

PART I - ADMINISTRATIVE

Section 1. General administrative information

Title of project Little Naches River Riparian & In-channel Enhancement Project	
BPA project number	9705000
Contract renewal date (mm/yyyy)	12/31/98
Multiple actions? (indicate Yes or No)	
Business name of agency, institution or organization requesting funding Yakama Indian Nation Fisheries Program	
Business acronym (if appropriate)	YIN
Proposal contact person or principal investigator:	
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NPPC Program Measure Number(s) which this project addresses 7.6 Habitat Goal Policies and Objectives, 7.7 Cooperative Habitat Protection and Improvement with Private Landowners, 7.8 Implement State Federal and Tribal Habitat Improvements.	
FWS/NMFS Biological Opinion Number(s) which this project addresses None known	
Other planning document references The project supports goals of <i>Wy Kan Ush Me Wa Kush Wit</i> for restoration of riparian areas, habitat conditions and water quality impairments in the Yakima River including the Little Naches drainage. This ongoing restoration work proposes to further enhance elements identified in the coarse screening process of the tribal plan (large woody debris, pool frequency and volume, bank stability and stream temperature). The project work also supports improvement of habitat limitations identified in watershed analyses conducted by the U.S. Forest Service and Plum Creek Timber Company. The project work will continue coordination with the U.S. Forest Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Plum Creek Timber Company.	
Short description Improve and restore degraded habitat and riparian conditions in the Little Naches River through the placement of trees and boulders in the channel to enhance rearing area and retain spawning gravels, construction of bank deflectors to reduce erosion and provide velocity refugia, vegetation of eroding banks and unstable channels, and placement of vehicular barriers to restrict damage to riparian areas.	
Target species Mid-Columbia Spring Run Chinook, Mid-Columbia Summer Run Steelhead, resident trout and reintroduced Coho.	

Section 2. Sorting and evaluation

Subbasin Little Naches River and tributaries, subbasin of the Yakima River.

Evaluation Process Sort

CBFWA caucus		CBFWA eval. process		ISRP project type	
X one or more caucus		If your project fits either of these processes, X one or both		X one or more categories	
X	Anadromous fish	X	Multi-year (milestone-based evaluation)		Watershed councils/model watersheds
X	Resident Fish	X	Watershed project eval.		Information dissemination
	Wildlife			X	Operation & maintenance
				X	New construction
				X	Research & monitoring
				X	Implementation & mgmt
					Wildlife habitat acquisitions

Section 3. Relationships to other Bonneville projects

Umbrella / sub-proposal relationships. List umbrella project first.

Project #	Project title/description
20547	Yakima Subbasin Habitat/Watershed Project Umbrella
9603501	Satus Watershed Restoration
9803300	Restore Upper Toppenish Creek Watershed
9705300	Toppenish-Simcoe Instream Flow Restoration and Assessment
9206200	Yakama Nation Riparian/Wetlands Restoration
9705100	Yakama Basin Side Channels
9705000	Little Naches Riparian and In-channel Restoration
9803400	Reestablish Safe Access Into Tributaries of the Yakima Subbasin
9901300	Ahtanum Creek Watershed Assessment
20117	Yakima Subbasin Watershed Assessment (new)

Other dependent or critically-related projects

Project #	Project title/description	Nature of relationship
	Yakima/Klickitat Fisheries Project Umbrella	dependence of supplementation on quality habitat conditions and carrying capacity

Section 4. Objectives, tasks and schedules

Past accomplishments

Year	Accomplishment	Met biological objectives?
1998	Review of existing information and watershed analyses completed in the Little Naches	
	Planning of restoration work in the Little Naches	
	Monitoring and evaluation of habitat conditions in the lower three miles of the Little Naches including measurements of pool area, large woody debris frequency, canopy cover, channel width and depth.	
	Riparian vegetation work on open or unstable banks and channels (installation of ~3000 deciduous cuttings and 600 coniferous seedlings)	

	Completed design plans for installation of boulders and trees into the channel to improve rearing conditions and submitted environmental permitting (work to be completed summer of 1999).	
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Objectives and tasks

