BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

John Day River Subbasin Fish Habitat Enhancement Project

Annual Report 2005 - 2006 March 2006 DOE/BP-00021625-1

This Document should be cited as follows:

Powell, Russ, Pamela Alley, Kenneth Delano, "John Day River Subbasin Fish Habitat Enhancement Project", 2005-2006 Annual Report, Project No. 198402100, 24 electronic pages, (BPA Report DOE/BP-00021625-1)

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

John Day River Sub-basin Fish Habitat Enhancement Project

Performance Period March 1, 2005 thru February 28, 2006

2005 ANNUAL REPORT

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Funded by
U.S. Department of Energy
Bonneville Power Administration
Division of Fish and Wildlife

Contract No. 00021625
Project No. 198402100

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March 15, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

ABSTRACT.....1

INTRODUCTION.....1

Background.....1

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AREAS.....1

METHODS AND MATERIALS.....3

IMPLEMENTATION - PREWORK:.....4
IMPLEMENTATION - ONSITE:.....4
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE:.....5
MONITORING AND EVALUATION:.....6

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: FIELD ACTIVITIES.....6

IMPLEMENTATION - PREWORK:.....6
Project Planning.....7
Design and Layout.....7
Developing Contracts and Contract Specifications.....7
Obtaining Work Permits.....8
Project Preparation.....8
Riparian Lease Development and Procurement.....8
Field Inventories.....8
IMPLEMENTATION - ONSITE:
Fencing.....8
Off site water.....10
Landowner Coordination.....12
Instream Maintenance.....12
Fence Maintenance.....12
Miscellaneous Operations & Maintenance Activities.....13
MONITORING AND EVALUATION:.....13
Photopoint Picture Taking.....13
Miscellaneous Monitoring & Evaluation Activities.....13

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.....14

Reports and Data Summaries.....14
Budgets/Purchases.....14
Program Development.....14
Personnel.....14
Contract Administration.....14

INTERAGENCY COORDINATION & EDUCATION.....15

INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.....15
Education..... 16

LITERATURE.....17

APPENDIX 1......18

APPENDIX 2......19

ABSTRACT

Work undertaken in **2005** included: 1) Four new fence projects were completed thereby protecting 7.55 miles of stream with 9.1 miles of new riparian fence 2) Fence removal 1.7 miles of barbed wire. 3) Completed three spring developments (repair work on two BLM springs on Cottonwood Creek (Dayville), 1 solar on Rock Creek/ Collins property). 4) Dredge tail leveling completed on 0.9 miles of the Middle Fork of the John Day River 5) Cut, hauled and placed 30 junipers on Indian Creek/Kuhl property for bank stability. 6) Collected and planted 1500 willow cuttings on Mountain Creek / Jones property. 7) Conducted steelhead redd counts on Lake Cr. / Hoover property and Cottonwood Cr. /Mascall properties 8) Seeded 200 lbs of native grass seed on projects where the sites were disturbed by fence construction activities. 9) Maintenance of all active project fences (72.74 miles), watergaps (60), spring developments (30) were checked and repairs performed.10) Since the initiation of the Fish Habitat Program in 1984 we have installed 156.06 miles of riparian fence on leased property protecting 88.34 miles of anadromous fish bearing stream. With the addition of the Restoration and Enhancement Projects from 1996-2001, where the landowner received the materials, built and maintained the project we have a total of 230.92 miles of fence protecting 144.7 miles of stream and 3285 acres of riparian habitat.

INTRODUCTION

Background:
This project was initiated on July 1, 1984, under the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) contract number DE A179-84 BP17460 and allows for initial landowner contacts, agreement development, project design, budgeting, and implementation for anadromous fish habitat improvement on privately owned lands within the John Day Basin. . The primary goal of ***"The John Day Basin Fish Habitat Enhancement Project"*** is to access, create, improve, protect, and restore riparian and instream habitat for anadromous salmonids, thereby maximizing opportunities for natural fish production within the basin. This project provided for implementation of Program Measure 703 (C)(1), Action Item 4.2 of the Northwest Power Planning Council's Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program (NPPC, 1987), and continues to be implemented as offsite mitigation for mainstem fishery losses caused by the Columbia River hydro-electric system.

The purpose of the John Day Fish Habitat Enhancement Program is to enhance production of indigenous wild stocks of spring chinook and summer steelhead within the sub basin through habitat protection, enhancement and fish passage improvement. This work conducted by the fish habitat program is on private lands and requires considerable time be spent developing landowner trust and continued cooperation with the program throughout the 15 year lease or agreement periods. This project uses mainly a passive regeneration of habitat, using riparian exclosure fencing as the primary method to restore degraded streams to a more natural system. Individual projects help contribute to and complement the ecosystem and basin-wide watershed restoration efforts that are undertaken by state, federal, watershed councils and tribal agencies. It is a cooperative effort to support the largest remaining wild runs of spring chinook salmon and summer steelhead in Northeast Oregon.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AREA

The John Day River drains 8,010 square miles of land in east central Oregon and is the third largest drainage in the state (Figure 3). The sub basin includes a major part of Gilliam, Grant, and Wheeler counties and portions of Crook, Harney, Jefferson, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, and Wasco counties.

The mainstem John Day River flows 284 miles from its source in the Strawberry Mountains to its confluence

with the Columbia River one mile upstream of the John Day Dam. The largest tributary, the North Fork, enters the mainstem of the John Day River at Kimberly (RM 184) and extends 112 miles to its headwaters in the Elkhorn Mountains near the town of Granite. The Middle Fork of the John Day River originates just south of the headwaters of the North Fork and flows roughly parallel to it for 75 miles until they merge at RM 31 of the North Fork. The South Fork of the John Day River originates from Cougar Mountain southwest of the town of Burns and drains the south side of Aldrich Mountain. Then it flows into the mainstem of the John Day River near the town of Dayville at RM 212.

