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## 198906201 - Annual Work Plan CBFWA

**Sponsor:** Columbia Basin Fish & Wildlife Authority (CBFWA)

**Budgets:** FY07: \$2,253,787 | FY08: \$2,253,787 | FY09: \$2,253,787

**Short description:** Coordinate fish and wildlife manager participation in regional mitigation activities for implementation of the NPCC's Program including RM&E, project and program review, subbasin plan implementation, program amendment recommendations, etc.

[view full proposal](#)

### Recommendation: Response requested

#### Comment:

This proposal seeks funding to coordinate the region's fish and wildlife managers in implementing the Fish and Wildlife Program. The background section describes how the CBFWA was formed in 1987 as a coordinating mechanism after the 1980 passage of the Power Act. Nineteen tribes, state and federal organizations are members. Its purpose is to coordinate Fish and Wildlife efforts among members, provide a forum for information exchange, ensure effective implementation of the Fish and Wildlife Program, improve quality of decision making and influence other regional decision makers. Member organizations are listed. A table describes the organizational structure and function of the sub-entities. The proposal does a good of explaining the complexity of the stakeholder groups and agencies and in demonstrating that there is a logical need for a coordinating body for fish and wildlife managers in the Columbia Basin. A response is requested on the issues identified below.

A brief rationale describes the coordination of the Fish and Wildlife Program funded work of the fish and wildlife managers, liaison with PNAMP, and the Fish Screening Oversight Committee. However, the sponsors should give greater emphasis to the CBFWA's impact and effectiveness. **1**What would happen if CBFWA weren't funded? **1**What benefits would go away? **1**How does the region depend or benefit from CBFWA's existence? **3**Why have the Kalispel and Spokane Tribes left the CBFWA, and **4**how is CBFWA effectiveness affected by a loss of some participation? None of this information is provided, but should be.

The history of the project is enumerated in a table that lists summary "core functions" for each year of CBFWA's existence. The proposal describes actions taken by CBFWA to monitor project implementation or policy development, but the proposal does not describe how CBFWA effectiveness is monitored. Apparently, CBFWA's effectiveness has not been monitored. **5**No metrics are presented to assess performance, but without them, how does CBFWA determine if it is being effective? For such an important function with a large budget, effectiveness monitoring should be ongoing. **5**Performance metrics should be developed. Specifically, **5**it is difficult to determine how effective the coordination process has been without feedback from the stakeholders and agencies. An analysis would be needed to determine aspects such as project overlaps and redundancy. The narrative suggests that there have been few of these types of problems.

The project has ten objectives that represent various coordination functions. Useful background information is provided for each. **6**Tasks are listed under each objective and seem reasonable, but many are described generally as "assist", "collaborate", "support", "facilitate", "track and assess" etc. and are difficult to understand more specifically. Maybe, given the breadth of coordination across all entities and issues, this is the only way the coordination tasks can be described. **6**However, without more specific

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descriptions it is unclear what budget lines actually represent. 7 For example, over \$900,000 is budgeted to do an annual report. 7 What is the final product? And what are the steps along the way to produce the final product? 6 and 7 More detail should be provided as to what specifically the tasks mean in practice and what the outcomes are.

### CBFWA Response:

The Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (NPA) requires participation by the region's fish and wildlife managers for its implementation. Coordination helps to ensure that the measures implemented by the Northwest Power and Conservation Council (NPCC) "complement the existing and future activities of the Federal and region's State fish and wildlife agencies and appropriate Indian tribes" {NPA Section 4. (h)(10)(A)}. The Independent Scientific Review Panel (ISRP) (ISRP 2006-4B) suggested that the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority's (CBFWA) Proposal 198906201 "*Annual Work Plan CBFWA*" "does a good job of explaining the complexity of the stakeholder groups and agencies and in demonstrating that there is a logical need for a coordinating body for fish and wildlife managers in the Columbia Basin." Without the CBFWA, the region would be in need of a coordinating body for fish and wildlife managers, a need recognized by the ISRP (2006-4B) as "logical."

