

KALISPEL NON-NATIVE FISH SUPPRESSION PROJECT
ANNUAL REPORT
2007

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Non-native salmonids are impacting native salmonid populations throughout the Pend Oreille Subbasin. Competition, hybridization, and predation by non-native fish have been identified as primary factors in the decline of some native bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) and westslope cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki lewisi*) populations. In 2007, the Kalispel Natural Resource Department (KNRD) initiated the Kalispel Nonnative Fish Suppression Project. The goal of this project is to implement actions to suppress or eradicate non-native fish in areas where native populations are declining or have been extirpated. These projects have previously been identified as critical to recovering native bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout (WCT).

Lower Graham Creek was invaded by non-native rainbow (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) after a small dam failed in 1991. By 2003, no genetically pure WCT remained in the lower 700 m of Graham Creek. Further invasion upstream is currently precluded by a relatively short section of steep, cascade-pool stepped channel section that will likely be breached in the near future. In 2008, a fish management structure (barrier) was constructed at the mouth of Graham Creek to preclude further invasion of non-native fish into Graham Creek. The construction of the barrier was preceded by intensive electrofishing in the lower 700 m to remove and relocate all captured fish.

Westslope cutthroat trout have recently been extirpated in Cee Cee Ah Creek due to displacement by brook trout. We propose treating Cee Cee Ah Creek with a piscicide to eradicate brook trout. Once eradication is complete, cutthroat trout will be translocated from nearby watersheds. In 2004, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) proposed an antimycin treatment within the subbasin; the project encountered significant public opposition and was eventually abandoned. However, over the course of planning this 2004 project, little public involvement or education was conducted prior to the planned implementation. Therefore, in 2007 we implemented an extensive process to provide public education, address public concerns and provide opportunity for public involvement in implementing piscicides and other native fish recovery actions in the subbasin.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Kalispel Tribe is grateful to BPA for providing the funding necessary for the implementation of this project. The Tribe wishes to thank Bruce Heiner of WDFW for his help with the preliminary concept drawing. Special thanks go to Graham Creek landowners, Clint and Cathy Davis, for their willingness to allow the Tribe to develop this project. Special thanks also go to Kelsey Gray, Wayne Madson, and King Rockhill for their hard work and enthusiasm which resulted in a successful public outreach program. We would like to thank Glen Nenema (Chairman, Kalispel Tribal Council), the Kalispel Tribal Council and members of the Tribe for providing the support and the opportunity to conduct this project. A special thanks goes to Joe Maroney (KNRD Fisheries Program Manager) for technical and administrative support and assistance. Thanks also to Carlos Matthew (Contracting Officer Technical Representative) and KNRD for providing field support and equipment.

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GRAHAM CREEK FISH BARRIER CONSTRUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Westslope cutthroat trout historically occupied greater than 99% of the streams in the Pend Oreille River Basin located in the northeast corner of the state of Washington (Shepard et al. 2005). These streams represented 47% of the entire westslope cutthroat trout distribution for the state of Washington. Since 1996, the Kalispel Tribe has completed fish surveys in nearly 500 Km of streams within the Pend Oreille River basin. Cutthroat trout occupied only 35% of the stream reaches surveyed. Of these currently occupied reaches, 38% are allopatric populations existing upstream of a passage barrier. Where cutthroat trout are sympatric with non-native species, isolated allopatric populations exist in the headwaters of 58% of these reaches. Introgression with non-native rainbow trout and competition from non-native brook trout appear to be the primary causes of the decline of native westslope cutthroat trout throughout the Pend Oreille River basin. Consequently, fish passage barriers (both natural and man-made) have played a major role in preserving existing westslope cutthroat trout populations by limiting upstream distribution of non-native species.

Calispell Creek drains a watershed of approximately 92,523 acres and is the largest watershed in the lower Pend Oreille River watershed (Figure 1). Upper elevations of this watershed exceed 5500'. Uplands are forested and managed for timber by federal, private, and state owners. Federal Lands are managed for recreation and timber by the USFS. Much of the watershed drains into Calispell Lake and lower Calispell Creek. The geology of the lower basin (from Calispell Lake to the Pend Oreille River) is a glacial terrace. These flat lands lie within the historical flood plain of the Pend Oreille River. This area is agricultural, primarily hay production, and has little to no riparian vegetation. Calispell Lake is a natural lake but is also impounded by a dam owned by the Calispell Duck Club. Calispell Lake elevations are managed for waterfowl habitat. Approximately seven river miles from the lake's outlet to the river drop approximately three vertical feet.

In the Calispell Creek watershed, cutthroat trout are restricted to areas upstream of fish passage barriers where no non-native fish stocking appears to have occurred. Isolated, allopatric populations exist in the headwaters of East Fork Smalle (Andersen and Maroney 2001a), South Fork Calispell (Andersen and Maroney 2002), Graham (Andersen and Maroney 2001b), and Ten Mile creeks (introgressed population, T. Shuda, USDA Forest Service, personal communication). Cutthroat trout density and distribution downstream of barriers are minimal and the fish are more than likely introgressed. Given their presence high in these tributary streams, distribution of cutthroat trout presumably extended throughout the entire watershed prior to the introduction of non-native fish. If that assumption is correct, then cutthroat trout have been extirpated in over 86% (>100 Km) of their historic habitat in the Calispell Creek watershed.

The Winchester Creek basin encompasses 10,367 acres within the Calispell Creek watershed. Geology of the upper reaches of the watershed is granitic dominated. Metamorphic rock underlies the middle portion of the basin with the lower reaches of the stream flowing through glacial and alluvial deposits. Winchester Creek empties into the west side of Calispell Lake. Graham Creek, a tributary to Winchester Creek, has a relatively small watershed of 895 acres. Lower Graham Creek was at one time isolated from Winchester Creek by a man-made dam, constructed in the 1930's, which had a standing culvert (approximately 3 m in height) as an

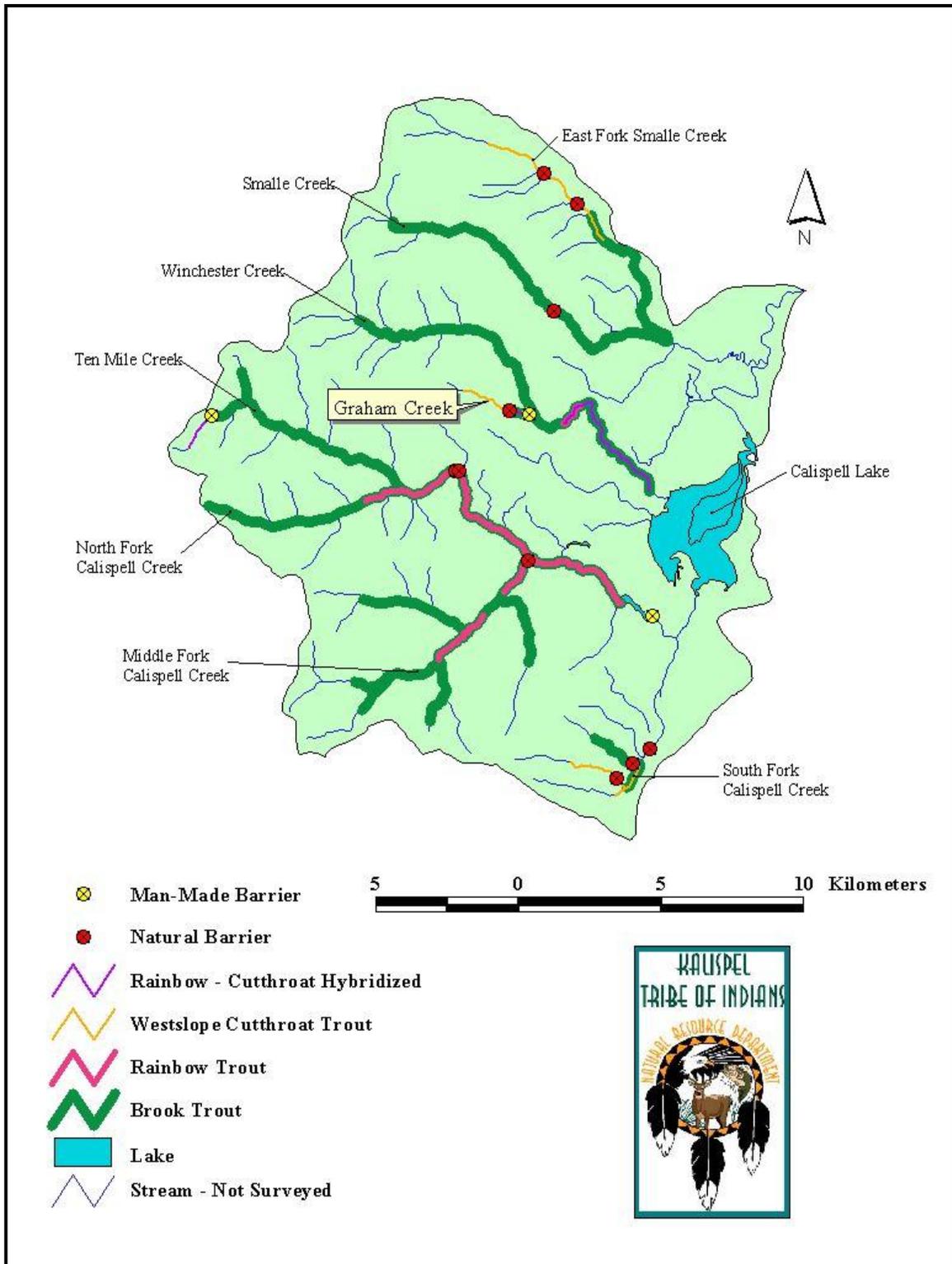


Figure 1. The Calispell Creek watershed, showing fish species and passage barrier distribution. The man-made barrier shown on Graham Creek is the location of the old dam.

