improve water quality in the Meduxnekeag Watershed. These structures mitigate legacy impacts of logging and dams (hydro-modification) by adding in-stream structural complexity that creates long term stability in the channel. Main project tasks include (1) gathering /acquiring project materials (boulders and trees with root wads), (2) obtaining state/federal permits, (3) installing hydro-modification BMPs (boulder/log structures that create shade, riffles and pools), and (4) photographing and resurveying the channel and channel features to document resulting changes.

2) plans another 2.4 miles of log and boulder structural BMPs in the North Branch of the Meduxnekeag River just downstream of the area described above (see Attachment 1).

A considerable amount of boulders and woody debris were lost from the Meduxnekeag in the 1800s. This lack of pool and riffle forming features created wide, shallow stream channels with little structural complexity and impaired aquatic habitat. The shallow, slow-moving water warms more quickly contributing to temperatures also unsuitable for the River's cold water fish and other aquatic organisms. Anticipated environmental outcomes include: (1) improved aquatic habitat (pools, riffles, shade) and (2) increased opportunity for cold-water fish such as salmon to migrate upstream into tribal waters and to reach cold-water refugia in adjacent tributaries. The mission of HBMI's NPS Management Program is to protect and restore water quality, watershed condition, and aquatic/riparian habitat in the Meduxnekeag Watershed. One of HBMI's overarching natural resource goals is "salmon in our waters."

Tribe: **Confederated Tribes Of Colville Reservation**

Project Title: Nespelem Watershed Project

Abstract: The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation request \$125,000 of EPA Section 319 funding to perform nonpoint source (NPS) water pollution control work to improve water quality in the Nespelem Creek watershed, through stream adjacent road decommissioning. Project work will improve water quality by reducing sediment delivery from roads to streams and will restore natural watershed hydrology by removing impediments to natural flow. This proposal also includes support for the Nonpoint Source Management Coordinator to monitor and administer regulation of NPS pollution generating activities across the 1.4 million acre Colville Indian Reservation.

Tribe: **Confederated Tribes Of Siletz Indians**

Project Title: Year 2 of Phase 4 Lower Siletz River Tidewater Pilot Project

Abstract: The proposed 319 project is a subset of the Tribe's larger effort to complete in-stream restoration actions identified in a series of Tribal/EPA assessment and planning efforts. Aside from adjustments to the first season of implementation structures, the second season of Phase 4 structure work will focus on repeating successes in the same general locations and creating modified structure types where deemed appropriate within the same permitted work areas.

The Tribe's proposed Phase 4 project benefits to salmonid and lamprey species have to be scaled to a level not commonly evaluated in Oregon's mid coast region.

**Tribe: La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians**

**Project Title:** La Jolla Pervious Parking Low Impact Design and Outreach Project

**Abstract:** Project will follow Low Impact Development (LID) design principles to develop a parking area comprised of pervious asphalt with a native plant vegetative strip to filter normal light runoff and a bioswale containing native grasses to capture heavier runoff during impactful rain events. An LID-designed parking area will reduce overall erosion at the site while not installing a standard impervious paved parking area with resultant reduction in water infiltration. Signage will inform users of the LID design principles and best management practices involved.

**Tribe: White Mountain Apache Tribe**

**Project Title:** White Mountain Apache Tribe Cottonwood Watershed Assessment & Native Plant Harvesting and Wildfire Mitigation

**Abstract:** The proposal includes is proposing to perform two projects: 1) develop a watershed base plan for the Carrizo Creek sub-watershed, and 2) harvest, farm, and re-seed the wildfire-damaged areas within the 2023 Cottonwood Creek and 2023 Snake Ridge Wildfires. The development of a watershed-based plan will improve coordination with watershed stakeholders and identify watershed concerns. Harvesting, farming, and re-seeding native seeds will yield multiple use objectives that range from improving groundcover native plant density, to reducing watershed erosion and improving rangeland plant diversity.

**Tribe: Pueblo of Santa Ana**

**Project Title:** Pueblo of Santa Ana T-2 Road Management Strategies and Stabilization Plan Implementation

**Abstract:** The proposed project area is the located on one of the Pueblo's Range Road "T2", which is a rural unpaved road that runs west to east across the Pueblo from State Highway 550 to the Rio Jemez (see map 1) providing access to energy facilities, ranch and irrigation land, and cultural areas. The proposed project area faces several challenges of non-point source pollution which affects the watershed area that connects to the Rio Jemez. The focus of the proposed project will be implementing Best Management Practices (BMPs) on erosion along the T2 range road. BMPs will help offset the issues with nonpoint source pollution by helping manage the T2 road through remediation of erosion controls, this will also help with water quality concerns because the T2 road is a direct pathway to the river. Through previous funding the Pueblo was able to create a Management Strategies and Stabilization Plan (MSSP). The plan is meant to serve as a toolbox to help identify critical erosion areas and develop best management practices (BMPs) to mitigate erosion on the T2 roadway, this plan will be utilized during this grant opportunity. Successful implementation of this project will result in a combination of short, intermediate, and long-term behavioral and environmental outcomes.

**Tribe:** **Confederated Tribe of the Umatilla Indian Reservation**

**Project Title:** Imeques Reach Project

**Abstract:** The CTUIR Department of Natural Resources is seeking partner funding to supplement costs associated with the construction and implementation of the Imeques Floodplain Restoration and Acclimation Facility. The goal of this project is to restore channel and floodplain conditions in the Umatilla River to enhance ecosystem processes and increase instream habitat complexity to support key fish species that includes Endangered Species Act-listed steelhead (*O. mykiss*), spring Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), and bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*). Multiple habitat restoration techniques will be implemented to restore critical spawning and rearing habitat for these fishes.

**Tribe:** **Quinault Indian Nation**

**Project Title:** Controlling Invasive Species to Improve Water Quality

**Abstract:** The goal with this funding is to improve the water quality of the Quinault Indian Reservation. The plan is for follow up treatment of invasive species primarily along the mainstream of the Quinault River from river mile 5 to 10, revegetate treated riparian areas to prevent re-establishment of invasive plants, restore ecosystem function and water quality, and continue strategic planning to implement components of the current Stewardship Plan (QIN Vegetation Management Plan). The Quinault Indian Reservation is a rain-drenched land of conifer forests, swift-flowing rivers, and 25 miles of Pacific coastline. Sharing borders with Olympic National Park, the Olympic National Forest and Washington State lands, the reservation encompasses more than 208,000 acres. Four major rivers – the Moclips, Quinault, Raft and Queets – flow west from the Olympic Mountains across the Reservation to the Pacific Ocean. These rivers are vital to the Quinault Indian Nation (QIN) for transportation, drinking water, wildlife habitat, cultural observances, and community life. Perhaps most importantly, these rivers provide spawning and rearing grounds for a diversity of fish including several species of salmon and steelhead and the threatened bull trout.

**Tribe:** **Spokane Tribe Of The Spokane Reservation**

**Project Title:** Middle Chamokane Creek Planting at Bank Stabilization Project Site FY 2025

**Abstract:** The previous project at this site regraded the bank, erosion control blankets were installed, and native grasses were planted to hold the bank until woody vegetation could succeed it. Performing a riparian planting at this site will hasten this process, and help in introducing a diversity of native species that are no longer present at this site. This project will continue to work towards the goal of increasing bank stability at this site through root complexity.