Bonneville Power Administration
Fish and Wildlife Program FY99 Proposal Form

Establish the Methow Watershed Council

Bonneville project number, if an ongoing project 9155
Business name of agency, institution or organization requesting funding

Methow Valley Citizens Council

Business acronym (if appropriate) MVCC
Proposal contact person or principal investigator:

Name	George Wooten, Jr.
Mailing Address	PO Box 774
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Subcontractors

Organization	Mailing Address	City, ST Zip	Contact Name
(None known at this time).			

NPPC Program Measure Number(s) which this project addresses
(None known at this time).

NMFS Biological Opinion Number(s) which this project addresses.

(None known at this time).

Other planning document references.

Methow Valley Water Pilot Planning Project, Jan. 27, 1994. *Methow River Basin Plan*, Draft:

"*Goal 10. State, county and tribal governments and private sector entities should actively seek opportunities, incentives and funding for irrigation conservation and conversion projects*". (p. 4.9).

"*Goal 15. Establish a Methow Valley Water Resources Forum (MVWRF) as a means to enable, extend and monitor the implementation of the Planning Committee's recommendations*". (p. 4.12).

Weigand, James, F., April, 1994. *Eastside Forest Ecosystem Health Assessment*, in *Volume IV: Restoration of Stressed Sites, and Processes,* Richard Everett, compiler, USDA-FS, PNW Res Sta. PNW-GTR-330:

"*Large-scale restoration efforts, such as those proposed in eastside Oregon and Washington, entail cooperative and coordinated participation of diverse communities as well as regulatory amd administrative bureaucracies at multiple geographic scales (local, regional, and national) to achieve success.*"

Washington State Legislature, Ch 173-548 WAC, Water Resources in the Methow River Basin (This information is taken from the CR 101 form published in the Washington State Register, cited as WSR 95-12-059. This proposed rule making process was begun under WSR 94-23-011, which expired June 6, 1995 without rule adoption. The formal process was restarted with publishing the current CR 101 in WSR 95-12-059):

"*The purpose of the rule is to establish guidelines and procedures for the management and preservation of both surface and ground water in the Methow River Basin. Emphasis will be placed on water conservation and best management practices. The goal will be to improve fish and wildlife habitat and preserve and enhance the unique quality of the Methow Valley while respecting existing water rights and allowing for growth. Water saved through conservation and the direct transfer of existing water rights to new uses will be the source of water needed for new development and instream flow enhancement.*"

Washington State Legislature, Proposed SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2054, *An Act Relating to water resource management*, read first time 03/10/97), Sec. 102.:

"*The legislature finds that the local development of watershed plans for managing water resources and for protecting existing water rights is vital to both state and local interests.*"

Methow Valley Ground Water Advisory Committee, January, 1994. *Methow Valley Ground Water Management Plan*:

"*Create a new countywide 'water resources coordinator' position.*", p. 44, 45.

Chelan Agreement, Mar. 8, 1991. (The Chelan Agreement was a procedural agreement arising from an original tribal government suit United States v. Washington, 384 F. Supp 312 (W.D. Wash. 1974); aff'd in Washington v. Passenger Fishing Vessel Ass's, 443 U.S. 658 (1979).

"VI. 1. b. Wherever state, tribal, or federal authorities believe there to be problems with water availability or quality that will affect a local governments permitting process under Section 63, these cases will receive first access to funding for technical data analysis. Such technical data analysis shall be completed in a timely manner."

Subbasin.

(All subbasins of the Methow Valley Watershed will be involved).

Short description. Describe the project in a short phrase (less than 250 characters). Give information that is not in the title. If possible start this field with an action verb (protect, modify, develop, enhance, etc.) rather than a noun (this project protects). There is room for a more detailed project abstract later in the narrative section, so please keep this answer short.

The Methow Valley Citizens Council is initiating the formation of watershed council composed of multiple stakeholders that will address the challenge of preserving the biological integrity of the Methow Valley watershed through implementation and coordination of conservation and restoration efforts.