The Bonneville Power Administration under contract number DEA 179-84 BP17460 provides funding for this endeavor. This funding is for private land leasing, stream habitat inventory, planning and design work, contract development, budgeting, fish passage improvement, fence construction, instream habitat placement, vegetation enhancement, construction review and maintenance. These activities are for anadromous fish habitat improvement on private lands within the John Day Basin. The John Day Fish Habitat program primarily relies on restoring natural vegetation, floodplain connectivity and groundwater interactions, using riparian fencing in streams that have been impacted by livestock grazing. This method has proven to be effective in protecting and restoring streams (Beschta and others, 1991; Chaney and others, 1993). This program is coordinated with other fish habitat improvement programs on BLM and Forest Service and Tribal lands within the basin, and for these restoration activities to be successful, they must be coordinated across many jurisdictional and ownership boundaries; Section 7, Action Item 7.6C of the Northwest Power Planning Council's Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program (NPPC, 1994).

Table 1. Projects completed in 2005.

Stream Landowner	Mountain Creek Collins	Cottonwood /CampCr. Habberstad	MFJDR Foster	Cottonwood Creek Mascall	MFJDR CTWSRO	TOTALS
Fence Construction	3.2 miles	2.7	0.7	2.5		9.1
Fence removal	1 mile	0.7 miles				1.7 Miles
Stream Length Protected	3.2	2.55	0.5	1.3		7.55
Spring/solar Development	One			Two BLM Developed springs		Three
Dredgetail leveling					0.9 Miles	0.9 Miles
Cost for Labor/ Materials	$32,800	$22,600	$6,800	$26,000	$80,000	$201,000

Specific areas that were added to the project during FY **2005** were:

- Ryan Capon completed construction of 3.2 miles of barbed wire fence on the Mountain Creek/Collins property. ODFW personnel installed one spring development on this property.
- Ryan Capon completed construction of 2.7 miles of barbed wire fence on Cottonwood and Camp Creek/ Habberstad property.
- Construction of 0.7 miles of barbed wire fence was completed on MFJDR / Foster property by Mark

Webb.

- Construction of 2.5 miles of barbed wire fence was completed on Cottonwood Creek / Mascall property by Lancaster Construction. Also on Cottonwood Creek, ODFW personnel completed two spring developments.
- The re-contouring of dredge tail piles by Harney County Gypsum Construction was completed on 0.9 miles of the Middle Fork of the John Day River.
- 1500 willow cuttings were collected and planted by ODFW personnel on Mountain Creek / Jones property.
- ODFW personnel cut, hauled, and placed 27 juniper trees on Indian Creek / Kuhl property.
- ODFW personnel placed 13 juniper trees on the John Day River / Pike property for stream bank stabilization.
- The placement of 50 pine trees above the bank full stage was completed for natural flood plain roughness on the CTWSRO property.
- Conducted steelhead redd counts on Lake Creek / Hoover property.
- Conducted steelhead redd counts on Cottonwood Creek / Mascall property.
- Conducted steelhead redd counts on Fox Creek / McGirr, Girstener properties.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The overall project goal is to rehabilitate and improve anadromous fish spawning and rearing habitat thereby contributing to the Northwest Power Planning Council's interim goal of doubling anadromous fish runs in the Columbia River Basin. The quality and quantity of instream and riparian cover is severely reduced in many John Day basin streams. This condition will be directly improved utilizing three complementary approaches: 1) fencing riparian areas, 2) constructing instream structures, and 3) planting streamside vegetation. These methods have proven effective in restoring stream habitat condition when properly applied.

Streams requiring rehabilitation in the John Day basin were first prioritized in 1983, and again in 1987 by ODFW biologists in cooperation with the United States Forest Service (USFS), the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) and the Grant County Soil and Water Conservation District (GSWCD). Problem identification was based on previous habitat evaluations in the basin and field biologists' knowledge of present conditions and problems. Streams were prioritized based on 1) severity of habitat degradation, 2) location within the basin, 3) fish species present, 4) landowner acceptance and cooperation, 5) ongoing habitat improvement projects in the area, 6) anticipated fish benefits, and 7) logistical constraints.

In 1996 a modification of program direction was decided upon. More emphasis will be placed on encouraging landowners to build and maintain their own riparian fences through the ten-year Restoration and Enhancement program. Providing fence materials and assist with fence layout, along with help in initial construction and technical support when needed will accomplish this. Project personnel will continue to lease and build fences on high priority streams if landowners will not build them. Personnel will also continue to maintain project fences under previous leases.

Beginning in 1993 the ODFW Fish Habitat Enhancement Program was broken down into four main activities:

1. **IMPLEMENTATION - Prework**
2. **IMPLEMENTATION - Onsite**
3. **OPERATIONS and MAINTENANCE**

IMPLEMENTATION - Prework:

This is one of the most time-consuming and important phases of the program in which landowner relations and goals of the project are established and work activities are scheduled. Prior to project construction the following activities are conducted:

Project Planning

Project planning includes design, layout and mapping of all work to be done onsite, landowner coordination, development of contracts and contract specifications, and obtaining necessary work permits.

