



2022 ODFW and Tribal Partnerships Annual Report

TRIBAL PARTNERSHIPS

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) 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.

ODFW continues to expand its working relationships with the nine federally recognized Tribes in Oregon specifically, the Burns Paiute Tribe; Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians; Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde; 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 Umpqua Tribe of Indians; and Klamath Tribes. Additionally, ODFW works the Colville, Cowlitz, Fort McDermitt Shoshone-Paiute, Hoopa, Karuk, Kalispel, Nez Perce, Quileute, Quinalt, Salish, and Kootenai, Shoshone-Bannock, Spokane, Yakama Nation and Yurok Tribes.

As part of the expansion of ODFW's working relationships with the federally recognized Tribes in Oregon, the department entered into a new Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Coquille Indian Tribe this year to restore hunting, fishing, and trapping opportunity and access for tribal members while increasing tribal sovereignty over management of fish and wildlife populations. The agreement establishes a voluntary, cooperative partnership to collaborate, share resources, and work as partners to develop and implement plans to protect, restore, and enhance fish and wildlife populations and their habitat within a specific geography of Oregon. The agreement to establish this partnership also sets up a framework under which Coquille tribal members will participate in subsistence and ceremonial harvest of fish and wildlife resources that is licensed and managed by the tribal government in partnership with the department and the Oregon State Police. The department also began negotiations in 2022 with the four other federally recognized Tribes in western Oregon for similar agreements.

The following list provides information about ODFW 2022 activities in support of these partnerships, including a variety of activities, agreements, contracts, and shared commitments with Oregon's Tribes.

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. Through March 2022, Michael Gauvin (Fish Division) was the ODFW Key Contact/Tribal Liaison for these workgroups. As of April, Chris Vogel (Wildlife Division) has served in this role. Daniel Pettit, ODFW Archeologist

and Cultural Resources Items Liaison, continued to assist with 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. Five staff have completed the course including the Deputy Director for Administration and Wildlife Division Administrator.

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. In 2022, ODFW approved a second cultural resources specialist- archaeologist in the Wildlife Division to assist with Tribal Consultation and cultural resources support. The position was advertised in September and is intended to be filled before the end of 2022.

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 federal project partners.

In 2021, ODFW began working on a programmatic agreement (PA) with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for Implementing Section 106 on USFWS-funded ODFW projects in Oregon. Throughout 2021, ODFW and USFWS submitted drafts and consulted on development of the PA with all nine federally recognized Tribes in Oregon. At the request of Tribes, ODFW and USFWS staff have met with the Burns Paiute Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, and Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation specifically to discuss the draft PA. ODFW is currently working on a fourth draft of the PA based on SHPO comments, which is expected to be shared with Tribes in late 2022 or early 2023.

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. Since 2015, over 30,000 acres of wildlife areas have been surveyed and inventoried for historic properties. This has included large surveys completed in cooperation with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program (CTUIR-CRPP) and Warm Springs Geovisions. In 2022, ODFW continued inventory of agency properties with a 4,000-acre survey of the recently acquired Minam River Wildlife Area. For the upcoming year, ODFW is also looking at the survey of several thousand acres at the White River Wildlife Area to support future fuels reduction and wildfire mitigation projects.

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 USFWS's National Eagle Repository at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge in Denver, Colorado. The eagles are shipped to Native Americans and Alaska Natives enrolled in federally recognized tribes for use in religious ceremonies.

COMMUNICATION

In 2022, ODFW's publicly accessible website introduced a [Tribal Relations page](#). Information and links for recent agreements, government to government reports and the websites for Tribes and the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services (LCIS) are available to the public. Additionally, links to ODFW's Tribal Government Relations Policy and Senate Bill 770 are also made available.

