

## **PART I - ADMINISTRATIVE**

### **Section 1. General administrative information**

<b>Title of project</b> Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area	
<b>BPA project number</b>	9106100
<b>Contract renewal date (mm/yyyy)</b>	10/1999
<b>Multiple actions? (indicate Yes or No)</b>	No
<b>Business name of agency, institution or organization requesting funding</b> Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	
<b>Business acronym (if appropriate)</b>	WDFW
<b>Proposal contact person or principal investigator:</b>	
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<b>NPPC Program Measure Number(s) which this project addresses</b> 11.3D.6 and 11.3E	
<b>FWS/NMFS Biological Opinion Number(s) which this project addresses</b> N/A	
<b>Other planning document references</b> Swanson Lakes Mitigation Management Plan Washington State Management Plan for Sharp-Tailed Grouse	
<b>Short description</b> This project request is for the third year operation and maintenance funding for the Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area covering over 19,000 acres in Lincoln County.	
<b>Target species</b> Sharp-tailed Grouse, Sage Grouse, Mule Deer	

### **Section 2. Sorting and evaluation**

<b>Subbasin</b> Upper Columbia Mainstem
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**Evaluation Process Sort**

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

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

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

Project #	Project title/description

***Other dependent or critically-related projects***

Project #	Project title/description	Nature of relationship
9694	Habitat Unit Acquisition - Scotch Creek Wildlife Area, Shrub-steppe acquisition	Sharp-tailed Grouse Recovery

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

***Past accomplishments***

Year	Accomplishment	Met biological objectives?
1993	Acquisition of 10,399 acre Roloff property	Habitat enhancements have been completed which are intended to meet the biological objective to stabilize and increase sharp-tail grouse populations.
1995	Acquisition of 5,060 acre Welch property	Habitat enhancements have been completed which are intended to meet the biological objective to stabilize and

		increase sharp-tail grouse populations.
1995-1996	Finch Management Unit - 240 acres permanently planted to small grains, 520 acres planted in native grass/forbs and 18,400 shrubs and trees planted.	Habitat enhancements have been completed which are intended to meet the biological objective to stabilize and increase sharp-tail grouse populations.
1997	Roloff Management Unit - 15 acres permanently planted to small grains, 30 acres planted in native grass/forbs and 23,500 shrubs and trees planted.	Habitat enhancements have been completed which are intended to meet the biological objective to stabilize and increase sharp-tail grouse populations.
1996-1997	Roloff East Management Unit - 24,500 shrubs and trees planted	Habitat enhancements have been completed which are intended to meet the biological objective to stabilize and increase sharp-tail grouse populations.
1997	Roloff West Management Unit - 40 acres planted to native grass/forbs and 15,000 shrubs and trees planted.	Habitat enhancements have been completed which are intended to meet the biological objective to stabilize and increase sharp-tail grouse populations.
1997	Welch/Anderson Management Unit - 2,100 shrubs and trees planted.	Habitat enhancements have been completed which are intended to meet the biological objective to stabilize and increase sharp-tail grouse populations.
1997	Tracy Rock Management Unit - 17,100 shrubs and trees planted.	Habitat enhancements have been completed which are intended to meet the biological objective to stabilize and increase sharp-tail grouse populations.
1997	Established permanent monitoring and evaluation transects.	Provides the basis for long-term monitoring of enhancement techniques.
1996-1998	Approximately 25 miles of new fence was constructed and major repair was completed for approximately 15 miles of fence.	Swanson Lakes Wildlife is in an open range area. Historically, the Wildlife Area has been over grazed. Fencing protects existing habitat and habitat enhancements from trespass grazing and subsequent habitat destruction. The fencing has also allowed recovery of grass and forbs.
1998	Cultural Resource Survey completed	N/A
1998	Fire protection contracts obtained	These contracts provide fire protection services to protect BPA investments.

