



2021 ODFW and Tribal Partnerships Annual Report

TRIBAL PARTNERSHIPS

Tribes located in Oregon include the Burns Paiute Tribe; Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians; Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Coquille Indian Tribe; Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe of Indians; and Klamath Tribes. Additionally, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) works with the Colville, Cowlitz, Fort McDermitt Shoshone-Paiute, Hoopa, Karuk, Kalispel, Nez Perce, Quileute, Quinault, Salish, and Kootenai, Shoshone-Bannock, Spokane, Yakama Nation and Yurok Tribes.

ODFW's Tribal Government Relations Policy (DO_100_04) promotes government-to-government relations between ODFW and Oregon's federally recognized Indian tribes. This policy directs ODFW to include consideration of Tribal interests in the development and implementation of agency programs that may affect Tribes. ODFW recognizes and respects the sovereign status of Oregon's federally recognized Tribes and their respective authorities on tribal lands.

In addition, ODFW has a variety of activities, agreements, contracts, and shared commitments with Oregon's Tribes. The following list provides information about ODFW actions that have taken place during 2021 or are continuous in support of these partnerships.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES COORDINATION

ODFW participates in the Government-to-Government Cultural Resources Cluster and Natural Resources Workgroup. These groups function as powerful communication vehicles for tribal-state collaboration and cooperation in carrying out the respective responsibilities for cultural and natural resource protection. Michael Gauvin is the ODFW Key Contact/Tribal Liaison for these workgroups. Daniel Pettit, ODFW Archeologist and Cultural Resources Items Liaison, provided some coverage on the Cultural Resources Cluster as needed.

ODFW supports staff enrollment in the Portland State University Institute for Tribal Government's Professional Certificate in Tribal Relations course. The Deputy Director and Wildlife Administrator have completed the course.

CULTURAL RESOURCES STEWARDSHIP

Since 2015, ODFW has had a full-time cultural resources specialist to foster cultural stewardship within the agency. This has led to increased communication with cultural resources staff of all tribes in Oregon. It has also resulted in a better awareness of cultural resources concerns, compliance, and stewardship within the agency.

ODFW continues to ensure that cultural resources surveys are performed, as needed, on projects throughout the state. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is conducted on all federally funded projects by ODFW and/or our federal project partners.

In 2021, ODFW began working on a programmatic agreement (PA) with the Oregon State

ODFW and Tribal Partnerships in 2021

Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for Implementing Section 106 on FWS funded ODFW projects in Oregon. Throughout 2021, ODFW and FWS have submitted drafts and consulted on development of the PA with all nine federally recognized Tribes in Oregon. At the request of Tribes, ODFW and FWS staff have met with the Burns Paiute Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, and Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation specifically to discuss the draft PA.

ODFW has also continued to work with Tribes to complete inventories of archaeological resources and historic properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian Tribes on ODFW lands. In 2021, ODFW continued to work with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program (CTUIR-CRPP) on an 8,000-acre survey of the Bridge Creek Wildlife Area. CTUIR-CRPP also completed a 1,774-acre survey of the Auburn Management Unit in the Elkhorn Wildlife Area and met on-site with wildlife area staff in September 2021 to discuss some of the resources documented and future management strategies. At the White River Wildlife Area, staff continued to work with Warm Springs Geovisions on surveys within the Wildlife Area, including 1,215 acres surveyed in 2021.

Covid-19 restrictions in 2021 have continued to hamper the ability to meet with the Cultural Resources Program staff of Tribes directly. However, regular communications for specific projects and more general cultural resource issues have continued through phone, email, and video meetings. ODFW aims to meet annually or as otherwise desired with Cultural Resources Program staff from all nine Oregon tribes.

Both Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians and Coquille Indian Tribe produced “Ethnobotany” guidebooks that describe culturally important plants in their respective areas. ODFW staff utilized these guidebooks in the selection of plant seeds for wetland restoration projects on the Coquille Valley Wildlife Area. These plants, (e.g., Wapato) continue to show signs of good production and survival in the first growing season and may be available for cultural gathering as well as important forage for wildlife species.

CEREMONIAL SUPPORT

ODFW provides fish and wildlife for use in various Tribal ceremonies and celebrations. ODFW provides big game hunting tags to some Tribes; some of the animals taken are used for ceremonial purposes. ODFW also provides Tribes with hides, antlers, teeth, claws, horns, and feathers of culturally important wildlife collected during normal ODFW activities upon request. In addition, ODFW when available provides salmon and steelhead from several hatcheries in support of Tribal ceremonial and subsistence needs. ODFW also permits and supports the collection of Pacific lamprey for the Coquille Indian Tribe's ceremonial and educational events. ODFW has continued to facilitate the transfer of bald eagles that have been found dead in the state, but where no unlawful taking was evident, to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's, National Eagle Repository at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge, Denver, Colorado. The eagles, and their parts, are shipped to Native Americans and Alaska Natives enrolled in federally recognized tribes for use in religious ceremonies.

MARINE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

ODFW continues to work in collaboration with several Oregon coastal Tribes on natural resource management issues in the marine and estuarine environments. Coastal Tribes have

provided meaningful leadership on marine policy issues including issues addressed collaboratively by the Oregon Ocean Acidification and Hypoxia Coordination Council and the Ocean Policy Advisory Council. In 2021 ODFW participated in meetings and work sessions with representatives from the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, the Coquille Indian Tribe, and the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians to discuss harvest of shellfish, opportunities for collaborative research, regulations about special management areas, and other topics. ODFW participated as a member of the Technical and Policy Advisory Committees for the Elakha Alliance and the FWS feasibility studies, both of which are evaluating reintroduction of sea otters along the Oregon Coast. Lastly, and as part of an ongoing collaboration with the Oregon Ocean Science Trust to implement [Oregon House Bill 3114](#), the ODFW has created an advisory committee, including a representative from the Coquille tribe, to develop the descriptions for a [competitive RFP](#) for ocean change monitoring, research, and communications. Awards will be made early in 2022 and projects will be implemented from 2022-2024.

COLUMBIA RIVER SEA LION MANAGEMENT

ODFW has long worked with tribal partners in the Columbia River Basin to study and manage sea lions preying on threatened and endangered salmonids as well as other species of conservation and cultural concern (e.g., Pacific lamprey and white sturgeon). On August 14, 2020, NMFS, under Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) Section 120(f), granted ODFW and its state (Washington, Idaho) and tribal partners the authority to remove (i.e., place in permanent captivity or euthanize) California sea lions and Steller sea lions in select areas of the Columbia River Basin that are preying on these fish resources. ODFW's tribal co-managers under this new authorization include: the Nez Perce Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, in addition to an ongoing partnership with the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. Most recently, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community has provided an office and workshop for ODFW staff to conduct sea lion management on the Willamette River.

COLUMBIA RIVER MANAGEMENT

ODFW works with the Columbia River Treaty Tribes (Nez Perce Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of The Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation), the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe, state fish and wildlife agencies in Washington and Idaho, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries on a variety of fisheries management, fish production, and research, monitoring and evaluation issues in the Columbia River Basin under the auspices of “2018 - 2027 U.S. v. Oregon Management Agreement.” This plan, developed and implemented under the supervision of the U.S. District Court in Portland, Oregon, was updated, ratified, and entered as an order of the Court in 2018.

The Columbia River Compact, made up of representatives from Oregon and Washington, actively manages fisheries covered by the Agreement. Tribal and governmental agencies listed above actively and regularly participate in the Compact process.

COLUMBIA RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM

ODFW works with the Columbia River Treaty Tribes (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla

Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of The Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, the Nez Perce Tribe, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation), Upper Snake River Tribes (Burns Paiute Tribe, Shoshone-Paiute and Shoshone-Bannock), Upper Columbia United Tribes (Coeur d'Alene, Colville Reservation, Kalispell, Kootenai of Idaho, and Spokane), Salish Kootenai Tribe, Cowlitz Tribe and Grande Ronde Tribe as well as the FWS, NOAA Fisheries, and the fish and wildlife agencies from Washington, Montana, and Idaho to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife in the Columbia Basin affected by hydropower development. Working with the Northwest Power and Conservation Council (Council), Columbia Basin fish and wildlife managers identify, implement, monitor, and evaluate numerous projects funded under the Columbia River Fish and Wildlife Program to benefit fish and wildlife.

COLUMBIA BASIN COLLABORATIVE

Organized by the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, the Columbia River Collaborative had an information gathering meeting early in 2021, and recently had its official kickoff meeting on November 30, 2021. The primary focus of the Collaborative is to help the region address issues impacting the basin to achieve the goals laid out by the Columbia River Partnership Taskforce. The Collaborative is comprised of representatives from the same Tribal and non-Tribal sovereigns listed above along representatives from the federal action agencies and a diverse group of non-sovereign stakeholders. The Collaborative plans to meet at least quarterly through 2022.