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 (e.g., marine reserved evaluation). In 2022 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife 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](#), ODFW helped distribute these funds to nearshore priority research projects, with help of an advisory committee including a representative from the Coquille Indian Tribe. Awards will be made early in 2022 and projects will be implemented from 2022 through 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 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, 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 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, 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 USFWS, 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 (“Collaborative”) had its inaugural meeting in November 2021. Since then, the states have secured funding for facilitation and have continued to meet in 2022, with quarterly virtual meeting through the first half of 2022. The Collaborative held its first in-person meeting in Portland, Oregon on October 19, 2022. The primary focus of the Collaborative is to help the region identify and address issues impacting the salmon and steelhead in the Columbia Basin that were identified by the Columbia Basin Taskforce’s Phase II report. The Collaborative is comprised of representatives from the same Tribal and non-Tribal sovereigns previously listed in the Fish and Wildlife Program section along with representatives from the federal services and action agencies as well as a diverse group of non-sovereign stakeholders. The Collaborative has formed several workgroups made up of state, Tribal, federal and stakeholder experts to help prioritize necessary actions. These include Estuary and Tributary Habitat, Harvest and Hatcheries, Predation, Hydropower, and a Science and Integration workgroups. The Collaborative will continue to meet throughout 2023.

COLUMBIA BASIN HATCHERY INFRASTRUCTURE

Through ODFW’s 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 fish 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, Kalispel 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 five-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, 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 Indians and other partners to monitor Pacific lamprey migration behavior and habitat use by radio-tagged adult lamprey in the Eel Creek Basin. ODFW coordinated with the Tribes and USFWS to install a remote video camera that continues to monitor passage of lamprey at the lamprey passage structure that was installed in 2018. Working with ODFW's Statewide Lamprey Coordinator and ODFW Information and Education staff, two large interpretive signs were installed at the Eel Lake Dam site in 2022 to inform the public about Pacific lamprey life history, cultural importance, and the operation of the lamprey passage ramp.

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. In 2022, ODFW worked with the Coquille Indian Tribe and another partner to host a free workshop on lamprey biology and identification.

ODFW's Statewide Lamprey Coordinator was nominated by peers to serve a two-year term from January 2022 to December 2023 as the state/federal co-Chair, along with tribal co-Chair, Kelly Coates (Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians) for the Conservation Team of the Pacific Lamprey Conservation Initiative.

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 2022 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 classes and field days at Tribal facilities. In 2022, two classes were held at Tribal facilities or by Tribal members. Additionally, the Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation has made Hunter Education part of one employee's job. That individual is working towards getting instructor certification and would teach classes out of Pendleton.

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, 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.

Management objectives for mule deer, Rocky Mountain and Roosevelt elk based on winter populations 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. A revision of Oregon’s Mule Deer Management Plan was initiated and is expected to be completed in 2023.

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 participated in ODFW’s work group meeting. On February 18, 2022, the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission approved the adoption of OAR Chapter 635, Division 418 to establish regional dry maintenance time periods.

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 Bonneville Power Administration (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, 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 2022, the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde proposed acquiring a project that was recommended for funding in Fiscal Year 2024. This project would add 110 acres of conserved habitat near Dallas and would be the first conservation acquisition in the Habeck Oaks Conservation Opportunity Area. Over the 2022 calendar year, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde both closed on properties funded by the WWMP. The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde continued progress towards closing on an additional conservation property recommended in 2021 for FY2023 funds.

In September 2022, ODFW conducted a prescribed burn on 100 acres of a WWMP-funded property at Fern Ridge Wildlife Area. The burn, funded by an Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) grant awarded to the Long Tom Watershed Council, was implemented in coordination with the Ecostudies Institute’s Willamette Valley Fire Collaboration ecocultural burn crew. Citizens of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians and Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde participated in the burn efforts.

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 inform the public on how to minimize those impacts. Examples include working with Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (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.

Most recently, ODFW worked cooperatively with the Coquille Indian Tribe to reduce the number of smallmouth bass and striped bass in the Coquille Basin via electrofishing. These invasive, predacious fish are a major part of a list of limiting factors contributing to a recent severe decline in the return of fall Chinook salmon to the basin.

MARBLED MURRELET STATUS REVIEW AND RULEMAKING PROCESS

In June 2021, ODFW completed a biological assessment concerning the status of the Marbled Murrelet in Oregon. In July 2021, the Fish and Wildlife Commission concluded a rulemaking process which resulted in the reclassification of the seabird from threatened to endangered under the Oregon Endangered Species Act (OESA) and authorized mandatory survival guidelines in state lands. During the rulemaking process, ODFW reached out to representatives of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, Coquille Indian Tribe, Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, and Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians. Endangered Species Management plans (ESMP) compiled by nine other state agencies, require each agency to protect and manage the marbled murrelet on their own lands. ESMPs will be approved by the Commission by July 2023. 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 and is collaborating on an Independent Scientific Review Panel evaluation of spring Chinook hatchery programs. 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.