MVCC's strategy in the formation of a watershed council is to safeguard the social values and ecological integrity of the Methow Valley watershed. This council, which currently has two co-directors and an advisory board of eight stakeholders, has as its mission 1) the performance of tangible actions in the Methow watershed that will benefit wild salmon and will protect, restore and enhance both salmonid habitat and biological diversity, and 2) fostering in Methow residents an increased awareness and enjoyment of the rich ecological heritage of our anadromous fish and of the diverse life of the watershed.

The current direction of the Methow River Council is to address the larger context of the entire social and ecological makeup of the watershed as well as resources within the riparian corridor. The current Council would continue as the Methow Watershed Council by enlarging the advisory board to include all stakeholders, acquiring organizational funding, opening channels of communication with federal funding sources, finalizing the three-year plan, insuring that monitoring and field assessments of river corridor habitat, conditions, and needs are being completed on schedule, and acting as an information intermediary between funders, governement, business, and citizen shareholders.

Section 2. Key words

Mark	Programmatic Categories	Mark	Activities	Mark	Project Types
	Anadromous fish		Construction	X	Watershed
	Resident fish		O & M		Biodiversity/genetics
	Wildlife		Production		Population dynamics
	Oceans/estuaries		Research		Ecosystems
	Climate		Monitoring/eval.		Flow/survival
	Other		Resource mgmt		Fish disease
			Planning/admin.		Supplementation
			Enforcement		Wildlife habitat en-
			Acquisitions		hancement/restoration

Other keywords.

Section 3. Relationships to other Bonneville projects

Project #	Project title/description	Nature of relationship
	Methow Valley Basin Assessment and Prioritization.	An FY 1999 grant proposal from Pacific Watershed Institute (PWI), on the subject of the *Methow Valley Basin assessment and prioritization*. The relationship of our proposal with the one by PWI is that our project is primarily for current and future project *coordination* of specific projects, whereas the proposal by PWI is for *assessment and prioritization* of projects.
	Identify resident fish and macroinvertebrate taxa and function in anadromous habitat	This is an FY 1999 grant proposal submitted by Dana Visalli. This proposal is typical of the type of work which the MVCC proposal submitted here would be reviewing.
9603401	Methow Valley Irrigation Conversion	This project is an example of an ongoing project which this proposal would be interested in reviewing.
9604000	Wenatchee and Methow Coho Restoration	This project is an example of an ongoing project which this proposal would be interested in reviewing.

Section 4. Objectives, tasks and schedules

Objectives and tasks

Obj 1,2,3	Objective	Task a,b,c	Task
1	**Initiate Project. Convene original watershed council, establish permanent council**	**a**	Recruit representatives of stakeholder groups and form a watershed council. Establish ground rules and define the role, purpose, and expectations for council members. Create and establish a meeting schedule (10/98-3/99).
1		**b**	Develop goals and objectives for the group (3/99-4/99).
2	**Gather, review and assess existing studies.**	**a**	Gather and assess existing and ongoing data relevant to watershed health and anadromous fish restoration (10/98-6/99).
2		**b**	Develop a preliminary watershed assessment based on existing data and plans (10/98-7/99).
2		**c**	Identify key issues from previous studies and the preliminary assessment (7/99-8/99).

2		**d**	Assess needs for additional information, including a determination of needs for future and ongoing technical studies, monitoring programs, and public and government involvement (7/99-9/99).
2		**e**	Identify problems and opportunities (8/99-9/99).
3	**Develop Funding**	**a**	Research funding sources for long-term funding of watershed council and administrator and begin applying for funding. This process will be ongoing, but a preliminary round will be complete within six months of project initiation (10/98-3/99).
3		**b**	Research funding sources and begin applying for funding for technical studies and monitoring programs. This process will be ongoing, but a preliminary round will be completed during the first six months of Year 2 (10/99-3/2000).
3		**c**	Research funding sources and begin applying for funding for implementation of watershed action plans (e.g., for restoration and enhancement projects, public involvement, environmental education) (5/98-3/2000).
4	**Plan development. Formulate an action plan based on a needs assessment derived from the literature and field review.**	**a**	Research and identify "innovative approaches" for land use, flood control policy, wetland protection, and management (10/99-1/2000).
4		**b**	Evaluate possible alternatives (1/2000-3/2000).
4		**c**	Prepare "planning level" cost estimates for feasible alternatives and develop a river corridor management strategy that reflects the goals established during Phase 1 (4/2000-6/2000).
4		**d**	Prepare draft action plan: identify desirable projects or action items and their task- and time-lines. Provide for review and comment by interested parties not part of the Watershed Council. (This would include groups like the Board of County Commissioners and the Conservation District Board of Supervisors. 9/99-8/2000).

