

# North Fork John Day River Basin Anadromous Fish Enhancement Project

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

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

**Annual Report For FY 2001**

Prepared for the Bonneville Power Administration  
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### **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 outreach was emphasized during this first year of the project. During the past year we concentrated on satisfying landowner needs, providing cost share alternatives, providing joint projects and starting implementation. 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 have been 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. Some landowners chose NRCS programs for enhancement and others chose OWEB as a funding source. The exact amount of stream protection due to other funding sources probably exceeds that by BPA, however most would not have entered any program without initial Tribal outreach.

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.

## **Acknowledgments**

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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, Gary James for support and guidance, 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 March 31, 2002. Our emphasis this year was working with landowners to identify improvement opportunities, alternative and cost shared funding sources and implementation of projects.

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 80 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 fencing two miles of upper Camas Creek and 2 miles of Granite Creek (Neal, pers. comm.). However, with the exception Camas Creek and Granite 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.). The North Fork John Day Watershed Council has recently completed improvements on push up dam removals, diversion screening, riparian fencing, and weed control. Watershed Council improvements have been localized close to Monument and utilizes primarily OWEB funding. 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, ODFW projects, Warm Springs Tribal projects and Watershed Council improvements. Coordination among implementing agencies has been effective during the last two years. We have consistently and effectively worked with each other as well as with landowners. Cost share has been increased and different landowners are more receptive to working with different agencies.

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.

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). Other coordination includes OWEB funding for Watershed Council projects (riparian fencing on FS ground, bank stabilization and off stream water developments) and FS Demonstration Area projects. 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).

### **Active Project Areas**

#### Upper Allstott Project:

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 forest is mixed conifers. Riparian vegetation has been heavily grazed. Shrubs along the creek are intermittent and consist of Alder, Maple, redosier dogwood, mock orange and Snowberry. The stream substrate is mostly gravel and fines. The water temperatures in upper Snipe Creek are cold and we observed salmonids in all months. This is the location of the Upper Allstott Project. We have contracted for a riparian buffer that is wider than the flood plane and averages 75' on either side of the creek. Creek length protected is 1.4 miles. For this project we are also building four offstream water developments at known spring sites.

#### Lower Allstott Project:

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 (primarily brush alder, other than grasses) and has been heavily grazed. This upper mile is the location of the Lower Allstott Project. 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. This project area is approximately 400 yards below the Upper Allstott project. We have a 150 foot buffer on each side of the creek and we are putting in 3 water developments. Creek stream length protected is 1 mile.

#### Standley Project:

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 during summer months. 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. The Standley project is in lower Owens Creek. Our goal on this project is to demonstrate recovery in a very visible location. We have negotiated a buffer width of 50' on either side of the stream and a stream reach .5 miles long. We are going to put in two water developments for this project.

#### Deer Creek:

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.

We have negotiated a buffer width that averages 75' to 100' on both sides of the stream. The protected reach is two miles long. We are putting in four off-stream water developments with this project.

## 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.**

The most recent comprehensive document for prioritization of projects was the John Day Summary (Feb. 2001) written for the NWPPC by the ODFW. This has served as our base of information. We also look at historical data and information from various agencies. We regularly use USFS information for evaluating private land connectivity or potential effects from land in public ownership. The Farm Services Agency is also used to gain background information on habitat impacts.

#### **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, 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.

We contacted and worked with ODFW on a regular basis to insure approval and cooperation on all actions.

We reviewed all DSL permits for private developments that were planned for riparian areas within our focus area. We provided comment where appropriate.

#### **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.**

We have attended almost all of the Watershed Council meetings and coordinated with members. We used this forum to reach various members of the community. We

coordinate regularly with the watershed council director and monitoring coordinator. We have also participated in sub-work groups of the watershed council.

The project leader attended a Ukiah City Council meeting to update the council and inform the public of the project and its scope.

Individual letters were sent to interested 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.

We specifically contacted the following landowners and managers in order to maintain good community relations and solicit riparian easements: Jensen, Pugsley, Weinke, Gillium, Fletcher, Allstotts, Kee, Rodakowsky, Fields, Reinhart, Weinberger, Bravos, Battle Mountain Grazing, John Standley, Yardley, Porter and Lowe.

We worked with the FS Range, fisheries and hydrology departments to work out challenges that they face and are directly related to anadromous fisheries within our focus area.

We worked with the managers for the South Texas Bar Ranch (three properties) to work on contract components to enhance the riparian areas on this property.

We continued evaluation of the acquisition of Lower Desolation Creek.

We gave a presentation about the entire project to the CTUIR Fish and Wildlife Committee.

**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.

**Task 1.5 Develop a Camas Creek subbasin assessment (subcontracted), and habitat recovery strategy using intensive planning, including a Hydrologist, Fishery Biologist and Wildlife Biologist. Submit these plans for implementation during future years.**

A Camas Creek subbasin Assessment was discussed at watershed council meetings and with various agencies and consultants.

**Task 1.6 During natural recovery planning and implementation identify Head cut problems, instream passage barriers, and bank stabilization challenges identified. Submit plans for further in stream work identified during the field season.**

Potential instream problems were examined in the field during project planning.

**Objective 2: Foster cooperation with local habitat improvement program personnel from other agencies.**

**Task 2.1 Direct landowners to USDA/SWCD personnel who can represent agricultural incentive programs so that landowners can understand options and make informed decisions early in the planning process. This subtask shall include determining new and existing projects eligible under agriculture incentive programs that may be supplemented or extended with BPA funds. Project personnel will help landowners identify such projects.**

We have informed all potential project landowners of USDA programs and we have provided them with names contacts within the appropriate agencies.

**Task 2.2 Request reports from USDA offices that specify: landowner contacts, and landowners and affected properties that have applied to participate or are participating in riparian protection and restoration programs.**

We have requested information on landowners participating in USDA programs so that we can further identify opportunities to extend easement agreements or coordinate joint projects.

**Task 2.3 Provide to USDA offices a list of contacts and completed contracts that may mesh with complementary non-tribal projects on at least a quarterly basis. This may be provided as part of the quarterly report, which may be shared with cooperators.**

We have provided the names of our project landowners to USDA, provided we have landowner consent.

**Task 2.4 Make landowner contacts from the lists of landowners provided by USDA. Determine if landowners are willing to extend the timeframe of riparian protection. Determine if there are locations that could benefit from additional protection/restoration, but which do not qualify under other programs.**

We have asked USDA personnel for lists of program participants.

**Task 2.5 Coordinate with NRCS, FSA, SWCD and state Fish and Wildlife personnel in the basin to identify future projects. Meet on at least an annual basis to identify and prioritize prospective projects for the coming year.**

We have met regularly throughout the year and discussed where projects are being done.

**Objective 3: 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 3.1 Pre-construction preparation:**

**Task 3.1.1 Coordinate with local, state and federal resource entities and prepare grant proposals to develop cost-share projects.**

Our project leader met with ODFW, NFJDBC, 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 3.1.2 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 3.1.3 Grazing leases may be pursued and secured where they are found to be cost effective.**

We have considered grazing leases as an option for habitat protection.

