

North Fork John Day River Basin Anadromous Fish Enhancement Project

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Annual Report
2000



DOE/BP-00006613-1

March 2003

This Document should be cited as follows:

Macy, Tom, Gary James, "North Fork John Day River Basin Anadromous Fish Enhancement Project", Project No. 2000-03100, 28 electronic pages, (BPA Report DOE/BP-00006613-1)

Bonneville Power Administration
P.O. Box 3621
Portland, Oregon 97208

This report was funded by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), U.S. Department of Energy, as part of BPA's program to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife affected by the development and operation of hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River and its tributaries. The views in this report are the author's and do not necessarily represent the views of BPA.

**Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation North Fork John Day
River Basin Anadromous Fish Enhancement Project**

Annual Report For FY 2000

Prepared for the Bonneville Power Administration
BPA Project Number 2020131
Intergovernmental Agreement #00000119-00001

BPA Contracting Officer
John Baugher

Prepared by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
P.O. Box 638
Pendleton, Oregon 97801

Project Leader
Tom Macy

Administrative Contact
Michelle Thompson

Fisheries Program Manager
Gary James

Table of Contents

Abstract.....	3
Acknowledgments.....	4
Introduction.....	4
Coordination.....	6
Methods.....	7
Objective 1: Historic Information, Site Specific Impacts.....	7
Task 1.1 Existing information on Site Specific Impacts.....	7
Task 1.2 Coordinated identification of habitat impacts and remedial measures.....	7
Task 1.3 Conduct Local Outreach.....	8
Task 1.4 Watershed Assessment Development.....	8
Objective 2: Project Implementation.....	8
Task 2.1 Pre-construction Preparation.....	8
Task 2.1.1 Prepare Grant Proposals and Cost Share.....	8
Task 2.1.2 Develop and Secure Riparian Easements.....	9
Task 2.1.3 Conduct Cultural Surveys.....	9
Task 2.1.4 Complete Project Design and Layout.....	9
Task 2.1.5 Solicit Subcontract Bids.....	10
Task 2.2 Implement Habitat Enhancements.....	10
Task 2.2.1 Construct Fencing and restrict livestock from project areas.....	10
Task 2.2.2 Planting and Seeding.....	10
Task 2.2.3 Noxious Weed Treatment.....	11
Task 2.3 Post Construction Inspection.....	11
Objective 3: Conduct Pre and Post Project Surveys.....	11
Task 3.1 Conduct Habitat Surveys.....	11
Task 3.2 Biological Surveys.....	11
Task 3.3 Photo Points and Transects.....	11
Task 3.4 Temperature Monitoring.....	12
Results and Discussion.....	12
Objective 1 Historical Information, Site Specific Impacts.....	12
Task 1.1 Existing Information on Site Specific Impacts.....	12
Task 1.2 Coordinated identification of habitat impacts and remedial measures.....	12
Task 1.3 Conduct Local Outreach.....	17
Task 1.4 Watershed Assessment Assistance.....	17
Objective 2: Project Implementation.....	18
Task 2.1 Pre-Construction Preparation.....	18
Task 2.1.1 Prepare Grant Proposals and Cost Share.....	18
Task 2.1.2 Develop and Secure Riparian Easement.....	20
Task 2.1.3 Cultural/ Archeological Surveys.....	20
Task 2.1.4 Complete Project Design and Layout.....	21
Task 2.1.5 Solicit Subcontract Bids.....	21
Task 2.2 Implement Habitat Enhancements.....	21
Task 2.2.1 Construct Fencing and restrict livestock from project areas.....	21
Task 2.2.2 Planting and Seeding.....	21

Task 2.2.3 Treat Noxious Weeds.....	21
Task 2.3 Post Construction Inspection.....	22
Objective 3: Conduct Pre and Post Project Surveys.....	22
Task 3.1 Conduct Habitat Surveys.....	22
Task 3.2 Biological Surveys.....	22
Task 3.3 Photo Points and Transects.....	22
Task 3.4 Temperature Monitoring.....	23
Granite Creek Dredgetailings Project.....	23
Other Accomplishments.....	23
Summary.....	23
References.....	25
Project Area Map.....	27

Abstract

The CTUIR North Fork John Day River Basin Anadromous Enhancement Project (NFJDAFEP) identified and prioritized stream reaches in The North Fork John day River basin for habitat improvements during the 2000 project period. Public out reach was emphasized during this first year of the project. We presented multiple funding and enhancement options to landowners. We concentrated on natural recovery methods, riparian fencing and off-stream livestock water developments.

Under this BPA contract four riparian easements were signed protecting almost 5 miles of tributary streams. There are nine offstream water developments associated with these easements.

Some landowners chose to participate in other programs based on Tribal outreach efforts. Two landowners chose NRCS programs for enhancement and one chose OWEB as a funding source. Two landowners implemented there own enhancement measures protecting 3 miles of stream.

Cooperation between the NRCS/FSA/SWCDs and the Tribe to create joint projects and develop alternative funding scenarios for riparian enhancement was a major effort. The Tribe also worked with the North Fork John Day Watershed Council, USFS and ODFW to coordinate projects and support similar projects throughout the John Day Basin. We provided input to the John Day Summary prepared for the NWPPC by ODFW.

The Tribe worked with the Umatilla National Forest on the Clear Creek Dredgetailings Rehabilitation project and coordinated regularly with USFS Fisheries, Hydrology and Range staff.

Acknowledgments

This project was funded by the Bonneville Power Administration. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation wish to thank John Buagher, Nancy Weintraub and other Bonneville Power Administration personnel for their assistance.

We would like to acknowledge cooperating landowners, Dorothy and Richard Allstott, Trini-D Ranches, and John Standley who supported our efforts by providing their properties for habitat enhancements during this project period.

Thanks also to Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation staff, whose cooperation and contributions are evident in this report. Special thanks to Todd Shaw, Jed Volkman, Randy Bonifer, and James Dave for on-the-ground expertise. Amy Sexton for report preparation, Mike Farrow for guidance on Tribal interests, Marguerite Becenti for computer expertise, Catherine Dickson for cultural resources services, Jim Webster for hydraulic input, Pam Shippentower for secretarial services, Julie Burke and Celeste Reeves for administrative and secretarial services and public relations preparations, to Gary James for support and guidance, and to and Michelle Thompson for administration of this agreement.

Introduction

The CTUIR North Fork John Day Anadromous Fish Habitat improvement project is funded under the Northwest Power Planning Council's Columbia River Fish and Wildlife Program, Section 7.6-7.8 and targets the improvement of instream and riparian habitat for all life stages of anadromous salmonids. Funding of this project provides partial mitigation for losses of salmon and steelhead (*Oncorhynchus spp.*) populations in the Columbia River Basin from the construction and operation of hydroelectric dams. This annual report covers work completed on the CTUIR North Fork John Day Anadromous Fish Habitat Enhancement Project through May 31, 2001.

Significant funds have been directed at anadromous fish habitat restoration in the John Day Basin. The John Day River Basin supports the largest remaining, exclusively wild runs of Spring Chinook salmon and summer steelhead in northeast Oregon (Stuart and Williams, 1988). The North Fork of the John Day Basin supports 70 percent of the distribution of adult spring Chinook salmon and 43 percent of the adult steelhead within the John Day Drainage (Sanchez and others, 1988). Emphasis on watershed-wide habitat is needed for protection and enhancement of the natural production capabilities in the basin.