**Objectives and tasks**

<b>Obj 1,2,3</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Task a,b,c</b>	<b>Task</b>
1	Operation and Maintenance	a	Project Administration
		b	Maintain Infrastructure

Obj 1,2,3	Objective	Task a,b,c	Task
		c	Maintain Habitat Enhancements and weed control
		d	Fence Maintenance
		e	Fire Control
		f	Recreational access
		g	Monitoring and Evaluation
		h	Administrative Overhead
		i	Equipment Maintenance, Replacement, Rental, Fuel

**Objective schedules and costs**

Obj #	Start date Mm/yyyy	End date mm/yyyy	Measurable biological objective(s)	Milestone	FY2000 Cost %
1. Operation and Maintenance Tasks:					
a	10/1996	Life of Project			50.5
b	10/1996	Life of Project			7.3
c	10/1996	Life of Project			6.1
d	10/1996	Life of Project			10.1
e	10/1996	Life of Project			1.2
f	10/1996	Life of Project			.4
g	10/1996	Life of Project			.4
h	10/1996	Life of Project			15.7
i	10/1996	Life of Project			8.3
				<b>Total</b>	100.0

<b>Schedule constraints</b>
<b>Completion date</b>

**Section 5. Budget**

<b>FY99 project budget (BPA obligated):</b>	<b>\$233,300</b>
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**FY2000 budget by line item**

Item	Note	% of total	FY2000 (\$)
Personnel		38.4	95,000

Fringe benefits		10.1	25,000
Supplies, materials, non-expendable property			
Operations & maintenance		35.4	87,500
Capital acquisitions or improvements (e.g. land, buildings, major equip.)			
NEPA costs			
Construction-related support			
PIT tags	# of tags:		
Travel		.4	1,000
Indirect costs		15.7	39,000
Subcontractor			
Other			
<b>TOTAL BPA REQUESTED BUDGET</b>			247,500

**Cost sharing**

Organization	Item or service provided	% total project cost (incl. BPA)	Amount (\$)
<b>Total project cost (including BPA portion)</b>			

**Outyear costs**

	FY2001	FY02	FY03	FY04
<b>Total budget</b>	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000

**Section 6. References**

Watershed?	Reference
	Tracy Rock Sharp-Tailed Grouse Project and Douglas County Pygmy Rabbit Projects Environmental Assessment (DOE/EA-0791) with a finding of No Significant Impact, Bonneville Power Administration, 1992.
	Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area Mitigation Management Plan, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, 1997.
	Washington State Management Plan for Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse ( <i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i> ), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, October 1995.
	Grand Coulee Dam Wildlife Mitigation Program Implementation, Sharp-tailed

	Grouse Programmatic Management Plan, Tracy Rock Vicinity, Lincoln County, Washington. Washington Department Wildlife and Department of Energy Bonneville Power Administration, Olympia. 1992.
	Tracy Rock Sharp-tailed Grouse and Douglas County Pygmy Rabbit Site Specific Management Plan, Project Report 1992. Washington Department of Wildlife and Department of Energy Bonneville Power Administration, Olympia.
	Miller, G.C. and W.D. Gaul. 1980. Status of Sharp-tailed Grouse in North America. Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.
	Schroeder, M.A. 1992. Productivity and Habitat Use of Columbian Sharp-Tailed Grouse in Eastern Washington. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Yakima.
	Management Recommendations for Washington Priority Habitat and Species, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, May 1991.

## **PART II - NARRATIVE**

### **Section 7. Abstract**

The Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area is a wildlife mitigation project which has been funded by BPA since 1993. Located in Lincoln County, this Wildlife Area encompasses over 19,000 acres. It was purchased, enhanced and managed for the recovery of the Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse. This project will partially meet BPA's mitigation obligation to compensate for wildlife losses resulting from the construction of Grand Coulee hydroelectric dam.

### **Section 8. Project description**

The Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area is a wildlife mitigation project which has been funded by BPA since 1993. Located in Lincoln County, this Wildlife Area encompasses over 19,000 acres. It was purchased, enhanced and managed for the recovery of the Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse. This project will partially meet BPA's mitigation obligation to compensate for wildlife losses resulting from the construction of Grand Coulee hydroelectric dam. BPA, by funding the enhancement, and reasonable operation and maintenance of the Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area for the life of the project, will receive credit towards their mitigation debt. This project request is for the third year operation and maintenance funding. Operation and maintenance funding by BPA is necessary to maintain positive wildlife and wildlife habitat benefits ensuring BPA's mitigation obligation is met.

