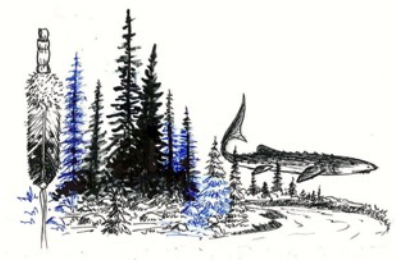

FINAL MEETING SUMMARY

Kootenai River Habitat Restoration Program
Project Management Team
Annual Review & Planning Meeting

February 22, 2017 – 9 AM to 4 PM Pacific
Spokane, Washington

At the meeting: Ron Abraham, Billy Barquin, Matt Daniels, Alan Flory, Sarah Flynn, Sue Ireland, Ron Jordan, Tom Parker, Patty Perry, Joan Nichol, Jason Shappart, Doug Smith, Alison Squier, Dan Warren, and Scott Wright.

1. 2016 Review: Lessons Learned

Following is a summary of the lessons learned discussion from the February 22 meeting. Exact text from each participant's "sticky notes" identifying top three lessons learned is presented in Attachment A. Photos of the calendar exercise are presented in Attachment B.

Project Management Team (PMT) and PMT coordination

- Team dynamics are critical. The current team working exceptionally well; "like a well-oiled machine".
- It takes time to build a team that works well. "You must be present to win."
- Team members all have important knowledge and expertise. Each team member has learned from all the others. The success of the team is due to the sum of its parts. All individuals are fully committed.
- There is an overriding ability and willingness to work together, find solutions, and work as a single team. Team members don't let their egos drive the things off into tangents. Everyone is willing to put the Tribal objectives at the top of the list.
- Good planning, scheduling, and execution is important. In many projects the planning side of things is good, but there isn't good execution; this team has always executed.
- Participation of a Tribal Council member (Ron Abraham) on the project team is important to maintaining the focus of the project and to the team's understanding of the Tribe's history and values. It also helps with communication about the project to and from the Tribal members.
- Including the construction contractors and suppliers on the project team makes the team and planning more effective and efficient.

Construction, materials acquisition and staging

- Early meetings with subcontractors (e.g., plants and planting installation) in 2016 prevented some of the problems we had in 2015. We learned from in 2015 and made it work better.
- Weekly construction meetings during the construction season are important. They help things go smoothly. It worked because each person made it a priority to be there when they could.
- Having the contractors, engineer, and designers working together in real-time to make needed adjustments helps to keep things moving forward, ensures the best outcomes, and keeps the project on schedule.
- It is always a struggle to stay within the short construction window (permitted in-water time and weather constraints), close coordination really helps make it possible. In addition, Joan N. and Jason S. have helped make quick adjustments in the permitting when needed.

- Weather can and does affect the work. It is critical to remember that and be prepared to adapt as needed. Last fall there was lots of rain, while 2015 was extremely dry. This last year's record rainfall made access challenging. It worked out okay but it took flexibility and planning. The construction crew is always watching the weather while in the field, getting regular flow reports from the dam, etc.
- We have been had the luxury of low flows for a while; they are not guaranteed. Need to make sure that there are plans in place for how to deal with things if we don't have those low flows. This year will probably be different.
- Early pre-staging and planning is very important to making the schedule work.
- To the extent possible, having flexibility to switch between planned projects or sites if needed due to weather or flow conditions could be valuable. We should look for ways to plan for that and make it an option if possible.
- So far, plant pre-orders have generally worked out. The 2017 order was placed in 2016 and the 2018 order is going in shortly. Having enough of a plan as far in advance as possible is helpful, especially in terms of getting the right species and quantities.
- Large amount of the smaller brush materials (3 and 4 wood categories) are needed in the projects for the next couple years. Alan is finding those are harder to get. The private land is very fragmented in Boundary County which means that you might have to move up to 25 times in one season to get the needed counts. He has approached the Forest Service about the possibility of helping them by doing some thinning, which would help get the needed materials and could also reduce costs. It is important to being open to thinking about new and better ways of doing things.
- It is always helpful to be ahead of the game in terms of wood acquisition, since weather conditions, access, and other factors can impact the ability to get enough materials in a timely fashion.