The North Fork of the John Day River drains approximately 1,800 square miles. Elevations range from 1,830 ft at the mouth to over 8,300 ft in the headwater areas. There are 32 major tributaries to the North Fork system. Precipitation ranges from approximately 13 to 20 inches annually. The lower portion is generally drier and upper

elevations wetter. The North Fork historically supplies 60% of the total stream flow to the lower John Day River. Over 75% of the North Fork aquifers are basalt/volcanic rock. The Middle Fork of the John Day River flows into the North Fork, however the Middle Fork has been treated as a separate system and is managed for enhancement by ODFW and Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation of Oregon (CTWSIRO).

Various factors continue to limit anadromous fisheries habitat in the John Day River Basin including low summer flows, high summer and low winter water temperatures, high spring flows, depressed beaver populations, accelerated streambank erosion, excessive stream sedimentation and reduced instream cover (CRITFC, 1995). High seasonal water temperatures are considered to be the major anadromous limiting factors in the North Fork John Day Subbasin. These impacts are the result of historical and current land management practices including placer mining, livestock overgrazing, irrigation withdrawals, land clearing, road building, logging and stream canalization (Stuart and Williams, 1988). Riparian habitat degradation is the most serious anadromous fish habitat problem in the John Day River Basin with approximately 660 degraded stream miles (CRITFC, 1995). Approximately 261.5 (39 percent) of these impacted stream miles were previously identified within the North Fork of the John Day Subbasin (James, 1984). The John Day Summary produced for the NWPPC by ODFW identifies limiting factors and areas where work and funding should concentrate.

The Umatilla National Forest has addressed approximately 72.5 miles of degraded stream reaches in the upper North Fork of the John Day Subbasin through construction of riparian corridor fencing and ongoing removal of mine tailings (Sanchez, pers. comm.). The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) have implemented several habitat enhancement projects within the North Fork Subbasin, including fencing eleven miles of stream on Cottonwood and Fox Creeks, construction of a fish ladder on Fivemile Creek (providing access to 25 miles of previously unavailable spawning habitat), and more recently fencing two miles of upper Camas Creek (Neal, pers. comm.). However, with the exception of the two miles of enhancement on Camas Creek, very little effort has been directed at private lands within the upper North Fork Subbasin. According to ODFW, the upper North Fork Subbasin is a high priority for implementation of habitat enhancements, but logistical constraints (i.e. an average driving distance of two hours from ODFW's John Day Office) restrict the agency from seeking landowner agreements in this remote area (Neal, pers. comm.). Thus, there is a need for this anadromous habitat restoration project in the upper North Fork of the John Day River Subbasin to address habitat deficiencies on private lands and integrate Umatilla National Forest habitat enhancement efforts.

The goal of this project is to protect and enhance habitat for improved natural production of indigenous, wild spring Chinook and summer steelhead in the North Fork of the John Day River Basin. This project addresses critical protection and restoration of habitat necessary for survival of salmonid fishes in the basin. Project functions shall include identification of watershed impacts, creation of solutions to land use problems, integration of private and public habitat restoration efforts, prioritization and

implementation of habitat improvements, providing and participating in educational outreach activities, and monitoring short and long-term effects of habitat enhancements.

The CTUIR has started to implement habitat enhancements on private lands in tributary areas in the upper North Fork of the John Day River Subbasin. ODFW have stated that the highest priority streams for habitat improvements on private lands within the North Fork of the John Day Subbasin include: (1) 11 stream miles on Desolation Creek (from Park Creek to mouth), (2) 24 miles on Camas Creek (from 4 corners to Owens Creek) plus tributaries and (3) Owens Creek and tributaries (downstream of the Umatilla National Forest Boundary) (Stuart and Williams, 1988 and Neal, pers. comm.). The NPPC (1990) have also indicated that Camas, lower Desolation and Owens Creeks need riparian improvements. The project has attempted to implement passive, natural recovery approaches (riparian corridor fencing) in combination with intensive native revegetation efforts to restore anadromous fish habitat in these areas. During the process of recruiting landowners on these reaches other reaches with as high or higher potential have been identified. It has been further identified that certain challenges must be overcome before riparian recovery can be accomplished on some reaches. Grazing leases may be evaluated and pursued assuming that these leases are cost effective in comparison to other alternatives. Passage and minor instream improvements may be initiated, if they are identified during passive recovery efforts (repair headcuts, alter or replace culverts or other passage barriers and stream bank stabilization). Other tributaries, which would benefit from habitat enhancements in the North Fork Subbasin, may also be considered for restoration. Specific project locations within stream drainages will be based upon habitat potential and landowner cooperation. Recovery efforts on Desolation Meadows and Camas Creek will require an expert hydrologist and wildlife biologist.

Project benefits shall include native plant community recovery, improved streambank stability, increased stream channel shading, hydrological stability, stream channel narrowing, cooler stream temperatures, reduced sediment inputs, increased wood recruitment, increased habitat accessibility, greater riparian and in-stream habitat. Project benefits shall include native plant community recovery, improved stream bank stability, increased stream channel shading, hydrological stability, stream channel narrowing, cooler stream temperatures, reduced sediment inputs, increased wood recruitment, increased habitat accessibility, greater riparian and in-stream habitat

On a broader scale, elevation of John Day River Basin juvenile outmigration numbers through habitat protection and improvement will assist with accomplishing Columbia Basin adult escapement goals. Anadromous fish throughout the Columbia Basin are dependent on availability of quality habitat during all phases of their life cycles. Habitat issues in Columbia Basin sub-watersheds must be addressed, so that adequate rearing and spawning habitat is available for continued natural propagation.

Coordination

This project complements existing restoration efforts in the John Day River Basin including: ODFW's John Day River Subbasin Fish Habitat Enhancement Project (BPA

Project # 8402100) and John Day Basin Natural Escapement & Productivity Monitoring of Spring Chinook Salmon (BPA Project # 9801600), the Umatilla National Forest's North Fork John Day River Dredge Tailings Restoration Project (BPA Project # 9605300), the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation's John Day Watershed Restoration Project (BPA Project # 9137), and the North Fork John Day Watershed Council's Lower North Fork John Day Gravel Push-up Dam Elimination Project (BPA Project # 9801700). The project functions as part of an interdependent program by integrating existing on-the-ground efforts into a comprehensive watershed management approach.

The project shares personnel, vehicles and field equipment with the BPA funded Umatilla River Basin Anadromous Fish Habitat Enhancement Project (#87-100-01), Walla Walla Basin Habitat Enhancement Project (#96-046-01) and the Grande Ronde Basin Habitat Enhancement Project (#96-083-00).

Methods

Objective 1: Identify habitat impacts, attain solutions to detrimental land use practices and promote support of habitat enhancement measures in the upper North Fork John Day River Subbasin.

Task 1.1 Utilize existing information, including historical documents, research and management plans, and any available Geographic Information System (GIS) Data, to determine locations of site-specific habitat impacts.

A complete literature search has been completed utilizing input from Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), ODFW, The North Fork John Day Watershed Council (NFJDWC), CTWSIRO, BPA documents, US Forest Service (USFS) watershed assessments, US Fish and Wildlife Service USFWS, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Oregon State Parks (DSL), Department of Agriculture (Farm Services Agency, and NRCS) including soils surveys and aerial photos, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) BPA, county Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDS), Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) and Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT). The most recent comprehensive document was the John Day Summary (Feb. 2001) written for the NWPPC by the ODFW.

Task 1.2 Coordinate with landowners and local, tribal, state and federal entities to identify habitat impacts, determine remedial measures and obtain support of project efforts. This task shall include integration of headwater protection strategies on public lands (Umatilla National Forest) within private land restoration efforts.