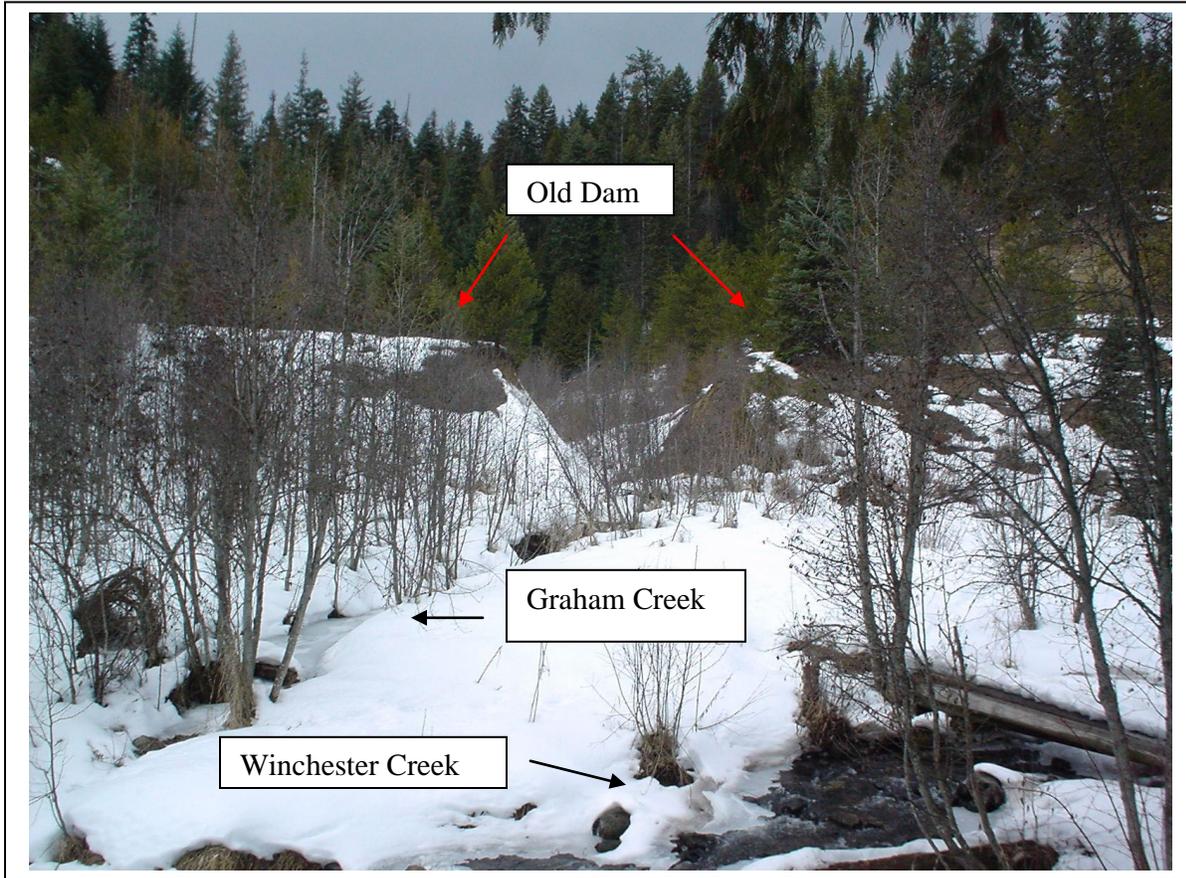


Figure 2. Photograph of the old dam on Graham Creek near the mouth of Winchester Creek. The channel runs through the gap between the red arrows.

outlet (Figure 2). Consequently, the culvert was a barrier to any upstream migrating fish. Cutthroat trout was the only fish species contained in the pond and the entire creek upstream (C. Davis, landowner, personal communication). In 1991, the culvert became plugged during spring runoff and the dam failed.



Figure 3. Photograph of the natural barrier that currently precludes non-native fish from upstream reaches of Graham Creek inhabited by pure westslope cutthroat trout.

In 2001, the Kalispel Tribe electrofished lower Graham Creek to determine the extent of non-native invasion. Brook and rainbow trout had invaded upstream approximately 700 m to a high gradient section (Figure 3) that has been functioning as a natural barrier preventing further upstream invasion. Once non-native species invasion occurred in the lower section of Graham Creek, the decline of native cutthroat trout was relatively rapid. Species composition had significantly changed by 2001; brook trout (48%, n=48) and rainbow trout (45%, n=46) were dominant while cutthroat trout represented 7% (n=7) of the total catch (Kalispel Tribe, unpublished data).

The Tribe collected non-lethal tissue samples from cutthroat trout in Graham Creek in 2003 for microsatellite DNA analysis. Preliminary results from the genetic analysis showed that at least 50% of the cutthroat trout collected downstream of the barrier were introgressed with rainbow trout while samples collected upstream of the barrier were identified as pure westslope cutthroat trout (J. Shaklee, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, unpublished data).

Adams (1999) documented brook trout movement in relatively small, steep Idaho streams and found that marked brook trout ascended channels with slopes 13% and greater and were capable of jumping vertical falls up to 1.2 m high. Channel slope at the natural barrier on Graham Creek is approximately 15% while vertical drops are all less than 1.0 m. Due to the voracious nature of brook trout and the physical characteristics of the natural barrier on Graham Creek, the threat of further upstream invasion by non-natives is significant. The Tribe has worked on electrofishing removals in several other tributaries over the past three years. In one of those streams, fin-clipped brook trout have passed through channel sections that appear to be steeper and have greater vertical drops than those observed in Graham Creek.

In order to preclude further upstream invasion of non-natives, a fish management control structure was constructed in 2008 at the mouth of Graham Creek on a private landowner's property. Intensive electrofishing efforts preceded structure construction in order to remove and relocate non-native and introgressed species.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Environmental Compliance

Prior to the issuance of a permit for the fish management control structure, the WDFW required that an agreement between all the parties detailing the roles and responsibilities with regards to structure maintenance, transferable easement, and structure removal (to occur after recovery has been achieved) be developed. In July of 2008, a Memorandum of Agreement was entered into by the Kalispel Tribe, WDFW and Clint Davis (private landowner). Upon submittal of the Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application (application for an HPA) with the attached MOA and structure design, WDFW issued an HPA for the Graham Creek Fish Management Structure.

Structure Design/Specifications

Tribal staff worked with WDFW staff to produce a preliminary concept drawing for the fish management structure (fish barrier) (figure 4). After further consultation with construction professionals, a more detailed channel survey/analysis was conducted and a licensed engineer was retained to produce final design drawings and construction specifications (figure 5). Using the USGS stream stats program, it was determined that a 50 year flow event would be 32.5cfs and a 100 year flow event would be 38.3 cfs. The structure was designed to withstand these flows. Two bids were received for the construction of the project and the award of the contract went to the lowest bidder.

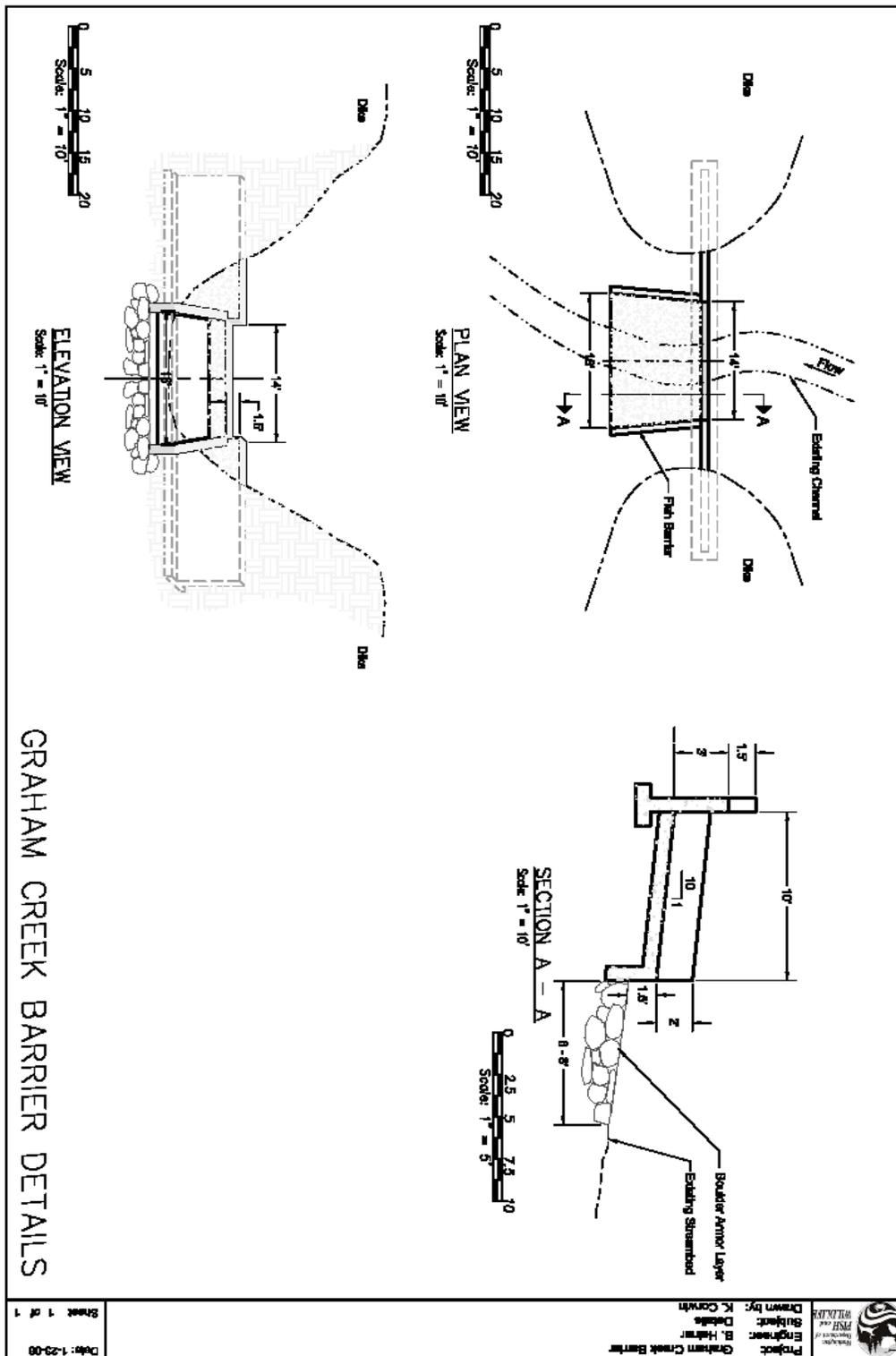


Figure 4. Fish barrier concept drawing prepared by WDFW staff, Graham Creek 2008.