The following answers to the ISRP's (ISRP2006-4B) questions describe the services that the CBFWA provides to the fish and wildlife managers in the Columbia River Basin, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), NPCC, ISRP, and public as well as presents the benefits that would be lost if the CBFWA was not funded. Terminating the CBFWA contract would require many entities, CBFWA members and non-members, to individually perform the tasks that they have requested the CBFWA to accomplish, or contract with other organizations to perform the same duties. Each of the fish and wildlife management entities would likely request individual coordination funding resulting in a significantly greater cost to the NPCC's Fish and Wildlife Program.

#### **1. What would happen if CBFWA was not funded? What benefits would go away? How does the region depend or benefit from CBFWA's existence?**

Several entities, besides CBFWA members, depend on the facilitation and technical services provided by the CBFWA. Listed below are examples of some of the services that the CBFWA has recently provided or is currently providing from which regional entities benefit. Because of the CBFWA's extensive experience addressing regional issues, through coordination and facilitation, many of these activities were requested by non-member entities. Without the CBFWA, the programs and agencies that are listed below would find it difficult to fulfill the duties currently filled by CBFWA. In many cases, the entities sought the assistance of the CBFWA because their respective organizations were understaffed or not qualified to perform the duties.

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### Coordination and Facilitation

The CBFWA provides the primary, and in some cases the only, forum where fish and wildlife managers regularly meet to discuss issues related to the mitigation of the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS), particularly for resident fish and wildlife. The CBFWA staff monitors the implementation of the fish and wildlife program and provides easy access to the processes and information required for implementing the NPCC's Fish and Wildlife Program through the CBFWA website.

Since the late-1980's, the CBFWA staff has provided assistance to the fish and wildlife managers, NPCC, BPA, ISRP, and others participating in the various processes associated with the NPCC's Fish and Wildlife Program. A current example of the coordination and facilitations services that the CBFWA staff provides to entities throughout the Columbia River Basin has been displayed during the current FY 2007-2009 Proposal Solicitation. The CBFWA staff has assisted the various entities by assisting with the: (1) development and implementation of the solicitation process, (2) preparation of proposals, (3) review/selection of proposals, and (4) budget balancing.

For the FY 2007-2009 Proposal Solicitation, the CBFWA staff provided assistance to the NPCC and BPA. The CBFWA staff, collaborating with the NPCC and BPA staffs, developed the web accessible proposal forms, ensuring that the forms were consistent with BPA's PISCES formats. Through the CBFWA website, interested parties were provided easy access to all proposals and results from previous reviews. The accessibility that the CBFWA has provided to the proposals and reviews has resulted in, compared to previous solicitations, a more efficient design for managing the collection and dissemination of information during the proposal review process.

Absent from the FY 2007-2009 Proposal Solicitation were site visits and project presentations. For almost 15 years, scientific review groups (i.e., Scientific Review Group, Independent Scientific Group, Independent Scientific Advisory Board, and ISRP) proposed the use of site visits and presentations to better understand the projects funded through the Fish and Wildlife Program. In March 2000, The NPCC initiated the Rolling Provincial Review and responded to the ISRP and public recommendations by including site visits and presentations in the process. The NPCC tasked the CBFWA with organizing, coordinating, and facilitating all the activities associated with the site visits and presentations. The ISRP (2005-14) indicated that the "CBFWA organized these meetings in an effective and efficient manner balancing the needs of the review teams with the requests and demands of the project sponsors." The ISRP (2005-14) suggested that the CBFWA's and ISRP's "relationship was no longer anonymous and the ISRP depended on CBFWA staff to be responsive to ISRP needs and run the review process." The ISRP (2006-4A) recommended providing an "opportunity for project sponsors and the ISRP to interact through site visits and presentations," a process that would benefit by having the CBFWA organize, coordinate, and facilitate the meetings.

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The CBFWA also provides support to the NPCC staff and BPA staff on a daily basis. The CBFWA provides web access to all historic information on project proposals and funding information for the NPCC's Fish and Wildlife Program. Currently, the CBFWA sponsors a budget tracking web page which facilitates within-year budget modification requests and requests for new funding beyond traditional solicitations. The NPCC staff relies on the CBFWA website to support their decision making processes.

