

**Bonneville Power Administration  
Fish and Wildlife Program FY99 Proposal Form**

**Section 1. General administrative information**

**Walla Walla Basin Fish Habitat Enhancement**

**Bonneville project number, if an ongoing project** 9604601

**Business name of agency, institution or organization requesting funding**  
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

**Business acronym (if appropriate)** CTUIR

**Proposal contact person or principal investigator:**

Name	<u>Gary James</u>
Mailing Address	<u>PO Box 638</u>
City, ST Zip	<u>Pendleton, Oregon 97801</u>
Fax	<u>(541) 276-4348</u>
Email address	<u>N/A</u>

**Subcontractors.** List one subcontractor per row; to add more rows, press Alt-Insert from within this table

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Mailing Address</b>	<b>City, ST Zip</b>	<b>Contact Name</b>
Walla Walla Watershed Coordinator	PO Box 68	Milton Freewater, Oregon 97862	Brian Wolcott
Walla Walla County Weed Control	317 W. Rose	Walla Walla, Washington	N/A
Umatilla County Weed Control	3920 Westgate	Pendleton, Oregon	Matt Voile
Washington State University-Watershed Analysis	Environmental Education	Pullman, Washington 99164-1064	Darin Saul
Various large equipment operators through competitive bidding			

**NPPC Program Measure Number(s) which this project addresses.**  
7.6-7.8

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

NA

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**Other planning document references.**

If the project type is “Watershed” (see Section 2), reference any demonstrable support from affected agencies, tribes, local watershed groups, and public and/or private landowners, and cite available documentation.

Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit, Volume I, Page 5B-12, Hypothesis #3;

Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi, Wa-Kish-Wit, Volume II, Page 52;

Walla Walla River Watershed Assessment Upper Walla Walla Subbasin Umatilla County, Oregon, Bureau of Reclamation, 1997, pages 13 and 22;

Walla Walla River Production Plan, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, et al. 1990, page 23;

Initial Watershed Assessment Water Resources Inventory Area 32 Walla Walla River Watershed Report Number 95-11, Pacific Groundwater Group, et al 1995;

Guidelines for Watershed Restoration In the Walla Walla River, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, et. al (draft);

The condition of Salmon stocks in the John Day, Umatilla, Walla Walla, Grande Ronde and Imnaha Rivers, Van Cleave and Ting, 1960;

Traditional Fisheries of the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla, Lane and Lane 1979; CTUIR habitat surveys (NEOH), 1993;

Walla Walla River Watershed Reconnaissance Report, Corps of Engineers, 1997.

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**Subbasin.**

Walla Walla

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**Short description.**

Protect and enhance riparian habitat with particular emphasis on the holding, spawning, and rearing areas of salmonid fishes, thus improving water quality and quantity.

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**Section 2. Key words**

Mark	Programmatic Categories	Mark	Activities	Mark	Project Types
X	Anadromous fish		Construction	X	Watershed
*	Resident fish		O & M		Biodiversity/genetics

<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/> Production	<input type="checkbox"/> Population dynamics
<input type="checkbox"/> Oceans/estuaries	<input type="checkbox"/> Research	<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring/eval.	<input type="checkbox"/> Flow/survival
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mgmt	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish disease
	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning/admin.	<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementation
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife habitat en-
	<input type="checkbox"/> Acquisitions	<input type="checkbox"/> hancement/restoration

**Other keywords.**

habitat enhancement, restoration, protection, water quality, water quantity, bioengineering, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, education, public scoping, best management practices, native vegetation, watershed analysis

**Section 3. Relationships to other Bonneville projects**

Project #	Project title/description	Nature of relationship
870001 5507000	Umatilla River Basin Anadromous Fish Habitat Enhancement Project Grande Ronde Basin Habitat Enhancement	To reduce total cost, the Walla Walla Basin Habitat Project shares personnel, vehicles, and equipment with Umatilla and Grande Ronde Basin Fish Habitat Enhancement Projects to minimize project expense.