Project Preparation

Prior to signing leases or construction contracts, all lease boundaries and work sites must be identified, staked, and agreed upon by the landowner and/or contractor. Work sites may include easements or right-of-ways, fences, livestock watering gaps, instream structures, offsite water developments, planting, and miscellaneous lease or construction related areas.

Riparian Lease Development and Procurement

Riparian lease development and procurement includes meeting with landowners and/or their legal representatives specifically for the purpose of developing an acceptable lease or cooperative agreement text. Lease documents must be signed, notarized, and filed in the county courthouse.

Field Inventories

These may include prework stream surveys and photographic documentation to provide baseline information on habitat condition and potential for improvement prior to any onsite implementation.

IMPLEMENTATION - Onsite:

Onsite implementation activities are the primary responsibility of ODFW personnel with technical oversight being provided by the Grant County Soil and Water Conservation District. The actual on-the-ground work phase of the program may include any or all of the following:

Instream Work

During late summer and early fall (instream work window) when stream flows are lowest, instream structures may be installed in streams at locations pre-selected by fishery biologists and/or hydrologists. Instream structures will be installed to specifically address the factors limiting fish production in each stream reach. Structures of various types may be used to provide optimum pool/riffle ratios, raise stream water tables, collect spawning gravels, and increase the amount of large woody debris, thereby increasing quantity and quality of spawning and rearing habitats. Hard rock structures may be necessary under some circumstances, but bioengineered or other “soft” structures will be the primary methods used to stabilize stream banks. Boulders may be used to create small rearing pools and hiding cover and also may be used as anchor points for cabling large woody debris.

In some cases such as in artificially channelized reaches, more intensive work may be needed to restore a channel back to functioning at its full potential. Work in these reaches will be conducted based on Rosgen (1996) natural channel design to restore streams back into their natural dimension, pattern and profile.

Planting

During the early spring, shrub and/or tree species may be planted at pre-selected locations along streams within project areas. Since high summer water temperatures are a major limiting factor, plantings will be made to provide stream shade, thereby reducing summer water temperatures and increasing salmonid utilization of streams. The maximum shade attainable for most streams in project areas is estimated at 80 percent.

Plantings may also be done in areas of poor bank stability as a preferred alternative to the more costly rock structures. Plantings will be done only after riparian fences have been installed to ensure their protection. During the fall, areas disturbed during implementation activities will be seeded to stabilize soils and discourage weed growth.

Fencing

Degradation of streamside vegetation by domestic livestock has been a major problem within project areas. To provide protection from livestock, and thereby promote rapid recovery of existing and planted vegetation, fences will be constructed along riparian zones within project areas. When negotiating fence locations with landowners, preference will be given to projects where fences are located well outside the normal flood-prone area.

Offsite Water Developments

In an attempt to reduce the number of water gaps in riparian fences (thereby reducing fence construction and maintenance costs), and to encourage livestock utilization of vegetation away from riparian areas, offsite water sources will be developed.

Miscellaneous Implementation Activities

Cooperator signboards denoting riparian enhancement projects as cooperative efforts between BPA, ODFW and private landowners will be installed at highly visible sites along completed riparian enhancement project areas.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE:

Operations and maintenance activities will begin the year following implementation and include:

Landowner Coordination

Ongoing coordination and cooperation between landowners and ODFW is a vital element to ensure long-term project success after the initial implementation is completed.

Fence Maintenance

Biannual inspections of all project areas will be made. Following these inspections, all fence maintenance will be done. Stream cross fences and/or water gap cross fences may be installed or removed during these inspections or at any time during the year to meet landowner needs and ensure maximum recovery within the projects.

Instream Maintenance

Annual inspections of all instream structures will be done in combination with fence maintenance inspections. Instream structures are generally expected to provide long lasting benefits with low maintenance. Instream structure maintenance will be done on a case-by-case basis, depending on impact of the structure failure on riparian recovery, streambank stability and/or landowner needs.

Revegetation
Replanting and/or seeding of project areas may be necessary to produce adequate stream shading, bank stability, or cover within the 15-year lease period. Events such as severe flooding and bank erosion, or when recovery is unacceptably slow due to lack of parent stock may result in a decision to replant an area.

Miscellaneous Operations & Maintenance Activities
These activities include vehicle, ATV, and equipment maintenance and repair.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

Whenever possible, some level of monitoring will be established prior to project implementation and will continue beyond the term of the lease agreement if the landowner is willing. Individual projects will be monitored using one or more of the following methods:

Photopoint Establishment
Photopoint establishment will include locating and placing permanent markers at sites from which photographs can be taken at regular intervals. These photographs are a primary and inexpensive means of documenting physical and biological changes along streams. Also associated with photopoint establishment is development of a photopoint notebook for each project area. These notebooks contain maps of all photopoint locations, instructions on taking the photographs, and labeled slides and prints.

Photopoint Picture Taking
Standardized pictures will be taken from pre-selected photopoints prior to implementation of any project area and for the next two years immediately following the completion of a project. Once these initial photos are obtained the frequency of photopoint picture taking may diminish to once every two to three years.

Habitat Monitoring Transect Establishment
Within selected project areas permanent habitat monitoring transects will be established. Specific measurements will then be taken along each transect to record channel morphology and vegetative characteristics. These measurements will be repeated at regular intervals and compared with original measurements as a means of quantitatively measuring environmental changes through time.

Habitat Monitoring Transect Data
Immediately after establishing habitat monitoring transects, baseline data will be collected. Data collection will be done on the first year following completion of implementation activities and thereafter at approximately 5-year intervals.