The CBFWA Members have recently provided comments on the NPCC's Draft Research Plan, Draft Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, and Draft Columbia River Data Center proposal as well as participating and hosting meetings to evaluate the use of the All-H Analyzer model for developing draft Fish and Wildlife Program amendments.

### Research, Monitoring, and Evaluation

The need to develop a coordinated, systemwide monitoring and evaluation program has been identified by the ISRP since its initial reviews to the present (ISRP 2005-14). In 2005, the ISRP (2005-14) indicated that it supported the current efforts (i.e., "*Collaborative Systemwide Monitoring and Evaluation Project*") developed and administered by the CBFWA, "*Research, Monitoring and Evaluation for the NMFS 2000 FCRPS Biological Opinion*" proposed by the Federal Action Agencies, and the "*Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership*" which is a cooperative monitoring and evaluation program represented by an ad hoc partnership of biologists from state, tribal, and federal entities) to establish a cooperative systemwide monitoring and evaluation program in the Columbia River Basin. The ISRP (2006-4A) suggested that progress is being made relative to monitoring and evaluation "by coordinating efforts within the basin using the Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership (PNAMP) and the Collaborative Systemwide Monitoring and Evaluation Project (CSMEP). In addition, CBFWA is a Charter Member of PNAMP with the CBFWA members participating primarily through the CBFWA staff.

The Columbia River Basin is dependent on the coordination, administration, and technical services that the CBFWA provides to ensure that significant collaborative monitoring and evaluation efforts are accomplished relative to the CSMEP and PNAMP projects. The following is a description of the services that the CBFWA provides to these efforts and the benefits that are realized.

#### CSMEP

- The CBFWA is the project sponsor for CSMEP and as such provides staff for coordination and administration of the contract through subcontracts to the fish and wildlife managers and consultants for project implementation.
- The CBFWA staff represents CBFWA members' interests in PNAMP through participation on the PNAMP Steering Committee and also on the Fish Population Monitoring Subcommittee and as such assure close coordination between PNAMP and CSMEP activities.
- The CBFWA staff developed the CSMEP website and currently hosts and maintains the site ([www.cbfwa.org/csmep](http://www.cbfwa.org/csmep)).

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PNAMP

- The PNAMP is depending upon CSMEP to implement their protocol standardization objectives for the Columbia River Basin.
- CBFWA staff participates on PNAMP to insure consistency with CSMEP and other processes.
- The CBFWA staff developed the PNAMP website and currently hosts and maintains the site ([www.pnamp.org](http://www.pnamp.org)).

Without the CBFWA, the region would be without the coordination and facilitation services that the CBFWA is providing, including services that are essential to the CSMEP Project which the ISRP has described as “the most significant collaborative multi-species fish population monitoring effort in the Columbia River Basin, if not the entire US.”

Databases and Data Reporting

In 2000, the ISRP (2000-3) suggested that no systematic data inventory had been performed in the Columbia River Basin and that “no organization has taken responsibility for a coordinated basinwide design, and no organization has taken responsibility for uniform consistent implementation of such a design.” The ISRP (2000-3) questioned “whether any existing organization has broad enough authority to take command of basinwide implementation.”

With the completion of the subbasin plans, the ISRP (2006-4A) suggested that there “is the need for readily accessible data on numbers of adults returning to the subbasin (i.e., escapement estimates).” Subsequently, the ISRP (2006-4A) recommended “that Council and BPA ensure that data generated by public funds is readily available through publicly accessible websites.”