Obj 1,2,3	Objective	Task a,b,c	Task
1	Review Watershed Analyses and other existing information on the next restoration section of the Little Naches (river mile 2 to 6). Conduct additional monitoring to identify habitat and riparian deficiencies.	A	Review existing information and data pertaining to the Little Naches River and its tributaries.
		B	Conduct supplemental monitoring in the next restoration section of the Little Naches to further identify deficiencies in riparian and habitat conditions, as well as their cause.
		C	Within the project area, review existing information on cultural and archaeological sites. As determined by archaeological specialists, conduct surveys where ground disturbance is likely to occur from restoration work.
2	Develop habitat and riparian restoration plans.	A	Develop habitat and riparian restoration plans.
		B	Submit and attain environmental permits for project work.
3	Enhance vegetative conditions in riparian areas to provide shade and bank stability.	A	Revegetate impacted riparian sites with native woody and herbaceous plants.
		B	Construct vehicular barriers where recreational activities can damage stream banks, existing riparian vegetation or revegetation work.
4	Enhance in-stream channel habitat conditions.	A	Place boulders and large woody debris in the stream channel to improve habitat conditions for juvenile rearing, velocity refuge, spawning, and adult resting.

Objective schedules and costs

Obj #	Start date mm/yyyy	End date mm/yyyy	Measureable biological objective(s)	Milestone	FY2000 Cost %
1	10/1999	07/2000			15
2	11/1999	05/2000			10
3	03/2000	06/2000	Increased canopy cover/shade. Expected to be measurable by 2010.		15
4	05/2000	09/2000	Increased pool area, velocity refugia, and large woody debris frequency. Expected to be measurable by 2003.		60
				Total	100

Schedule constraints

Dependent upon weather and flow conditions, monitoring and in-channel work may be delayed. Late spring rains or runoff could hinder efforts to collect information on habitat conditions or construct in-stream structures. All construction work within the ordinary high water mark will need to be completed prior to spring chinook spawning (late August) or conducted the following year. Any identified cultural or archaeological sites will be avoided, which may change the location of some work. Unexpected delays in acquiring environmental permits, could hinder completion of objective 4, enhancement of in-channel habitat conditions.

Completion date

2004

Section 5. Budget

FY99 project budget (BPA obligated):	\$
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FY2000 budget by line item

Item	Note	% of total	FY2000 (\$)
Personnel	Watershed Restoration Biologist, Fisheries Technician(s), contract administration	16.5	15826
Fringe benefits		4.2	4004
Supplies, materials, non-expendable property	Office supplies, operating supplies, vehicle rental, tree seedlings, cuttings		9170
Operations & maintenance		4.7	4480
Capital acquisitions or improvements (e.g. land, buildings, major equip.)			
NEPA costs	in-kind from the USFS		
Construction-related support			
PIT tags	# of tags:		
Travel			
Indirect costs		9.3	8906
Subcontractor	Heavy equipment operation, purchasing of materials by subcontractor, transportation of material to sites, installation of boulders and trees	55.9	53756
Other			
TOTAL BPA REQUESTED BUDGET			96142

Cost sharing

Organization	Item or service provided	% total project cost (incl. BPA)	Amount (\$)
U.S. Forest Service	NEPA permitting, archaeological review/survey	in-kind	in-kind
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Assistance in selection and design of restoration work	in-kind	in-kind
Total project cost (including BPA portion)			

Outyear costs

	FY2001	FY02	FY03	FY04
Total budget	98000	98000	34000	

Section 6. References

Watershed?	Reference
	Comenout, E., I. Cultee, J. Jim, E. Lewis, A. Meninick, and P. Wahpat. 1993. 1992 survey reports. Naches Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest. Unpublished report.
	Matthews, J.L. 1994. Fine sediment deposition in spawning gravels of the Little Naches River: 1993 status report. Yakama Indian Nation, Natural Resources Division, Timber/Fish/Wildlife Program.
X	Plum Creek Timber Company. L.P. in cooperation with the Washington Department of Natural Resources and Yakama Nation. 1996. Naches Pass Watershed Analysis. 308pp. PCTC, Seattle, WA.
X	U.S.D.A. Forest Service. 1995. Little Naches Watershed Analysis. 114pp. Naches Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest. Naches, WA.
	Schmidt, B.K. 1992a. 1991 stream survey reports. Naches Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest. Unpublished report.
	Schmidt, B.K. 1992b. 1992 stream survey reports. Naches Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest. Unpublished report.