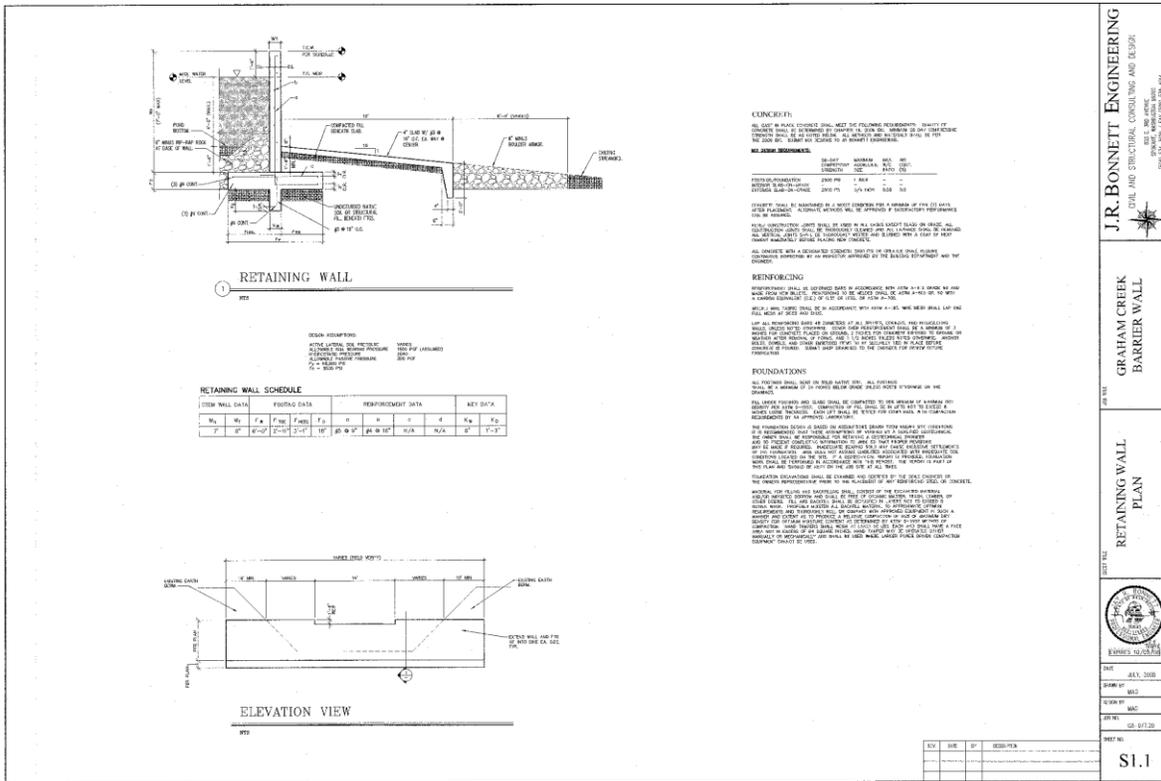


Figure 5. Final fish barrier design and detail prepared by a licensed engineer, Graham Creek, 2008.

Construction

Prior to dewatering and construction, the Kalispel Tribe conducted non-native fish removals by electrofishing for two one-week periods (in June). Barrier construction started immediately following the electrofishing removal. Prior to construction of the weir, stream flow from Graham Creek was diverted around the construction site. Upstream of the structure site, a splash dam was constructed using sand bags and plastic sheeting. A 6" diameter corrugated plastic pipe was imbedded in the dam as an outlet and water was bypassed out of the channel and around the construction site.

The structure site was excavated and a 6' wide (18" thick with a 1'3" key) concrete footing was poured approximately 2 feet below the stream bed on undisturbed native soil. The footing spanned the width of the channel anchoring into the stream banks. On top of this footing a 7' high 8" thick stem wall was poured. The stem wall spanned the channel anchoring into the stream banks on either side of the channel and was anchored into the footing with reinforcing bars. The stem wall had a 14' wide 1'6" deep notch (spillway) in the center. A 10' long concrete splash pad spanning the width of the channel was poured at the downstream end of the weir. Six inch minus rip-rap was used as boulder armor at the downstream end of the splash pad and was also used to back fill at the base of the upstream end of the stem wall to a depth of 2 feet.

CONCLUSION

For the purpose of fish passage blockage, the weir appears to perform well (Figure 6). The landowner was pleased with the outcome of the project. The weir created a small pond (<0.5 acre feet) that should eventually be populated with native cutthroat trout from the upstream reach of Graham Creek. The pond will provide over-winter habitat for the cutthroat trout established in the lower reach. Recently, the landowner has reported observing fish in the pond.



Figure 6. Completed fish barrier structure.

NATIVE SPECIES RECOVERY OUTREACH PROJECT

Recognizing that public acceptance and understanding would be required to implement significant native fish recovery projects in the subbasin, the Tribe contracted Kelsey Gray and Wayne Madson from the Washington State University Extension office to initiate and implement a public outreach program. Ms. Gray and Mr. Madson have extensive backgrounds in working with rural communities in the areas of conflict management, partnership building, and collaborative negotiation. In 2007 and 2008, they developed and implemented a process that ultimately led to public acceptance of the Cee Cee Ah Creek Rotenone Project (implemented in 2008).

The collaborative public decision-making process provided a structured approach to decision making by which participants worked to resolve issues and address problems, while simultaneously fulfilling their own needs and attempting to meet trout recovery needs. The design of the citizen process enabled all parties to listen to each other, identified important values, and worked toward a common resolution. The assumption behind collaborative decision-making is that there is a problem that must be solved and each party has a right to participate in developing a workable solution. Appendix A describes the process, timelines, and results of the Native Species Recovery Outreach Project.

LITERATURE CITED

- Adams, S. B. 1999. Mechanisms limiting a vertebrate invasion: Brook trout in mountain streams of the northwestern USA. Ph.D., University of Montana, 221 pp.
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APPENDIX A

Kalispel Tribe Native Species Recovery Project Summary

Kelsey Gray, Wayne Madson

August 2008

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Non-native salmonids are affecting native salmonid populations throughout the Pend Oreille Subbasin. Competition, hybridization, and predation by non-native fish such as brook trout, brown trout, and rainbow trout have been identified as primary factors in the decline of some native bull trout and trout populations. The Pend Oreille Native Species Recovery Project will implement actions to suppress or eradicate non-native fish in areas where native populations are declining or are extinct. Non-native fish suppression has been identified as critical to recovery of bull trout, a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act.

As part of the project, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) in partnership with WSU Extension utilized a collaborative decision-making approach to work with the local community towards addressing issues associated with non-native fish suppression and eradication, including the use of fish toxicants. In this effort the Tribe, in cooperation with WDFW, are initiating a small pilot program in Cee Cee Ah Creek (CCA) designed to enhance trout by eliminating competition from non-native fish species with the use of Antimycin or Rotenone, a chemical fish toxicant.

The Kalispel Tribe (via the Bonneville Power Administration's Fish and Wildlife Program, Project No. 200714900) provided the majority of funding for the project.

The collaborative public decision-making process provided a structured approach to decision making by which participants worked to resolve issues and address problems, while simultaneously fulfilling their own needs and attempting to meet trout recovery needs. The design of the citizen process enabled all parties to listen to each other, identified important values, and worked toward a common resolution. The assumption behind collaborative decision-making is that there is a problem that must be solved and each party has a right to participate in developing a workable solution.

Interest-based decision-making emphasizes understanding each party's values rather than focusing on the positions or solutions. The difference between interests and positions is important to the development of workable resolutions. Why an issue is important to a party allows others to help in the development of a workable solution. When all parties value and respect each other's interests, there is a better chance of developing a variety of solutions. Interests help identify what part of a potential solution is important to each party.

Facilitators: Kelsey Gray, Wayne Madson, King Rockhill

Phase I: Summer 2007

Resource Manager Assessment Interviews

Interviewees: Pend Oreille Conservation District, Pend Oreille PUD, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Pend Oreille Colville National Forest, County Commissioners, Idaho Panhandle National Forest, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Stimson Lumber Company, and Kalispel Tribe

Interview Questions

1. What can we learn from the pilot project that will help us to enhance native species within the P.O.?
2. What should be examined? How?
3. What criteria are important for selecting other pilot projects? Under what conditions can we successfully use non-native species eradication in specific PO streams?
4. Would you be willing to meet with other resource managers to discuss this effort?

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From these discussions, several specific criteria were identified. The Cee Cee Ah Creek recovery project met the criteria. It was decided to share these criteria with citizens and stakeholders.