Because of the structure of the CBFWA (state, tribal and federal fish and wildlife entities), it may be the only entity in the Columbia River Basin that has the capability to coordinate and implement a comprehensive (i.e., resident fish, anadromous fish, and wildlife data from tribes, states, and federal entities) basinwide data inventory. In 2005, the CBFWA began coordinating and implementing a data inventory project that utilizes a uniform basinwide design to track the status of fish and wildlife populations throughout the Columbia River Basin. From May-November 2005, the CBFWA designed a procedure for a continuous data inventory/reporting exercise that would make data on numbers of fish and wildlife readily available through the publicly accessible CBFWA website. From December 2005-May 2006, the CBFWA met with the NPCC, BPA, StreamNet, NED, and other organizations collecting data to ensure that the CBFWA effort was not duplicative but instead complimentary, that the right data was included in the inventory, and that the reporting mechanisms would be useful to interested entities.

Starting in June 2006, the CBFWA began to assemble population (subbasin)-specific fish and wildlife data in a format that will allow individuals to monitor the status of fish and wildlife populations relative to the biological objectives established for the

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populations in the respective subbasins. Figure 1 illustrates the format that will be used for the Status of the Resource Annual Report. To view the DRAFT report and website, in greater detail, please visit [www.cbfwa.org/sotr](http://www.cbfwa.org/sotr).

The CBFWA staff is also facilitating the Mainstem Systemwide Review Team which is developing a comprehensive description of how data management should be coordinated and what objectives will be met for the Program. This is resulting in a re-alignment of StreamNet, IBIS, DART, and Fish Passage Center priorities to support a greater Program need.

Without the CBFWA, the fish and wildlife managers in the Columbia River Basin will lose an entity that is likely the only organization that can coordinate and implement a comprehensive basinwide inventory. Lost in the termination would be the benefit that the CBFWA is providing relative to implementing the data inventory that the ISRP has been requesting since 2000 and more specifically in 2006.

### Project Implementation Reviews

The ISRP recommended that "...CBFWA...include in its Annual Implementation Work Plan a report of past accomplishments at the watershed and subregional/subbasin levels or topical level..." In 2003, the CBFWA initiated the Rolling Provincial Review Project Implementation Review from which annual reports were developed (see <http://www.cbfwa.org/fwprogram/documents.cfm>). This annual report on the implementation of projects submitted and recommended for funding through the NPCC's Rolling Provincial Review and the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Program represents the efforts of fish and wildlife managers to restore fish and wildlife habitat and populations impacted by Federal hydroelectric development and operations. While there are reports (e.g., *Northwest Power Planning Council's 2002 Annual Report*) that have provided updates on the BPA's fish and wildlife financial obligations per general purpose (e.g., research and evaluation, habitat, monitoring), and species (i.e., wildlife, resident fish, and anadromous fish), these reports have been at a province scale and not at the subbasin and project scale. The CBFWA reports provide a detailed review, at a subbasin scale, of the numbers, kinds, locations and results relative to projects recommended for funding through the NPCC's Rolling Provincial Review. These efforts to assess ongoing implementation activities represent a summary of location-based accomplishments and a concerted effort to address the lack of accountability that has plagued the Columbia River Basin.

In 2005, the ISRP (2005-14) continued to insist that "all project proposals report or reference past achievements and that annual and final reports be issued on time and made available to the region." With the termination of the CBFWA contract, the Columbia River Basin region would lose an entity that has exhibited its ability to coordinate the fish and wildlife managers in an effort to acquire project accomplishment data and to subsequently develop an annual report that illustrates project accomplishments from throughout the Columbia River Basin.