**Section 4. Objectives, tasks and schedules**

**Objectives and tasks**

Obj 1,2,3	Objective	Task a,b,c	Task
1	Continue to implement and maintain instream and riparian habitat enhancement projects in the Walla Walla River Basin.	a	Develop long-term or perpetual easements.
		b	Develop grants, proposals, and coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies to develop cost-share projects. Recruit project volunteers, including local students, and watershed council, summer youth.
		c	Obtain archeological clearances
		d	Develop project design
		e	Secure instream fill permits: COE 404, DSL removal fill, WDFW

			HPA
		f	Develop subcontracts for weed control, planting, heavy equipment rental, fencing, rock and tree supply
		g	Establish permanent photo-points and transects
		h	Implement project/fencing, instream structures, planting, cabling rocks, etc.
		i	Continue landowner communication
		j	Post-project monitoring
2	Continue collection of baseline data needed for identifying habitat limited areas within basin and evaluate long-term success of implemented projects.	a	Identification of areas and land-use practices limiting salmon and steelhead production. Accomplished through literature search, public outreach, physical and biological surveys, interagency communication.
		b	Conduct on-site visits, evaluate potential for restoration and conflict, access, landowner participation, likelihood of success, benefit to salmon, steelhead, bulltrout, resident fish.
		c	Select high priority sites for future restoration efforts.
		d	Evaluate post- project success and implement adaptive management. Will include long-term monitoring, on-site visits, comparison to other approaches, interagency discussion.

**Objective schedules and costs**

<b>Objective #</b>	<b>Start Date mm/yyyy</b>	<b>End Date mm/yyyy</b>	<b>Cost %</b>
1	2/99	1/00	80%
2	2/99	1/00	20%

**Schedule constraints.**

Possible constraints might include delays due to extensive landowner negotiations and the slow response time of the regulatory agencies regarding issuance of permits for proposed instream work.

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**Completion date.**

NA/ongoing project

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**Section 5. Budget*****FY99 budget by line item***

<b>Item</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>FY99</b>
Personnel	Includes one month GIS, one month archeological surveys (section 106 clearance)	\$75,600
Fringe benefits	28 percent of personnel services	\$21,168
Supplies, materials, non-expendable property		\$40,000
Operations & maintenance	Operations and maintenance funding to maintain two miles of habitat includes approximately 10% of personnel, fringe benefits, supplies, materials, non-expendable property, travel, indirect costs and subcontract funds as indicated in right column.	
Capital acquisitions or improvements (e.g. land, buildings, major equip.)		NA
PIT tags	# of tags:	NA
Travel	vehicle expense	\$10,000
Indirect costs		\$49,901
Subcontracts		\$43,331
Other		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$240,000</b>

***Outyear costs***

<b>Outyear costs</b>	<b>FY2000</b>	<b>FY01</b>	<b>FY02</b>	<b>FY03</b>
Total budget	\$255,000	\$270,000	\$285,000	300,000
O&M as % of total	35%	45%	50%	50%

**Section 6. Abstract**

Efforts have begun to restore extinct salmon and remnant populations of summer steelhead in the Walla Walla River Basin. Ongoing and completed projects include a new hatchery, new ladders and screens, and instream flow enhancement.

This project proposes to integrate habitat restoration with ongoing watershed improvements. Through habitat restoration and protection, critical salmonid spawning and rearing areas will be regained, naturally spawning populations of salmonids elevated, and juvenile outmigration increased.

CTUIR is working with Federal, State, and local parties including the local watershed council, and the CTUIR native plant nursery. CTUIR is also cooperatively developing a watershed assessment for the basin; the Oregon portion was completed in 1997. These efforts are providing a method for overcoming obstacles and identifying priority areas for habitat restoration. Continued and adaptive efforts will insure that implementation dollars focus on results that provide future benefit to salmonid fishes.

Projects begin by obtaining long-term easements with private landowners. When possible, passive natural riparian healing approaches are implemented. Where bioengineering is necessary, designs are created cooperatively by the landowner, CTUIR and NRCS. Pre and post project monitoring (transects, photo-points, population surveys, and occasionally macro-invertebrate and water quality) are included. Results are provided in quarterly and annual reports to BPA and exchanged and presented to cooperating agencies so that adaptive management may be incorporated.

This project is consistent with measures 7.6, 7.7, and 7.8 of the 1994 Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Program. The project will strive to follow guidelines outlined in these measures and practice sound habitat restoration efforts.