4		**e**	Revise draft as necessary and prepare final action plan (12/99-8/2000).
5	**Program administration**	**a**	Initiate and oversee technical studies and monitoring program(s) (4/2000-9/2001).
5		**b**	Initiate and oversee projects recommended in action plan (10/2000-9/2001).
5		**c**	Develop a volunteer program (4/2001-9/2001).
6	**Evaluation**	**a**	Evaluate watershed assessment, information needs, and issue statement; revise if necessary to reflect our experience to date (8/2000-9/2000).
6		**b**	Evaluate work done to date (monitoring, projects undertaken under action plan): are our goals being met? What changes are necessary to make our work more effective? (7/2001-9/2001)
6		**c**	Report to funders (4/2001-10/2001).

Objective schedules and costs

Objective #	Start Date mm/yyyy	End Date mm/yyyy	Cost %
1	5/1998	11/1998	9
2	5/1998	4/1999	16
3	5/1998	3/2000	31
4	5/1999	3/2000	13
5	11/1999	4/2001	28
6	3/2000	5/2001	3

Schedule constraints.

Milestone for 1/99 - form new council and meet monthly. Council makeup could require more than 24 meetings depending on time to form council; council members travelling from distant areas could require greater or lesser travel, perdiem expenses.
Milestone for 8/2000 - prepare final action plan.
Milestone for 10/2001 - prepare final report.

Completion date. Enter the last year that the project is expected to require funding.

In the year 2001, the evaluation report can be used to determine whether the Watershed Council should continue, however long-term funding for this program is envisioned.

Section 5. Budget

FY99 budget by line item

Item	Note	FY99
Personnel	2080 hrs administrator's salary @$13.46 hourly rate (fringe benefits below) - $27,996.80 192 hrs cooperator salaries @16.62 hourly rate (no fringe benefits) - $3,191.04	31,187.84
Fringe benefits	FICA - $1,736.00 L&I - $124.80 Medicare - $406.00 Medical, Dental, Vision ins. - $2,100.00 Retirement - $2,122.40 Life ins. - $88.80	6,578.00
Supplies, materials, non-expendable property		1,500.00
Operations & maintenance	postage and box rental - $300.00 communications - $1,200.00 advertising - $200.00 office rent - $2,400.00 utilities - $900.00 photocopy costs - $1,620.00 misc. (dues, reg., mtg. rms.) - $700.00 repairs and maintenance - $500.00	7,820.00
Capital acquisitions or improvements (e.g. land, buildings, major equip.)		
PIT tags	# of tags:	
Travel	travel for 5 people travelling 210 miles @0.35 per mile from Seattle to the Methow Valley for 12 meetings - $4,410.00 per diem for 12 meetings for 10 council members @ 35.00 per day - $4,200.00	$8,610.00
Indirect costs		
Subcontracts		
Other	fiscal overhead	$2,379.90
TOTAL		$58,074.74

Outyear costs

Outyear costs	FY2000	FY01	FY02	FY03
Total budget	$58,074.74	$58,074.74		
O&M as % of total	13.47%	13.47%		

Section 6. Abstract

The Methow Valley Citizens' Council is initiating the formation of a watershed council to address the challenge of preserving the biological integrity of the Methow Valley

watershed through implementation and coordination of conservation and restoration efforts.

Goals and objectives of this project are to participate in and support enhancement of Methow fish stocks, review watershed projects, work in coordination with diverse public, private, tribal and government groups, act as a clearinghouse of information, foster an increased awareness and enjoyment our anadromous fish and of the diverse life of the watershed, and ensure the long-term viability of the Watershed Council and its work.

This council, which currently has two co-directors and an advisory board of eight stakeholders, has as its mission 1) the performance of tangible actions in the Methow watershed that will benefit wild salmon and will protect, restore and enhance both salmonid habitat and biological diversity, and 2) fostering in Methow residents an increased awareness and enjoyment of the rich ecological heritage of our anadromous fish and of the diverse life of the watershed.