Thermograph Data Collection and Summarization
Thermograph data will not be recorded, collected, summarized, or graphed on a regular basis. The purpose of this type of monitoring is to detect changes in stream water temperatures that may occur over the years within fenced-off recovering riparian areas. Currently the Fish Habitat program has no projects that include enough concurrent fence mileage, where the effects of fencing can be evaluated.

Miscellaneous Monitoring and Evaluation
Miscellaneous monitoring and evaluation activities may include Chinook salmon and steelhead redds counts, juvenile fish population surveys, streambank stability surveys, and evaluating riparian vegetative recovery and/or planting success.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS: FIELD ACTIVITIES

All implementation activities were accomplished in two phases: Prework and Onsite Implementation.

Implementation – Prework:

Project Planning

Design and Layout

Meetings were held with Landowners Bob Collins, John Habberstad, Bill Mascall and Stan Foster on Cottonwood Creek and the Middle Fork of the John Day River for fence layout and contract negotiation.

A meeting with John Habberstad was held on future fence layout. The Habberstad brothers are willing to complete riparian projects on their Cottonwood Creek property in 2005. With this section enclosed the fish habitat program will have protected approximately 9.0 miles of Cottonwood Creek and Camp Creek. In addition, Gilmore and Straight Creek will be fenced in 2006.

The biologist and personnel completed maps for the Bob Collins, Bill Mascall and John Habberstad fence locations on their properties.

Landowner Coordination

ODFW personnel met with Brent Smith, Brian Cochran, Brad Houslet, Steve Jenevein (All employees for the CTWSRO) and Ed Calame (Private Consultant) to discuss the mine tail-leveling project on the MFJDR.

A meeting was held with Bill and John Mascall/Cottonwood Creek pertaining to spring developments. ODFW put two new spring boxes and necessary plumbing in the existing BLM spring development allotments to re-establish off site water for livestock and wildlife. There was a verbal agreement that the BLM would continue the maintenance on these spring developments.

Biologist and Technician discussed the fence construction details on the Mascall/Cottonwood Creek project with Bill Mascall.

Biologist and Technician met with John Habberstad on project details for the Straight and Gilmore Creeks project for spring of 2006.

The technician and biologist met with Stan Foster on Middle Fork of the John Day River to discuss the riparian fence location.

The ODFW staff met with Bob Collins on project details on cul-de-sac placement for livestock on the Mountain Creek project.

The biologist and technicians met with Bob Collins/landowner and Nick Schott and Sue Greer/CREP program managers to discuss possible CREP project on Mountain Creek.

The biologist spoke with Ron Coleman the new Phipps Meadows landowner to discuss the existing fence contract on the headwaters of the Middle Fork of the John Day River.

The biologist met with Steve Ussery and Doug Leach on a future project on Eight mile Creek a tributary to the MFJDR, which will begin in 2006.

The biologist and technician met with Dale Campbell/Wall Creek on possible in-stream work and riparian fencing projects for his property.

Developing Contracts and Contract Specifications

The biologist and technician met with Bill Mascall on Cottonwood Creek for fence location and contract information.

The biologist and technician met with John Habberstad on Straight and Gilmore Creek for fence location and contract information.

The biologist and technician met with Gary Engle on Cottonwood Creek for fence location and contract information.

The ODFW biologist met with Stan Foster on the Middle Fork of the John Day River for fence location and contract information.

Obtaining Work Permits

The technician went to the State Forestry office an obtained a blanket machinery and travel permit during this 2005 fire season.

Project Preparation

The fish habitat program personnel completed staking and fence location on 3.2 miles of Mountain Creek/Collins property.

ODFW personnel completed staking and fence alignment on 2.5 miles of Cottonwood Creek/Mascall property.

The ODFW personnel completed staking and layout of fence location on 0.70 miles of the MFJDR/Foster property.

ODFW personnel completed staking and layout of fence location on 2.7 miles of Camp and Cottonwood Creeks, /Habberstad property.

Riparian Lease Development & Procurement

The biologist met with Dale Campbell on a possible fencing project on Wall Creek. Mr. Campbell said he would get back to us at a later date and that he had to think about his other options.

The fish habitat Biologist met with Steve Ussery and Doug Leach on a possible riparian fencing agreement on Eight Mile Creek a tributary of the Middle Fork of the John Day River.

Stan Foster signed a cooperative agreement and the project on the Middle Fork of the John Day River will begin soon.

The biologist met with Bill Mascall to discuss a riparian project on Cottonwood Creek to begin in the spring of 2005.

Field Inventories

Implementation - On site:

Fencing

The biologist went on an aerial flight with Ken West (OSP) and Chris Mundy (NRCS) to look at the riparian projects and to show Chris Mundy how the John Day tributaries are arranged.

The OYCC crew helped the fish habitat crew build ¼ mile of fence on the MFJDR/Foster project, because of time and budget constraints.

A cul-de-sac was constructed on the Cottonwood Cr. /Nansen property for water access on the East side of the stream.

A cul de sac was constructed on the Cottonwood Cr. /Engle property for water on the East side of the stream.

Biologist and technician built gate on the Engle/Cottonwood project for equipment access to dam diversion.

The biologist and technician built a gate on the Habberstad/Cottonwood project to be used as an example on proper gate building technique for the contractor.

Construction of an aspen enclosure (**Figure 1**) on Mountain Cr. \Collins property was completed.

Figure 1. Project personnel supervised the implementation of this aspen enclosure on Mountain Creek\Collins property. This enclosure protects one of the last remaining native stands of Aspen in this valley.