## **Section 7. Project description**

### **a. Technical and/or scientific background.**

- a. Historically, runs of spring and fall chinook, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon are believed to have inhabited the Walla Walla River Basin. Swindell (1942) and Lane and Lane (1979) described fishing sites in the Walla Walla River where chum, coho, and steelhead were harvested. Today, all species of salmon are extinct. Only summer steelhead, bull trout, mountain whitefish, western brook lamprey, and possibly pacific lamprey exist.

Overappropriation of water and habitat destruction are largely responsible for the loss of fish in the Walla Walla River Basin. Forest practices, livestock grazing, and cropland practices have greatly reduced riparian vegetation. Mudd, 1975 estimated that only about 37 percent of the Touchet River riparian zone is currently vegetated. Along the Oregon portion of the Walla Walla River, 70 percent of the existing riparian zone is in poor condition (Water Resources Commission, 1988). Lack of riparian vegetation has resulted in unstable, eroding streambanks, degraded water quality, elevated stream temperatures,

reduced or eliminated critical fish holding and rearing areas, and diminished summer instream flows.

Efforts toward restoring former salmonid populations to the Walla Walla River Basin have begun. The Corps of Engineers and CTUIR cooperatively removed an abandoned dam in 1997, finalized plans to construct a new fish ladder in 1999, and finalized a reconnaissance study to evaluate instream enhancement opportunities and habitat related issues. The BOR completed a watershed assessment of the Oregon portion of the basin in 1997; the remaining portion of the basin is expected to be complete in 2000. Other ongoing projects include a new hatchery (for Umatilla River production ) which will be expanded for Walla Walla spring chinook salmon and summer steelhead production in 1999, and new ladders and screens scheduled for 1997 through 1999. Additional projects are either complete or ongoing in the Washington portion of the basin by WDFW and others.

Consistent with the 1994 FWP, this project will work as a logical component of ongoing efforts, specifically addressing the habitat portion of restoration needed in the basin. Habitat interventions will function at watershed level, seek passive approaches, and employ natural healing whenever possible. This project will strive to protect riparian and floodplain areas to promote natural ecological functions while cooperating with state, federal, tribal, and private parties.

In 1993, a cooperative effort between CTUIR, the local watershed council, NRCS, SWCD, COE, and others, created a document entitled "Guidelines for Restoration in the Walla Walla River Basin". In 1994, CTUIR received grant dollars from the USFWS to begin habitat implementation. Early action dollars were received in 1996 which continued into 1997. In 1997, research of habitat and physical surveys, water quality parameters, historical accounts, and public outreach provided information on data gaps, potential conflicts, and key factors limiting salmon and steelhead productivity. The CTUIR have proposed cost-sharing with Washington State University on a watershed analysis for 1998 and 1999. This knowledge, along with expertise gained in the Umatilla River Basin Project, will insure that a watershed approach is taken and that future protection and restoration dollars are spent on sound techniques that maximize desired results.

BPA funding for this project was received in August of 1997. Through cost-sharing with BIA, and USFWS funds, CTUIR successfully implemented projects on approximately two stream miles of critical salmonid habitat in 1997. Cooperatively, with NRCS and ODFW, riparian areas were fenced to exclude livestock, large woody debris was placed, and several thousand native trees planted. It's expected that another two to five miles will be protected in 1998. Although this project is only in its third year of BPA funding, lead work is complete, and substantial improvements are being made. It's critical that habitat efforts within the basin continue. Quality habitat is paramount to survival of salmonid fishes. It is therefore hoped that sound habitat restoration projects will

receive priority when considering funding decisions. Millions of dollars are being spent on ongoing fisheries projects within this basin, none will succeed in the absence of quality habitat.

Lane, R.B., and Lane, B., 1979, Traditional fisheries of the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Pendleton, OR.

Swindell, E.G. 1942. Report on source, nature and extent of the fishing, hunting and miscellaneous rights of certain indian tribes in Washington and Oregon together with affidavits showing location of a number of usual and accustomed fishing grounds and stations. Office of Indian Affairs, Division of Forestry and Grazing, Los Angeles, CA.

**b. Proposal objectives.**

1. Continue to implement and maintain existing instream and riparian habitat enhancement projects in the Walla Walla River Watershed.

**Products from objective 1:**

Long-term or perpetual easements for proposed project areas.

Secure grants, proposals, and coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies to develop cost-share projects. Recruit project volunteers, including local students, and watershed council.

Instream fill permits including: COE 404 permits, Oregon DSL permits and Tribal Stream Zone Alteration Permits.