COLUMBIA BASIN HATCHERY INFRASTRUCTURE

Through our working relationships with tribal and other partners in both the Northwest Power and Conservation Council and *U.S. v Oregon* processes, ODFW has been participating in regional review and planning processes intended to address long-standing needs for maintenance and infrastructure improvements in Columbia Basin hatchery programs. Many of the basin's hatchery facilities were constructed several decades ago and suffer from outdated technology, deferred capital replacements, and long-term shortages of funding for maintenance needs. Basin fishery management partners, including ODFW and the Columbia River Treaty Tribes, have convened a coordination forum to create action plans for how to address these significant long-term needs.

UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER BLOCKED AREA ANADROMOUS FISH GROUP

The purpose of the Upper Columbia River Blocked Area Anadromous Fish Group is to establish and conduct a collaborative effort among tribal, state, and federal agencies to better coordinate members' views and plans regarding anadromous passage and reintroduction issues in the upper Columbia River Basin. This will involve working with the Coeur D'Alene Tribe, Colville Tribes, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Kalispell Tribe of Indians, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, Nez Perce Tribe, Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Spokane Tribe of Indians, Upper Columbia United Tribes, Upper Snake River Tribes Foundation, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation as well as other Pacific Northwest states and federal agencies and services. This work began in 2020 and is expected to run at least through 2022.

COLUMBIA RIVER DATA MANAGEMENT

ODFW is a partner in StreamNet, a cooperative information management and data dissemination project focused on fisheries and aquatic related data and data related services in the Columbia

River basin and the Pacific Northwest. Other partners include the Columbia River Treaty Tribes (Nez Perce Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of The Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation), the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, state fish and wildlife agencies in Montana, Washington and Idaho, NOAA Fisheries, and USFWS. This partnership supports the compilation, management, and sharing of fish and aquatic habitat information. The current primary focus is on providing status and trend data to address the Viable Salmon Population (VSP) high-level indicator data needs of NOAA for 5-year status reviews, but also includes hatchery, distribution, and barrier data.

PACIFIC LAMPREY FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

ODFW works with tribes throughout the state to design and conduct lamprey population assessments, and to develop and implement programs to protect and enhance lamprey populations.

ODFW also works with several tribes, including but not limited to the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, to plan and conduct a lamprey fishery at Willamette Falls. Management of this fishery is conducted under conservation measures adopted by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission to protect lamprey populations while allowing tribal members to harvest lamprey at Willamette Falls for personal use.

ODFW continues to work with the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw and other partners to monitor larval Pacific lamprey distribution in the Eel Creek Basin and on tracking the migration behavior and habitat use of radio-tagged adult lamprey. ODFW coordinated with the Tribes and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to install a remote video camera to monitor passage of lamprey into this structure.

ODFW reviews and authorizes lamprey harvest for the Coquille Indian Tribe to gather live juvenile Pacific lamprey used for a live educational/cultural display and adult Pacific lamprey prepared as a traditional food for the Tribe's Restoration Day Celebration. As part of the gathering activity, the Coquille Indian Tribe conducts lamprey redd and fish counts annually, and shares these index counts with ODFW. *Note: The Coquille Indian Tribe's Restoration Day Celebration and their fall Salmon Celebration have been canceled in recent years, due to COVID-19 concerns. However, the Pacific lamprey redd and fish count was conducted.*

ODFW designed and installed a new fish passage structure at Cedar Creek Hatchery that will improve fish passage in Three Rivers. Elements to support lamprey passage were specifically identified and included in this project.

ODFW's Conservation Plan for Lampreys was formally adopted by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission during December 2019 and is available [here](#). This plan incorporated important information gathered from consultation with Oregon tribes.

HUNTER EDUCATION

ODFW continues to educate hunters about state and federal laws protecting cultural sites and sacred objects. An overview of this issue is included in the Big Game Hunting Regulations and

in Hunter Education courses. The information was developed in 1998 through an agreement between ODFW and representatives of the Burns Paiute Tribe and Klamath Tribes. The information was updated for the 2021 Big Game Regulations, including a link to additional material on the internet. The material addresses statutes dealing with protection of sites of sacred and cultural significance, and protection of Tribal relics on both private and public lands.

ODFW hunter education program has collaborated with several Tribes to provide hunter education classes at Tribal facilities. Unfortunately, no classes were conducted in 2021 due to ongoing restrictions and concerns related to Covid-19.

HUNTING OPPORTUNITIES

ODFW works with Tribes throughout Oregon to coordinate hunting opportunities for Tribal members on ceded lands, set species tag numbers and harvest limits for game on ceded lands where appropriate, and discuss road closures and other access and usage actions needed to balance Tribal treaty rights and cultural requirements with public recreation opportunities. Issuance of Tribal tags provide an opportunity to take animals for cultural and ceremonial purposes.

ODFW coordinates Tribal and non-Tribal big game hunting with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of The Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians.

ODFW continues to incorporate the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians participation in a very successful hunting access area. The Coos Mountain Access Area provides year around hunting access to over 60,000 acres of private timber company, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and Tribal lands.

LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS PIPELINE LICENSING

ODFW works with various Tribes and other interested parties to review liquefied natural gas pipeline projects regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

ODFW participated in state agency-tribal coordination meetings pertaining to the Jordan Cove Liquefied Natural Gas Export Facility and the accompanying Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline. In addition to state agencies, these meetings are attended by the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon, Coquille Indian Tribe, Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Indians, and Klamath Tribes.

REGIONAL DRY MAINTENANCE TIME PERIOD RULE-MAKING

HB 2437 (2019 Legislative session) required ODFW to develop administrative rules identifying Regional Dry Maintenance Time Periods for agricultural producers to perform drainage channel maintenance on agricultural lands across Oregon. ODFW provided an overview of the Regional Dry Maintenance Time Period rule making efforts to the Cultural Resources Cluster and Natural Resources Workgroup. ODFW followed up with each of the Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes to determine their interest in participating in this effort. A representative from The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon participated in ODFW's work group meeting.

SOLAR DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

ODFW reached out to Tribal chairs and natural resource staff for all nine federally recognized Tribes in Oregon regarding ODFW's efforts to write voluntary, technical guidelines to address the impacts of photovoltaic (PV) solar on wildlife and their habitats. ODFW intends to publish guidelines addressing this issue, to seek Tribal support for the concept, and to inquire about what would make the guidelines most useful to Tribes. Subsequent conversations occurred with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and with the Coquille Indian Tribe. ODFW also presented this information to the Natural Resources Work Group.

WILLAMETTE WILDLIFE MITIGATION PROGRAM

Through the Willamette Wildlife Mitigation Program (WWMP), ODFW works closely with the three Tribes named in the 2010 Memorandum of Agreement between BPA and the State of Oregon to settle impacts to wildlife habitat from the federal Willamette Project dams. This settlement agreement included provisions for coordinating with the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of The Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians. ODFW has coordinated with these Tribes in development and refinement of project selection criteria, which include specific criteria for cultural significance developed and ranked by the Tribes. Tribal staff from each of these Tribes serve as representatives on the WWMP's Technical Review Team and policy-level Wildlife Advisory Group, assisting in scoring and ranking potential projects, as well as providing overall Program direction. In addition, ODFW coordinates annually with Tribal staff to improve the project review process, support capacity of the Tribes as partners in the program and help build partnerships between the Tribes and conservation organizations in the Willamette Basin. ODFW also works collaboratively with the Tribes to develop and implement management plans for the protected properties and has coordinated with the Tribes in development of the WWMP's monitoring plan.

In 2021, the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde proposed acquiring a property that was recommended for funding in Fiscal Year 2023. The tribe is proposing to acquire an 80-acre property southeast of Salem. This property is adjacent to three other previously protected properties and will contribute to over 500 protected acres under Grand Ronde ownership for potential floodplain restoration along the North Santiam River. Over the 2021 calendar year, the Siletz, and Grand Ronde tribes both closed on properties funded by the Program, and continued progress towards closing on additional conservation properties recommended in 2020 for FY2022 funds. A WWMP-funded property owned by the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs was severely burned in the 2020 fires. WWMP staff coordinated with Warm Springs staff in 2021 on post-fire restoration efforts as about 80% of the property was affected.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

ODFW continues to work with several Tribes through the Oregon Invasive Species Council and 100th Meridian Initiative Columbia River Basin Team to alert the public to the impacts posed by invasive species, and to inform the public on how to minimize those impacts. Examples include working with CRITFC on the Columbia River Basin Interagency Invasive Species Response Plan in preparation for potential zebra and quagga mussel invasion into Oregon and the Burns Paiute tribe on Rusty crayfish in the upper Malheur River Drainage.