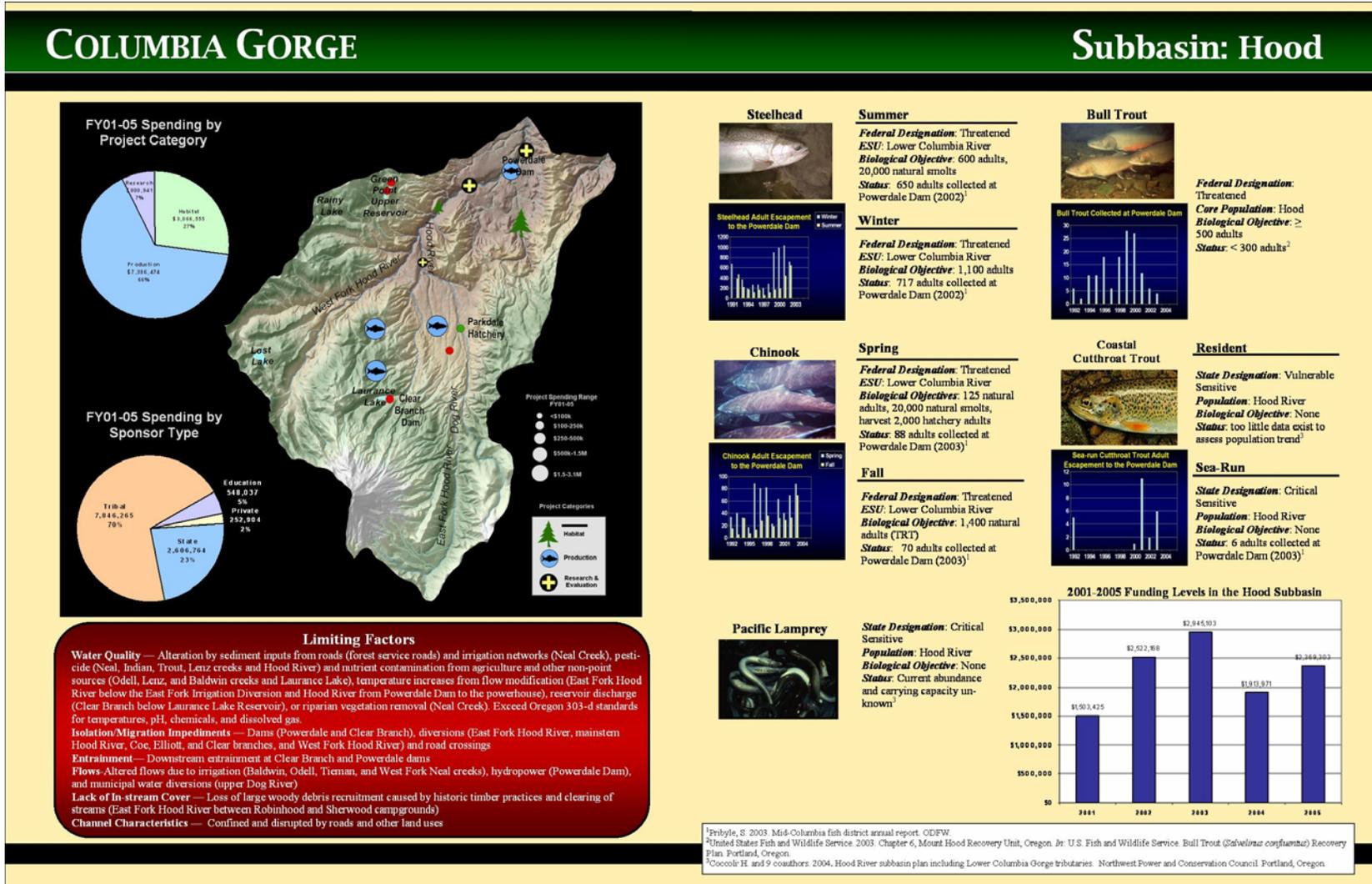


Figure 1.-Draft Status of the Resources Annual Report template illustrating fish and wildlife population status, locations of projects, limiting factors, and financial commitments for the Hood Subbasin.

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### **2. Why have the Kalispel and Spokane tribes left the CBFWA?**

On January 13, 2005, the Upper Columbia United Tribes (UCUT) (i.e., Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Colville Confederated Tribes, Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, and Spokane Tribe of Indians) submitted a letter to the CBFWA, indicating their desire to “resurrect effective implementation of the CBFWA charter in order to adequately represent the collective policy-level decisions of each of the nineteen CBFWA members.” The UCUT indicated that “if an acceptable resolution is not reached ....the member tribes of UCUT will re-consider their continued affiliation with the CBFWA organization.” In the spring of 2005, the UCUT Tribes issued 90 day notifications of their intent to withdraw from the CBFWA. Through the summer of 2005, the members of CBFWA, including the UCUT members, proactively reviewed the CBFWA Charter and the associated communication processes. In August 2005, the Charter was amended to increase the participation of CBFWA members in all issues pertinent to the fish and wildlife managers. Procedures were modified to increase policy-level representation as well as better integration of technical and upper level management input towards actions considered by the policy-level committee of the CBFWA. Finally, staffing modifications were implemented to better serve the organizations. Subsequent to these changes, the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and the Colville Confederated Tribes withdrew their letters of intent to secede from CBFWA