Archeological clearances-section 106 clearance

Project design-often generated cooperatively with State Approved NRCS design

Subcontracts for weed control, planting, heavy equipment rental, fencing, rock and tree supply.

Project implementation/fencing, instream structures, planting, cabling

Landowner communication

Establish permanent photo points and transects

Production of quarterly and annual reports of progress

2. Continue collection of baseline data needed for identifying habitat limited areas within basin and evaluate long-term success of implemented projects.

## **Products from objective 2:**

Identification of areas within basin limiting salmon and steelhead production. Accomplished through literature search, public outreach, physical and biological surveys, interagency communication.

On-site visits-this process will measure potential for restoration and conflict, access, landowner participation, likelihood of success. .

Selection of high priority sites for future restoration projects through the above process.

Evaluation of project success and adaptive management. This will be accomplished through long-term monitoring (water temperatures, water quality, aquatic macroinvertebrates, photo-points, transects, fish population densities) on-site visits, comparison to other approaches, interagency discussion.

Conduct watershed analysis. Washington State University will compile existing data including historical conditions and current conditions, detrimental land uses, priority areas for protection/restoration, GIS data layers, and finally develop document to assist with prioritization of fisheries habitat needs.

### **c. Rationale and significance to Regional Programs.**

This project is consistent with the Northwest Power Planning Council's Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program, Sections 7.6-7.8. This habitat project is one element in the comprehensive Basin Program which also includes artificial production, adult and juvenile passage improvements, instream flow enhancement, monitoring and evaluation, and watershed analysis.

Consistent with the 1994 FWP, this project will work as a logical component of ongoing efforts, specifically addressing the habitat portion of restoration needed in the basin. The project will complement ongoing fish passage and artificial production programs already established in the basin and will integrate habitat efforts on private and public lands. Emphasis will be on a watershed approach and the potential impacts to ongoing efforts to restore salmon and protect dwindling numbers of summer steelhead and bulltrout. Consistent with the FWP, the project will focus efforts in priority areas, practice proven habitat restoration techniques, and through adaptive management and prioritization, maximize benefit to salmonid fishes per dollar spent. CTUIR will encourage commitment from all participating tribal, local, state, and federal agencies and pursue the involvement of local volunteer groups, and cost-sharing opportunities. CTUIR will be

actively involved with the education of private landowners in identification and improvement of habitat on these lands.

Habitat enhancements implemented under this project will continue to result in the following benefits: 1) increased water table saturation zones and instream flow levels during summer months, 2) slower water velocities and narrower stream channels, 3) more diverse native riparian vegetation communities to assist with bank stabilization, provide recruitable wood for instream cover, increase shading, increase insect drop and filter sediments. These combined benefits will aid salmonids by improving overall water quality, increasing and diversifying fisheries habitat and increasing potential food sources (macroinvertebrates).

This project will benefit multiple anadromous species and life history stages (summer steelhead, spring chinook -spawning, incubation and rearing). Habitat enhancements will also benefit resident fish (rainbow and bulltrout) and wildlife.

#### **d. Project history**

Efforts to begin this project were initiated in 1994 with USFWS grant dollars. Implementation began in August of 1997 with funding from BPA. Quarterly reports have been provided on project status including implementation and monitoring; the annual report of progress is due on January 31, 1999. In 1997, with BIA, USFWS and BPA dollars, three long-term ( 15 years) easements were obtained with archeological clearances and approximately two miles of critical salmonid habitat on Couse Creek and Blue Creek protected. Of these two miles, one mile was enclosed with high-tensile fencing to exclude livestock, 70 large cottonwood and conifer trees were placed instream as part of log and rootwad revetments, three rock vortex weirs coupled with large instream wood debris were installed, and four rock barbs were constructed to reduce bank erosion and to protect instream habitat and riparian vegetation. Also, 600 yards of shoreline were seeded with native grasses, and two miles of shoreline were planted with 6,500 native trees and shrubs from the CTUIR Native Plant Nursery. Prior to implementation, fixed locations and associated transects and photopoints were established, four temperature sites deployed and fish population estimates obtained. With funding, this trend will continue in 1998, with an additional three to five miles of critical riparian habitat protected/restored. In addition to the above mentioned accomplishments, CTUIR has worked cooperatively with the local watershed council in developing a watershed assessment for the Oregon portion of the basin, provided several presentations to local youth groups and schools, attended public scoping meetings, and met on-site with several landowners.