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

##### Location and Site Description:

Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area is located in east-central Washington. It lies approximately twenty miles west of Davenport, the county seat and population center of Lincoln County; and is approximately 60 miles west of Spokane. The majority of remaining shrub-steppe habitat in Lincoln County is used as rangeland. Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area encompasses approximately 19,000 acres in central Lincoln county, about 10 miles south of Creston. The three main habitat types within the Wildlife Area are shrub-steppe, riparian/wetlands and cropland. The majority of

this area is rangeland, with some Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) fields and active cropland. Lands critical to the remaining sharp-tailed grouse were identified and evaluated by an inter-disciplinary team, using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Habitat Evaluation Procedure (HEP). The area now known as Swanson Lakes was singled out as a key area and was subsequently purchased by WDFW and BPA. WDFW purchased 4,905 acres and BPA purchased the remainder.

#### Geologic History:

The Wildlife Area is located on the Columbian Plateau, which was created by lava flows hundreds of feet thick, modified by glacial action and scoured by repeated floods during the Miocene and Pliocene eras. This fairly level, rough topography is called the Channeled Scablands and includes features such as plateaus, buttes, and channels. Channels are made up of outwash terraces, bars, loess islands and basins. The plateaus contain circular mounds of loess surrounded by cobble-sized fragments of basalt. The land increases in elevation from about 500 m in the southwest to about 760 m in the northeast.

#### Soils:

Soils were formed either in loess on uplands or over basalt, with erratic rock outcrops on basalt plateaus. The general soil types occurring on the wildlife area lands are Bagdad, Roloff-Bakeoven-Rock outcrop and Anders-Bakeoven-Rock outcrop. Bagdad soils make up a small portion of the area. They are very deep, 60 in. (approximately 150 cm) or more, well drained and are used for non-irrigated crops. Roloff-Bakeoven-Rock outcrop soil comprise most of the project soils and range from very shallow to moderately deep (5 to 23 inches/13 to 59 cm). They are primarily used for rangeland with the deeper soils used for non-irrigated crops and hay. Anders-Bakeoven-Rock outcrop soils are very similar to Roloff-Bakeoven-Rock outcrop soils and are used for the same purposes.

#### Climate:

The daily temperature of the Wildlife Area varies from a low of -25 degrees C to a high of 38 degrees C., averaging 8 degrees C. There are 120 to 160 frost free days in the growing season, with annual precipitation averaging between 12 and 16 inches.

#### Wildlife:

There have been about 15 leks (areas where sharp-tailed grouse gather and display ritual courtship behavior) documented on or near the Wildlife Area, yet fewer than fifty grouse were observed in 1994 surveys of these leks. Game species occurring on the area include mule deer, pheasants, and Hungarian partridge. Mule deer are common on the Wildlife Area from spring through fall, but most migrate off the area during the winter. White-tail deer are also occasionally seen. Remnant sage grouse populations are known to inhabit the area. The area also supports many non-game species of wildlife. Raptor and owl species include the red-tailed hawk, northern harrier, kestrel, burrowing owl, and the great horned owl. Many species of songbird, including the western bluebird, nest in this area. Flycatchers can be observed in acrobatic flight while they feed on a warm summer day, horned larks and meadowlarks are common, and sage sparrows and sage thrashers are also seen. Migratory waterfowl use the Swanson Lakes and many potholes for resting and feeding. Whistling swans, mallards, coots, Canada geese and other waterfowl species can be viewed in spring and again in the fall of the year as they migrate through this area.

Coyotes are common, and badgers are also occasionally seen.

#### Site History:

Over the past 110 years, the area now known as the Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area has undergone significant changes. As working cattle ranches and farms, much of the land was converted from the original native shrub-steppe grassland to fields of barley and wheat, with many of these fields then seeded to crested and intermediate wheatgrass for livestock grazing. The native rangeland has been overgrazed in some areas, allowing the encroachment of noxious weeds. Another significant vegetation change was removal of deciduous trees (primarily water birch) along the riparian corridors, primarily due to cattle over-grazing. This practice has reduced critical wintering habitat for the sharp-tailed grouse.

#### Sharp-tailed Grouse:

Columbian sharp-tailed grouse numbers have drastically declined in Washington over the past 100 years. Sharp-tails were plentiful in eastern Washington according to early explorers. A total number of 112 sharp-tailed grouse leks were documented between 1954 and 1994. Lek counts (total number of males) are used to estimate population size and stability. The number of males per lek and active leks also indicate stability of the population. Males per lek declined from 13 in 1954 to 5 in 1994. In Douglas County, 46% of active leks disappeared, 65% disappeared in Okanogan County, and 61% disappeared in Lincoln County from 1954 to 1994.