Section 7. Project description

a. Technical and/or scientific background

The Methow Valley Citizens' Council is initiating a watershed council composed of multiple stakeholders that will address the challenge of preserving the biological integrity of the Methow Valley watershed through implementation and coordination of conservation and restoration efforts.

MVCC's strategy in the formation of a watershed council is to safeguard the social and ecological integrity of the Methow Valley watershed. This council, which currently has two co-directors and an advisory board of eight stakeholders, has as its mission 1) the performance of tangible actions in the Methow watershed that will benefit wild salmon and will protect, restore and enhance both salmonid habitat and biological diversity, and 2) fostering in Methow residents an increased awareness and enjoyment of the rich ecological heritage of our anadromous fish and of the diverse life of the watershed.

The current direction of the Methow River Council is to address the larger context of the entire social and ecological makeup of the watershed as well as the resources within the riparian corridor. The Council would continue development as the Methow Watershed Council by enlarging the advisory board to include all stakeholders, acquiring organizational funding, opening channels of communication with federal funding sources, finalizing the three-year plan, insuring that monitoring and field assessments of river corridor habitat, conditions, and needs is being completed on schedule, and acting as an information intermediary between public entities such as Department of Ecology, and private shareholders.

The Methow Watershed Council (formerly Methow River Council) will work toward the restoration of anadromous fish runs and protection of biological resources in the watershed, and will act as an inplementing and coordinating entity for utilities, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), and state, federal, public and private mitigation projects involving long-term riparian conservation, salmon restoration, and watershed stewardship.

b. Proposal objectives.

The objectives of forming and implementing a Methow Watershed Council are accomplished by the following means.

The objective to participate in the restoration of healthy stocks of spring and summer chinook salmon and steelhead to the Methow watershed and in the mid-Columbia basin will occur through direct participation at meetings between diverse groups that will be performing the actual work of restoration and monitoring. The Council will form a group of interested volunteers that can assist projects when needed.

The objective to perform tangible actions in the Methow watershed that will benefit wild fish stocks and protect, restore and enhance both salmonid habitat as well as the biological diversity and ecological integrity of the watershed will be accomplished through integration of a diverse group of interests from specialists and representatives from the aquatic, groundwater, riparian, headwater, upland and landscape disciplines. The Council will bring these interests together with government entities. An important factor in increasing cooperation is to ensure that all voices are equally heard, and the makeup of the Methow Watershed Council will reflect this diversity. The Council will also meet regularly with local and tribal government representatives paid to attend meetings to insure open communication is always available.

The objective to review and support implementation of watershed projects which would result in beneficial outcomes to anadromous and other native fisheries in the Methow Valley watershed will be done through maintenance of a filing and database system, both on hard as well as digital media. The use of an Arc/Info geographic information system (GIS) computer and related databases will be provided by the MVCC.

The objective to work in coordination with diverse public, private, tribal and government groups in a spirit of mutual interest, cooperation and respect for other values will be accomplished through the Methow Watershed Council's establishment in an atmosphere of respect and understanding toward the diverse groups represented. In order to further this atmosphere, dunding will help cover travel and perdiem expenses associated with attendance of monthly meetings for three years. One representative from each of local and tribal government will be paid to sit on monthly meetings of the Methow Watershed Council. Other members will receive perdiem and travel allowances.

The objective to act as a clearinghouse of information for projects involving water resource quantity and quality within the Methow Valley Watershed will be accomplished through maintenance of a comprehensive electronic, GIS computer mapping system and hard-copy filing system. Meetings will allow attendance by members of the interested public, and yearly reports will be made available to all interested parties. Reports will be generated describing the information available through the Council.

The objective to foster in Methow residents an increased awareness and enjoyment of the rich ecological heritage of our anadromous fish and of the diverse life of the watershed

will be accomplished through creation of an action plan to implement current and ongoing projects that best meet the goals and objectives of the Council.

The objective to ensure the long-term viability of the Watershed Council and its work will occur continuously through funding proposals and community interest.

c. Rationale and significance to Regional Programs.