In 2010, ODFW implemented an Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention Program (AISPP) for the

transport of aquatic invasive species by trailered watercraft. Since the watercraft inspection program began, over 177,623 watercraft have been inspected for presence of aquatic invasive species. Of the boats inspected there were approximately 150 watercraft intercepted and decontaminated for quagga or zebra mussels, and 2,579 intercepted for other type of bio-fouling such as invasive aquatic plants like Eurasian watermilfoil. For the 2020 field season specifically, Watercraft Inspection Teams conducted over 23,043 inspections and decontaminated 12 watercraft for quagga and zebra mussels and intercepted 264 watercraft with other types of bio-fouling.

MARBLED MURRELET STATUS REVIEW AND RULEMAKING PROCESS

Over the last two years, ODFW investigated the status of the Marbled Murrelet in Oregon and engaged in a rulemaking process pertaining to potential reclassification of the seabird from threatened to endangered under the Oregon Endangered Species Act (ESA). The issue of reclassification was initiated by a petition from several conservation groups. As part of consultation efforts, ODFW reached out to representatives of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, Coquille Indian Tribe, Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, and Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians. In December 2019, the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission, in response to a judgement related to the Commission's June 2018 decision to not uplist the marbled murrelet from threatened to endangered, directed ODFW staff to undertake rulemaking to reconsider uplisting and the status of this seabird. ODFW reached out to the tribes again for this second decision-making process. In July 2021 the Commission uplisted the marbled murrelet to endangered, authorized mandatory survival guidelines, and initiated endangered species management planning required by the Oregon ESA. These conservation measures require state agencies to protect and manage the marbled murrelet on state owned, managed, or leased lands. For further background on this issue, please refer to [ODFW's Marbled Murrelet webpage](#).

LOWER SNAKE RIVER COMPENSATION PLAN

ODFW is part of the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan program (LSRCP), which involves ODFW, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), USFWS, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and Nez Perce Tribe for artificial production of Chinook salmon and steelhead in the Grande Ronde and Imnaha river sub-basins. ODFW worked closely with the Nez Perce Tribe and Confederated Tribe of the Umatilla Indian Reservation to develop annual summaries of the LSRCP hatchery program. ODFW developed Annual Operational Plans for all Oregon LSRCP facilities in cooperation with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and Nez Perce Tribe.

CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY PLANNING

ODFW has worked with numerous Tribes to develop state conservation and federal recovery plans, and coordinates with Tribes as needed to implement approved conservation (state) and recovery (federal) plans. ODFW also participates along with tribes when NOAA leads the development of federal recovery plans. ODFW is currently working with the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon, Coquille Indian Tribe, and Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians on development of the *Rogue-South Coast Multi-Species Conservation and Management Plan*. In 2021, ODFW coordinated with these Tribes to solicit feedback on the draft plan, including a formal government-to-government request for comments prior to developing a review draft for the

Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission. ODFW continued coordination with staff from the Tribes to share information and request comments during the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission plan review and approval process

The following conservation and/or recovery plans, or similar efforts, have been developed and approved with Tribal involvement, and numerous aspects of plan implementation included Tribal coordination, cooperation, or involvement:

- Oregon Coast Coho Conservation Plan (2007, with participation of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians)
- Conservation and Recovery Plan for Oregon Steelhead Populations in the Middle Columbia River Steelhead Distinct Population Segment (2010)
- Lower Columbia River Conservation and Recovery Plan for Salmon and Steelhead (2010)
- Upper Willamette River Conservation and Recovery Plan for Chinook Salmon and Steelhead (2011)
- Range-wide Conservation Agreement for the Conservation and Management of Interior Redband Trout (2014)
- Coastal Multi-Species Conservation and Management Plan (2014)
- Coastal, Columbia, and Snake Conservation Plan for Lampreys in Oregon (2019)

ODFW also participates in the coastal Coho Business Plan strategic action planning process for independent Coho salmon populations, which includes participation from the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians, and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians. ODFW staff serve on the NOAA-facilitated Middle Columbia River Steelhead DPS Steering Committee along with the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Yakama Nation, and Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. ODFW, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation staff participate on the John Day Basin Partnership (OWEB FIP) Steering Committee and technical workgroups. The John Day Basin Habitat Restoration Coordinator for the Warm Springs Tribe initiated the Partnership's formation in 2014. ODFW, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Nez Perce Tribe participate in the Grande Ronde Restoration Partnership (OWEB FIP) and ongoing implementation of the Wallowa River Atlas Prioritization Tool. ODFW and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon participate in the Clackamas Partnership including development of biennium work plans. The Clackamas Partnership is a collaboration supported by an OWEB FIP grant.

WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY MANAGEMENT:

ODFW continues to work with Tribal and federal trustees on addressing the Portland Harbor Superfund Cleanup and corresponding Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA). Originally, the trustees included six Tribal governments. Currently there are five: The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of The Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and Nez Perce Tribe. The Yakama Tribe withdrew from the trustee council in June 2009. Other trustees are the Bureau of Indian Affairs, NOAA Fisheries, and USFWS. Further information on the NRDA activities for Portland Harbor can be found at this web address: <http://www.fws.gov/oregonfwo/Contaminants/PortlandHarbor/>.

In 2020, as part of the Wallowa Dam rehabilitation project, ODFW, The Wallowa Lake

Irrigation District, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and the Nez Perce Tribe signed an agreement regarding the release and protection of instream water from Wallowa Lake. ODFW continues to work with the signatories to identify tasks and timelines for agreement implementation.

ODFW works with various Tribes and other interested parties to review hydropower projects regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). When a hydropower project is licensed, ODFW works with the Tribes, the project operator, and other parties to implement the conditions of the license and any settlement agreements. ODFW's current efforts with FERC include relicensing the Hells Canyon Complex and dam removal in the Klamath Basin.

ODFW works to implement the FERC Pelton Round Butte license and settlement measures with both the Confederated Tribes of The Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and Portland General Electric who are co-licensees on the project. ODFW participates with the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, and Confederated Tribes of The Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon in several settlement agreements including Opal Springs, Willamette Falls, Clackamas River, and Carmen Smith hydroelectric projects.

The ODFW Water Program continues to collaborate with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation on two projects: 1. A multi-year instream flow study on Catherine Creek in the Grande Ronde Basin and 2. A program to monitor Walla Walla River instream water rights in real time in coordination with the Oregon Water Resources Department.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Management objectives for mule deer and both Rocky Mountain and Roosevelt elk provide for wintering population numbers, and buck/bull ratios across the state provide a balance for sustainable herd health. The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission adopted Management Objectives that recognize harvest by Tribal and non-Tribal hunters, land ownership, and related social factors such as private land damage.

The Oregon Wolf Conservation and Management Plan was updated and adopted by the Commission in June 2019. Several Oregon Tribes provided direct comments during the update and currently coordinate on field activities with ODFW district and wolf staff.

INTER-TRIBAL ACTIVITIES

Many ODFW activities involve issues affecting large areas of Oregon that involve more than one Tribe. On an ongoing basis, ODFW staff:

- Collaborate with the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and Nez Perce Tribe to develop and implement monitoring programs for adult steelhead, juvenile salmonids, and the habitats that support them in the Deschutes, Hood, John Day, Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Grande Ronde River basins. The program utilizes the Columbia Habitat Monitoring Program framework along with the *Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds*.
- Participate in monitoring and evaluating Chinook salmon hatchery programs in the Grande Ronde and Imnaha basins with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Nez Perce Tribe.
- Coordinate with the Nez Perce Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation,

and Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon on advising BPA, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, and NOAA Fisheries on habitat recovery strategies.