1. Appropriate and suitable habitat for native fish
2. No grazing or rangeland livestock interactions.
3. Limited and identifiable land owners (USFS and Stimson); all tribal land downstream
4. Little or no sport or subsistence fishing
5. Appropriate geography to prevent natural repopulation. Presence of a downstream control point (waterfall) that will prevent non-native species from invading habitat after treatment
6. No known domestic water rights.
7. Baseline habitat and fish assessment surveys completed

Resource managers were concerned about how citizens would perceive the project. They felt that native species recovery was important and that the Tribe was an appropriate entity to sponsor this effort. See attached document Appendix A for detailed results of interviews

Phase 2: Summer 2007

Resource Manager Meeting

Purpose of the Meeting

1. Invitation to all those who have been interviewed.
2. Share results of the assessment interviews.
3. Discussion issues surrounding options for the enhancement of native species.
4. Discuss roles of each of the resource managers.
5. Share Kalispel Tribe/WDFW (WSU consultant) plans to meet with additional local stakeholders and address the problems surrounding the enhancement of native species. Who should be interviewed? Who are the major stakeholders?
6. Agree upon key issues to monitor and evaluate in planning and implementing for pilot project.
7. Discuss media/ public engagement.

As seen in the results of the interviews and the meeting, there were three basic concerns of the resource managers. First, they each wanted to be sure that they or their agency was not tainted with a "bad project" where citizens were angry. Second, all wanted the project to succeed because a successful project would lay the groundwork for further enhancement efforts. Finally, there was a mixture of wariness and hope because of the recognition that any negative citizen reaction would reflect upon all resource managers.

Phase 3: Summer 2007

Interviews of Stakeholders

WSU consultants interviewed individuals and groups identified as having an interest in the issue. The list of those attending the contentious 2004 meetings was used as a basis for identifying individuals. In addition, resource managers involved in Phase 1 and 2 and elected officials suggested others. The interview focused on the following items:

1. Shared information about the pilot project
2. Let citizens know they are important to any future pilot program and that their interests are valued.
3. Ask interested groups and individuals if they had ideas about how to enhance/conserves native species.
4. Sought to identify actions that have been tried in other areas that might work here.
5. Requested others that should be talked with.

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6. Each person was asked if they be willing to be part of an ad hoc group (and attend a series of meetings) pulled together by WSU for the Kalispel Tribe/WDFW to address challenges surrounding methods for enhancement/recovery/conservation of native species? Topics addressed at the pilot project meetings included:
 - a. Examine criteria appropriate for core recovery areas of the County
 - b. Option to learn about latest science in species recovery/conservation.
 - c. Build ideas for resource managers responsible for recovery/enhancement of native species. These would include Tribal government, WDFW, Conservation District, Pend Oreille Salmonid Recovery Team, WRIA 62 Planning Unit, U.S.F.S., and others.
 - d. Time line would be completion by April 2008
 - e. Group would design own working agreements, meeting rules, time frame, etc.

In Appendix B, a summary of citizen interviews is included. Over 100 persons were contacted during this effort.

Review of the interview notes indicated that citizens had concerns in four key areas. First, they wanted clear, concise, and transparent information. Over time, many had developed a sense that some agencies were "less than open" about their processes, motives, and actions. Second, knowledge about the treatment, impacts, and outcomes of fish removal and recovery process was important. Safety and health concerns were also critical. Individuals wanted assurance that the chemical would not hurt humans, wildlife, or domestic animals. Third, many individuals wanted to understand the "big picture" of why native species recovery is important, how long this would take, how many streams will be involved etc. Finally, many were concerned that other interests (cattlemen, landowners, etc) rights needed to be protected. As the interviews indicated, Interviewees were relieved to hear about the criteria that was used to select Cee Cee Ah Creek

Phase IV: Public Meetings, Summer 2007

Late summer of 2007, a public meeting was held to ensure that stakeholders, interested public, and resource managers were able to ask questions, learn about the pilot project, criteria used to select this location, chemical application and the reintroduction of native species. The meeting detailed the process to be followed, opportunities for citizen input, and the development of a negotiated protocol for citizen involvement. Appendix C describes the agenda and Appendix D details the ideas, concerns, and discussions that took place during the meeting.

Phase V: Discussion with Chair of the Parks and Recreation Committee for Pend Oreille County.

During the early spring of 2008, WSU consultants met with the Parks and Recreation Committee to secure sponsorship for the Native Species Recovery project and sponsorship of public meetings to fulfill the NEPA and SEPA requirements.

Phase VI: Summer 2008 NEPA and SEPA Public Meetings

Two public citizen meetings were held in July 2008. Appendix E describes the press releases for the meetings. Appendix F identifies the agenda, handout and the individuals present at the meetings. Citizens were receptive to the presentation, discussion of piscicides. Questions revolved around restocking the stream with West slope Cutthroat to ensure that the fish would be able to thrive. There was little or no concern about health issues, use of piscicides, or removal of Eastern Brook Trout.

Phase VII: Citizen Involvement Protocol Development

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After a year of working closely with resource managers and citizens, a draft protocol has been developed to assist in the development of transparent open citizen processes. Below is a draft of this protocol. It is recommended that future native species recovery projects may use this protocol.

DRAFT Kalispel Tribal Natural Resource Protocol Development

As natural resource management situations are often complex with multiple parties, conflicting issues can easily arise. There may be different viewpoints punctuated by deeply held values and long-standing assumptions about agencies, communities, or organizations that lead to mistrust and open conflict even before the proposed project is given a full review. One of the goals of the CCA citizen process was the development of a working protocol that can be replicated with additional projects. The impact of this protocol will mean that a citizen may not like the project, but at least they trust that the process is fair. Give this expected outcome, below are listed a set of proposed protocol elements.

Protocol Elements

1. Each proposed fish project will have a set of defined **criteria** that have been selected that are specific to the site.
2. There are **goals and expected outcomes** and impacts of the project. (list those)
3. There is a **time frame** with recognized activities and actions.
4. There is **decision space**, knowing who is responsible for the decision as well as the options for change.
5. There is a **role for citizens** and it is specified.
6. There is a **monitoring** process to both identify success and learn from problems.

The rationale for the identified protocol is based on the three dimensions of workable agreements. Each agreement requires satisfaction for every party. Substantive satisfaction means that people feel they received something for their effort. A key question to collaborative discussion is if mutual gains are possible. This can be viewed by “expanding the pie,” separating the problem in to pieces, building joint solutions, or negotiating time or other tangible outcomes. Procedural satisfaction or a sense of fairness includes opportunities to understand the decision making process, and have clarity about roles and responsibilities. The relationship or psychological satisfaction provides knowledge that participants were listened to and that their ideas are respected. This requires that stakeholders must be identified, and their interests articulated. Relationships are built upon enough trust that each party is willing to participate.

There are two major approaches to decision-making types within the environmental arena. First is the technical regulatory approach. Often administrators search for the “best” science or technical outcome and seek to enforce it through regulation. Citizens may perceive this process as unilateral and authoritative. A second approach is “a collaborative or discussion” approach, that seeks to be collaborative, and often locally based. There are major differences in these two approaches and often organizations seek to combine the two, thus building mistrust. When comparing the two approaches Walker and Daniels, CL Training 2004 propose a chart to examine the differences.

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<u>Element</u>	<u>Technical/ Regulatory</u>	<u>Collaborative/ Discussion</u>
Goal	Information dissemination	Inclusive process, mutual learning and feedback
Decision Space	Limited	Flexible
Decision Authority	Rigid, Firm Agency as Arbitrator Decisions evaluated via "equilibrated dislike"-- "No one is happy so the decision must be good"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible and Adaptive • Agency as learning-based decision maker • Stakeholders (e.g., interest groups) learn from one another. • Agencies interact as stakeholders. • Public participation activities are accessible and inclusive.
Valued Knowledge	Technical ("scientific")	Both scientific and local knowledge are respected.
Access	Structured & controlled	Multifaceted, open, may be designed by the parties
Primary Activities	Hearings, letters, web sites	Workshops, roundtables, dialogues
Time	Fast, cheap May result in court actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time consuming • Expensive
Measure of success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantified • # of contact & interaction • Project Completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative • quality of ideas • Satisfaction • Project completion

Collaborative decision-making calls for strong citizen involvement. The relevant stakeholders are included in the decision making process and can actually influence the final decision. There is often an increase in time and resources necessary to truly engage the public. However, lawsuits, bad press or retractions, are less likely when adequate public involvement occurs before the decision; allowing groups to give voice to their concerns and actively involving them in the decision making process, A good decision, like a good agreement, has several characteristics:

- 1) The decision is workable; it can be implemented;

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- 2) *The information gathering occurs before the decision, not after;*
- 3) *The decision is perceived as fair and equitable and*
- 4) *All the interested parties participated in the development of the decision.*

References

Gray, Kelsey, Michael Gaffney, and Kay Haaland. Community Engagement in Local Government: A Guide for Extension Professionals to Work with Local Public Officials, 2005. Walker, Gregg and Steve Daniels, Collaborative Learning, Oregon

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Appendix A:

Summary of Resource Manager Interviews

Timeframe of interview process: **June 01-July 18, 2007**

Number of interviewees included in summary: **17**

Dept of Natural Resources:	1
Conservation Commission:	5
County Commissioner:	1
Public Utility District:	2
State Senator:	1
Timber:	3
US Fish and Wildlife:	1
US Forestry Service:	3

QUESTION #1: INFORMATION DESIRED BY INTERVIEWEE

CCA and Cutthroat

- Why Cee Cee Ah? Why not a list of options and could we open the process up for other options?
- Barriers are a tool that is mandatory if we are going to do this work
- What are the exact details of the project?
- Would like to see a map of the project area.
- Is there an existing Cutthroat population in the creek?
- Certain group of folks that want Cutthroat listed. We just finished a suit that was dismissed.
- How far down stream
- Need to know specific impact on species.
- Eradicate and for how long?
- How to establish new fish?