Funding from state and federal agencies and the Bonneville Power Administration and the Northwest Power Planning Council for land acquisition and habitat restoration in critical salmon habitat has recently been identified as a priority for project funding in the Pacific Northwest. The Methow River, with a total of five anadromous species present and three salmon runs still extant, is in a unique position to qualify for these funds. A primary objective of the Methow Watershed Council will be to pursue federal funds for riparian conservation and restoration, and to direct them toward a successful outcome.

Projects conceived for aquatic and watershed enhancements will require coordination and implementation of funders, volunteers and interested public and private parties. The Methow Watershed Council would review watershed projects, and communicate these goals to public and private interests, so that funding is spent wisely, and meaningful evaluation of project results is accomplished.

The Methow Valley has a long history of involvement in important watershed issues. Historically, the Methow Valley had strong runs of anadromous fish, however these have recently dwindled. The country lifestyle and spectacular natural environment that Methow Valley residents enjoy has spawned a diverse real estate and recreational industry, which has put new demands on the environment, in addition to agriculture, logging and ranching, which were historically the mainstay of the Methow Valley economy.

Beginning in the 1960s and continuing to the present, a number of development and recreational proposals have been made that have increased the awareness and visibility of the formerly remote Methow Valley, however these changes have come at the cost of increased human disturbances in the valley's riparian environments. For instance, Washington state legislature has enabled the mitigation purchase of large acreages in the Methow Valley, for instance the 1000 acre *Big Valley Ranch* in the Mazama area, and while this has benefited some species by fencing cattle out of riparian areas, it has led to an increase in trail and human impacts to those same areas. The Methow Watershed Council would provide a forum for conflicting user groups to hear each other, and to gain access to the data of others.

The Methow Valley is fortunate to have completed several important milestones necessary for formation and implementation of a watershed council. Recently *Methow River Basin Plan* (1994), called for "*Goal 10. State, county and tribal governments and private sector entities should actively seek opportunities, incentives and funding for irrigation conservation and conversion projects*". (p. 4.9), and "*Goal 15. Establish a Methow Valley Water Resources Forum (MVWRF) as a means to enable, extend and monitor the implementation of the Planning Committee's recommendations*". (p. 4.12). The establishment of the Methow Watershed Council is the next logical step arising from those

goals. The Council would act as an intermediary for public, private and government to government interchange.

The *Methow Valley Ground Water Management Plan* (1994) repeatedly stated that a priority goal is to "c*reate a new countywide 'water resources coordinator' position.*", (p. 44, 45). The establishment of the Methow Watershed Council is the next logical step arising from those goals. The Council would integrate an understanding of different aspects of the watershed, such as ground water, riparian areas, headwaters and uplands, in addition to the aquatic environment, into a complete picture.

A Forest Service report (Weigand, 1994) identified problems with landscape-level disturbance patterns in Pacific Northwest ecosystems, that would, "*entail cooperative and coordinated participation of diverse communities as well as regulatory amd administrative bureaucracies at multiple geographic scales (local, regional, and national) to achieve success.*" . Weigand, James, F., April, 1994. *Eastside Forest Ecosystem Health Assessment*, in *Volume IV: Restoration of Stressed Sites, and Processes*, Richard Everett, compiler, USDA-FS, PNW Res Sta. PNW-GTR-330. The establishment of the Methow Watershed Council is the next logical step arising from those goals. The Council would seek to act as a forum for information exchange on the ecological dynamics of the watershed at multiple geographic scales.

The Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP), a multi-agency federal analysis of the ecological status of the entire Columbia Basin, identified the Methow watershed as one of the most pristine river systems remaining in the state. The ICBEMP, along with two other recent high-level studies of salmonids in the Columbia (the Mid-Columbia Habitat Conservation Plan, and the Independent Scientific Group's report *Return to the River*, all identify habitat conservation and restoration in upland tributaries as top priorities in the effort the restore healthy salmon runs to the Columbia. The Methow Watershed Council would coordinate and enable funding of habitat conservation and restoration projects by such diverse groups as Pacific Watershed Institute and Ducks Unlimited.

The Washington State Legislature is currently enabling funding legislation that would prioritize projects involving watershed quantity and quality, with a goal of enhancing and improving fish and wildlife habitat and preserving and enhancing the quality of the environment. The legislature, "*finds that the local development of watershed plans for managing water resources and for protecting existing water rights is vital to both state and local interests*". The Methow Watershed Council would work with both state, federal and tribal governments to protect existing water rights and instream flows.

d. Project History

e. Methods.