The breeding population of sharp-tailed grouse in Washington is currently estimated at 380. These sharp-tails reside in scattered groups in Douglas, Lincoln, and Okanogan counties. Areas supporting the most sharp-tails include West Foster Creek, East Foster Creek, Cold Springs Basin, and Dyer Hill in Douglas County; Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area in Lincoln County; and the Tunk Valley and Chesaw Units of the Scotch Creek Wildlife Area in Okanogan County.

Sharp-tailed grouse decline in Washington is primarily attributed to loss of habitat. Before settlers arrived, climax shrub/meadow steppe communities in eastern Washington consisted of native brush species with an understory of native bunchgrass. Excessive livestock grazing, agriculture, and brush control using herbicides and fire are primarily responsible for loss of habitat. The meadow steppe of the Palouse and the shrub-steppe of the Columbia Basin were replaced with cultivated fields. Many brushy draws and creek bottoms were replaced with ditches and gullies. Pastures and fences formed of brush that provided food and cover for sharp-tails were removed. Sharp-tailed grouse experienced the greatest decline in numbers at approximately the same time cultivation peaked. It is estimated that shrub-steppe in eastern Washington covered an estimated 10.4 million acres before settlers arrived; approximately 40% remains. Remaining sharp-tail habitat is severely fragmented and is in poor condition, especially in Okanogan County where winter habitat has been removed. The following criteria are used to establish priority acquisition areas for sharp-tailed grouse:

1. seasonal use areas less than or equal to 1.6 miles of active leks.
2. areas of high-quality shrub/meadow steppe currently occupied by sharp-tails.
3. historic use areas and travel corridors.
4. areas supporting many shrub/meadow-steppe obligates.

BPA is obligated to mitigate for habitat and wildlife that were impacted by the construction of

federal dams on the Columbia River. Sharp-tailed grouse is a species that was impacted by those dams.

**b. Rationale and significance to Regional Programs**

Lek counts and research conducted by the WDFW indicate that the sharp-tailed grouse population has declined over time, on this site and throughout its range within the state. Loss of habitat, resulting from excess livestock grazing, plowing, and conversion to other land uses, are recognized as the primary factors for this decline. Oral histories from long-term residents and neighbors of the Swanson Lakes property also indicate that the sharp-tailed grouse populations has steadily declined. Management of this site is intended to permit habitat recovery and allow sharp-tailed grouse numbers to stabilize or increase.

The WDFW's primary approach to maintaining healthy wildlife populations is through the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitat. Land use decisions on wildlife areas are based on benefits to wildlife and habitat. The Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area is comprised primarily of shrub-steppe habitat. The Northwest Power Planning Council has designated shrub-steppe habitat as a high priority. This project stresses sharp-tailed grouse recovery and management. This is accomplished by habitat restoration, enhancement and maintenance.

**c. Relationships to other projects**

One other WDFW project is being funded by BPA and managed for sharp-tailed grouse recovery. The Scotch Creek Wildlife Area is located in north-central Washington, approximately 10 miles northwest of Omak and Okanogan. The Swanson Lakes and Scotch Creek Wildlife Areas were both selected by an inter-disciplinary team, using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Habitat Evaluation Procedure as a key area for grouse recovery. Both areas were also identified in the WDFW Sharp-tailed Grouse Management Plan (see references). Management strategies on both areas are similar. Scotch Creek Wildlife Area management strategies are as follows:

**Livestock Use:** No grazing, unless it can be shown to be beneficial to sharp-tailed grouse habitat. Maintain and repair perimeter fences to minimize livestock trespass.

**Predation:** Increase habitat diversity and cover by rehabilitating and reseeding crested and intermediate fields. Restore Scotch Creek riparian and wetland habitats by planting and maintaining shrubs. Predator control is not proposed.

**Weed Control:** Perform weed assessments, control for Scotch thistle seed production, control knapweed via ground and aerial methods (where prescribed), and improve rangeland conditions to help desirable plants out-compete weeds.

**Public Use/Access:** Limit vehicle access on spur roads, abandon, scarify and seed unessential interior roads, monitor level of human use/disturbance to determine if seasonal restrictions are necessary to protect grouse, post signs to regulate

use.