Planting

The planting of 1500 willow cuttings (**Figure2)** on Mountain Creek on was completed on the Herb Jones project. On March 30, 2005 the cuttings were examined and each cutting had between 6 – 8 inches of growth and approximately 98 % success was documented, so far. These willow cuttings were collected and planted on the same day.

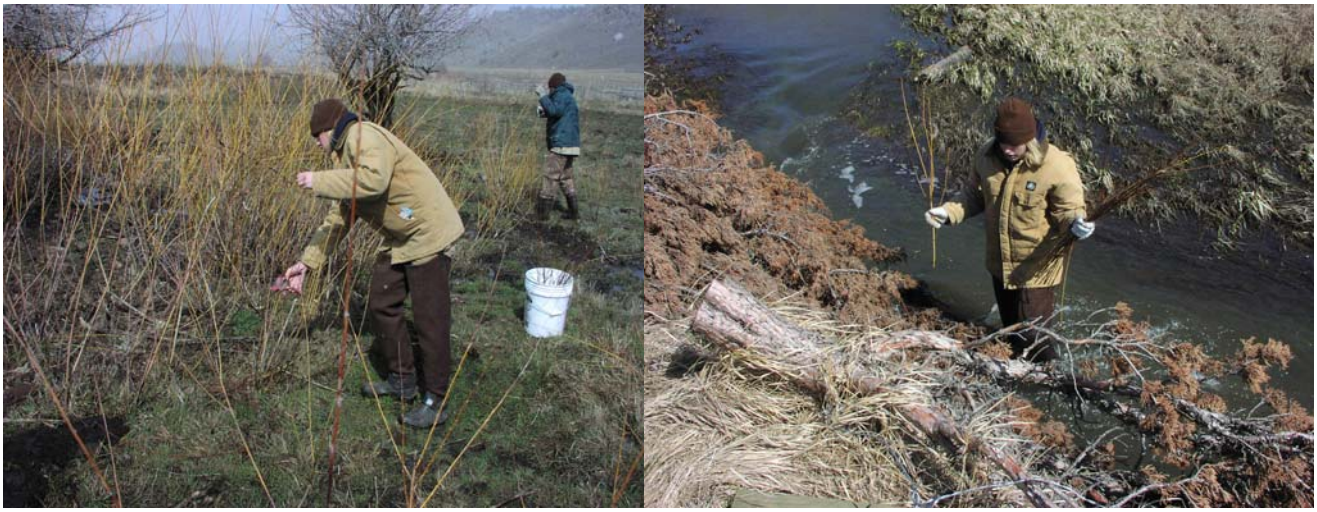

Figure2. Photographs of willows being collected and planted by student volunteer (Mikaela Alley).

Offsite Water Developments

Project personnel completed an offsite water development (**Figure 3**) for the Bill Mascall/Cottonwood Creek project.

Figure 3. The fish habitat program personnel installed a spring development on BLM land for the Mascall project in the summer of 2005. The new spring box was set 60 ft uphill of the trough then the area was seeded with 20 pounds of native grass seed mixture.

Project personnel installed an off-site water development (**Figure 4**) on Mountain Creek / Collins property.