The following conservation and/or recovery plans, or similar efforts, have been developed and approved with Tribal involvement, and numerous aspects of plan implementation in 2002 included Tribal coordination, cooperation, or involvement (details can be found in the sections below):

- 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)
 - Implementation Plan for the Reintroduction of Anadromous Fishes into the Oregon Portion of the Upper Klamath Basin (2021)
 - Rogue–South Coast Multi-Species Conservation and Management Plan (2021)

ODFW also participates in the Coast 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 Coquille Indian Tribe.

ODFW staff serve on the NOAA Fisheries-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, an Oregon OWEB Focused Investment Partnership (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 an 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 participated as a member of the Tribal Water Task Force established by Governor Brown in response to a request by all nine of Oregon's federally recognized Tribes. The Task Force met multiple times during the summer and fall of 2022 with the intention to produce a report with key meeting themes and recommendations to advance the goals identified in establishing the Tribal Water Task Force.

ODFW sent notifications to all nine of Oregon's federally recognized Tribes alerting them to its intention to file fourteen instream water right applications in the Goose/Summer Lakes watersheds and offering additional conversation and partnership with the Tribes on the topic of instream flows and watershed protection.

ODFW continues to meet with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation concerning a water rights settlement proposal.

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, 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, 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: a multi-year instream flow study on Catherine Creek in the Grande Ronde Basin and a program to monitor Walla Walla River instream water rights in real time in coordination with the Oregon Water Resources Department.

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:

- Consulted on Rock Creek Hatchery rebuild with Coquille Indian Tribe, Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians.
- Participated in a tour of Bandon Hatchery with Governor Brown, initiated by the Coquille Indian Tribe to discuss infrastructure issues at Bandon, Cole Rivers, and other SW Oregon fish hatcheries. Other tours with multiple tribes took place at Rock Creek and Cole Rivers hatcheries.
- Collaborated 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*.

- Participated in monitoring and evaluating Chinook salmon hatchery programs in the Grande Ronde, Imnaha, Umatilla, and Walla Walla basins with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Nez Perce Tribe.
- Coordinated 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.
- Coordinated 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, Lookingglass Creek, and Umatilla River.
- Worked with the Nez Perce Tribe Department of Fisheries Resource and Management and Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation to collect data on the distribution, abundance, and hybridization rates for Bull Trout and Brook Trout in the Wallowa, Minam, Umatilla, and Walla Walla Bull Trout Core Area.
- 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.
- Collaborated with CRITFC in review and development of white sturgeon Tribal hatchery master plan for impounded reaches of the lower Columbia River from Bonneville Dam to McNary Dam.
- Continued to collaborate with CRITFC to develop and evaluate avian management programs intended to improve survival of juvenile salmonids in the Columbia River Basin.
- Collaborated with CRITFC scientists in developing a document outlining a comprehensive approach for habitat restoration actions in the Columbia River Basin.
- Met 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.
- Assisted the Nez Perce Tribe to install and remove their acclimation pond pumps.
- Coordinated 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.
- Continued to coordinate regularly with Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde, Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Burns Paiute Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Coquille Indian Tribe and other Tribes as needed, to issue Oregon scientific take permits, Oregon rescue/salvage authorizations, and joint ODFW and NMFS 4d research permits.
- Coordinated with tribes on ODFW/USFWS Sport Fish Restoration recreational boating facilities projects that were completed in 2022. Coordination was either directly, via partners, or through the permitting process prior to construction:
 - Umatilla Tribe: Marr Pond pole barn demolition.
- 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:
 - Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, and Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation: Buena Vista boat ramp

- Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians: Amacher Boat Ramp renovations
- Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians, Coquille Indian Tribe: Eastside and Empire Boat Ramps dock replacements (completed)
- 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)
- Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation: Umatilla River boat ramp site selection and boat access point.
- Provided CRITFC with census stream habitat survey data in multiple Hydrologic Units.
- Completed with the Nez Perce, the Confederated Tribes Umatilla Indian Reservation, and the Wallowa Lake Irrigation District (WLID) a 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 Confederated Tribes Umatilla Indian Reservation were interviewed and featured in outreach videos to promote the efforts.
- Continued to coordinate with Confederated Tribes Umatilla Indian Reservation and Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation on sheep harvest for the lower John Day River as well as bighorn sheep in Potamus Canyon on the NF John Day River.
- Provided 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.
- Conducted outreach to all federally recognized tribes to inform and seek input on the revision of fish passage administrative rules.
- Participated in and presented at the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) Tribal Summit Conference. All federally recognized tribes were represented at this conference. The ODFW/ODOT fish passage compensation fund was discussed, including past successful projects and future opportunities.