Long-term plans

- We need to know and explain the big picture countywide also as we will be asked for this. What is going on with other streams across the county and what are the timelines?
- What is the exact location and extent of the proposed project? Basically the who, what, when and how of the project. What goes on in the creek is the state's responsibility. As a timber company, Stimson is interested in land management and in the current forest and fish law- that is the timber management responsibility. They have no concerns about the project if it does not impact their timber management responsibility.
- How long before dissipate?
- What will effects be?

Bull Trout

- Since the project is part of the Bull trout overlay how will this impact the project and why not work with Bull trout rather than West slope cutthroat?
- Why is Cee Cee Ah not conducive to Bull Trout?
- Why not Bull trout?

Other

- Has the one downstream private landowner been contacted?

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QUESTION #2: REVIEW OF THE 7 CRITERIA AND ADDITIONS

Criteria

- They felt that the criteria were clear but had some questions and comments.
- A key point was asked as to how many other streams in Pend Oreille County meet the 7 criteria. Why were they not chosen or could they still be available for consideration? If not, it could be seen that the criteria were established to select CCA and not an open process.
- It seems that the criteria are clear. Has the habitat and fish assessment surveys been done clear to the headwaters of Cee Cee Ah? A comment – it seems the forest practices regs must be working as there has been fairly extensive logging in Cee Cee Ah and the habitat is still good. Much of this logging was prior to the current forest and fish regs.
- There seemed to be general satisfaction with the seven criteria used to select the project site.
- The seven criteria are suitable. However in participating in the project they aren't suggesting they would give up their rights to manage state lands. There is no implied consent to keep within these criteria (i.e. no grazing) should they feel this should be done. The criteria are solid but DNR doesn't want it to be a static environment.
- The criteria seemed much more complete than last time and appropriate to this project.
- The criteria review is complete. It is important to look into the details of suitable habitat. Habitat can be a cursory glance or in detail. What criteria are suitable? It is important to define the habitat, put in thresholds that can be measured and repeated.
- Grazing Issue. This again depends on the intensity of grazing as well as the proximity to the stream. We have drainages in the upper west area and there are grazing permits. If they were heavily grazed this would affect the habitat, or is this a health issue?
- There are some questions on the Cutthroat focus and status of the Bull Trout in this setting.

Treatment

- The question, of what the exact eradication procedure will be, needs to have both clarity and scientific justification. In general this group is much more knowledgeable and has a higher comfort level with Rotenone than Antimycin. Whatever procedure is selected needs to reflect the need for transparency at all phases of this project.
- At the 2004 meeting the safety of the antimycin could not be explained adequately especially related to beef production and organic issues. We need to be very well prepared for this at any meetings and in other information sources. At the 2004 meeting the timing of livestock interaction was not addressed
- They felt we should consider single species management as this is being done in Montana and is working well.
- The interviewee was actively involved in the last meeting with DFW in their effort at Native Species Enhancement in 2004. From that experience, the interviewee feels a strong imperative to have complete and transparent information available and presented to the public in advance of the use of any chemical ("poison") treatment program. This would include comparisons to other approaches, any side effects, cost efficacy, effective duration of the chemicals and long-term impacts upon the health of livestock or persons.

Transparency and clarity

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- The criteria seem okay, however in the past the Tribe and the State have been hesitant with information. For example – Why spend money on C.C.A.? What are the outcomes being anticipated?
- Suggested a community meeting
- News article:
 - Newport Miner
 - Selkirk news
 - Cusick Newsletter
- Complete and understandable explanations (from the public perspective) of technical processes, such as the eradication options of invasive species.
- Clarity on the intended outcomes and rationale for the project.
- Citizens must be properly informed. Clear in announcement. Need QA period.
- There needs to be a clear understanding that this is truly a Pilot project with later projects to be considered on their own merits and in light of the results of the CCA project. If this is not the case, i.e. this is only the first of several already planned projects; such plans should be clear from the beginning.
- It must be a public process
- It must make sense to the public—they need to have fish ready to plant in the creek, know all the details of the project and be able to explain them at the time of the meeting, know the complete package.

Other

- The interviewee personally does not favor the project (In past he has had to manage for Brookies and now they are going to kill them. Will it be efficacious? However, as a Riley Creek representative he will support what he knows to date as consistent with working in Washington State.
- The above attitude could change if there are major new rules effecting Riley Creek management of the land.

QUESTION #3: MEETING WITH OTHER RESOURCE MANAGERS

Number of “yes” for July 19th meeting: 13

Number of “yes” for Ad hoc meeting: 5

Yes: 3 Want more information: 2

QUESTION #4: OTHER PEOPLE WE SHOULD TALK WITH

- Private Landowners
- Trout Unlimited (Spokane Chapter). In recent past they have deviated from the national charter to native recover. Sandpoint Chapter is pretty active. Matt may be able to find a couple of people to serve.
- Coeur d’Alene fly casters. They are the type of groups that should be informed and involved. All local sportsmen clubs.
- Tom Petrie - PO sportsman (4)
- Rich Sergeant - Metaline Falls Rod and Gun club, USFS, (3)
- Jason Crizen 208 265 6654. Forest Service.

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- County Commissioners – (2)
Ken Oliver - He is slated for an interview June 28th. He appears to be particularly critical to the process both because of his concerns for his county and his familiarity with the last attempt.
- Fred Willenbrock-Newport Miner (2)
- Clark Fork Coalition- Tri-State water Quality Council (Ruth Watkins) Sandpoint
- Seattle City Light
- CMER-works with DNR-cooperative, management, evaluation and research. Is CMER aware of the project?
- State Sen. Bob Morton – He has a strong interest in this issue of species recovery. (Kelsey has since talked to him by phone and he is sending some of his thoughts. She also has assured him that we will keep him current with our interview process and may need his assistance during the public information meetings during the next phase.) (2)
- Brian Bolles – Lead for WRIA 62. Efforts to schedule an interview during this phase have not worked out, but will be include in the stakeholders portion of the interviews.
- Department of Ecology.
- Pend Oreille County schools to see if they had an outdoor fish habitat curriculum. The interviewee felt it would be an excellent opportunity to get youth interested in native species restoration. It would also provide a bridge to their parents
- Nick Anderson,
- Metaline and lone
- Lavender Farm?
- Citizen Advisory Group
- Shawn Sorby
- PO Noxious Weeds
- Seattle City Light – Barbara Greene (206 615 1091)
- Janice Boman (206 684 3026)
- Peter Scott - a Water issues lawyer (406) 442 8560
- Mike Poulson – McMorris's Office.

CRITICAL POINTS RAISED

- The theme of waste needs to be addressed. This will be a key issue with the public-for example if the fish were fished out or electro shocked and moved there would be less “waste.”
- “Lost Opportunities” limits need to be addressed and fishing out the stream to limit waste. If we introduce west slope cutthroat and take out bookies there are lost opportunities in reduced limits. What does this do to or for me? A perspective of the public.
- There was a list of questions that had been sent to the Citizens Group for PO Salmonid Recovery following the last meeting in 2004. We need to get this list and be prepared to address all of those at this time. Curt Vail or Tom Shuda should have these questions if we can't locate them.
- This interview provided an unusually rich mix of conversations, comments, and ideas. There seemed to be a generally positive attitude towards the Project at the conclusion. This was particularly so with those involved in the Citizen's Salmonid Recovery Team. There seems to be

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a common awareness of need for information on workable ways to deal with both issues of species recovery and effective community involvement.

- The involvement of schools and youth involvement could be a positive influence.
- The critical importance of public perception of the openness of the process.
- Why does this project need to be done? What will it accomplish?
- Resource - Salmonid recovery. Remote site incubation. Volunteers are the key. Worked with Curt on rainbow.
- At the public meetings we will need to talk about how the chemical function in the environment. How they work, impact etc. Discuss rotenone and vs. antimycin. Chemical treatment is so much cheaper than removal. Can't really "fish them out."
- Issue will be public awareness, especially around fear. Making prudent decisions. There are some drainages areas that we should let the brook trout flourish. It is important to keep a balance for the population and the fish. Some we can't recover, others we can.

PROCESS EVALUATION

- The utilization of WSU Extension for the interviews was most positively received. The Interviewer/Recorder model also seems to have worked well. There may be need to consider unobtrusive recording of the session. Having a group of five to interview jointly was probably more beneficial than interview each alone.
- This process is on the right track. Need to be sure to address timing issues and whatever message we put out is accurate.
- Wants to see native species returned. It is not listed species and we need to be sure that we don't mislead the public. Some folks want to fish for Brook trout. Why poison one kind of fish and then put in another? He is very interested in this project because it affects how all resource agencies are affected.
- The process is of the utmost importance. There needs to be every effort at transparency not only of data, but process. Informal discussion of the Cee Cee Ah project has already achieved fairly high levels of public awareness, particularly from the County Commissioner's office.
- All technical options need extensive public explanation and justification. Curt is seen as a respected source of technical information. However, WSU Extension personnel are perceived as trusted managers of the process. This probably means that any public meetings should be conducted by WSU Extension. (In essence the message is always dependent upon the status of the messenger).
- An immediate and clear plan for direct public involvement (i.e. other stakeholders than resource managers) needs initiation. This includes some publication of information in the local media. However, any public invitation meetings need to be held in the evening and probably after August 1.
- BPA funding as the financial source for this projects needs to be clear at the on-set.
- They support the goals and objectives of the project, ESA and the recovery of native species. They will be cooperative with the project but will not be able to provide staff and resources. They don't object to work being done on DNR lands.
- There needs to be a similar presentation of the rationale for doing this project, particularly from the perspective of the citizens of PO and in light of its focus upon West slope Cutthroat.