Environmental compliance and permitting

- Long term relationships with same regulatory staff have fostered trust about the project and made regulatory compliance easier. That positive footing was established with the first KRHRP project by making materials and team members available and engaging with the regulatory folks early and often (including via the CMART, one-on-one meetings, JPA pre-application meetings, etc.)
- We have been lucky so far in the project in having relatively little regulatory staff turnover. If we have a change in regulatory staff we will need to prioritize rebuilding those relationships.
- If you have big turnover of staff or other project participants it can have major implications for the project.
- Overall, the BPA environmental compliance requirements have been fairly minimal.
- BPA is trying to develop a more robust paperwork record for their whole environmental compliance program and is using the KRHRP project (e.g., EAs) to help with that.

Data collection, modeling, and USGS coordination

- The USGS 5-year SOW has worked well to clearly define USGS tasks and deliverables.
- USGS coordination through PRAT, CMART, and Modeling Subgroup meetings has replaced the need for standalone USGS and KTOI/Design Team meetings at this point.
- Having Rich M. and Jon N. on both the modeling team and on PRAT has some inherent conflicts. On the Modeling subgroup they are assisting with modeling of the project, while their PRAT role is more focused on their review capacity. Initially they were going to serve in more of a review capacity by providing independent reviews of the models. As everyone's gotten to know each other and developed better relationships, RDG has leaned on them more to support the design

process. In that capacity it is important to continue to keep them up to speed on the overall KRHRP program and specific projects. They are almost part of the PMT. So far having them in both of these roles seems to be working okay.

Technical review and coordination (PRAT, CMART, Modeling, etc.)

- Targeted one-on-one outreach to the PRAT on the project designs throughout the design process has been valuable.
- The last PRAT/CMART meeting was very good. The PRAT and CMART are working well as an interdisciplinary team at this point. The long-term coordination has allowed them to function better and better as part of the review process.
- It is important to follow-up with the PRAT, CMART, Modeling Subgroup, etc. to let them know how their input was or was not used (and if not, why).
- Having the PRAT, CMART, and Modeling Subgroup work through the project selection, design, refinement, modeling and monitoring work provides an important level of transparency and accountability.
- The combination hydraulic modeling and biology meeting in 2016 was valuable and worth building on. Also, in the coming year we should follow-up on the status and products from the modeling tasks identified at last year's meeting.

Monitoring and evaluation

- Remote sensing is proving to be an effective tool for assessing a large project like the KRHRP. Using sensors and drones is providing new monitoring tools and capabilities. RDG did a monitoring topo survey of the islands across from Kootenai Inn using a drone. They compared that with a ground survey and found the as-build topography from the drone was as good, if not better, than the ground survey. The drone was also able to characterize areas that USGS couldn't get to.
- The high-resolution images of the project taken from the drones are valuable and provide a lot of detail. Some of those were presented at the 2016 PRAT/CMART meeting. The images tell the story of changes very effectively.
- Having a time series component of the monitoring is important.
- Managing expectations of project performance and the time it takes for individual projects to contribute to a functioning ecosystem is a continuing challenge. With a long-lived species like sturgeon it will take time before we see a response. The public, and even agency people, ask a year after the projects are built, 'is it working'? Even the graduate sampling was done before the project and then one year after. We need to think about how to tell that story better and design sampling to capture the response further down the road.
- Burbot can serve as a shorter-term indicator of fish response – a sort of surrogate for sturgeon in some ways. Burbot and sturgeon co-evolved so burbot response to the system is likely to tell us some things about how sturgeon will respond in longer term. The burbot restoration efforts have been highly successful to date (there are currently discussions about a potential fishery in 2019), which can also help to address critical uncertainties associated with the KRHRP biological response.
- One way to talk about the project monitoring is to explain that the projects we've implemented are performing exactly as we thought they would in the short-term. Then, with the surrogate species (e.g., burbot), we can say that this is what we're seeing so far by way of response. We've built a hotel, we've set the buffet, and this is who we see coming to the hotel.
- Tom Karier, one of the NPCC Washington State representatives, has been looking closely at project monitoring costs. He's been focusing on salmon projects that have done long-term monitoring and is critical of the lack of results. We want to ensure that our monitoring on the

Kootenai is targeted to address specific questions e.g., what are your target species, how will you know if they are responding to your projects?