**Task 3.1.4 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 3.1.5 Address National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements utilizing BPA's Watershed NEPA checklist. Identify extent of potential project effects, especially in areas of ground disturbance, which may affect cultural resources, water quality or threatened or endangered species. Combine similar type projects into one Watershed NEPA Checklist for projects determined to have no significant measurable short or long term effects on cultural resources, water quality, or threatened or endangered species (such as riparian fence construction, off stream water developments or planning efforts). Develop a separate Watershed NEPA checklist for each project determined to have significant effects on cultural resources, water quality, or threatened or endangered species.**

We will utilize the NEPA Checklist to evaluate actions necessary to comply with environmental policy, Cultural Resource laws and water quality regulations.

**Task 3.1.6 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 3.1.7 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.**

Sub contracts for riparian fencing, water developments, planting and weed control were prepared. Bids were solicited for fencing, planting and weed control.

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 3.1.8 Apply for and obtain necessary in-stream fill and removal permits, including U.S. Army Corps 404 Permits, and Oregon State Lands Permits. All permits will comply with U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA) and NEPA Regulations.**

All projects were evaluated for necessary permitting requirements.

**Task 3.1.9 Each Watershed checklist developed shall include the following information:**

- Project Title
- Project Location
- Project location map
- Project goals and objectives
- Proposed Implementation Actions
- Estimated Timeframes
- Monitoring and Evaluation plan
- Operation and Maintenance (O+M Schedule and Estimated Costs)

The EIS checklist was checked against projects to make sure that we are following environmental guidelines.

**Task 3.2 Implement habitat enhancements:**

**Task 3.2.1 Construct fencing to restrict livestock from project areas and allow for reestablishment of vegetative communities.**

Riparian fence construction was started on both Allstott project areas. Fencing follows Tribal and NRCS guidelines.

**Task 3.2.2 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. Plants and trees were ordered based on completed planting plans. Planting was initiated as soon as soil conditions allowed in 2002.

**Task 3.2.3 Treat noxious weeds in project areas to decrease competition with native riparian vegetation.**

Noxious weeds and their range were identified within each project area. Preparations were made to spray weeds following Federal and State guidelines.

**Task 3.3 Conduct post-construction final reviews to insure that subcontracted services conform to contract specifications.**

All projects were reviewed regularly to insure specifications were met or exceeded.

**Task 3.4 Develop off-stream water sources for livestock in new and existing project areas. This task will entail sub-contracting well drillers or other contractors to develop off-stream water developments. The configuration of these developments will be determined through site specific analysis. Developments may include: spring improvements, well drilling installation of electrical services or solar panels,**

**purchasing and installing pumps, plumbing materials and water troughs. Landowner may provide in kind services in construction and development.**

Off stream water sources were identified. We identified specific plans for each water development.

**Task 3.5 Remediate headcut problems, complete bank stabilization.**

We identified instream and riparian potential problems during project planning. We identified potential remedies for identified problems.

**Task 3.6 Identify properties with critical anadromous salmonid habitat for acquisition or to purchase management rights (including perpetual easements, water rights, timber rights, grazing rights etc.) and investigate funding opportunities to fund such acquisitions.**

We continued to identify crucial anadromous habitat through on the ground observations. We considered habitat acquisition and easements on all potential project sites. Potential success and cost benefit were an important part of this evaluation.

**Objective 4: 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 4.1 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 4.2 Conduct biological inventories to determine pre and post-project utilization by anadromous fish within enhanced stream reaches.**

Visual observation of fish species, existing vegetation and condition, and water temperature were evaluated at each project site.

**Task 4.3 Establish photo points and stream channel transects to measure changes in channel morphology and vegetative responses to habitat enhancements.**

Photo points were established on project areas.

**Task 4.4 Collect maximum, average and minimum daily stream temperatures during summer months to monitor the effectiveness of habitat enhancements on water temperature cooling.**

Thermographs were deployed on the Allstott project area. Thermograph deployment has been coordinated with the USFS and Watershed Council monitoring program to maximize efficiency.

**Task 4.5 Assessment of Camas Creek using methods like the OWEB Assessment Manual and geomorphologic analysis of certain reaches of the creek**

Assessment Guidelines were discussed with OWEB representatives, the Tribe, Consultants, The Watershed Council, BOR, and COE.

**Objective 5: Report costs of site activities and Operations and Maintenance of previously completed activities.**

We wrote and submitted the FY 2000 annual report and quarterly reports and submitted them to BPA.

**Task 5.1 Include an appendix in the Annual Report which summarizes site costs and O&M.**

Costs were monitored throughout the year. The quarterly and annual reports contain costs for project activities.

**Task 5.1.1 CTUIR will provide in table format, as an Appendix to the Annual Report, cost estimates of materials, and machinery work (i.e., habitat improvement subcontractor work) for new work or operations.**

A table will be included in the annual report that summarizes projects, and actual and estimated costs.

**Task 5.1.2 CTUIR will provide in table format an Appendix to the annual report, a summary of maintenance activities completed on projects that are currently being maintained.**

No maintenance has been necessary by the end of this contract period.

**Task 5.1.3 CTUIR shall provide as appendix to quarterly reports copies of subcontracts, landowner agreements, and a list of landowner contacts.**

Copies of subcontracts, and landowner agreements were provided to BPA with our last quarterly report.

**Objective 6: Coordinate with BPA to ensure maximum technology transfer, program consistency and coordination of habitat enhancement efforts. This objective addresses providing required contract deliverables to BPA and participating in on-going Columbia Basin management decisions pertinent to habitat enhancement efforts in the John Day Subbasin.**

We have participated with other agencies in meetings on the North Fork Subbasin. We coordinate regularly with other agencies as well as private landowners. We have reported to BPA as required.

**Task 6.1 Prepare and submit quarterly and annual reports to BPA. The Project Leader will prepare and submit quarterly reports two weeks following the end of each quarter. Quarterly reports will summarize project accomplishments, problems encountered (if any), planned activities for the following quarter and purchases of non-expendable and sensitive items (if any). Copies of implementation and maintenance subcontracts and professional services agreements, and landowner easements will be attached to quarterly reports. The Project Leader will prepare and submit an annual report on or before November 15, 2002. The annual report will expand on information provided in quarterly reports, detail project accomplishments (Abstract, Introduction, Description of Project Areas, Methods and Materials, Results and Discussion, References Cited and Appendices), and include annual monitoring data. The annual report will assist the Northwest Power Planning Council (NPPC), Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA), BPA and others in tracking this project and sharing information.**

Quarterly and annual reports were written and submitted to BPA. Responses to the ISRP and CBFWA request have been submitted. The 2001 SOW and budget for this project were drafted for this project.

**Task 6.2 Attend management meetings, coordinate with funding entities and resource agencies, and provide input to NPPC, BPA, the Independent Scientific Review Panel (ISRP), CBFWA and others as required. The CTUIR Fisheries Program Manager will travel and participate as a stakeholder in decisions regarding BPA funded habitat efforts under this project and other habitat projects in the Columbia Basin. The project leader will respond to NPPC, BPA, ISRP and CBFWA requests regarding funding proposals, statements of works, material purchases, etc. as required.**

The project leader and program manager have provided input and attended meetings associated with the North Fork John Day Subbasin and this specific CTUIR project .

## **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 does not address site specific needs. The John Day Summary and USFS information has allowed us to focus on specific priority areas. The FSA/NRCS data has been a great help in evaluating site-specific impacts.

All site-specific information gathered is integrated into our historical information, and recent survey information to evaluate potential enhancement.

### **Task 1.1- Existing information on Site Specific Impacts**

The Forest Service has done many environmental documents within the North Fork John Day Subbasin. 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.