- Coordinate with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Nez Perce Tribe to implement sport and Tribal spring Chinook fisheries on the Grande Ronde River, Imnaha River, and in Lookingglass Creek.
- Worked with the Nez Perce Tribe Department of Fisheries Resource and Management to collect data on the distribution, abundance, and hybridization rates for Bull Trout and Brook Trout in the Wallowa/Minam Bull Trout Core Area.
- ODFW has worked jointly with CRITFC to develop a Northwest Power and Conservation Council white sturgeon framework plan that identifies mitigation needs to address reduced productivity, survival, and abundance resulting from Columbia Basin hydro system development and operation.
- ODFW has collaborated with CRITFC in review and development of whitesturgeon Tribal hatchery master plan for impounded reaches of the lower Columbia River from Bonneville Dam to McNary Dam.
- ODFW continues to collaborate with CRITFC to develop and evaluate avian management programs intended to improve survival of juvenile salmonids in the Columbia River Basin.
- ODFW collaborated with CRITFC scientists in developing a document outlining a comprehensive approach for habitat restoration actions in the Columbia River Basin.
- ODFW meets quarterly with the Oregon Hatchery Research Center (OHRC) Board, established through Oregon Revised Statute 498.827, and which includes an endorsed representative of Oregon Indian Tribes. In early September 2021, the OHRC hosted a research workshop that included participants representing CRITFC and the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission.
- Assisted the Nez Perce Tribe to install and remove their acclimation pond pumps.
- ODFW staff coordinate with coastal Tribes periodically to conduct stream habitat and juvenile fish inventory surveys on Tribal lands for the *Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds*. The habitat and fish information from the surveys are shared with the relevant Tribes. In 2018, sites were located on lands of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.
- ODFW coordinates regularly with Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde Community of Oregon, Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Burns Paiute Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, and Coquille Indian Tribe, and work with other Tribes as needed, to issue Oregon scientific take permits, Oregon rescue/salvage authorizations, and joint ODFW and NMFS 4d research permits.
- ODFW coordinated with tribes on ODFW/USFWS Sport Fish Restoration recreational boating facilities projects that were completed in 2021. Coordination was either directly, via partners, or through the permitting process prior to construction:
 - Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians: Port of Alsea Boat Ramp.
 - Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians: EE Wilson fishing pond improvements.
 - Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde Community: Chinook Landing Boat Ramp.
 - Umatilla Tribe: Marr Pond pole barn demolition.
- ODFW coordinated with tribes on ODFW/USFWS Sport Fish Restoration recreational boating facilities projects that are in progress or in preparation for future work. Coordination was either directly, via partners, or through the permitting process prior to construction:

ODFW and Tribal Partnerships in 2021

- Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs: Buena Vista boat ramp (cultural survey completed in 2021, construction expected 2022).
- Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians: Amacher Boat Ramp renovations (expected construction 2022).
- Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians, Coquille Indian Tribe: Eastside and Empire Boat Ramps dock replacements (expected 2021-22)
- Consultation with various tribes via USAOCE permit process: Westport Boat Ramp (cultural resource survey completed in 2020- Applied Archaeological Research Inc Report 2290, SHPO case 19-1094, construction in 2021-22)
- ODFW provided CRITFC with census stream habitat survey data in multiple Hydrologic Units.
- ODFW, the Nez Perce, the CTUIR, and the Wallowa Lake Irrigation District (WLID) completed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the management of water from Wallowa Lake allocated for instream and fishery purposes in 2020. Lottery funds were initially delayed by revenue impacts related to the COVID-19 pandemic but were reauthorized by the legislature in 2021. The partnership is working through fish passage concepts and will collaborate to evaluate and construct Wallowa Lake Dam improvements after funds are dispersed (planned spring 2022). Representatives of the Nez Perce and CTUIR were interviewed and featured in outreach videos to promote the efforts.
- ODFW coordinates with CTUIR and CTWS on sheep harvest for the lower John Day River as well as bighorn sheep in Potamus Canyon on the NF John Day River.
- ODFW provides regular updates to Burns Paiute Tribe, Confederate Tribes of Grande Ronde, Confederate Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and any other interested Tribes regarding progress of the Oregon Connectivity Assessment and Mapping Project.
- ODFW continues to Consult with the Cultural Resources Program of the Tribe on development of a new Programmatic Agreement with SHPO and FWS for the implementation of Section 106 on FWS funded ODFW projects in Oregon

INDIVIDUAL TRIBAL PARTNERSHIPS

In addition to the activities listed above, ODFW works with individual Tribes on many issues and activities. A list of partnerships with individual Tribes follows.

BURNS PAIUTE TRIBE

Burns, Oregon

- ODFW staff participated in the Highway 20 Wildlife Passage working group hosted by the Burns Paiute Tribe (BPT). ODFW collaborated with BPT to control invasive weeds and seed 2,200 acres of BPA and state land at the Malheur River Mitigation Site that were burned in the Indian Creek Fire.
- ODFW provided salvaged mule deer and elk for ceremonial use and/or distribution to Tribal members.
- In spring 2021, ODFW staff participated in a wildlife connectivity workshop held by BPT to assess feasibility of transportation mitigation along Highway 20 between Harper and Juntura toward reduction of wildlife-vehicle collisions.
- In June 2021, ODFW and the BPT cooperatively released 200 male Chinook salmon into the upper Malheur River for the sixth annual Chinook fishery. Tribal members harvested 91 salmon this year. The fishery is meant for Tribal and non-Tribal anglers and usually attracts

ODFW and Tribal Partnerships in 2021

- nearly 60 attendees, primarily BPT members.
- ODFW continued to be an active participant in the Bull Trout Technical Advisory Committee of the Malheur River Bull Trout Working Group with the BPT.
- ODFW fish staff participated in North Fork Malheur River Bull Trout conference with BPT and other natural resource agencies in August at Short Creek Guard Station. Status, sampling methods, data gaps and field visits occurred over a two-day period and generated useful discussion and a unified vision for recovery efforts in the basin. ODFW, BPT, and the USFS conducted multiple bull trout spawning ground surveys in the North Fork Malheur River to track trends in spawner abundance
- ODFW, BPT, Bureau of Reclamation, and Vale irrigation district assisted in fish salvage below Beulah Reservoir in October 2021
- ODFW continued work with BPT staff and Tribal Council for ceremonial hunting permits for deer, elk, and pronghorn.
- ODFW coordinated with BPT on sage-grouse inventory and research efforts. BPT conducted lek surveys near Jonesboro.
- ODFW coordinated with BPT wildlife staff on the issuance of LOP tags for Tribal members on BPT owned properties in Harney County.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF COOS, LOWER UMPQUA, AND SIUSLAW INDIANS

Coos Bay, Oregon

- ODFW continued working with the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians (CTCLUSI) and the Tenmile Lakes Basin Partnership to develop and implement a lamprey conservation plan for the Tenmile Lakes watershed.
- ODFW worked with the CTCLUSI and other partners in 2021 to monitor larval Pacific lamprey distribution the Eel Creek Basin and on tracking the migration behavior and habitat use of radio-tagged adult lamprey.
- ODFW provided approximately 80 adult (755 pounds) and 7 jack (66 pounds) of spring Chinook to the CTCLUSI from Mckenzie Hatchery as well as 29 adult (435 pounds) and 44 jack (132 pounds) of fall Chinook from Noble Creek STEP Hatchery for Tribal subsistence and ceremonial use.
- ODFW participate in planning and implementation meetings with CTCLUSI and the Siuslaw Watershed Council to develop and implement a Strategic Action Plan for restoration of high-priority habitat improvement projects for Coho Salmon in the Siuslaw watershed.
- ODFW participated in planning meetings with CTCLUSI and the Coos Basin Coho Partnership to develop a Strategic Action Plan for implementation of high-priority habitat restoration projects for Coho Salmon in the Coos watershed. The Partnership is applying for an OWEB FIP designation/grant for upcoming biennia.
- ODFW continues to coordinate with the Tribes to distribute a variety of harvested wildlife species to many of the Tribal members.
- ODFW Charleston Field Office provided two deer for human consumption to CTCLUSI. Generally, these animals go to tribal elders or to tribal member in need.
- ODFW consulted with cultural resource representatives of the CTCLUSI regarding artifacts and possible funerary items turned into the Denman Wildlife Area in March 2020 by a member of the public.

THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF GRAND RONDE COMMUNITY OF

OREGON

Grand Ronde, Oregon

- ODFW issued a Ceremonial Harvest Permit and Ceremonial Harvest Tags to the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon (CTGRCO) authorizing the ceremonial harvest of up to 15 hatchery spring Chinook salmon or hatchery summer steelhead from a platform at Willamette Falls using traditional methods. The ceremonial fishery was authorized from March 15 through July 31, 2021. Tribal members fished a total of six times during April and May, but no hatchery salmon or steelhead were harvested.
- CTGRCO staff continue to participate with ODFW staff and local stakeholders in the “*Clackamas Partnership*,” a collaboration supported by an OWEB Focused Investment Partnership Implementation Grant. This effort developed a strategic plan defining priority actions and focus areas for projects to recover salmonids in the Clackamas salmonid population area.
- ODFW coordinates closely with the CTGRCO regarding the protection of archaeological resources on the Sauvie Island Wildlife Area. ODFW staff are currently working with the CTGRCO on a water pumping project to enhance wetland habitats on the Wildlife Area.
- District wildlife staff met with CTGRCO biologists to review and discuss general hunting seasons and controlled hunt proposals involving the Trask Wildlife Management Unit (WMU). Staff provided information on new eastern Oregon archery-controlled hunts and updates on the.
- ODFW staff communicated with CTGRCO Natural Resources Program personnel to discuss big game management issues and distributed big game tags for tribal use in the Trask WMU. ODFW again provided ceremonial big game harvest permits for use by Tribal members in the same area.
- ODFW is working cooperatively with CTGRCO Natural Resources Program staff to collect biological samples (tail and wing) from forest grouse harvested on and adjacent to Tribal lands. These cooperative sampling efforts support both ODFW species management and CTGRCO Fish and Wildlife Management Plan objectives.
- ODFW staff provided guidance to CTGRCO staff on conflict resolution involving nuisance wildlife issues.
- ODFW collaborated with the CTGRCO wildlife program on funding investment strategies should the Recovering America’s Wildlife Act (RAWA) be adopted in Congress. Concepts were submitted to the ODFW “RAWA Vision Team”.
- ODFW provided approximately 572 spring Chinook salmon (5,728 pounds) from Cedar Creek, Big Creek and South Santiam hatcheries, and approximately 344 fall Chinook (3,990 pounds) from Salmon River Hatchery to the CTGRCO for Tribal subsistence and ceremonial use.
- CTGRCO assisted ODFW staff with capturing adult lamprey from Willamette Falls for use in a passage efficiency study at Leaburg Dam (McKenzie River).
- ODFW invited CTGRCO participation in ongoing work of the Upper Willamette Bull Trout Working Group.
- ODFW coordinated with the CTGRCO and other fish management agencies on issues associated with implementation of the Willamette Project Biological Opinion.
- ODFW Native Fish Investigations Program staff continued annual Oregon chub surveys and habitat monitoring at Chahalpam property. CTGRCO is working with ODFW, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and other partners to develop a monitoring strategy for Oregon Chub

- after the completion of the post-delisting monitoring period, starting in 2024.
- ODFW staff continued to coordinate with the CTGRCO Natural Resources and Cultural staff for input on the Three Rivers weir replacement project at Cedar Creek Hatchery.
- ODFW consulted with cultural resource representatives of the CTCGRCO regarding artifacts and possible funerary items turned into the Denman Wildlife Area in March 2020 by a member of the public.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF SILETZ INDIANS

Siletz, Oregon

- ODFW participated in the annual meeting with the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians (CTSI) to discuss current fish and wildlife and management issues, hunting seasons, Tribal fishing site on Drift Creek, shellfish gathering, and future cooperative efforts took place virtually.
- ODFW provided 360 (2,160 pounds) of adult summer steelhead from the Siletz River trap for CTSI food share programs, 352 (2,112 pounds) of summer steelhead from the Siletz River trap and one damage/safety bears for CTSI food share programs, and 439 (4,245) adult spring Chinook to the CTSI from South Santiam Hatchery for tribal subsistence and ceremonial use.
- ODFW continues to work with the CTSI and USFWS on the 2001 Blue Line oil spill in the Yaquina River. A settlement with Blue Line Transportation has been reached. The CTSI, USFWS and ODFW will meet in 2022 to determine the restoration action from the settlement funds.
- ODFW continues to partner with the CTSI at the Dundas Pond youth trout fishing location on Tribal property in the town of Siletz. Two stockings of 500 rainbow trout were conducted to support this youth angling opportunity.
- ODFW continues to work with the CTSI on their winter steelhead hatchery program (~5,000 smolts) to provide increased angling opportunity and to utilize the Tribes hatchery facility on Rock Cr., tributary to the Siletz River. The STEP propagation proposal was approved in late 2019. Approximately 8,000 eyed eggs are transferred annually to the Siletz Tribe for hatching and rearing juveniles to the smolt stage. The first release was conducted in spring of 2021.
- Due to Covid-19, the Lhuuke Illahee Family Fishing Event for 2021 was canceled. It is anticipated this event will be held as soon as social distancing restrictions are lifted.
- The Western Oregon Stream Restoration Program is working with the CTSI fisheries biologist to develop additional instream and riparian projects.
- ODFW provided meat and parts, including teeth and claws, from 9 black bears killed due to damage or human safety issues in the South Willamette Watershed District.
- ODFW provided technical assistance and field support to CTSI fish biologists responsible for implementing fish monitoring plan for over 500 acres Southern Flow Corridor estuarine restoration project on Tillamook Bay.
- ODFW participated in planning meetings with CTSI and the Mid-Coast Watershed Council to develop a Strategic Action Plan for implementation of high-priority habitat restoration projects for Coho Salmon in the Siletz watershed.
- ODFW continued to coordinate with CTSI Natural Resources staff for post-project sampling at the Upton Slough (Little Nestucca) fish passage, screening, and habitat restoration project. Additional coordination/discussion on an upcoming similar project on the Bay Unit of the USFWS Little Nestucca Wildlife Refuge (across the estuary from Upton Slough).
- ODFW consulted with cultural resource representatives of the Siletz tribe regarding artifacts and possible funerary items turned into the Denman Wildlife Area in March 2020 by a member

of the public.

- ODFW provided technical assistance and field support to CTSI for the Yaquina Olympia oyster restoration project. Oyster shell hash was placed and monitored in the Yaquina estuary to help with recovery of the native Olympia oyster population.
- In coordination with the tribe, ODFW Aquatic Inventories Program staff conducted a fish (snorkel) survey on tribal land of North Fork Mill Creek.
- ODFW worked with the CTSI to place multiple thermistors on tribal land; the Siletz basin was chosen as our first intensively-monitored watershed for stream temperature.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION

Pendleton, Oregon

- ODFW continued to operate Umatilla Hatchery with funding provided by Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) to produce 1.56 million salmon and steelhead smolts for release into the Umatilla River in 2021.
- ODFW provided facilities and technical support at Lookingglass Hatchery to CTUIR fisheries personnel conducting steelhead and bull trout counts.
- ODFW staff worked with CTUIR representatives to develop an annual operation plan for Lookingglass, Irrigon and Wallowa hatcheries, and Big Canyon, Little Sheep, Imnaha, Catherine Creek, Lostine River, and upper Grande Ronde satellite facilities. ODFW worked with Tribal representatives to handle, spawn and transport of Chinook and coho salmon, and steelhead as outlined in the annual operation plans.
- ODFW staff coordinated with CTUIR and the Nez Perce Tribe on the continued reintroduction of coho salmon into the Lostine River (Wallowa/Grande Ronde). This effort began in 2017, 2021 was the fifth consecutive year of smolt releases for the program. ODFW staff worked jointly with CTUIR and the Nez Perce Tribe to develop an acclimation site through a private landowner partnership to enhance survival and returns of these fish.
- ODFW staff provided 31 surplus spring Chinook salmon from Lookingglass Hatchery to CTUIR for subsistence and ceremonial purposes. Unfortunately, 2021 was a low return year and resulted in less fish than previous years.
- ODFW staff participated in weekly coordination calls between CTUIR personnel and other managing entities within the Snake River Basin. These calls have effectively increased communication regarding Chinook salmon and steelhead run projections, hatchery trapping, harvest updates and disposition of trapped fish at hatchery facilities.
- Worked with CTUIR personnel through the Snake River Harvest Forum to develop salmon harvest management options for northeast Oregon.
- ODFW staff conducted numerous coordination efforts including:
 - With CTUIR Cultural Program Staff, Oregon State Police, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to preserve sensitive cultural sites from theft on the Columbia Basin wildlife areas.
 - With CTUIR biologists at monthly Umatilla Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation Oversight Committee meetings.
 - With CTUIR fisheries staff on operations of the Threemile dam fish collection facility.
 - With CTUIR habitat biologists through the Grande Ronde Model Watershed Program in the prioritization, planning, and implementation of fish habitat restoration projects in the Grande Ronde River Basin.
 - With CTUIR fisheries biologists to implement spring Chinook spawning surveys in the Grande Ronde River Basin.