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- It was noted that at the 2004 meetings that DFW had significant information that wasn't passed on or able to be passed on. There needs to be a moderator or someone who is leading the meeting so that the biologist can educate and not be responsible for leading the meeting.
- It will be necessary to have all the questions answered for public support
- There was expressed appreciative of the interview methodology and the overall plan of the process.
- Seemed to appreciate the occasion of being interviewed but will withhold judgment until after the July 19th meeting as to its value.
- Appreciated the opportunity for input. They felt we should be prepared to address the financial concerns of this project as it will be a key issue to the people of Pend Oreille County and especially Fred Willenbrock of the Newport Miner.
- Lots of information to pass on. This was related to both the project and the science of it and also the public process and education element. They will be at the meeting on the 19th to work with other resource managers.

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Appendix B
Summary of Citizen Interview Responses
for Cee Cee Ah Creek Trout Project, August 21, 2007

Citizens Interviewed:

Citizen Advisory Group for Pend Oreille Salmonid Recovery Team, CAG, Pend Oreille Watershed Implementation Team (WIT) for WRIA 62, Farmers, Net Pen operators, Ranchers in Pend Oreille County, North county people, Former County Commissioners, Environmental and Conservation groups, Sportsmen Organizations, Members of the State House of Representatives, Pend Oreille Cattlemen's Association membership, PO county government workers, Fisheries Biologists, Seattle City Light representative, Congresswoman's office, State Representatives, Citizens and Residents, PO PUD Watershed Coordinator POCD,

RESPONSE BY QUESTION:

1. SUMMARY OF INFORMATION DESIRED BY INTERVIEWEE? (
 - What are the goals of the project, long and short term? What is the definition of success? What is to be measured? What is the time schedule? What does this project dovetail into? What is the Kalispel Tribe's intention from their project?
 - What is the impact of the treatment method on the environment in the broadest sense? Specifically what are the water safety issues for people, animals, livestock etc? What would be the impact to the health and residues left in meat and organs of wildlife particularly deer and elk since these are hunted in this area?
 - Why is it important to kill one species of fish to replace it with another?
 - Access to all available information is critical – scope of project materials being used, timelines. Have studies been done on the long-range biological impact of these types of treatments?
 - Project should be a “walking together” of public, Tribe and DFW.
 - Major issue for the project is transparency, clarity, and credibility.
 - Objectives and measurement must be clear.
 - What agent will be used in the eradication portion? Is it available? What permits will be required for this project?
 - Is there experience with other reintroduction programs? When would fish be reintroduced? Are the personnel that will be applying the treatment licensed and experienced in this area of work and application methods?
 - We need to know and explain the big picture countywide also as we will be asked for this. What is going on with other streams across the county and what are the timelines?
 - What are the removal alternatives and the pros and cons of each? What is the impact of “no action” taken alternative?
 - Has a formal decision analysis and or policy analysis been completed?
 - There is often a disconnect between the public and agencies in the understanding of the science used. How is this gap being addressed?
 - What are the socio-cultural and economic benefits of this type of reintroduction?
2. COMMENTS ABOUT THE 7 CRITERIA USED TO SELECT CCA SITE?
 - These criteria seem much better than the last time and were generally supported.

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- The criteria seem clear and appropriate as far as the interviewees are concerned.
- Issues of treatment material i.e. piciside is critical - this includes longevity and toxicity of material, impact on other life elements, post project impacts.
- There was some concern on having a ready supply of Cutthroat, their genetic background and source to plant in the stream.
- Criteria sounds ok and a good place to learn.
- The criteria seem appropriate to the project although not overly familiar with the site. Would like to know what the recovery plan for the site is and does it include any other factors such as riparian or water quality work. They do have personal confidence in the personnel from the Tribe and the Forest Service who will be involved. However, they did wish to know the personal level of involvement in past reintroduction projects.
- "Looks like you have covered the entire basis. Regular people need to be involved. Everyone has been informed. Communication is most important."
- Before they could not prove without a shadow of a doubt that would not harm cattle or wildlife. Want to make sure that the science is there. Where else has it been done and been successful without harming wildlife and cattle?
- Where this CCA there is no cattle grazing. Then it will be ok. Particularly in LeClerc creek there was summer pasture and they did not even tell them about it. Notification is an issue.
- What are the measures of success? It is good there is an identification of what is currently there. Success is dependent upon good habitat. Sounds like good habitat is available for all life stages of the fish. This is important for the fish.
- It is good to have enough of the stream to allow for all life stages. 4-5 miles is a nice length of stream and should leave adequate habitat for all life stages.
- At the 2004 meeting the safety of the antimycin could not be explained adequately especially related to beef production and organic issues. We need to be very well prepared for this at any meetings and in other information sources.
- A key point was asked as to how many other streams in Pend Oreille County meet the 7 criteria. Why were they not chosen or could they still be available for consideration? If not it could be seen that the criteria were established to select CCA and not an open process.
- I am against everything. The river is too warm for Bull Trout. Against taking out Brook Trout. Just creating jobs.
- The criteria seem appropriate. In addition what are the economic considerations for landowners as a result of this project?
- This is a lot simpler, especially with Forest Service and Lumber Companies.
- I don't know that much about CCA, but the criteria look good. Sounds like they have really looked at the situation and focusing on habitat and whether it will sustain the cutthroat.
- "Work with Mother Nature, not try and fix it." Sound like this might work.
- West slope doesn't migrate so need to be the water is cool enough to sustain. Habitat is critical.
- This is probably a much better project than LeClerc Creek. Lot criteria were not met. The three most important is that there is not the population of fish in CCA, the ownership of land is not so diverse, and there is no grazing.
- The criteria seem clear and understandable. The association is OK on this point.
- How are the land managers going to continue to protect the resource following the treatment and reintroduction of ?

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- Will any of the treatment alternatives remove the food sources for in the short and long term?
 - We need to look at the downstream impact from the treatment area. The treatment area needs to be very localized and minimize possible collateral damage.
3. OTHER PEOPLE TO CONTACT:
- The list of resource managers and stakeholders that are being interviewed seems complete. This assumes that there will be public notice and invitations with meeting details. Suggestions include
 - The North P.O. Valley Lions – either Karen Kinsala or Lorita Mirata
 - John Kinney – Selkirk HS and their science project involving water issues. (This group felt their needs to be an educational component to the project, perhaps building on the work being done at Selkirk High.)
 - The list seems pretty complete. Vaagen brothers purchased Pend Oreille Fiber Duane Vaagen. Also a representative from the motorized recreation interest group.
 - Trout Unlimited
 - The list is pretty complete at this time assuming that a public notice is sent out.
 - The WIT membership is a pretty comprehensive group and they will be contacted. It was suggested that a large sign be placed on CCA Creek and LeClerc Creek announcing the meetings and the proposed project. This would be a good and effective form of community outreach.
4. PUBLIC MEETING
- August 21, 2007 meeting: Many said they would attend the meeting if possible. One indicated that it would be a waste of time. Some were unsure whether it was important enough to attend. An email will be sent to the WIT members.
5. ADVISORY AND MONITORING COMMITTEE:
- Support the idea of the meeting and there was discussion of a “Citizen’s” oversight group to monitor the project.
 - Expressed some hesitation about the technical abilities of a Citizen’s Oversight group being able to adequately monitor a project such as this.
 - It is critical to know about the monitoring. And to monitor for how long? Can we see the results in 1 year, 5 years etc?
 - Could be an extensive study of the age of the fish that are pulled out of there. Collect data on the kill?
 - NEPA checklist? Can that be available to the public?
 - Local citizen group should determine what is monitored. May not have expertise. Involve high school kids.
 - Fund Cusick High School with a lab to do monitoring. Also involve home schools.
 - Will there be interagency monitoring? Will it monitor to recover the stream? This would be especially useful for establishing a protocol.
 - This is so important for development of basic protocol that could be of interest and used for a number of other projects.
 - Need to monitor up to 4-5 years.

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- Need to have other projects identified that could do if this works.
- Would like to have documents for the project to review.
- Sounds like they need a group of people to develop expertise on this. It will be good if public and private go together and develop the project. There is not a lot of trust in the data now.
- The cattleman's association would like to be represented on this committee but don't have a volunteer at present

SALIENT OR CRITICAL POINTS RAISED:

- Generally this is a good idea, just need to be sure that core questions are answered. They are basically supportive of the intended goals of the project.
- Probably a waste of time and money, but BPA has to spend the \$ for fish recovery. It will be spent anyway; this is as good a project as any.
- Several in the group were not for the project but were not opposed to the project, as long as many of the important questions were answered.
- Support the project and with an effective plan it will yield cut throat trout
- If this is successful it may inform future strategies. This as a test site could be very useful as we may have to look to restoration of other species.
- Within next 10 years we may be asked to do Bull Trout Recovery, this if successful, could provide protocol for that. This is a good project. This section of the stream may be the best to test. See if it is a waste of \$.
- I am opposed to just throwing chemicals into the streams and betting on the come. We can't take pot shots at the environment. Need to be accountable for what we do. Doing this work requires commitment just like a court of law. It is a contract and we need credibility.
- Really like what the Tribe is doing and they are very helpful in trying to recover important species.
- Highest stress was upon the openness of the project and access to information.
- There also needs to be a clear explanation of the purpose of the project.
- Issue of relations between the Tribe and the rest of the county and the opportunity this project can provide to improve that factor.
- There was a question of how this might impact the PUD and dam licensing.
- This group was generally supportive of the project with the "correct" monitoring and openness.
- This survey of questions gives a fairly good sampling of those of the general public, their knowledge, and their concerns.
- Several felt that this was a well-documented and researched project and would provide a lot of information for both citizens and resource managers as PO will be asked to recover species in the future.
- They commend the doing of this project, but hope that all of the technical aspects will be in place to give any evaluation particular strength and value in the results. In addition, they felt this could provide a protocol for future native species projects. It was noted that the county would continue to deal with species that are declining and will need restoration.
- "Fit for the species is correct for the area."