A lack of information on bedload challenges in the Camas Creek Subbasin has prompted us to continue pursuit of 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.**

We have continued to utilize expertise from Umatilla Forest Fish Biologists, ODFW, Oregon State Parks, Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) and Soil and Water Conservation Districts) SWCD. The NRCS and FSA have provided expertise as well as detailed information, help in evaluation of properties and enhancement measure. USFS and FSA GIS, aerial photos and file information have been very helpful.

Through coordination with the USFS we have identified where they are working on National Forest lands as well as landowners and cattle allotment permittees who are interest in anadromous habitat protection.

We contacted and worked with ODFW and Warm Springs Tribe on a regular basis to insure approval and cooperation on all actions. We followed up on information requests from the Umatilla Tribal Fish and Wildlife Committee.

We intensified our investigation of North Fork tributary opportunities to locate the areas where we will get the most from project implementation dollars and to create an over all plan to direct implementation where we will be most effective. Integrating existing information on current populations and conditions is directing us to concentrate in areas

where we can get contiguous habitat sections that are most beneficial to anadromous populations.

North Fork Tributaries around Monument Oregon have become obvious areas where enhancement dollars will be very beneficial (Deer Creek, Bologna Creek, Wall Creek, Swale Creek, Alder Creek and Potamus Creek). These areas are generally heavily grazed, however direct observation of these creeks by our project leader, ODFW and FS biologists reveal that where there is water, it is of good quality and temperature and usually holds anadromous salmonids year around. Headwaters as well as mid stream reaches with existing moderate protection often are filled to capacity with salmonids throughout the year. Protection and enhancement of these streams will increase water levels and water quality and we expect increased salmonid production.

The land adjacent to our Deer Creek project recently sold and the new landowner has expressed an interest in our program. If we successfully bring him into our program we will have all but approximately 800' out of 8+ miles of this year round anadromous stream under protection for the next 13 years.

We evaluated the Bologna Creek watershed for potential enhancement. Two landowners have requested assistance from the Tribe and want a joint FSA/Tribal project (riparian fencing and offstream livestock water developments). We visited this property during late August. The steam was running on approximately 2/3 of the two plus mile reach. We observed juvenile salmonids in all watered reaches. Juvenile salmonid densities were probably near carrying capacity. The water temperatures were below 70 F in most locations of the landowners reach. We have had multiple conversations with the two landowners and we are working to put together the joint Tribal/CREP project. We have run into several obstacles to creating a joint project.

### **Task 1.3 Conduct local outreach**

The project leader attended 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. We have attended almost all of the Watershed Council meetings and coordinated with members. We used this forum to reach various members of the community. We coordinate regularly with the watershed council director and monitoring coordinator. We have also participated in sub-work groups of the watershed council. This has lead to interested landowners and cost share opportunities. Specific projects that we reviewed include OWEB project solicitations, Nature Conservancy Projects, FS Demo projects and Oregon Trout Proposals. We gave considerable support and input to the Oregon Trout Proposal.

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

We worked with the managers for the South Texas Bar Ranch (three properties) to work on contract components to enhance the riparian areas on this property. After rewriting these contracts (three separate contracts) we talked with the landowner and manager several times. The landowner wanted complete control over developments on the property. We were unable to come to agreement with this landowner and he has rejected the offer for the Tribe to build fence or improve spring and water developments on his property. This contract required intensive project preparation with many site visits and several contract revisions. The landowner has moved forward with his own fencing and water developments (at his own cost). The fencing and water developments will be functional for a short period of time, however it does not meet Tribal standards and will probably require extensive maintenance. The landowner was seeking reimbursement for his current and future efforts. The landowner and manager have been very demanding on time. We also coordinated FS road and adjacent land management options between the landowner and the FS.

We worked with the Allstotts and Trini-D managers on perceived beaver problems. In the historically grazed areas of both properties there are active beaver populations that are removing woody vegetation faster than it can grow. We identified beaver population trends on both reaches. We came to the conclusion that we could not expect riparian recovery on these properties with existing beaver populations. We collaborated with ODFW and decided that we would remove as many beavers as possible for three to five years while we reestablished woody riparian vegetation. At that point we would reevaluate our situation and probably allow the beaver populations to return. On the Deer Creek reach we did not remove beavers, instead we put wire fences around individual trees to protect the existing cottonwood galleries that are shrinking because of beavers.

Robin Fletcher was the first person to contact the Tribe on the BPA program when we started in 2000. Due to a number of complications (primarily on his end), this project has been delayed. We are still working on his project. He seems willing, however it has taken considerable time. This will probably be a joint FSA project. Fletcher has had trouble with communication with FSA.

We worked with the FS Range, fisheries and hydrology departments to work out challenges that they face and are directly related to anadromous fisheries within our focus area. Assessment information and weed control have been a focus. This is a continuing effort necessary to integrate our efforts on private ground with Forest Service efforts. We provided input to the FS Tower Fire planning area.

We gave a presentation about the entire project to the CTUIR Fish and Wildlife Committee. They provided input from an overall Tribal perspective as well as input for better collaboration.

We responded to a landowner who reported a construction problem at a stream crossing. The construction company (ditching fiber optic cable) had not returned the stream-crossing site to original condition. This was taking place on a known anadromous stream on a property where we had a conservation easement with the landowner. We contacted

the construction firm and met at the site where and when the construction company rehabilitated the site. Having avoided a confrontation we were able to satisfy the person who brought in the complaint, and we made a positive impression on the construction company and the landowner. The construction employees gained a clear understanding of the concerns and addressed them in multiple stream crossing locations. The construction company clearly was not aware of a problem. As a result of our actions the construction representatives believed that they could incorporate the methods used at no increased operational cost. The person who filed the complaint and the landowner commented on quick, efficient and professional solution to the problem.

We continued evaluation of the acquisition of Lower Desolation Creek. The manager indicated that if the government did not put a solid offer on the table soon the property would be put on the open market.

We contacted Ukiah School to start an educational outreach program. We have arranged with the Science teacher to start working on a habitat enhancement program.

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

#### **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. We worked with the Watershed Council and two consultants to attempt to finalize a potential watershed assessment for the Camas Creek Drainage. We spent two days on the ground looking over the watershed and maps of the area. 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.

We have spent considerable time on this element, however we had no plan that can be implemented with the limited funds allocated. We pursued cost share with other agencies including BOR, Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and OWEB. The COE has a cost share program that we are pursuing.

We worked with the Forest Service on early planning for Desolation Meadows rehabilitation and Camas Creek planning. The USFS has indicated that these projects are driven by need and funding.

#### **Task 1.5 Develop a Camas Creek subbasin assessment.**

We discussed the needs of the Camas Watershed Assessment at three North Fork John Day Watershed Council meetings.

Watershed Assessments as well as work that may result from those assessments was discussed with 3 different consultants as well as other cooperating agencies to make sure

that we will be meeting subbasin objectives for the work. BPA and OWEB examples of watershed assessments were used as templates from which we started planning.

We pursued cost share for watershed assessment and potential future work with the US Army Corps of Engineers. They were receptive to a 50/50 cost share on the Camas Creek Watershed Assessment in the near future and may have more cost share available for habitat rehabilitation in future years. The watershed assessment will be contracted out.

SOWs for the Camas Watershed assessment have been drafted and discussed with Corps of Engineers personnel. An agreement between the Tribe and the Corps to work on the Camas Watershed assessment was developed for signature.