**Fire Control:** Continue fire protection contract, maintain interior roads for effective fire response, no prescribed burning is proposed.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** The WDFW Columbia River Wildlife senior mitigation biologist will use the following protocol for both Swanson Lakes and Scotch Creek Wildlife Areas: HEP derived enhancement and maintenance activities will be monitored in some cases on an annual basis, using photo plots and HEP baseline habitat evaluation survey techniques, i.e. Visual Obstruction Readings (VOR) for grassland seedings and line intercepts for shrub canopy closure measurements.

Photo plots and vegetation transects will be established on a permanent basis to facilitate future replications. Plot/transect methods and results will be recorded and maintained as a "stand alone" document. Additionally, the baseline HEP transects will be replicated in areas not directly effected by enhancement activities every five years for habitat trend analysis purposes. Progress towards the desired future condition will be assessed every five years using field visits and annual monitoring data. This information will be used to determine whether the evaluation results provide a basis for change in management emphasis.

**d. Project history (for ongoing projects)**

The Swanson Lakes mitigation project was approved by BPA in 1990. An Environmental Assessment was conducted for National Environmental Policy Act compliance in 1992 (DOE/EA-0791) with a Finding of No Significant Impact. In August 1992, WDFW adopted the Environmental Assessment pursuant the the State Environmental Policy Act. Acquisition of land, and wildlife habitat enhancement activities started in 1993 and were completed in 1997. This request is for operation and maintenance funding necessary to protect BPA's mitigation investment. By providing funding for enhancement and for operation and maintenance, BPA will receive 15,984 Habitat Unit credits toward BPA's mitigation debt associated with the construction of Grand Coulee dam.

**Past Project Costs:**

1997	\$1,200,260
1998	244,000
1999	233,300
2000	247,500*

\*cost increase from previous year is due to a staff position reallocation and subsequent salary/benefit increase.

**e. Proposal objectives**

The management objective for the Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area is the recovery of sharp-tailed grouse habitat and to stabilize or increase sharp-tail grouse populations. The Management strategies which have been employed are as follows:

**Livestock Use:** No grazing will be allowed unless it can be shown to be beneficial to sharp-tailed habitat. Construct, maintain, and repair perimeter fences to minimize livestock trespass.

**Predation:** Increase hiding cover by restricting grazing. Increase habitat diversity and cover by rehabilitating and reseeded agricultural and CRP fields. Restore Swanson Lakes riparian and wetland habitats by planting trees and shrubs. Predator control has not been proposed.

**Weed Control:** Perform weed assessments, control noxious weeds via ground methods including hand-weeding and herbicides. Improve rangeland conditions to help out-compete weeds.

**Public Use/Access:** Prohibit vehicle access. Create of parking areas along perimeter fence for pedestrian access. Monitor level of human use/disturbance to determine if seasonal restrictions are necessary to protect grouse.

**Fire Protection:** Obtain fire protection contracts. Maintain interior roads and fire breaks for effective fire response. No prescribed burning is proposed.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** The WDFW Columbia River Wildlife senior mitigation biologist will use the following protocol for Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area: HEP derived enhancement and maintenance activities will be monitored in some cases on an annual basis, using photo plots and HEP baseline habitat evaluation survey techniques, i.e. Visual Obstruction Readings (VOR) for grassland seedings and line intercepts for shrub canopy closure measurements.

Photo plots and vegetation transects have been established on a permanent basis to facilitate future replications. Plot/transect methods and results will be recorded and maintained as a "stand alone" document. Additionally, the baseline HEP transects will be replicated in areas not directly effected by enhancement activities every five years for habitat trend analysis purposes. Progress towards the desired future condition will be assessed every five years using field visits and annual monitoring data. This information will be used to determine whether the evaluation results provide a basis for change in management emphasis.

Sharp-tail grouse research and population monitoring began in 1995 and continues. These activities are performed by university students and WDFW research biologists at no cost to BPA.

**f. Methods**

Tasks (as outlined in Section 4):

**Project Administration:** Project Administration is carried out by a Wildlife Area Manager (Biologist 3), a 9-month Assistant Manager\* (Biologist 2), and 6-month temporary laborers. Project administration includes salaries, benefits, administrative supplies (postage, office supplies, maps film, computer supplies etc.), training (herbicide/pesticide license) and travel.

\* BLM pays the Assistant Managers salary/benefits 3 months.