PART II - NARRATIVE

Section 7. Abstract

The overall goal of this ongoing project is to improve riparian and habitat functions that are limiting salmonid production in the Little Naches River. Past land management and floods in the Little Naches River have created poor conditions for spawning, rearing and adult holding for some segments of the drainage. Both federal and state watershed assessments have been completed in the drainage and have further identified riparian and habitat deficiencies (USFS Little Naches Watershed Analysis 1995, Naches Pass Watershed Analysis 1996). The assessments have been used to prioritize the restoration work. The objectives of the continuing project include additional monitoring, planning, revegetating sparse riparian stands that are prone to erosion and/or lacking canopy cover and future wood recruitment capability, and introducing large woody debris and boulders to the channel to provide rearing area and velocity refuge. These goals and objectives support elements of the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program (7.6,7.7,7.8) and the coarse screening process of the Tribal Restoration Plan (section 3, Biological Perspective). Focus of the ongoing restoration work will be driven from the findings of the completed watershed assessments and additional monitoring. Supplemental pre- and post-monitoring of habitat conditions and fish will be conducted to evaluate benefits obtained from the restoration work. The ongoing project is expected to provide immediate gains in rearing habitat and velocity refugia, increase bank stability and sediment filtration in the riparian areas in the next 5 to 10 years, and supply additional shade and large woody debris recruitment after 10 to 100 years.

Section 8. Project description

a. Technical and/or scientific background

The Little Naches River is a tributary to the Naches River and the Yakima system. Its mouth is located approximately five miles to the northwest of the town of Cliffdell. The Little Naches contains both anadromous and resident salmonids (spring chinook, winter steelhead, rainbow and cutthroat trout, and bull trout). Habitat and riparian conditions within the Little Naches River have deteriorated in recent decades due to roads, logging, recreational activity, fires, floods and stream cleanout (wood removal in the 1970's). Considerable investigation and

monitoring has been done in the drainage. Cooperative monitoring efforts since 1985 by the Yakama Nation, U.S. Forest Service and Plum Creek Timber Company have delineated channel, road and water quality conditions (Comenout et al 1993, Matthews 1994, Schmidt 1992a, Schmidt 1992b). In 1995 and 1996, two watershed assessments were completed and further described habitat problems, their causes, and locations in the drainage (USFS Little Naches Watershed Analysis 1996, Naches Pass Watershed Analysis 1996). Both the cooperative monitoring and watershed analyses have focused and prioritized restoration planning efforts. In particular, the lower six miles of the river was identified as an area in need of restoration work. This reach is deficient in pool area, velocity refugia, in-channel large woody debris and riparian vegetation for bank stability, canopy cover, future wood recruitment and allochthonous nutrient delivery. Water quality impairments were also noted including excessive summer temperatures and fine sediment deposition in spawning gravels. Coupled with these habitat and riparian problems, this section of the river typically receives the majority of spring chinook spawning (60-80% of the Little Naches). For these reasons the ongoing restoration project will primarily focus on enhancement of riparian and in-channel conditions in this reach. Other locally degraded areas upstream will also be considered for restoration work, but as a secondary priority. Upstream areas are typically in better condition and are likely to recover quicker than downstream. The strategy and intent of this ongoing restoration work corresponds to goals and objectives in the habitat section of the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program (FWP) (7.6, 7.7, 7.8). Project work is also planned to follow aspects of the Biological Perspective and Coarse Screening Process of the Tribal Restoration Plan for habitat protection and recovery (TRP) (section 3, Biological Perspective). The project will coordinate and collaborate with other agencies and landowners. Cooperative relationships have been established with the U.S. Forest Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Plum Creek Timber Company through past and present monitoring work. This relationship will continue with this restoration work. The project will also utilize existing information and watershed assessments to set priorities and objectives. The watershed analyses and the restoration project should meet several of the habitat objectives of the FWP. The watershed analyses are intended to modify land management practices to prevent further degradation, while the ongoing restoration work is designed to speed riparian and habitat recovery in priority reaches.

