RI/FS 101: Part II
Tribal Influence in the RI/FS Process on Tribal Sites
Tribal Lands and Environmental Forum
August 15, 2018
Chapter 4–4: Cultural Resources Protection (Resolution 1983–411)

- Two Federal Laws that assist in upholding this code:
  1. Federal Archeological Resources Act of 1979
  2. National Historic Preservation Act
  3. American Indian Religious Freedom Act
Chapter 4–4: Cultural Resources Protection (Resolution 1983–411)

- Under–Takings Off Reservation: CCT has the right to participate in permitting that may adversely affect its cultural resources. (ARPA, NHPA, and American Indian Religious Freedom Act)

- Under–Takings On Reservation: CCT has the right to determine if a permit would adversely affect resources and if inclusion of such resources.

- Colville Register and National Register determination
Chapter 6–6: Research Regulations
(Resolution 1981–721)

- Any studies, surveys, and/or research projects require a Research Permit on the Colville Indian Reservation (CIR) and its Trust lands.
- The data is the CCT’s
- Permit does not imply endorsement by the CCT
- Penalties can include both criminal and civil
Tribal Codes as ARARS or Clean Up Levels

- Chapter 4–6: Mining Practices Water Quality (Resolution 2010–620)
- Chapter 4–8: Water Quality Standards (Resolution 1984–526)
- Chapter 4–16: Hazardous Substance Control (Resolution 2014–511)
- Chapter 4–18: Air Emissions Control (Resolution 2003–28)
Other....

- Tribal Specific Data
  - CCT Resource Use and Consumption Survey
  - CCT Fish Consumption Rate
  - Residential Soil Testing on Allotted/Trust Lands
  - Fisheries Program (Pike, Sturgeon, Mussels, etc...)
  - Risk Communication using the “Fish Calendar”
Upper Columbia River Tribal Consumption and Resource Use Survey
Cindy Marchand
Office of Environmental Trust
Results

2/3 of the people who were picked for the survey reported that they consume and/or use local resources three or more times per week.
Results

- 97% of people living on the reservation ate something local (fish, huckleberries, deer, garden vegetables, etc.) last year.
- 53% of people living on the Reservation used “non-food” local resources (for weaving, construction, sweats, firewood, etc.) last year.
- 88% of people living on the Reservation were active outdoors locally last year.
Top Ten Local Foods Consumed

1. Deer
2. Huckleberries
3. Elk
4. Moose
5. Wild Strawberries
6. Wild Raspberries
7. Bitterroot
8. Camas
9. Upland Birds (e.g. Wild Turkey)
10. Wild Mushrooms
1,421 people responded affirmatively that they refrained from using or avoided any resources from the Upper Columbia River or Lake Roosevelt.

The 993 people who avoid any resources or activities because of contamination or pollution specified that they avoid the following:

- Fish: 97.55%
- Activities: 26.85%
- Animals other than fish: 19.31%
- Plants: 12.90%
Fish Consumption Rate

- Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation Fish Consumption Rate is 400g/d
Ecology’s “Fish Consumption Rates Technical Support Document” supports an FCR for the State of Washington between 157 to 267 grams per day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th>95th Percentile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tulalip</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suquamish</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squaxin Island</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRITFC Tribes</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian / Pacific Islanders</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCRRS Adults, using 90% portion size:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Fish Eaters (All / CCT only)</td>
<td>20 / 21</td>
<td>93 / 136</td>
<td>129 / 185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCRRS Adults, using 90% portion size:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular Fish Eaters (All / CCT only)</td>
<td>80 / 105</td>
<td>395 / 384</td>
<td>405 / 436</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Walleye get their name from reflective eyes which are very light-sensitive. They are very active at night.

Walleye should be eaten no more than once a week.

If you eat one serving of local Walleye, you SHOULD NOT eat any other fish that week.
Questions?