We made direct personnel contact with BOR, ODFW, NFJDWC, WST, FSA, NRCS, SWCDS, USFS, BLM, BPA, USFWS, NMFS, SWCDS, ODF, DSL, and ODOT. We

obtained both written information and verbal input on watershed and riparian conditions. We participated in spawning ground surveys, Watershed Council meetings, and project planning meetings. We went to the field and directly observed riparian conditions on public and private land and received input from FS, BLM, Oregon State Parks and private landowners on past, present and planned future land practices. We identified impacts of these practices and potential future practices that may be directed toward salmonid recovery efforts.

Task 1.3 Conduct local outreach efforts (public meetings, tours and presentations) to obtain input, address landowner concerns, provide educational opportunities, and promote stream habitat restoration and protection.

Local outreach has been address by:

- Conducting two public meetings specifically to present the Tribal program as well as other habitat rehabilitation programs. These meetings were publicized by advertising in local newspapers, placing flyers in public places and mailings to landowners.
- A mailing to all property owners with land adjacent to the North Fork John Day River or its tributaries.
- We followed up with all riparian property landowners, after the public meeting, with letters and phone calls.
- The project leader attended Watershed Council Meetings, and Ukiah City Council meeting to inform the public of the project and it's scope.
- Individual letters were sent to landowners who have riparian property in our priority and focus areas. Letters were followed-up with individual telephone calls to landowners and operators informing individuals about this program.

Task 1.4 Assist the North Fork John Day Watershed Council (NFJDWC) in development of a North Fork John Day Watershed Assessment. CTUIR will coordinate with the NFJDWC to determine watershed assessment needs and launch start-up efforts

Discussions on watershed assessments were initiated at watershed council meetings. Included in discussions were priorities, what could be expected for the funds available, locations, focus areas, and project areas.

Objective 2: Implement passive, natural recovery approaches in combination with intensive, native revegetation efforts to achieve anadromous fish habitat recovery on private lands in the upper North Fork John Day River Subbasin.

Task 2.1 Pre-construction preparation:

Task 2.1.1 Coordinate with local, state and federal resource entities and prepare grant proposals to develop cost-share projects.

Our project leader met with ODFW, NFJWC, NRCS, FSA, Oregon State Parks Dept. and SWCDS to put together joint proposals for anadromous habitat enhancement and to coordinate projects to avoid overlap and lend support to similar projects. We also contacted the CTWSIRO, OWEB, ODOT, USFWS, EPA, USFWS and ODF to solicit cost share projects and proposals.

Task 2.1.2 Develop and secure riparian easements (see attached example) with private landowners for proposed habitat enhancements.

When landowners showed interest in our program we developed and pursued riparian easements for each individual property. These easements were prepared by first talking with the landowner and then walking the property and flagging potential project areas. Where landowners agreed, we secured these easements as contracts and prepared and submitted deed attachments to be filed by the appropriate county. Riparian easements restrict landowners from certain land use activities, such as grazing, removal of vegetation and use of weed or insect control measures, within enhanced riparian corridor areas. The term of the agreements is generally 15 years, and the landowner accepts the costs of all habitat improvements and CTUIR's maintenance of these improvements as consideration for participating in project recovery efforts. An attempt is made to address landowner needs (such as livestock water gaps, stream crossing sites, etc.) and incorporate these needs into the final agreement. Riparian easements protect habitat improvements and initiate recovery within project areas.

Task 2.1.3 Conduct cultural and archeological surveys in proposed project areas to receive clearances to implement ground-disturbing activities. Such surveys determine if cultural resources, potentially eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places, are present at project sites (in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act).

Once contracts were signed, and prior to project implementation, project personnel coordinated with CTUIR's Cultural Resource Protection Program (CRPP) at proposed habitat enhancement sites involving ground disturbance (fence construction, off-stream livestock water developments structures keyed into stream banks, etc.) to obtain cultural clearances. CRPP Staff conduct file and literature searches, pedestrian surveys and/or archeological excavations to determine if cultural resources potentially eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places are present at proposed enhancement sites. These surveys were used to determine where we could and could not disturb areas during project implementation. Final reports, documenting their findings, are prepared and submitted to the BIA Umatilla Agency Real Property Management Office (for implementation efforts on the Reservation) and to the State Historic Preservation Office (for implementation efforts, both on and off the Reservation). CRPP Staff may also monitor projects during implementation at culturally sensitive locations. All cultural clearances are obtained in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Task 2.1.4 Complete project design and layout including: (1) staking and flagging fence structure and fence line locations, and (2) preparing native vegetation planting plans.

When we made contact with interested landowners and operators we walked project areas with the landowners agreed on enhancement locations and type. At that time we staked and flagged fence locations and offstream water development sites. Fence locations and water development sites were checked by NRCS personnel when the projects were joint projects. Once easements were secured planting plans were prepared for each location. Planting plans used native vegetation.

Task 2.1.5 Solicit bids and award subcontracts for fence construction, native tree and shrub plantings and noxious weed control. The BPA EIS Compliance Checklist will be submitted and proposed implementation activities approved by BPA prior to initiation of habitat enhancements. In addition, all subcontracts will include clearances and compliance with pertinent state and federal regulations, which may include U.S. Endangered Species Act - Section 7 Consultations, National Environmental Policy Act, Sections 401 and 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act, Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, Oregon Removal - Fill Law (Oregon Revised Statute 196.800 – 196.990) and Oregon Weed Control Law (Oregon Revised Statute.570.505 – 570.600) regulations.

No project implementation was started before the end of the first year contract period. Contact was made with the USFWS and NMFS to start the process to satisfy the ESA and CWA requirements. No other actions requiring satisfaction of the above requirements were initiated.

Task 2.2 Implement habitat enhancements:

Task 2.2.1 Construct fencing to restrict livestock from project areas and allow for reestablishment of vegetative communities.

No fencing was constructed before the end of the contract period. Hiring of the project leader in August precluded implementation before the end of the contract period.

Task 2.2.2 Seed native grasses and plant indigenous trees and shrubs in project areas to stabilize streambanks, reduce sediment input, provide insect drop, shade stream channels, cool stream temperatures and increase in-stream wood recruitment. Native grasses will be established by eradicating noxious weeds, broadcast seeding grass mixtures and harrowing seed into topsoils. Noxious weed eradication will be accomplished through three annual, on-the-ground herbicide applications (to be subcontracted through Umatilla County Weed Control for the duration of the riparian easements). Selection of native grass species will be based upon remnant native grass communities present at the site, soil types, elevation and climatic conditions. Indigenous tree and shrub source materials are generally

obtained within or near project sites. Willow slips will be planted along stream margins throughout summer and fall months. A variety of other native tree and shrub species (bareroot and tublings) will be planted within the riparian corridor, when plants are dormant, during fall and winter months. Use of subwatershed-specific plant materials increases plant survival because native plant materials are acclimated to the climate and are more resistant to area diseases and insect problems. Planting of multiple species assures that riparian plant connectivity and diversity are maintained. Studies have demonstrated that plant monocultures change the trophic structure of affected streams, influence the input of terrestrial invertebrates, and alter the timing and quality of litter. These impacts result in reduced food resources for aquatic species. Use of locally obtained native plant materials also addresses any concerns regarding gene pool contamination of existing plant communities. Plant survival may vary from approximately 30 to 95 percent and is dependent upon weather conditions, water table elevations and soil types. In general, willow species and plants supporting root systems, which extend well into the water table, have much higher survival. Bareroot and tubeling tree and shrub species will be watered throughout summer months as needed until taproots have extended into the water table.