Council formation will begin with recruit of representatives of stakeholder groups and hiring of an administrator. This position will be announced in local newspapers, and implemented through the existing Council members and the MVCC. The job description will include an ability and desire to work with people and with technical aspects of the job

such as participation in meetings, data maintenance, familiarity with computer software and databases.

The Council will also meet regularly with local and tribal government representatives paid to attend meetings to insure open communication is always available. A fee structure is incorporated in this proposal to accomplish funding of those positions.

Meetings of the Council will begin with a thorough member understanding of the ground rules governing the meetings, with a defined role, purpose, and expectations for council members and regular meeting schedule.

The gathering and assessment of existing and ongoing data relevant to watershed health and anadromous fish restoration will occur early on. Some initial projects will receive requests for reports and reviews as early as October 1998, for example those from Pacific Watershed Institute and Dana Visalli.

By July, 1999, the Council will have developed a preliminary watershed assessment based on existing data and plans found in the review. At this point we will identify key issues from previous studies and the preliminary assessment, assess needs for additional information, including a determination of needs for future and ongoing technical studies, monitoring programs, and public and government involvement, and identify problems and opportunities.

The Council will maintain a database of funding sources for long-term funding of the Watershed Council and administrator, research, education, technical programs, monitoring, and for implementation of watershed action plans. This task would occur on an ongoing basis, but a preliminary round will be complete within six months of project initiation.

The Council would research and identify “innovative approaches” for land use, flood control policy, wetland protection, and management, and evaluate possible alternatives for management and government decisions, then prepare “planning level” cost estimates for feasible alternatives and develop a river corridor management strategy that reflects the goals established during Phase 1. From this, the Council would prepare a draft action plan that identifies desirable projects or action items and their task- and time-lines. The draft, which would be begun as early as September, 1999, would provide for review and comment by interested parties not part of the Watershed Council. (This would include groups like the Board of County Commissioners and the Conservation District Board of Supervisors. The revision of the draft and preparation of the final action plan would be complete by August 2000.

The Methow Watershed Council would develop a volunteer program of interested participants for desirable aquatic enhancement and restoration projects by September 2001.

The Council would have as ongoing tasks the initiation and/or oversight of technical studies and monitoring programs, projects recommended in action plan.

This proposal is structured as a three-year plan. At the end of three years, an evaluation of the products (a successfully completed watershed assessment, information databases, communiques, volunteer committee, enthusiastic supporters, respectful meeting attendance, etc.) would occur. Products would be revised if necessary to reflect our experience up to that date. An evaluation of work done to date (monitoring, projects undertaken under action plan) and answer as to whether are our goals were being met would result in knowing what changes would be necessary to make our work more effective. A report to the funders would be complete by October 2001, with an assessment of the success of the project, and recommendations for future actions.

f. Facilities and equipment.

Office and meeting facilities will be an important part of this grant. Most scientific equipment will be the responsibility of the individual contractors, not the Methow Watershed Council. The Council will have the primary responsibility of maintaining information databases, and disseminating information. The MVCC is donating the use of Arc-Info computer software, for the maintenance of a map-based system of tracking projects. This equipment is currently in the MVCC office in Twisp, Washington. An index of all reports on file will be available to all stakeholders, and copies will be available on a need-to-know basis.

g. References.

Chelan Agreement, Mar. 8, 1991. (The Chelan Agreement was a procedural agreement made in Chelan County, Washington, and arising from an original tribal government suit United States v. Washington, 384 F. Supp 312 (W.D. Wash. 1974); aff'd in Washington v. Passenger Fishing Vessel Ass's, 443 U.S. 658 (1979).

Methow Valley Water Pilot Planning Project, Jan. 27, 1994. *Methow River Basin Plan*, Draft, Planning Committee, Winthrop, WA.

Methow Valley Ground Water Advisory Committee, January, 1994. *Methow Valley Ground Water Management Plan*, Studio Cascade Community Planning, Okanogan, WA.