On May 3, 2006, the CBFWA members extended a formal invitation to the Spokane Tribe of Indians and Kalispel Tribe of Indians requesting the tribes to consider rejoining the CBFWA as a full member in the organization. It should be noted that although the Spokane Tribe of Indians and the Kalispel Tribe of Indians are not current members of CBFWA, their lack of membership does not exclude them from participating in CBFWA sponsored meetings, conferences, and workshops.

### **3. How is CBFWA effectiveness affected by the loss of some participation?**

The effectiveness of the CBFWA to complete its contractual tasks has not been impaired by the departure of the Spokane Tribe of Indians and Kalispel Tribe of Indians. Based on the activities and products of the CBFWA Members (Figure 2), the departure of two members has not affected the organizations ability to accomplish project tasks and work towards achieving the CBFWA's project objectives.

Although the Kalispel Tribe of Indians and Spokane Tribe of Indians have chosen to not participate as members of the CBFWA, they have attended meetings on topics of interest to them. The CBFWA's membership includes a majority of the UCUT tribes

**Actions by CBFWA Members: August 2004-January 2006**

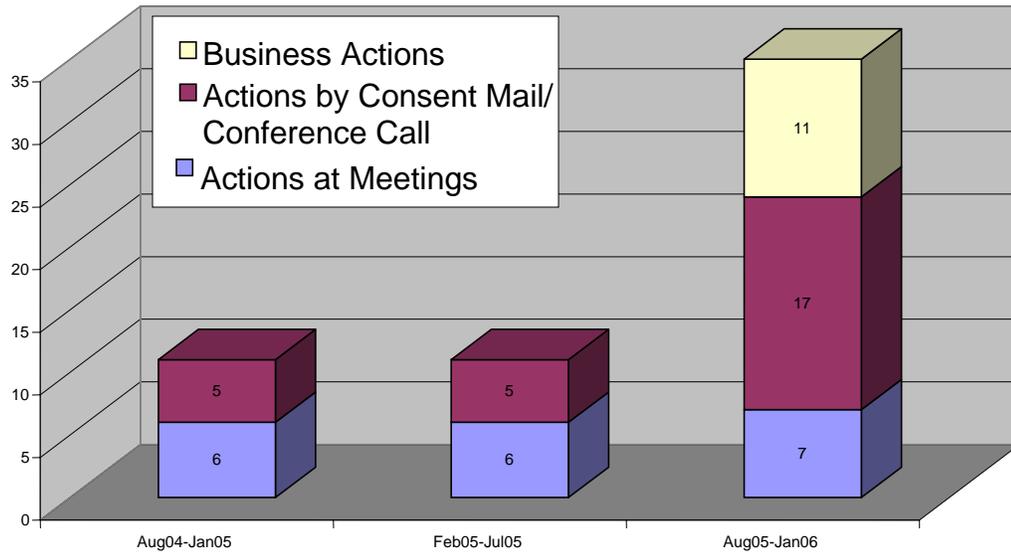


Figure 2. – Effectiveness of the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA) to coordinate and facilitate members towards consensus while the Kalispel Tribe of Indians and Spokane Tribe of Indians were members of the CBFWA (August 2004 – July 2005) and following their departure (August 2005 – January 2006) and amendments to the CBFWA Charter\*.

\* Per the recommendations of the Upper Columbia United Tribes, the CBFWA's Charter was amended in August 2005 to address communication deficiencies. The consent mail process was eliminated and replaced with Member (i.e., policy-level) conference calls.