- It is important to make clear what you can and cannot monitor, and the relative costs of different scales of monitoring. There's an ongoing tension between the ISRP, who wants to monitor absolutely everything regardless of cost, and BPA who doesn't really want to spend any money on monitoring.
- Another approach is to look at the overall trajectory of the river. Is it getting better or worse? Without mitigation, the river will get worse. The trajectory is currently in the direction of river health. That is something we can work to explain. We know we can monitor the physical habitat piece easily. Is the physical habitat moving towards a state that will support greater productivity?
- We can also monitor the physical response in terms of if we're meeting biological attributes. Then going back to the Master Plan, we can look at the basic hypotheses e.g., are sturgeon moving farther upstream, what is the response to primary productivity. You need to look at the cause and effect pathway. The habitat we've build has an initial effect. Can you capture that? Are we increasing the food web? Is the response moving up the food chain?
- In a previous PRAT/CMART meeting (two years ago) the co-managers identified the primary hypotheses being addressed by the habitat projects, the monitoring metrics, and what success would look like. There are also the reference sites associated with the biomonitoring program that provide valuable information. We have all of that information and monitoring to address those primary hypotheses is underway.
- It is useful to recognize that when you set up a monitoring plan at the beginning of a project, it is an abstract framework. The information you produce from that plan is less formal monitoring than it is information you use to guide your decisions. On the Clark Fork, Geum has formalized what they are calling a "rapid assessment framework" which will replace the more traditional and expensive monitoring program. Something that we're also doing in terms of physical monitoring on the KRHRP.
- Thinking about short- and long-term monitoring is important. The scale for both of those can change too. When the Tribe was building the Twin Rivers hatchery there was a lot planning that went into that. There was a grand opening and lots of people came and were complimentary of the effort to get it up and running. But the work really starts now that the hatchery is open. Twenty-five years ahead can look like the long-term from one perspective. But really, that might be the short term. You could be talking 300 years from here to see the long-term benefits.
- Ron A. stated, "I'm always monitoring the project. I watch trees grow." That's a whole other perspective on monitoring. Landowners are also monitoring the project performance in terms of their own expectations and needs.
- Monitoring coordination with the KTOI team, co-managers and PRAT is improving. Everyone has an increased understanding of the projects, hatchery programs, what's being monitored, and is working to find ways to integrate all that information.

Maintenance (previous projects)

- Did a lot more browse protection this year based on lessons learned in previous years.
- Is maintenance of some type needed to address the banks where we did the early soil lifts and the beaver decimated the willows? Those soil lifts are decaying and the willows haven't grown in to secure the bank; is that a project risk? Some brush was added to stabilize the banks in previous years, but those sites should be part of this year's maintenance tour.
- Follow-up with some (or all) of the landowners from previous years to see how the projects are doing (e.g., Grant Dirks, etc.) This follow-up would achieve multiple objectives, it's another form of landowner coordination and outreach, it provides landowner perspective on "monitoring" of

projects, and will help identify if additional maintenance work is needed.

Coordination and communication with landowners

- The earlier you can reach out to the landowners the better.
- No two landowners are alike.
- It is critical to approach landowner coordination with an openness to listening and learning from the landowners. It is equally important to think about how work with each of them as a unique individual.
- It is important to manage expectations from the beginning.
- Working on private land requires being prepared to give the landowners something in exchange. At the same time, it is important to manage what we're promising landowners.
- Pre-project coordination and weed management are critical.
- It is hard to do something ecologically meaningful on a USFWS refuge if that action doesn't involve water fowl.
- Follow-up with landowners who have been directly involved in the projects is a way to measure progress towards the KRHRP stewardship goal.

Outreach and communication (community, KVRI, web site, Policy Team)

- Public awareness about the project in the local community has grown over time. In the last couple years (BFI and SR projects) the work has been highly visible and had direct impacts to lots of people. The Tribe's outreach to the community has made a big difference.
- It is important to maintain community aware of the progress of the project.
- Managing expectations in the community is important. For example, educating people about the planted brush helped address concerns and answer questions.
- It's important to include different types of outreach and education (posters, signs, handouts, newspaper, news web stories, radio, one-on-one, etc.) The more different types of outreach the more people you reach.
- The outreach has been consistent and transparent. There is also a track record of success now that the KRHRP has been underway for many years. There's less concern that we're going to do something stupid. The Tribe gets less calls, negative press, or other expressions of concern, because we've been working on it for years.
- Possible future outreach tools/modifications:
    - Consider possibly using of Kyle and Rob to help with social media or even provide input on the web site.
    - Consider Outdoor Idaho as a possible place to play Kyle and Rob's video.
    - Bob Asberry (sp?) from Outdoor Idaho is also working on a video about the Kootenai.
    - Maybe rethink what the purpose of the project web site is. Has it changed since it was originally set up? Who is current audience(s), target audience(s) and how do we best meet their needs?
    - The community would be interested in seeing close ups of what's happening on the islands, e.g., how are the cottonwoods doing?
    - The high-resolution photos that RDG is taking with the drones would be valuable for use in the Kootenai River Inn, project signage, and on the web site.
- People in Bonners Ferry operate on "Lombardi time" i.e., if you're not 15 minutes early to a meeting, you're late. The folks in Bonners Ferry respect the time you set aside, they are engaged and interested and expect to be treated the same way.
- This year because it was difficult to schedule a Policy Team meeting, Sue did one-on-one outreach to Policy Team members. She hosted several individual tours which worked well. Visitors included USACE and USFWS policy level folks. Sue tailored the tours to meet their