No planting was completed before the end of the contract period.

Task 2.2.3 Treat noxious weeds in project areas to decrease competition with native riparian vegetation.

No noxious weeds were documented on project sites before the end of the contract period.

Task 2.3 Conduct post-construction final reviews to insure that subcontracted services conform to contract specifications.

No implementation was completed during the contract period.

Objective 3: Collect baseline data and conduct post-project monitoring to identify habitat limiting factors and to quantify effects of habitat enhancement measures in the upper North Fork John Day River Subbasin.

Task 3.1 Conduct habitat surveys (if recent surveys have not occurred) in proposed habitat enhancement project areas to obtain baseline physical data.

Surveys on the presence and absence of fish and their species were conducted in proposed habitat enhancement project areas. Existing vegetation types and quantities of species were noted. Shade on water from trees and shrubs was noted in each project area.

Task 3.2 Conduct biological inventories to determine pre and post-project utilization by anadromous fish within enhanced stream reaches.

No biological inventories were completed during this contract period.

Task 3.3 Establish photo points and stream channel transects to measure changes in channel morphology and vegetative responses to habitat enhancements.

Photo points were not established as of the conclusion of this project period.

Task 3.4 Collect maximum, average and minimum daily stream temperatures during summer months to monitor the effectiveness of habitat enhancements on water temperature cooling.

No thermographs were deployed during this contract period.

Results and Discussion

Objective 1: Historical Information, Site Specific Impacts

We have found that identification of project areas and potential problems has been one of our most time consuming tasks. While literature points to general problems and general focus and priority areas it has not addressed some major challenges. The John Day Summary has allowed us to focus on specific priority areas.

Task 1.1- Existing information on Site Specific Impacts

We found that the most comprehensive watershed analysis was completed by the BOR in 1990. There have been three total follow-on analyses by BOR during the 1990's one of which was pertinent to our work on the North Fork. The Forest Service has done many environmental documents within the North Fork John Day Subbasin including the Tower Fire EIS, Camas Ecosystem Analysis, Wall Ecosystem Analysis, Desolation Ecosystem Analysis, Granite Creek Watershed Analysis, and Upper North Fork John Day Watershed Analysis. These Forest Service documents concentrate on property managed by the US Forest Service. They have proved invaluable when evaluating on the ground project priorities. The FS also completes sampling and stream surveys throughout the North Fork drainage as part of their work. This information has been used in our project evaluation process.

ODFW has substantial spawning ground information as well as biological sampling info that is pertinent to the North Fork John Day Subbasin. In 2001 the NWPPC through BPA funded the "John Day Subbasin Summary", Suzanne Knapp, ODFW, 2001. This document is a comprehensive summary of existing watershed information. It further identifies needs and suggests priorities for anadromous work within the entire John Day Subbasin. We participated in writing sections, editing and review of the John Day Summary

A lack of information on bedload challenges in the Camas Creek Subbasin has prompted us to pursue a comprehensive subbasin watershed analysis for Camas Creek. Once the analysis is completed we intend to identify the best alternatives to alleviate the situation.

Task 1.2 Coordinated identification of habitat impacts and remedial measures.

The Camas Creek subbasin drains 261,430 acres and has five subbasins. Elevation varies from 2,577 ft at the confluence with the North Fork to over 6,000 ft at upper elevations. The gradient throughout the system is generally less than 2% (the exception being Fivemile Creek which is highly variable but generally steeper). Mainstem Camas Creek on private land has been observed reach-by-reach and landownership-by-landownership. The conditions of the riparian areas have been noted and expected recovery estimated based on various passive enhancement alternatives that may be suggested.

The watershed analysis on Camas Creek done by the USFS and other John Day Subbasin assessments do not examine the role of high flows and the movement of cobble bedload, which is the dominant process for instream channel function/formation on the lower 17 miles of Camas Creek. Historically this reach of Camas Creek supported all anadromous life history stages, year around. Currently Camas Creek from the confluence with the North Fork John Day upstream not less than 17 miles has water temperatures which preclude incubation, rearing and migration of salmonids from mid-June through September. On the ground observation revealed that the Camas Creek Drainage has been severely impacted by vegetation manipulation. This vegetation manipulation has changed the hydrograph increasing the volume of high flow events and decreasing flow during summer months. The channel as it approaches town (not less than 15 miles of stream) has been artificially channelized resulting in even higher velocities and thus exacerbating the problem. High flows brought on by a changed hydrograph, channelization, and overgrazing have resulted in periodic destructive high flow events. These high flow events are accompanied by very high (though unmeasured) bedload movement. All natural riparian recovery has been wiped out every 3-10 years by very high flow events that carried excessive coble bedload. Private landowners and ODOT have installed riprap in several locations to stop erosion and protect property. Coble deposition near the town of Ukiah threatens to cause the stream to overflow its banks. We observed an estimated 250,000 cubic yards of coble bedload deposition in the immediate vicinity of the Forest Road 53 Bridge, in Ukiah. In addition, in the vicinity of the bridge, several acres of once very productive private pasture have been covered with coble and gravel making it much less productive for agricultural purposes. Currently anadromous fish using this stream reach are steelhead and Spring Chinook during upstream and downstream migration.

This bedload challenge was identified during public outreach and on the ground examination of enhancement opportunities. We can clearly see that this condition will render passive rehabilitation strategies ineffective until the problem is addressed and remediated. To that end we have pursued a watershed assessment to specifically identify why this problem persists. We plan to later examine options, which may be implemented to remediate this problem. We were funded to help the NFJDWC with limited watershed assessment activities. The NFJDWC determined that the Camas Creek drainage would be

a good choice for this activity. The funds allocated however have been determined to be insufficient to get a quality assessment completed to address the Camas Creek challenges. We are pursuing cost share in addition to BPA funds to address this issue.

Desolation Creek subbasin is 69,681 acres and includes 77.6 miles of fish bearing stream. Elevations range from over 7,700 ft to 2,600 ft at the confluence with the North Fork. Upper Desolation Creek is under management by the USFS. Most of the Drainage has had at least one logging entry and most is contained within a FS grazing allotment. The stream above private land (USFS Land) has had substantial instream work completed and to a large degree riparian areas are protected from domestic livestock damage. The USFS has started a major reconstruction project targeted at the Desolation meadows area. This is in the planning phase. They have expressed a desire to rehabilitate the meadows and the Tribe has offered input to the planning process.

Lower Desolation Creek (11 miles of mainstem Desolation Creek) below USFS lands has a single owner, Pioneer Resources. Pioneer Resources has announced its intention to sell this parcel. This owner has decided not to enter into any programs that may encumber this property before it is sold. This property has been repeatedly logged and is currently being grazed under a lease agreement. This parcel has 17 plus miles of anadromous fish bearing streams, however most of the streams are on the 303 D list, with temperature being the primary limiting factor. Temperatures at the lower end of this drainage have exceeded lethal levels for salmonids only 3 of six years when temperatures were monitored during the last ten years. These lethal temperatures lasted only brief periods of time. The streams generally lack cover and instream structure. Most fisheries biologists agree that this area has excellent potential for rehabilitation and this could be accomplished with passive methods such as riparian protection and planting. The project leader prepared a proposal for acquisition of this parcel and the proposal was submitted as part of the “High Priority” solicitation offered by the NWPPC/BPA.