b. Rationale and significance to Regional Programs

The restoration project intends to continue improvement work on both riparian and in-stream habitat to achieve greater juvenile and adult survival at freshwater life history stages (FWP 7.6, page 7-32). Maintaining and improving the productivity of salmon and steelhead habitat requires coordination of virtually all activities in a subbasin (FWP 7.6, page 7-32). This restoration project will coordinate with the U.S. Forest Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Plum Creek Timber Company. Within the Little Naches, watershed analyses have been completed to hopefully ensure that human activities affecting production of salmon and steelhead are coordinated on a comprehensive watershed management basis, and maintain the quantity and productivity of salmon and steelhead habitat (FWP Habitat Goals 7.6A.1, 7.6A2). The ongoing restoration work is designed to further enhance the productivity of habitat for weak stocks (Naches River spring chinook and winter steelhead considered depressed by SASSI 1992 and Mid-Columbia steelhead under consideration for listing by the National Marine Fisheries Service) (FWP Habitat Goal 7.6A2).

Other restoration work in the Naches River and further down the Yakima River will benefit from increased anadromous production and survival from this project. The Little Naches is the source for some of the fry and parr production to the Yakima drainage. Restoration work in the Little Naches is intended to improve habitat and water quality conditions important for survival of early life history stages of anadromous fish. Enhancement of downstream rearing habitat and side channels (Yakima Subbasin Habitat/Watershed Project Umbrella) will be ineffective if very few fish are available to move into these habitats from tributary streams such as the Little Naches. In addition, quality habitat is necessary for successful reintroduction of coho in the drainage (Yakima/Klickitat Fisheries Project Umbrella). Reintroduction and maintenance of coho populations is contingent on good habitat and water quality conditions. The Little Naches Restoration Project proposes to enhance riparian conditions and stream habitat that is critical for reintroduced coho.

c. Relationships to other projects

This project seeks to cooperate and consult with other agencies and companies. Past monitoring within the Little Naches has established good communications and working relationships between the Yakama Nation, U.S. Forest Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Plum Creek Timber Company. The restoration work will

continue to collaborate between these agencies and company to achieve effective and productive habitat enhancement.

The entire life cycle of a salmon is interconnected. If any one part of the salmon's life history is impacted, the other parts of the life cycle are also affected. The Little Naches riparian and habitat enhancement is designed to primarily benefit early life stages of anadromous and resident fish. Without quality habitat and riparian conditions for spawning, fry development and juvenile rearing, other parts of salmonid production will suffer. All salmon enhancement efforts downstream will be less effective if quality habitat and riparian functions are not attained in natal streams, such as the Little Naches. It is therefore incumbent that habitat enhancement measures, such as those proposed by this project, are achieved if salmon stocks are to be comprehensively improved.

Other restoration efforts in the basin and downstream are also important for the success of the Little Naches Enhancement Project. Sufficient numbers of adult fish are necessary to seed improved habitat conditions accomplished by this project. Work through the Yakima/Klickitat Fisheries Production Project (YKFP) is designed to elevate adult fish returns to the Yakima and reintroduce extirpated salmon stocks. This work is crucial to ensure return of adults to the Little Naches.

d. Project history (for ongoing projects)

The Little Naches River Riparian and In-channel Enhancement Project (9705000) was officially started November of 1997. To date, the project has reviewed existing information and watershed assessments, planned and designed restoration work, monitored and evaluated habitat conditions in the lower three miles of the Little Naches, planted approximately 3000 deciduous cuttings and 600 coniferous seedlings and completed design plans for installation of boulders and trees into the Little Naches.

e. Proposal objectives

Objective 1- Review existing information (watershed assessments and past monitoring) and conduct supplemental monitoring in the next restoration area of the Little Naches. This information will be utilized to further identify habitat and riparian deficiencies, set final priorities, determine the most effective restoration work for a given site and identify sensitive cultural resource areas to be avoided. The watershed assessments and monitoring information will be compiled in the final report to outline how restoration work was prioritized and developed.

Objective 2- Plan and design habitat and riparian restoration work. Utilizing existing information, restoration sites will be prioritized and selected. Specific restoration plans will be developed that most effectively address problems in or along this section of the river. These plans will be available for project workers/subcontractors and included in the final report. Submit and acquire necessary environmental permits for work in the channel of the river.