ODFW and Tribal Partnerships in 2021

- With CTUIR staff on the development and initiation of operations of Walla Walla Hatchery.
- Daily coordination between ODFW and CTUIR staff to implement the Umatilla and Walla Walla fish passage operations project. Tribal and ODFW staff work jointly to ensure fish passage facilities are operated to criteria providing the best fish passage conditions.
- With CTUIR on the implementation of fisheries in the Umatilla basin for steelhead, fall and spring Chinook, and coho salmon as per ongoing fisheries management agreements.
- With CTUIR fisheries staff to conduct spring Chinook and steelhead redd counts on the North Fork John Day River and coordinated with CTUIR regarding the spring Chinook fishery on the North Fork John Day River. Fish returns were deemed insufficient to provide a fishery for either state or tribal users and was closed for 2021. With CTUIR First Foods Coordinator to organize and harvest camas, bull rush, current and other first foods at Ladd Marsh Wildlife Area. Monthly coordination meetings between CTUIR personnel and ODFW district hatchery and RM&E staff. These calls have effectively increased communication regarding spring and fall Chinook and coho salmon, and steelhead run projections, hatchery trapping, harvest updates, and disposition of trapped fish at hatchery facilities.
- With CTUIR staff, Umatilla National Forest, North Fork John Day Watershed Council, and Ecotrust Forest Management, Inc. to plan the holistic fish passage project of North Fork Desolation Creek culvert replacement, 10 Road bridge removal, and habitat improvement project to create a road grade set back from the floodplain once the 10 Road decommission is complete for this area.
- With CTUIR Wildlife staff and the Tribal Fish and Wildlife Commission on wildlife research activities and how Tribal and ODFW staff can cooperate on future projects.
- With CTUIR staff on priority areas for Blue Mountains Elk Initiative/Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation project funding.
- With the CTUIR regarding hunts at Starkey Experimental Forest and range.
- With CTUIR wildlife staff on deploying fawn mule deer, doe mule deer, and cow elk collars within the Umatilla Indian Reservation (UIR) boundary as well as collar recovery on deceased animals.
- With CTUIR staff on wildlife late winter elk hazing within the UIR.
- With CTUIR Wildlife staff in expanded monitoring of bighorn sheep movements in the North Fork John Day River canyon to assess disease transmission risks.
- With CTUIR Wildlife staff on monitoring for California bighorn sheep on ODFW's Bridge Creek Wildlife Area as well as collar recovery on deceased animals.
- With the Cultural Resource Department of the CTUIR on upcoming fish screen, passage, and habitat projects to develop a more efficient process. Coordination also ensures ODFW meets or exceeds expectations during projects that have the potential for ground disturbance actions.
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- ODFW coordinated and commented on the development of the CTUIR Geologic Assessment Action Plan (GAAP) assembled for fish habitat restoration prioritization on Desolation Creek.
- ODFW continued an Intergovernmental Agreement with CTUIR for an ongoing 8,000-acre cultural resources survey on the Bridge Creek Wildlife Area.
- ODFW completed an Intergovernmental Agreement with CTUIR for a survey of the Auburn Parcel of the Elkhorn Wildlife Area, which resulted in the identification of over twenty new archaeological sites and one precontact archaeological district. Hosted an on-site meeting with

ODFW and Tribal Partnerships in 2021

CTUIR Cultural Resources staff in September 2021 to visit some of the newly identified historic properties and discuss concerns and long-term management.

- ODFW signed an Intergovernmental Agreement with CTUIR for monitoring of the Kingery-Cottonwood Ponds Restoration project at Irrigon Wildlife Area.
- ODFW staff jointly developed the Annual Operating Plans for Umatilla, Irrigon, and Wallowa Hatcheries to outline annual operations/fish production for fish released into the Umatilla and Walla Walla Rivers.
- ODFW Monitoring and Evaluation staff coordinate activities and provide information to CTUIR fisheries staff to inform fish management activities in the Umatilla Basin.
- ODFW staff worked with CTUIR habitat program managers on the development of Umatilla River habitat assessment and implementation plan.
- Continue to work closely with CTUIR fish habitat restoration staff on all aspects of cooperative fish habitat projects including planning design, project implementation, monitoring and maintenance in the Umatilla and Grande Ronde Basins.
- ODFW continues to make use of the CTUIR native plant nursery for in stream restoration projects in the Umatilla Basin. The local nursery can provide more mature rooted stock with a higher survival rate than previous sources.
- ODFW staff participated with CTUIR staff in the development of the Walla Walla flow study, which looks to restore flows to the Walla Walla River, while ensuring agriculture remains intact in the area and coordinated with CTUIR and other basin partners on the initiation of the Walla Walla Water 250 project that began initial operations in 2021.
- ODFW John Day Screen and Passage Program will collaborate with the North Fork John Day Watershed Council, OWEB, Umatilla USFS, and CTUIR in 2022 on a culvert removal/bridge installation on Junkens Creek, a tributary to Desolation Creek. The culvert currently blocks all life stages of Redband Trout, Bull Trout and Steelhead. This is one of the first projects utilizing recently funded OWEB FIP.
- ODFW staff work cooperatively with CTUIR staff on the removal of fish passage barriers on the Umatilla and John Day Rivers. This includes upcoming fish passage projects at Reynolds Creek, a series of projects in the Middle Fork John Day and Bates Pond.
- ODFW staff participated with CTUIR staff in the John Day Focused Investment Partnership (OWEB) and Atlas prioritization process (BPA) and in the John Day Bull Trout Working Group, the Umatilla-Walla Walla Bull Trout Working Group, and the Grande Ronde/Imnaha Bull Trout Working Group.
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- The ODFW fish habitat program continued to provide CTUIR North Fork John Day Fish Habitat Biologist with technical assistance on Hidaway Creek restoration project planning.
- ODFW staff met with CTUIR wildlife program staff to discuss bighorn sheep, mountain goat and moose seasons and tags.
- ODFW staff serve on the Blues Intergovernmental Council (BIC) with CTUIR to discuss NE Oregon forest plan structure with the US Forest Service and county governments within the footprint of the affected forests and with CTUIR as the governing board of the Blue Mountain Habitat Restoration Council which supplies funding for projects in specific portions of the Blue Mountains of Oregon.
- ODFW staff continued to provide materials and assistance for wildlife disease sampling through CTUIR collections of hunters harvested deer, elk, and bighorn sheep.
- ODFW staff cooperated with CTUIR Wildlife staff on wolf locations and management in

- Tribal ceded lands as well as adjacent to the reservation.
- ODFW staff collaborated with CTUIR to initiate a project to monitor and manage disease impacts to the Burnt River and Lookout Mountain bighorn sheep herds.
 - ODFW continue to cooperate with CTUIR on implementation of the Blue Mountain Habitat Council mitigation funds. The fund was set up to mitigate for the construction of the railroad over the Blue Mountains.
 - ODFW and CTUIR continue cooperation with the USFWS to re-establish elk hunting on Cold Springs National Wildlife Refuge for both state and tribal hunters.
 - ODFW met with CTUIR Wildlife staff no less than once monthly to discuss ongoing wildlife projects for both ODFW and the Tribes. Topics include cervid population management, research priorities and activities, cross-jurisdictional wildlife damage coordination, both state and Tribal season structures and aspirations, energy development and review approaches, habitat enhancement efforts and possible areas of coordination.
 - ODFW staff assessed elk migratory patterns and winter habitat use in the Mt. Emily Wildlife Management Unit (WMU). Assessed use of security cover by elk in the Mt. Emily and Sled Springs WMUs. Project was a cooperative effort between CTUIR, ODFW, and U.S. Forest Service biologists as part of a funding from the Pacific Northwest Research Station, Civil Rights Advisory Group, Research with Underserved Community Fund.
 - ODFW wildlife staff coordinated with CTUIR biologists to structure and implement a multi-year strategy to manage *M. ovi* within the Lookout Mountain and Burnt River herds. The effort included securing funds, data analysis, and capture/collaring.
 - ODFW wildlife staff met with CTUIR wildlife biologists to discuss recommendations for a pack goat permitting system on ceded lands near bighorn sheep ranges with the purpose of managing risk of disease transmission.
 - ODFW staff partnered with CTUIR on rearing the first cohort of spring Chinook for the Walla Walla basin. ODFW started 200,000 smolts at Bonneville Hatchery and then transported them to the new Walla Walla Hatchery after it was completed in July 2021. Starting these fish, a year earlier before the facility was completed will allow the first releases of locally reared spring Chinook to be a year earlier in 2022, the original target was 2023.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION OF OREGON

Warm Springs, Oregon

- ODFW collaborated with Confederated Tribes of The Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon (CTWSRO) staff regarding input on several action committees of mutual interest. These include the Lower Deschutes Managers, Deschutes Resource Conservancy, Pelton Hydro Mitigation Fish and Wildlife Committees, Governing Board for Pelton Mitigation Fund, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, Habitat Conservation Plan Working Group, Crooked River and Upper Deschutes Watershed Councils, Hood River Watershed Council, Hood River Focused Investment Partnerships, and several other working groups and committees.
- ODFW staff continue to coordinate with CTWSRO on making flow management recommendations in the Crooked River relevant to the Crooked River Jobs and Securities Act.
- ODFW staff continue to work closely with CTWSRO staff on multiple facets of the upper Deschutes River anadromous reintroduction effort, including a proposal to begin utilizing wild lower river steelhead as brood stock for reintroduction when the lower river population is sufficiently strong to support the take. Engaged in discussions regarding the risk/benefit of

passing excess Round Butte Hatchery adults above the project in support of the reintroduction process.