#### **e. Methods.**

1. 1. Riparian easements are developed in-house by CTUIR Fisheries Staff and Tribal Attorneys. Riparian corridor widths, length of agreement, number

of livestock watering gaps, and other terms are coordinated with the landowner(s).

2. Cost-share funds are generally secured by CTUIR (USFWS, GWEB, etc.) CTUIR and Washington State University funds have already been obligated.
3. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Oregon Division of State Lands and WDFW Hydraulic Project Applications, are applied for and renewed in compliance with section 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act. All in-stream work is implemented during the designated in-stream work window.
4. CTUIR's cultural resource staff conduct file and literature searches, pedestrian surveys and/or archeological excavations in proposed habitat enhancement areas to determine if cultural resources potentially eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places are present on the site. Final reports documenting their findings are prepared and submitted to the BIA Umatilla Agency Real Property Management Office and to the State Historic Preservation Office. All cultural clearances are obtained in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
5. Project design is typically generated by CTUIR staff and the landowner. If instream structures are used, such as rootwad revetments, barbs, vortex weirs, etc., CTUIR cooperatively designs the project with NRCS. All instream structures meet NRCS design and are thus state approved. Instream structures (wiers, revetments) previously placed in stream channels are maintained as needed.
6. Noxious weeds in project areas are chemically treated three times a year by Umatilla or Walla Walla County Weed Control. Only level one noxious weeds on the list are treated. CTUIR is experimenting with other methods of control such as control burning, weed protection blankets, and spot spraying.
7. Photo-points are taken with a 35 mm camera and a standard 50 mm lens. Photos are taken facing upstream in the spring and fall of each year. A photo-point binder containing slides of riparian recovery is maintained at the CTUIR Fisheries Office. All project areas are currently demonstrating early recovery.
8. Letters are mailed to perspective contractors, and they are encouraged to participate in pre-bid tours and submit bids. Notices to proceed are issued to the selected contractor(s). Portions of project, such as fencing and planting, may occur during any month of the year. All instream work occurs during the state-approved work-window, typically July-October.

Five-stranded smooth-wire high tensile fence is constructed to ODFW's specifications. This fence requires extremely low maintenance, particularly if wide corridors are secured.

9. Native grass mixes have been developed by Grassland West Seed Company based on historical vegetation, soil types and project elevation. Grasses are seeded with a harrow or broadcast seeder. Indigenous trees and shrubs are planted as cuttings or bare-root stock. Bare-root trees are subbasin specific trees produced from seed or cuttings at the CTUIR Native Plant Nursery. Tree mortality has dropped dramatically with the Tribal nursery's trees in the Umatilla River Basin. It's expected that similar survival rates will occur in the Walla Walla River Basin.
  10. Communication with participating landowners is ongoing. Water gap changes, fence repairs, flood concerns, livestock within the riparian corridor, and questions related to vegetation are dealt with on a regular basis.
  11. Quarterly and annual reports of progress are produced as part of this project. A description of report content can be obtained in the CTUIR/BPA contract for this project, project number 97BI36343.
2. 1. Priority areas for restoration in the basin are identified by referring to water quality limited areas listed on the 303d list, watershed analysis (Oregon only at this time), literature search, public outreach, physical and biological surveys (conducted by CTUIR, USFS, and others), and interagency communication. Much of this effort was conducted in 1997, however, some continued effort in this area is ongoing.
  2. Following the above effort, on-site visits are conducted. This is a visual evaluation of habitat conditions which provides a measurement of the habitat needs, potential for restoration, access, landowner participation and likelihood of success. Projects are then selected based on these parameters.
  3. Completed projects are evaluated through long-term monitoring including any or all of the following: water temperatures, water quality, aquatic macroinvertebrates, photo-points, transects, fish population densities, on-site visits, comparison to other approaches conducted by CTUIR, NRCS, ODFW, WDFW, or others, and interagency communication. Aquatic Macroinvertebrates are sampled in the early summer and fall of each year. Sampling methodology developed by the U.S. Forest Service- Intermountain Region Wildlife Management is followed. Methods are described in detail in Chapter 5 of the Fisheries Habitat Surveys Handbook (publication #R-4 F5H 2609.23. Macroinvertebrate samples and field

support data are sent to Dr. Fred Magnum at the U.S. Forest Service Aquatic Ecosystem Lab in Provo, Utah for identification and analysis. This information has proven useful in the Umatilla River Basin and is expected to provide insight on habitat conditions in the Walla Walla River Basin. All fish population sampling is conducted by CTUIR staff through the use of electrofishers. Methods are those adopted by ODFW. Summer stream temperatures are monitored with Onset Optic tempmentors. Thermographs are set to collect maximum, minimum and average temperatures each hour.