Washington State Legislature, June, 1995. Ch 173-548 WAC, *Water Resources in the Methow River Basin* (This information is taken from the CR 101 form published in the Washington State Register, cited as WSR 95-12-059. This proposed rule making process was begun under WSR 94-23-011, which expired June 6, 1995 without rule adoption. The formal process was restarted with publishing the current CR 101 in WSR 95-12-059):

Washington State Legislature, read first time 03/10/97. Proposed Second Substitute House Bill 2054, Sec. 102, *An Act Relating to water resource management*, Olympia, WA.

Weigand, James, F., April, 1994. *Eastside Forest Ecosystem Health Assessment*, in *Volume IV: Restoration of Stressed Sites, and Processes*, Richard Everett, compiler, USDA-FS, PNW Res Sta. PNW-GTR-330, Portland, OR.

Section 8. Relationships to other projects

Other projects related to this project are numerous. Groups that the Council could help that may want to attend meetings, access data, or confer with government authorities would include Irrigation Districts, cities such as Twisp and Winthrop, with strong water conservation measures, developers seeking mitigation, tribal state and federal government entities charged with protection of human and environmental resources, property owners, and many others. Contractors for technical studies mentioned previously, such as Pacific Watershed Institute and restoration contractors, ecologists, hydrologists, geologists, etc., will meet with the Methow Watershed Council on a regular basis to inform what projects could be done in exchange for enabling and coordination of those projects.

Section 9. Key personnel

Current proposed Board of Directors for the Methow Watershed Council are:

Dale Bambrick	Yakima Indian Nation
Jennifer Molesworth	US Forest Service
Lynda Hoffman	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Jim Doran	Mayor, Town of Twisp
Michael Pritchard	Owner, Osprey River Tours
Jeanette Smith	Staff, Pacific Watershed Institute
Craig Boesel	Rancher
Jay Lucas	MV Ski Touring Association

Jennifer Molesworth, originally the project co-director. Jennifer Molesworth has a Bachelor of Science degree in Biology and Aquatic Ecology from the State University of New York, 1981. Her professional experience includes fish biologist with the US Forest Service since 1989, serving as the Methow Valley District fish biologist since 1992, with responsibility for the district's fish program. As part of her work, she has completed a habitat assessment for all anadromous fish-bearing streams on the district.

Joseph Dana Visalli has a Master of Arts in Environmental Studies from Norwich University, Montpelier, Vermont, 1991. He is interested in research on the causes and consequences of environmental abuse in human societies through history, and on the ecological principles that underlie healthy biological systems. Dana Visalli has a Bachelor of Science in Biology from the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1989, where he graduated with honors. Dana Visalli has a teacher certification with current endorsements in Biology, General Science, Russian and Mstory. His studies included an independent research project on mutualistic symbiotic insect-plant relationships.

Dana Visalli is currently a Consulting Botanist in Winthrop, Washington.

Projects Dana Visalli has worked on include:

- Director, Methow Biodiversity Project, a watershed based biological inventory and mapping project with citizpn participation. Programs include editing and publishing a natural history journal, a butterfly species inventory, amphibian distribution mapping, aquatic macroinvertebrate survey, reproductive enhancement project for wood ducks,

kestrels and bluebirds, a migratory bird count, inventory of hdrlequin ducks in the Methow River, raising chinook salmon in classroom aquaria, an ecology camp and a field biology program for teens.
- Inventory of mosses and lichens of the Okanogan National Forest and development of an herbarium collection of same for the Washington Native Plant Society.

Some past experiences of Dana Visalli include:

- Inventory of amphibian species presence, abundance and reproductive success in the Methow River watershed - a cooperative program with the US Forest Service funded by World Wildlife Fund. 1995-1996.
- Sensitive Plant Survey/Vegetation Mapping on 30,000 acres of Klamath -Ranger District, Winema National Forest. Contractor and project leader. 1994-1995.
- Chinook salmon spawning ground surveys on the Similkameen, Methow and Okanogan Rivers, Don Chapman Consultants, Boise, Idaho. Field biologist. 1992 & 1993.
- Lead instructor for North Cascades Institute field workshop *Chinook Salmon in the Inland Northwest*.