- ODFW continued to coordinate with the USFWS, USFS and CTWSRO staff on the reintroduction of bull trout to the Clackamas River. The primary focus of the project in 2021 was continued monitoring of redd abundance and water temperature. ODFW conducted spawning surveys in known bull trout habitat, and eDNA surveys in potential spawning and rearing habitats. Although surveys were restricted by post-wildfire management activities in 2021, staff observed 38 presumed bull trout redds in Pinhead Creek and Last Creek. No redds were observed in Berry Creek or the upper Clackamas River. Staff also maintained an array of 30 water temperature data loggers to gain a better understanding of the current availability of thermally suitable habitat for bull trout in the Clackamas basin. The progress report of the 2021 monitoring efforts have been provided to the Clackamas Bull Trout Implementation Committee, which includes CTWSRO Fisheries staff, in 2021.
- The CTWSRO is an active participant in the Clackamas Focused Investment Partnership (FIP) effort to secure OWEB restoration project funding and still has at least one project (Austin Hot Springs) currently included in the list of projects proposed for funding via the FIP. CTWSRO staff are in the process of designing a habitat restoration project at this location.
- ODFW staff worked with the CTWSRO to develop an addendum to the Hood River Master Plan for the Northwest Power and Conservation Council and collaborated on the production and enhancement of Hood River salmon and steelhead populations.
- ODFW continues to work with CTWSRO staff to coordinate necessary maintenance and repair at the Moving Falls fish ladder on the West Fork Hood River.
- ODFW cooperated with CTWSRO fisheries staff on in-basin management of Deschutes River spring and fall Chinook salmon. Efforts include developing annual run size prediction, run reconstruction efforts, joint harvest sampling and consistency with angling regulations.
- ODFW staff coordinated with Tribal staff considering the disposition of spring Chinook salmon eggs, juvenile rearing, and release strategies for fish collected at Round Butte and Warm Springs Hatcheries.
- ODFW collaborated with CTWSRO to implement the Hood River Production Program, a project aimed at rebuilding populations of winter and summer steelhead along with restoring the population of spring Chinook salmon; in the operation of fish trapping sites on the East Fork Hood River, at the West Fork Hood River Moving Falls trapping site to estimate escapement, and collect, or remove, hatchery steelhead; and on the Hood River Strategic Action Plan development through the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board.
- ODFW coordinated with the CTWSRO regarding management of fisheries and habitat in the Hood, Deschutes, and Fifteenmile Basins including regulations, planning, monitoring, restoration, and habitat protection.
- Participated with CTWSRO staff on the Lower Deschutes River Wild and Scenic Managers group and Intergovernmental Technical Team.
- Coordinated with CTWSRO staff on fall Chinook carcass recovery, and aerial redd counting surveys on the Deschutes River.
- ODFW provided 64 jack (296 Pounds) spring Chinook as well as 224 (1,120 pounds) summer steelhead (2020 brood year) and 3 coho (15 pounds) to the CTWSRO from Round Butte Hatchery for tribal subsistence and ceremonial use. Low adult returns resulted less available fish in 2021 than in previous years.
- ODFW staff worked with CTWSRO staff on hunting and management of game animals on ceded lands.

ODFW and Tribal Partnerships in 2021

- ODFW continued coordination with CTWSRO officials regarding management of archaeological sites on wildlife areas.
- ODFW and CTWSRO staff work to monitor the success of Rocky Mountain goat reintroductions on Mt. Jefferson.
- ODFW coordinated with CTWSRO staff to monitor, inventory, evaluate and manage bighorn sheep relocations into the Mutton Mountains.
- ODFW coordinated with CTWSRO regarding monitoring for adenovirus and chronic wasting disease (CWD) in deer and elk.
- ODFW participated in the annual Pine Creek Conservation Area advisory group committee meeting to discuss long-term habitat management plans as well as Tribal and public hunting opportunities on the Conservation Area.
- ODFW coordinated with CTWSRO staff on monitoring the White River wolf pack and investigating wolf reports received through ODFW online wolf submission system.
- ODFW coordinated with CTWSRO staff on spring Chinook, summer steelhead, and bull trout redd counts in the John Day Basin.
- ODFW coordinated with CTWSRO staff on activities related to the John Day River Bull Trout Working Group, the Hood River Bull Trout Working Group, and the Lower Deschutes Bull Trout Working Group.
- ODFW coordinated with CTWSRO staff on forest management issues as a part of the Wasco County Forest Collaborative and the STEW crew out of Hood River Ranger District.
- ODFW collaborated with CTWSRO and FWS on management of the White River wolf pack
- ODFW collaborated with CTWSRO to monitor the distribution of Bull Trout and Brook Trout in the John Day basin.
- ODFW collaborated with CTWSRO staff and the John Day Partnership in the ATLAS prioritization for fish habitat restoration work in the John Day basin.
- ODFW collaborated with CTWSRO staff to deploy 2 wolverine monitoring stations on tribal land as part of the multi-state wolverine occupancy survey
- With assistance from CTWSRO staff, ODFW pit tagged juvenile steelhead in Fox Creek during CTWSRO restoration activities to develop a habitat restoration evaluation.
- ODFW coordinated with CTWSRO for habitat monitoring on the Middle Fork John Day River.
- ODFW coordinated with CTWSRO for abundance estimation and tagging of juvenile chinook on the Forrest Conservation Area.
- Continued partnership on NRCS Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCP) monies applied for by CTWSRO staff. ODFW worked with CTWSRO staff to identify project sites, which will be an opportunity to complete various cooperative fish enhancement projects on the upper mainstem John Day River.
- ODFW Screens Program staff collaborated with CTWSRO staff on fish screen, passage, habitat, and water diversion projects.
- ODFW collaborated with CTWSRO fish habitat program staff on joint habitat projects including riparian plantings and Beaver Dam Analogue construction.
- ODFW provided parts of bears, cougars, deer, wolves, and elk for use by CTWSRO members for cultural and educational purposes.
- ODFW contracted with CTWSRO to perform additional cultural resource surveys on 1,215 acres within the wildlife area, following successful completion of a context and ethnographic study of the wildlife area in 2020.

- ODFW collaborated with CTWSRO staff on deer herd composition surveys in the Santiam Wildlife Management Unit.

COQUILLE INDIAN TRIBE

North Bend, Oregon

- ODFW coordinated with Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT) regarding the extremely low returns of fall Chinook salmon to the Coquille Basin since 2018, and actions are being taken to determine the causes of low returns and to reverse this trend. The CIT partnered with and assisted contributed significantly to ongoing ODFW efforts in predatory nonnative game fish removal in 2021. ODFW worked with CIT to collect hatchery fall Chinook broodstock for Bandon Hatchery.
- ODFW Charleston and Conservation Program staff worked with CIT and collaborators to ensure archaeological resource protection for an aquatic wildlife habitat restoration at Powers County Park in Coos County.
- CIT staff participated in a “Smallmouth Blitz” in August 2021, to assess the smallmouth bass population in the Coquille Basin. This will inform modeling to determine options for controlling predation on native fishes. Over 30 biologists from around the State came together for a week of fish sampling and bass removal.
- In an ongoing project, ODFW works with the CIT to raise and acclimate approximately 100,000 fall Chinook salmon presmolts. Fish are raised at the Bandon Hatchery, acclimated at CIT's Fourth Creek Reservoir, and released into Coos Bay. CIT staff operates a fish trap in the Fourth Creek fish ladder to monitor adult returns of wild and hatchery salmon.
- ODFW provided approximately 45 adult (675 pounds) and 92 jack (276 pounds) fall Chinook to the CIT from Nobel Creek STEP Hatchery as well as 1 adult coho (6 pounds) from Bandon Hatchery for tribal subsistence and ceremonial use. In November/December, approximately 500 additional pounds of fall Chinook will also be provided from Elk River Hatchery for tribal subsistence and ceremonial use.
- CIT Natural Resources Program staff are regularly invited attendees at ODFW District-hosted “Bio Breakfasts”. These informal breakfast meetings are a good way for natural resource staff from agencies, Tribes, watershed councils, and other entities to network and share project updates, and find ways to partner toward common goals. The CIT are gracious hosts at a venue within their Mill Casino-Hotel complex for these breakfast events. Unfortunately, the Bio Breakfasts are still on hold due to COVID 19 concerns. It is ODFW’s intention to reconvene these quarterly events when it is appropriate to do so.
- ODFW continues to coordinate with the tribe in an effort to distribute a variety of harvested wildlife species (primarily deer and elk) to many of the Tribal members.
- ODFW works with CIT, CTCLUSI, CCBUTI and biologists from other entities to organize a South Coast Lamprey Working Group meeting to educate biologists in the South Coast of Oregon about lamprey management happenings at federal, state, and regional levels, and to identify information sharing, collaboration opportunities, and research needs. Coordination has occurred strictly remotely in 2021, due to COVID precautions.
- ODFW leadership and local staff met virtually with the Coquille Tribal Council to discuss a variety of issues raised by the Council, particularly the low returns of Coquille Basin fall Chinook salmon.
- ODFW consulted with cultural resource representatives of the CIT regarding artifacts and possible funerary items turned into the Denman Wildlife Area in March 2020 by a member of the public.