The Owens Creek subbasin is 57,881 acres and has 28.7 miles of fish bearing stream. Snipe Creek is a major tributary of Owens Creek. Gradient on private land is generally less than 2%. Elevations range from 5,100 ft to 3,300ft at the confluence with Camas Creek. The upper part of Owens Creek is managed by the USFS. Owens Creek itself has 9 stream miles on private property approximately of which 5 miles flow through Ponderosa pine forest that is heavily grazed and has been logged. Not clear-cut, the private property forested area meets ODF standards for growing Ponderosa Pine. There is a distinct lack of riparian vegetation and cover. This appears to be due to persistent grazing. The flows in areas, where there is vegetation, are very good and we observed salmonids in all months. Substrate is silt, gravel and coble.

The lowest 4 miles of Owens Creek flow through an open meadow pasture with virtually no riparian cover. Water temperatures are high within this reach. There are a number of springs feeding the stream in this area, however no salmonids were observed in this reach. Steelhead have been noted in upper reaches of Owens Creek, which is on National Forest Land. The USFS has recently built a riparian fence along Owens Creek within USFS boundaries. The riparian vegetation in this protected reach is recovering well and

salmonids were noted in large numbers. Juvenile salmonids were found in much lower numbers (relatively) immediately below the enclosure where there is ¼ mile of Owens Creek that is USFS land, not protected by riparian fencing and heavily grazed. Owens Creek has great potential for habitat improvement, however only a very limited number of landowners are willing to work with our program.

Snipe Creek a tributary of Owens Creek flows through forested areas and open meadow. Elevations range from 4,800 ft to 3,340 at the confluence with Owens Creek. Snipe Creek headwaters flow through a forested area that is grazed. The substrate is mostly gravel and fines. The water temperatures in upper Snipe Creek are cold and we observed salmonids in all months.

Lower Snipe Creek flows through an open meadow. Substrate is silt and gravel. The banks are very unstable and eroding due to grazing and reported selective herbicide applications, which have repressed riparian vegetation. The upper one-mile has sparse riparian vegetation (other than grasses) and has been heavily grazed. Lower Snipe Creek riparian vegetation is primarily grasses. The lower Snipe Creek gradient is less than 1.5%. I observed juvenile salmonids during the spring and squawfish, shiners, bullhead and dace during late August 2000.

Pine Creek a tributary of Camas Creek drains 21,533 acres and there are 18.5 miles of fish bearing stream. Stream gradient is generally less than 2%. Elevations range from 4,800 ft to 3,300 ft at the confluence with Camas Creek. The channel is generally incised and riparian vegetation is primarily grasses. The stream meanders for several miles through an open meadow. Except where the banks are eroding due to grazing, the channel is narrow and deep. Pine Creek is spring fed throughout its length and has excellent potential for anadromous habitat enhancement. Temperatures are believed to be within lethal limits all year. The entire length of Pine Creek on private and public lands is grazed. Stream banks in many places are eroding due to cattle grazing. Timber harvest has taken place on upper parts of the system. There is an 18" high headcut on Pine Creek less than ¼ mile up from the confluence with Camas Creek. This cut is negotiable by adult anadromous fish at all flows, however it is probably not negotiable by juveniles during low flows.

Cable Creek subbasin drains 24,273 acres and has 32.4 miles of fish bearing stream. Gradient ranges from 0 to 3%. Elevations range from 5,400 ft to 3,500 ft at the confluence with Camas Creek. The upper reaches are on USFS and BLM lands and are managed under a combined grazing allotment. Lower Cable Creek falls mostly into a single private ownership (all but one mile of creek). The Owner is independent and has not returned communications about habitat improvement programs. Having been unable to contact the landowner we have little information on the stream condition. We have noted a high bedload where we can observe the creek.

Hiddaway Creek subbasin drains 19,199 acres and has 28.5 miles of fish bearing stream. Elevations range from 6,400ft to 3,600 ft at the confluence with Camas Creek. Most of this drainage is managed by the USFS. The lower three stream miles (above the

confluence with Camas Creek) are on private land. There is a hot springs at the upper end of the private reach and at low flows this stream reach has water temperatures that are lethal to salmonids. There is a noted high bedload in this lower private reach and we believe that this should be part of the Camas Creek watershed evaluation before we start enhancement activities

A tributary of Camas Creek, Fivemile Creek subbasin drains 39,940 acres and has 41.5 miles of fish bearing streams. Stream gradients are higher and more variable than most tributaries of Camas Creek. Much of this creek is on USFS land. A diversion high in the system diverts much of the flow out of the John Day River Basin and into the Umatilla basin. The Fivemile Creek Subbasin has had substantial attention from ODFW. A falls approximately one mile up from the mouth is at least a partial barrier to anadromous migration. ODFW had a ladder in the falls until 1996 when it washed out. The private landowner will not allow ODFW to rebuild the ladder unless allowed to rebuild a road along the creek to the falls and install a vehicle crossing. The landowner would like to access the land for timber harvest. There have been steelhead redds noted above the falls in the upper part of the drainage, however numbers of redds have gone down since the ladder was washed out. Whether this was caused by the poor passage at the falls or by other conditions is unknown. Because of the potential partial barrier and high ODFW involvement we have not considered this tributary a high priority for anadromous enhancement by the Tribe.

Deer Creek is a tributary to the North Fork John Day River just East of Monument, Oregon. This drainage runs year around and is typical of several drainages in that area. The stream has a year round flow of water which has marginal temperatures for anadromous fish during low flow months. The basin drains approximately 24,000 acres. Elevation ranges from over 5,000 ft to 2,000 ft at the confluence with the North Fork at Monument. Juvenile salmonids in high concentrations have been seen in all sections of this stream year around. This area is a 1.5 hour drive from John Day and a similar distance from Ukiah (50 miles). The area has not received much attention, however ODFW once had a riparian easement approximately 4 miles up from the mouth and extending at least two miles further up stream. The land is generally deep canyons. Uplands are covered with Juniper and sage where there is vegetation and riparian areas have Ponderosa Pine and cottonwoods, willows, and other riparian shrub species. Mostly private, this area is considered grazing land. Many of the riparian areas would definitely benefit from enhancement and we believe that this area would provide a high return for dollars spent.

Other drainages in this area such as Bologna Creek, Wall Creek, Ditch Creek, Potamus Creek and Mallery Creek may also have a high potential for anadromous habitat enhancement. All are known to have salmonids year around. These creeks are a long distance from ODFW, CTWSIRO and CTUIR offices that actively implement riparian enhancement. Generally they all have higher gradient than the Camas Creek drainage.

Bologna Creek has been identified by ODFW, NRCS and the landowner as a good place for potential anadromous habitat rehabilitation. We have contacted the landowner and attempted to walk the Creek without access success (weather problems).

Granite Creek a Tributary of the North Fork drains 94,493 acres and has 138 miles of fish bearing streams. Elevations range from 7,700 ft in headwaters to 3,900 ft at the confluence with the North Fork. Most of the Granite Creek Drainage lies on USFS lands. ODFW is heavily involved in management of the private lands on this tributary. The Tribe has been involved in mine dredge tailings riparian recovery projects in this subbasin, however the USFS and ODFW took the lead before the CTUIR program in the North Fork John Day River was initiated. The CTUIR continues to coordinate in this area and continues to participate in planning and monitoring activities.

Task 1.3 Conduct local outreach

We held two public meetings to promote our project, get public input and raise public awareness of anadromous habitat enhancement opportunities. We presented the opportunities provided by our program as well as those presented by FSA/NRCS/SWCDs, and OWEB. One meeting was held in Ukiah and the other in Pendleton. The meetings were attended by 12 landowners.