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

- A Memorandum of Agreement between the Burns Paiute Tribe (BPT) and ODFW was signed in October 2022. The agreement serves to formalize ongoing cooperation between BPT and ODFW on fish and wildlife measures such as native fisheries enhancement, salmonid reintroduction to the Malheur River basin, improved tribal fishing and hunting opportunity on and off tribal lands, efforts to reduce transportation-related wildlife mortality, and improved government-to-government relations. The agreement and additional information can be found on ODFW website's [Tribal Relations page](#).
- In September 2022, ODFW staff participated in the Oregon Wildlife Migration and Safe Passage Summit hosted by the BPT. At this summit, agencies, partners, and state legislators shared their efforts to advance wildlife connectivity and passage. In addition, the summit included a site tour and discussion of wildlife passage issues along Highway 20.

- ODFW staff participated in the Highway 20 Wildlife Passage working group hosted by the BPT.
- ODFW collaborated with the BPT to control invasive weeds and seeding of 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.
- ODFW staff continue to work with BPT to assess feasibility of transportation mitigation along Highway 20 between Harper and Juntura toward reduction of wildlife-vehicle collisions. This included a 2022 Summit introducing local planning work, touring the Highway 20 stretch, and building momentum for future actions.
- In fall 2022, ODFW staff began collaborating with BPT to develop a contract to bring a prominent road ecologist to Oregon to conduct site visits to potential transportation mitigation sites on US Highway 20 near Burns. If executed, the ecologist will meet with representatives from the BPT, ODFW, and ODOT, formulate mitigation measures that are likely to meet the objectives associated with human safety (substantially reduce collisions with large wild mammals) and habitat connectivity (maintain or improve habitat connectivity for large wild mammals), and provide design specifications for mitigation measures.
- In June 2022, ODFW and the BPT cooperatively released 199 male Chinook salmon into the upper Malheur River for the seventh annual Chinook fishery. Tribal members harvested 91 salmon this year. The fishery is meant for Tribal and non-Tribal anglers and usually attracts 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, BPT, and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) conducted multiple bull trout spawning ground surveys in the North Fork Malheur River to track trends in spawner abundance.
- ODFW continued work with BPT council and staff for ceremonial hunting permits for deer, elk, and pronghorn. ODFW worked with BPT and Malheur National Wildlife Refuge to expand BPT's ceremonial harvest area for mule deer to include a portion of Malheur National Wildlife Refuge.
- ODFW coordinated with BPT on sage-grouse inventory and research efforts. BPT conducted lek surveys near Jonesboro. BPT staff are members of the Vale Sage-grouse Local Implementation Team (LIT) and BPT staff participated in the selection process for the Burns and Lakeview LIT Coordinator position.
- ODFW coordinated with BPT to host a field tour at the Jonesboro property to showcase the Tribe's efforts to treat invasive annual grasses.
- ODFW coordinated with BPT wildlife staff on the issuance of Landowner Preference (LOP) tags for Tribal members on BPT owned properties in Harney County.
- ODFW cooperated with BPT wildlife staff to conduct ground surveys for pronghorn antelope in Logan Valley.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF COOS, LOWER UMPQUA, AND SIUSLAW INDIANS

Coos Bay, Oregon

- ODFW worked with the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians (CTCLUSI) and other partners in 2022 to monitor the migration behavior and habitat use of radio-tagged adult Pacific lamprey in the Eel Creek Basin.

- ODFW provided approximately 113 adult (1,243 pounds) and 3 jack (15 pounds) of spring Chinook to the CTCLUSI from Cole Rivers Hatchery.
- ODFW participated in planning and development meetings with CTCLUSI and the Siuslaw Watershed Council to develop an OWEB FIP grant application to 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 multiple partners of the Coos Basin Coho Partnership to develop an OWEB FIP grant application for implementation of Coho Strategic Action Plan high-priority habitat restoration projects for Coho Salmon in the Coos watershed. The Partnership was successful in their application for an OWEB FIP designation/grant for upcoming biennia.
- ODFW continues to coordinate with the CTCLUSI to distribute a variety of harvested wildlife species to many of the Tribal members.

THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF GRAND RONDE COMMUNITY OF OREGON Grand Ronde, Oregon

- The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission adopted a MOA for gathering of shellfish in the Trask Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) by members of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon (CTGRCO). The agreement and addition information can be found on the ODFW website [Tribal Relations page](#).
- ODFW issued Ceremonial Harvest Permit and Ceremonial Harvest Tags to the 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. Tribal members harvested 14 hatchery Chinook and one hatchery steelhead in 2022.
- 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 WMU. Staff provided information on updates for 2022.
- ODFW staff communicated with CTGRCO Natural Resources Program staff to discuss big game management issues, including coordinating enforcement actions with ODFW, Oregon State Police, and CTGRCO, 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 Triballands. 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 provided approximately 623 spring Chinook salmon (16,409 pounds) from Clackamas and South Santiam hatcheries, approximately 311 summer steelhead (2,407 pounds) from Clackamas Hatchery, and approximately 1,038 fall Chinook (11,626 pounds) from Salmon River Hatchery to the CTGRCO for Tribal subsistence and ceremonial use.
- ODFW provided approximately 1,000 pounds of game meat from black bears killed due to damage issues in the South Willamette Watershed District.

- 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 USFWS, and other partners to develop a monitoring strategy for Oregon Chub after the completion of the post-delisting monitoring period, starting in 2024.
- ODFW provided meat from 2 elk harvested from a public safety situation in the Mid Coast District.
- Provided salmon forecasts and offered the opportunity to comment on development of fall Chinook and wild coho fisheries on the north coast.

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 the following fish and wildlife to the CTSI: 234 (1404 pounds) of adult summer steelhead and 5 (60 pounds) of adult Spring Chinook from the Siletz River trap, and one damage/safety bears for food share programs; and 516 (4,723) adult spring Chinook from the South Santiam Hatchery and 31 (270 pounds) adult spring Chinook from Cedar Creek 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 and settlement funds are available once a restoration project has been agreed upon. 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 Creek, tributary to the Siletz River. The Salmon Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) propagation proposal was approved in late 2019. Approximately 6,500 eyed eggs are transferred annually to the CTSI for hatching and rearing juveniles to the smolt stage. The first release was conducted in spring of 2021.
- The Western Oregon Stream Restoration Program is working with the CTSI fisheries biologist to develop additional instream and riparian projects.
- ODFW provided approximately 360 pounds of game meat from black bears killed due to damage or human safety issues in the South Willamette Watershed District.
- ODFW provided space at E.E. Wilson Wildlife Area for storage of CTSI equipment being used on habitat restoration projects to reduce hauling distance.
- ODFW coordinated with CTSI staff conducting water and vegetation monitoring at Fern Ridge Wildlife Area (Coyote South).
- 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 in

project review of proposed implementation of high priority habitat restoration actions in the Siletz that were identified during the Coho Strategic Action Plan development.

- 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 occurred on a similar project on the Bay Unit of the USFWS Little Nestucca Wildlife Refuge (across the estuary from Upton Slough). Construction of this project began in 2022 and is scheduled to be completed in 2023.
- 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 Cedar Creek and stream habitat surveys on Reed Creek, Mill Creek, and Cedar Creek.
- ODFW worked with the CTSI to maintain multiple thermistors on Tribal land. The Siletz basin was chosen as ODFW's first intensively-monitored watershed for stream temperature.
- ODFW provided meat from three black bears killed due to damage or human safety issues in the Mid Coast District.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION

Pendleton, Oregon

- ODFW continued to operate Umatilla Hatchery with funding provided by BPA to produce salmon and steelhead smolts for release into the Umatilla River in 2022.
- ODFW provided facilities and technical support at Lookingglass Hatchery to Confederated Tribes Umatilla Indian Reservation (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 were unable to provide subsistence fish to CTUIR in 2022 due to low return numbers.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 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 recovery of fawn mule deer, doe mule deer, and cow elk collars within the Umatilla Indian Reservation (UIR) boundary as well as recovery of and testing deceased animals.
- With CTUIR wildlife staff on support for implementing the Umatilla National Forest Good Neighbor Authority Mt. Emily BGMU Effective Road Closure project.
- 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.
- 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 completed the Intergovernmental Agreement with CTUIR for the 8,000-acre cultural resources survey on the Bridge Creek Wildlife Area in June 2022.
- ODFW staff jointly developed the Annual Operating Plans for Umatilla, Irrigon, and Walla Walla 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 and Walla Walla Basins.