specific issues and concerns. This doesn't entirely replace the need for Policy Team meetings which fulfill other additional objectives, but it is an important tool/approach.
- The Tribe's Tribal and public fish releases are also important outreach pieces. The Tribal youth release helps to build ownership of the hatchery program.

Documentation and reports and related

- Have focused as a team on how to most efficiently get from point A to point B in terms of documentation and reports without a lot of make work activities. Have refined our documentation and reports over the years to identify the best and most efficient approach. We've developed and refined templates which are now serving the project well (e.g., landowner agreement contents, design reports, etc.)
- Now that the Design Report is the primary documentation for individual projects, we're getting requests to cite those documents. In the past have used them to satisfy immediate needs and they constantly evolved. Now there is more of a need to draw a line at which point the report is "final" to provide a finished report that can be cited for other uses.
- There is an opportunity to look at and use the monitoring reporting as part of our overall KRHRP story.

Contracting, budgets and BPA

- Billy hasn't been getting calls or requests for help as the attorney; that means things are working well.
- The amount of paperwork continues to decline (e.g., standardized RFPs, contracts, etc.)
- By setting things up well in advance we're able to maximize flexibility, which has multiple benefits to the program (e.g., all the way back to pre-qualifying contractors).
- The Tribe's ability to take some risks, and the flexibility of the team, has also helped a great deal. The trust and flexibility have created an environment where people are willing to step up when needed.
- Credit is also due to BPA. As a funding agency they have allowed the Tribe the flexibility to include the contractors on the team and to have secure annual funding. This has made a big difference in the ability to plan and execute.
- The Tribe has continued to do regular check-ins with BPA at a policy level to keep things on track. The Tribe will need to keep the pressure on BPA to move forward as we get into the Meander Reach. Being able to work on projects years ahead of time and retain maximum flexibility has been crucial to the KRHRP success so far.
- The timing requirement for the BPA contracts is tough (i.e., must start in the summer) but the team has been very efficient in getting this done.
- It is important to have construction budgets ahead of the BPA contracting time as well as the other SOWs. Need to build some milestones into the calendar to make sure those are completed in time. In 2016 we were a little behind the curve in completing the construction budgets.

Other

- Discussion about use of volunteers on Kootenai project:
    - The Clark Fork delta restoration used a bunch of volunteers to put in lots of plants. But it is a different situation since that project is on public land and we're working almost exclusively on private land.
    - The Soil Conservation District does outreach to the schools and does include some educational components.
    - However, because the area is on a 4-day school week it is tough to find any time at all in the curriculum. Home schoolers do offer an opportunity.

- Patty also noted that there is a citizen-based monitoring team associated with TMDLs.
- Coordination, design of meetings, and professional facilitation helps keep everything running smoothly and helps to achieve meeting and workshop objectives.

2. KRHRP Upcoming Projects Overview

Lower Meander (Phase 1 and Phase 2)

- Based on lessons from 2015-2016, for the Lower Meander project we will be working upstream to downstream. In 2017 work will include the north side (Bill M. property) and south side (multiple landowners). There will be two staging areas, one on north bank, and one on the south bank. North bank work will include pool forming structures, digging one pool, and bank restoration. South bank work will include restoration of a long stretch of bank and side channel large wood structures. In addition 2017 work may include some optional/critical uncertainty items that could be added in if costs, conditions and timing work out.
- Lower Meander work in 2018 will use the south staging area from 2017 to access the south pool location. In addition, work will include finishing up the islands enhancement. There will be a second staging area on the north bank (Day property) to support restoration of the car body bank. Work will also include enhancing island with excess fill generated from other project components. The Day car body work access will be through Kendal Dirk's property. There is also a structure at the downstream end that can be accessed from Bill M. or the Day property. The 2018 work will be very spread out, which will create challenges.

Ball Creek

- The Ball Creek project will be built in 2018 and will include work in three reaches. Each reach has its own unique strategy. Work will include reconstructing the channel, floodplain enhancement work, and activities at the Ball Creek and Kootenai River confluence. One of the major challenges with Ball Creek will be water management, work will be taking place in a confined area and managing the water within that are will be challenging. Pushing construction back a year will allow additional investigation of alternatives for managing water.