4. Watershed analysis will be conducted by Washington State University staff and graduate students. Existing information will be compiled, historical watershed conditions and current land use practices determined, GIS data layers created and a guiding document developed to assist with subbasin prioritization of fisheries habitat needs.

**f. Facilities and equipment.**

Specialized equipment required to implement specific habitat enhancements are specified under construction contract agreements with subcontractors. Project has purchased appropriate field equipment needed to perform hand-work (e.g. planting, seeding, cabling, etc.).

**g. References.**

CRITFC, 1995. Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi--Wa-Kish-Wit Spirit of the Salmon. Columbia River Anadromous Fish Plan of the Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs and Yakama Tribes.

NPPC (Northwest Power Planning Council). 1990. Columbia Basin System Planning-Salmon and Steelhead Production Plan for the Walla Walla Basin. NPPC Portland, Oregon, 98p.

Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit, Volume I, Page 5B-12, Hypothesis #3;

Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi, Wa-Kish-Wit, Volume II, Page 52;

Walla Walla River Watershed Assessment Upper Walla Walla Subbasin Umatilla County, Oregon, Bureau of Reclamation, 1997, pages 13 and 22;

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Traditional Fisheries of the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla, Lane and Lane 1979; CTUIR habitat surveys (NEOH), 1993;

Walla Walla River Watershed Reconnaissance Report, Corps of Engineers, 1997.

Mudd, D. R., Touchet River Study: Part 1, Wildlife, Washington Department of Game Bulletin No. 4 (1975).

Water Resources Commission, Region Water Plan-Umatilla Basin Subsection, 131 pp. (1988).

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## **Section 8. Relationships to other projects**

The restoration of fisheries resources in the Walla Walla River Basin has been a coordinated effort between tribal, local, state, and federal agencies. CTUIR's cooperators include Umatilla County, Walla Walla County, ODFW, NRCS, USFWS, WDFW, the Walla Walla Watershed Council and numerous landowners. Examples of project cooperation include the Walla Walla Production Plan, the Guidelines for Restoration in the Walla Walla River Document, and the Reconnaissance Study (COE). This coordination has continued and expanded through public scoping meetings formed to identify issues and develop creative solutions to land use problems in the basin. CTUIR intends to continue these coordination efforts.

Opportunities for cooperation through cost-sharing has also been emphasized in the Walla Walla River Basin. Entities providing funding for stream/watershed habitat enhancement include BPA, BIA, CTUIR, EPA, USFWS, WDFW, COE, and Washington State University. Close cooperation is maintained between the various entities (CTUIR, ODFW, County, NRCS) implementing habitat protection and enhancement actions to facilitate sharing of equipment, techniques, successes and failures. Project implementors also collaborate with DSL, and U.S. Army COE to accomplish work.

## **Section 9. Key personnel**

**Key Personnel:**

Name: Gary James

Title: Fisheries Program Manager

Months funded this project: 1

Education: BS Fisheries 1979 Oregon State University

Experience: 21 years fisheries experience; last 16 years CTUIR Program Manager; expertise in multi-project development, coordination, and oversight.

Name: Jed Volkman

Title: Fisheries Habitat Biologist

Months funded this project: 5

Education: BS Fisheries 1990 University of Idaho; Tech Degree Plant Science 1984, Walla Walla Community College.

Experience: Eight years as fisheries biologist; six years as passage biologist, two years as habitat biologist.

**Section 10. Information/technology transfer**

Project reports of accomplishments are produced quarterly and annually. Project personnel sponsor field tours at anytime requested to show accomplishments, challenges, techniques and exchange information. Project personnel also frequently participate in local public forums (workshops, classrooms, clubs, etc.).

All entities involved in stream habitat alterations (proponents and permitting agencies) conduct pre and post implementation tours annually to discuss project needs/recommendations and project successes/failures.