We followed up this meeting with letters and phone calls to all participants and invited landowners. We answered all questions and provided further information.

A mailing describing our program, benefits and other programs was sent to all landowners with riparian property defined in our scope of work focus areas. This was followed by phone calls. Interested individuals were contacted for individual meetings and on the ground surveys.

The project leader attended all monthly North Fork John Day Watershed Council meetings as well as their annual event. The Project Leader serves as a voting member of the watershed council representing Tribal habitat interests. The Project leader provides the Watershed Council with project updates and potential opportunities on a monthly basis.

The project leader attended a Ukiah City Council meeting giving a talk on the enhancement program and called for input from landowners and concerned citizens.

Public input to our program was solicited on all outreach activities.

Landowner Contacts:

Allstotts, Fletcher, Hughes, Jensen, Owen, Pedro, Cunningham Land and Sheep, Nevada, First Corp, Forrest, Beamer, Pioneer Resources, Christian, Warn, Standley, Battle Mt. Grazing, Ropp, Ukiah City, Lowe, Trini-D Ranches, Porter, Rheinhardt, Thacker, Rodakowsky, Kee, Nelson, Evans, Fagg, Fisher, Fry, Heidgerkin, Jacobs, Johnston, Rhea, and Sakos Land Co.,

Task 1.4 Assist NFJDWC in Watershed Assessment efforts.

The project leader presented options for watershed assessments to the NFJDWSC and asked for input for the best use of assessment funds within the North Fork Watershed Council. The NFJDWC decided that it would be good to do a subbasin watershed analysis on Camas Creek. They would like to see how much can be done that would be applicable to projects and also contribute to a future John Day Subbasin Watershed Assessment. Because funds were inadequate we have pursued cost share for this project.

Objective 2: Implement Passive Natural Anadromous Fish Habitat Enhancement Projects.

Task 2.1 Pre-Construction Preparation

Task 2.1.1 Coordinate with local state and federal entities and prepare grant proposals to develop cost share projects.

We have found that by coordinating with other agencies we are able to lay out a complete list of options for project operations and funding sources. In the process of public outreach we presented the Tribal program, NRCS/FSA/SWCD, USFS, NFJDWC and OWEB programs for anadromous habitat enhancement. We consider this effort an important component in getting participation in habitat improvement. It has allowed us to get direct cost share on projects that we are working on as well as indirect cost share on a subbasin scale. These programs often allow landowners to pick a funding source that most closely fits their operations and watershed enhancement improvements. We encourage the landowners to pursue funding alternatives that most match their specific needs and desires. This resulted in one joint project and other landowners chose other programs.

One landowner has decided to implement all the suggested improvements with his own funds. This landowner will have spent not less than \$50,000 on habitat improvements including riparian fencing and off stream water developments.

Another landowner has also done work without agency assistance. They installed off stream water developments with an estimated value of approximately \$24,000.

The CTUIR has successfully partnered with NRCS, FSA and Soil and Water Conservation Districts in mid- Columbia Basin subwatersheds to merge CTUIR Riparian Easements with Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) Agreements. Similar efforts in the North Fork John Day Basin will assist in encouraging landowner participation and provide cost-share opportunities to better streamline funding.

The project leader coordinated closely with the NRCS, FSA, and ODFW on preparing project proposals and cost share. During this process, two landowners decided to utilize

entirely NRCS/FSA programs creating projects funded entirely by the FSA. These have resulted in the protection and enhancement of not less than two miles of anadromous streams and riparian areas as well as several acres of wetlands. NRCS estimates that they have spent approximately \$150,000 dollars on these projects. Landowners have contributed approximately \$30,000 in cost share to these projects. These landowners would not have participated in anadromous habitat restoration efforts had they not been contacted by Tribal representatives and presented various options for implementation and funding. Two landowners have chosen to utilize OWEB funds because they better met their operational wishes. This has resulted in the protection and enhancement of approximately 3 miles of anadromous streams and several acres of wetlands. One landowner made this decision based on a meeting set up by the Tribe with Department of Ag and OWEB representatives present. OWEB has declined when we asked that they participate in joint (cost share) projects with BPA and/or federal appropriated funding. Through the Watershed Council we have one landowner signed up for a combined Tribal and FSA/NRCS program.

Other landowners are pursuing USFS Demonstration projects. In the North Fork John Day and Middle Fork John Day the USFA has a "Demonstration Project". The USFS provides funds for watershed improvement projects both on and off National Forest Lands. The Forest Service Estimates that \$400,000 was spent last year in the North Fork Drainage (primarily on private lands). This program encourages several categories of improvements including riparian pasture or riparian exclosures, off stream livestock water developments, road closures, culvert replacement, stand improvement and noxious weed control. We have supported these projects through landowner contacts, support at watershed council meetings and indirect cost share. These projects are often given approval based on direct cost share or indirect cost share where there are other similar projects in close proximity. At Watershed Council Meetings, landowners compare BPA, FSA, USFS and OWEB opportunities. Cost share is also discussed within this forum.

The OWEB has a program for grants to improve watersheds. These projects take the form of studies, riparian pastures, riparian exclosures, offstream water developments, irrigation improvements, diversion improvements and screening. We present this program as an alternative funding source. The OWEB grants program offers the opportunity for private landowners to obtain funding for project improvements that are evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Landowners have picked this alternative for riparian pasture, planting, vegetative controls, and projects that are completed on government land (grazing allotments, culverts, weed control, etc. OWEB representatives stated that they believed the OWEB process covers cost share alternatives sufficiently. We are presenting the OWEB funding as alternative habitat enhancement funding and referring landowners to the Watershed Council or OWEB office so that landowners can make a good decision on the OWEB program as a funding source.

Basin wide cost share has been identified to OWEB by delineating how much BPA and the USFS are spending on riparian exclosures, off stream watering developments, planting and weed control. We have combined these figures with those estimated through

FSA programs. This year one OWEB project on Camas Creek resulted in approximately 2.5 miles of riparian fencing and three offstream water developments.

Task 2.1.2 Develop and secure riparian conservation easements

We have developed six conservation easements within the North Fork John Day Subbasin. Four of these easements have been signed and easements attached to the deeds. Dorothy and Richard Allstott signed one agreement with the Tribe including 1.4 miles of Snipe Creek and a joint agreement with the Tribe and FSA including another mile of Snipe Creek. John Standley signed an agreement to protect ½ mile of Owens Creek and the Trinity Ranches signed an agreement to protect 2+ miles of Deer Creek. These easements will protect approximately 5 miles of anadromous streams. This will require approximately 8 miles of fencing and 9 offstream water developments. There are 4 fence miles currently being built by subcontractors, 2 fencing contracts being developed and several off stream water development subcontracts being developed for implementation before the end of the 2001 contract year.

The joint projects with NRCS/FSA have been problematic. We have been successfully advocating for their program and we have one joint project as well as the projects the FSA has funded exclusively. The challenges have been in meeting FSA rules and guidelines while meeting Tribal and BPA interpretation of Federal contracting regulations. While we have advocated that an MOA for all joint projects be implemented we have agreed to move forward on a project-by-project basis (for joint projects). The Tribe has been met with the challenge of meeting FSA rules to the letter. While the Tribe and FSA each have rules and guidelines landowners have been reluctant to meet both and the process has become bogged down. We will continue to try to work out these challenges on a case-by-case basis, however some landowners have been discouraged by the inconsistencies and have left all water/ habitat enhancement programs.