Meander Reach out year projects

- Participants discussed the vision for the Meander Reach and the need to identify a suite of potential projects for that reach.
- Tom P. summarized the previous work on the Meander Reach including the restoration nodes identified and reviewed by the PRAT and CMART in 2013, previous PRAT and CMART prioritization efforts and results, and the outcome of PRAT and CMART discussions and input in 2016 (see handout from 2/22/17 and meeting and PRAT and CMART meeting notes from 2013, 2015 and 2016).
- An overarching limiting factor in the Meander Reach is the lack of primary productivity ("the sterile halfpipe", "it's a desert"). The overarching vision for the Meander Reach is to continue to increase biological productivity i.e., to create a "nutrient ladder" through the Meander Reach.
- Input from the PRAT and CMART at the 2016 meeting included (summarized by Tom from PRAT/CMART notes):
    - Food web:
        - Lack of food sources (zooplankton) for larval burbot, which may also be limiting for sturgeon and other native species
        - Nutrient losses associated with loss of riparian forest and wetlands
        - Restore riparian forest for primary production and habitat value
        - Find ways to deliver food sources in off-channel wetlands to the river

        - Increase kokanee production in tributaries

    - Morphology
        - Morphology is out of sync with the current water supply
        - Consider different configurations (single thread, cutoffs, bifurcated channel)
        - River too deep to grow algae so one approach is to create shallow areas in the channel for aquatic vegetation growth
    - Possible restoration strategies
        - Create alternative ways for the river to interact with the land and floodplain
        - Increase habitat complexity in as many ways as possible, e.g., wetland, setbacks, wood structures, drainage ditch use, riparian plantings, etc.
        - Look for opportunities for levee setbacks, conservation easements, etc.

Participants identified the following Meander Reach next steps:

1. Review landowner list and identify current willing/possible landowners.
2. Update map of Meander Reach possibilities to incorporate USACE levee evaluation information, burbot release information, and other relevant information as available.
3. Possible briefing/work session to Tribal Council on Meander Reach vision and approach (TBD).
4. Meeting with local biologists with direct experience on the river (e.g., Norm, Scott, Shawn, Genny, Charlie, Sue, TJ, Ryan H., new IDFG sturgeon bio, Greg H., Val E.) to identify best opportunities/priorities in Meander Reach (use updated map)
    a. Identify biological sideboards e.g., what are criteria for selecting possible project sites so that that can be communicated with landowners.
    b. Identify priority sites from biological/ecological perspective.
5. Gather Boundary Creek Wildlife Management Area history (Smith Creek) from IDFG.
    a. What happened in the past and why. What should we know?
    b. Note there is a Smith Creek Working Group that would need to be coordinated with eventually too.
6. Explore possible ESA and NEPA approaches to the Meander Reach (e.g., programmatic for Meander Reach) and agree to overall approaches. Ways to minimize paperwork and extra work both for the KRHRP team and the agencies who will be focused on the basinwide BiOp and NEPA for the next 5-years or so.
7. Landowner one-on-ones to explore interest and willingness to participate in projects.
    a. Are landowners interested in cooperating?
    b. What needs do they have? What are win/win opportunities?
8. Development of project concepts for the Meander Reach

3. 2017-2018 Planning

Participants identified the following actions and milestones for 2017 and 2018:

February 2017

- Tribal review of EA completed by Feb 28 (*Lower Meander)*

March 2017

- Review landowner list for Meander Reach (3/8/17) *(Out year projects)*
    - RDG/Geum to provide landowner list for Meander Reach