COW CREEK BAND OF THE UMPQUA TRIBE OF INDIANS

Roseburg, Oregon

- ODFW and CCBUTI staff continue to work collaboratively to address low returns of Spring Chinook in the South Umpqua River. CCBUTI has offered support to conduct monitoring and research efforts both through use of staff as well as through grant opportunities.
- ODFW staff provided 52 spring Chinook (146 pounds) from Cole Rivers Hatchery and Rock Creek Hatchery and 72 winter Steelhead (576 pounds) from the Canyonville Fishway to the CCBUTI for tribal subsistence and ceremonial purposes.
- The CCBUTI continues to be an instrumental partner in the development and support of the Umpqua Basin Partnership in developing a Focus Investment Partnership (FIP) using an OWEB Capacity building grant. ODFW and CCBUTI has been an active team member in the Umpqua Basin Partnership, which includes other state, federal and local non-profits including four local watershed councils. This partnership was created in the Umpqua basin by using Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) funds to ultimately create a Focus Investment Partnership (FIP). This effort has been going on over the past five years and the goal has been to create a local level Umpqua Management Plan used to leverage funds to create and prioritize future restoration projects in the future. CCBUTI has supplied staff time, their Governmental Office for meetings, and GIS expertise.
- The CCBUTI continues to be an active member and landowner in the West Fork Cow Creek Partnership including obtaining two monitoring and restoration grants from the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recover Fund (PCSRF) at \$300,000 each for a total of \$600,000. This group has had support of all landowners in the basin and have been working together over the last five years to develop restoration projects. The CCBUTI has assisted in restoration design, restoration implementation biological surveys, and monitoring with ODFW, PUR and the Medford BLM. The Partnership has completed two fish passage projects in the last two years. One was a culvert replacement project on Steelhead Creek in 2020 and the other was a culvert replacement on Bolivar Creek in 2021.
- ODFW continued their partnership with the CCBUTI on the South Umpqua River winter steelhead acclimation program. ODFW worked with CCBUTI to acclimate and release winter steelhead into the South Umpqua River on CCBUTI lands at the Seven Feathers Casino. Personnel from the Casino maintenance and grounds department check on the fish, monitor fish health, and feed them as needed. The CCBUTI also provides angler access to tribal lands behind the casino as well as providing trash facilities and portable toilets.
- CCBUTI and ODFW continue to work together in implementing an acclimation timing study to further inform potential future development of an acclimation facility on CCBUTI property.
- ODFW continues to work with the CCBUTI to develop an eDNA marker for Umpqua Pikeminnow. Numerous pikeminnow samples were collected across the Umpqua basin and will be sent to the National Genomics Center for Wildlife and Fish Conservation for analysis.
- Although not a signatory to the North Umpqua Hydroelectric Project Settlement Agreement, the CCBUTI continues to provide input to various North Umpqua Working Groups on the Upper North Umpqua Hydro Project. CCBUTI also provided input on the Prospect 3 Hydro Project, which was recently relicensed.
- ODFW participated with the CCBUTI on the local watershed council along with other government and private individuals.
- In 2021, ODFW appointed a CCBUTI fisheries biologist as representative for Oregon Indian Tribes on the OHRC Board.

ODFW and Tribal Partnerships in 2021

- CCBUTI participated with various federal agencies in the annual coordination meeting organized by ODFW Rogue Fish District.
- Umpqua Watershed staff met with Tribal representatives several times to discuss ongoing and planned projects and continued working toward additional cooperative projects related to lamprey management. The CCBUTI assisted Umpqua Fish staff with the installation of the lamprey ramp at Winchester Dam.
- CCBUTI reviewed our application with SHPO for the 3-D archery Range off Touvelle Road.
- ODFW Rogue Fish District coordinated with the local representative of the CCBUTI, asking for a review of a proposal for small dam removal effectiveness monitoring in the Rogue watershed.
- ODFW is conducting an archaeology survey of the entire Rock Creek Hatchery compound in 2021-22 prior to rebuild of the hatchery residence houses, new hatch house, and utility repairs/replacements from the Archie Fire in 2020. ODFW is consulting with CCBUTI via federal funders for rebuild (FEMA) that are the lead for tribal consultation prior to any further ground disturbance at the facility for fire rebuild using FEMA, ODFW and USFWS Sport Fish Restoration funds for archaeology survey work.

KLAMATH TRIBES

Chiloquin, Oregon

- ODFW coordinated with and updated The Klamath Tribes on Redband Trout spawning ground surveys on the Wood, Williamson, and Sprague Rivers.
- ODFW and Klamath Tribes coordinated on operation of the recently updated ODFW owned Williamson River Boat Launch.
- ODFW and Klamath Tribes continue to support 242 Fire restoration efforts in the area to impacted waterways and wildlife habitat.
- ODFW is conducting an archaeology survey of the entire Klamath Hatchery compound in 2021-22 prior to rebuild of the hatch house, new retaining wall, water in-take pipe repairs from the 242 Fire in 2020. An inadvertent discovery occurred in summer 2021 and ODFW is consulting with Klamath Tribes via federal funders for rebuild (FEMA, USFWS Sport Fish Restoration) that are the leads for tribal consultation prior to any further ground disturbance at the facility for fire rebuild or routine activities.
- ODFW and Klamath Tribes coordinated on temperature monitoring locations throughout the Upper Klamath Basin.
- ODFW and Klamath Tribes staff cooperated on water quality monitoring throughout the Upper Klamath Lake Basin.
- ODFW and Klamath Tribes continued the coordination on aspects of anadromous fish reintroduction including drafting of the implementation plan.
- ODFW coordinated with Klamath Tribes on restoration projects on various lands throughout the Upper Klamath Basin and on emergency post-fire restoration within the Bootleg Fire perimeter.
- ODFW staff collaborated with the Klamath Tribes as part of the Klamath Basin Bull Trout Working Group.
- ODFW offered wildlife parts recovered from or resulting from ODFW management actions to the Klamath Tribes Cultural Heritage Program.

ODFW and Tribal Partnerships in 2021

- ODFW staff coordinated with Klamath Tribes and Oregon State University on *Onchorhynchus mykiss* (Redband Trout) research projects investigating genetics, movement, habitat use, and other important characteristics. Results from these efforts are just started to be published in peer reviewed journals and will soon be readily available.
- ODFW continued to communicate with Klamath Tribes Cultural Heritage Program on any ground disturbing activities related to maintenance of wildlife guzzlers in Klamath and Lake Counties.
- ODFW staff provided 203 spring Chinook (1,310 pounds) from Cole Rivers, Leaburg, and South Santiam Hatcheries to the Klamath Tribes for tribal subsistence and ceremonial purposes.
- ODFW issued a permit to Perry Chocktoot, Culture & Heritage Director, to pick up and possess wildlife parts for cultural activities.
- ODFW and the Klamath Tribe's Wildlife Biologist toured Fort Rock and Silver Lake Winter Range and pulled winter road closure signs. Also discussed mule deer habitat modeling.
- ODFW coordinated with Klamath Tribes on wolf observations.
- ODFW held an on-site meeting on private timberland for a proposed spring enclosure project in June 2020. Les Anderson and Daniel Pettit, ODFW archaeologist, jointly surveyed the project area and discussed long-term stewardship with the landowner and ODFW staff.
- ODFW coordinated with Perry Chocktoot, Culture and Heritage Director, on bowstave and other culturally modified trees for juniper thinning projects in Eastern Oregon and FEMA led hazard tree removal projects at Klamath Hatchery.
- ODFW staff met with the Klamath Tribe's Wildlife Biologist to discuss various wildlife issues including mule deer populations, Bootleg Fire impacts, The Klamath Tribe's camera trap study, wolf management, and solar projects.
- ODFW staff met with the Klamath Indian Game Commission to present ODFW's proposed big game regulations. Discussed several other topics including results of mule deer research from Starkey Experimental Forest and plans to conduct mule deer research in eastern Oregon (study areas not yet selected).