**Task 1.6 During natural recovery planning and implementation identify head cut problems, instream passage barriers, and bank stabilization challenges identified. Submit plans for further in stream work identified during the field season.**

Bank stabilization on the Standley project may be necessary if further bank erosion is not stopped with natural vegetative recovery.

**Objective 2: Foster cooperation with local habitat improvement program personnel from other agencies.**

We specifically worked on the USDA joint projects on the Allstott properties, in the Bologna Creek drainage and the Fletcher property on Camas Creek.

Coordination with FSA/NRCS/SWCDs continued with the concentrated effort on resolving administrative differences to facilitate joint projects. Several alternative scenarios have been evaluated. This has been a very time consuming effort.

The project leader participated in spring Chinook spawning ground surveys with ODFW and NMFS to help with coordination and cooperation.

**Task 2.1 Direct landowners to USDA/SWCD personnel who can represent agricultural incentive programs so that landowners can understand options and make informed decisions early in the planning process..**

Battle Mountain Grazing, and Robin Fletcher were directed toward the FSA office in Pendleton and potential cost shared projects were discussed. The joint FSA/NRCS/Tribal project has continued with the Allstotts.

We have encouraged the Trini-D ranch manager, David Lowe, Garry Rodekowsky and Jeff Kee to utilize USDA programs in Grant County to increase participation in easement opportunities.

Some Landowners do not want to work with the FSA/NRCS because of problems with past oversight by the FSA.

**Task 2.2 Request reports from USDA offices that specify: landowners contacts, and landowners and affected properties that have applied to participate or are participating in riparian protection and restoration programs.**

The USDA/SWCD's have strict confidentiality rules regarding whom that they are working with. This information is not available unless the landowner/operator wishes to have their information released. If the landowner has not requested our involvement then the FSA/SWCD cannot contact us.

The Grant County USDA referred two landowners to the Tribe and Umatilla County has referred one landowner to Tribal personnel.

**Task 2.3 Provide to USDA offices a list of contacts and completed contracts that may mesh with complementary non-tribal projects on at least a quarterly basis.**

We have given the NRCS/USDA/SWCD personnel complete information on whom we have talked with concerning easements and who is in what stage of project development. We have done this with landowner consent.

**Task 2.4 Make landowner contacts from the lists of landowners provided by USDA. Determine if landowners are willing to extend the timeframe of riparian protection. Determine if there are locations that could benefit from additional protection/restoration, but which do not qualify under other programs.**

We were informed of a potential opportunity to work in Grant County and have pursued this with the landowners. In talks with the Bologna Creek landowners I have offered to implement the riparian fencing and offstream water developments offered by NRCS/FSA. This will reduce the out of pocket expenditures for the landowner and allow the Tribe to implement to the higher standards. In exchange I asked for an increased easement time extending the conservation easement from 15 to 25 years. The Landowners agreed. We are still having problems getting the FSA/Tribal joint programs to work. We have specifically worked on the mechanics of meshing NRCS/FSA/SWCD and Tribal programs. We have defined these differences verbally and in writing and we are pursuing solutions, which hopefully will work in these cases.

We briefed the Tribe and NRCS/FSA on the Allstott joint project.

We have spent extensive time developing joint project alternatives to utilize USDA/CREP programs. We have presented several mechanisms to the FSA, SWCD and NRCS for approval. We have also run these potential scenarios through Tribal administration and legal offices for approval. The best of these scenarios have been forwarded to BPA for their review.

Because of FSA confidentiality rules we are limited in our pursuit of FSA landowner contact lists. We will continue to pursue these opportunities as we are provided landowner names by FSA.

**Task 2.5 Coordinate with NRCS, FSA, SWCD and state Fish and Wildlife personnel in the basin to identify future projects.**

We represented the Tribe and this project at all of the monthly North Fork John Day Watershed Council meetings. We have used this forum as a time and means to discuss and coordinate our respective projects. This has been an efficient means of meeting this objective.

We served as a voting member of the Watershed Council, which included the review of BPA projects, and those funded by other entities. We recommended potential cost share alternatives for various projects.

**Objective 3: Implement Passive Natural Anadromous Fish Habitat Enhancement Projects.**

**Task 3.1 Pre-Construction Preparation**

**Task 3.1.1 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, NFJWC 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 has 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 project leader coordinated closely with the NRCS, FSA, and ODFW on preparing project proposals and cost share. During this process, some landowners decided to utilize entirely NRCS/FSA programs creating projects funded entirely by the FSA.

We worked on elements of an MOA, between the Tribe and the FSA, to delineate which agency and what personnel will do what for cost shared agreements. There appears to be several points where the FSA has rules or regulations that are not consistent with the Tribal rules and regulations. We are still evaluating each project on a project-by-project basis. We hope to use these as examples for future joint projects.

Other landowners are pursuing USFS Demonstration projects. In the North Fork John Day and Middle Fork John Day the USFS 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 (similar to expenditures last year, 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. 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. OWEB has become more open to cost shared projects during this past year and we are now pursuing joint funding of projects where it is allowed.

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. We are coordinating with the watershed council to use cost share alternatives where they are appropriate.

We pursued potential NOAH cost share for implementation. The Salmon Corps has potential grants from NOAA. This may allow us to use the Salmon Corps (NOAH funded) on projects.

### **Task 3.1.2 Develop and secure riparian conservation easements**

Deed attachments were filed for the Allstott and Standley properties.

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 were three fence-miles built by subcontractors before the end of the contract period. Two more fencing contracts were developed. Several off stream water development subcontracts, planting plans, and weed control measures were developed for implementation before the end of the 2001 contract year. See Appendix 1 and “Active Project Areas” section for more information.

We Walked the Bologna Creek Properties near Monument (Kee and Rodakowsky owners). The streams run water in approximately 50%-75% of their length and were filled with juvenile salmonids. Water temperatures were below 70 F. The Area is grazed and appears to be an excellent prospect for riparian fencing protection and off stream water developments. We can expect more water, better water quality and increased salmonid production with habitat protection and enhancement in this reach. The landowner is very receptive to a joint Tribal and NRCS project.

We continued field evaluation on the North Fork properties that are controlled by David Lowe. We redrafted and negotiated new contracts for the A Bar G Ranch LLC, Texas Bar South LLC, and Meengs Ranch LLC. These drafts were given to the Tribe for approval. The changes wanted by the landowner and his attempts to control the process prompted the Tribe to take a close look at the contracts and evaluate the landowner’s actions. The contracts were rejected by the Tribe, because they were substantially different from past easements. We reevaluated the easements, planned actions and Tribal/Landowner relationship. This landowner and manager were very demanding. We rewrote draft easement contracts several times. The landowner and manager consistently wanted more input and more money and more control over the Tribal project. The landowner and manager consistently worked with different people in the Tribal program without coordinating among the Tribal personnel. We believe that this project should have a high priority. The landowner rejected the offer of riparian fencing, offstream water developments, weed control and maintenance.

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). 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 some landowners have signed up for NRCS programs (no BPA cost share). Other landowners have 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.

### **3.1.3. Grazing leases may be pursued and secured.**

No grazing leases were evaluated during this quarter.

### **Task 3.1.4 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 three 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 (SHPO). A third survey was completed and submitted to the SHPO during this contract period.

### **Task 3.1.5 Address National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements.**

#### **Subtask 3.1.5.1 If necessary, develop a Biological Assessment (BA) of potential effect on any threatened or endangered species.**

No BA's were necessary during this contract period.