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- Needs to be assessment of success. Of a couple of brook trout are left in the stream it could look the same in 20 years as it does today. Will need monitoring several times over the next few years. Check to be sure that all the non-native are gone, monitor for returning.
- We must keep living and growing the population but we must manage the issues of concern and the resources.
- There are a number of processes that can be used as example for milfoil. Different scientific methods and some don't work as well in different areas. In addition, the community reacts differently. Must understand that.
- They will put 100% effort and do the best they can. We must find out what this application is doing to everything else in the stream and environment too before they do something else. Need to document what they are doing and what is the result so that they don't start new unforeseen problems.
- Wish them luck as long as they are committed to learn from the mistakes, admit the mistakes, share the mistakes and learn from them.
- Don't talk to us like we are a bunch of idiots.
- Don't say that it is not going to be Bull Trout and it is. We know that this stream will not be Bull Trout stream. It can't be and never was.
- Has been logged to death, is it ok there. Creek itself once had West Slope, with beaver dams etc. I hope the habitat is still good enough.
- This is a good idea but we need to do it right. The state introduced the Brook Trout in the first place so how we have to fix it. Be sure that you have criteria, test it, monitor it so that in 10 years you don't have to go in and fix it again.
- It doesn't make sense to annihilate a species, but understand they say they can't co-exist, although I think in some creeks they do.
- Put Walleye in the river. People want to catch them. I am not opposed to putting WCT, but don't take out the Brook Trout.
- Good start. Gave everyone a chance to be involved.
- Tribe has much more control at CCA. CCA was never a Bull Trout stream, but it really could be a good West Slope. In LeClerc we were afraid that it would turn into a Bull Trout stream and stop all fishing. This won't happen here.
- Is the project a done deal or is there something that could be done to stop it?
- What are the required permits? What are the socio-cultural and economic benefits of the project?

PROCESS EVALUATION:

- This group by its size may have been like a mini-public meeting. They were respectful of all people's present. They did not hesitate to disagree. There was free exchange of ideas. All were more than willing to question significant aspects of the project. Yet a significant percentage of the group ultimately expressed support with adequate oversight.
- This group seemed to appreciate the interview process and WSU being involved. From our perspective this was a most hospitable and knowledgeable group with good coffee and great cake – our thanks to Linda.
- They thought the interview process was a good way to go involving the public.
- This could be helpful. Would love to be in the loop. If this is a success it might be applicable to streams we are working on that have impassable barriers. If it is real

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successful here then we might be interested in working with other stakeholders to replicate the process.

- Citizens that are affected most and not involved are suspicious so it is good you have interviewed all the people
- Great site. Done the legwork
- This is about Bull Trout. Only a small majority want Bull Trout. I've been to meeting after meeting it's a waste of time. Forest Service and State don't listen.
- It was noted that at the 2004 meetings that Curt Vail had significant information that wasn't passed on. There needs to be a moderator or someone who is leading the meeting so that the biologist can educate and not be responsible for leading the meeting.
- It must be a public process
- It must make sense to the public—they need to have fish ready to plant in the creek, know all the details of the project and be able to explain them at the time of the meeting, know the complete package
- It will be necessary to have all the questions answered for public support
- I think the WIT felt that a comprehensive approach to community outreach had been implemented. They appreciate the complexity and passion for the issue in the county.
- As for as doing the project and at least attempting to know something before going ahead with further actions, this is good. At least they are not warm and fuzzy about the project and are willing to see that they need to learn from it.
- Share with everyone the long-term goals of the project. What is the big picture?
- There seemed to be concern by some association members that WSU Extension had been hired to sell this project by WDFW and the tribe.

SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS ASKED BY INTERVIEWEES

“What “ Questions:

- What is the source, genetic background of the Cutthroat they wish to plant and will they be there in a timely manner?
- Why native species are important? Why do this? What does it cost? What is the cost of project? Purpose? For whom?
- What happens to the dead fish?
- Is the methodology to suppress or remove non-native species? If don't do total removal and leave a couple of Brookies, the stream will be full of brookies only within 20 years or less. Is that considered a success?
- Is a pure strain of West Slope available? They do interbreed. “Maybe getting the best you can is the best you can.”
- What is the scope and map area of this project and who are the impacted landowners?
- What is the role of BPA, Tribe WDFW? Whose project is it? Who is making the decisions? Have the decisions already been made?
- How much is success in recovery?
- Does this have to do with listed species? If there has been attempts to list West slope in the past, why have they failed? How will this project deal with the listing of West slope? Does this have anything to do with Bull Trout?

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- The theme of waste needs to be addressed. This will be a key issue with the public-for example if the fish were fished out or electro shocked and moved there would be less “waste.”
- “Lost Opportunities” limits need to be addressed and fishing out the stream to limit waste. If we introduce west slope cutthroat and take out bookies there are lost opportunities in reduced limits. What does this do to or for me? A perspective of the public.
- Many people make their decisions on gut level responses and feelings not just “science.” How is this being addressed?
- What were the native species in that reach of CCA historically?

“Will “ Questions:

- What are the impacts on cattle and wildlife, invertebrates, etc? Health issues? Is there data or “test plot” on the impact of Antimycin on cattle (or other species – such as wild animals or other aquatic life)?
- Will they test any other treatment method for impact on other species, including humans?
- Will they use any other eradication processes – such as “fishing-out” the stream?
- Will the creek be accessible to the public – even on tribal land?
- Will any Citizen’s Monitoring Group have the expertise to do the job?
- If this is a native species where will the fish come from for reintroduction? Source? What is the genetic backgrounds? Do you have access to the West slope now? Where will you get it?
- Need an accurate map that shows where treatment will be put in, how far the chemical will travel, when it will dissipate, etc. What is the total treatment area? How much of the stream will be treated? How will it affect the tributaries?
- Health risks? Safety of drinking water to humans and other animals?
- What do you see as the role of the public?

“How” questions:

- How will the goals be measured?
 - How will they collect data on the effectiveness of the “kill”?
 - What is the process that will be used, protocol and safety issues. How fast does the chemical move?
- Discuss the different methods of removal at the meeting? Will we have access to the literature that you use?
- Do you have access to the treatment chemical?
- How can you remove all the non-native species? Are there native species that will be killed in the stream? Will these be recovered? How?
- How will you keep people from dumping Brookies back into the stream? How will you keep non-native species out of the stream once it is treated? Won’t non-native come in from up above? What are the fish above the treatment area?

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- How soon will the stream be restocked? Do you have access to the fish yet? Genetic makeup? Have you called fish hatcheries before to guarantee of having a supply of fish to put in?
- How much of the creek that will be treated will be open to the public with DFW or Tribe? Will there be a fish out before to allow fishing? If there is fishing either as a “fish out” now or later, what kind of license will be needed? Will people be able to use the Washington license and go down the stream? How much of the creek will be open to let people fish? What happens if they cross into Tribal parts of the stream?
- Are there West slope in other parts of the County?
- What kind of notification will there be?
- Is there any expectation that there will be trails, ATV, fishing sites set up?
- Who is doing the treatment? Has anyone in the Kalispell or WDFW been involved in a project like this? If so what was the result? Will anyone who is involved in this had any experience?
- The public would like to see the copy of the grant from the Kalispel to BPA for this project.
- How responsive or quickly and effective would taking brook trout out be in native trout reintroduction? This is from a biological standpoint.
- How long do you or they intend to monitor the site? Is there adequate funding for long term monitoring and evaluation?
- What is the habitat like?

Other questions:

- Shouldn't the title be changed to include “Removal” with “Reintroduction”?
- Is this a “backdoor” to do a Bull Trout project?
- Who is the “they” that will be doing the actual work on this project – not just agencies, but also the actual people's names?
- Is there compliance with all of the environmental standards?

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Appendix C
Cee Cee Ah Creek Trout Reintroduction Project

August 21, 2007

Agenda

Introductions

7:00 Share Purpose of Meeting

pm

Discuss Citizen Process in Project

**What Did we hear from
Citizens?**

Where are we in the Process?

**Share Results of Citizen
Interviews**

**Share Information about Cee Cee Ah Creek West slope
Reintroduction Project**

Tribal Presentation

Discuss Issues of Concern

Core Questions and Answers

Identify topics to be addressed

**Craft Role of Citizen Advisory Committee and
Resource Manager Subcommittee**

Discussion

9:00 Next Steps & Timeline

pm

Closure

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Appendix D

Agenda: Cee Cee Ah Trout Restoration Project Meeting

7:00 pm Discuss Citizen Process in Project: Reviewed the *Proposed Citizen Process*. Focus upon the commitment to openness and transparency.

What did we hear from Citizens? Share Results of Citizen Interviews: handout and discussion concerning the 20 Resource Manager and over 50 Citizen interviews that were conducted by WSU. (see *Summary of Citizen Interview Responses*)

Tribal Presentation: Shared Information about Cee Cee Ah Creek West slope Reintroduction Project. Answered direct questions.

Citizen Small Groups addressed Core Questions and Discussed Issues of Concern (see below for notes)

Discuss Citizen Role and Resource Manager Subcommittee (see below for notes)

9:00 Next Steps

Summary Notes from Citizen Small Groups at the August 21st Meeting on Cee Cee Ah West slope Cutthroat Trout Restoration Project Meeting

Concerns & Questions:

- Which fish is most desirable? Why?
- Does the chemical last farther than the falls?
- What is the minimum measurable chemical that can be detected? How do you know how much it takes to eradicate the fish? How can we monitor the chemical if it can't be detected?
- How do you know if you have eradicated the species?
- What are the names of the people making the decisions? When will the decisions be made?
- If WCT is listed, what impact will this have upon the watershed and its uses?
- Is there a specific genetic strain of WCT that will be used to re-populate the stream?
- Are there long-range studies of biological impact of chemicals?
- "Removal" is not used in the title of the project and it therefore is not clear that fish will be eliminated.
- What about the long term monitoring? How will it be done? What is the minimum for success?
- People don't care as long as there are fish.