- ODFW staff worked with CTUIR habitat program managers on the development of Umatilla and Walla Walla River habitat assessment and implementation plans.
- 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, Walla Walla, and Grande Ronde Basins.
- ODFW continues to make use of the CTUIR native plant nursery for in stream restoration projects in the Umatilla and Walla Walla Basins. 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 staff participated with the CTUIR staff on the Walla Walla Basin Advisory Committee as part of a wider group of stakeholders focusing on water management and development in the Walla Walla Basin.
- ODFW staff work cooperatively with CTUIR staff on the removal of fish passage barriers on the Umatilla, Walla Walla, and John Day basins. 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 OWEB FIP 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.
- 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 USFS 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 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 when feasible.
- 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 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 *Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae* (*M. ovi*) within the Lookout Mountain and Burnt River bighorn sheep 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.
- ODFW staff partnered with CTUIR to conduct bull trout spawning surveys on the South Fork of the Walla Walla River to collect redd density data and locations.
- ODFW staff partnered with CTUIR to implement a stream nutrient enhancement program in the Umatilla basin using spawned hatchery fish where both spring Chinook and summer steelhead carcasses were outplanted into the stream.
- ODFW staff worked with CTUIR staff to conduct creel on the Umatilla River both inside and outside the reservation boundary.
- ODFW cooperated with CTUIR fisheries staff on the in-basin management of the Umatilla and Walla Walla River spring and fall Chinook salmon, summer steelhead, and coho populations. 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 and fall Chinook salmon, summer steelhead and coho eggs, juvenile rearing, and release strategies for fish collected at Three Mile Falls Dam and then transferred to Umatilla, Irrigon, and Walla Walla Hatcheries.
- ODFW staff coordinated with CTUIR staff in monthly and quarterly Umatilla and Walla Monitoring Evaluation Operations and Committee pertaining to fisheries management, fish passage, hatchery management, and research.

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, OWEB, 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 continued to coordinate with CTWSRO on making flow management

- recommendations in the Crooked River relevant to the Crooked River Jobs and Securities Act.
- ODFW staff continued 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 2022 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.
 - The CTWSRO is an active participant in the Clackamas 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 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 co-managed project aimed at rebuilding populations of winter and summer steelhead and reintroducing spring Chinook salmon. Implementation involved the operation of fish trapping sites on the east and west fork Hood River to remove hatchery steelhead and collect spring Chinook for brood.
 - 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, carcass surveys, and aerial redd counting surveys on the Deschutes River.
 - ODFW provided 182 jack (791 pounds) spring Chinook and 42 adult spring Chinook (480 pounds) as well as 144 (616 pounds) summer steelhead (2022 and 2023 brood years) to the CTWSRO from Round Butte Hatchery for tribal subsistence and ceremonial use.
 - ODFW staff worked with CTWSRO staff on hunting and management of game animals on ceded lands.
 - 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. The current population estimate is 170 mountain goats in the central Oregon Cascades.
 - 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 has begun work with CTWSRO to update the MOU to include additional fee access lands besides the Pine Creek 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 has taken a more active role in assisting the CTWSRO in wolf trapping efforts since USFWS is no longer taking the lead. Trapping/collaring efforts are occurring on two different groups of wolves.
- The CTWSRO has been coordinating on, and is supportive of, the expansion of the cooperative Travel Management Area in the Ochoco WMU.
- 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.
- ODFW assisted with a large fish salvage effort on the Middle Fork Forrest Conservation Area related to a fish habitat restoration project.
- Continued partnership on NRCS Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) 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 WMU.
- ODFW collaborated with CTWSRO staff on to deploy two wolverine bait and camera stations on tribal lands as part of the 2021-22 Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA) range-wide wolverine survey.