### **Task 3.1.6 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.

We remarked fence and water development locations on the Allstott and Standley projects as per landowner preference and Tribal specifications. We took field measurements to create subcontractor specifications. We created fence specifications for each property to meet ODFW, Tribal and NRCS requirements.

We walked marked the Trini-D fence line with the farm manager (Deer Creek).

Several days were spent in the field on the Lowe properties. We laid out fences and water developments. On the Lowe properties we walked and marked the fence lines and offstream water developments several times and decided on improvements methods. This involved three properties and several days of on-the-ground work. Present during these on the ground activities were a Tribal Biologist and technician and a landowner representative. Each time contracts were changed for each of the three properties.

We went out to several water development sites with Tribal personnel and subcontractors to develop realistic designs and contracts.

We met with Columbia Power on four contract sites to determine cost and cost benefit scenarios for providing power and maintenance to off stream water developments that will require pumping water.

**Task 3.1.7 Solicit bids and award subcontracts for fence construction, off-stream water developments, noxious weed control and natural plantings.**

We prepared the fencing subcontracts for the Upper and Lower Allstott easements. We conducted subcontractor on the ground tours following putting out invitations for bid. The subcontract to build the Upper Allstott fence was signed Oct. 4, 2001. A notice to proceed was signed, Oct. 8, 2001, by the Tribe and subcontractor for the Upper Allstott contract. The Upper Allstott fence contract was modified to increase the amount of fence to be built (Oct. 31,2001). A fence construction contract (lower Allstott property) for 2 miles of riparian fence was solicited (Oct.2, 2001), awarded and signed (11/13/2001). The Upper and Lower Allstott fence building subcontracts were extended due to poor weather and muddy conditions. This is a joint NRCS/Tribal project.

Off stream water development locations were examined and altered to better utilize the better water supplies on the Allstott property. This analysis involved better land utilization and will result in lower development costs.

We worked with ODF on planting plans within our area and projects. Currently the SWCD requires ODF to provide planting plans for all FSA projects where planting is required.

Changes in the owners needs delayed the letting of fencing contracts on the Trini-D Ranch and Standley property.

We prepared a bid solicitation package for the Deer Creek project.

We worked with the Private Lands Forest Network through ODF to locate tree sources for planting in this area.

An EIS checklist was prepared and NMFS and USFWS were contacted to satisfy ESA and CWA requirements. We are working with county weed department and USFS 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 3.1.8 Apply for and obtain necessary in-stream fill and removal permits.**

No work that requires permits beyond the EIS checklist have been required.

**Task 3.1.9 Watershed checklist.**

We have checked with Nancy Weintraub and she has indicated that we are in compliance for building riparian fence and off stream livestock watering developments.

We contacted NMFS and USFWS to make sure that we are in compliance with NEPA, ESA and CWA guidelines.

**Task 3.2 Implement habitat enhancements**

**Task 3.2.1 Construct fencing to restrict livestock from project areas.**

Construction of riparian fencing on the upper Allstott contract was started the day after notice to proceed was signed. Livestock on the property have been removed. The Allstott fence was 80% complete (three miles of fence) before the end of the contract period.

Construction was started on the lower Allstott riparian fencing subcontract.

Both the upper and lower Allstott fencing projects required extensions due to poor weather and moist soil conditions.

Fencing materials were purchased to assure that we are prepared to supply all of our subcontractors on existing riparian easements.

**Task 3.2.2 Planting of native grasses shrubs and trees.**

We evaluated the Allstott property with ODF personnel and the landowner. We developed a preliminary planting plan for the lower Allstott contract area. The lower Allstott project is a joint NRCS and Tribal project. NRCS requires that our planting plan be coordinated with ODF. ODF has provided us with a draft seeding and planting plan for the lower Allstott property. Actual planting will be completed during the next contract period.

We reviewed a potential planting plan for the Standley easement.

We provided planting recommendations to a landowner that is doing habitat rehabilitation with his own funds.

**Task 3.2.3 Treat noxious weeds in project areas.**

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

We have included weed control within our contract easements. This element is a definite deal-breaker in most cases. The landowner wants weeds controlled within the enclosure as part of maintenance. Our project landowners are controlling weeds on their property adjacent to our projects. We identified noxious weed locations on project areas. This information will be used to coordinate weed control within project areas during the coming year.

We have contacted State, County and private entities on how they are dealing with noxious weed control.

We have been in touch with Nancy Weintraub and I still do not have clearance to conduct chemical weed control within our project areas.

**Task 3.3 Conduct post construction final reviews to insure that subcontracted services conform to contract specifications.**

Monitoring to date of fencing constructed has showed that construction is being completed to exceed specifications.

**Task 3.4 Develop off-stream water sources for livestock in new and existing project areas.**

We identified two new off stream water development sites on the upper Allstott project. We agreed with the landowner to substitute one development site for another and modify the contract to add the other. This will add approximately 300 feet of stream to our riparian exclusion area and disperse livestock use on the property.

We had not completed any off-stream water developments by the end of the contract period.

**Task 3.5 Remediate headcut problems, complete bank stabilization.**

On the Standley contract the landowner has narrowed the corridor during this quarter. We may need to protect one or two cut banks along this reach in the future.

**Task 3.6 Identify properties with critical anadromous salmonid habitat for acquisition or to purchase management rights.**

We continued to pursue the acquisition of the lower eleven miles of Desolation Creek. This 13,000 plus acre parcel has 17 plus miles of anadromous tributaries. We addressed BPA, and ISRP requests for information on this potential acquisition. This parcel is being actively marketed.

Based on our ground experience on Bologna Creek we have examined written records on Wall, Mallery, Potamus, Wilson, Ditch and Swale Creeks. These Creeks appear to have a very high potential for improving and expanding anadromous habitat if we choose to enhance private reaches of these streams. Observations by our project leader, ODFW and the USFS have shown that there are anadromous salmonids in almost all sections of these streams year around. These streams are heavily grazed. Protection and enhancement will improve water quality, increase water quantity and probably increase salmonid production significantly.

We identified the Madison Seylor Ditch on the upper Fivemile drainage for possible acquisition by Oregon Water Trust.

#### **Objective 4: Collect baseline data and conduct post-project monitoring.**

##### **Task 4.1 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 three 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.

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 4.2 Conduct Biological Inventories.**

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 4.3 Establish photo points and stream channel transects.**

Photo points were established on Snipe Creek, Owens Creek and Deer Creek. Pre-project baseline photos were taken on these project sites.

#### **Task 4.4 Collect maximum and minimum daily water temperatures.**

Three thermographs were placed in contract project locations. Thermographs deployed during the early summer were recovered downloaded and data analyzed. Data is included in Appendix 2. The data has been added to data being used in a basin wide comprehensive monitoring effort being conducted by the North Fork SWCD and watershed council. The North Fork John Day SWCD has a temperature-monitoring program. We did not place water temperature monitors near SWCD sampling sites. All placement and water temperature analysis is being coordinated with the NFSWCD.

#### **Task 4.5 Assessment of Camas Creek using method like the OWEB Assessment.**

Assessment Guidelines were discussed with OWEB representatives, the Tribe, Consultants, The Watershed Council, BOR, and COE.

#### **Objective 5: Report costs of site activities and Operations and Maintenance.**

We wrote and submitted the FY 2000 annual report and submitted it to BPA. Quarterly reports and interim communication has delineated these costs.