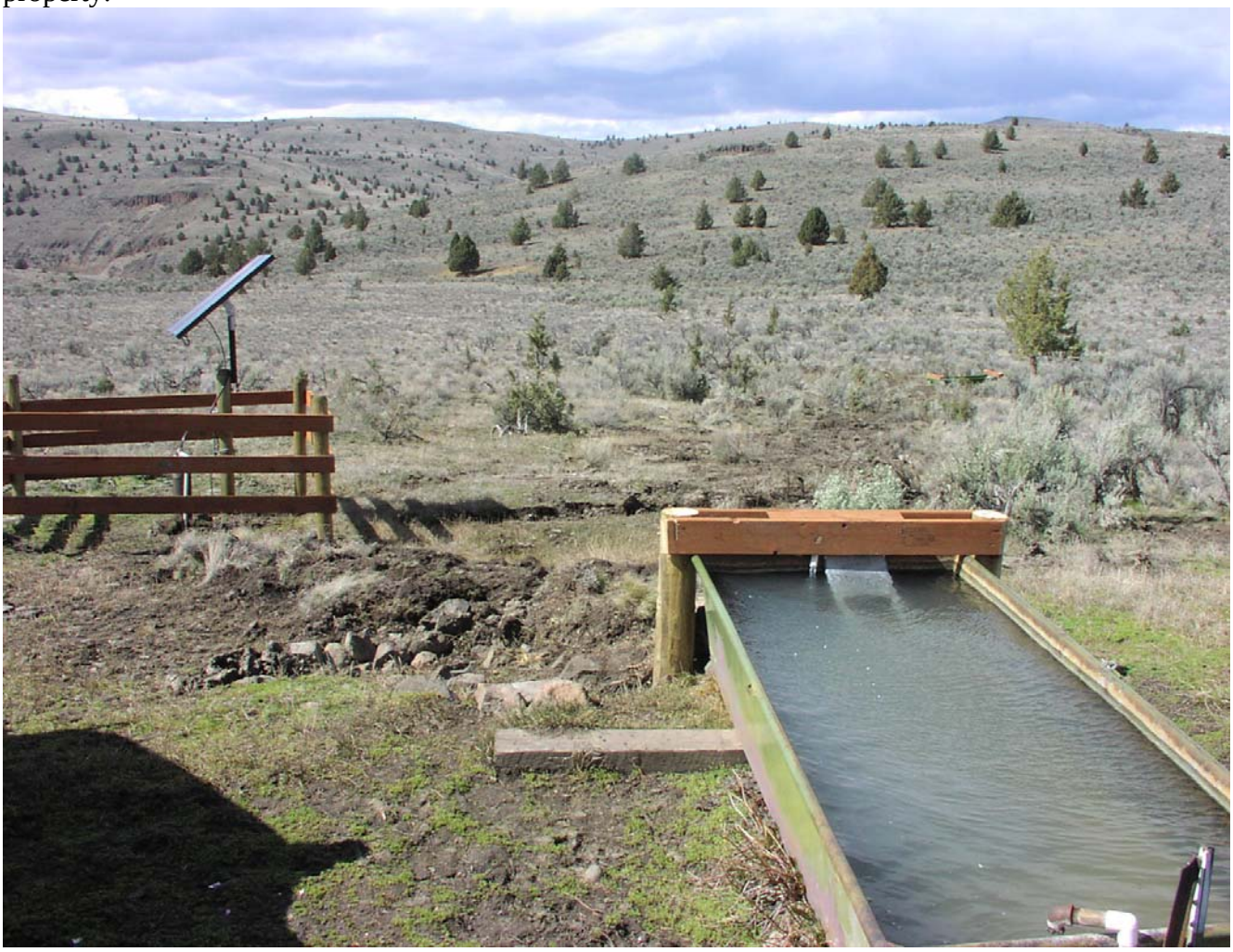

Figure 4. A solar spring development on the Mountain Cr.\ Collins property was constructed. The landowner had drilled the well and casing, ODFW personnel installed the solar unit and placed another trough farther down the hill.

A lid was fabricated for the spring development on the Cottonwood Creek/Mascall project.

An additional spring development was installed on the Cottonwood Creek/Mascall project on an existing BLM allotment.

Miscellaneous Implementation Activities

The seasonal technician built a cattle guard for future project implementation.

Barbed wire fence removal of 1.0 miles was completed on the Collins/Mountain Creek by the OYCC crew.

There was 0.7 miles of old barbed wire fence removed on the Habberstad/Cottonwood Creek project.

The tractor was hauled to the Murderer's Creek ranch house structure posts pounded to tie into the existing riparian fence.

Program personnel hauled 2” x 6” x 12’ treated lumber to Mountain Creek/ Collins project for a board and pole fence being installed around an existing Aspen patch.

The ODFW district personnel required assistance with the stocking of the Aldrich Ponds and the fish habitat crew obliged.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE:

Landowner Coordination

All riparian fence project landowners were contacted and water gap installation and fence maintenance needs were discussed.

Instream Maintenance

ODFW staff placed juniper trees (**Figure 5**) on Kuhl/Indian Creek project for additional bank stability.