(i.e., Colville Confederated Tribes, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and Kootenai Tribe of Idaho). Subsequently, interests relative to fish and wildlife issues in the blocked areas of eastern Washington and northern Idaho are well represented.

**4. The proposal does not describe how CBFWA effectiveness is monitored. How does CBFWA determine if it is being effective? Performance metrics should be developed.**

The ISRP (2006-4B) indicated that it is difficult to determine how effective the CBFWA coordination process has been without feedback from the stakeholders and agencies. In 2004, with the assistance of the BPA, the CBFWA developed a set of objective-specific metrics (Table 1) for BPA's PICES contract administration software that enables the CBFWA to monitor its effectiveness based on participation. For each committee that CBFWA facilitated meetings, the number of meetings and average number of participants is presented. It is difficult to measure output from these meetings, since a very productive meeting may not result in a consensus action by the Membership. Providing a forum to hold a conversation between the regional managers can be far more important than a unified agreement or outcome. In addition to measuring our effectiveness at meeting facilitation and coordination, a list of reports developed through CBFWA is provided at the end of this document.

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Table 1 – Objective-specific metrics identified by the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA) and Bonneville Power Administration to monitor the effectiveness of the CBFWA to coordinate and facilitate meetings from April 1, 2005 through March 31, 2006.

Committee	Number of Meetings	Participants	Average Participation
Members	14	344	25
Members Advisory Group	14	267	19
Anadromous Fish Advisory Committee	11	145	13
Resident Fish Advisory Committee	12	293	24
Wildlife Advisory Committee	6	68	11
CSMEP	26	393	15
Miscellaneous Meetings	7	92	13
PNAMP	1	5	5
FSOC	1	26	26
MSRT	3	57	19
BRAT	2	10	5
Decision Framework	5	44	9
Total	102	1,734	17

Activities such as coordination and education are evaluated differently than physical and biological efforts and the effectiveness of a coordinating entity is sometimes difficult to assess quantitatively (ISRP 200-4B). Several coordination-oriented project proposals (e.g., Proposal 200103100 “*Intermountain Province Resident Fish Conference and E-Library*”, Proposal 200400200 “*PNAMP Funding*”, Proposal 199803100 “*Implement Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kisk-Wit*”, and Proposal 198906201 “*Annual Work Plan CBFWA*”) were constructively criticized for lacking methods and metrics for evaluating the effectiveness of their coordination and facilitation efforts. The ISRP (2006-4B) recommended for Proposal 199803100, that they perform a literature review to identify what other agencies do to assess effectiveness of their coordination activities. Results from coordination-oriented literature searches provide a broad set of techniques and metrics that are not consistent for coordination efforts, a situation that is comparable to differences that exist among monitoring and evaluation efforts for physical and biological projects.

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- 5. Tasks are listed under each objective and seem reasonable, but many are described generally as "assist", "collaborate", "support", "facilitate", "track and assess" etc. and are difficult to understand more specifically. ...without more specific descriptions it is unclear what budget lines actually represent.**

Methods for accomplishing these tasks are described in detail in the narrative of Proposal 198906201 "*Annual Work Plan CBFWA*" in Table 5 located on pages 13-15.

- 6. Over \$900,000 is budgeted to do an annual report. What is the final product? And what are the steps along the way to produce the final product?**

Background

In 2000, the ISRP (2000-3) suggested that no systematic data inventory had been performed in the Columbia River Basin and that "no organization has taken responsibility for a coordinated basinwide design, and no organization has taken responsibility for uniform consistent implementation of such a design." The ISRP (2000-3) questioned "whether any existing organization has broad enough authority to take command of basinwide implementation." In 2005, following completion of the subbasin plans, the CBFWA, an agency that has the required broad authority, initiated the *Status of the Resources Project*, an effort that addresses the ISRP (2006-4A) observation that there "is the need for readily accessible data on numbers of adults returning to the subbasin (i.e., escapement estimates)." The ISRP (2006-4A) recommended "that Council and BPA ensure that data generated by public funds is readily available through publicly accessible websites."