#### **Task 5.1 Include an appendix in the Annual Report which summarizes site costs and O&M.**

Project progress regarding status and cost of easements, materials, and implementation are summarized in Appendix 1. Costs are included in project operating cost reports generated within BPA Tribal administration. The attached appendix has cost summaries.

#### **Task 5.1.1 CTUIR will provide in table format, as an Appendix to the Annual Report, cost estimates.**

Subcontracts for the Allstott project riparian fencing have been let. Cost estimates are included in our table of project, project status, cost estimates and actual costs.

#### **Task 5.1.2 CTUIR will provide in table format an Appendix to the annual report, a summary of maintenance activities.**

Very little project maintenance has been completed to date. This has been completed by project personnel on regular workdays.

#### **Task 5.1.3 CTUIR shall provide as appendix to quarterly reports copies of subcontracts, landowner agreements, and a list of landowner**

**contacts.**

Copies of subcontracts, and landowner agreements and landowner contact list were provided to BPA with our last quarterly report.

**Objective 6: Coordinate with BPA to ensure maximum technology transfer, program consistency and coordination of habitat enhancement efforts.**

We have participated in Watershed Council meetings and have coordinated with the Warm Springs Tribe, ODFW, NRCS, FSA, SWCDs, BPA and Forest Service on habitat activities.

**Task 6.1 Prepare and submit quarterly and annual reports to BPA. The Project Leader will prepare and submit quarterly reports two weeks following the end of each quarter. Quarterly reports will summarize project accomplishments, problems encountered (if any), planned activities for the following quarter and purchases of non-expendable and sensitive items (if any). Copies of implementation and maintenance subcontracts and professional services agreements, and landowner easements will be attached to quarterly reports. The Project Leader will prepare and submit an annual report on or before November 15, 2002. The annual report will expand on information provided in quarterly reports, detail project accomplishments (Abstract, Introduction, Description of Project Areas, Methods and Materials, Results and Discussion, References Cited and Appendices), and include annual monitoring data. The annual report will assist the Northwest Power Planning Council (NPPC), Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA), BPA and others in tracking this project and sharing information.**

We wrote and finalized the FY 2000 annual report.

We worked on revisions of the 2001 statement of work and finalized Quarterly reports.

The project leader provided written response to the ISRP concerns with the North Fork John Day Anadromous Fish Habitat Enhancement Project.

**Task 6.2 Attend management meetings, coordinate with funding entities and resource agencies, and provide input to NPPC, BPA, the Independent Scientific Review Panel (ISRP), CBFWA and others as required. The CTUIR Fisheries Program Manager will travel and participate as a stakeholder in decisions regarding BPA funded habitat efforts under this project and other habitat projects in the Columbia Basin..**

We have tracked and responded to CBFWA, NWPPC, ISRP and BPA information and requests associated with statements of work, proposals, projects and costs for the CTUIR North Fork Project and the Desolation Acquisition Proposal.

The program manager has participated in stakeholder meetings that will affect BPA habitat efforts throughout the Columbia Basin.

We attended and provided input at CBFWA meetings on Columbia Basin Province project, policy and the scientific reviews.

**No Non-Capital Equipment was purchased during this contract period.**

### **Challenges/ Problems**

#### Property Owners

We worked with the managers and representatives of the Texas Bar Ranch LLC, A Bar G Ranch LLC and Meengs Ranch LLC (Lowe Properties). The landowner wanted to have control over the developments on his property (riparian fencing and water developments). He made several changes to our standard lease agreements. He has three properties and this requires three contracts. Each change required contract changes (on each of three contracts) and on the ground verification. Each change by itself may have been acceptable but in aggregate they were not acceptable to the Tribe. This was a long drawn out process that required several days in the field, several contracts, contract changes and technical and administrative review. The managers seem to know little about the property and existing developments and wanted more than our program can offer. We continued to work with these landowners and managers throughout the year. This property has a high priority for the Tribe and we continued to pursue agreements however we needed to spend more time on more productive prospects and implementation where we already have signed easements. Ultimately the landowner decided not to implement our projects on his properties. While this particular easement would have been very beneficial for our program, the landowner has decided to implement many of the components at his own expense. The landowner has spent in excess of \$50,000 on habitat improvements and I expect that he will have spent in excess of \$100,000 before he has completed his current habitat plans.

#### BPA

We worked on several drafts of the 2001 statement of work for BPA. There were a very few disputed elements that held up this SOW. This process was very time consuming and has caused significant delays in field implementation..

#### FSA Joint Projects

The joint projects with NRCS/FSA have continued to be problematic. Although several NRCS & SWCD staff have made excellent attempts to help make joint projects work, there continues to be delays in working out a joint approach. I continue to receive a comment from other landowners that some planners were not supportive of joint projects.

When we have given the SWCD personnel names of people we are working with some have quit talking with us completely. I have been told that these landowners have been “talked out” of working with the Tribe. We have held discussions on joint projects with Umatilla and Grant County FSA/SWCD personnel and appear to be making some headway. We have developed different scenarios to facilitate mechanisms to implement joint FSA/Tribal riparian enhancement projects. Most alternatives have been rejected, for various reasons, by FSA, BPA or the Tribe.

Our BPA contract requires us to work with the FSA as part of one objective. This Task has required much actual time on meshing projects that could be potential time spent on implementation. We have spent substantial time working to mesh the NRCS/FSA/SWCD and Tribal Riparian enhancement projects. In the process of writing and rewriting the 2001 statement of work elements, Objective 2 indicates a cooperative nature. While we are providing FSA with the elements of information under Objective 2, the FSA/SWCD are not reciprocating. The FSA has rules that indicate, they cannot discuss or give out the names of people signed-up under the FSA program without landowners consent and they are not allowed to ask the landowners if they are willing to have their name given to the Tribe.

Landowners do not necessarily want us to give their names to the FSA and while we have asked landowners permission to talk the program over with FSA, we have gotten some negative responses. Most are adamant about not wanting any SWCD or FSA knowledge of landowner work with the Tribe. Some landowners have expressed a fear of oversight by the FSA/SWCD even without FSA/SWCD involvement. Some landowners want to treat the joint projects separately so that they can maximize the benefits that they can get from both programs (not double dipping just taking full advantage of both programs).

One major mechanistic stumbling block is that FSA allows the landowner to do their own work and bill and be paid by the FSA.

- There have been abuses of this practice in the past where landowners bill more time than is actually spent on the project or the landowner builds a much higher quality fence or improvement than the site requires.
- The different agencies have dealt with this abuse in different ways. The FSA deals with this by putting “Hold Downs” on contracts, limiting the amount that they will spend on any fence, development or riparian planting. ODFW has given materials to landowners in exchange for a 5- year easement contract reflecting their contribution to the fence or water development. The Tribe has chosen to maintain control of subcontracting, excluding landowners from doing the implementation unless they are part of the federal bidding process and actually receive the subcontract.

Our challenge in this situation is to create scenarios that 1) Are acceptable to joint project sponsors and landowners or 2) Satisfies all of the joint project agencies requirements and the landowner.

OWEB Projects and Joint Projects

We have found that working with OWEB cost share has been somewhat frustrating, however OWEB has encouraged more agency cost share this year. OWEB has a specific program for “projects” and a small grants program. In order to get OWEB cost share we must follow their procedure and BPA procedure and Tribal procedure. The dates and timing for OWEB cost share does not necessarily match those for BPA. I have worked with the North Fork Watershed Council and we have worked out some cost share agreements, however these appear as separate agreements. It does not appear to landowners that the agencies are always working together. While we would agree that each agency has a legitimate program, more standardized coordination is necessary for us to get more public and landowner support. We are also not identifying or using cost share that could be supporting all of our projects.