    - Billy and Sue review list and identify individuals who might be willing to work with Tribe and those that are not
    - Send list of those who might be willing to RDG/Geum
- Central quad JPA submitted early March 2017 (*Nimz Ranch)*
- Tribal Council KRHRP briefing/updates *(Lower Meander and KRHRP in general)*
- Sue to debrief Chip Corsi on Boundary WMA (Smith Creek) history (after 3/23/17 JPA pre-application meeting or before that) *(Out year projects)*
    - This is first step in understanding possibilities and limitations associated with Smith Creek
- JPA pre-application meeting (3/23/17) *(Lower Meander and set stage for 2018 Ball Creek)*
    - JPA Pre-application meeting agenda topics
        - Lower Meander (for 2017 implementation)
            - Describe project
                - Affected area
                - Effects to water of the US
                - Existing land uses and cover types
                - Conceptual site plans
                - Acres of wetland to be affected and wetland types
                - Linear feet of stream to be affected
            - Helpful information
                - Wetland delineation
                - TES species
                - Historic properties
                - Floodplains
                - Site photos
                - Other permits obtained or sought
        - Ball Creek discussion (for 2018 project)
            - Identify and confirm in-water work window (team recommendation/request is July through October)
            - Review scope and scale of project
- NW Tree maintenance contract in place *(Lower Meander)*
    - Provide maps and descriptions with landowner info too
- Submit S.O.R. to USACE *(Lower Meander)*
- Flood compliance USACE *(Lower Meander)*
- All Landowner Agreements reviewed by Tribe *(Lower Meander)*
- Need ESA concurrence from USFWS on BA amendment *(Lower Meander)*
- 30-day public comment on EA (1st week March to 1st week April) *(Lower Meander)*
- Pre-project weed control (March-April) *(Lower Meander)*
- Billy and Sue meeting with BPA to confirm commitment to restoration work in Meander Reach *(Out year projects)*
    - Meet in March or April

April 2017

- Prepare/file JPA *(Lower Meander)*
- RFP – Draft Contract to Tribal Council *(Lower Meander)*
- Wood procurement under way starting in April and continuing *(Lower Meander)*
    - Deliver to Duarte's
- Coordinate with Northern Lights

    - Day property site (for 2018 work) *(Lower Meander)*
- Confirm SHPO approval *(Lower Meander)*
- Order plants *(for Ball Creek)*
- PRAT technical one-on-one outreach for input *(Lower Meander, Ball Creek)*
- Coordinate with KTOI Wildlife Department *(All projects)*
- Coordinate with BNSF *(Lower Meander, Ball Creek?)*
- All Landowner Agreements signed *(Lower Meander)*
- FONSI by end of April or early May *(Lower Meander)*
- Modeling subcommittee meeting and hydraulic modeling/biology meeting *(Lower Meander, Ball Creek, out year projects)*
    - Hold the two meetings back-to-back in April/mid-May time window if possible to schedule
    - Incorporate review of Meander Reach out year opportunities into hydraulic modeling/biology meeting
        - Want to include Tribal bios [Norm, Scott, Genny, Charlie, Shawn], IDFG, BCMFLNRO, Greg H., who have direct knowledge of the river, to review Meander Reach "Nutrient Ladder" approach and restoration opportunities.
        - RDG/GEUM to update maps to incorporate information on burbot releases, known willing landowners, etc.

May 2017

- RFP and bid tour *(Lower Meander)*
- KVRI, County, City briefings and possible news release(s)
- RFP *(Nimz Ranch)*
- Central quad NPDES *(Nimz Ranch)*
- Contracting *(Nimz Ranch)*
- Continue wood procurement *(Lower Meander)*

June 2017

- Contracting for 2017 work *(Lower Meander)*
- NPDES submitted *(Lower Meander)*
- Maintenance field review *(previous year's projects)*
- Staging and access *(Nimz Ranch)*
- Continue wood procurement *(Lower Meander)*
- Cultural resources June, July or August *(Ball Creek)*
- KVRI, County, City briefings and outreach

July 2017

- Staging and access *(Lower Meander)*
- Wood delivery to project *(Lower Meander)*
- FY'18 budget work books and coordination document to contractors (7/31/17)
- Central quad construction (July through August) *(Nimz Ranch)*
- Vegetation and habitat monitoring (July and/or August) *(previous year's KRHRP projects)*
- City and County briefing (July and/or August)

August 2017

- Construction start *(Lower Meander)*
- Start one-to-one landowner outreach to identified Meander Reach landowners (based on initial analysis) *(Out year projects)*

    - Outreach materials/actions
        - Sideboards for Meander Reach project (what are biological objectives, how potential projects identified and prioritized)
        - Explanation of overall Meander Reach approach (e.g., nutrient ladder)
        - Aerial photos of individual landowner properties
        - Outcomes:
            - Are you willing to work with us?
            - Listening to understand their (landowner) needs.
- City and County briefing (July and/or August)

September 2017

- Construction continues *(Lower Meander)*
- KVRI, City, County briefings
- Pre-project weed control *(Lower Meander Phase 2 and Ball Creek)*
- FY'18 SOW and budget and budget coordination document due (9/5/17)
- Coordination call with contractors (budget coordination document review) (TBD September)
- USGS 5-Year SOW coordination
- Policy Team meeting and possible site visit (September or October)