**Infrastructure:** This task includes utilities, building maintenance, misc. tools, lumber and hardware. The Roloff Management Unit has one house which serves as the wildlife area headquarters, three new metal storage buildings, a large barn and several sheds and outbuildings. The wildlife area manager's residence is under construction on this unit. The Finch Management Unit has two sets of improvements. One abandoned house and barn on the former Hatten farm and the other set of improvements consists of a house, barn and several outbuildings at the former Finch farm. The Welch/Anderson Management Unit has two houses and several outbuildings.

**Maintain Habitat Enhancement and Weed Control:** All but 140 acres of commercial agricultural fields have been phased out and now are in native grasses. Riparian areas have been planted with trees/shrubs. Wet meadows have been re-established. This task includes such activities as pruning and fertilizing shrubs/trees, reseeding bare soil areas with grass/forb mixture, protecting existing conifers to provide thermal cover, and weed control on 19,000 acres.

**Fence Maintenance:** Fencing is required to identify the physical boundaries of the Wildlife Area, protect habitat from trespass grazing, and to discourage unauthorized vehicular traffic. The Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area has over 60 miles of fence.

**Fire Protection:** This task covers two fire protection contracts.

**Recreational access:** This task is for maintenance of parking areas and for materials to replace signs as needed.

Monitoring/Evaluation: (See previous discussion under e. Proposal Objectives)

Overhead: This is the federally negotiated indirect cost rate (administrative overhead) which WDFW applies to all federal contracts.

Equipment Maintenance: This task includes vehicle and equipment operating expenses, and equipment rental costs.

**g. Facilities and equipment**

Swanson Lakes facilities (infrastructure) has been outlined above. No equipment purchases are being requested.

**h. Budget**

\$125,000 Project Administration: Project Administration is carried out by a Wildlife Area Manager (Biologist 3), a 9-month Assistant Manager\* (Biologist 2), and 6-month temporary laborers. Project administration includes salaries, benefits, administrative supplies (postage, office supplies, maps film, computer supplies etc.), training (herbicide/pesticide license) and travel.  
\*BLM pays the Assistant Manager 3 months.

\$ 18,000 Infrastructure: This task includes utilities, building maintenance, misc. tools, lumber and hardware. The Roloff Management Unit has one house which serves as the wildlife area headquarters, three new metal storage buildings, a large barn and several sheds and outbuildings. The wildlife area manager's residence is under construction on this unit. The Finch Management Unit has two sets of improvements. One abandoned house and barn on the former Hatten farm and the other set of improvements consists of a house, barn and several outbuildings at the former Finch farm. The Welch/Anderson Management Unit has two houses and several outbuildings.

\$ 15,000 Maintain Habitat Enhancement and Weed Control: All but 140 acres of commercial agricultural fields have been phased out and now are in native grasses. Riparian areas have been planted with trees/shrubs. Wet meadows have been re-established. This task includes such activities as pruning and fertilizing

		shrubs/trees, reseeding bare soil areas with grass/forb mixture, protecting existing conifers to provide thermal cover, and weed control on 19,000 acres.
\$ 25,000	Fence Maintenance:	The Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area has over 60 miles of fence. Much of which requires major repair/replacement. This task is necessary to prevent trespass grazing and to delineate project boundaries.
\$ 3,000	Fire Protection:	This task covers two fire protection contracts.
\$ 1,000	Recreational access:	This task is for maintenance of parking areas and for materials to replace signs as needed.
\$ 1,000	Monitoring/Evaluation:	(See previous discussion under e. Proposal Objectives)
\$ 39,000	Overhead:	This is the federally negotiated indirect cost rate (administrative overhead) which WDFW applies to all federal contracts.
\$ 20,500	Equipment Maintenance:	This task includes vehicle and equipment operating expenses, and equipment rental costs.
\$247,500	Total Request	

## Section 9. Key personnel

Biologist 4 (WDFW senior mitigation biologist), Biologist 3 (wildlife area manager), Biologist 2 (wildlife area assistant manager), and laborers. All project personnel meet or exceed specific qualifications necessary to implement the Swanson Lakes Management Plan approved by BPA.

## Section 10. Information/technology transfer

The Wildlife Caucus of the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority is in the process of developing standard protocols for monitoring, evaluation and species response data. Once this system is in place all data derived from the Swanson Lakes mitigation projects will be made available.

## Congratulations!