Administrative Time

With annual changes in BPA, OWEB and FSA procedures and rules comes increased staff time spent on joint projects. Once you have included cost share meetings and since paperwork is about the same for each funding source; to do joint projects requires at least two to three times as much administrative time.

**Available Cost Share Funds to Assist North Fork John Day River Basin  
Anadromous Fish Habitat Enhancement Project**

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Service Provided</u>	<u>Amount</u>
USFS	Office Services&Personnel	12,000
NRCS	Direct project cost share	150,000*
		<b>Total \$162,000</b>

\*This estimated dollar amount reflects projects partially or completely funded by NRCS and has been provided annually over the last two years.

- OWEB projects within the North Fork Drainage that will result from BPA coordination generated another \$70,000 additional dollars in riparian fencing and water developments.
- The USFS Demo project has spent approximately \$400,000 annually on private lands within the North Fork subbasin during the last two years.

**Summary**

The CTUIR North Fork John Day Subbasin Habitat Enhancement project completed the second year. 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 nine offstream water developments associated with these easements. Two small instream projects were identified within project areas. During this contract period materials were purchased for implementation on all of project sites where we have signed easements. Cultural Resource surveys and associated final reports were completed on three project sites. Construction was completed on three miles of Snipe Creek Fence. Fencing for all three sites continues when soil conditions allow work. Water development materials have been purchased and detailed plans for each site drafted for subcontractors. Riparian planting plans utilizing native plants have been drafted for each project. Natural planting materials have been obtained and planting started as soon as soil conditions allowed and plants were ready. Weed locations have been identified on project sites and we will start control measures as soon as we get NEPA clearance. A summary of status, costs materials and results are presented in Appendix 1 and the “Active Project Areas” sections of this report.

Public outreach was an emphasis during the first 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.

This year we emphasized landowner satisfaction and trust, cost share alternatives and joint project alternatives. Implementation was definitively planned and started.

Identification of priority areas changed during the year as we became more aware of stream and reach conditions and cooperative landowners. We have pinpointed many areas where we can get the most for dollars spent and where each agency doing this type of work can be most effective. 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. This approach will also minimize administrative duplication, and agency competition.

Carry over will be used primarily for implementation on projects/contracts signed or prepared last 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

Battle Mountain Grazing-Snipe Creek

Steve Berrey-Deer Creek

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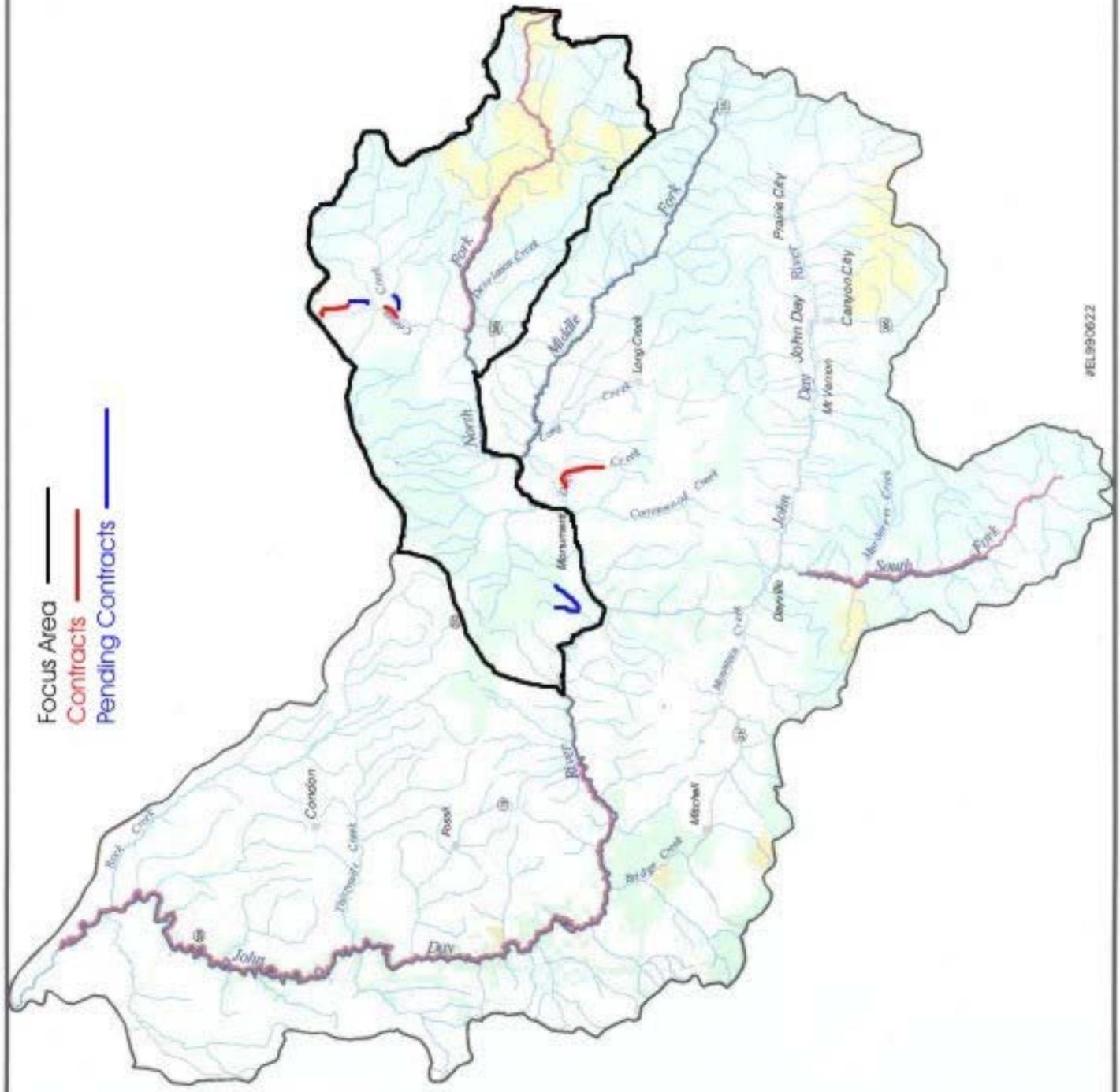
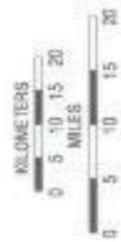
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# John Day Subbasin

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



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## Appendix 1: Projects, Cost, Status, Miles of Fence, Number of Water Developments, and Completion Dates.