October 2017

- Lower Meander construction continues
- City and County briefing
- FY'18 Excel budget workbooks to KTOI/DJWA (10/1/17)
- USGS SOW and budget to KTOI (10/1/17)
- KTOI review and approval of contract budgets (10/9-10/18/17)
- FY'18 budgets to BPA (Pisces) (10/27/17)

November 2017

- Construction wraps up *(Lower Meander)*
- City and County briefing
- Begin work on 2016-2017 BPA KRHRP report (due Jan 31, 2018)

December 2017

- ESA compliance (TBD) *(Ball Creek)*
- Consult with BPA to determine NEPA approach for Meander Reach projects and ESA strategy (e.g., decision on programmatic or other approach) (decision by January 1) *(Out year projects)*
- Monitoring status report *(all previously completed projects)*
- Continue work on 2016-2017 BPA KRHRP report

January 2018 through March 2018

- Finalize and submit 2016-2017 BPA KRHRP report
- Revegetation as-build documentation *(Lower Meander)*
- Begin wood procurement for 2018 projects and deliver to Duarte's *(Lower Meander Phase 2 and Ball Creek)*
- Finalize Ball Creek wetland delineation report based on final design *(Ball Creek)*
- KTOI contracts to subs (extensions if needed) (1/31/17)
- PMT in-person meeting (February)
- Construction debrief meeting (February)

- Landowner Agreements *(Ball Creek)*
- JPA pre-application meeting *(Ball Creek)*
- JPA application filed (March) *(Ball Creek)*

April 2018 through June 2018

- RFP draft contracts to Tribal Council *(Lower Meander Phase 2 and Ball Creek)*
- NPDES (May) *(Ball Creek)*
- Pre-project weed control *(Lower Meander Phase 2 and Ball Creek)*
- Modeling and modeling/biology meeting
- PRAT/CMART (TBD)
- RFP and pre-bid tour *(Ball Creek and Lower Meander Phase 2)*
- Contracting *(Lower Meander Phase 2)*
- Contracting *(Ball Creek)*
- Staging and access *(Ball Creek)*
- Wood delivery to projects *(Ball Creek and Lower Meander Phase 2)*
- Maintenance field review *(previous projects)*
- Nimz central quad RFP *(Nimz)*
- Nimz central quad contracting *(Nimz)*
- Staging and access for Nimz central quad *(Nimz)*

July 2018 through September 2018

- Ball Creek construction (in-water dates TBD) *(Ball Creek)*
- Staging and access *(Lower Meander Phase 2)*
- Lower Meander construction (August through November)
- Nimz Ranch central quad construction (July)
- Vegetation and habitat monitoring
- FY19 Excel workbook and coordination document to contractors (end July)
- FY19 budgets, SOWs and coordination document to KTOI/DJWA (early September)
- FY19 budget coordination review call (mid-September 2018)

October through December 2018

- FY19 USGS SOW and budgets to KTOI (October 2018)
- FY19 Excel workbook to KTOI/DJW (early October)
- FY19 budgets to KTOI for review (late October)
- FY19 budgets to BPA (end October)

4. Other Items

Papers, presentations, etc.

Participant's discussed ideas for future papers, presentations, etc. and the status of previously identified papers, which include:

- Multiple University of Idaho graduate student papers and publications
- USGS publications identified in their SOW
- USGS particle drift model paper (Rich M. underway)
- USGS bed evolution modeling (part of USGS SOW)

Other opportunities include (papers, presentations, news stories, etc.):

- Sue would like to put together publication that describes the big picture "how we did this". Scott suggested the Journal of Public Management might be a place to publish such a paper.
- Alison suggested turning the RRNW 2015 presentation that Sue, Tom, Matt and Alison give into a paper.
- Tom is working on a paper on cottonwood ecology (from SIR talk). Once the manuscript is drafted he will run by Sue, Norm (as co-author), and Stewart Rood.
- Possible paper on strip, flip and dip
- IDFG/KTOI joint press release on habitat restoration, Tribe's fish releases, and simple overview of IDFG monitoring (burbot and sturgeon)
- Indian Country Today (Jack MacNeil). Could write a press release to get him to come and write his own story during the construction season.
- Honoring Nations Program (Harvard). Tribal Nations can apply. An opportunity to look at what different Tribes are doing and honor them
- KHQ or KXLY (local channels with most viewership). Invite them to come do a story during construction season.
- Island Press has an ecological restoration book series. The KRHRP could be a case study that could fit into that format. Note that Master Plan part of a previous text book.
- Northwest Indian Fish Commission newsletter
- Aboriginal People's Television Network (Canada)
- Burbot reintroduction story for Fisheries Magazine
- Possible PRAT member help with writing or co-authoring papers.