As a result of our outreach efforts two landowners have signed up for NRCS programs (no BPA cost share). One landowner has signed up with the OWEB program and numerous others have talked over their needs with the project leader. Talking over projects, funding alternatives, and operational alternatives with landowners has increased awareness of the various programs and stimulated interest among potential participants.

Task 2.1.3 Cultural/Archeological Resources Surveys

Once contracts were signed, and prior to project implementation, project personnel coordinated with CTUIR's Cultural Resource Protection Program (CRPP) at two proposed habitat enhancement sites involving ground disturbance (fence construction, off-stream livestock water development) to obtain cultural clearances. CRPP Staff conducted file and literature searches, and pedestrian surveys to determine if cultural resources potentially eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places were present at the proposed enhancement sites. These surveys were used to determine where we could and could not disturb areas during project implementation. Final reports,

documenting their findings, were prepared and submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office.

Task 2.1.4 Complete project design and layout.

All fence and water development locations were staked prior to implementation. These locations, and improvement specifications were approved by the landowners and the Tribe prior to implementation. A planting plan was created for each contract. On the joint Tribal FSA project the planting plan was prepared in conjunction with ODF as per NRCS requirements.

Task 2.1.5 Solicit bids and award subcontracts for fence construction, off-stream water developments, noxious weed control and natural plantings.

No implementation was completed during this contract period. No subcontracts were awarded. An EIS checklist was prepared and NMFS and USFWS were contacted to satisfy ESA and CWA requirements. We are working with county weed department for future weed control measures and all planned activities are being planned with their input and guidance for regulatory compliance. No other clearance was necessary before the end of this contract period.

Task 2.2 Implement habitat enhancements

No habitat enhancement for the BPA project was completed before the end of this contract period.

Task 2.2.1 Construct fencing to restrict livestock from project areas.

No fencing was installed prior to the end of this contract period.

Task 2.2.2 Planting of native grasses shrubs and trees.

No planting was initiated before the end of this contract period. We have worked with Oregon Department of Forestry, ODFW and other riparian enhancement projects to determine planting prescriptions for grasses shrubs and trees in contracted riparian enhancement areas and within and near water developments.

Task 2.2.3 Treat noxious weeds in project areas.

Noxious weed treatment was not initiated before the end of this contract period.

Task 2.3 Conduct post construction final reviews to insure that subcontracted services conform to contract specifications.

No subcontracts were completed before the end of the contract period.

Objective 3: Collect baseline data and conduct post-project monitoring to identify habitat limiting factors and quantify effects of habitat enhancement measures.

Task 3.1 Conduct Habitat Surveys

On the six project areas where we prepared contracts we identified the limiting factors and connectivity to adjacent areas and the subbasin as a whole. We identified riparian fencing and off stream livestock watering as the means to address the limiting factors. We took photos at photo points at two project sites. We used a specific overview to distinguish existing condition.

We determined by visual observation; bank stability, channel morphology, water temperature, fish presence, soil types and riparian vegetation condition.

A database including all landowners owning riparian property in designated focus areas was created. The information we could ascertain through visual observation or where we were allowed to walk the property was put into a summary.

As part of this monitoring the project leader also noted landowner attitudes toward rehabilitation projects. This has been noted so that we may make the best use of our time during public outreach. We have noted landowners who are very positive toward the program and signed up and landowners who are very negative. Most would like to do something; noting what each landowner wants will facilitate better negotiations in the future.

Task 3.2 Conduct Biological Inventories to determine pre and post-project utilization by anadromous fish.

No specific quantitative inventories were completed. Visual observation, water temperatures and existing reference data were examined to determine anadromous fish presence/absence. Stem counts for woody plants were taken to determine NRCS qualification and determine plant species composition.

Stubble height, species and condition were noted on most priority properties in focus areas.

Task 3.3 Establish photo points and stream channel transects.

No photo points were established before the end of this contract period. No transects were measured before the end of the contract period.

Task 3.4 Collect maximum and minimum daily water temperatures.

Three thermographs were placed in contract project locations. None had been picked up by the end of the contract period. The North Fork John Day SWCD has a temperature monitoring program. All placement and water temperature analysis is being coordinated with the NFSWCD.

Granite Creek Dredge Tailings Project

The project leader worked on the US Forest Service BPA funded Granite Creek Dredgetailings Riparian Rehabilitation. Project. He acted as part time COR on-site directing operations and wrote the draft annual report for this project.

Other Accomplishments

The project leader prepared proposals for BPA for the FY 2001 and FY 2002 through 2006 for the North Fork John Day Anadromous Habitat Enhancement Project and prepared and presented a presentation to the ISRP. He also attended various appropriate meetings associated with this process as well as preparing multiple draft documents for each year as requested by BPA personnel.

We contributed to the John Day Summary completed by ODFW for the NWPPC by introducing information and analysis as well as editing and commenting on draft documents.

The project leader assisted in setting up a habitat rehabilitation class being given in the Camas Creek drainage. This provided coordination opportunities, networking with other entities, landowner awareness and a broad range of habitat enhancement options that could be used in this type of reach (which is common in the Camas Creek subbasin).

The project leader set up an office within the US Forest Service office in Ukiah, Oregon.

The project leader reviewed county development permits on private property to assure that they were consistent with anadromous goals and did not conflict with the anadromous habitat improvement program.

Summary

The CTUIR North Fork John Day Subbasin Habitat Enhancement project completed first year. The project leader was not hired until August of 2000. The majority of time during the first year was spent on public outreach, evaluation and prioritization of focus areas and coordination of joint projects. Four riparian easement contracts were signed and three others prepared. The four easements will protect a total of five miles of anadromous streams. There are 9 offstream water developments associated with these easements. Two small instream projects were identified within project areas. Due to contract timing, no implementation was completed during this project period.

Public outreach was an emphasis this year. We were very successful at reaching virtually all landowners with riparian properties in our focus area and we raised project awareness within the community. While project sign-ups did not come quickly they did come and people are increasingly aware of programs and funding options. Some landowners picked other funding sources however it was the Tribal program and public outreach that raised the awareness to a level of implementation.

Identification of priority areas changed during the year as we became more aware of stream and reach conditions and cooperative landowners. At this point it is still extremely difficult to pinpoint where work provides the most benefit. This is not due to a lack of physical information but the knowledge that so little work has been done on private lands in this drainage that many project areas will show great benefit. There are very few areas where passive riparian protection, off stream water developments and riparian planting will not reap similar salmonid benefits. We have been very careful to not enter areas where riparian enhancement will have little benefit.

Coordination with other projects and potential for cost sharing was very time consuming. The NRCS/FSA/SWCD and OWEB programs have very different rules and ways of doing business. These differences in implementation mechanisms have been overcome in a limited number of projects. Landowners have tended to pick a single funding source, because it is easier and involves less meeting time (according to landowners). Many landowners make their decisions based on whom they trust most. Thus they have the opportunity to match the program that most supports their operation. We continue to present all funding options. Ideally agencies will work together to facilitate the maximum number of private enhancement program participants. There will always be individuals that want to work exclusively with one agency or another, however I think that most efficiency and sign-up can be accomplished if the agencies work together. After a year on this project, I believe that this can best be facilitated by MOA's with the NRCS/FSA/SWCDs and OWEB. These MOAs would concentrate on overcoming mechanism differences, delineate how we will coordinate the work and cost shares, and outline who has what roles. This approach will also minimize administrative duplication, and agency competition. All work would follow consistent guidelines.