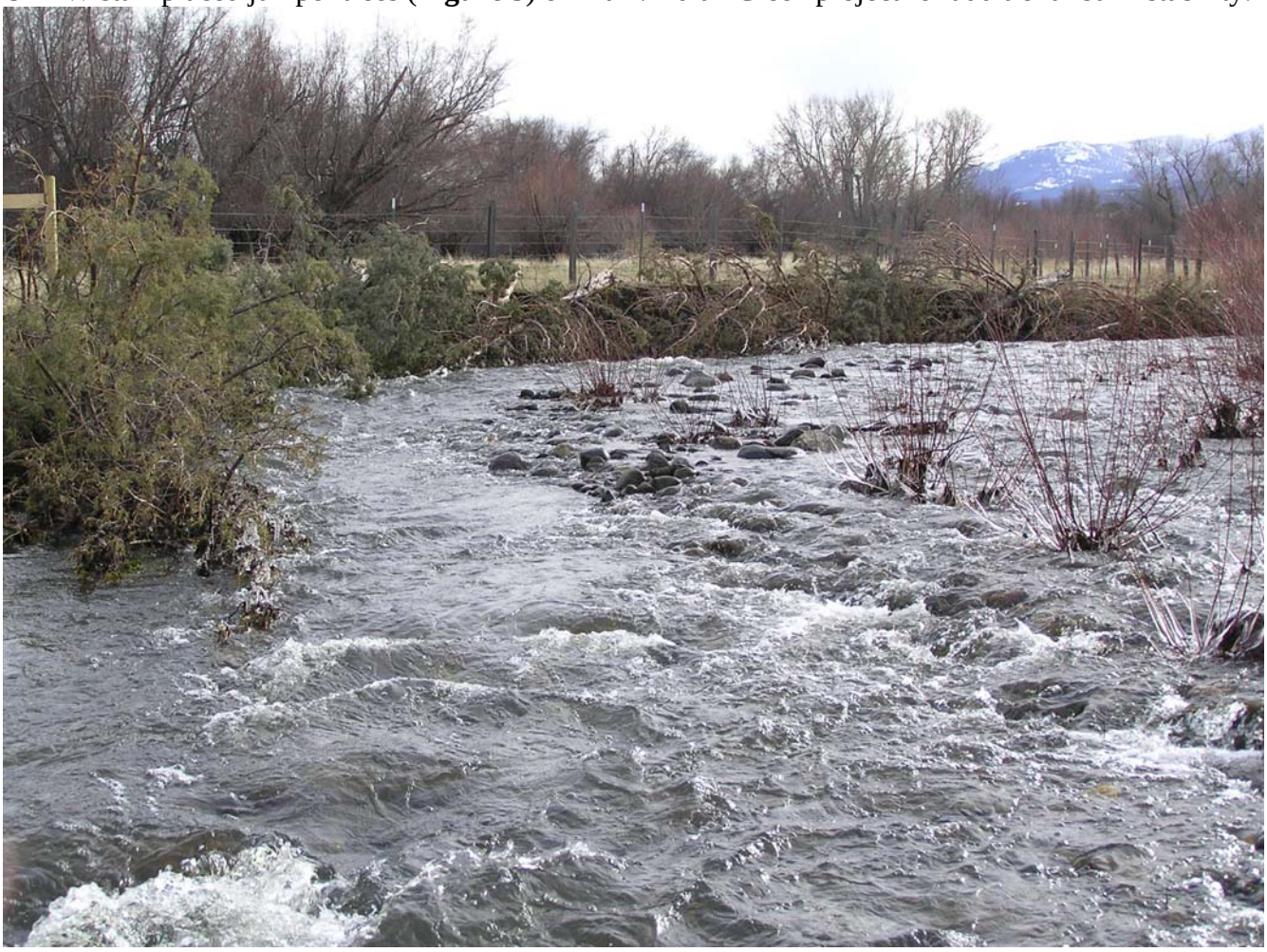

Figure 5. Photograph of juniper installation on Indian Cr.\Kuhl property in summer of 2005.

Fence Maintenance

The biologist and technician repaired the mainline fence and cut a tree that had fallen and caused damage on the Hoover/Lake Creek property.

The seasonal technician repaired the mainline fence and cut a tree that had fallen and caused damage on the O’Rourke/Camp Creek, Meredith/Beech Creek, and Nansen/Cottonwood Creek properties.

The fish habitat crew straightened and repounded existing structure posts on the Brown/Mountain Creek project.

A 300' section of barbed wire fence was constructed on Canyon Creek /Larson property by ODFW personnel, this section was installed to tie into the existing riparian fence built in 2003.

The fish habitat personnel used the tractor to pound posts on the Murderer's Creek Wildlife Area boundary fence.

Revegetation

The technicians and a student volunteer planted approximately 1500 indigenous willows within the Herb Jones/Mountain Creek juniper stream bank stabilization project.

Miscellaneous Operations & maintenance activities

The biologist worked with the OYCC crew on building twitch wires and strainers and discussing upcoming projects for 2005.

Annual maintenance was completed on the Polaris and Honda ATV's.

Weed control was completed on the Griniger and Jones properties on Mountain Creek property by the Grant County Weed Control Department.

ODFW personnel completed weed control on the Hoover/Lake Creek property.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

Photopoint Picture Taking

Personnel completed 65 photopoints on existing riparian projects.

Photopoint Picture Establishment

Personnel established 8 Photopoints on Cottonwood Cr. /Mascall property.

Program personnel established 4 photopoints on Cottonwood Cr.\Habberstad property.

Fish habitat personnel established 4 photopoints on Mountain Cr.\ Collins property.

Miscellaneous Monitoring Activities

The technician installed protective cages around three groups of willows on the Fox Creek/Hensley project, for willow growth comparisons.

Four beaver dams were modified on Lake Creek Hoover project to allow fish passage due to the low water flows.

Redd counts were completed by program personnel on Lake and Fox Creeks. There was no steelhead redds on Lake Creek\Hoover property and where assumed to have been leveled by high water or that impassable barriers (Beaver dams) did not permit steelhead to access upper headwaters.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION II.

Reports and Data Summaries

The quarterly reports for the John Day Fish Habitat Enhancement Project were submitted in the new PISCES format that BPA has formulated.

The fish habitat biologist and district biologist completed the 2007-2009 project solicitations and submitted to Fish and Wildlife Program for ISRP review.

The BPA property inventory was updated and sent to Mr. John Baugher of BPA.

The biologist worked on changes within the 2006 budget, SOW (Statement of work) and budget timelines to be submitted to BPA.

Budgets/Purchases

Fencing materials (stays, utility gates and steel T posts) were purchased for upcoming fencing projects.

Program Development

Program personnel attended the Monument Soil and Water job fair an informational table was set out for the John Day Fish Habitat program.

The biologist and John Baugher (BPA) and Brian Bair (Fisheries Biologist) toured the mine tail leveling project on the MFJDR and future project on Fox Creek dealing with a head cut situation. Mr. Bair sent the biologists his solution on how to deal with the head cutting problem.

Personnel

The Biologist completed a performance evaluation for the seasonal technician.

Re-hiring of the seasonal technician J.R. Goin was completed.

Contract Administration

Grant County Soil and Water personnel published the pre-bid advertisements for the John Habberstad, Bill Mascall, Bob Collins and Stan Foster fence projects in the newspaper.

A pre-bid tour was held on the Cottonwood/ Mascall project three contractors were present, Vern Lancaster from Condon was awarded the bid.

A pre-bid tour was completed for the Cottonwood Creek/ Habberstad project four contractors were present. Ryan Capon was awarded the contract.

A pre-bid tour of the Mountain Creek/Collins project was given with five contractors attending. Ryan Capon was awarded the contract.

A pre-bid tour was completed on Foster/Middle Fork John Day River project; Mr. Mark Webb was awarded the bid.

Miscellaneous Administrative Activities

The biologist and technician met with Nancy Weintraub (BPA) on the MFJDR mine tail leveling project to discuss environmental impacts that may be associated with the project.

The biologist discussed with Ed Calame (Private consultant) about the dredge tail-leveling project slated for 2005 on the Middle Fork of the John Day River.

Technician was on an interview board for the OYCC (Oregon Youth Conservation Corp) program through the TEC office.

The biologist and Technician attended the North West River Restoration workshop in Stevenson, Washington.