Data/information management

- Sarah explained that up to this point the *restorationteam.net* site has served as a place to put documents. Geum previously drafted a spreadsheet summarizing all KRHRP data, information and reports. They have started integrating that into a database. When that is complete it will link to actual files. They are trying to build it in a way that makes it easy for team members to drag files in, search them, and look for certain types of data. It will be web-based.
- Sue noted that having a data repository is important. BPA has been pushing for that. Among other things they will want to know if the data collected through the project is secure.

Adjourn

Attachment A

Participant sticky notes from top three lessons learned response:

Targeted early input by PRAT is very useful in the design process.	Everyone doing their part. Lots of coordination on many levels.	It's probably very hard to do something ecologically meaningful on a USFWS Refuge that doesn't have to do with waterfowl.
Pre-project coordination (land-owner outreach, weed management) is important for project success	Landowner relations continue to be necessary and we find that we have to be careful how we manage the relationships and provide favors along the way. Know when to say no.	Sue's early on work with landowners and communication pays off. Manages expectations.
Early landowner meetings to outline their wants, helps in planning.	Managing expectations with effective community communication e.g., 'planted' brush turning brown was protecting the plants hidden in the matrix.	No two landowners are alike. Approach landowner coordination with openness to listen/learn and then think about best way to work with them throughout the process.
Outreach has been consistent and transparent. Community has a level of trust – less concern.	Early landowner contacts continue to be essential.	To work on private land requires being prepared to give them something in exchange for permission to work on their land.
Team work is key to a successful project. We have always had a great team for these projects.	At all levels team members focus on what is most efficient to complete a project – minimizing "make work".	Early coordination with subcontractors averted some problems we had in 2015 and was highly effective.
PRAT/CMART help give level of accountability to project selection and design.	Low flows are not guaranteed but when they occur it creates early access and the ability to pre-stage helps a lot for sclt(?). Prepare for or be ready for change.	Still not getting the web site updated regularly.
Coordination of meetings is a crucial part of making/helping projects happen.	Weekly construction meetings helped make/keep project running smoothly.	Constructing banks with access on the river side of the bank can make access challenging for the end for planting if record rain and high water occurs.
Reminder: weather can and does affect work on the ground.	Public awareness – more public awareness to surrounding community, newspaper, radio, on-line, etc.	Keep community aware of project progress.
The ability to make real time adjustments saves time and helps provide a quality product. This was helpful when finding unsuitable material in 2016.	Project team is awesome and very much appreciated!	Early access helps greatly in the completion timing. This was key in 2016 to the timely completion in regard to low flows.

Once again seeing how a complex, invasive project can be so smoothly implemented because of community/agency engagement and an experienced team.	The team appears to be working like a "well-oiled" machine, because everyone "steps up"!	Team dynamics are critical and in this case, they are exceptional. People. Attitude. Effort. Time.
Good planning and scheduling and execution.	Continue working in advance with the funding agency and government regulator to achieve greatest flexibility to continue moving forward at reasonable pace.	Outdoor Idaho TV segment on KRHRP would be a great follow-up to the Kootenai sturgeon research program they did 15-20 years ago with Paul Anders.
Value of having the contractor work as part of the design team.	Long term relationships with the same regulatory agency staff builds trust and makes environmental compliance mush smoother than it otherwise would be. We set the project tone and path correctly at the very beginning.	By working together as a team, we all learn about each other's areas of expertise. And it helps us incorporate that into our thinking.
A traditional project team can be improved by including construction contractors and suppliers.	Remote sensing is the monitoring tool of the future and very helpful for assessing large areas/multiple projects.	When things are going smoothly, we need to remember to keep our focus on out-years also so things can continue to go smoothly.
Important to follow-up with peer reviewers to let them know how their input was used.	Important to follow-up with CMART members to let them know how their input was used.	People in Bonners Ferry operate on 'Lombardi time', "If you're not 15 minutes early to a meeting, you're late!"
Client (Tribe) trust of team. Client not risk averse. Project environment (creates) ability/flexibility for: • Continued improvement. • Continuity • Reducing Admin. • Longer-term planning.	The team members have all brought important knowledge/expertise to the KRHRP, along with ability and willingness to work as team. The continued success is directly related to this commitment. The KRHRP is sum of parts and culminate in a synergistic way. Tribal Council support is key.	

Attachment B