COQUILLE INDIAN TRIBE

North Bend, Oregon

- In June 2022, ODFW and the Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT) signed a Memorandum of Agreement to establish a cooperative partnership to collaborate, share resources, and work as partners to develop and implement plans to protect, restore, and enhance fish and wildlife populations and their habitat in the CIT's five-county service area. The MOA also established a framework for CIT members to participate in subsistence and ceremonial harvest of fish and wildlife resources, to be licensed and managed by tribal government in partnership with ODFW. The agreement and additional information can be found on the ODFW website [Tribal Relations page](#).
- ODFW continues to coordinate recovery actions with CIT regarding the extremely low returns of fall Chinook salmon to the Coquille Basin since 2018. Actions are being taken to evaluate the causes of low returns and to reverse this trend. The CIT acquired their own electrofishing boat, and contributed significantly to ongoing ODFW efforts in predatory, nonnative fish removal in 2022, under ODFW's take permit with NMFS. ODFW worked with CIT, the Port of Bandon, and volunteers to collect hatchery fall Chinook broodstock for Bandon Hatchery.
- ODFW collaborated with CIT to develop a conservation hatchery program for Coquille Basin fall Chinook to help recover the severely depressed wild adult escapement. The conservation hatchery plan, adopted by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission, is designed to collect wild adult broodstock and raise smolts to a larger size at release from the upper basin, at a release time when river flows are higher and colder in order to reduce predation from invasive, predacious smallmouth and striped bass.
- In an ongoing project, ODFW works with the CIT to raise and acclimate up to 100,000 fall Chinook salmon pre-smolts. 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 103 adult (1,030 pounds) spring Chinook and 12 jack (36 pounds) spring Chinook to the CIT from Cole Rivers Hatchery, and 26 adult (260 pounds) fall Chinook were provided from Noble Creek Hatchery, both donations 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.
- ODFW continues to coordinate with the CIT to distribute a variety of harvested wildlife species (primarily deer and elk) to many of the Tribal members.

- ODFW began planning with CIT staff to collect samples of deer and elk as part of a combined effort to monitor for Chronic Wasting Disease.
- ODFW started preparing for training CIT staff to check-in black bears and cougars harvested by tribal members.

COW CREEK BAND OF UMPQUA TRIBE OF INDIANS

Roseburg, Oregon

- ODFW coordinated with Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians (CCBUTI) on a cultural and natural resources presentation from the CCBUTI to ODFW Fish and Wildlife Team (FWT).
- ODFW and CCBUTI began consultation regarding the future of Rock Creek Hatchery. Multiple meetings and site visits took place over the past year and ODFW plans to continue working closely with the Tribe as we move through the rebuild process.
- 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 provided 74 spring Chinook (1,110 pounds) from Rock Creek Hatchery and 161 winter steelhead (1,288 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 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 OWEB funds to ultimately create a 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.
- 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 ODFW's application with SHPO for the 3-D archery Range off Touvelle Road.
- ODFW Rogue Fish District requested CCBUTI review a proposal for small dam removal effectiveness monitoring in the Rogue watershed.
- A fisheries biologist from the CCBUTI participates on the Oregon Hatchery Research Center's Board. The OHRC Board meets quarterly to review and recommend research to be conducted at the OHRC and provides science-based management recommendations to ODFW.
- ODFW engaged in government-to-government consultation with CCBUTI regarding the rebuild of Rock Creek Hatchery as well as fish and wildlife management.

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 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 finalizing the implementation plan and releasing it to the public.
- 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 staff coordinated with Klamath Tribes and Oregon State University on redband

trout research projects investigating genetics, movement, habitat use, and other important characteristics.

- 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 continued to communicate with Klamath Tribes Cultural Heritage Program on any ground disturbing activities related to maintenance and habitat work on the Klamath Wildlife Area, Miller Island Unit.
- ODFW issued administrative parking permits to Les Anderson to distribute to tribal members for the collecting of bullrush (Tules) on the Klamath Wildlife Area, Miller Island Unit.
- 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 coordinated with the Klamath Tribe's Culture and Heritage Director on bowstave and other culturally modified trees for juniper thinning projects in Eastern Oregon and FEMAled hazard tree removal projects at Klamath Hatchery.
- ODFW provided fishery and habitat information on the Wilks Ranch on the Sprague River to the Klamath Tribes for the eventual purchase by a conservation and restoration buyer. This ranch is now called the Sunrise Mountain Ranch.
- ODFW provided Redband and Bull Trout distribution data and all salmonid water quality standards to a consultant working for the Klamath Tribes to summarize their long-term water quality monitoring data set.