During the next year the Tribe will concentrate on implementation and balancing public out-reach and agency coordination.

Carry over will be used primarily for implementation on projects/contracts signed or prepared this year.

Signed Easement Contracts:

Dorothy and Richard Allstott-Snipe Creek (two contracts)

John Standley-Owens Creek

Trini-D Ranches-Deer Creek

Pending Contracts:

Robin Fletcher-Camas Creek
Jeff Kee-Bologna Creek
Gary Rodakowsky-Bologna Creek
Battle Mountain Grazing-Snipe Creek

References

Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC). 1995. Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi-Wa-Kish-Wit Spirit of the Salmon. Columbia River Anadromous Fish Plan of the Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs and Yakima Tribes. Portland, Oregon.

James, G. 1984. John Day River Basin-Recommended Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Improvement Measures. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Mission, Oregon.

Neal, J.A. November 30, 1998. Personal comment stated in a phone conversation.

Northwest Power Planning Council. 1990. Columbia Basin System Planning-Salmon and Steelhead Production Plan for the John Day Basin. Northwest Power Planning Council, Portland, Oregon.

Northwest Power Planning Council. 2000. Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program. Northwest Power Planning Council, Portland, Oregon.

Northwest Power Planning Council, 2001. John Day Subbasin Summary. Northwest Power Planning Council, Portland, Oregon.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. 1999. John Day Basin Spring Chinook Salmon Escapement and Productivity Monitoring, Annual Progress Report. Project Number: 98-016-00. Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, La Grande, Oregon

Oregon Water Resources Department. 1992. Stream Restoration Program for the North Fork Subbasin of the John Day River.

Sanchez, J. December 7, 1998. Personal comment stated in a phone conversation.

Sanchez, J., Dougan, J., Frazier, B., Metz, R., and Scheeler, C. 1988. North Fork John Day River and Tributaries-Fish Habitat Improvement Implementation Plan. BPA Project Number 84-8, Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, Oregon.

Stuart, A. and Williams, S.H. 1988. John Day River Basin Fish Habitat Improvement Implementation Plan. BPA Project Number 84-21, Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, Oregon.

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. 1985. Planning Report Concluding the Study for the Upper John Day Project, Oregon. U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Boise, Idaho

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. 1990. Upper John Day Water Optimization, Oregon. Prepared for: The John Day Basin Council. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Boise, Idaho

U.S. Forest Service. 1995. Camas Ecosystem Analysis. Umatilla National Forest, North Fork John Day Ranger District, Ukiah, Oregon

U.S. Forest Service. 1999. Desolation Ecosystem Analysis. Umatilla National Forest, Pendleton, Oregon

U.S. Forest Service. 1997. Granite Creek Watershed Analysis. Unity Ranger District and Baker Ranger District, Wallowa Whitman National Forest, Baker, Oregon. North Fork John Day Ranger District, Umatilla National Forest, Pendleton, Oregon

U. S. Forest Service. 2001. Tower Fire EIS. Umatilla National Forest, North Fork John Day Ranger District, Ukiah, Oregon

U.S. Forest Service. 1997. Upper North Fork John Day Watershed Analysis. Umatilla National Forest. Pendleton, Oregon

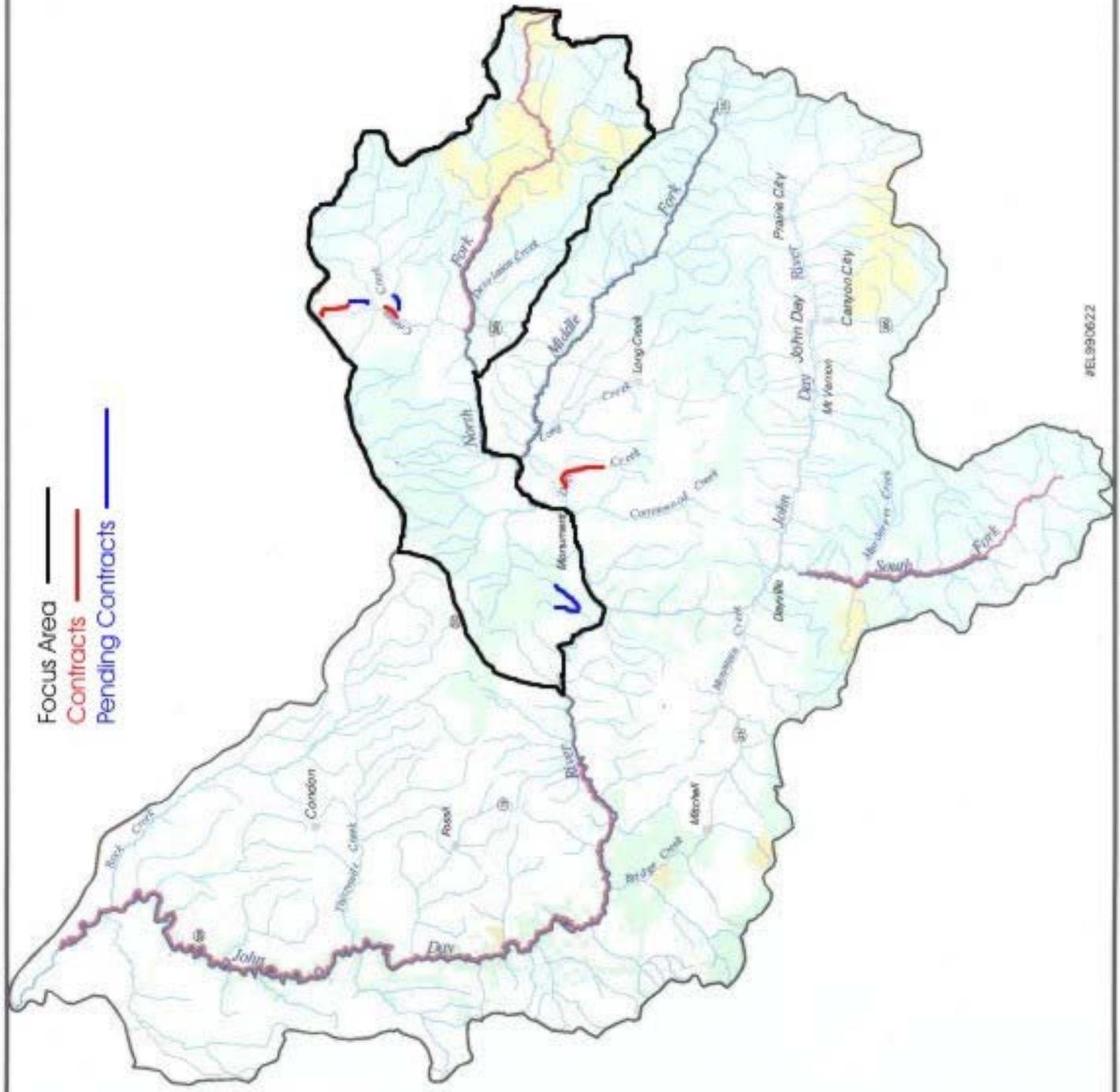
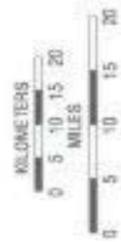
U.S. Forest Service. 1995. Wall Ecosystem Analysis. Heppner Ranger District, Umatilla National Forest, Pendleton, Oregon

John Day Subbasin

Focus Area ———
 Contracts ———
 Pending Contracts ———

Ownership
 Public Land
 Wilderness Area or National Park
 Private or Other

Special River Designation
 Federal Wild and Scenic
 State Scenic Waterway



#EL990622