The completion of subbasin plans and subsequent adoption of biological objectives for focal species in the respective subbasins has created a need to develop an approach that will allow the region to comprehensively monitor the responses of the populations to management efforts. Currently, there is neither a website nor annual report that comprehensively reports the status of focal species populations relative to the biological objectives that were approved during subbasin planning. Although there are websites and reports that provide focal-species and region-specific data, these efforts are not comprehensive and comparisons between population status data and biological objectives from subbasin planning are not presented. Consequently, a need exists for a centralized location from which interested parties could access the focal species data (current and historic) as it relates to subbasin-specific biological objectives.

Since 1987, the CBFWA staff has developed professional relationships with the fish and wild managers responsible for managing the focal species. As a result, the CBFWA staff is uniquely qualified to work directly with the appropriate managers to collect and report current data, in a manner that will assist the NPCC and BPA and others in monitoring the progress of fish and wildlife populations relative to subbasin planning objectives.

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### Budget

The \$900,000 that is identified in the budget section of the proposal are the funds required, over a three year period, to implement the *Status of the Resource Project*, an effort that includes the development and maintenance of a publicly accessible interactive website and an annual report for the purpose of reporting the status of fish and wildlife populations. For purposes of clarification, the “Produce Annual Report” work element name is an artifact of the proposal form and the work element definitions that the BPA uses to manage project contracts through their PISCES project management program. Per discussions with the BPA, the CBFWA assigned the Produce Annual Report work element name to the *Status of the Resource Project* effort and to describe the “Work Element Title” as “*Status of the Resource Report*.”

### Final Product

Products of the *Status of the Resource Project* include a publicly accessible, web-enabled query system, website ([www.cbfwa.org/sotr](http://www.cbfwa.org/sotr)), and annual report (Figure 1). The website permits the interactive selection of data items, time frame, presentation format, etc. from an integrated subset of historical and current fishery, environmental, and project information important to tracking the status of fish and wildlife populations, relative to existing biological objectives, in all subbasins. Data is presented in user-selected formats including graphics and data tables. Data uploads are coordinated with data availability to provide the most-up-to-date data. The website services are functional year-round.

### Steps (Associated with BPA PISCES work element titles)

- **Acquire/Integrate Current and Historical Datasets** - Interact with fish and wildlife managers and regional data managers to increase collections of historic data sets not yet available via the Internet. Merge and load data into the database for access via the website. Data sets will be added as directed by regional needs. Develop and employ processes to acquire, merge and load data into the database. This work element includes data collection needs to report fish and wildlife population status.
- **Regional monitoring and evaluation services** - Provide data monitoring products and services (via a website and annual report) relative to biological objectives identified in subbasin plans for focal species, limiting factors, and project histories. A variety of tools are provided to allow independent evaluation of data, limiting factors, and project histories. Services will be functional throughout the calendar year.
- **Data Access via CBFWA website** - Provide publicly accessible, web-enabled CBFWA Status of the Resources query system and website that permits interactive selection of data from an integrated subset of historical and current fishery, environmental, and project information important to tracking the status of fish and wildlife populations, relative to existing biological objectives, in all subbasins. Data is presented in user-selected formats including graphics and data tables. The website services are functional year-round.

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- **Database and system administration** - Provide, maintain, and improve fundamental hardware, software, and procedural systems necessary for this scope of work. Website design and development work will continue in an effort to meet the demands of users. Maintaining and upgrading the website is essential to provide data services, for fish and wildlife managers, public, and private users. Continue to develop procedures and policies for integrated information coordination with primary sources. Daily website maintenance provided by the CBFWA system administrator.
- **Status of Resource Report** - Develop, produce, and distribute an annual report that illustrates the status and trends of focal species relative to biological objectives in subbasin plans
- **Project Management** - Manage project which including financial management and administrative functions related to the project.
- **Quarterly Reports** – Submit progress reports in PISCES two weeks after each quarter.
- **Coordination with Regional Entities** - Meet with regional entities to evaluate results from the template used during 2006. In response to the review, modify the website and annual report to meet needs of the region.

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