INTERAGENCY COORDINATION & EDUCATION

Interagency Coordination

The biologist and technician attended a meeting on Fox Creek with Jim Ruzycki (ODFW), Mike Newsome (BOR), Nick Bouwes (BOR) Alex and Julie Conley (Monument Soil and Water) on potential monitoring programs.

Biologist and technician attended a meeting with the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation (Brian Cochran) and Ken Delano (GSWCD) pertaining to the up-coming dredge tailing project on the Middle Fork of the John Day River.

The biologist and technicians gave a presentation about the BPA Habitat Program at Lake Creek camp for the OYCC crews.

Program personnel met with Chris Mundy, CiCi Brooks, and Lorraine Vogt (NRSC) to consider CREP program qualification on ODFW projects.

ODFW personnel are working in cooperation with BLM to implement two spring developments on the Cottonwood Creek/Mascall property.

The biologist met with Colleen Wyllie (BLM) to discuss the Cottonwood Creek/ Mascall off- site water developments in 2005.

ODFW personnel are working with Wheeler County Soil and Water District (CREP program) for the Mountain Creek/Collins property.

The biologist and technicians spoke with Brian Cochran (CTWSIR) about completing a dredgetail leveling project on the Middle Fork of the John Day River; the project is slated for 2005.

ODFW personnel pounded posts at the MFJDR/Foster project because of time and budget constraints.

Education

- The biologist and technician attended the NW River Restoration Design Symposium in Stevenson, Washington.
- The technicians attended a juniper workshop in Monument, Oregon.
- The technicians attended first aid and CPR class.
- The staff assisted in the Take your kids to work day.
- The technician attended a field trip to Berry Creek for proper techniques on tree planting, and riparian area ecology.
- The staff attended mandatory rights and responsibilities training.
- The biologist and technician are currently serving on the safety committee.
- The biologist attended mandatory customer service training in Pendleton, Oregon.
- The biologist and technician attended a safety meeting on lock out/tag out training.
- Project personnel attended monthly safety meetings.

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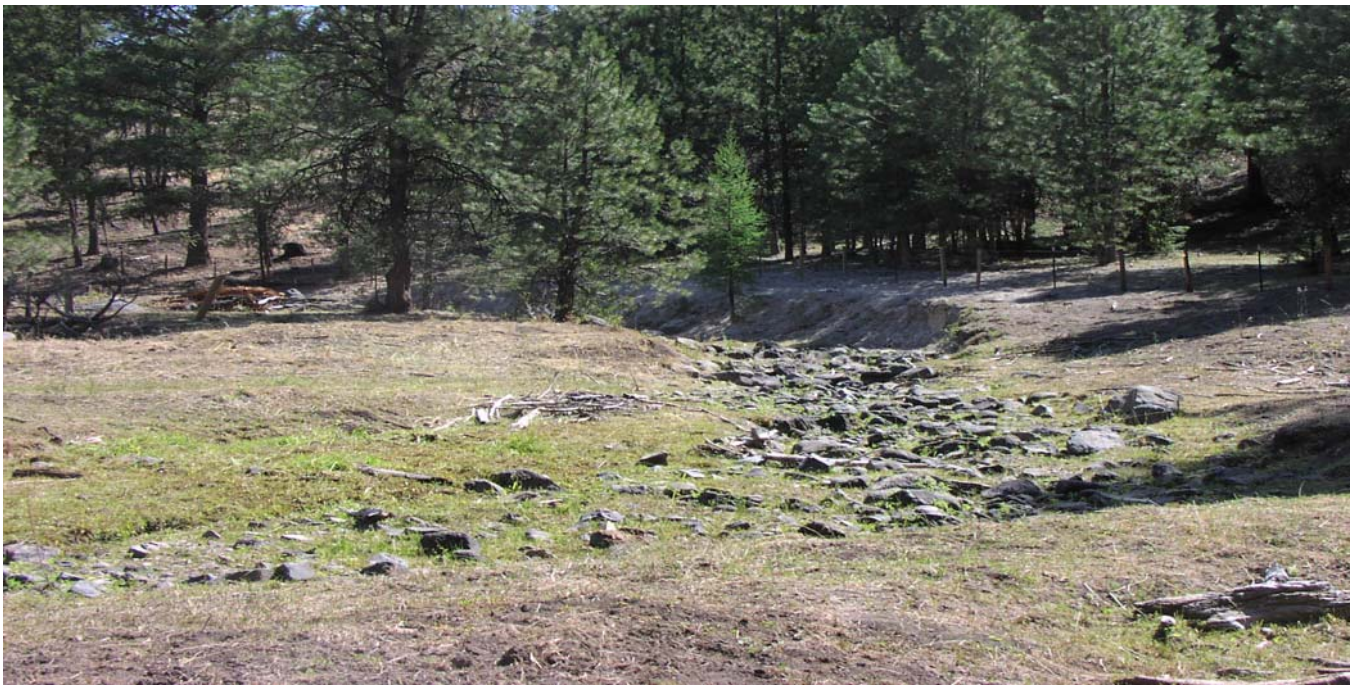
Appendix 1



Photograph taken July 21, 2002 on Grub Creek/ McDaniel property.

Photograph taken July 15, 2005 on Grub Creek an Upper Tributary of the John Day River McDaniel property after three years of livestock exclusion.

Appendix 2

Photograph of Lake Creek\ Hoover property established on July 15, 2003.

Photograph taken on July 23, 2005. This picture depicts 3 years of vegetative recovery on a small tributary of the Lower John Day River.