Objective 3- Enhance vegetative conditions in riparian areas. Sites found to be lacking in riparian vegetation to control bank erosion or filtrate sediment-laden runoff, and/or provide sufficient canopy cover, large woody debris recruitment and nutrient delivery, will be planted with herbaceous and woody plant species that will restore these attributes. Revegetation sites may also be blocked or barricaded if recreational traffic is likely to damage plantings. Revegetation plans will be available to project workers/subcontractors and included in the final report.

Objective 4- Enhance in-stream habitat conditions that are limiting salmonid production. Rearing habitat in the Little Naches (pool area, resting pools, velocity refugia during peak flows) has been found to be deficient in several reaches. Introduction of wood and rock structures in key areas is expected to augment this limiting habitat. This in-channel work should also help sort spawning gravels, supply quality substrate for macroinvertebrate production and provide additional channel sinuosity for habitat diversity.

f. Methods

The ongoing Little Naches Restoration Project proposes to further enhance riparian, habitat and water quality conditions through a staged, interconnected approach. Existing information from past monitoring and watershed analyses will be utilized to set priorities, identify best locations for the work, and attain goals and objectives in an efficient manner. Additional monitoring will be conducted to fill in knowledge gaps and to further assess conditions prior to project work. Information on sensitive cultural sites will also be reviewed to ensure restoration work will

not affect them. From this information, restoration plans and designs will be developed. Once designs are completed, selected sites will be revegetated, barriers constructed to retard recreational impacts and/or rock and wood placed in the channel to enhance habitat. The following is a detailed summary of the planned activities and tasks of the restoration project.

Task 1A- Review existing information and data pertaining to the Little Naches River and its tributaries.

Past monitoring work (fine sediment in spawning gravels, road surveys, macroinvertebrate sampling, temperature monitoring and habitat surveys) will be reviewed and how it applies to the next restoration section of the river. The two watershed analyses will also be reviewed and will provide additional knowledge of conditions in the drainage and possible causes.

Task 1B- Conduct supplemental monitoring in the next restoration section of the Little Naches to further identify deficiencies in riparian and habitat conditions, as well as their causes.

Where past monitoring or watershed analyses have not supplied enough detail on conditions or problems in the drainage, supplemental monitoring will be conducted. Much of the monitoring will be site specific and include assessment of habitat and channel conditions. The supplemental monitoring will be targeted to planned restoration areas. Monitoring will follow protocols established for monitoring by the TFW Monitoring Committee and the U.S. Forest Service. Some fish population assessment in the restoration areas is also planned to determine the level of fish use prior to project work. All of this monitoring work will be used to assess pre-project conditions as a comparison to changes that occur after completion of restoration work. By doing both pre- and post-monitoring work, restoration work can be evaluated for benefits to habitat and production.

Task 1C- Within the project area, review existing information on cultural and archaeological sites, and survey areas where ground disturbance is likely to occur from restoration work. As determined by archaeological specialists, conduct surveys where ground disturbance is likely to occur from restoration work.

The vast majority of this restoration work will cause little ground disturbance or be located within the stream channel where natural disturbance has already occurred. For this reason, the restoration work is considered to have a low likelihood of impacting cultural or archaeological sites. However, to ensure that damage does not happen, existing information will be reviewed and surveys conducted. Where sites are identified, restoration work will avoid them or be conducted in a manner that does not disturb the ground or existing vegetation.

Task 2A- Develop habitat and riparian restoration plans.

Utilizing monitoring information and watershed analyses, project sites will be prioritized and selected. Designs will be developed that will most effectively address the riparian or habitat deficiencies. Designs will consider and incorporate stream and riparian processes (hydraulics, soils, bank stability, vegetation suitability, channel avulsion) to ensure success of the restoration projects.

Task 2B- Submit and attain environmental permits for project work.

The U.S. Forest Service has already completed an Environmental Assessment and Biological Opinion in the project area. Additional permitting (Hydraulic Project Approval, Shorelines, Army Corps 404, etc.) will be sought and obtained for work within the channel of the Little Naches.

Task 3A- Revegetate impacted riparian sites with native woody and herbaceous plants.

Riparian sites found to be sparse or not providing desired functions will be revegetated. Watershed analyses, monitoring and planning will determine the sites for vegetation work and best planting design. Plant species composition and density will be selected to meet the objective of enhancing vegetative conditions in the riparian area. Dependent upon the site, plants may be selected to provide sediment

filtration, bank stability, canopy cover and/or future wood recruitment. Plant selection will also be tailored to site conditions (soils, moisture conditions, aspect, disturbance regime).