Community involvement

- Education of the public is needed about why, when, how, and impacts.
- Develop a website and post information and references. Advertise the website
- CAG is bringing in speakers, i.e. on Bull Trout. Do the same for Cee Cee Ah.
- For the citizen group there needs to be a central point contact. Get a cross section of citizens involved. Publicly request a resume and application from citizens that want to participate in the Cee Cee Ah project. Identify the amount of time and responsibility that will be given to the citizen group. Review the applications and contact the people.
- People will be involved if they fear it is coming into their backyard or impact where they fish.

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- Call this a “pilot” project. This is the 1st time citizens have been asked to be involved. Let people know that fish removal and restoration cannot be done on every stream in the county. There will be selected streams based upon a criterion that makes them workable.
- Do a Q & A in the Newport Minor

Next Steps

- Develop a Newport Minor article and possible follow-up meeting
- Develop a summary of the key points of the meeting. E-mail and mail out to participations
- Write up a proposal for the next steps. Include, what if it doesn't work
- Develop protocol and distribute widely

Participants Attending the August 21st 2007 Meeting.

Andersen	Todd	Kalispel Tribe
Anderson	Nick	citizen; lone net pen operator
Bolles	Brian	Pend Oreille Conservation District
Brown	Larry	citizen; POSRT CAG
Buckley	Pat	Pend Oreille PUD; POSRT TAG
Dodson	Karen	Rep. Cathy McMorris-Rodgers Office
Dodson	Scott	citizen
Dotts	Sandy	Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Driver	Terry	Pend Oreille Cattleman's Assoc.
Driver	Ken	citizen; POSRT TAG
Johnson	Mike	citizen
Lambarth	Janet	Pend Oreille Extension
Leestma	Randall	Pend Oreille Conservation District
Lippincott	Rick	citizen
Mack	Carol	citizen; Pend Oreille Extension Office
Maroney	Dick	citizen
Maroney	Joe	Kalispel Tribe
Newsome	Bill	citizen
Olson	Jason	Kalispel Tribe
Pierre	Ray	Kalispel Tribe; POSRT CAG
Rockhill	Alice	citizen
Short	Shelly	Rep. Joel Kretz's Office
Thomas	Tim	Riley Creek Co.
Vail	Curt	Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Werr	Kathleen	Pend Oreille Conservation District
Whalen	John	Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife

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Appendix E

2008 Meeting Announcement

The Kalispel Tribe and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) are seeking community input for a proposed fishery pilot project on upper Cee Cee Ah Creek. The goal of the Pend Oreille Non-Native Fish Suppression Project is to restore native trout by eliminating competition from non-native species. Non-native species threaten and prohibit natural repopulation. The Tribe and WDFW are planning to apply rotenone to the stream in September 2008, monitor the application, and restock the stream with native trout.

Bonneville Power and the Kalispel Tribe are funding this effort to restore native trout. Together, they are working with the Pend Oreille Parks and Recreation Board, WSU Extension and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The Pend Oreille Parks and Recreation Board will sponsor two public meetings on July 23 and July 30, 2008 as part of the SEPA process. The purpose of these meetings is to provide citizens with information on the Non-Native Fish Suppression Project, and a proposed treatment of a portion of Cee Cee Ah Creek in September of 2008. This collaborative process will provide a structured approach to decision making to resolve issues and address problems.

Discussion items will include:

- Information about the pilot project, criteria used to select this location, rotenone application, monitoring, and reintroduction of native species.
- Share what has been learned from initial discussions with individuals from throughout the county.
- Discuss the benefit of enhancing and conserving native species.
- Explain roles of each of the Resource Managers.
- Answer question from citizens.

The meetings

July 23, 2008, 3:00 -5:00 pm at the Cusick Community Center

July 30, 2008 6:30- 8:30 pm at the Cusick Community Center

The following information about the Pend Oreille Non-Native Fish Suppression Project pilot project was collected from several interviews with individuals within the county. These specific criteria were used to select the CCA site.

1. There is suitable habitat for the native species to thrive.
2. There is no grazing, or range livestock nearby.
3. There are limited land owners downstream (U.S. Forest Service, Stimson Lumber Company, Riley Creek Timber and Kalispel Tribal land)
4. There is little or no sport or subsistence fishing on this section of the stream.
5. There is appropriate geography to prevent natural repopulation; a downstream waterfall will prevent non-native species from invading habitat after treatment.
6. There are no known domestic water rights that might be affected.
7. There are completed baseline habitat and fish assessment surveys that will help with assessment.

For Questions please call

Kelsey Gray
WSU Extension
509 251 7060

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grayk@wsu.edu

Appendix F
2008 Meeting Agenda
July 23 & 30, 2008
Agenda
Cusick Community Center

6:30 pm	Introductions	
	Share Purpose of Meeting	
	Discuss Citizen Process in Project	What Did we hear from Citizens?
	Where are we in the Process?	
	Involvement of the Pend Oreille Parks and Recreation Board	Handout of the process to date
	Share Information about Cee Cee Ah Creek West slope Reintroduction Project	Tribal Presentation
	Discuss Timeline	
	Discuss Issues of Concern	Core Questions and Answers
8:30 pm	Closure	

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Appendix G

Cee Cee Ah Creek Native Species Recovery Project Citizen Handout

July 2008

The Kalispel Tribe of Indians and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) are committed to managing trout in the Pend Oreille watershed and are looking for mechanisms that are effective, efficient and meet criteria of citizens in the area. In this effort the Tribe, in cooperation with WDFW, are initiating a small project in Cee Cee Ah Creek (CCA) designed to enhance West slope Cutthroat t habitat by eliminating competition from non-native fish species with the use of fish toxicant. Trout would then be reintroduced to CCA creek. Timing is expected to be October 2008.

Specific criteria have been used to pick this site:

8. There is suitable habitat for the native species to thrive.
9. There is no grazing, or rangeland livestock nearby.
10. There are limited landowners downstream (USFS, Stimson Lumber Company, Riley Creek Timber, and Kalispel Tribal land).
11. There is little sport or subsistence fishing in this section of the stream.
12. A waterfall will prevent non-native species from invading habitat after treatment.
13. There are no known domestic water rights that might be affected.
14. Cutthroat trout are functionally extinct so efforts to salvage fish are not required.

Summer 2007

Resource Manager Interviews

Interviews have been conducted with Resource Managers within the county including: Pend Oreille Conservation District, Pend Oreille PUD, Washington Dept of Fish and Wildlife, Colville National Forest, Idaho Panhandle National Forest, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Stimson Lumber Company, Kalispel Tribe, Washington Dept. of Natural Resources, Riley Creek, and State and County elected government officials.

Resource Manager Stakeholder Meeting

8. Invitation to all those who have been interviewed.
9. Share results of the manager interviews.
10. Discuss issues surrounding options for the reintroduction of native species
11. Discuss roles of each of the resource managers.
12. Share Kalispel Tribe/WDFW (WSU consultant) plans to meet with additional local citizens and address the problems surrounding the recovery of native species. Who should be interviewed?
13. Discuss public engagement.

July 19, 2007: Usk Community Center

Interviews of Citizens

WSU interviewed citizens and met with interest groups. The list of those attending the 2004 meetings was used as a basis for identifying individuals. In addition, resource managers involved in Phase I suggest others. The purpose of the interview:

7. Share information about the project.
8. Ask if there are ideas about reintroduction of native species? Are there actions that have been tried in other areas that might work here?
9. Are there people or interests that should be talked with?

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10. Identify the questions and issues surrounding piscicides (fish toxicants).
11. Identify the pros and cons of the options for chemically removing fish and share these with the general public.
12. Identify what should be monitored within the Cee Cee Ah Creek project and how should the information be distributed to the public.

Citizen Discussions and Meetings

August 21, 2007 Community Meeting, Usk Community Center, 7:00 pm.

Presented proposed project and addressed questions that were raised during the citizen interviews. Discussed proposed citizen review process including monitoring efforts. Identify core citizen group to identify next steps.

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Agenda H

Public Meeting Attendance

The Pend Oreille Parks and Recreation Board will sponsor two public meetings on July 23 and July 30, 2008 as part of the NEPA and SEPA process. The purpose of these meetings is to provide citizens with information on the Non-Native Fish Suppression Project. This collaborative process will provide a structured approach to decision making to resolve issues and address problems.

Discussion items will include:

1. Information about the pilot project, criteria used to select this location, Rotenone application, monitoring, and reintroduction of native species,
2. Share what has been learned from initial discussions with individuals from throughout the county
3. Discuss ESA compliance issues and the benefit of enhancing and conserving native species.
4. Explain roles of each of the Resource Managers.
5. Answer question from citizens

WSU Facilitators

Pend Oreille Non-Native Fish suppression Project

July 23, 2008 3:00 – 5:00 pm

Cusick Community Center

Karen Averitt	Newport, WA
Don Hill	Newport, WA
John Hankey	Usk, WA
John Stark	Cusick, WA
Ken Timmrock	lone, WA
Jeanetta Taylor	Newport, WA
D Smith	Newport, WA
Bill Newsome	Cusick, WA
Carolyn Russell	Newport, WA
Sam Nickols	lone, WA
Ken Oliver	lone, WA
Joni Oliver	lone, WA
Wayne Madsen	Colville, WA
Leonard Davaz	Usk, WA
Monte Williams	Usk, WA