Note: Costs and Completion dates are estimates unless status indicates completion

### CTUIR Projects and Status Update for North Fork John Day Anadromous Habitat Enhancement BPA Project # 202131

#### Project: Upper Allstott Riparian Fencing/Water Dev. Location: Snipe Creek

Item	Cost	Status	Mi. Fence/ WD	Completion Date
Legal Status	\$100	Easement Signed		Jan 2001
Riparian Fence				
-Materials	\$5,874	Completed		
-Subcon/Const	\$15,356	Completed	3 (1.5 str-mi)	Apr 2002
Water Developments				
-Materials	\$2,800	Partial purchase	4	
-Subcon/Const	\$11,200	Ready for Bid		Nov 2002
Planting				
-Materials	\$1,200	Planning		
-Subcon/Const	\$800	Planning		April 2003

#### Project: Lower Allstott Riparian Fencing/Water Dev. Location: Snipe Creek

Item	Cost	Status	Mi. Fence/ WD	Completion Date
Legal Status	\$100	Easement Signed		Jan 2001
Riparian Fence				
-Materials	\$5,872	Completed		
-Subcon/Const	\$9,921	Completed	2 (1 str-mi)	Apr 2002
Water Developments				
-Materials	\$8,000	Partial purchase	3	
-Subcon/Const	\$2,000	Ready for Bid		Nov 2002
Planting				
-Materials	\$5,300	25% Completed		May 2002

-Subcontract	\$3,000	25% Completed		Spring 2003
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**Project: Deer Creek #1 Riparian Fencing/Water Development**

Item	Cost	Status	Mi. Fence/ WD	Completion Date
Legal Status	\$100	Easement Signed		Apr 2001
Riparian Fence -Materials -Subcontract	\$5,800 \$15,600	Complete Const. Ongoing	3 (2+ str-mi)	Oct 2002
Water Developments -Materials -Subcon/Const	\$2,800 \$11,200	Planning Planning/siting	4	March 2003
Planting -Materials -Subcontract	\$3,000 \$2,000	Planning Planning		April 2003

**Project: Standley Riparian Fencing/Water Development Location: Owens Creek**

Item	Cost	Status	Mi. Fence/ WD	Completion Date
Legal Status	\$100	Easement Signed		Jun 2001
Riparian Fence -Materials -Subcon/Const	\$2,800 \$4,500	Completed Ready for bid	.6 (.3 str-mi)	Oct 2002
Water Developments -Materials -Subcon/Const	\$4,500 \$500	Partial purchase Planning/siting	2	Oct 2002
Planting -Materials -Subcontract	\$1,350 \$1,000	Planning Planning		Spring 2003

**Project: Deer Creek #2 Riparian Fencing/Water Development Location: Deer Cr.**

Item	Cost	Status	Mi. Fence/ WD	Completion Date
Legal Status	\$100	Negotiating		Nov 2002
Riparian Fence -Materials	\$13,200	Planning	4.4 (2.2 str-mi)	March 2003

-Subcontract	\$21,560	Planning		July 2003
Water Developments				
-Materials	\$2,100	Planning	3	June 2003
-Subcon/Const	\$8,400	Planning		Oct. 2003
Planting				
-Materials	\$3,300	Planning		May 2003
-Subcontract	\$2,000	Planning		Oct. 2003

**Project: Battle Mt. Riparian Fencing/Water Development Location: Snipe Cr.**

Item	Cost	Status	Mi. Fence/ WD	Completion Date
Legal Status	\$100	Negotiating		Nov 2002
Riparian Fence				
-Materials	\$9,000	Planning	3 (1.5 str-mi)	May 2003
-Subcon/Const	\$14,700	Planning/siting		Aug 2003
Water Developments				
-Materials	\$11,200	Planning	4	May 2003
-Subcon/Const	\$2,800	Planning/siting		Aug. 2003
Planting				
-Materials	\$4,000	Planning		May 2003
-Subcontract	\$3,950	Planning		Fall 2003

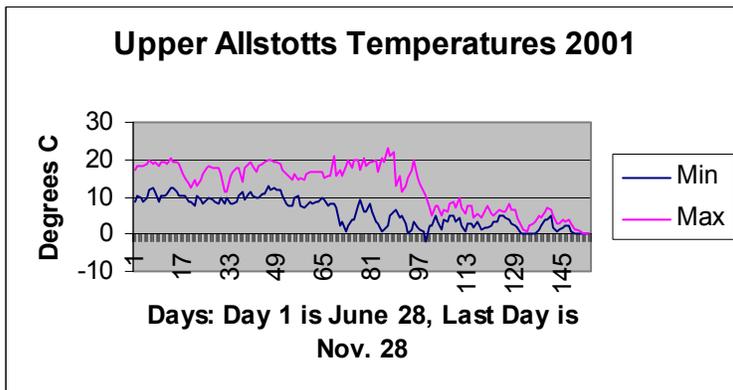
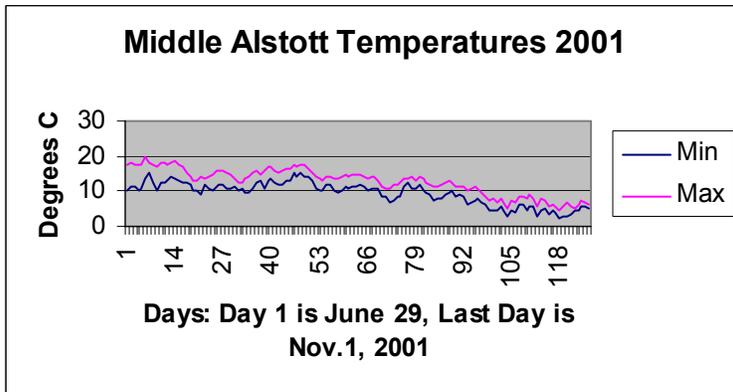
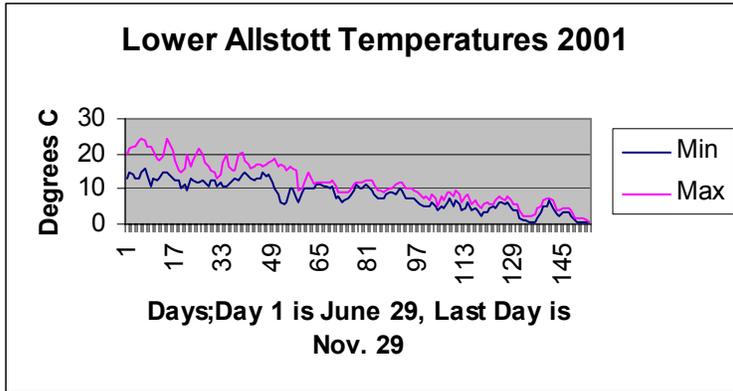
**Project: Hartley/Hideway Riparian Pasture Fencing/Water Development/Lg Wood Placement Location: Snipe Cr.**

Item	Cost	Status	Mi. Fence/ WD	Completion Date
Legal Status	\$100	Negotiating		Nov 2002
Riparian Fence				
-Materials	\$12,000	Planning	4 (2 str-mi)	May 2003
-Subcon/Const	\$19,600	Planning		Aug 2003
Water Developments				
-Materials	\$11,200	Planning	4	May 2003
-Subcon/Const	\$2,800	Planning		Aug 2003
Large Wood	\$?	Planning		Fall 2003
Planting				
-Materials	\$5,300	Planning		May 2003
-Subcontract	\$5,300	Planning		Fall 2003

**Project: Ukiah Land Co. Riparian Fencing/Water Development      Location:**  
**Camas Cr.**

Item	Cost	Status	Mi. Fence/ WD	Completion Date
Legal Status	\$100	Negotiating		Nov. 2002
Riparian Fence				
-Materials	\$3,500	Planning	1.2 (1.4 str- mi)	Sept. 2003
-Subcon/Const	\$5,400	Planning/siting		
Water Developments				
-Materials	\$11,200	Planning	3	Aug. 2003
-Subcon/Const	\$2,800	Planning/siting		Sept. 2003
Planting				
-Materials	\$4,000	Planning		Sept. 2003
-Subcontract	\$3,950	Planning		April 2004

## Appendix 2: Water Temperatures



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