Revegetation work will occur in the spring or fall months when successful establishment of plants is most likely. Typically, rooted stock will be utilized on upland sites, cuttings along the channel margin and herbaceous plants in areas prone to sediment runoff or erosion. All vegetation will be planted by hand to avoid bank or channel disturbance.

Task 3B- Construct barriers where recreational activities can damage stream banks, existing riparian vegetation or revegetation work.

Recreational traffic has caused ground disturbance and damage to some riparian areas. Where this is in opposition to restoring riparian areas and revegetation work, barriers will be constructed. Typically the barriers will consist of a line of boulders that can not be moved. The boulders may be interconnected with cable. Boulder placement would be by tracked or tired excavator.

Task 4A- Place boulders and large woody debris in the stream channel to improve habitat conditions for juvenile rearing, velocity refuge, spawning, and adult resting.

Sites identified to be lacking critical habitat for salmonid production will be prioritized and treated. Monitoring and watershed analyses found that pool habitat and velocity refugia were two limiting factors for production in the lower Little Naches. Proper placement of rock and wood in the channel can elevate these critical habitat features, as well as sort gravels for spawning and provide adult resting areas. Planning and designs will determine the best configuration of rock and wood in the channel with given hydraulics. Rock and wood materials will be selected of appropriate size and dimension to be stable in the channel. Generally, only large wood (>18" diameter, >20 feet long) and boulders (> 3 feet diameter) will be used in the channel. Material will be placed into the channel with an excavator (tracked or spider hoe), and configured to design plans and specifications to be stable and create desired habitat features (e.g. bank deflectors, clusters, upstream chevrons, keyed wood jams). Material along channel margins may also incorporate some soil to permit establishment of vegetation. All equipment to be operated within the stream channel will be inspected for leakage of petroleum products.

The success of the restoration project is linked to weather and flow conditions. Unusual late spring or early summer high flows would hinder some monitoring work. High flow conditions into summer could also delay implementation of in-channel work. Conversely, very dry conditions could limit the success of establishing riparian vegetation. After completion of the restoration work, extreme peak flows could remove or damage much of the project work.

g. Facilities and equipment

Placement of rock and large wood within the stream channel will be by an excavator (tracked or rubber tired) of sufficient size and reach to accomplish the work. Most work will require at least a two yard bucket capacity (ideally with a "thumb") and a minimum 30 foot reach. All equipment to operated within the stream channel shall be clean and free of any leaks (hydraulics and oil). An excavator will also be used for placement of barricades. Dump trucks will be used to transport rock material to site. Transportation of large wood is anticipated to be by log truck or flat bed trailer (low boy).

h. Budget

The proposed budget is similar to the past year's budget for this project, with a small increase for operations and maintenance of existing vegetation work and upcoming in-channel work (4.7%). The vast majority of the monetary costs of this budget (55.9%) will go to subcontract work for purchase, transportation and installation of boulders and trees into the Little Naches to enhance habitat conditions. The next largest line item in the budget will be for personnel (biologist, technician, administration) to accomplish planning, revegetation work and project oversight (16.5%). Supplies will be needed by staff to design restoration work (maps, paper, copying), complete reports, purchase vegetation materials and tools, and have the use of a vehicle (4.2%). The remainder of the budget (9.3%) is indirect costs for facilities and support staffing.

Section 9. Key personnel

The Yakama Indian Nation employs the largest professional natural resources staff of any tribal government. Fully-qualified scientific, technical and support staff are available or can be hired to carry out all tasks. Highly qualified personnel from the U.S. Forest Service and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will also be participating in this project.

Section 10. Information/technology transfer

Products from this project including the compilation of information on the Little Naches, monitoring results, habitat and riparian design plans, specifications and results will be incorporated into the final report. The results from the project can be applied to other riparian and habitat enhancement projects elsewhere. The information will also be valuable to land managers in the Little Naches. Although not budgeted for, signs could be erected near some of the restoration sites to provide educational opportunities to the general public. Additionally, field trips could be held for the public and other agencies to inform them of the work and its purpose.

Congratulations!