George Wooten, has a BA, Biochemistry and Genetic Engineering, from University of Maryland Baltimore County, 1981. He spent three years in graduate school studying ethnobotany and medicinal chemistry at the University of Maryland at Baltimore, Graduate School, School of Pharmacy

George Wooten's professional experience includes many years of work for the US Forest Service in Twisp, Washington. Other jobs accomplished by George Wooten included:

- **Botanist**, 1997, *Chewuch River Research Natural Area Establishment Report*, a botanical survey commissioned by the Forest Service under a grant to Sierra Biodiversity Institute.
- **Instructor (Wetlands Education)**, 1997, *Wetlands Outreach Ecology*, a series of four outdoor teacher's workshops in North Central Washington, under a grant to Trust for Habitat Conservation.
- **Biological Technician (Botany)**, 1987 to 1996, USDA-Forest Service, Twisp, WA. Botanist and biologist. Duties were inspecting and surveying for endangered plants and animals, database development, herbarium maintenance, wetlands and habitat delineation, report writing for Environmental Assessments, EISs and Watershed Analyses; five years were spent as a botanist, database analyst, GIS technician, and field crew leader for the multi-agency North Cascades Grizzly Bear Ecosystem Study.
- **Instructor (Ecology, Botany)**, 1996, *Thunder Ecology Field Workshop*, a regional natural history workshop to promote awareness of the Thunder Mountain fire, for Trust for Habitat Conservation.

George Wooten has experience writing and receiving grants such as the following:

- US EPA, 1997, $9,800 for Wetlands Outreach Ecology Workshops for K-12 Teachers, a series of outdoor workshops, sponsored by Trust for Habitat Conservation.

- USDA Forest Service, Washington Office, 1996, $5,200 for matching funds for the *Chewuch Research Natural Area Establishment Report.*
- Conservation Technology Support Program, Dec. 1995, $10,000, through the Smithsonian Institution's National Zoological Park and industry donors (Hewlett-Packard, ESRI, GTCO), technology grant for GIS computer equipment, software and ARC/INFO training workshops to benefit local community groups: Methow Citizens Council, Methow Land Trust and Methow Forest Watch, for land-use planning efforts.
- Regional Forester's Grant, Portland Office, USDA-Forest Service, 1992, $3,000 matching grant for herbarium maintenance through cooperative volunteer efforts of the Washington Native Plant Society's Okanogan Chapter. Developed an annotated geographic floral database of North Cascades plant species linked to an herbarium maintenance program.

George Wooten has a number of publications including:

- *Prevention of alien plant invasions,* by G.F. Wooten and P. Morrison, 1995, In *Key Elements for Ecological Planning: Management Principles, Recommendations, and Guidelines for Federal Lands East of the Cascade Crest in Oregon and Washington,* Cara Nelson, ed. Columbia River Bioregion Campaign - Science and Legal Working Group, Walla Walla, WA.
- *Sensitive plants*, 1994, pp. 74 to 78 in *Goat Creek Watershed Analysis and Interim Late Successional Reserve Assessment*, Methow Valley Ranger District, USFS, Winthrop, Washington, 1995.
- *Plant species of concern*, pp. 133 to 138 in *Chewuch River Watershed Analysis*, Winthrop Ranger District, Winthrop, USFS, Washington.
- Producer and narrator, *Hidden Worlds: Rare Plant Habitats*, 1993, a 30 minute video about rare plant habitats for Forest Service surveyors.
- *North Cascades Grizzly Bear Ecosystem Evaluation: Final report,* J. Almack et. al., 1993.

Section 10. Information/technology transfer

Information gathered at meetings of the Methow Watershed Council will be distributed to all members in the form of minutes, the gathering of preparatory study materials will be the responsibility of the administrator to collect, copy and provide to members. A report to the funders will occur at the end of three years, with interim reports consisting of products of the various tasks, e.g., the Council bylaws, the draft and final action plans, volunteer hour contribution awards, etc. Highlights of this information will be posted to an internet web site. Historical and technical documents will be maintained in both hard-copy at the office as well as in electronic copies. Map based data will be maintained on an Arc/Info computer geographic information system (GIS) database. Requests for data and information will be granted pursuant to satisfaction of legal ownership requirements.

Two primary methods of technology transfer will be used, publication of important findings, and agreements with public and private coopertors.